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MBBR Treatment For Purification Of Grey Water in Venkateswara Greens Society

Mr.Kazi Faraz Ahmed Abdullah[1], Prof. D.C. Poul [2], Prof. S.C.Vadane[3], Prof. P.A.Hangargekar[4]

[1] *Student Shri Tuljabhavani Engineering College, Tuljapur. Tuljapur, Osmanabad, Mahrashtra, India*
[2,3,4] *Professor Shri Tuljabhavani Engineering College, Tuljapur, Osmanabad, Mahrashtra, India*

Abstract - *Septic tank, built wetland and intermittent sand clear out out are recognized because the maximum appropriate approaches for decentralized remedy because of the easy operation and preservation centers in addition to price effectiveness of those systems. The use of grey water is turning into increasingly more common, specially in regions wherein water assets are scarce. The use of gray water is, therefore, the closing choice for the water conservation. Grey water use is essential as it restricts sparkling water call for and decreases pressure on remedy system. These opportunity assets consist of rainwater and bulk of water utilized in family will turn out to be gray water and incorporate a few minerals, natural waste substances dissolved and suspended in it. When that is allowed to waft out this may be a part of the sewage and bacteriologically contaminated, ensuing in a sewage stream. It is viable to intercept this gray water, on the family level, deal with it in order that it is able to be recycled for lawn washing and flushing purposes.*

Key Words*: *Grey Water, Sources, Impact of Grey Water on Environment, Biological & Advanced Treatment, Recycle & Reuse, Moving Bed Bio-Film Reactor(MBBR).

1. INTRODUCTION

Waste water usually is made from black water and gray water. Grey water additionally referred to as sullage, is a non-business waste water generated from home procedures consisting of washing dishes, laundry and bathing. Grey water incorporates of 50-80% residential waste water. Grey water is wonderful from black water in the quantity and composition of its chemical and organic contaminants (from faces or poisonous chemicals).

Grey water receives its call from its cloudy look and from its fame as being neither sparkling nor closely polluted. Essentially, any water, aside from rest room wastes, draining from a family is gray water. Although this used water might also additionally include grease, meals particles, hair and any variety of different impurities, it could nevertheless be appropriate for reuse. Reusing gray water serves purposes: it reduces the quantity of sparkling water had to deliver a family, and decreases the quantity of waste water getting into sewer or septic systems.

Grey water is a home waste water this is accrued from residing units, business constructing and establishments of the community. It might also additionally consist of manner waste water of industry (meals, laundries etc.) in addition to floor infiltration and miscellaneous waste liquids. It is more often than not spent water from constructing water deliver to that have been delivered to the waste effluent of dealt with gray water s, untreated gray water s and laundry. Domestic waste water is the spent water from the untreated gray water , dealt with gray water s and laundry. Many of the minerals and natural count number withinside the water function meals for saprophytic micro-organism and subsequently the waste water is bio-degradable. Recycling of gray water is turning into a vital side of suitable water management. Many new or changed remedy procedures are being investigated as an try to resolve the extreme water deliver and waste water disposal troubles of the developing populace and industries. Even with the software of the water decreasing schemes, a big amount

of water remains required and eventually, reuse of water might also additionally ought to be practiced. Therefore, numerous viable re-use of water schemes consisting of distillation and membrane strategies for entire reuse and organic oxidation, filtration and disinfection schemes for partial reuse were considered.

1.2 DEFINITION AND TERMINOLOGY OF GREY WATER:

1. Wastewater from baths, showers, hand basins, washing machines and dishwashers, laundries and untreated gray water sinks.

2. Wastewater with none enter from toilets, because of this that it corresponds to wastewater produced in bathtubs, showers, hand basins, laundry machines and untreated gray water sinks, in households, workplace buildings, schools. . .

3. Grey water arises from home washing operations. Sources consist of waste from hand basins, untreated gray water sinks and washing machines, however particularly exclude black water from toilets, bidets and urinals

4. Graywater is described as all wastewaters generated withinside the household, aside from rest room wastes. It can

come from the sinks, showers, tubs, or washing device of a home.

2. Generation Of Grey Water:

Grey water comprises 50-80% of residential waste water (Amoah et al) Fig.l.1. Shows the various sources from which grey water is generated.

Sr. No.	Sources	% Grey Water
01	Bathing	55
02	Laundry	20
03	Washing of house	10
04	Washing of Utensils	10
06	Cooking	5
Total		100

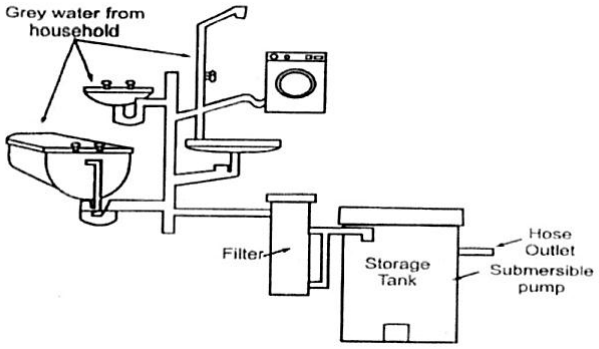


Fig.1 Diagrammatic representation of household grey water generation

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

A general overview of previous research work on quantification, & treatment of grey water and reuse for sustainable development.

1. **B. Jefferson, et.al. (2004),** reported Characterization of grey water that reveals a source water similar in organic strength to a low medium strength municipal sewage influent but with physical and biodegradability characteristics similar to a tertiary treated effluent.

2. **E. Friedler, et.al. (2005)**, presented a study of a pilot plant treating light greywater for seven flats. The pilot plant combines biological treatment (RBC) with physicochemical treatment (sand filtration and disinfection). The pilot plant produced effluent of excellent quality, meeting the urban reuse quality regulations, and was very efficient in TSS turbidity and BOD removal : 82 Yo,98o/o and 960/o, respectively. The COD removal was somewhat lower (70-75%) indicating that the greater may contain slowly-biodegradable organics. Fecal coli forms and heterotrophic reductions were very high (100% and 99.99oh, respectively) producing effluent that also met drinking water standards.

3. **Dr. Mark Pidou et.at. (2007)** , reported a review of existing technologies and application collating a disparate information bas and comparing strength and weaknesses of different approaches. The best overall performance is observed within the scheme combining different type of treatment to ensure effective treatment of all the fractions.

4. **Bhausaheb L. Pangarkar, et.al. (2010)**, investigated the economical performance of the plant for treatment of treated grey water s, basins and laundries grey water showed in terms of deduction competency of water pollutants such as COD (83%), TDS (70%), TSS *83%), total hardness (50%), oil and grease (97%), anions (46%) and captions @9%).The authors suggested that this technology could be a good alternative to treat grey water in residentialrural area.

5. **A. Khatun et.al. (2011),** reported characterization of grey water collected from different sources and different locations of Dhaka city. The author suggested an efficient, cheap and sustainable grey water treatment system for household and mosque. The treated grey water can be used for non-potable use such as irrigation, toilet flushing, car washing and aquifer recharging.

6. **Saroj B. Parjane et.al (2011),** presented the finest design of laboratory scale grey water treatment plant, which is a combination of natural and physical operation such as primary settling with cascaded water flow, aeration, agitation and filtration, hence called as hybrid treatment process. The economical performance of the plant were investigated for treatment of treated grey water , basins and laundry grey water. The author worked out cost benefit analysis of the system on the large scale and found more effective process in the rural region.

7. **Ruchi Mehta, et.al. (2012)** , shows the calculations for estimating the required Area of land treat grey water generated from 20 house community by using vertical flow reed bed(VFRB).

8. **Aman Chhoriya1, Rohan Chhoriya2, Himanshu Kumar3, Yatindra Prakash4, Dr.B.S. Balapgol (2019),** the reuse of treated greywater can help us with saving the freshwater resources. Solid-waste management is a major challenge in urban areas. Without an effective and efficient solid-waste management program, the waste

generated from various human activities, both industrial and domestic, can result in health hazards and have negative impact on the environment. The objectives of the study are to determine different types of solid waste generated by the households, to assess handling methods at household level, to ascertain common challenges associated with waste management systems.

9. **Musfique Ahmed, Meenakshi Arora,(2012),** Septic tank, constructed wetland and intermittent sand filter are identified as the most suitable processes for decentralized treatment due to the simple operation and maintenance facilities as well as cost effectiveness of these systems. Some case studies have been presented to demonstrate the successful execution and impressive performance of these systems on cluster level. Though the systems contain some disadvantages, effective uses of these systems can be made with proper management, execution of awareness program and strict monitoring practices among users.

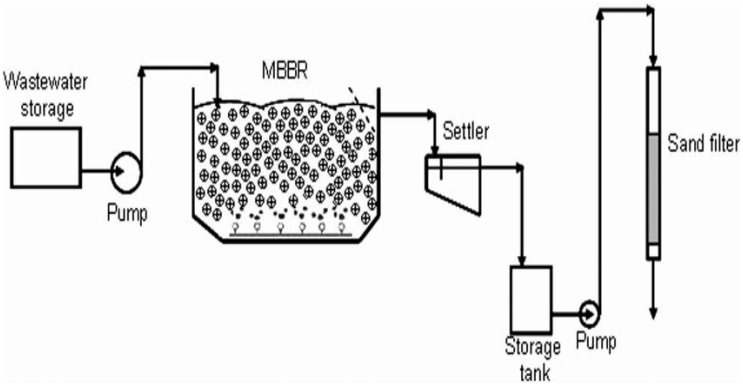
10. **Farhan Mohammad Khan1 Prof. Dr. Ashit Kumar Saxena2 Prof. Anamika Kushwah,(2017)** The use of gray water is becoming more and more common, especially in areas where water resources are scarce. The use of grey water is, therefore, the last option for the water conservation. Grey water use is important because it restricts fresh water demand and reduces stress on treatment system.

3.2 Objectives of the study:-

Treatment and reuse of gray water is a sustainable technique and may be value powerful withinside the lengthy term. With the above backdrop, the have a look at has pursued the subsequent key objectives.

- To increase and layout easy and coffee value Integrated Grey water remedy machine.
- To compare the traits of influent gray water.
- To compare the traits of effluent gray water at diverse levels of remedy.
- To have a look at the overall performance of designed laboratory scale incorporated gray water remedy machine in 3 seasons.
- To examine gift machine with different present day remedy method.

3.3 Methodology For An Integrated Approach For Treatment Of Grey Water In Venkateshwara Green's Society :



In this gray water remedy procedure we will acquire the water from the untreated gray water + handled gray water handiest from bungalows , four BHK Row homes, three BHK Row homes and deal with it with the aid of using the STP and switch in the direction of 2 BHK apartments for flushing and gardening motive handiest that's gift withinside the campus.

Campus Area : 12 Acres.

Bunglows : 62

4 BHK Row Houses: 60

3 BHK Row Houses: 25

2 BHK Flats : 112

Sample have been amassed with resource of Sixteen (16) five liters plastic bins from every area to make sure sufficient extent that have been with ease transported to and successfully treated within side the laboratory for preliminary analysis. As gray water varies in each value of waft and electricity during the day, samples have been amassed within side the morning (among 08.00 am to 10.00 am) and labored upon inside 24 hours of series to make sure a stability composition. All samples have been categorized as quickly as series became carried out displaying call of area, owner, source, date and time of series, personal transport (Auto) became utilized in conveying the samples to the environmental laboratory for analysis

4. Moving Bed Bio-Film Reactor (MBBR)

The simple precept of the transferring mattress manner is the increase of the biomass on plastic helps that circulate within side the organic reactor thru agitation generated via way of means of aeration structures (cardio reactors) or via way of means of mechanical structures (in anoxic or anaerobic reactors).

The helps are crafted from plastic with a density near 1 g/cm3 permitting them to circulate effortlessly within side the reactor even if the capability reaches 70%. The transferring mattress strategies come from the cutting-edge fashion in waste water remedy, from the usage of structures that provide an accelerated particular floor within side the reactor for the increase of the biomass, attaining good sized discounts within side the organic reactor quantity. Some elements were said to have an effect on the overall performance of MBBR.

The excessive particular location of the service media controls the device overall performance that is due to very excessive biofilm concentrations presence in a small reactor quantity. It changed into said that standard biofilm concentrations variety from 3000 to 4000 g TSS /m3, that is much like values acquired in activated sludge strategies with excessive sludge ages. The percent of reactor quantity made from media is confined to 70%, with 67% being standard. However, wastewater traits and particular remedy dreams are the principle elements figuring out the share of media required withinside the reactor.

4.1 Experimental set-up

The Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) technology is an attached growth biological treatment process based on a continuously operating, non-clogging biofilm reactor with low head loss, a high specific Biofilm surface area, and no requirement for backwashing. MBBR is often designed as aerobic system. Samples will be collected from low income and high income society and its parameters will be evaluated prior to treatment. The proposed experimental set-up for Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor can be made as shown in Fig. 4.

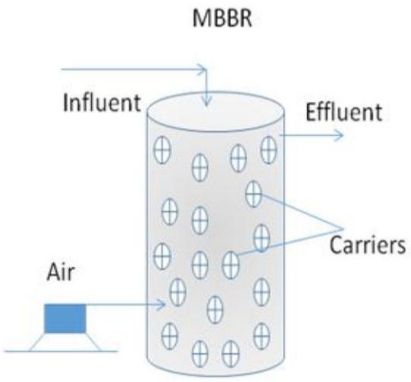


Figure 4.1: MBBR reactor with components

The Moving Bed Bio-movie reactor (MBBR) system makes use of floating plastic carriers (media) in the aeration tank to growth the quantity of microorganisms to be had to deal with the wastewater in comparison to traditional secondary treatment.

The microorganisms devour natural material. The media gives extended floor vicinity for the organic microorganisms to connect to and develop withinside the aeration tanks. The extended floor vicinity reduces the footprint of the tanks required to deal with the wastewater.

The media may be constantly agitated via way of means of bubbles from the aeration machine that provides oxygen at the lowest of the compartment of the aeration tank. The microorganism devour natural material. After treatment, very last dealt with effluent may be taken outdoor via outlet.

5. Expected Outcome:-

The Moving Bed Bio-movie reactor (MBBR) method makes use of floating plastic carriers (media) in the aeration tank to growth the quantity of microorganisms to be had to deal with the wastewater in comparison to traditional secondary remedy. The microorganisms devour natural material. The media offers accelerated floor place for the organic microorganisms to connect to and develop withinside the aeration tanks. The production quarter represents one of the maximum dynamic and complicated commercial environments. In the existing study, paintings is undertaken through facts series to decide the maximum The overall performance of the gray water remedy plant became decided for 03 days along with spring, iciness and summer. The gray water samples from untreated gray water and handled gray water thinking about supply of deliver as a faucet water and borewelll water from every family of the Venkteshwara Greens Sociaty region have been accumulated in extraordinary season and the general percent elimination of pollution from gray water had been graphically provided in fig. 4.14-4.17. From the provided facts it became determined that the overall performance of the plant is higher withinside the Second Dayand lagging withinside the spring season, due to the fact withinside the spring season, the pollutant are extra dissolved withinside the floor and floor water. The overall performance of the plant for remedy of untreated gray water & handled gray water strongly suggests discount of water pollution are summarized below

Table 5.2 : Overall performance of the integrated grey water treatment plant for treatment of Untreated grey water in 3 season for Venkteshwara Greens Sociaty

Parameters Total Removal			
	First Day	Second Day	Third Day
pH	8.2	8.1	6.8
BOD	250	270	180
COD	670	620	570
TDS	158	120	190
Suspended Solids	210	190	125

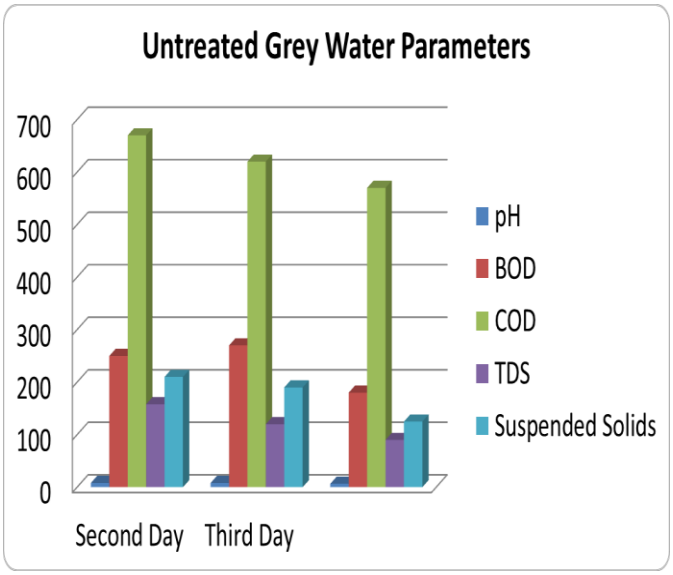
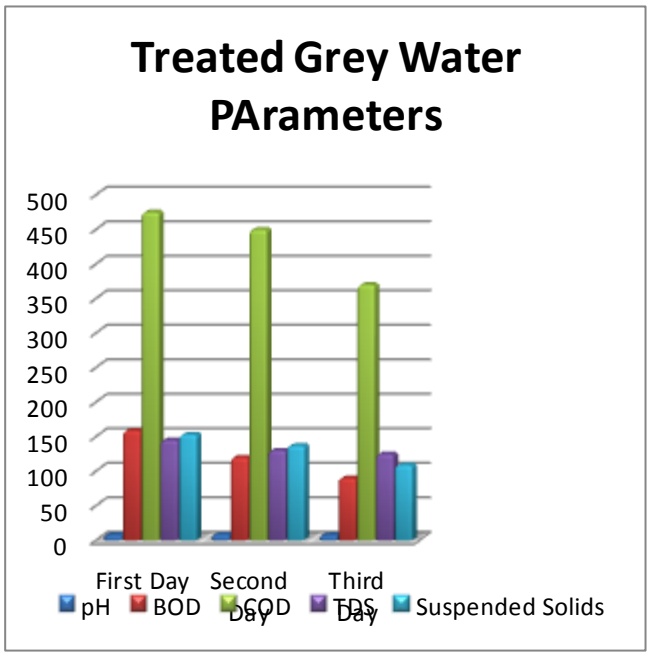


Table 5.3 : Overall performance of the integrated greywater treatment plant for treatment of treated Greywater in 3 days for Venkateshwara greens Society

Parameters Total Removal			
	First Day	Second Day	Third Day
pH	7.2	7.5	6.5
BOD	158.7	120	90
COD	475	450	370
TDS	145	130	125
Suspended Solids	153	137	109



Overall Percentage removal at different stages in 3 days for treatment of treated grey water source tap water for Venkteshwara Greens Sociaty

CONCLUSION

- The overall performance of the laboratory scale integrated treatment plant was excellent, producing very high quality effluents.
- The overall performance of the plant for treatment of untreated grey water & treated grey water demonstrate deduction competency of water pollutants.
- The COD (63%) removal was lower than BOD (71%) removal, implyrng that the grey water may contain more biodegradable pollutants than non-biodegradable.
- The pH level of treated grey water (8.2 to 7.2) was The parameters BOD COD and Suspended Solids were found at higher level in untreated grey water than the treated grey water .
- The filtration stage found major role in the system for removal of pollutants from untreated grey water and treated grey water.
- The performance of the plant is better in the Second Day and lags in the spring season, because in the spring season, the pollutant are more dissolved in the surface and ground water.

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