Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM) -Support Mechanism



Project funded by the European Union

Water is too precious to waste The EU funded SWIM-SM: developing capacity for Sustainable and Integrated Wastewater Treatment and Reuse

Online Course on Natural Treatment Systems: Preliminary & Primary Treatment

Physical treatment: Preliminary and Primary treatment



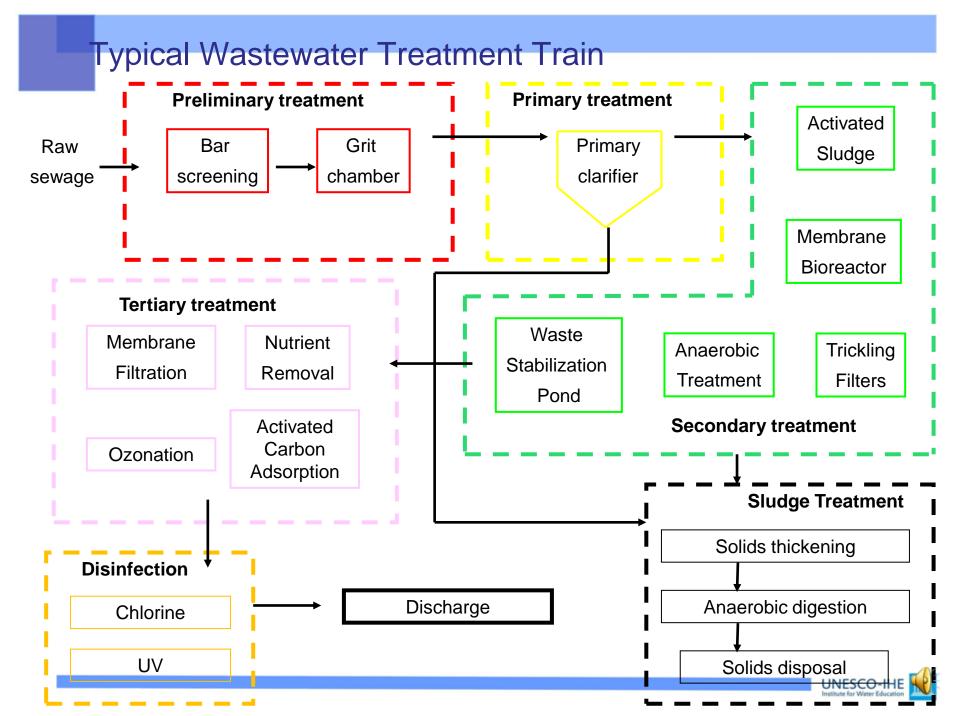
SWIM OLC on Natural Treatment Systems



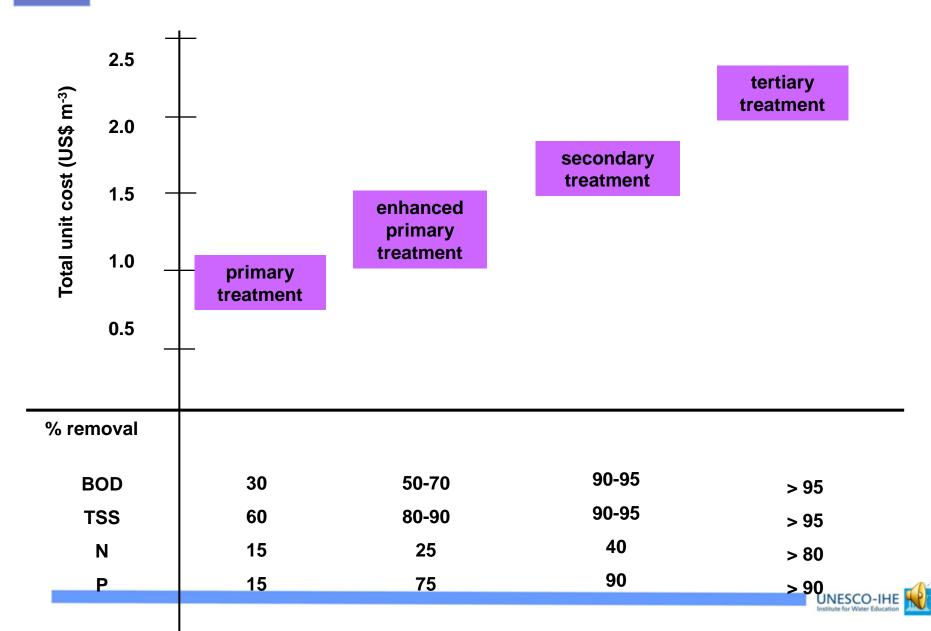
Degrees of treatment

	Removal of	Technologies
1 - Preliminary treatment	Coarse solids (cans, plastic bags,)	Bar screens, Grit chambers
2 - Primary treatment	Removal of fine particles (large food particles,)	Primary clarifier
Enhanced primary treatment	Extra removal of particles by addition of chemicals	Coagulation/flocculation
3 - Secondary treatment	Removal of organics (mostly dissolved BOD)	Activated sludge, Anaerobic treatment,
4 - Tertiary treatment	Removal of nutrients (N and P)	Activated sludge, Chemical precipitation,
5- Disinfection	Pathogens	Ozonation, Chlorination,
6 – Sludge Treatment	Reduction of solids organic/volatile contect	Anaerobic Digestion, Aerobic Digestion





Costs and efficiency of various degrees of treatment

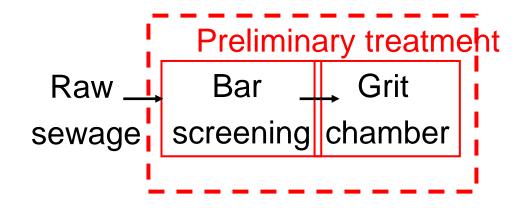


Preliminary and Primary Treatment

- Prepares wastewater for biological treatment
- Large solids removed by screening and grit allowed to settle out
- Removes suspended solids by sedimentation



Typical Wastewater Treatment Train



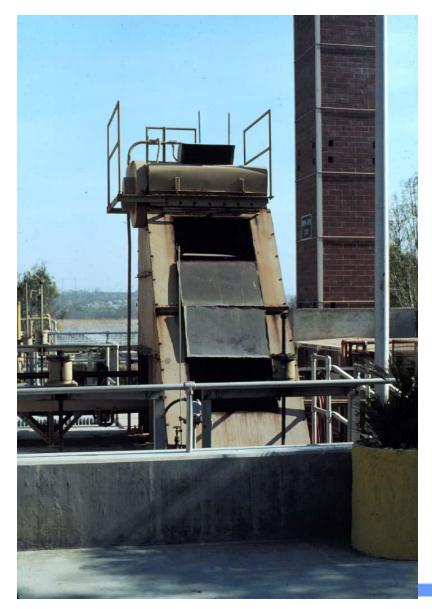


Preliminary Treatment

- Purpose
 - Protect WWTP equipment (e.g., pumps, valves)
 - Does NOT decrease BOD much
- Unit operations (physical treatment)
 - Bar Screening
 - Removal of coarse solids (e.g., rags, logs) by interception
 - Grit Chamber
 - Removal of grit (heavy solids): sand, broken glass, silt, pebbles



Bar Rack Screening



- Bar rack screening pretreatment of the sewage at the inlet of the WWTP.
- This removes rags, paper, sticks, etc. that would jam moving parts.



- Trash rack
 - » 4-15 cm opening
- Mechanically-cleaned rack
 - » 0.5-4 cm opening









Grit Chambers

WW flows into chambers where heavy solids (grit) sink to bottom
Detention time ~ minutes

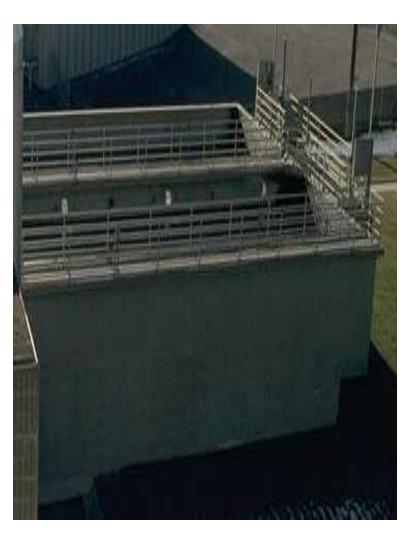
•Solids washed to remove organics before deposited in landfill.

·Organics

·Disagreeable odor

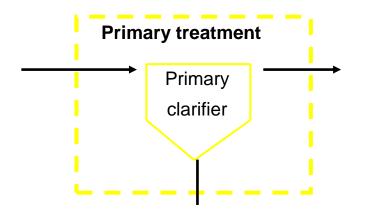
Attract rodents/insects

Remove solids >0.3mm in diameter





Primary treatment





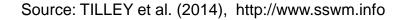
Primary treatment: settler/ sedimentation or settling basin/tank/ clarifier

- Purpose: to remove suspended solids by sedimentation.
- The low flow velocity in a settler allows settle-able particles to sink to the bottom, while constituents lighter than water float to the surface.
- The liquid phase continues to further treatment steps after a relatively short hydraulic retention time, while the sludge is kept in the tank for several months to years.



Primary treatment: settlers

- Reduction in suspended solids (50-70% removal) and organic material (20-40% BOD removal).
- Settlers : independent tanks or integrated into combined treatment units:
 - Septic tank
 - Anaerobic filter/ baffled reactor
 - Biogas reactor
 - Imhoff tank
 - UASB
 - Anaerobic pond





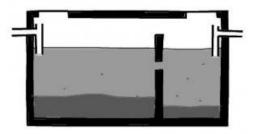
Primary treatment: settling + treatment

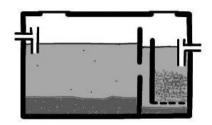
- The choice of a technology: governed by the size and type of the installation, the wastewater strength, the management capacities and the desirability of an anaerobic process, with or without biogas production.
- Technologies that already include some type of primary sedimentation do not need a separate settler.
- Many treatment technologies, however, require preliminary removal of solids in order to function properly

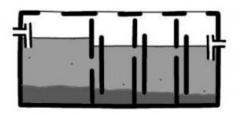


Primary treatment

- Septic tank
- Anaerobic filter
- Baffled reactor









Primary treatment

- Biogas reactor
- Imhoff tank
- UASB
- Anaerobic pond

