

1st Floor, SCF-21, Urban Estate Market, Near Union Bank, Focal Point, Ludhiana.

A

FEASIBILITY REPORT

FOR

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

(Present Flow Rate 300 KLD) (Design Capacity 400 KLD)

FOR

M/s SHOOLINI UNIVERSITY, SOLAN

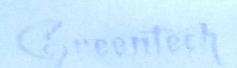
Prepared By

Greentech Enviro Consultants Ludhiana

Plot No. 36, ST. No.1, Premier Industrial Complex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-141123 Contents

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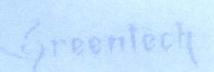
Introduction

M/s SHOOLINI UNIVERSITY is a well-known name for its education. The organizers are very sincere and serious for the well keeping of environment and that is why they engaged M/s Greentech Enviro Consultants, Ludhiana to carry out a study for the up-gradation of STP. The main effluent generated from the Premises is domestic Sewage which is being generated from the Hostel Campus of students, Academic Block etc.

Details of project are as under

Present Flow rate: - 300 KLD

Design Flow rate: - 400 KLD

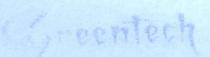


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Effluent Characteristics

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Anticipated Value	Design Value	(For Discharge Into Sewer)
	-		7-8	7-8	5.5 - 9.0
1	pH			< 100	< 250
2	COD	Mg/1	400 -500		< 30
3	BOD	Mg/1	150- 250	< 20	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
	TSS	Mg/1	150	< 50	< 100
4		- And		< 3	< 10
5	Oil & Grease	Mg/1	5 - 15	The second second second section (1) by the second (1) by	< 2100
6	TDS	Mg/1	900 -1500	900 -1500	1 × 2100

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Technology Adopted

The proposed treatment will be based on following scheme

 Biological Treatment: The Waste Water will contain only only organic impurities, to remove these a state of Art activated sludge Process shall be incorporated.

Activated sludge Process: This process was developed in England in 1914 by Arden and Lockett and was named so because it involve the production of an Activated mass of micro-organism capable of aerobically stabilizing the Waste.

The whole process may be described as below.

Organic Material + O2+ Nutrients + Micro- Organism ========

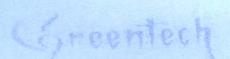
=== CO2 + H2O + Energy + new Micro-Organism

The total oxidation of Organic Materials by Microorganism takes place in two phases.

The First phase involves the conversion of organic material into CO2, H2O and new Micro-organism.

In second phase endogenous respiration takes place in which Microorganism consume their own cell protoplasm for energy and at the end of this phase a non biodegradable residue remains, here Initially Carbonaceous compounds are get oxidized and then nitrogenous materials are converted into Nitrites and Nitrates. In this manner total organic matter, get oxidized. The product of Treatment a well-digested sludge remains, which is very rich in nutrients and may be used as organic manure.

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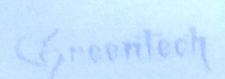


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The Separation of sludge from effluent leaving Bioreactor called mixed liquor happen in Secondary tube settler. The Clear Supernatant leaving Tube Settler will be further treated in Tertiary Treatment.

2. Tertiary Treatment: Since the effluent may contains a lot of dissolved organic matter so it may be possible that the secondary treated effluent will contain some traces of these. To remove these there will be a pair of Pressure filters. The Filter media will be Sand and Activated Carbon.

The Principle of filtration is Impaction and Adsorption on Activated carbon surface. The filter Media needs Frequently Back Wash to maintain its efficiency.



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Design Details

		Unit	Value
Sr. No.	Particular	The same of the sa	300
1	Anticipated Flow	Cu, M/ Day	400
2	Design Flow	Cu, M/ Day	

1. Collection cum Equalization Tank

Since the generated sewage may contain a lot of variation in characteristics and flow rate so there is a strong need to homogenize and to regulate the flow of effluent. For this Purpose, a collection Tank will be made.

Since the Effluent from process house will have some suspended matters so there will be aeration provided with help of diffused aeration system to make the all material in suspension.

2. Primary Tube Settler:-

To Suspended material Present in the waste water a primary Tube Settler will be erected . The Separated sludge will go to the Filter Press to dewater .After Dewater it shall be used to produce the compost to use in Plantation area as organic Mannure.

3. BIO REACTOR

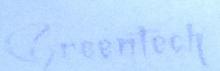
This unit may be termed as the heart of whole treatment system and will takes place in a complete Mix aeration System. It will be a complete mixed, suspended growth system.

Biological treatment in the Aeration tank is based on Activated Sludge Process. The objective of biological treatment is to remove organic matter, which contributes to BOD / COD. Biological waste treatment involves bringing the active microbial growth in contact with wastewater so that they can consume impurities as food.

A great variety of microorganisms play an important role. The Extended Activated Sludge Process is based on low F/M ratio. Here the wastewater is made to contact with microorganisms present in the form of flocculent biological mass, termed as Activated Sludge. During Aeration, the microorganisms multiply by assimilating part of the influent organic matter. These microorganisms in the presence of oxygen convert biodegradable organic matter into carbon dioxide, water, more cell material and other inert products. Activated sludge process involves decomposition of cellular substance involving the formation of

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Omjuse Proprietor



Plot No. 36, ST. No.1, Premier Industrial Complex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-141123 water or participation of water molecules in organic oxidation and reduction reactions. Dehydrogenation takes place within the cell and hydrogen combines with molecular oxygen making it essentially an aerobic process.

The activated sludge process takes place in two phases. During the first phase of metabolism, the conversion of organic matter to carbon dioxide, water and new cells takes place.

During the second phase, endogenous respiration takes place, in which micro Organisms consume their own cell material for energy. At the end only non-biodegradable residue is left.

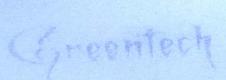
BOD in wastewater is in the form of suspended solids and soluble organic material. When the wastewater is mixed with active biomass, several reactions take place. Suspended solids are enmeshed in biological flocs, colloidal solids are adsorbed on the plain interface and some soluble organics are absorbed by enzymatic reaction and synthesized. Extra cellular enzymes first break down the colloids in order to be made available to the cell. So complete stabilization of these organics requires a longer aeration time. During the endogenous phase, which is also known as extended aeration, the biodegradable portion of suspended solids is oxidized.

Oxygen is required in the activated sludge process for:

- Biological organic removal.
- Endogenous respiration where cells lyses and releases oxidisable organic compounds.
- Chemical oxygen demand as measured by immediate oxygen demand.
- Nitrification reaction if required.
- Oxygen is also required to maintain the completely mixed condition in the reactor and to maintain a particular dissolved oxygen level in the aeration tank.

The biomass is generally flocculants and is quick to settle. It is separated from the aerated effluent in the Secondary Settling Tank and is recycled continuously to the Aeration tank as an essential feature of the process. The mixture of recycled sludge and wastewater is referred to as "Mixed Liquor". The recycling of sludge helps in the initial build up of a high concentration of active micro-organisms in the Mixed Liquor, which accelerates BOD removal. Once the required concentration of the micro- organisms in the mixed liquor is reached, regulating the quantity of sludge recycled and wasting the excess from the system prevent its further increase.

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Plot No. 36, ST. No.1, Premier Industrial Complex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-141123 The Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids (MLSS) is generally taken as an index of the mass of active microorganisms in the Aeration tank. The Mixed Liquor Volatile Suspended Solids (MLVSS) value is also used, as it eliminates the effect of inorganic matter. The MLSS concentration is maintained around 4000mg/l (MLVSS - 3200), with the help of Return Sludge.

Basic requirement for biological treatment area.

- Mixed population of active biomass.
- Good contact between active biomass and wastewater.
- Availability of sufficient oxygen.
- Availability of sufficient nutrients.
- Favorable environmental conditions like pH, temperature, contact time
- absence of any material, which is toxic to microorganisms.

The purpose of Return Sludge arrangement is to maintain sufficient concentration of activated sludge in the Aeration tank so that required degree of treatment can be obtained in the desired time interval. The return of activated sludge from the Secondary Settling Tank to the inlet of the Aeration tank is the essential feature of the process. Return sludge from Secondary clarifier is pumped to Aeration tank using Return Sludge transfer pumps.

4. Secondary Tube Settler

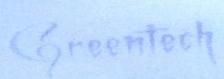
To separate the Biomass produced in the Bio Reactor a Secondary Tube Settler will be erected .The Dimensions of This Tube settler will same to the Primary Tube settler. Here the notable point is that "Till now we have converted the dissolve organic matter into a settle able biomass and if this biomass remains in streams the entire treatment will be useless."

The Separated sludge will be feed regularly to Bioreactor to maintain the required MLSS concentration and incase of no requirement in Bioreactor it will be sent to Sludge Drying Bed or filter press to waste.

5. Pre Filtration Tank

The Water overflowed from Secondary Tube settler will be collected in a pre filtration Tank.

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Plot No. 36, ST, No.1, Premier Industrial Complex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-141123 6. Pressure Filters

There need to a pair of Pressure Filters to arrest the residues of organic matter and other suspended solids. The treated water will go to plantation area for the disposal

The Filters shall be cleaned by Back Wash Frequently which shall be depend upon pressure build up across the Filter Bed. The Back Wash water will be sent to the Collection Tank.

7. Chlorine Dosing System

The Treated may have some bacteria so disinfect the treated water Sodium Hypo Chlorite shall be dosed to Treated Water

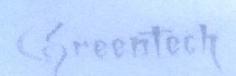
8. Disposal

The Treated Water shall be reused in Toilet Flushing, Floor Washing, Cooling Towers etc.

9. Sludge handling system

Since The Biological sludge will be generated in a huge quantity, so to handle it a Sludge Bad will be Installed. After sun drying the digested sludge may be used in park & other areas as a organic manure.

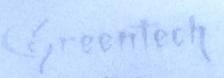
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Technical Specifications

	extie	Description
Sr. No.	Name of Unit	300 KLD
	Present Flow Rate	400 VID
	STP Capacity	20 KI (20 Hrs Per day Operation)
	Flow rate per Hrs	en chamber
1	Barscie	RCC
	MOC	900 MM
	Length	800 MM
	Width	1000 MM
	Depth	200 MM
	D Board	1 Sq. M
	Cross Section Area of Channel (@	134.7
	30 ° Inclined)	SS 304
	MOC of Screen	10 MM
-	Spacing	TO THE
-		rease Trap
2	Onac	RCC
	MOC	2100 MM
	Length	900 MM
	Width	1700 MM
	Depth	200 MM
	Free Board	20011
	C. Hastion CHI	n equalization Tank
3	Conection cui	RCC
	MOC	14000 MM
	Length	6000 MM
	Width	5500 MM
	Depth	500 MM
	Free Board	420Kilo Ltrs
	Volume	9.0 hrs
	HRT	Coarse Bubble
	Type Of Diffusers	Coarac odeoxe



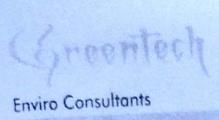
Plot N	0. 36. 51. No. 1. Flence	Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-14112 150 MM
	Size of Diffusers	100 Nos
	Nos. of Diffusers	
	Fee	ed Pump
5		20 Kilo Liters / Hrs.
	Flow Rate	02 (01 W & 01 Stand By)
	Nos	10 M
- Marine and	Head	
	Line Size	80/80 MM Centrifugal, mono block non clog type
	Туре	Centradan
		ical Reactor
5	Biolog	
-	No. of Tank	Complete Mix , MBBR Type
	Configuration	3000
	Length	3000
-	Width	4000 MM
	Height	500 MM
	Free Board	31.5 KL
	Effective Volume of Each Tank	157.5
	Overall Volume	9.45 Hrs Hrs.
	Retention Time	5000 mg/l
-	MISS	4000 mg/l
		300 M3/ hr.
	- import for Bio reactor	
	Air Requirement to Pipe Loss, (with consideration of Pipe Loss,	
	Excess Air)	30
	No. Diffusers	20.0.11
	MBBR Media	EPDM 63 mm Dia, 1000 MM Length
-	Type of Diffusers	Fine Diffusers, Silicone MOC
		2 Cu. M
-	MBBR Media B	Blower
		600 Cu. M / Hr
	Air Requirement In Bioreactor	02 (01 W + 01 Stand By)
	Nos.	Any Std. Make
	Motor	Depend upon blower type
	Нр	0.6 Kg/CM2
-	Pressure Secondar	ry tube settler
7		3500 MM
	Length	3500 MM
	Width Width Of Water weir	200 MM

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Proprietor

	a CT No 1 Premier Industrial Comple	ex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-1411 9,0 Sq. M	
of No. 3	Effective Surface Area	9.0 Sd. M	
	Angle of Inclination	60°	
	Plain settling area of Media	11M2/M3 (at 60° Slope)	
	Plain serting area	0.3 M/Hr.	
	Settling Velocity	863 MM	
	Height of Media	200 MM	
	Free Board	700 MM	
	Water above Tube	850 MM	
	Silent Zone	1000 MM	
	Cone height	3500 MM	
	Total Height	MS	
	MOC	05 mm	
	Thickness of Sheet Pro	e Filtration Tank	
8	PI	RCC	
6	MOG	6000 MM	
-	Length	3000 MM	
-	Width	4000 MM	
	Depth	72 KL	
	Volume	4.32 HRS	
	HRT	essure sand Filter	
9		01	
	Nos. offered	1200 MM	
	Dia	1800 MM	
-	Height	Down Flow	
	Flow Regime	Sand & Gravel	
	Media	MS	
	Material of construction	Centrifugal 02 (01 W& 01 Stand By)	
	Feed Pump	02 (01 W& 01 Out	
	Feed Pumps Nos.	20 M3 / Hr.	
	Flow Rate	15 M	
	Head	A Carbon filter	
-	Act	ivated Carbon filter	
10	Nos. offered	01 1200 MM	
	Dia	1800 MM	
	Height		
	Flow Regime	Down Flow Sand & Gravel & Activated Carbon	
	Madia	MS	
	Material of construction	Centrifugal	
Links	Feed Pump		

13





ST. No.1, Premier Industrial Complex, Mangli Nichi, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana-141123

at No.	Flow Rate	20 M3 / Hr.
	Head	15 M
		Chlorination
1	Solution tank Volume Disinfectant Media	Sod. Hypo Chlorite 1 % water Solution 0.2 PPM
	Free Residual Chlorine Filter Press	
12	Size of Plates	910 X 910 Sq. MM 34 +1+1
	Nos. of Plates Type of Operation Feed Pump	Hydraulic 10 KL/ H @ 4 Kg/ Cm ²

Conclusion and summery

The study report on the feasibility of Sewage Treatment Plant proposes to be installed at M/s SHOOLINI UNIVERSITY Hitech Industries unveils that it is adequate to meet the requirement of State / Central Pollution Control Board. It enlightens the all-Technical aspects of Treatment methodology, Size, Disposal etc.

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