

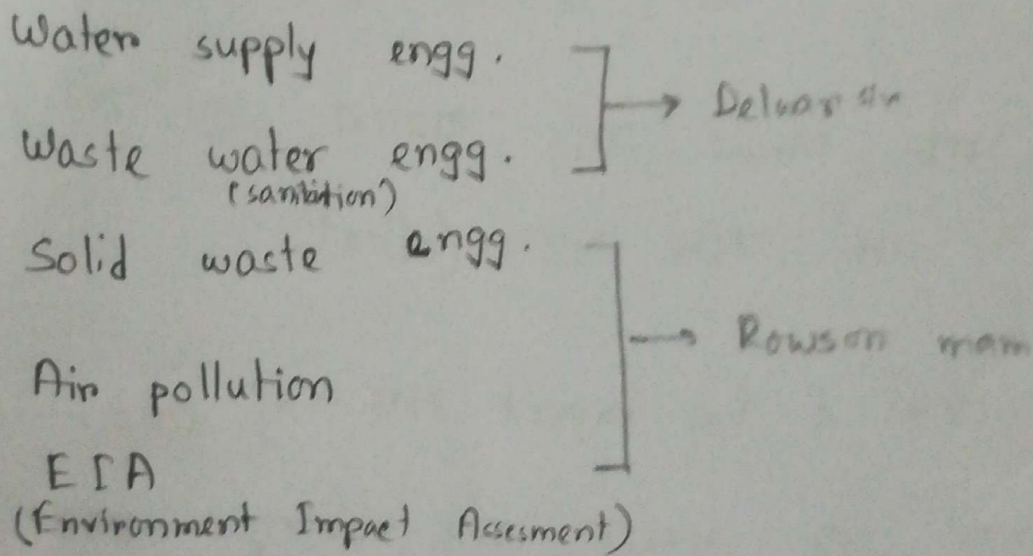
CE 371

Environmental Engineering

Sat 8.00am - 10.00am

Lec - 1

25/09/17



environment:

soil, water etc  
+  
animal / trees  
+  
micro organism

\* environment is a state of matters.

But নিচের মার্কিন দূরকার শিল্পে (২০) দি ১৩/১

loss এ নিচ.

সাম্প্রদায় কোন একটি জীবদান environment (যাও বেগু)

এই এর একটি effect পাড়বে।

x ex: ধান কর্ম্মিত বাসি বানালে ধান হবে না।  
সাহে কর্ম্মে পাবে (effect)

x ex: ১৩৭১ এ frog export করার জন্য (সাম্প্রদায়)  
বেড়ে যায়। কর্ম্মের কারণে (সাম্প্রদায়) বেড়ে  
কীটপতঙ্গ সাম্রাজ্য বেড়ে হয়। surface water এ  
হল। সাহে কর্ম্মে যায়।

\* It's a kind of cycle.

যে কোন কারণে একটি reaction হবে।

\* Domestic waste water নিয়ে পাড়বে।

\* stomach temp এ organism (bacteria) গুলো  
প্রাণী ও হৃদয় যায়। তাহে waste water (যে)

এসে filter করে dispose করে দেবে ।

× Solid waste এ অন্যতম প্রধান কারণ, Major cause of pollution.

× ঢাকায় বর্জ্য বর্জ্য without any treatment বর্জ্য

urine and waste এর কারণে waste

৩৬৫ ।

Lec 2

01/03/17

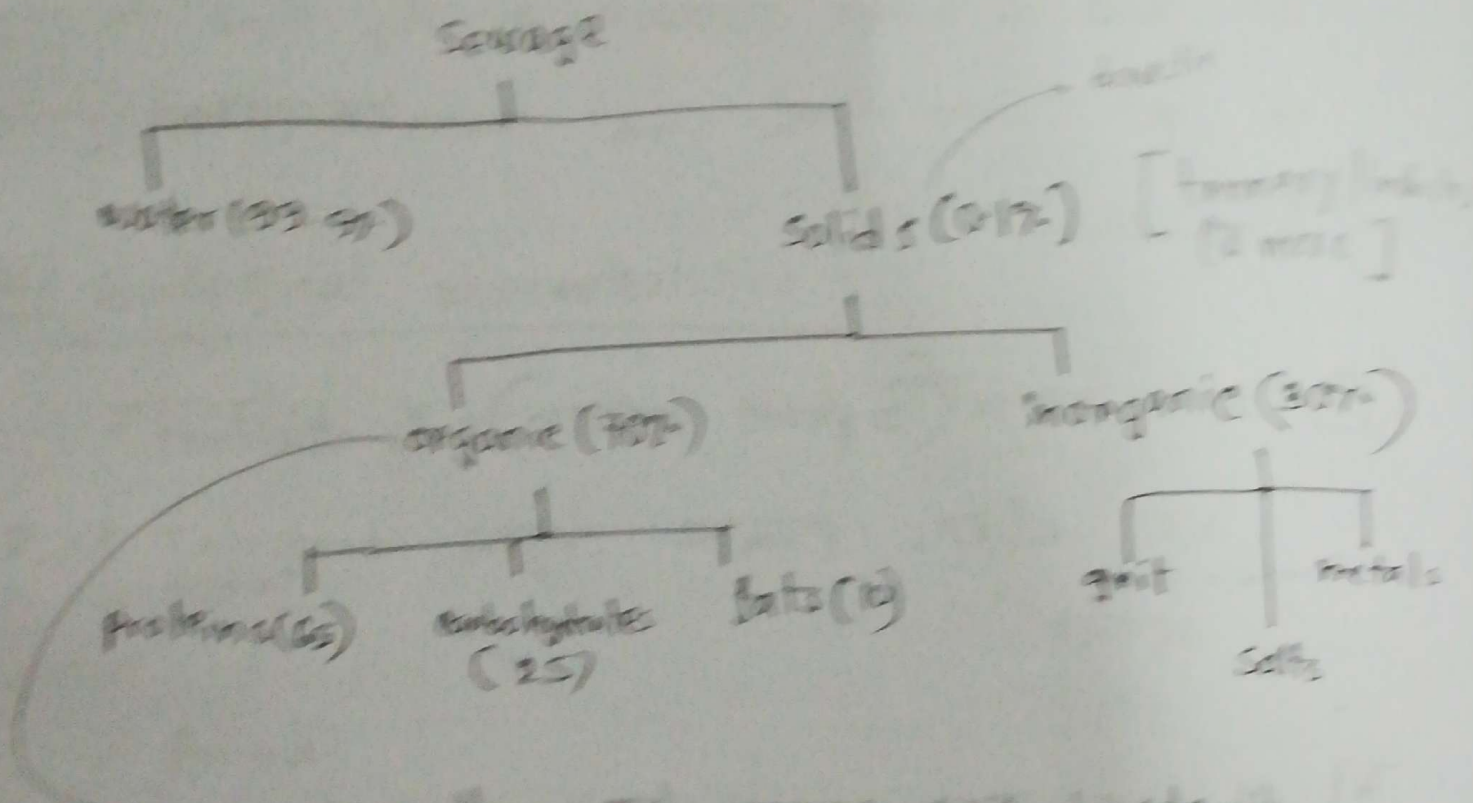
\* water supply & sanitation system ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ସୂଚକ ଅଟେ ।

\* ଉନ୍ନତ ଗାମିନୀ safe ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରାଯାଏ ।

\* tubwell ଏ ୧୬' ଗଭୀର ଗାମିନୀ practically ଗାମିନୀ ଡେଲିଭାର୍ସ, ଯଦି ୩ theoretically ୪୬' .

Sewage

Sewage is the waste water of a community.  
(जमा हुए घर-घरों की निकासी)



organic matter (70%) contains 10% bacteria.  
\* 25% favorable condition is 50% growth rate.  
So, organic matter is 40% N & P 20% inorganic

fig: Composition of sewage

\* 40% bacteria so we should use 40%  
Temp 1 bacteria 3% growth rate  
But 40% (only) at temp 4% growth rate  
\* not a organism other than bacteria 40% in organic  
\* 40% at 40% growth rate 40% at 40%

इसका ।

मानव organism मुलाएँ → warm blooded animal

इसलिए वह हमारे शरीर में जाता है। इसके लिए सबसे अच्छा

जगह place is our stomach, so, they find the way to get into the most favorable place (stomach) from soil. (शरीर) में जाता है।

(\*) So, 0.07% (organic matter) है अतिव्याप्त।

इसके अतिरिक्त (जमाएँ) पाएँगे bacteria, वाइरस, प्रोटीन, (कोशिका) (कोशिका)।

### \* Physical properties of sewage:

- Color → oxygen न होने वाला शर्त में (septic condition)
- Odour → time ↑ odour ↑
- Turbidity →
- Temperature → temp ↑ than normal temp
- Taste → bitter

\* Chemical properties;

Organic → carbonaceous matter (ଅଣୁରୁ attack ରେ)  
→ nitrogenous " → ଅଣୁରୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ

Inorganic

\* Biological characteristics

- Protista (ଅଣୁରୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟତୀତ Bacteria)
- Plants
- Animal

\* Bacteria

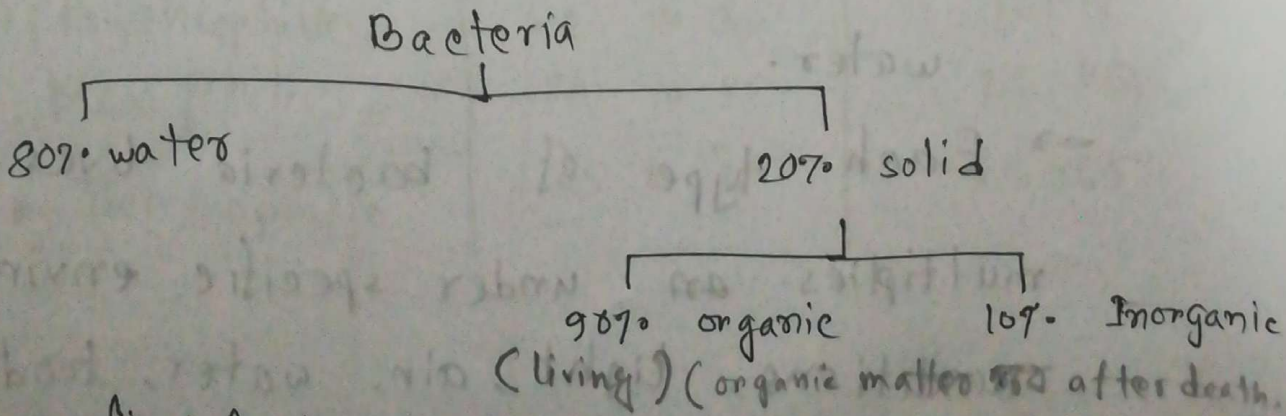


Fig: Analysis of Bacteria

## Bacteria :

→ single cell protists

→ They used soluble food and in general will found whenever moisture and a food source are available.

→ Their usual mode of reproduction is by binary fission, although some species reproduce sexually or by budding.

→ Bacteria are capable of storing food particles outside the cell by means of extra cellular enzymes and hence can remove soluble, colloidal and solid organic matter from waste water.

more than its mass

→ Each type of bacteria lives and multiplies ~~an~~ under specific environmental conditions, light, air, water, food, <sup>organic matter</sup> temperature, pH and dissolve oxygen play

a very important part.

\* organic matter ko khatam karne ke liye Bacteria ko dissolved oxygen milane chahiye, iske liye Bacteria ko 30 min ke andar 2-3 days

→ Temp and pH play a vital role in the life and death of bacteria.

→ Rate of reaction of for microorganism ↑ if temp ↑

→ 10°C ↑ and rate of reaction double.

(\*) bacteria first a solid ko liquification karte, then consume karte

Table:

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Optimum</u>
शीतल (Psychrophilic)	-2 to 30	12-18
आमना (Mesophilic)	20 to 45	25-40
गर्म (Thermophilic)	45 to 75	55-65

→ The  $p^H$  of a sol<sup>n</sup> is also a key factor in the growth of organisms.

→  $p^H$  optimum 6.5 - 7.5. [range 4-9.5]

X oxygen আছে কিনা তার উপর classification;

- quick process (30min) → • Aerobic → আছে
- slow process (2-3days) → • Anaerobic → নাহে
- facultative → কিছুক্ষণ আছে, " নাহে,

X Aerobic

- oxygen আছে
- quick process
- Odour নেই
- এত dark না
- all OM oxidise হয়
- sludge quantity বেশী

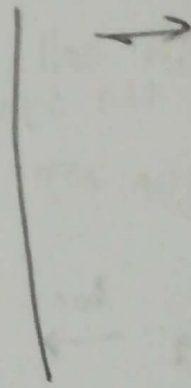
Anaerobic

- oxygen নাহে।
- slow process
- Odour বেশী
- দেখতে লালো (খারাপ)
- all OM oxidise হয় (complete oxidation) (at the end (দেখানো) তার bacteria খালুকা)
- sludge quantity, (less)

Anaerobic & desludging

septic tank or tank where sludge is produced. Anaerobic condition and desludging is done.

→ Jarrah

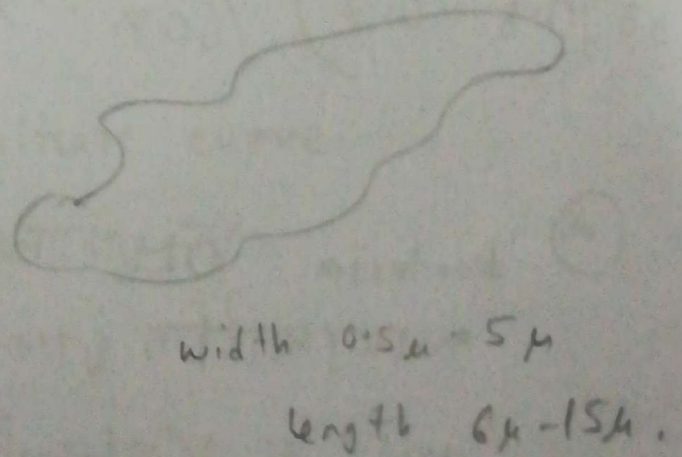
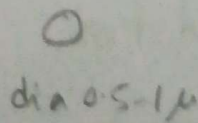
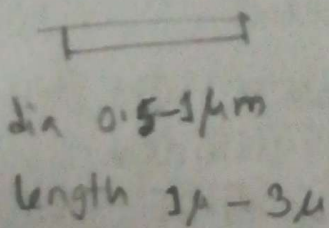


Biogas (Biogas) use for cooking, lighting, etc. (adv)

X] Classification by shape :

- Rod (quickly)
- spherical
- Spiral

[important for sewage treatment]

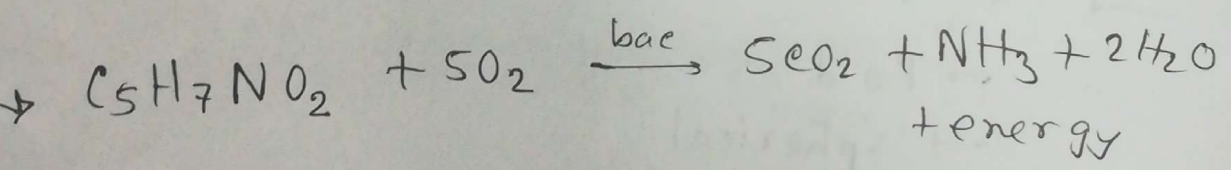
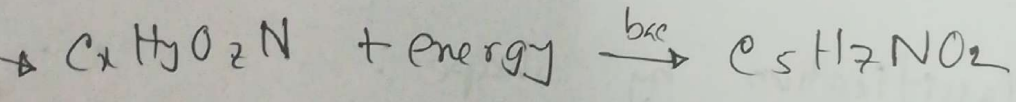
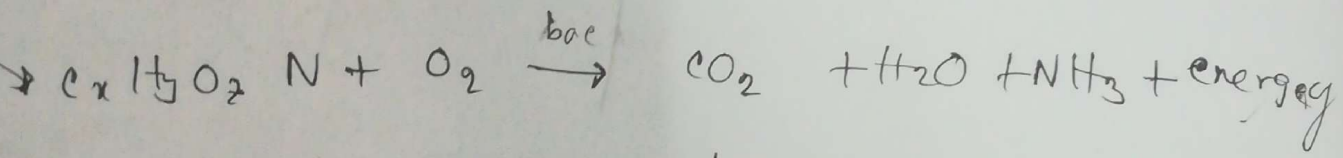


X

1. Catabolism (बाइड डिसग्रादन एड)  $(\frac{1}{3})$

2. Anabolism (बाइडन cell cell synthesis)  $(\frac{2}{3})$

3. Autolysis (bacteria मारा जाला अतः bacteria एटोलिस)



मासु (0.6 - 0.7) (60% - 70%) bacteria एड

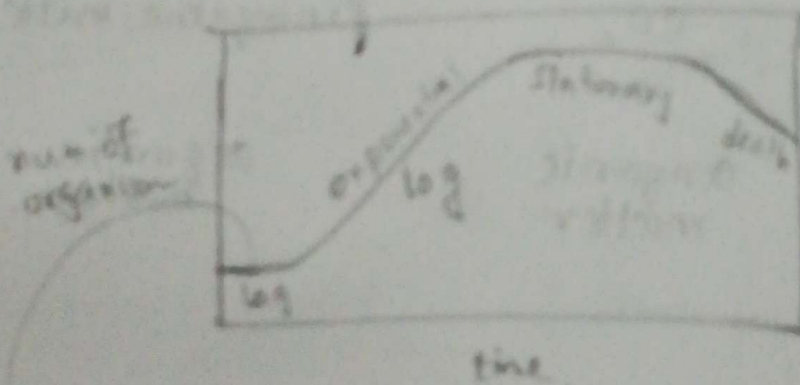
(X) bacteria OM एड, but ~~जोमसु~~ OM एड।  
with ~~बाइडन~~ <sup>they started making flocings</sup> Then bacteria एड एड,  
and that transforms into OM and एड  
bacteria एड एड एड।

so, flocculation  $\propto$  important. एड एड  
settle एड एड एड एड

আমাদের স্তরে ফিট।

## ২] Bacterial Growth

- Lag phase
- Log II
- Stationary
- Death phase



Bacterial batch culture curve

Next Saturday → ET (আমার)

\* According to source of carbon and energy organism may be classified as.

① <u>Autotrophic</u>	<u>Source of Carbon</u>	<u>Source of energy</u>
→ Photosynthetic (plant, Algae)	CO <sub>2</sub>	sunlight
→ Chemosynthetic	CO <sub>2</sub>	inorganic matter

② Heterotrophic      organic matter      organic matter.

→ (X) → sewage treatment is important

\* Fungi

→ fungi (যদিও bacteria পূর্বে আবিষ্কৃত হইত)

তাই এখনও সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

But bacteria sewage is (সেই) important

Aerobic bacteria  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_5 : N : P = 100 : 5 : 1$

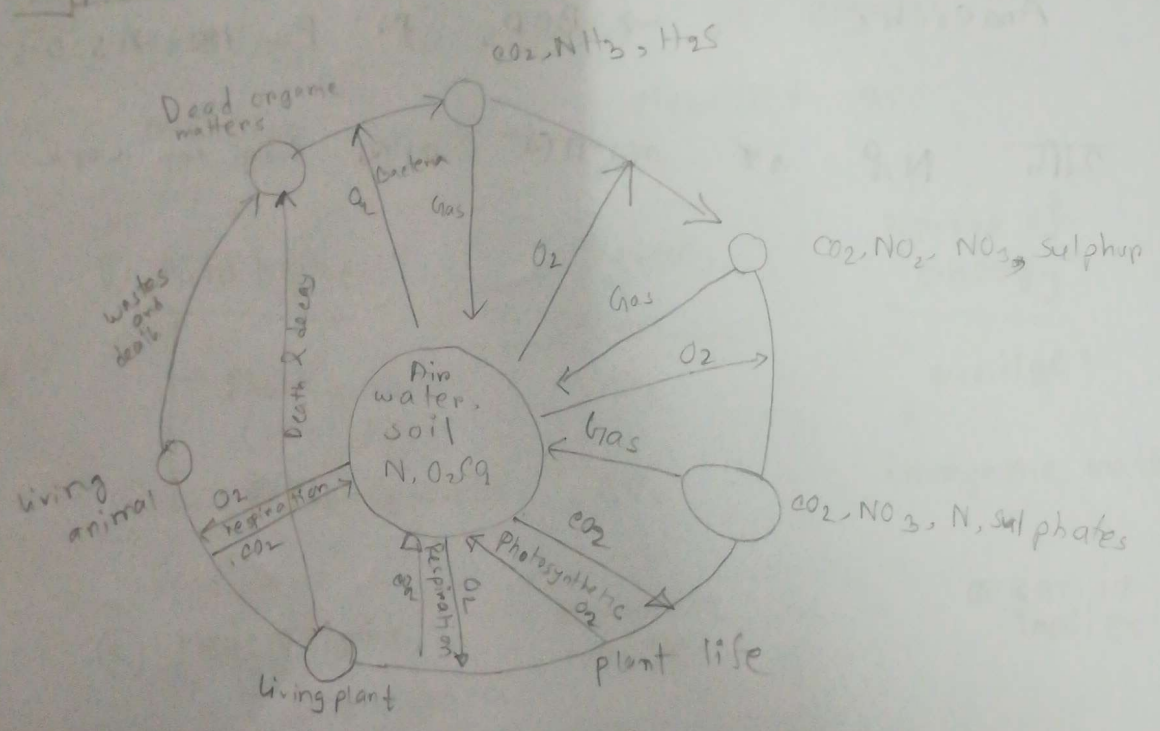
Anaerobic "  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_5 : N : P = 100 : 2.5 : 0.5$

यदि N, P  $\Delta$   $\frac{1}{2}$  अत्र ~~आव~~  $\rightarrow$  fungi can work.

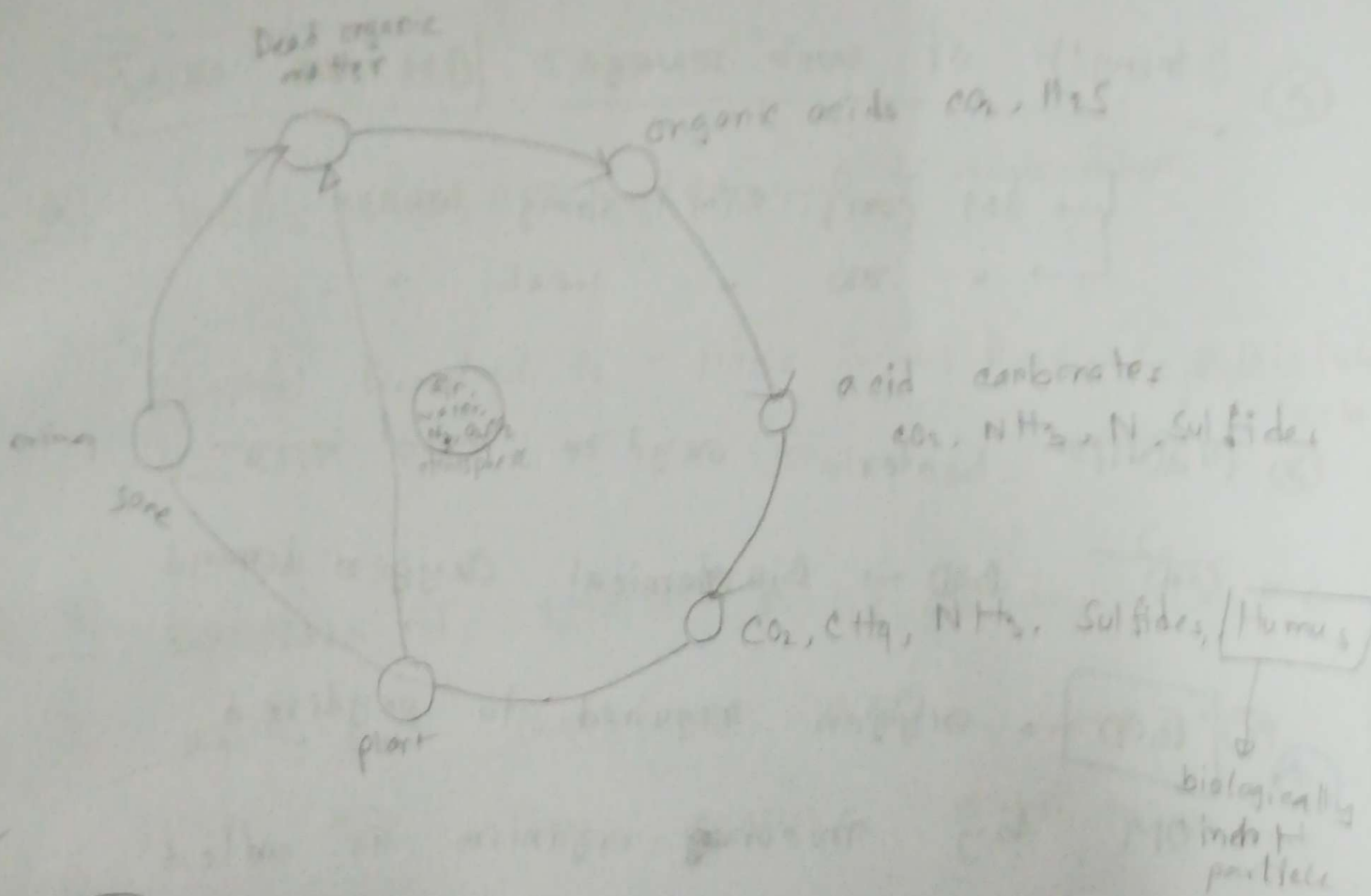
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X] Aerobic :



Anaerobic



- (\*) anaerobic is odor problem
- (\*)  $H_2S$  is a gas
- (\*) Humus → bacteria but these are organic.
- And that's why anaerobic is sludge
- (\*) Anaerobic is  $CH_4$  (biogas)

(\*) Strength of sewer sewage, OM का मात्रा

→ OM को हमें strong sewage  
" " " " weak " "

(\*) प्रकृतिक bacteria oxidize कोच पात्र  
(सि) BOD → Biochemical Oxygen demand.

(\*) (x) BOD → oxygen required to oxidized  
OM by micro-organisms is called  
BOD

(\*)  $BOD_5$  at  $20^\circ C$  express कोच पात्र ।  
→ 5 दिन का oxygen demand

(\*) initially oxygen - 5 day later oxygen =  $BOD_5$

(\*)  $Max^m$  10,  $min = 0$ .

(\*) 5 दिन का  $BOD_5 = 0$  का  $BOD$  dissolved  
oxygen = 0, but OM मात्रा है। सिर्फ

sample dilute 200 200

⊗  $BOD_5 = 30,000 \text{ mg/l}$  .  $\rightarrow$  sample dilute.

(initial Dissolved  $O_2$  - After 5 day Dissolved  $O_2$ )  $\rightarrow$  Dilution Factor.

⊗ bacteria नए शतमान  $BOD_5$  5 day नए 0

अम । But that's not  $BOD_5$ . bacteria  
नए नए । Then measure नए नए नए नए ,

⊗ Seeding :

बुद्धि नए नए नए नए seeding .

These organism is good for our digestion.

⊗  $COD \rightarrow$  Chemical Oxygen demand.

$\rightarrow$  oxygen required to oxidize OM

by a strong oxidizing agent

(ex:  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) is called COD.

30ml soil water  
lab  $\rightarrow$   
 $KMnO_4$   
नए नए

→ reaction  $(K_2Cr_2O_7)$  is slow. so, acidic condition & elevated temp is needed.

pink color  $K_2Cr_2O_7$   $Cr^{6+}$   $Cr^{3+}$ ,

(\*) half an hour  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  with tube fade

(\*)  $K_2Cr_2O_7$   $Cr^{6+}$   $Cr^{3+}$   $K_2Cr_2O_7$  (color change)  $Cr^{6+}$   $Cr^{3+}$

sample dilute.

(\*)  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  →  $Cr^{6+}$   $Cr^{3+}$  oxidizing agent.

COD

1. All OM oxidized
2.  $COD > BOD$
3. quick process  
(2hr if acidic condition & elevated temp)

BOD

1. All OM isn't oxidized.
2.  $BOD < COD$
3. slow (5 days)

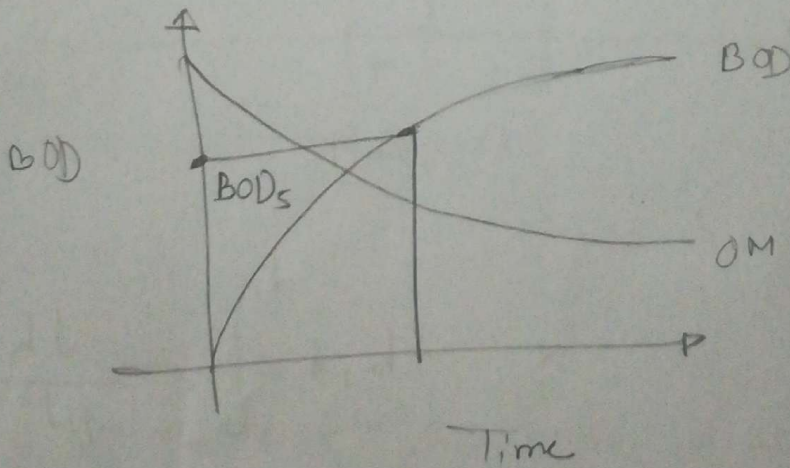
(\*) why  $COD > BOD$ ? Def<sup>n</sup> them.

=

(\*) first  $\rightarrow$  COD test not w.

(\*) बायोसॉल waste water  $\rightarrow$  bacteria  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_5$   $\rightarrow$   $BOD_{ultimate}$   
 बायोसॉल में, BOD readings  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_5$   $\rightarrow$   $BOD_{ultimate}$ ,  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_{ultimate}$ ,  
 bacteria  $\rightarrow$  adapt  $\rightarrow$   $BOD_5$   $\rightarrow$   $BOD_{ultimate}$   $\rightarrow$   $BOD_{ultimate}$ .

(\*) BOD curve:

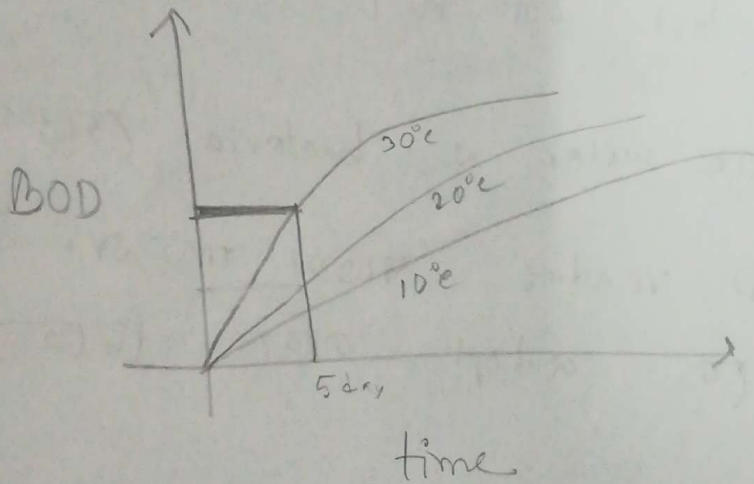


domestic  
 sewage  
 $\rightarrow$   
 20e,  
 $\rightarrow$

$$BOD_5 = \frac{2}{3} BOD_{ultimate}$$

⊗ temp ↑ organic activity ↑

⊗



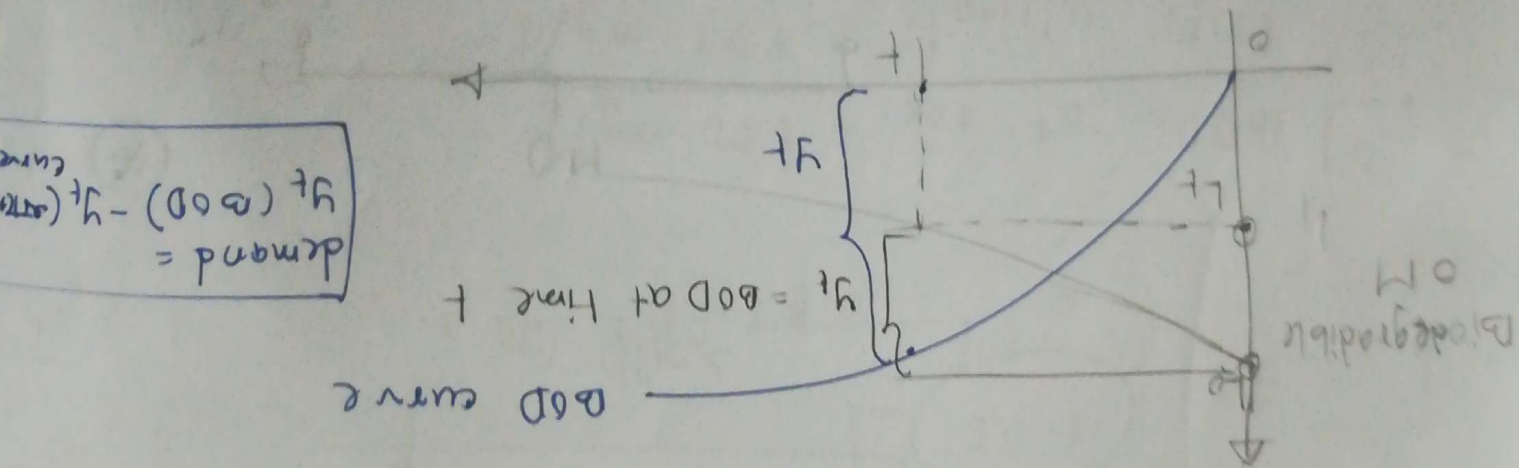
$$\Rightarrow (L_0 - y_t) = L_0 (1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

$$\Rightarrow L_0 - L_t = L_0 (1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L_0 - L_t}{L_0} = 1 - e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_e \frac{L_0}{L_0 - L_t} = k_1 t$$

$$\int_t^{L_0} \frac{1}{L_0 - L} dL = \int_0^t k_1 dt$$



$$\frac{dL}{dt} = k_1 (L_0 - L)$$

OM at time t

with time it decreases.

1st stage BOD eqn

Let

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ultimate BOD

$$y_t = L_0(1 - e^{-kt})$$

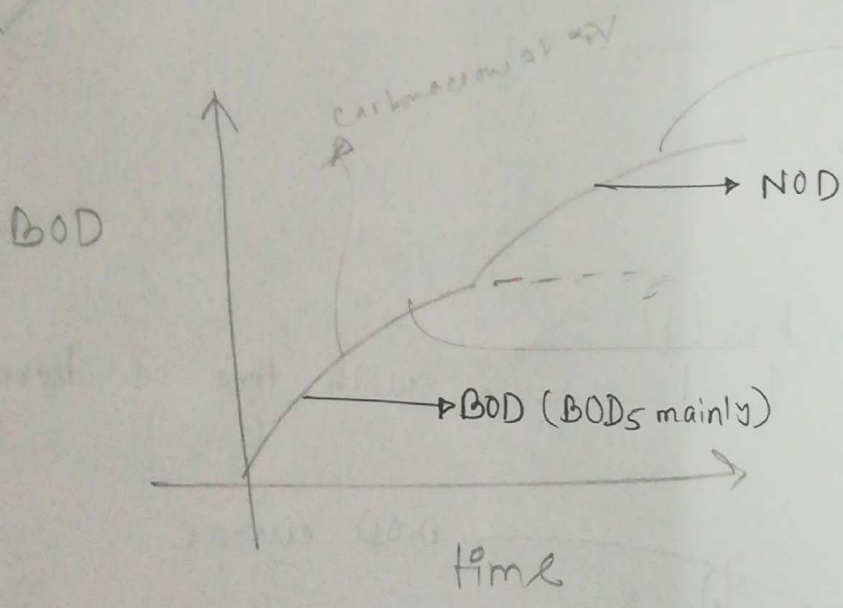
(log<sub>e</sub> 2 (a))

log<sub>10</sub> ≈ log<sub>e</sub> both 270 571

$$k_1 = 2.3k$$

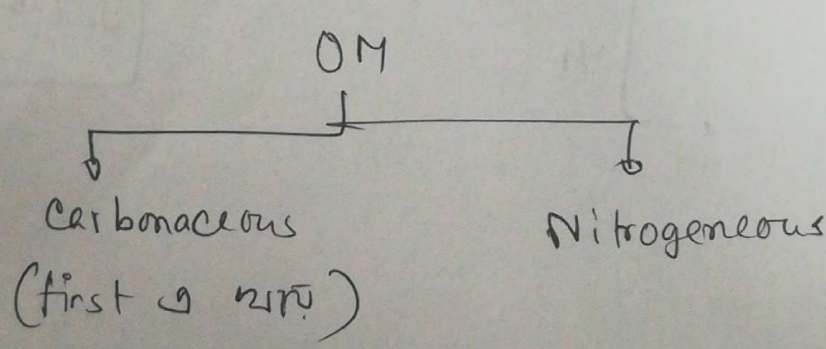
$$y_t = L_0(1 - 10^{-kt})$$

(if log<sub>10</sub>)



first stage BOD eqn

(\*)



(\*) NOD [Nitrogen oxygen demand]

(\*) time s.t. after BOD can increase because of NOD.

(\*) Nitrogenous matter zero stage s.t. (210) enzyme first liquifaction s.t.

৭৬শী নং. এত অন্তর সময় লাগে।

$$k_1(T) = k_1(20^\circ) \theta^{T-20}$$

$$\theta = 1.035$$

$$= 1.054$$

$$= 1.05$$

একই বই এ আছে

এটিই নিব।

$$k_1(T) = k_1(20) \theta^{T-20}$$

$$y_t = L_0(1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

$$k_1 = 2.303 k_d$$

$$y_t = L_0(1 - 10^{-k_d t})$$

$$BOD_5 \text{ at } 20^\circ c = 200 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$BOD \text{ ultimate} = 294 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$L_0 = 294, \quad y_t = 200$$

$$\therefore y_t = L_0(1 - e^{-k_1 t})$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 = 294(1 - e^{-k_1 \times 5})$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = 0.228 \text{ /day}$$

$$\log_{10} \text{ base } \vee k_1 = 0.099$$

X 35°C a BOD<sub>5</sub> = ?

$$k_1(T) = k_{20} \times \theta^{T-20}$$
$$= 0.228 \times 1.05^{35-20}$$
$$= \cancel{0.228} \quad 0.474 \text{ /d}$$

$$k_{1,20} = 0.228$$

BOD<sub>5</sub>, y<sub>t</sub> = ?

now,  $y_t = L_0 (1 - e^{-k_1 t})$

$$\text{BOD}_5 \text{ at } 35^\circ = 294 (1 - e^{-0.474 \times 5})$$
$$= 267 \text{ mg/L}$$

data X Derive first stage BOD.

~~X~~ X COD > BOD why?

CT → BOD, COD.

$$\text{at BOD} \approx 1.5 \times \text{BOD}_5$$

(at 20°C)

$$\text{BOD}_5(T) = \text{BOD}_5(\text{at } 20^\circ\text{C}) (0.6 + 0.02T)$$

temp ↑  $\Rightarrow$  BOD rate  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{BOD}_5$   $\uparrow$

But  $\text{BOD}_5$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  change  $\uparrow$  with temp.

empirical formula

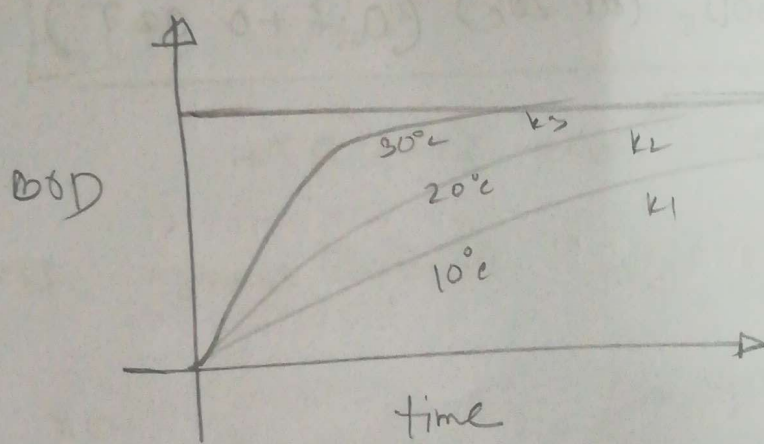
$$\begin{aligned} \text{BOD}_{(35^\circ\text{C})} &= 200 \times (0.6 + 0.02 \times 35) \\ &= 260 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

(\*)  $\text{BOD}_5$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{BOD}_{20}$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{BOD}_{20}$   $\uparrow$

$$\text{BOD}_5(20^\circ\text{C}) = 294 \text{ unit}$$

must  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{BOD}_{20}$

(\*)  $\text{BOD}_{20}$   $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{BOD}_{20}$   $\uparrow$  then  $294 \uparrow$



ult BOD same

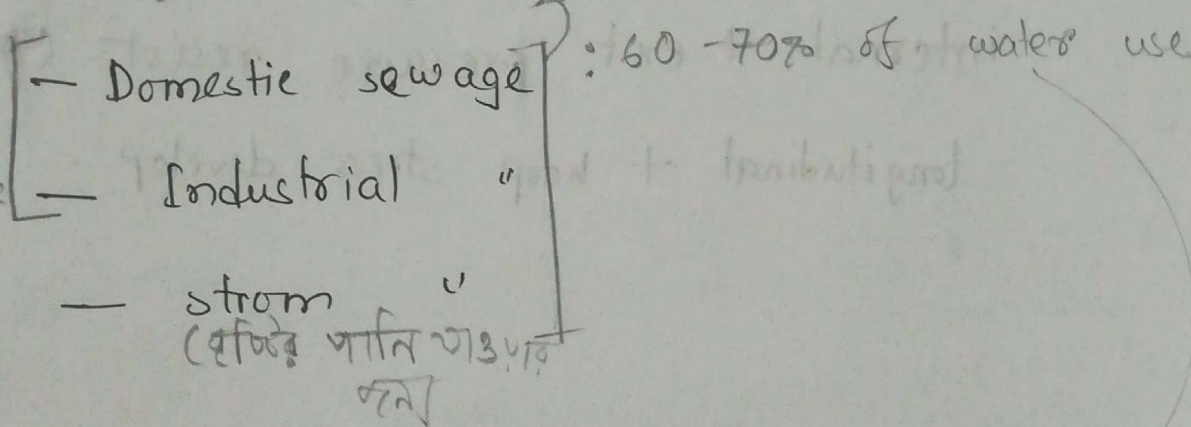
$$k_1 < k_2 < k_3$$

$$BOD_{20} = 20 \text{ days } BOD$$

Quantity of waste water

combined sewage = (sanitary + rain) sewage

to pipe  
sanitary sewage  
sanitary sewage



\* Domestic

⊗  $Q = VA$   
 design velocity  $2.5 \text{ ft/sec}$   
 self cleansing velocity

0.6 ft/sec এর ক্ষেত্রে কঠিন পদার্থের কণা পড়বে।

$A = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \Rightarrow D = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$   
 গাঢ়

for circular sewage → gravity (ও) চলে।

so, manning's formula মাসার  
 $V = \frac{1.48 C}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$  [FPS]

$nV = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$  [MKS]

স্বতন্ত্র ক্ষেত্রে  $S = \dots$

design এ মাসার  $D, S$

⊗ ঢাকায় 40 gallon/capita/day লিটার  
 এর 60-70% domestic sewage হিসাবে  
 গাণিতিক।

⊗ time এর কারণে সর্বোচ্চ, peak demand কে নিচে design করে

২০-১ hourly variation of  $Q_{avg}$

⊗  $Q_{design} = 2-3 \times Q_{avg}$   
 (2.5)

why?

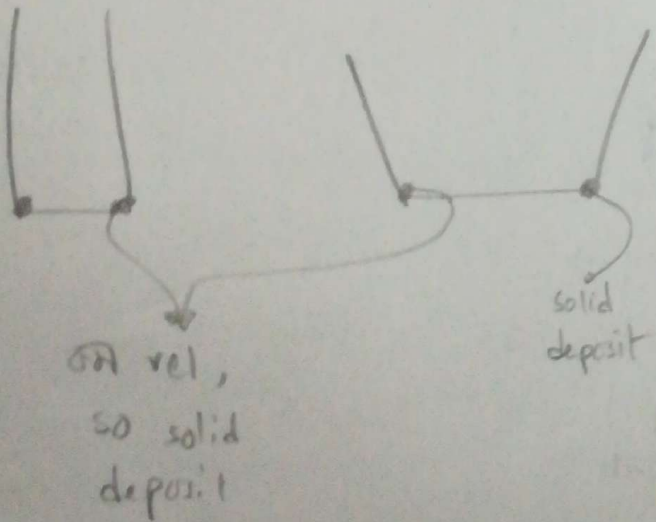
= You need to satisfy the peak demand.  
 peak demand =  $(2-3) \times \text{avg demand}$   
 avg 2.5

⊗ generally we use circular pipe.

It has good characteristics

internal + ext pressure resist

longitudinal + hoop stress develop.



but circular

solid deposit

chance



domestic + industrial = sanitary sewage

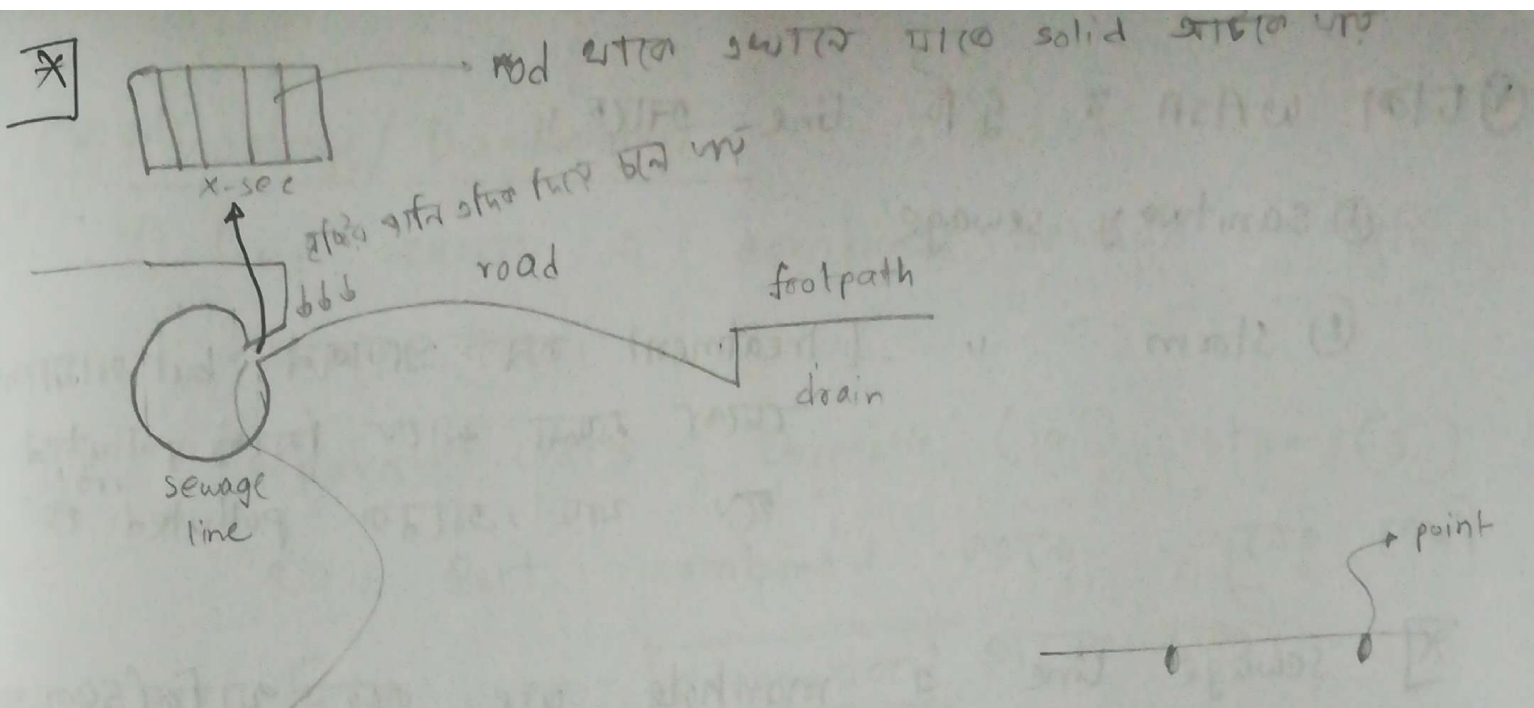
domestic + industrial + storm = ~~st~~ combined sewage

pollution

but

mix

polluted



স্বাক্ষর দ্বারা বৃষ্টির  
 কারণে solids ও পানি যদি  
 rod টি খুলে ফেলে

এক স্থানে points  
 থাকে না (বৃষ্টির  
 পানি pass হয়)

fig: Combined sewage system.

\* কারণে combined sewage এ overflow  
 হয়। pathogenic organism বৃদ্ধি পায়।  
 so, unhygienic condition creat হয়।

\* Combined এর সুবিধা  
 → তিনটি separate line দিলে অনেক সাফা  
 প্রয়োজন, যেহেতু electricity line, gas line  
 নিজে অসুবিধা হয়।

\* টানা WAsA ৩ হুঁচি line আছে।

① Sanitary sewage

② Storm " [treatment কম প্রয়োজন, but আমাদের দোকান ময়লা মাঝে মিলে polluted হয় যাও, অনেক polluted হয়]

\* sewage line এ manhole use করে থাকি (50m গাও গাও)

\* pipeline design এ অনেক likage & brokage থেকে হয় যায়। contractor বা ক মাঝে material দিয়ে দেয় মানে মানে, তবে likage হয়।

অনেক সময় sewage এ বর্ষেতে গানি

infiltrate হয় যাও (20%), তবে  $Q_{design}$

এ 20% of extra  $Q_{avg}$  হবে নিতে হবে,

sanitary flow overflow করা যাবে না,

তবে extra 20% দিতে হবে যাতে

overflow না হয়। [It's partially

combined sewage.

⊗ Advantage/ Disadvantage:

✕] Dry season এ combined sewage এ গার্মি  
আনতে কঠিন।

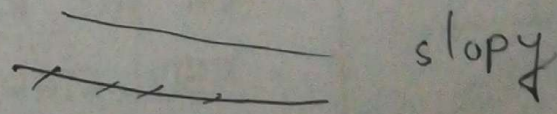
separate সিস্টেম Domestic (12'), storm (3')  
হয়, But combined সিস্টেম অনেক জায়গায়  
দিতে হয়, excavation অনেক চরম।

আবার, dry season এ storm sewage এ  
solid deposit হয় as flow কম, vel  
কম।

আবার, wet season এ overflow.

✕] তবে partially combined sewage use  
হয়।

✕] pipe line (2'-3') নিচে দিলেই হয়।

✕] but sewage line  slopy  
তে নিচে হয়, so, 20'-30' নিচেই যায়।

It's costly.





→ 8" এর কম dia হয়না।

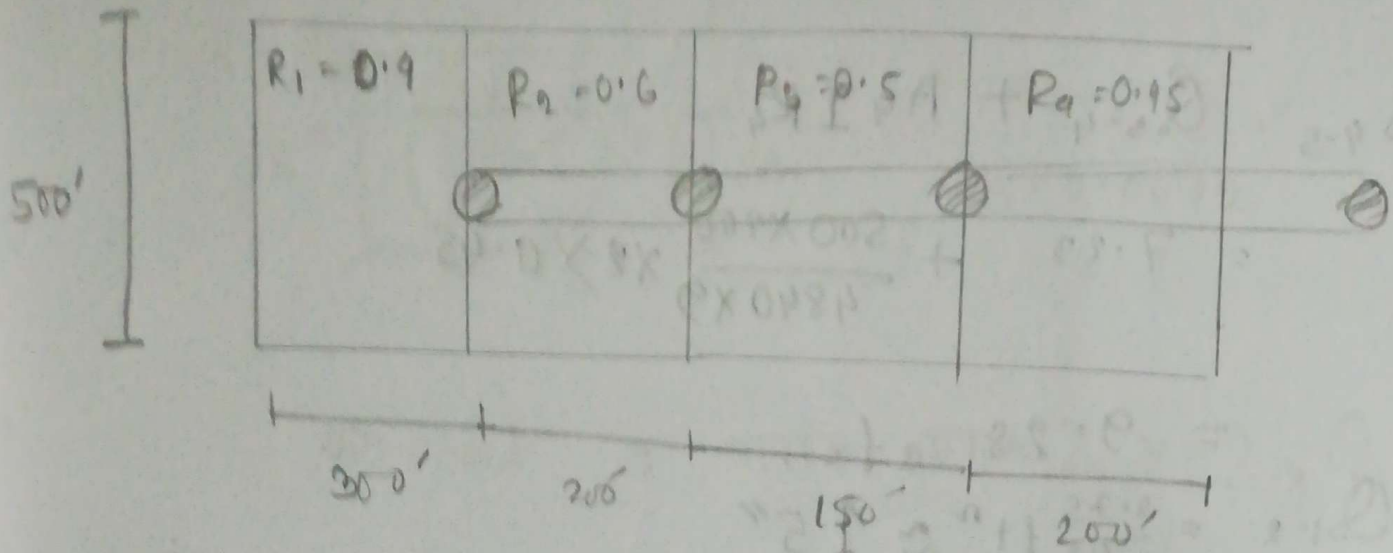
→ spacing: 8" - 12" , 12" - 30" , 2.5' - 5' , > 5'  
interval (2") (3") (6") (1')

(\*) ৩ কে cfm এ নিতে হবে। [60 times করে]

4 cfm → 1 - 4" Ø.

[সামান্য স্লোপে বিস্কট না দিলে গানি  
আটকে থাকে, গানি আঘাত দেয়।  
তাই অনেক critical place এ extra  
pipe দিতে হয়। But it's ~~আজকের~~  
normal design]

# XI Problem 6



$$Q_{1-2} = A_1 I R_1$$

$$= \frac{500 \times 300}{4840 \times 9} \times 2 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{hr}} \times 0.4$$

$$= 2.75 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_{2-3} = Q_{1-2} + A_2 I R_2$$

$$= 2.75 + \frac{500 \times 200}{4840 \times 9} \times 2 \times 0.6$$

$$= 5.51 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_{3-4} = Q_{2-3} + A_3 I R_3$$

$$= 5.51 + \frac{500 \times 150}{4840 \times 9} \times 2 \times 0.5$$

$$= 7.23 \text{ cfs}$$

$$\frac{4840 \times 9}{4840 \times 9} = Q_{ac}$$

$$Q_{4-5} = Q_{3-4} + A_4 I R_4$$

$$= 7.23 + \frac{500 \times 200}{4840 \times 9} \times 2 \times 0.45$$

$$= 9.28 \text{ cfs.}$$

$$Q_{1-2} = \frac{2.75}{2.5} \text{ ft}^3 \approx 1.1 \text{ ft}^3$$

Now,  $Q = VA$

$$\Rightarrow 9.28 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{sec}} = 2.5 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 2.17 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 26''$$

$$V = 2.5 = \frac{1.486}{n} P^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

$n = 0.013$

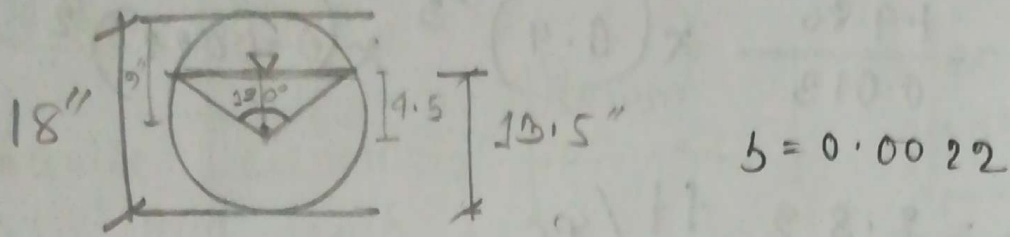
$$\Rightarrow S = 0.0022$$

1000'  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} 0.0022' \\ \text{slope} \end{array} \right]$

Trapezoidal, rectangular, or design

$\left( R \right)$   $\left( R \right)$

X Problem

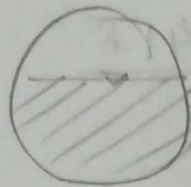


କଣ ରେ ଏ ଜାଣି ପାରିବ?  $v = ?$ ,  $Q = ?$

Sol<sup>n</sup>:

$A =$  ବେଗ କଣ ନିବ ।

$$R = \frac{P}{A}$$



$P = \left[ \frac{2}{3} \text{ th of whole } \begin{matrix} \text{area} \\ \text{perimeter} \end{matrix} \right]$

$$A = \frac{2}{3} \times A_{\text{total}} + \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4.5$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 18^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4.5$$

$$= \frac{189.89}{204} \text{ in}^2$$

$P = \frac{2}{3} \text{ th of whole perimeter}$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 2\pi \times 18$$

$$= 75.39$$

$$R = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$= \frac{75.39}{204}$$

$$= 0.37$$

$$V = \frac{1.486}{0.013} \times (0.4)^{2/3} \times (0.0022)^{1/2}$$

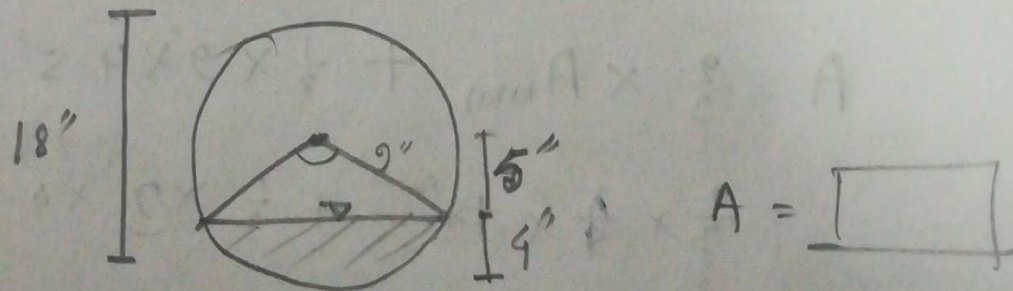
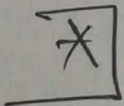
$$= 2.89 \text{ ft/sec.}$$

$$Q = VA$$

$$= 2.89 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{18^2}{144}$$

$$= \frac{735.418}{144}$$

$$= 5.1 \text{ cfs.}$$



feroz sir → Design charts for circular pipes

Design charts:

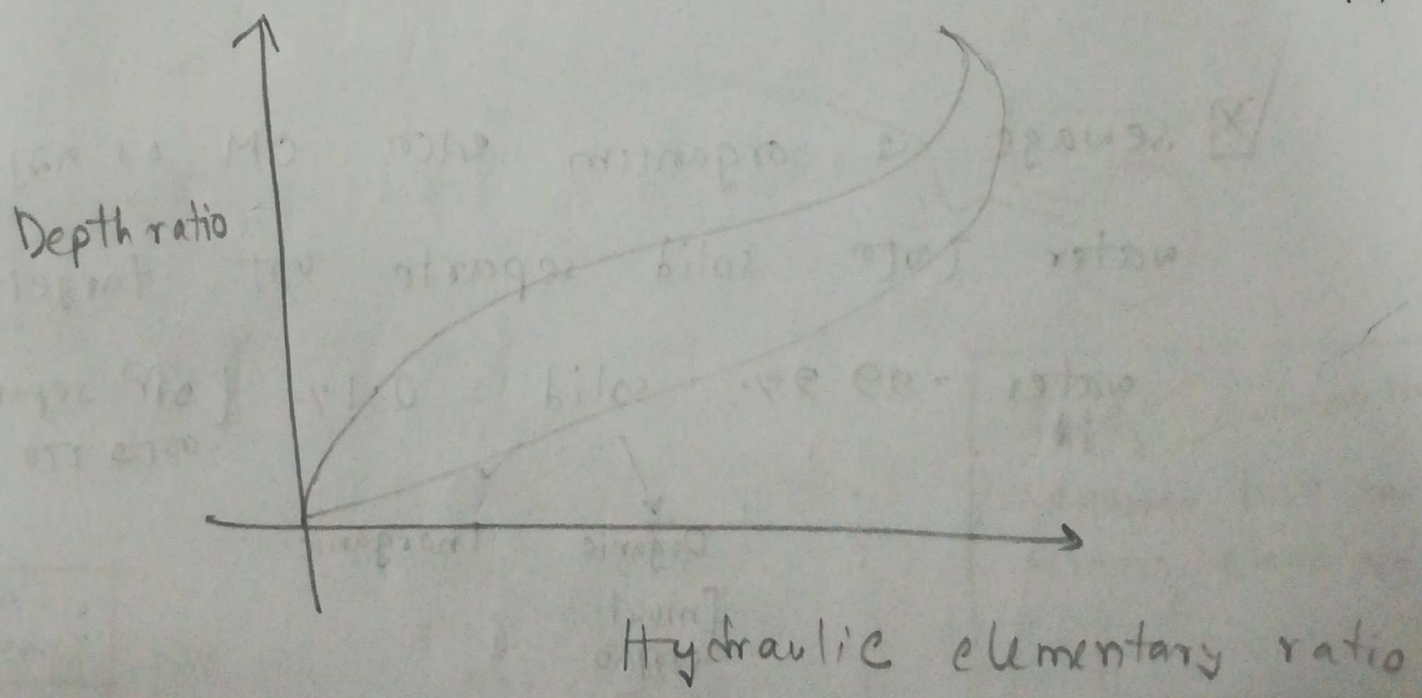
hydraulic, elementary ratio and depth ratio or relth

Design chart

Elementary diagram for  $V_{partial}$ ,  $Q_{partial}$

$$vel\ ratio = \frac{vel\ partial}{vel\ full}$$

$$Discharge\ ratio = \frac{Q_{partial}}{Q_{full}}$$



$V_{min} = 2.5\ ft/sec = 0.76\ m/sec$   $\frac{V}{V_{min}} = 1.19\ (max)$  [for  $\frac{d}{D} = 0.81$ ]

full flow (partial flow)

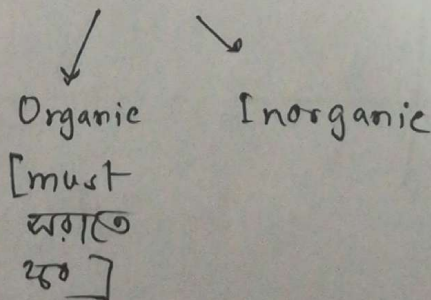
[Perimeter & friction ratio,  $Q$ ,  $t$ ,  $\gamma$  ...]

Treatment of sewage

- preparatory treatment / Preliminary treatment
- primary "
- secondary "
- tertiary "

\* sewage is organism matter OM is removed, water is solid separate target

water = 99.99, solid = 0.1% [if separate



Preparatory treatment:

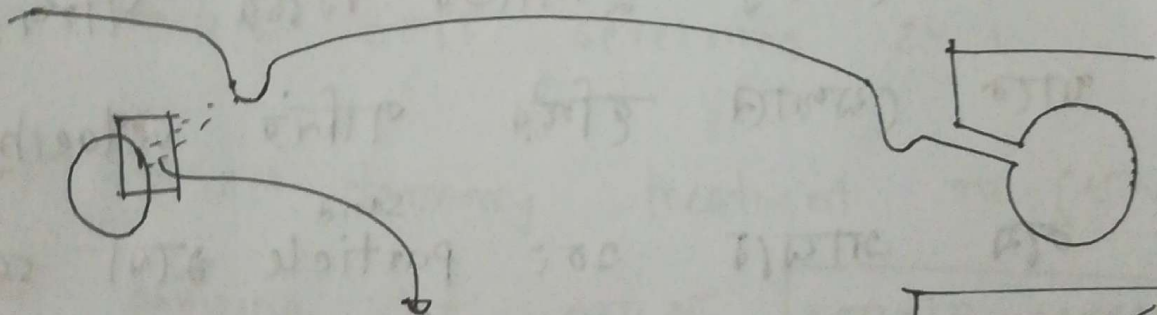
\* Preparatory

is to remove solid matter before the main treatment.

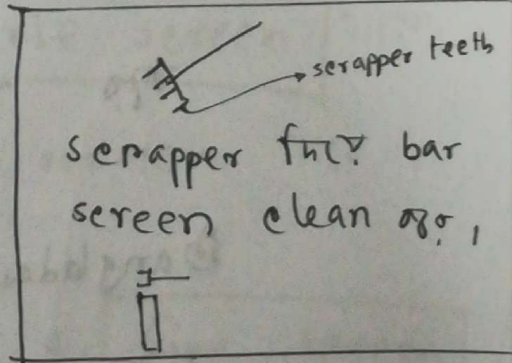
Steps:

- Screen [ম্যানহোল্ডে স্থানীয় ভাবে তৈরী করে দিলে এটি হুঁ  
কাজে পালিয়ে এসে আসবে]
- Grit chamber
- Skimming tank
- Cutting screen.

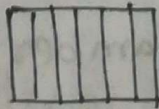
road cross-section:



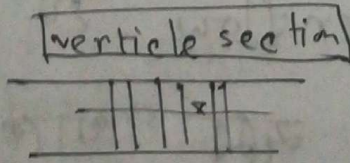
connection  
এ rod দাঁড়া করানো  
থাকে এমনভাবে,



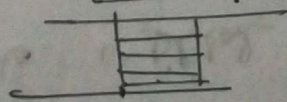
Bar  
screen:



plan

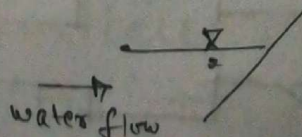


plan

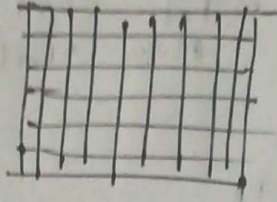


0.2 - 6 mm<sup>2</sup>  
interval এর  
rod ১০'

longitudinal section



Mash screen: বান্ধা স্ক্রিন থাকে।



Grit chamber: বান্ধা, আখর (খুঁচো) স্রোত স্রবণে

settle করে দেওয়া wash out হয়ে চলে

আসে। যেমন খুঁচোর বিচের আঁকুতো

থাকে যেখানে স্থির আঁকু velocity

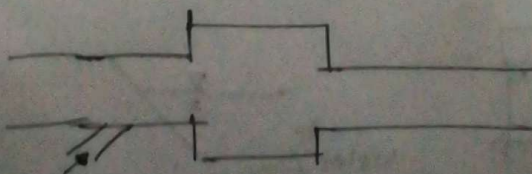
কমে আসবে এতে <sup>sana</sup> particle স্থান settle

করে যাবে।

Bangladesh এ chamber টি clean করে না,

কিন্তু water overflow হয়ে pass করতে

না পারে। আঁকু থাকে।



2 types of screen:   
 ↗ coarse   
 ↘ sand

tannary owner (ଏ drain ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯାଏ ଏବଂ  
କେବଳ କେବଳ diff types of 3 screen  
କରି ଡିଜାଇନ୍, but they don't do that  
& clean that pipe.

Main line ଏ ଯୋଗୁ ଆମେ initially ଯାଏ  
ଆମେ କିଛି screening କରୁ ।

କେବଳ tannary treatment କର କେବଳ  
pumping କର ଆମେ coarse screen ଧାରଣା ।

Automatic କିଛି solid କି screen କରୁ ।

ଆମେ, > treatment plant ଏ fine screen

ଆମେ କେବଳ

Boarded chamber

ଏକ Boarded chamber ଧାରଣା & rotate

କିଛି କିଛି particle settle କରୁ ଏବଂ  
କିଛି sewage ଡଲେ ଧାରଣା ।  
as sludge

# Skimming tank:

ଏହା skimming tank ନିମ୍ନରେ ୧୦ ।

sedimentation tank ଏ ସ୍ତରୀକରଣ, oil ଏବଂ

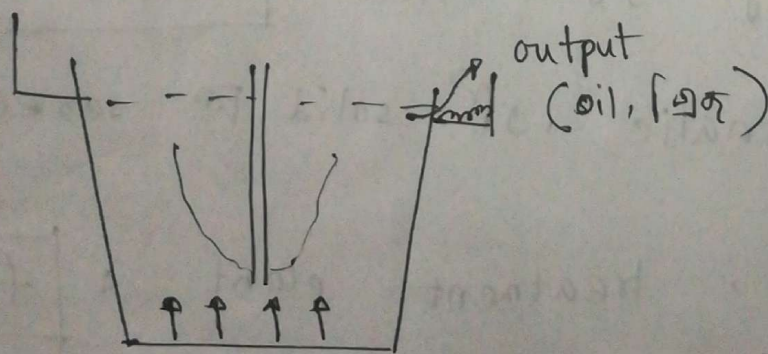
ସ୍ଲଜ୍ ସେବାଜି ଏ ଚଳେ ଏବଂ ସ୍ଲଜ୍ ସ୍ତରୀକରଣ

ଏବଂ ଏବଂ sedimentation ଏବଂ ଏବଂ (ସେବାଜି)

sewage ଏ ଏବଂ (ସେବାଜି) again bacteria

attack ଏ, so, ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ

ଏବଂ skimming tank ଏ ।



skimming tank

compressed pressure : ଦିଆ ଥିବା oil ଡିପ୍ରେସର

6 ଲି ଡାକ୍ତରୀ, (ପଞ୍ଚୁ ଲା) ଡେର ଡେର ମିନ,

secondary: Cutting screen:

ଚିହ୍ନ particle ଓ size ଓ ଡେରୀ ଭୁକ୍ତ

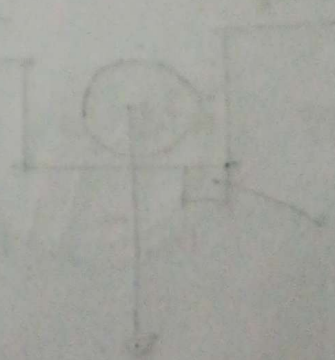
ଦିଆ ନା, so, cutter ଡେରୀ (ସେରୀ particle  
ଡେରୀ ଡେରୀ ଡେରୀ ଡେରୀ)

$\frac{1}{4}$ " size ଓ particle ଡେରୀ allow ଡେରୀ

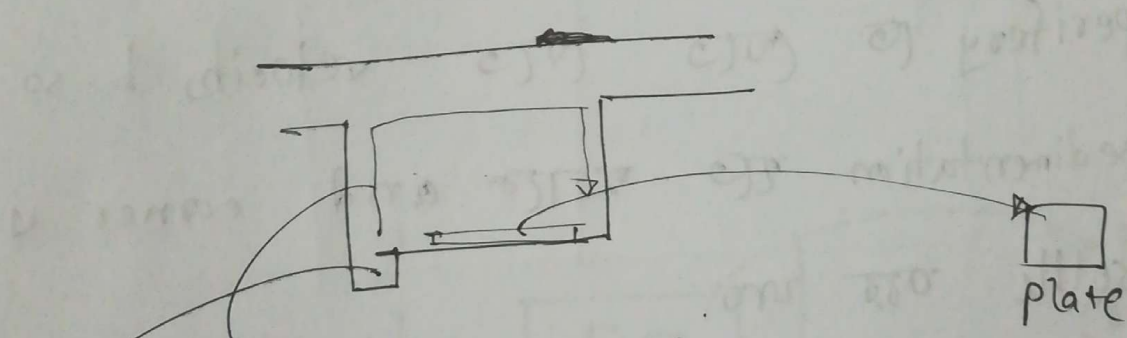
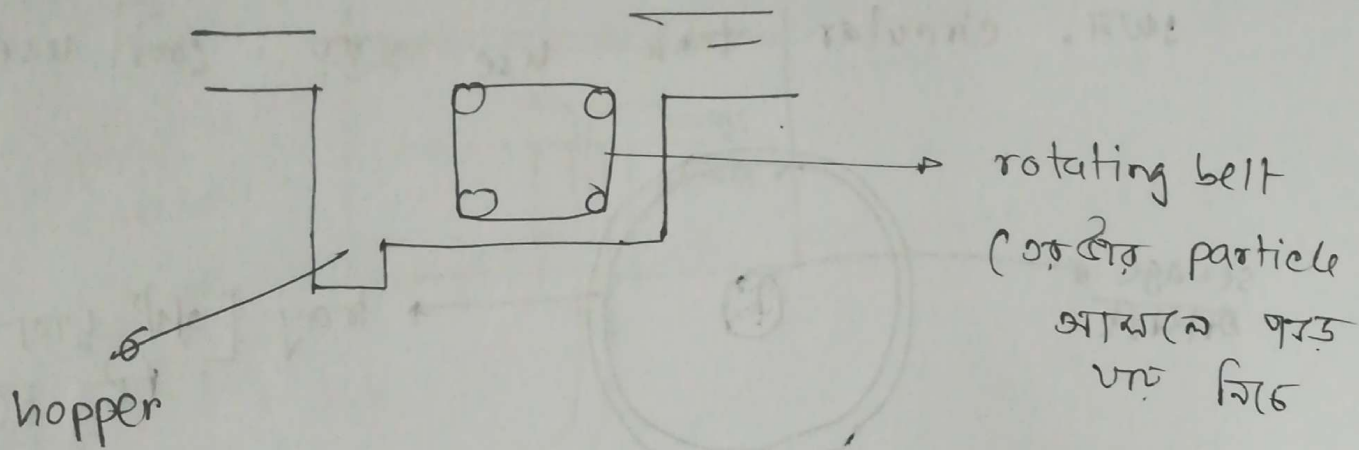
ଓ 1

ଓ cuminator ଓ ଡେରୀ ଓ 1

ଓ : Shankar





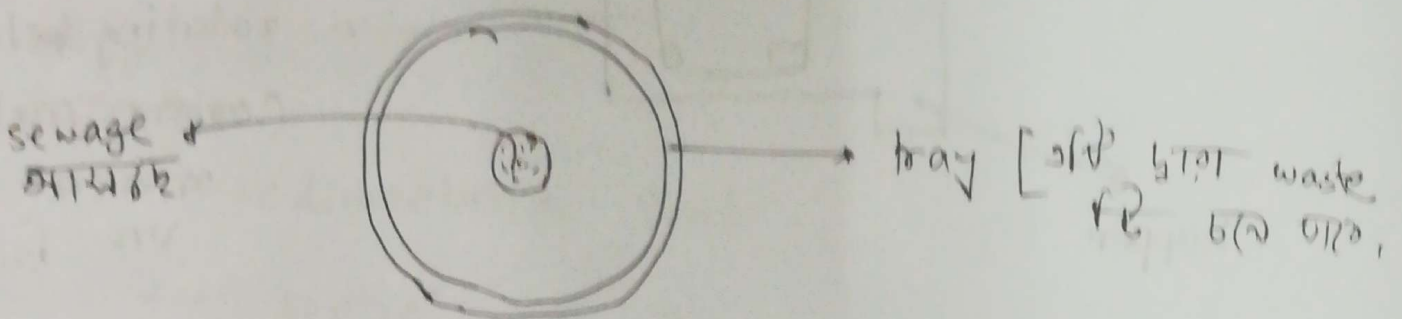


ଓହ୍ଲେ ଓହ୍ଲେ place କର  
again,

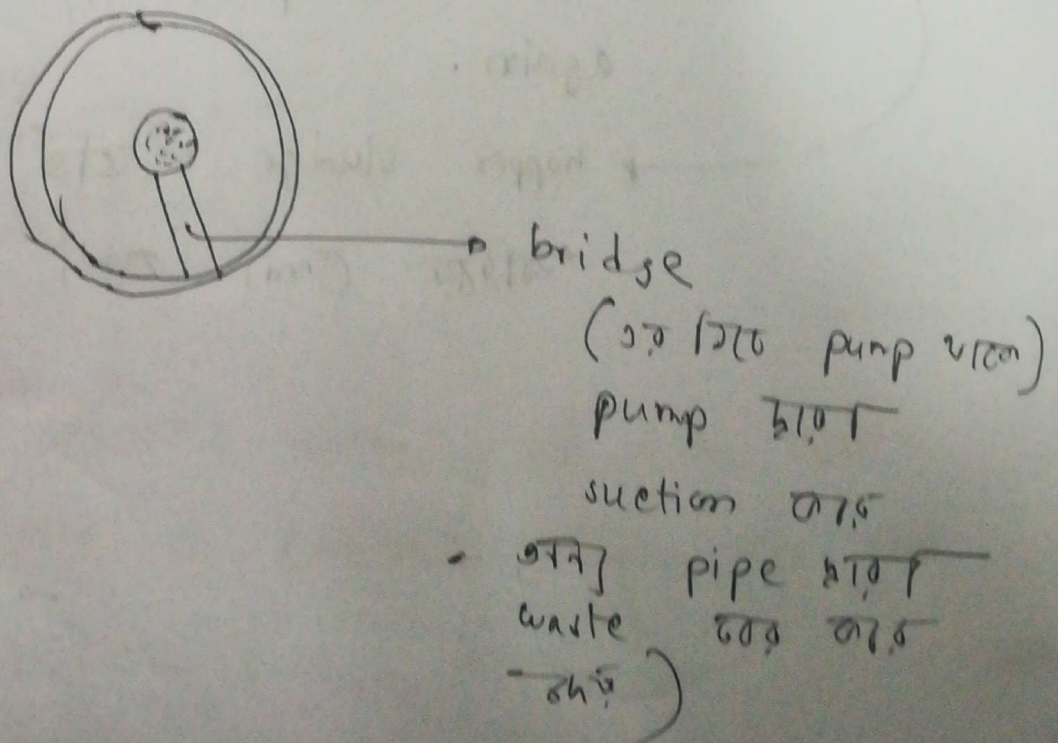
hopper sludge ଏ ଓହ୍ଲେ ହେଉ ଯାଏ  
ଅଧିକା (ମାତ୍ର) ଅଧିକା

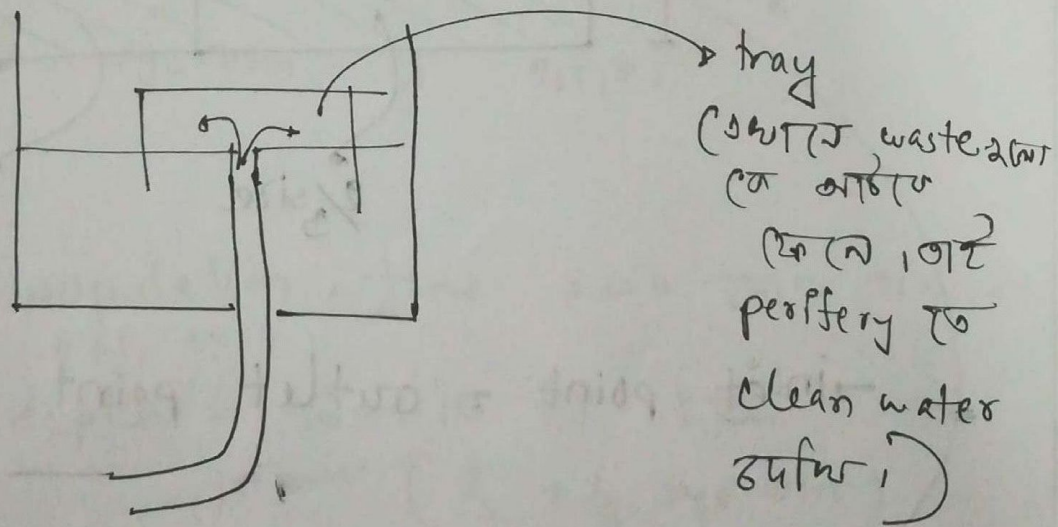
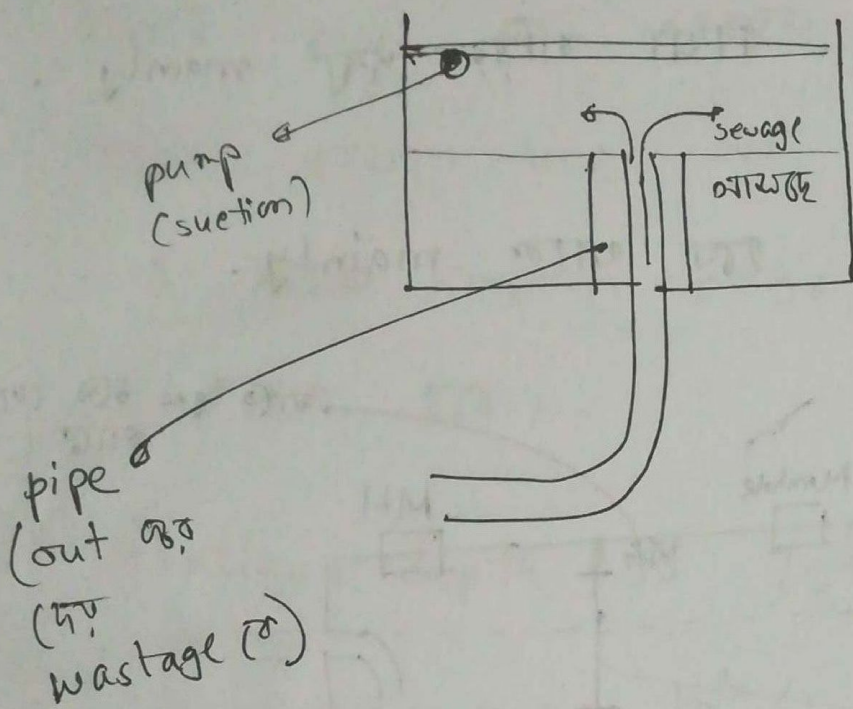
Circular sedimentation plant: sewage or waste water mainly

use circular tank use



periphery to velocity is so  
sedimentation rate and corner is (tray)  
settle rate



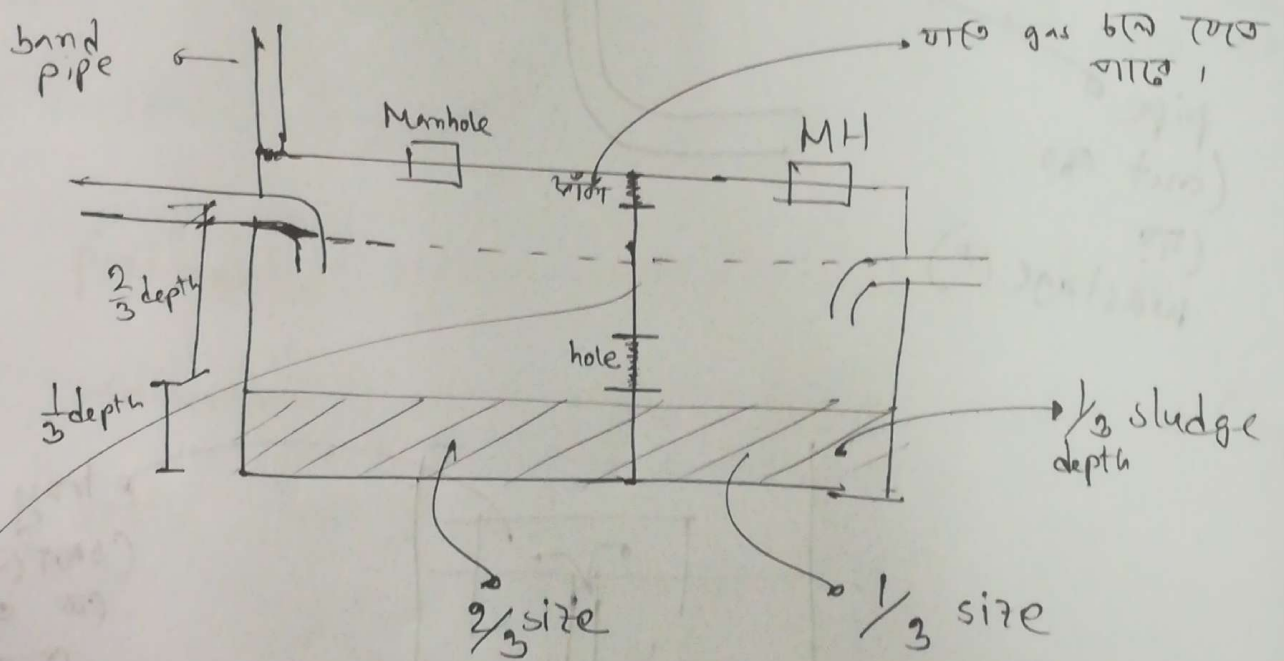


sedimentation efficiency ବାଢ଼ିବେ  
: low waste (ଫାଲୁଆ),

② 3-4 hr duration time ମାତ୍ର sedimentation  
plan tank ଓ, But water treatment  
plant ଓ ଉପ ଉପ ମାତ୍ର

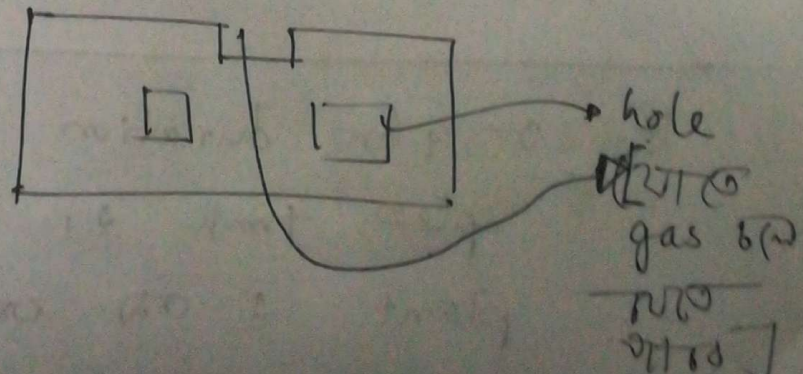
⊗ Septic tank : वाया - वाड्डि वा mainly .

→ 2/3 chamber वा वा mainly .



→ inlet point = outlet point elevation.

→ partition wall ;



band pipe ના બાજુ MH ની પાસે થઈને  
 જાય, વાચાણ use ના કરવા Bathroom  
 ଏ જાનર ગ્રાઉન્ડ 1" 50. gas નો release  
 કરવા કરવું,

⊗ liquid depth એ  $\frac{1}{3}$  depth sludge થાકે નીચે  
 દેવું.

વહવાન:  $0.04 - 0.06 \text{ m}^3 / \text{head} / \text{year}$

anaerobic system એ થાય.

→ No. ઓફ population, time એક જાણે વહવાન  
 નીચે કરવું,

→ Total depth = 6 - 10 ft થઈ  
 ( $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$  થઈ ડોઝ)

→ septic tank column ઢાંચિત થાય  
 ન

વાચાણ: ગ્રાઉન્ડ, [નક્કા પર સ્થાન  
 જાણે]

→ normally length : width = 3 : 1 .

It's a thumb rule. [Dankam or or]

→ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ସିର ଓ ଓର ଓ ଓର ସ୍ପେସିଫିକାଲି  
ଏହି ଥମ୍ବ ରୁଲ୍ ଖୁବ୍ (ଓର) । [ଖୁବ୍]

[figure important → exam or the]

Lee 10

Secondary treatment

Secondary treatment :

- Chemical treatment
- Biological "

1. Waste stabilization pond

2. Aerated lagoon

3. Activated sludge process

4. Trickling filter.

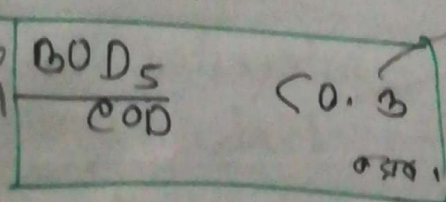
Chemical treatment :

BOD, COD এর উপর depend করে এবং

এই treatment করে কিনা

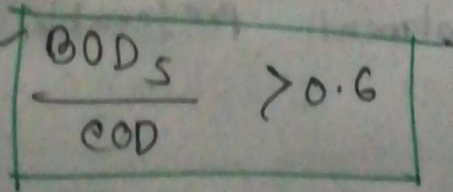
textile industries এ chemical waste এর chemical treatment must

Biodigredible material এর biological not effective



এমন chemical treatment

Biodigredible material এর effect



এমন Biological treatment

যদি  $\frac{BOD_5}{COD} < 0.6$  তবে Both নাগর।

[
 

প্রথমে	biological	সহজে	biological	করতে	সহজ
" "	chemical	"	chemical	"	"
" "	chemical	সহজে	biological	"	"

 ]

তাই, সব বিবেচনা  
 প্রথমে chemical then biological করা  
 উচিত।

(X) BOD<sub>5</sub> 50mg/L ++ খালি aeration করতে  
 হবে।

(X) Alum এর পরিবর্তে Alum poly aluminium  
 chloride, FeS, FeCl<sub>3</sub>, Lime + স্বাস্থ্য  
 use করা হয় for treatment, most  
 effective।

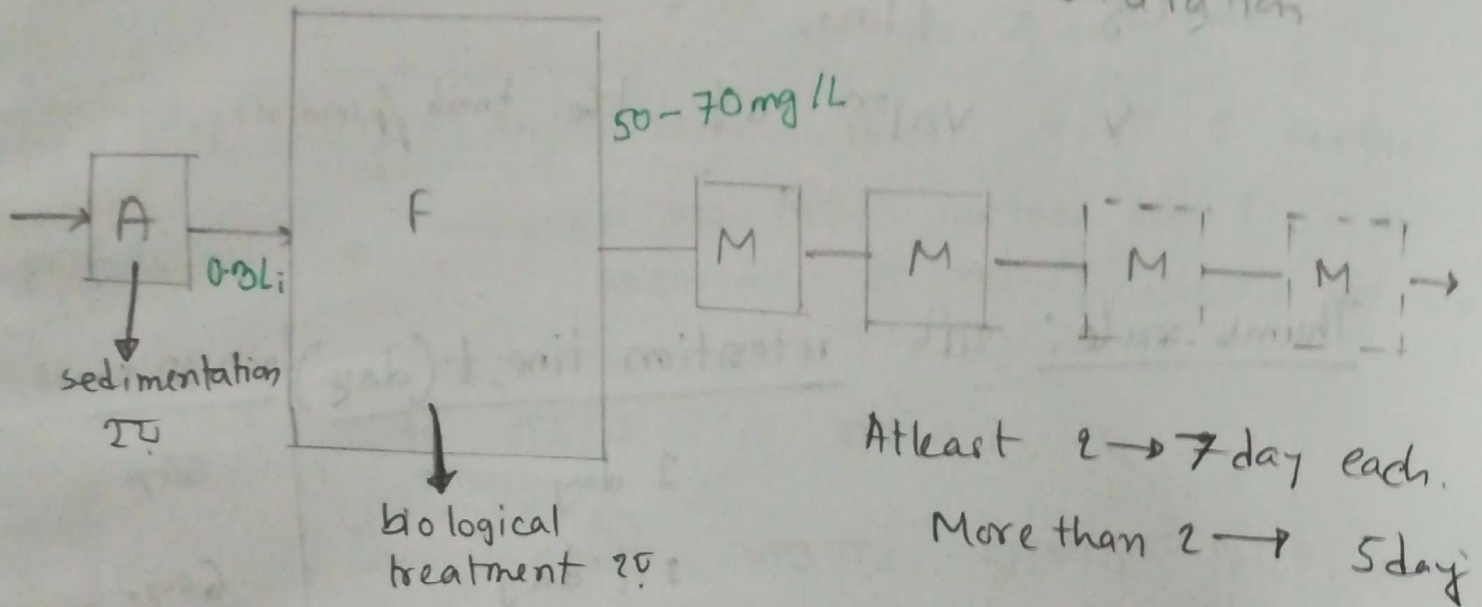
(X) environment pollution হলে as  
 industries aren't interested in treatment  
 process.

সুবিধা: [ তাই biological treatment preferable।  
 (X) Biological treatment এ sludge  
 হবে, bacteria & inorganic  
 যাবে।

\* Treatment process:

A = anaerobic      F = Facultative

M = Maturation



⊗ Anaerobic pond  
 বিশেষ করে গরম জল, গাছের পত্র, গাছের দ্বারা তৈরি হওয়া

⊙ ~~facultative~~ facultative pond is  
 time 20 দিন পর্যন্ত পরিষ্কার হয়

Anaerobic pond :

→ Almost dark pond. Oxygen  $O_2$  bacteria ~~নিষ্কাশিত~~ (করে)।

→ volumetric loading,  $L_v = \frac{L_0 Q}{V}$   
 if  $L_v > 100 \text{ kg/m}^3/\text{d}$  then anaerobic pond হয়।

where,  $L_i$  = Influent BOD

$Q$  = flow

$V$  = vol<sup>m</sup> of the tank/pond.

Thumb rule: यदि retention time,  $t$  (day) | % BOD removed

1 day	50%
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ day	60%
5 day	70%

sedimentation द्वारा waste settle

करे एवं उसे निरक्षर anearobic bacteria

थाकर उसे और फिर clean water

बनाने एवं,

Optimum  $t = 5$  day, why

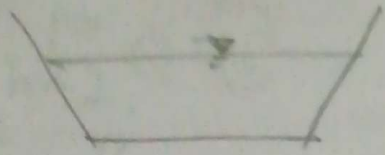
⊗ 5 day से कम  $t$  रहने पर,

माना,  $V = Q \cdot t$

and  $A = \frac{V}{d}$  vol<sup>m</sup> surface area ↑

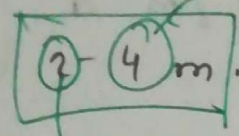
$t = 5$  day से कम  $t$  रहने पर facultative pond से land (कोई)

$t = 5$  day से कम  $t$  रहने पर anearobic facultative zone में



Depth criteria of Anearobic pond

depth  
area ↑



এক তরফে হলে seepage water এসে ডাঙ পাঠে, + cost বেশি

same. But vol<sup>m</sup> ↑ surface

এক সম দিলে surface area ↑ so এটি anearobic না হয় facultative হয় যা

সহ, + বাড়লে A বাড়বে।

O<sub>2</sub> বেশি পাওয়া যাবে, so

anearobic (যেহেতু facultative হয় তাহে)।

But anearobic এ sludge কম হবে। আয়তন এটি হবে।

কিন্তু সহ থাকে, তাই অনৈকসময় anearobic point pond দিই না।

Now,  $\lambda v = \frac{L_i \cdot Q}{V}$

Diagram: A circle with '4' inside, labeled 'mg/L', is connected to a circle with 'Q' inside, labeled 'm<sup>3</sup>/d'. Both are connected to a circle with 'V' inside, labeled 'm<sup>3</sup>'.

$$\lambda v = \frac{mg}{L \times d}$$

or  $\frac{1000g}{1000 m^3 \times d}$

$$\lambda v = \frac{g}{m^3 d}$$

$t = 5 \text{ day}$ ,  $\lambda v = 100 \text{ g/m}^3 \text{ d}$ .

$$\therefore \lambda v = \frac{L_i}{\left(\frac{v}{Q}\right) t}$$

$\frac{BOD_5}{(Li)}$  for 1  $> 500 \text{ mg/L}$   $\Rightarrow$  anearobic pond


$\frac{Li}{t} > 100 \text{ g/m}^3 \text{ d}$  or  $\frac{Li}{t} > 100 \text{ mg/L d}$  anearobic pond for 1

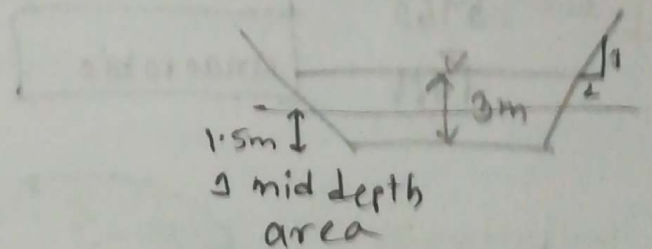
exam math

5 days  $\frac{Li}{t} > 100 \text{ mg/L}$

$Li > 500 \text{ mg/L}$

(\*)

$V = Q \cdot t =$    $=$



$L : B = 2-3 : 1$

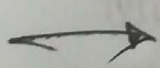
slope = 1 : 2

or slope = 1 : 1  
(clay soil)  
or silty clay

design complete.

Ch. Chapter 7  
(sheet)

(\*)

5 din   $\rightarrow$

**70% BOD**

$0.3 L_t$

But facultative  $\rightarrow$

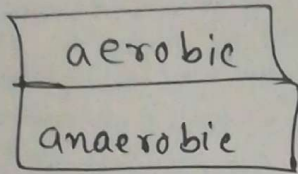
**50-70 mg/L BOD**

influent  $\rightarrow$

at least 2 maturation pond  
BOD remove 90%.

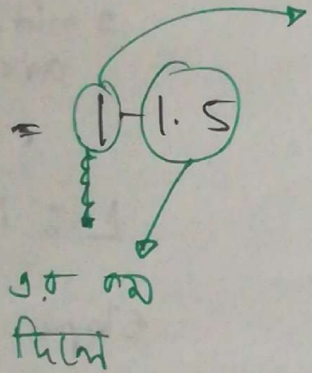
→ facultative pond ৩,

উপরে  
নিচে



sludge স্তর,

depth.  $d =$



pond ৩ কলমের উপস্থিত থাকে এবং উপরে ডেপথ মাঝে,  $O_2$  থাকলে মগ্ন একই স্তরে, এখানে ফিলটর, ~~স্বাভাবিক~~ স্তর - স্তরে থাকবে। pond হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা হবে।

(\*) স্নায়ু / কলমের প্রাণী  $5 \text{mg/L} = \text{dissolved oxygen}$  এর স্তর এতে ডেপথ উঠবে।

algae decay এনে এতে গঠিত, ব্রুডেরিয়া দিলে স্নায়ু স্তর এতে গঠিত, স্নায়ু স্তর এতে গঠিত।

flask এনে স্নায়ু - স্নায়ুগত গঠিত (স্নায়ু স্তর), BOD ↓ dissolved oxygen ↓ স্নায়ু স্তর যাবে।

(\*)

50-70 mg/L  
(let, 60 mg/L)

$$\frac{L_e}{L_i} = \frac{1}{1 + k_d t}$$

time

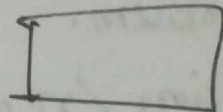
0.3 L\_i

[at facultative pond]

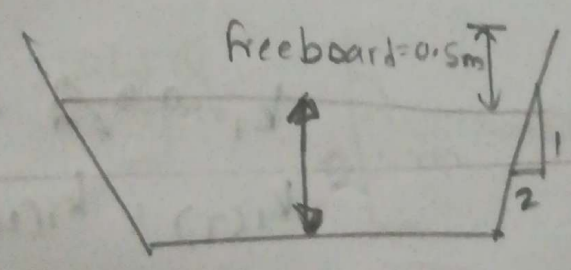
$k_d = 0.3$  / day (for facultative pond)  
at 20°C

$$k_1(T) = k_1(20^\circ\text{C}) \cdot \theta^{T-20}$$

1.05

সময়  $t =$    $\times$   $\frac{1}{v}$

$v = Q \times t$   $\times$   $\frac{1}{A}$



$L:B = 2-3:1$

$\frac{mg/L \approx g/m^3}{A \rightarrow m^2} \rightarrow \frac{m^3/d}{m^2} = \frac{g/d}{m^2}$

$= \frac{10^{-5} kg/d}{10^{-4} hac} = 10 kg/hac/d$

(\*) surface loading,  $\lambda_s =$

surface  $10^2$  adequate font

$\lambda_s$  allowable =  $20 T - 120$   
kg/hac/d

$$\lambda_s = \frac{10 L_i Q}{A} \text{ kg/hac/d} > 20 T - 120 \text{ kg/hac/d}$$

06/05/17

## lec 11

→ Anaerobic pond & odour problem

### Solve of odour problem:

① → increase pH.  $H_2S$  converts to sulphate.  
(pH > 8.3)  $H_2S$   $\rightarrow$   $SO_4^{2-}$

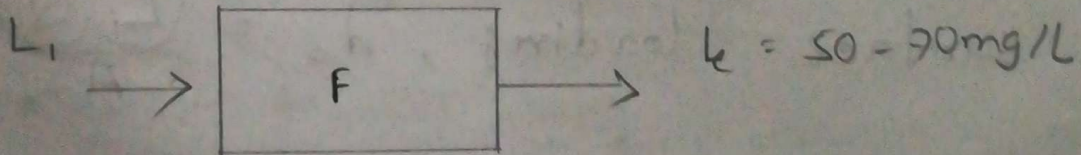
As  $H_2S$  won't be there, there won't be odour problem.

② → by dilution / recycle  $H_2S$  odour  $\rightarrow$   $SO_4^{2-}$

### Design:

$$\frac{L_e}{L_i} = \frac{1}{1 + k_1 t}$$

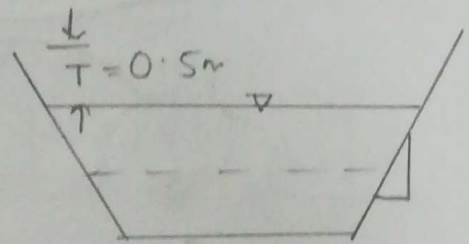
$$k_1 = 0.3 \text{ d}^{-1} \text{ at } 20^\circ\text{C}$$
$$k_1(T) = k_1(20^\circ\text{C}) (1.05)^{T-20}$$



$$V = Q \times t$$

$$d = 1 - 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Mid depth area} = \frac{V}{d}$$



$$L : B = 2 - 3 : 1$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{10LiQ}{A}$$

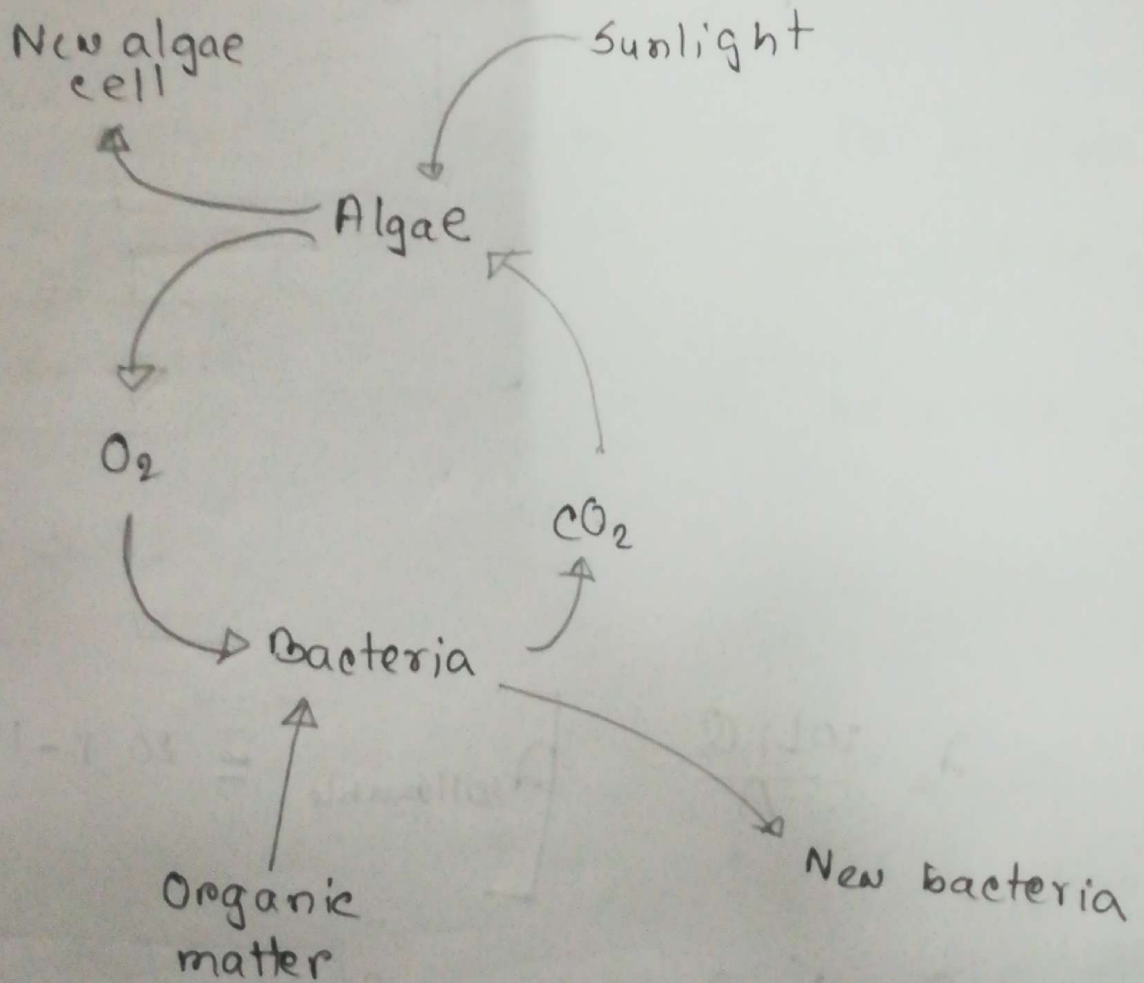
$$\lambda_{\text{allowable}} = 20 \text{ T} - 120 \text{ kg/hac/d}$$

$$\lambda_s < \lambda_{\text{allowable}} \quad \text{ok.}$$

d check :  $d = 1$  এর কম হতে পারে না।

surface area যাতে বাড়ে তাই slope বাড়িয়ে দিও।

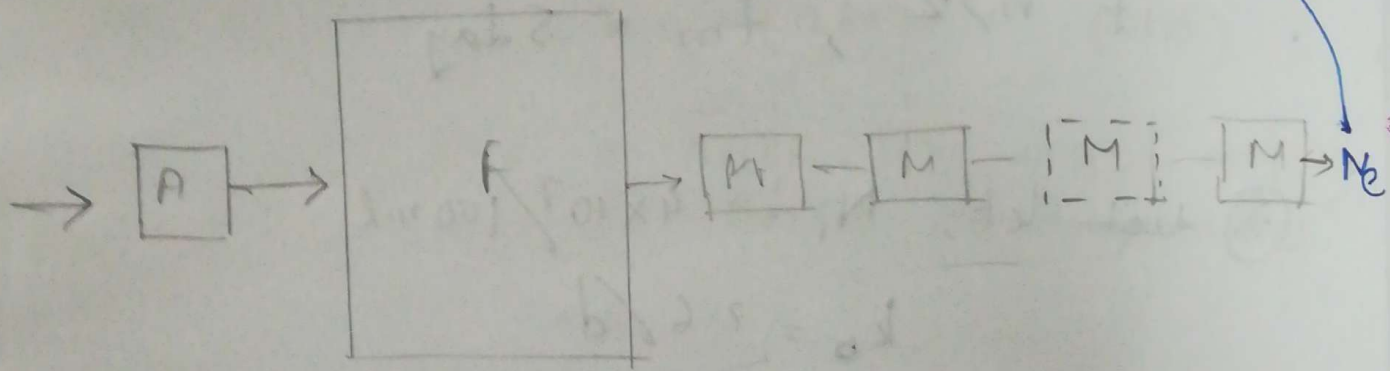
X) Symbiosis bet<sup>n</sup> Algae & Bacteria: (in facultative pond system)



5.8  
 निम्न  
 मात्रा  
 में  
 [ vol<sup>m</sup> loading → A pond मातृकोशिका (आम आदि)  
 surface loading →

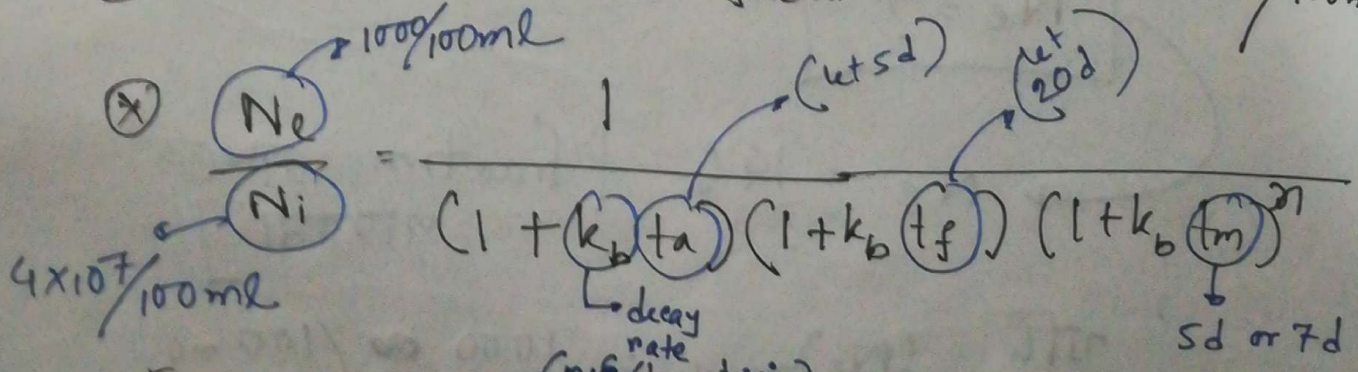
\* Maturation pond \*

100/100ml  
 or  
 1000/100ml  
 50%  
 40%



\* faecal coliform जीव या तो हानिकारक pathogenic organism होते हैं

\* Human waste में faecal coliform =  $4 \times 10^7 / 100\text{ml}$



[ इसी तरह maturation pond में भी इसी प्रकार same rate में ]

$$k_b = 2.6/d \text{ at } 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_b(T) = k_b(20^\circ\text{C}) (1.10)^{T-20}$$

$$\text{if } n=2, \quad t_m = 7 \text{ day}$$

$$\text{if } n>2, \quad t_m = 5 \text{ day}$$

⊗ ~~let~~  $k_t, N_i = 4 \times 10^7 / 100 \text{ ml}$

$$k_b = 2.6/d$$

$$t_f = 20 \text{ d}$$

$$t_a = 5 \text{ d}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$t_m = 7$$

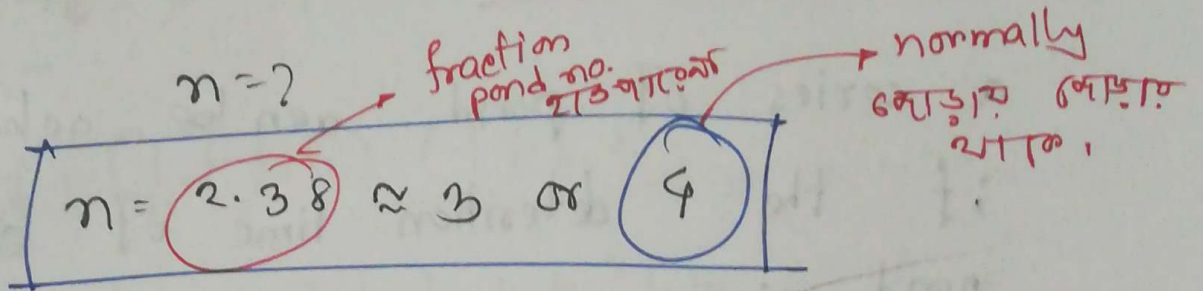
$$N_e = ?$$

$$N_e = 146$$

[fraction  $\frac{146}{1000}$    
 पाण्डना]

वर्तु  $(N_e)_{allowable} = 1000 / 100 \text{ ml}$

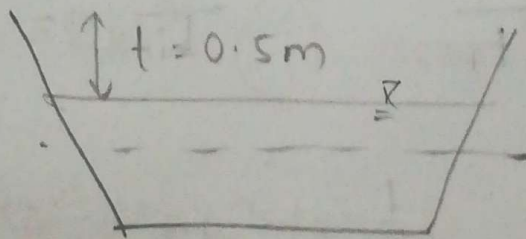
⊗ again,  $N_e = 100/100\text{ml}$



⊗ depth = 1 - 3 m (aerobic pond)

(এই pond ১ মাসের চাচা সঠিক থাকি)  
if there's no heavy matel.

Maturation pond design



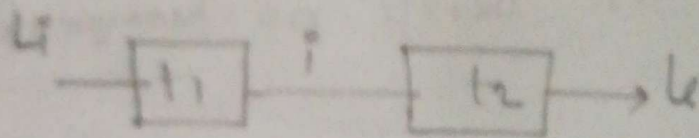
L:B = 2-3:1

depth = 1 - 3 m

exam

\* Henris theorem: Maximum efficiency in

a series of pond can be achieved if the detention time of each pond is equal.



say  $\phi = t_1 + t_2$

$$\frac{L}{L_i} = \frac{1}{1 + k_1 t_1}$$

$$\frac{L_k}{L_i} = \frac{1}{1 + k_1 t_2}$$

$$\frac{L_k}{L_i} = \frac{1}{(1 + k_1 t_1)(1 + k_1 t_2)}$$

efficiency is max<sup>m</sup> when,

$$\text{eff} = 1 - \frac{L_k}{L_i}$$

when its minimum  $\left(\frac{L_k}{L_i}\right)$  is max<sup>m</sup>  
&  $(1 + k_1 t_1)(1 + k_1 t_2)$

50, efficiency is max when defension time is equal  $(t_1 = t_2 = k)$

$$t_1 = t_2 = k$$

$$k_1 (t_1 + t_2) = 2k_2 t_1$$

$$0 = 4k_2 t_1 - \phi k_1$$

$$\frac{dP}{dk_2} = -2k_1 \quad (\text{if second derivative is neg})$$

$$\frac{dP}{dk_1} = [4k_2 t_1 - \phi k_1] \quad (\text{50 first derivative is max})$$

$$1 + k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 - \phi k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 - \phi k_1 t_1 =$$

$$1 + k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 + k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 - \phi k_1 t_1 =$$

$$1 + k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 + k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 =$$

$$k = (1 + k_1 t_1) (1 + k_2 t_2) \quad \text{now, for max}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = \phi - t_1$$

$$\phi = t_1 + t_2$$

ବର୍ଷ ଏ (ଓଡ଼ି math)

୧)

୧) facultative system (anaerobic) ନାମକ ନା, ଟିକା check ନାମକ ନା)

F, M pond କରାଯାଏ।

୨)

exam (X)(X)(X)  
full set

Sheet ଏବଂ ଟିକା  
(ଜାଣତ ନାମ ସିର ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ)

→ pond (A, F, M (2/more))

→ A pond ନାମକ ନାମା  
vol/m loading ଖୁବ୍ ଘଟାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ

→ ଏହି pond ଏବଂ depth, detention time.

→ design :  $v = Q \times t$

→ check surface loading

→ mid depth area, surface area

→ F ଏବଂ  $u = 50-70 \text{ mg/L}$  ନାମକ ନାମ?

→ odour control କରାଯାଏ କିମ୍ବା way?

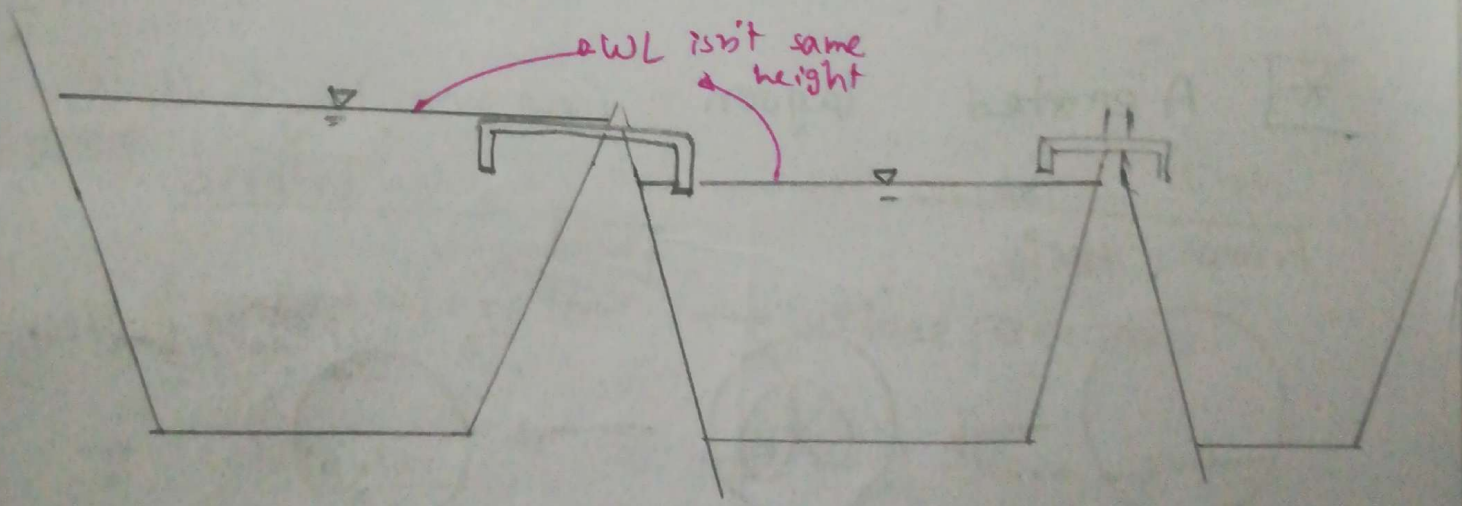
facultative pond

\* Disadvantage:

- area very large
- anaerobic pond bottom stays stagnant
- excavation cost high

\* Advantage:

- no artificial O<sub>2</sub> is needed
- no skilled labour
- fish farming can be done
- facultative faecal coliforms are removed because of its longer retention time



anaerobic pond is at the bottom and stays stagnant. Band from water surface to bottom is anaerobic.

FIGURE

To prevent seeping:

① → brick work

② → পলিথিন কম্বা (যাতে seepage হতে পারে  
আসতে পারে না পারে)

③ → clay lining দেয়া হয়।

[এতে স্পঞ্জ কম্বা পারি খান না, পার খান।

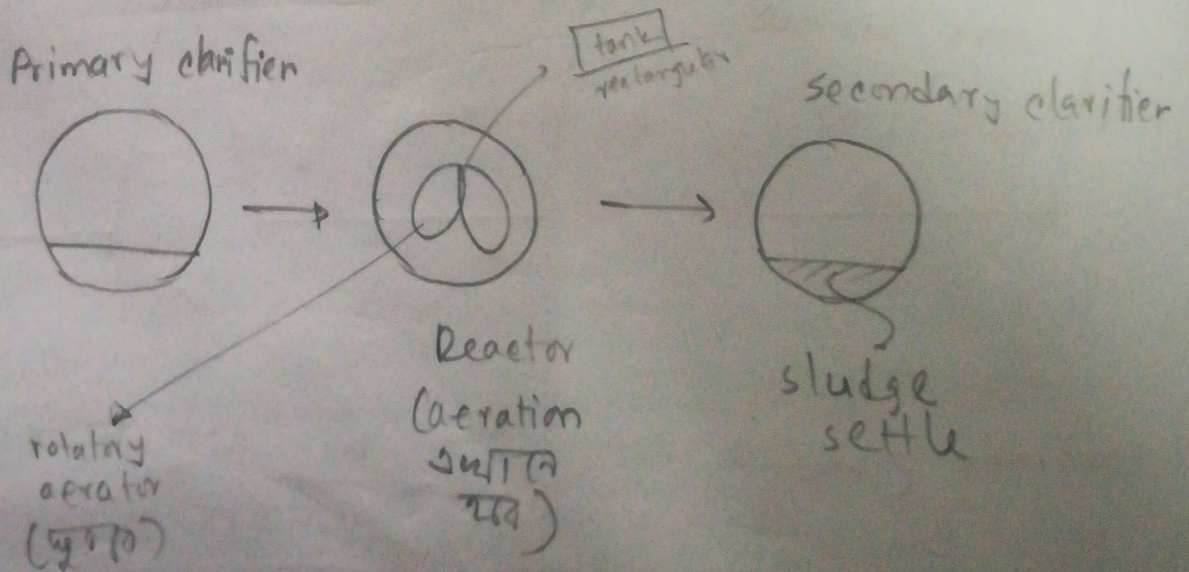
সহন clay layer ও non-porous

layer set হয়ে থাকে। এতে এই পারি

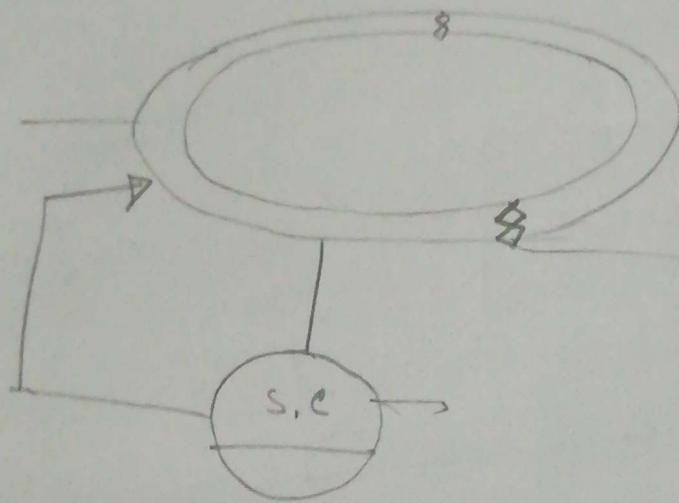
drainage নি হয় করে। Its called

"Defense" ]

\* Aerated lagoon (no recycling)



✳ Oxidation ditch (recycling করে)



→ surface aerator

২-২.৫ m গর্তের  $O_2$   
 দিতে পারে। tank ৫.৫m  
 ৫০, bottom ৩৩ aerator  
 নতুন করে

- tank oval shape
- modified activity sludge process. for recycling action

✳ Diff

aerated lagoon

oxidation ditch

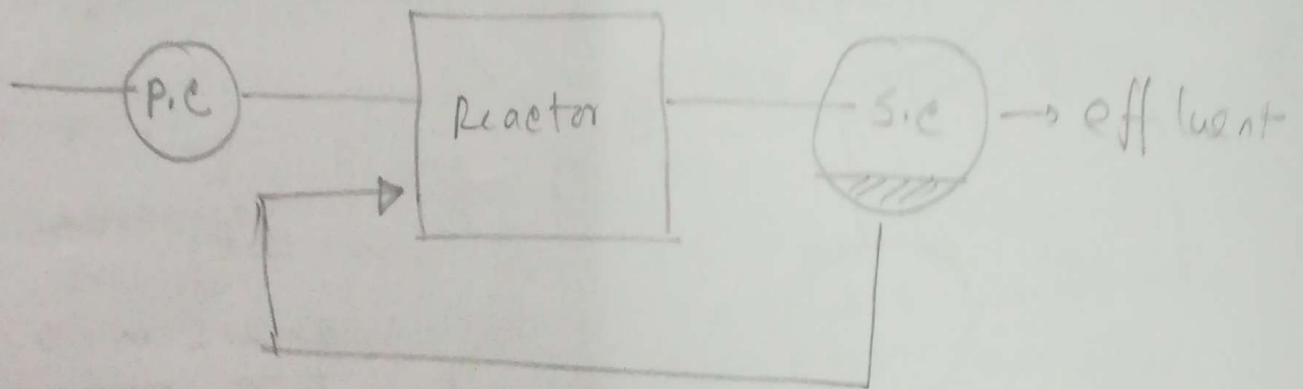
→ floated aerator

→ surface aerator

→ rectangular shape tank

→ oval shape tank

## \* Activated sludge process



conventional

or modified version oxidation ditch

## \* Diff

Aerated lagoon

- no recycle of bacteria
- detention time (cont) (2-5 day)
- big tank + skilled labour (cont) at 1

Activated sludge process

- recycle of bacteria (cont) at 2
- detention time (cont) (5-16 hr < 1 day)
- $V = Q \times t$  ∴ tank (cont)
- skilled supervision (cont) at 1

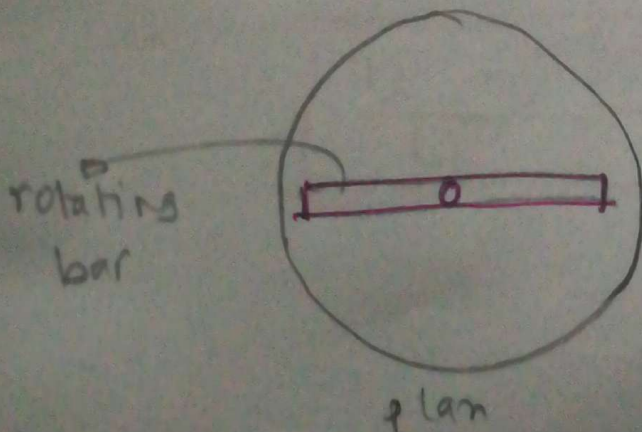
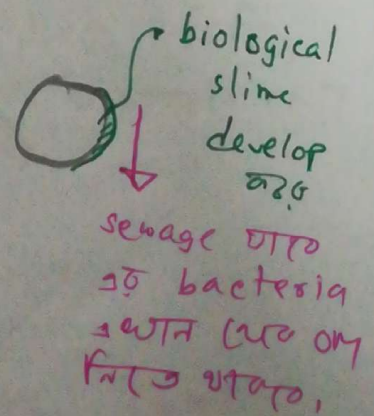
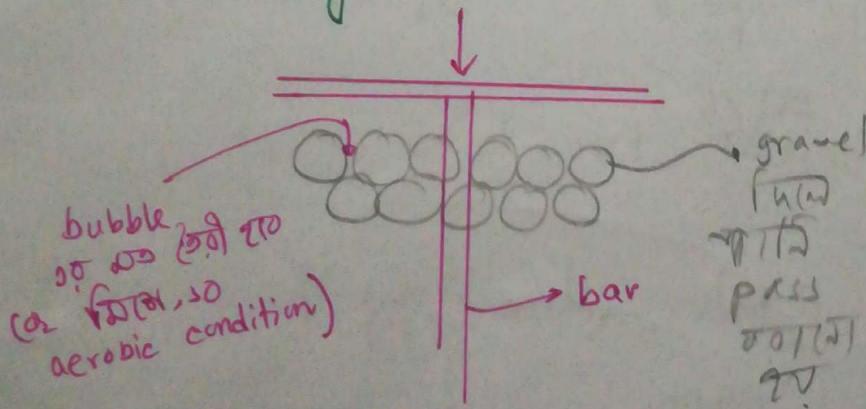
→

→ mostly use as cost effective. (land use માં ખર્ચ ઓછું થાય છે)

→ initially good, But not so good

types [  $\otimes \rightarrow O_2$  reactor  $\rightarrow$  (કોઈ) / (આ) પ્રકાર ]  $\rightarrow$  not so imp  
[  $\rightarrow$  S.C, reactor ]

### [X] Trickling filter



Here,

design yield  $\rightarrow$  [ design sewage  $k_d = 0.06 \text{ day}^{-1}$  (rate  $\times t$ ) ]

$$X = \frac{Y(L_i - l_t)}{1 + k_d t} \rightarrow \text{detention time}$$

$$Y = \text{cell yield} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ BOD} \approx 0.6 = 0.7$$

$\rightarrow$  design bacteria  $2.2164 \text{ (mg/L)}$

$$\text{efficiency} = 1 - \frac{l_t}{L_i}$$

Normally 80-95% BOD remove  
in 1<sup>st</sup> process.

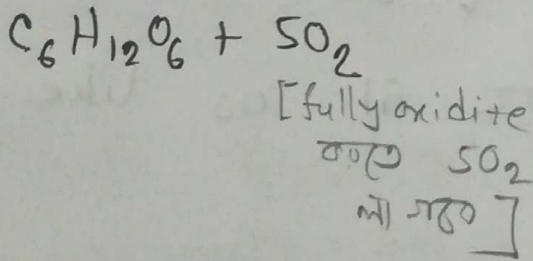
Aerated lagoon

$$R_{O_2} = 1.5(L_i - L_e) - 1.42 \times Q$$

ult BOD removal

derivation.

oxygen requirement is the ult BOD removal less the cell wastage from the reactor.



industry থেকে সেই machine supply দেয়া গু  
তমধ্যে আমাদের estimated O<sub>2</sub> এর লক্ষ্য

O<sub>2</sub> প্রয়োজন হয়।

তাই, এখানে O<sub>2</sub> calc করার সময় ~~অতিরিক্ত~~ correction  
মাগে।

$$V = N_o \cdot \alpha \cdot \left[ (1.024)^{T-20} \right] \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{(C_s - C_L)}{C_s(T_{20})}$$

temp correction

Correction:

1. waste water or impurities are present

DO has a limit and it is not like that,

ex: Distilled water has DO 8-10 mg/L

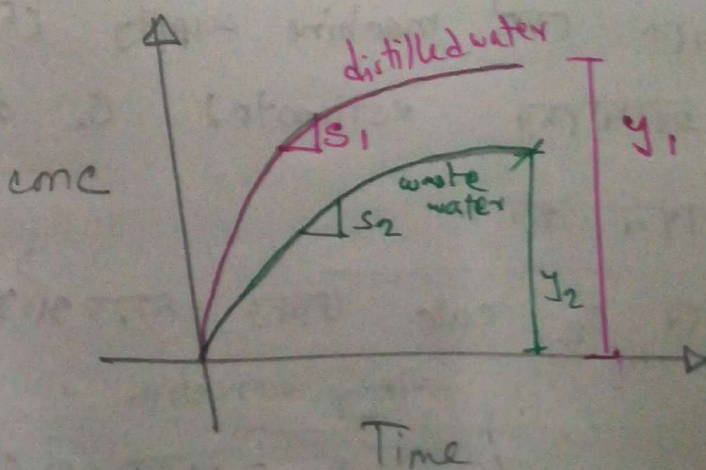
which is not like that.

But waste water has 6-7 mg/L

or less DO value is not like that.

2. + Rate of transfer [ DO waste water

is not transfer like as like distilled water ]



$$\alpha = \frac{S_2}{S_1}, \quad \beta = \frac{y_2}{y_1}$$

(rate)  
donates  
slope

$$\alpha \approx 0.7, \quad \beta \approx 0.9$$

Sheet 1

Design:

$$\rightarrow \frac{L_e}{L_i}$$

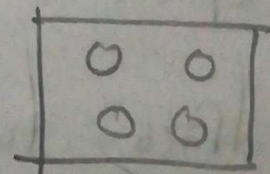
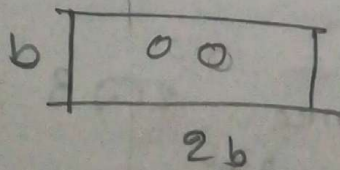
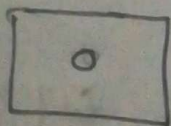
$$\rightarrow k = S/d$$

→ detention time (वर्क टाइम)

→ ~~Vol~~ Vol<sup>m</sup> (वर्क टाइम) [length, width depends on aerator no]

→ depth = 3m [ > 3m एतल bottom (यतल O<sub>2</sub> pass करतल एतल, नाएतल aerobic zone एतल घाटल )

[surface aerator बूटल supply दितल ना घाटल bottom (यतल O<sub>2</sub> दितल एतल )]

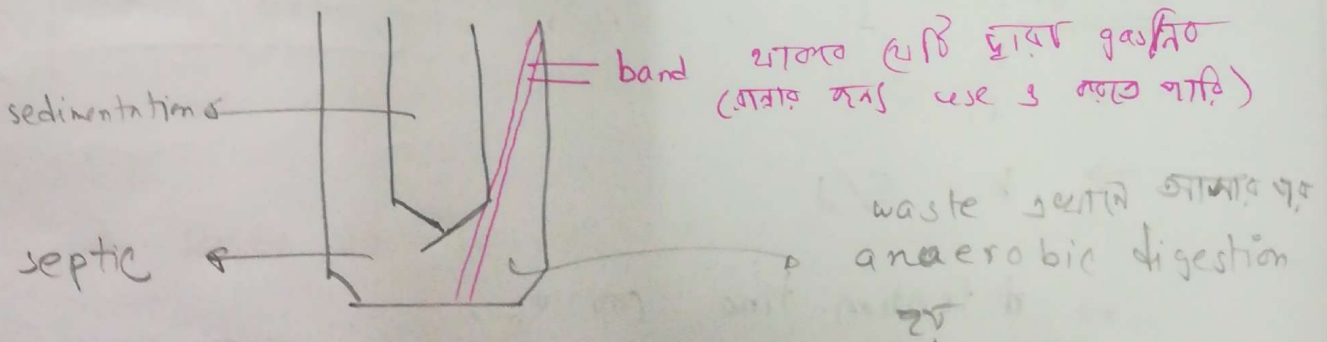


⊗ size depends on no. of aerators

# Solid Waste Management

✗] Evolve tank :

[sedimentation tank + septic tank] → combination



→ 30'-25' depth 25,

→ 1 କର (କୋକ)

→ adv:

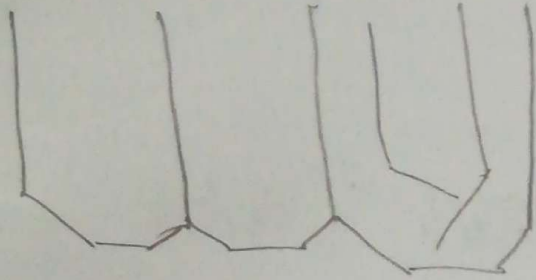
• septic ( anaerobic digestion + sludge vol<sup>m</sup> କର ]

• ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ turbulence ଏବଂ 3 ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ କାଳରେ କରାଯାଏ

As separate ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ  
• biogas କୃଷିମାନି ଉପରେ use କରା ଯାଏ

disadv:

→ 30' depth excavation cost रकी



## Solid waste management

→ क्वि liquid न।

→ 2 types

- liquid Refuse
- rubbish

• Rubbish: bio-degradable न।, ex: पत्ते, खाद।

• Refuse: " " , ex: kitchen waste  
(पुनर्मान)

Others: Ash, street sweeping,

3 points of management :

1. Collection
2. Transportation
3. Disposal.

\* curb collection : ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀୟ ଦୁର୍ବିକାନ୍ତର ସମସ୍ତ ମନ  
ରାଜ୍ୟର ସେଲ ଓଟ୍ + municipalities  
ଏସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ପାରେ ।  
ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ବାହାର ଦିଗ

another collection : ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ household ଓଟ୍ ସବୁ  
ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବଡ଼ bucket ଥାଏ ।  
କାଲେ ଜାଲିପିନ୍ଧି ଏକ bucket ଏ  
ଲିମିଟେଡ଼ ହେଉ । ସେଠାରେ (ସେଲ municipalities  
collect କରନ୍ତି ।

squeeze ଓଟ୍ truck ଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ପାରେ ।  
All are covered.

⊗ সামগ্রী চাষ খারি (সি)। সেখানে (সি) collection  
হয়।

⊗ সামগ্রী গর community হইবে waste collection  
হয়।

⊗ Route:

→ covered van মাঠে এখন

Disposal: এখানে এটি disposal point.

১. মাঠে রাখা (land disposal point)  
এই ধরন।

২. আমিনবাদায়

১৯৭৭ এ আমিনবাদায় এ dumping হইবে।

⊗ hazard particles এখানে treatment হইবে  
dump হইবে হইবে।

→ বিদ্যমান হইবে hazard particles ocean dumping

হইবে।

→ গার্মেন্টস হইবে burn হইবে সিটি হইবে

হইবে।

→ Reuse হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে  
হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে হইবে

→ waste electric & produce

सिद्धि ठान → solid waste management  
ठान ठान

barrel chamber (rotate)

↓

aerated equalizer tank [aeration equalizer]  
[mixing homogeneous]

08/07/17

## Effect of solid waste management

- দুর্গন্ধ ছড়ায়
- blockage of drainage system [ রাস্তা sweep করে স্যানিটাইন drain এ ফেলে দেয় ]
- inadequate street sweeping, uncontrolled littering, dumping of domestic waste.
- spreading of wastes by birds + animals.
- pollution of surface water bodies.

pathogenic বোজ ছড়ায়।

### \* func & elements

① waste generation

② On-site handling & storage

[diff waste diff basket]  
এ মাথা ২য়।

• reuse এর জন্য জানা দা  
(কাগজ, মেট)

③ Collection

[curb collection: লালী পরিষদে waste (domestic) মাথা ২য়।  
municipalities এ collect করে।  
আবাস, trolley এ ২য় লালী মাথা ২য়।  
লালী পরিষদে মাথা ২য়।

④ Transfer & transport

⑤ processing and recovery

[Plastic এ container মাথা ২য়।  
collect করে বিক্রি করে  
chips মাথা ২য়। বিক্রি করে  
(revenue income)]

⑥ Final disposal

⑧ Dhaka @ 0.5kg/head/day solid waste generate করে।

⊗ 1 crore people এর জন্য several ton/day. এর পরিমাণ future এ আরও বাড়বে।

⊗ So, এই huge solid waste re-use করা লাগবে।

ex: food waste 70-80% organic matter decompose হয়ে fertilizer use করা সম্ভব।

total waste: food waste → 60-70%

প্লাস্টিক → 10-15%

বাকি → 5% (disposal করতে হবে)

⊗ ex: Tannery waste থেকে ক্রোমিয়াম তৈরি হয়।  
per kg 200 Tk. Huge demand.

⊗ ex: poultry farm এ খুর গীড় 50 part অপব্যয়।  
হাস্য হয়। মাছের খাবারের জন্য use করা হয়।

⊗ collection system in bd: কলকাতায় first bin system। Van first collection করা হয়। bin এ এসবই dumped হয়।

⊗ Transport: Municipality এর গাড়ি + van।  
এইসব গাড়ি থেকে প্রতিদিন waste dump করা হয়।  
অথবা, ফল গাড়ে মাঝে মাঝে বাক্সে থাকে দু'গন।

⊗ Processing:

North city corporation → আমিনগাছায়ে।

লিচিট (Lichet) : Solid waste গাড়ে কিছু পানি দেওয়া হয়।  
লিচিট গলে, তাই solid waste গাড়ে  
যেখানে জমা হয় (যেখানে clay lining দেওয়া