

Presentation On



WTP - 03Industrial Type

Prepared By

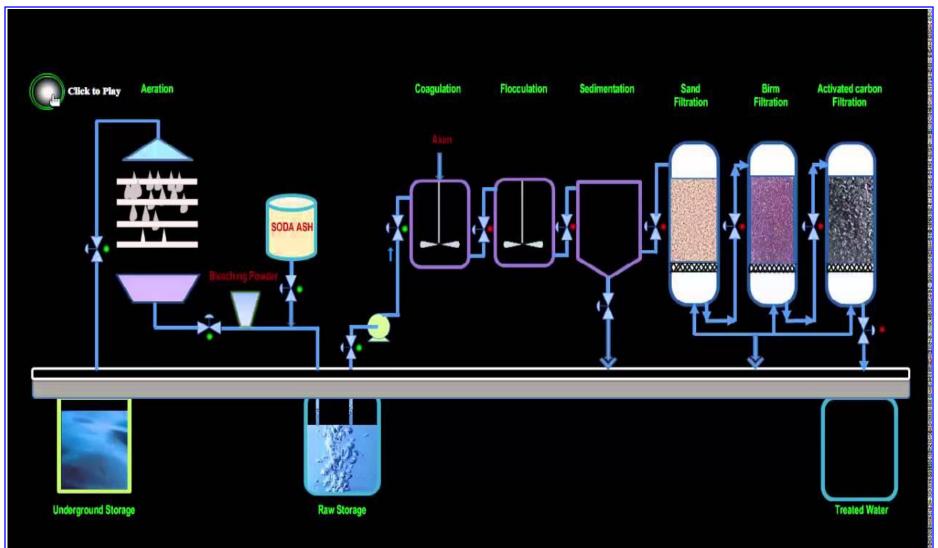
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[Ameera Consultancy] (https://ameeraconsultancy.com/)

WTP - 03 - Industrial Type



Introduction





Water Treatment Plant [Industrial]

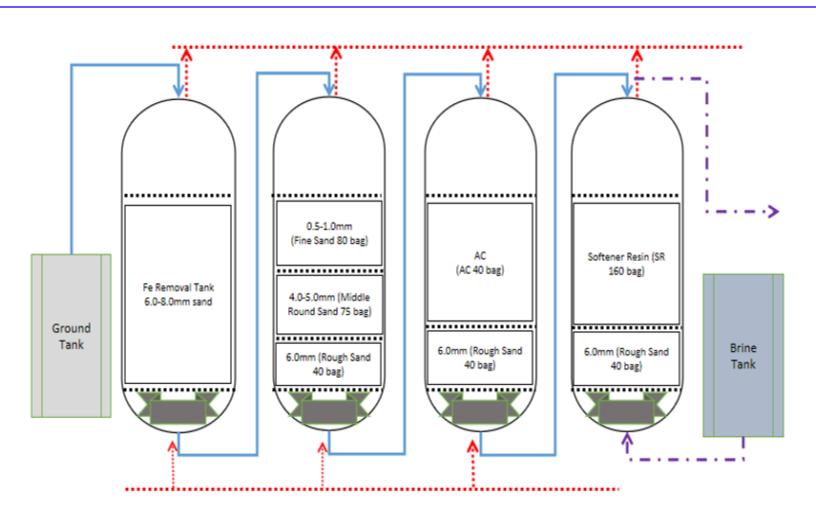


Figure: Water Treatment (Industrial Type)

Water Treatment Plant [Industrial Type]
WTP - 03 - Industrial Type



Water Treatment Plant [Industrial]

Water Treatment Plant [Industrial Type]

In industry, water used basically for Production

Bore Holes helps to pick the Underground Water

Underground Water must need **Water Treatment Process**

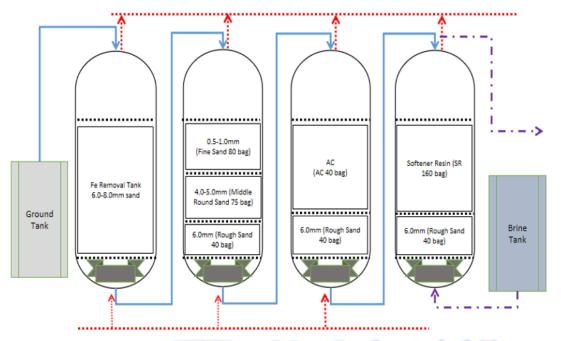


Figure: Water Treatment (Ind WTP - 03 - Industrial Type



Why Industrial WTP is needed?

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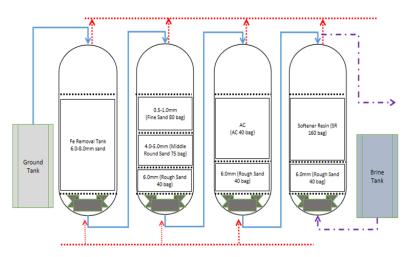
To kill all Pathogenic Germs [Harmful to human health]

To remove unpleasant taste & odor

To remove dissolved gas, color of water

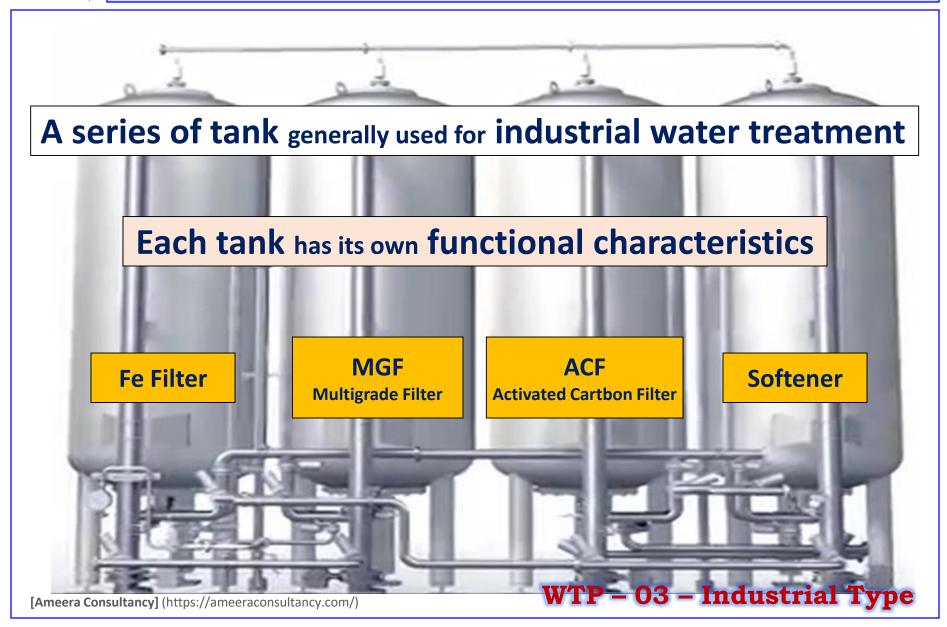
Make Water Fit for Domestic, Industrial & Commercial Use

To remove Micro-organism & Colloidal Matters





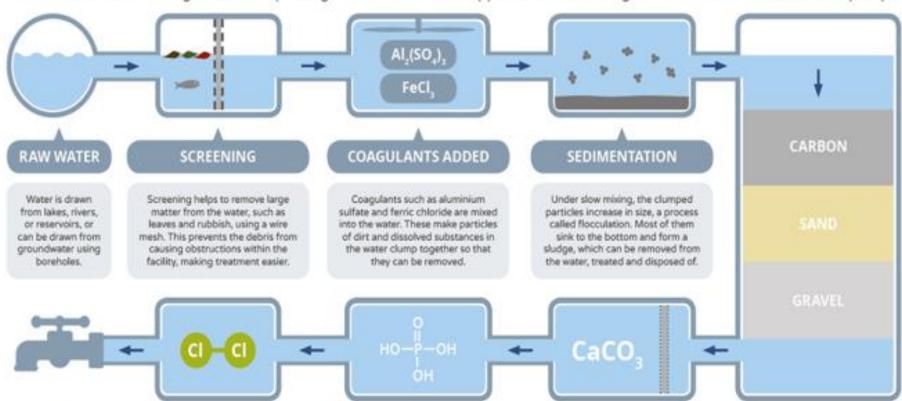
WTP - Industrial





Introduction

We take the water coming from our taps for granted - but what happens to it before it gets there? Here's how chemistry helps!



TO HOMES

CHLORINATION

ANTI-CORROSION AGENTS

pH CORRECTION

FILTRATION

Residual chlorine in the water safeguards against pathogens. Fluoride can be added after chlorination to help to prevent tooth decay. Chlorine is added to water to kill bacteria and viruses, preventing water-borne diseases like cholera and typhoid. Ozone can be used instead of chlorine, and avoids disinfection byproducts. Agents such as orthophosphates can be added to the water, particularly in areas with lead pipes. These agents form lead-phosphate complexes on the inside of the pipes, stopping lead getting into the water. Water that is too acidic can lead to water pipe corrosion. It can be passed through a filter containing crushed limestone (mainly calcium carbonate) to raise pH, Acids can be

Some particles remain in the water after sedimentation; these are removed by filtration through coal, sand, and gravel beds. They are cleaned by pumping air and water between them.



Fe Filter [Iron Filter]

Fe Filter [Iron Filter]

Multi Media Filter is best for Fe removing

Helps to remove Iron, Turbidity, Bad Odors, Suspended Solid, Microbes







Fe Filter [07 Ways to Remove Iron form Water]

07 Ways to remove Iron from Water

Iron Removal Filter

Water Softener

Chemical Oxidation

Oxidation Filtration

Shock Chlorination

Catalytic Filtration

Phosphate Treatment





Fe Filter Takes the Iron and transform it into Ferric Iron or Rust



Fe Filter [Merits of Fe Filtration]

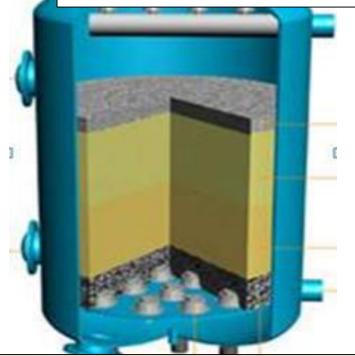
Merits of Fe Filtration

Removal of Iron from water

Safeguard for Next Process [Prevents Blocking or RO Safety]



The process is **Cost Effective**

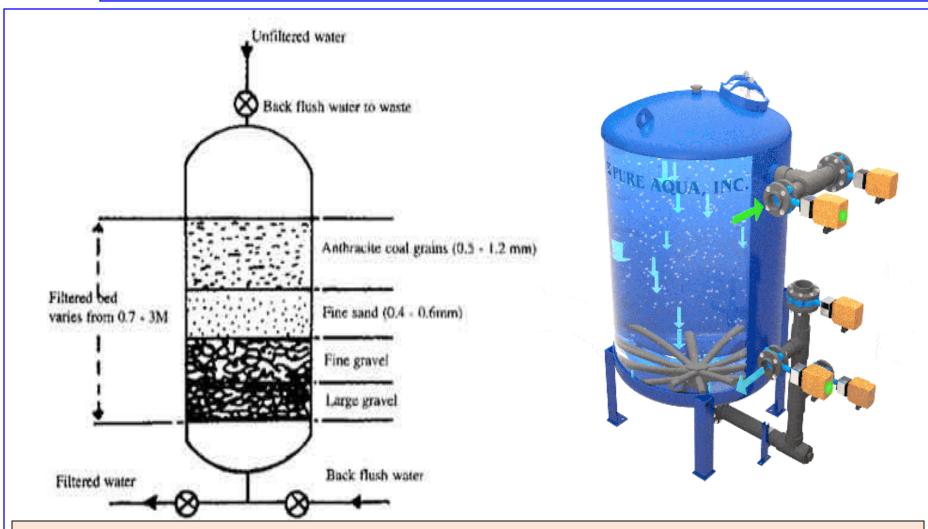




Fe Filter takes the Iron and transform it into Ferric Iron or Rust



MGF [Multi Grade Filter]



MGF is cost effective. Work under High Pressure/Specific Flow



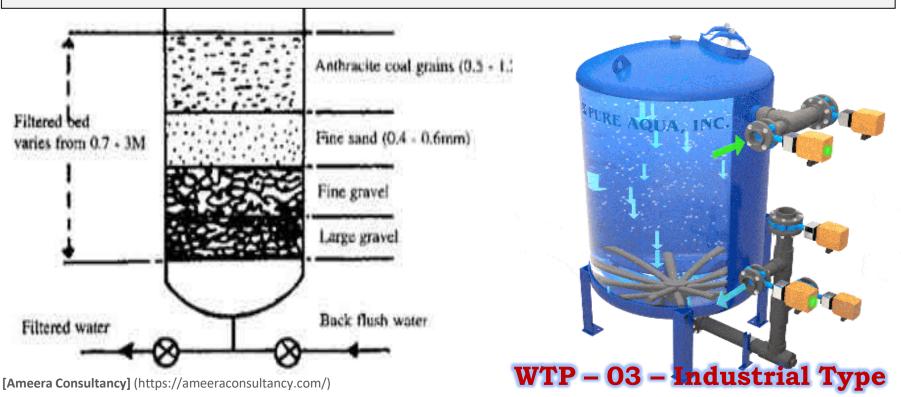
MGF [Multi Grade Filter]

MGF [Multi Grade Filter]

Consist of Vertical or Horizontal Sand Filters

Having Multiple layer of Coarse & Fine Sand [Pebbles & Gravels]

Having Adequate Pore Dimension for entrapping SS, Un-dissolved impurity





MGF [Merits of MGF]

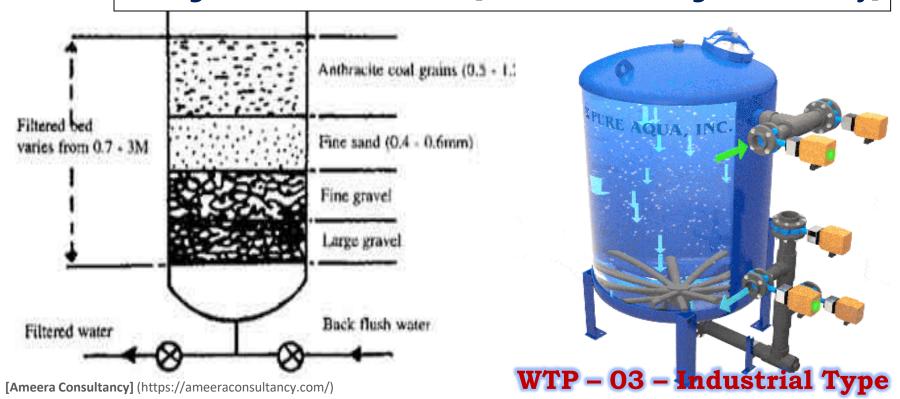
Merits of MGF [Multi Media Filter]

Back flush water

Reduce the level of **Suspended Solids**

Reduce some Un-dissolved Solids

Safeguard for Next Process [Prevents Blocking or RO Safety]





MGF [Application of MGF]

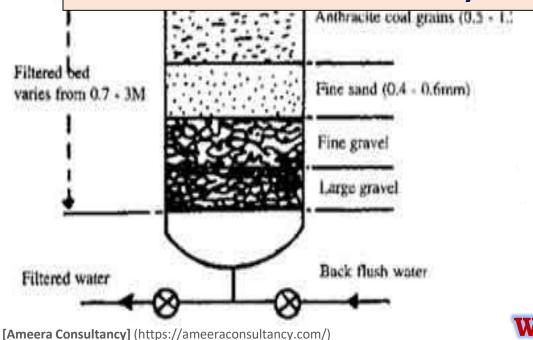
Application of MGF [Multi Grade Filter]

Treatment of **Underground Water**

Treatment of Waste Water

While Production of Drinking Water

Pre-Filtration Process for RO System

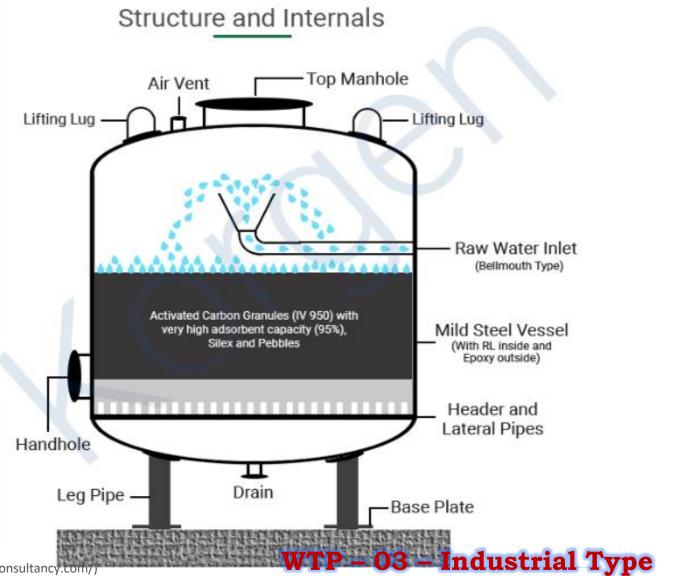






ACF [Activated Carbon Filter]







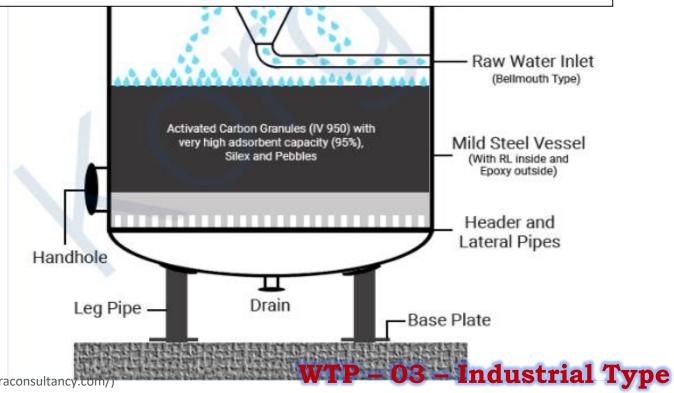
ACF [Activated Carbon Filter]

ACF [Activated Carbon Filter]

Widely chosen for Water Treatment Plant

ACF Helps to **Remove Excess Chlorine**, **Bad Odors**

Safeguard for Next Process [Prevents Blocking or RO Safety]





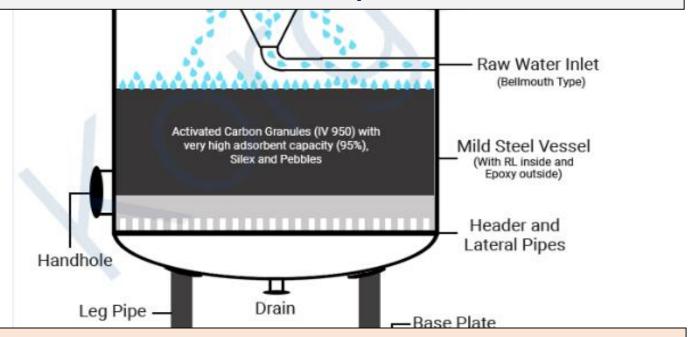
ACF [Function of ACF]

ACF - Function

ACF main function is **Absorption & Adsorption**

AC derived from Coconut Shell, Bituminous Coal, Lignite etc.

Carbon gets Activated on 1000 – 1100 C temp in Anaerobic Condition



AC Regeneration done by applying Steam Sterilization as Back Wash

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ACF [Merits of ACF]

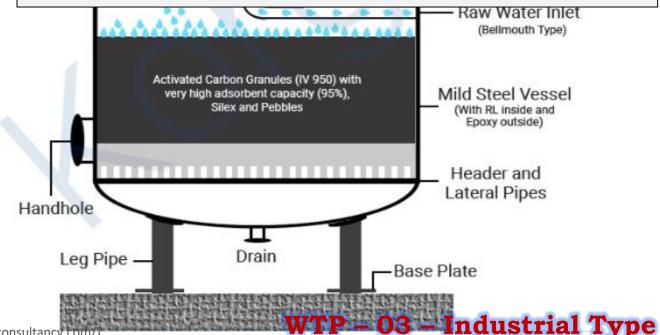
Merits of ACF [Activated Carbon Filter]

Removes Chlorine, Bad Odors in Effective Way

Absorbing Efficiency Rating is 92%

Filter Replacement is not so Frequent

The process is Cost Effective





ACF [Activated Carbon Filter]

ACF Operation, ACF Backwash, ACF Sterilization



Activated Carbon Filter

- 1. Carbon
- 2. Gravels & Pables
- 3. Strainer Plate
- 4. Strainers
- 5. Hand hole
- 6. Service Inlet
- 7. Service Outlet
- 8. Air vent
- 9. Davit Arm
- 10. Backwash Inlet
- 11. Air Scoring

Activated Carbon Filter

Operation

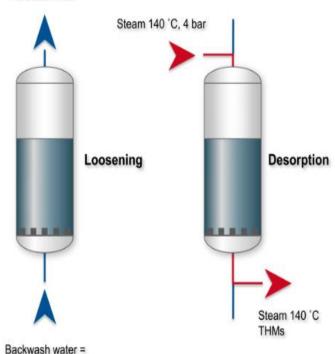
Raw water with CI2, THMs



Filtered water Cl₂ not detectable, THMs < 10 (1) ppb

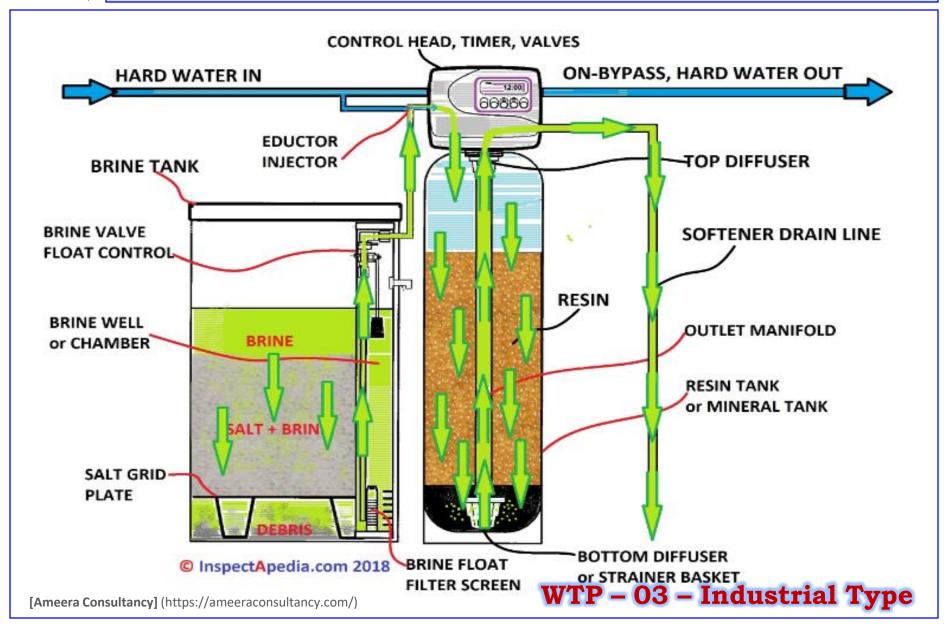
Backwash Sterilisation/ Stripping

Particles, fines





Softener





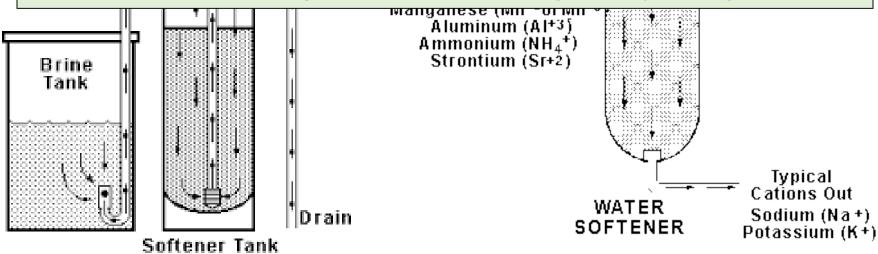
Softener

Softener

Removes Hardness from water [Hardness = Calcium, Magnesium]

Safeguard for Next Process [Prevents Blocking or RO Safety]

Consist of Ion Exchange Resin Beads [Negatively Charged]





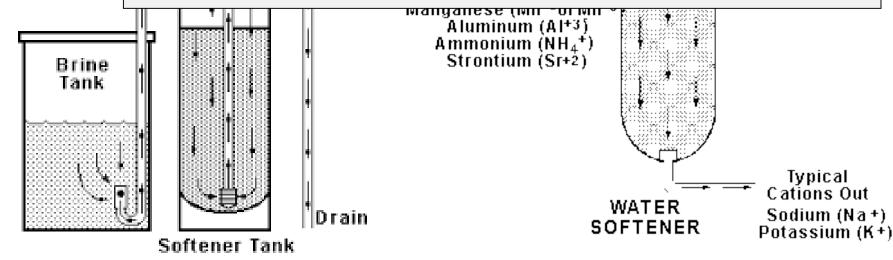
Softener [Function]



= (Eductor Ion Exchange Resins are Organic Polymer [Polystyrene]

Organic Polymer containing Anionic Functional Groups

Negative Charges **Attract and Hold** the Positive Charges





Softener [Regeneration]

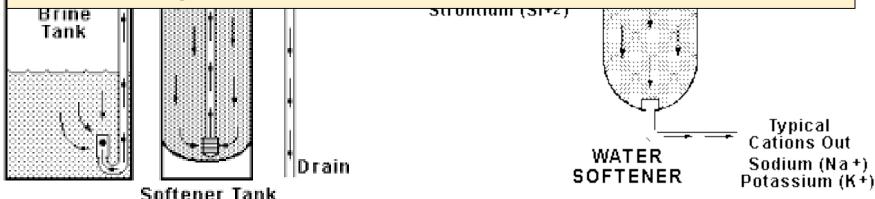
Softener [Regeneration]

A process to Re-store Softener Functionality

Brine Rinsing is the Forwarding Flow System of Brine Solution

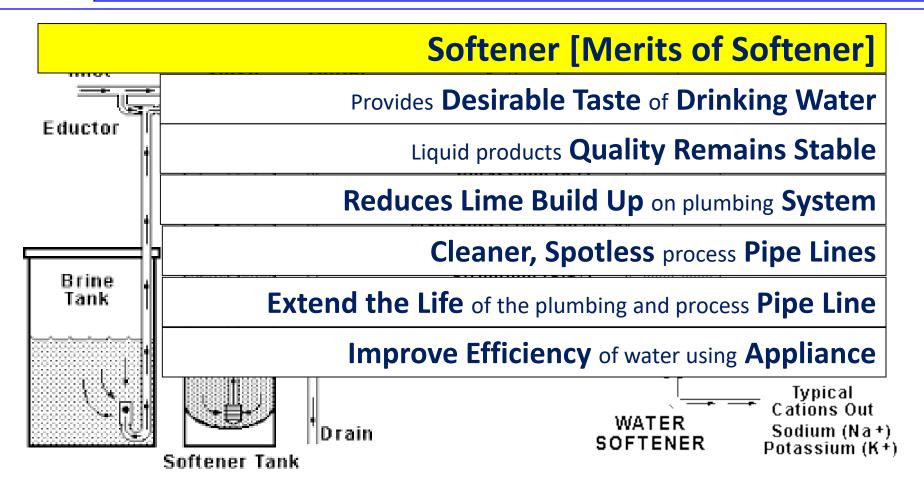
NaCl conc. is used 35 – 40% or as per Designer Recommendation

Brine Rinsing can continue for about 30 – 100 minutes





Softener [Merits of Softener]





Any Question...!?





Any Question...!?

