



CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION IN WASTE WATER TREATMENT

A Thesis



Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University for the Fulfillment of the Requirement of M.Sc Degree in Civil Engineering

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MARCH 1996

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FOR THE M. Sc. DEGREE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (SANITARY ENGINEERING) March 1996

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STATEMENT

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of M. Sc. in civil Engineering.

The work included in this thesis was carriedout by the author in the department of Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University from November 1992 to March 1996.

No part of thesis has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other University or Institution.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Hamdi I.Aly, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, for suggesting the problem and sponsoring this work and for his great help during this work.

Also, I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Mohamed El Hossieny El Nadi, Ass. Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University for his help during the preparation of this thesis and for his patient guidance and helpful suggestion as well as his continuous and generous help throughout the completion of this work.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Mohamed Hassan Abd-El Razik for his help in revision of this thesis.

The author wishes to express his sincere thanks to the staff and personnel of the sanitary laboratory, Faculty of engineering, Ain Shams university.

Also, sincere acknowledgment is due to the staff and personnel of the national research center and the general organization for Building. Housing and planning research for their assistant throughout the preparation of this work.

Abstract

HALA AHMED HEGAZI CHEMICHAL PRECIPITATION IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

In the past studies numerous discussions have been done on chemical and physico-chemical treatment as aspects of coagulation and flocculation.

Coagulation and flocculation are effectively applicable to inorganic and organic suspended matters and precipitated metal ions without doubt.

This study discusses the removal of total suspended solids, volatile suspended solids and chemical oxygen demand from domestic wastewater using different methods of treatment as

- 1- Plain sedimentation.
- 2- Chemical precipitation.
- 3- Chemical precipitation preceded by plain sedimentation.
- 4- Chemical precipitation preceded by aeration.

From the results of the four methods of treatment it was concluded that chemical precipitation using alum preceded by aeration gives the highest removal efficiency for the measured parameters (TSS, VSS & COD).

Taking into consideration that chemical precipitation previously treated by plain sedimentation (case three) give suitable removal efficiency at reasonable time and cost.

Accordingly, we propose the use of this method for increasing the efficiency of the existing sewage treatment plants in Egypt.

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