

The FAST-process and sieves at Kalmar WWTP – effective pre-treatment for a nitrogen reduction plant

IWAMA Webinar 4

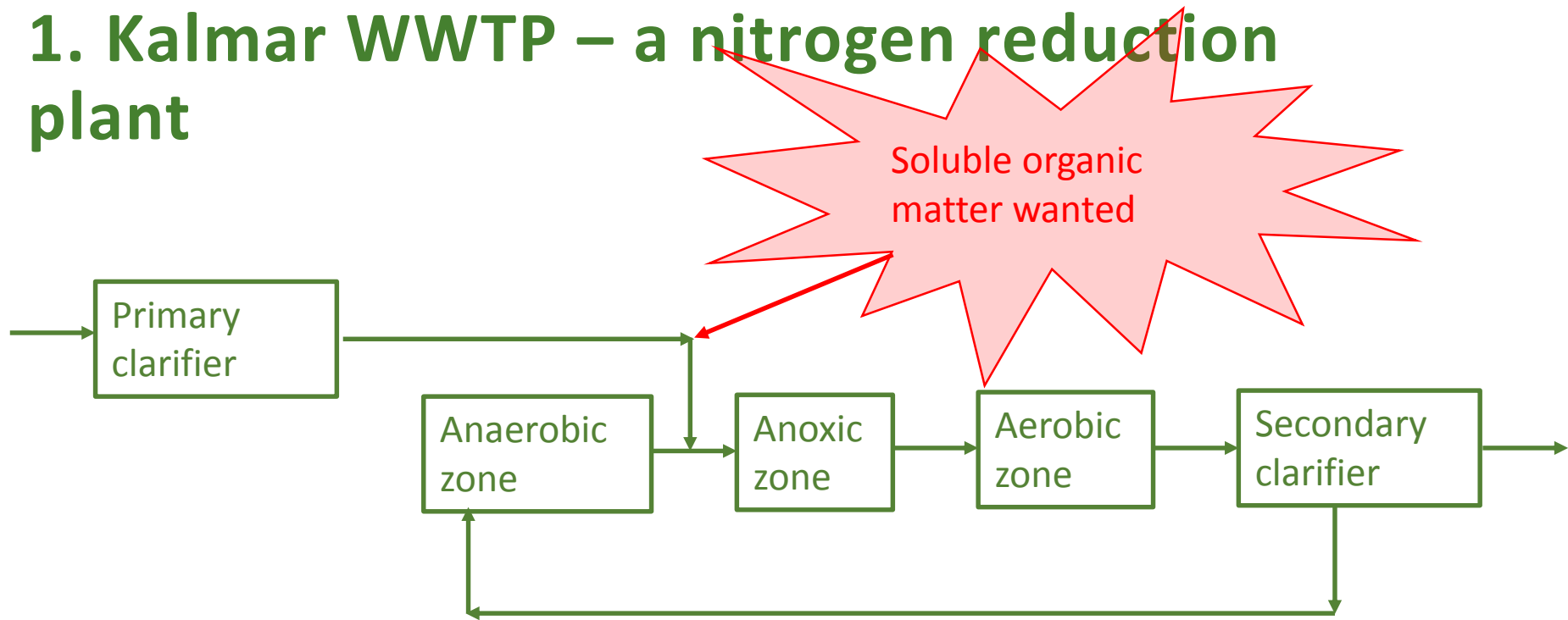
Regine Ullman
Kalmar Water

KALMAR, 9 April 2018

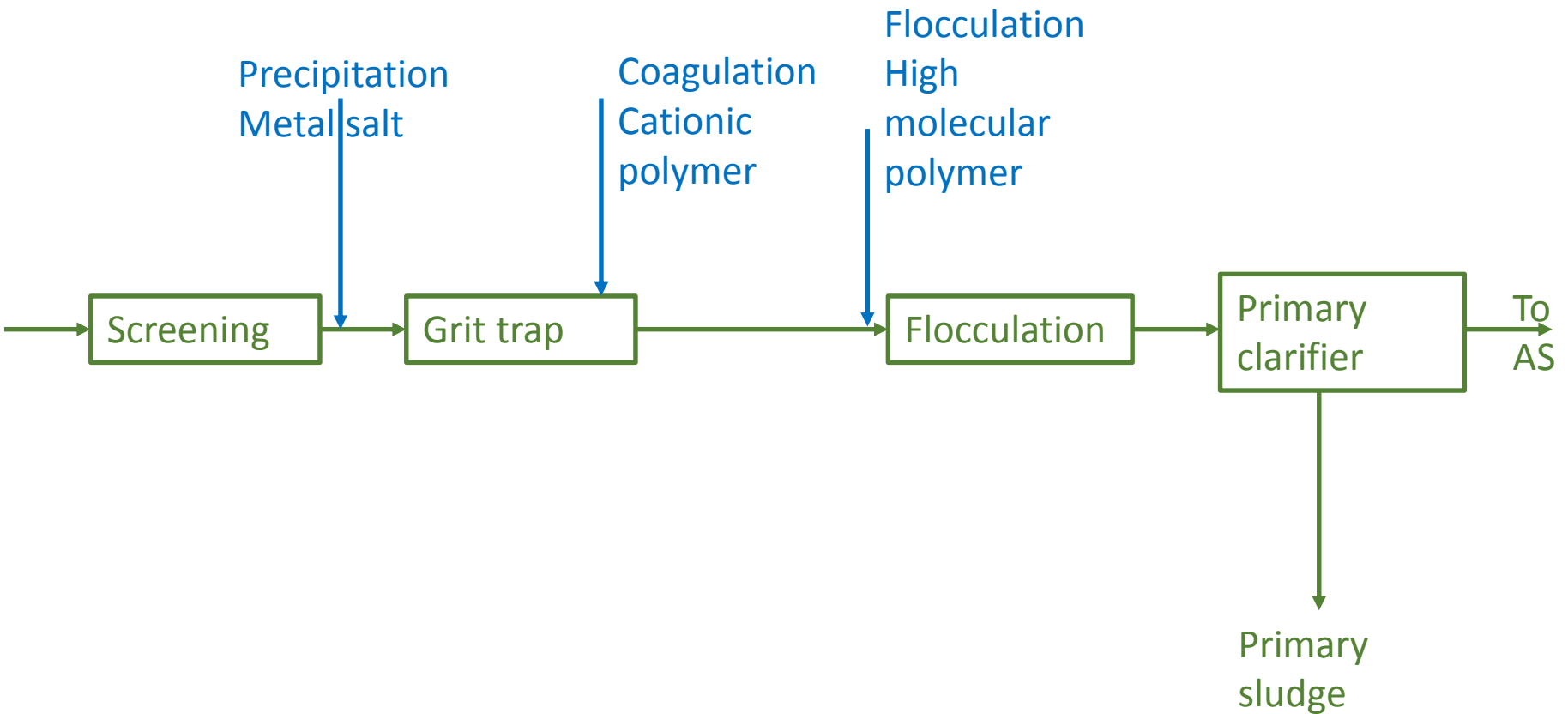
Content of presentation

1. Kalmar WWTP – a nitrogen reduction plant
2. FAST-process
3. Sieves for screening

1. Kalmar WWTP – a nitrogen reduction plant



2. FAST-process



2. FAST-process

Kemisk rening – funktion vs produktgrupp



Fällning

+

Koagulering

+

Flockning

Metallsalter



Låg-molekylära polymerer



Hög-molekylära polymerer



Kombinationsdosering – FAST, LRT

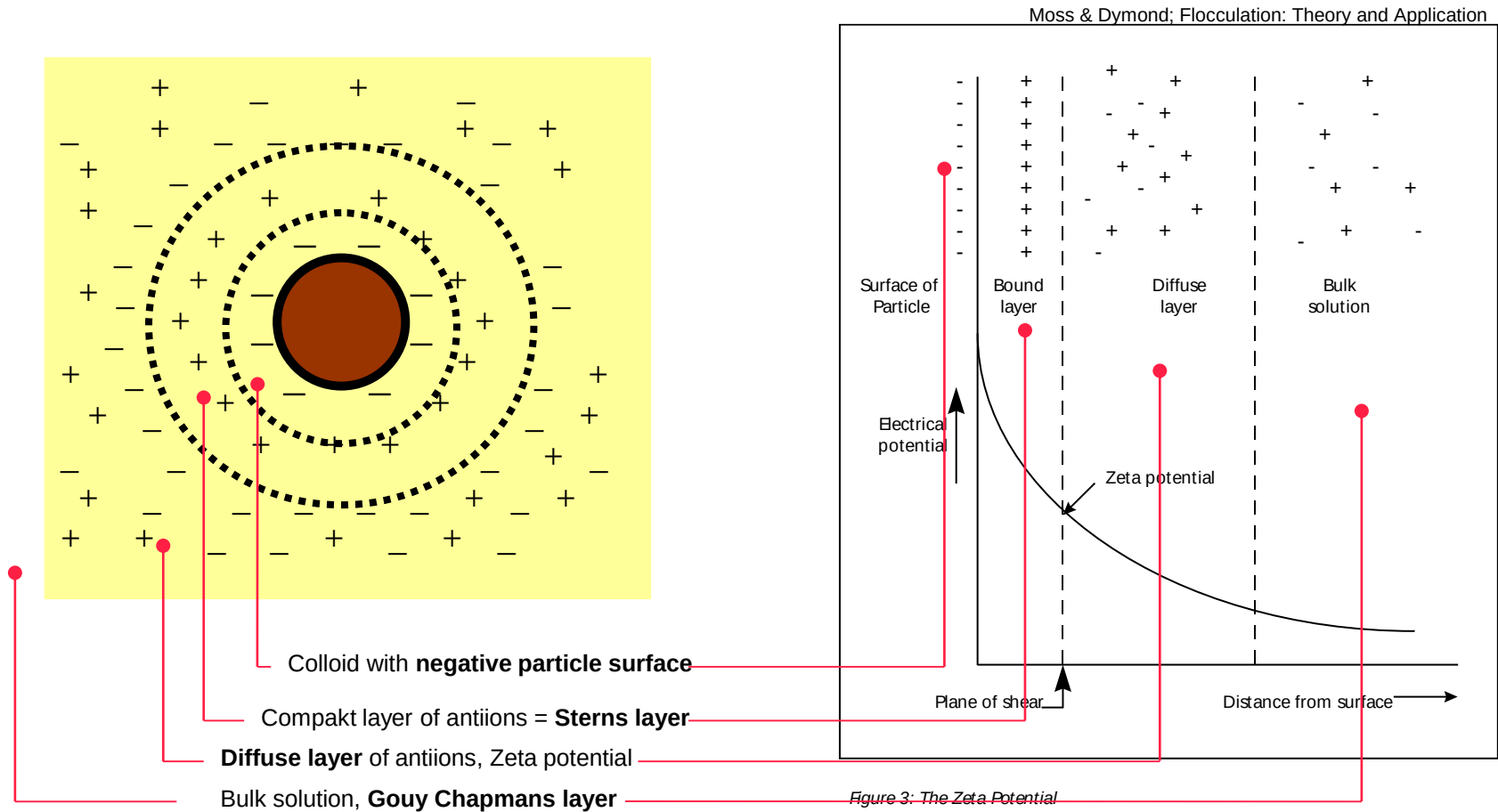
Chemical precipitation with FeCl_3



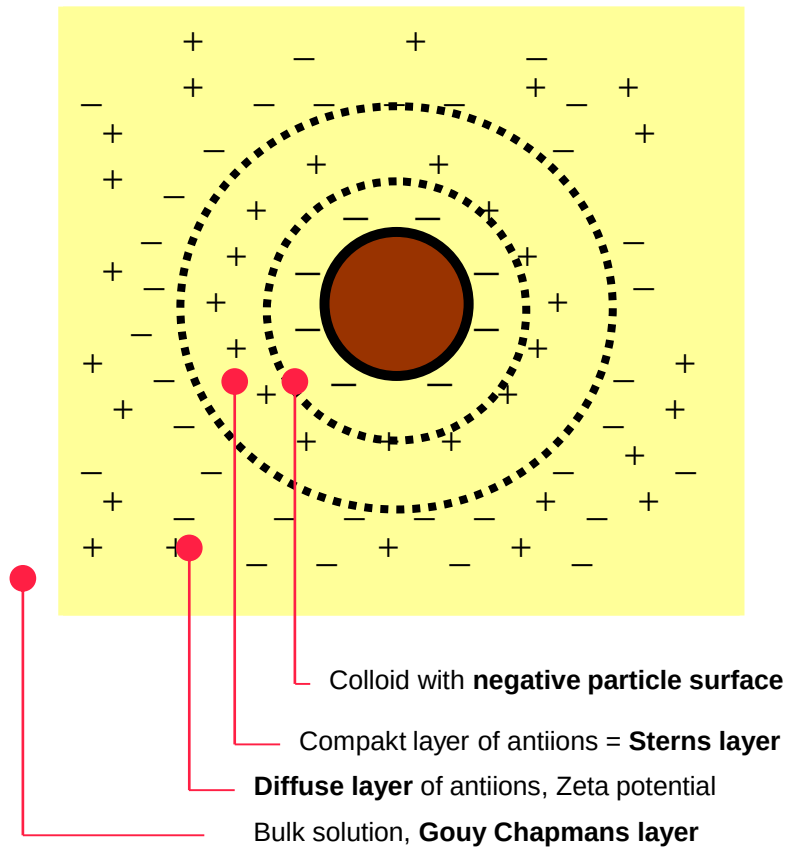
Soluble substances/ions

-> soluble molecules/crystals + acid

Principle FAST-process (BTC)



Principle FAST-process (BTC)



Moss & Dymond; Flocculation: Theory and Application

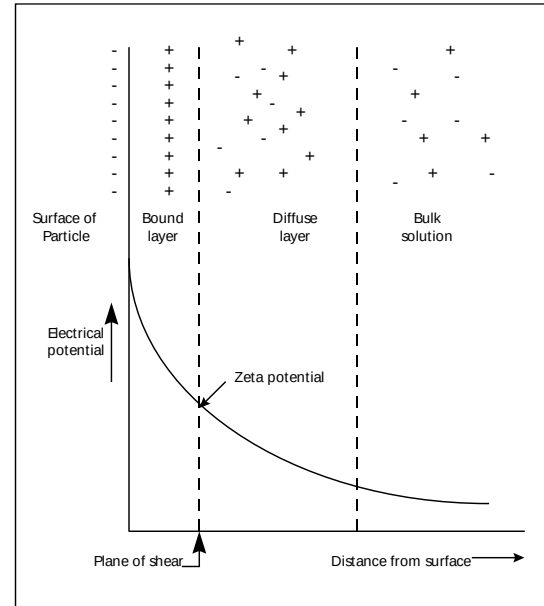
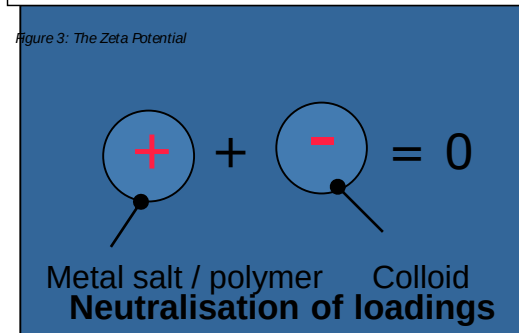


Figure 3: The Zeta Potential



Take out the electro static forces

Colloids can come close to each other

Coagulation, joining with van der Wals forces

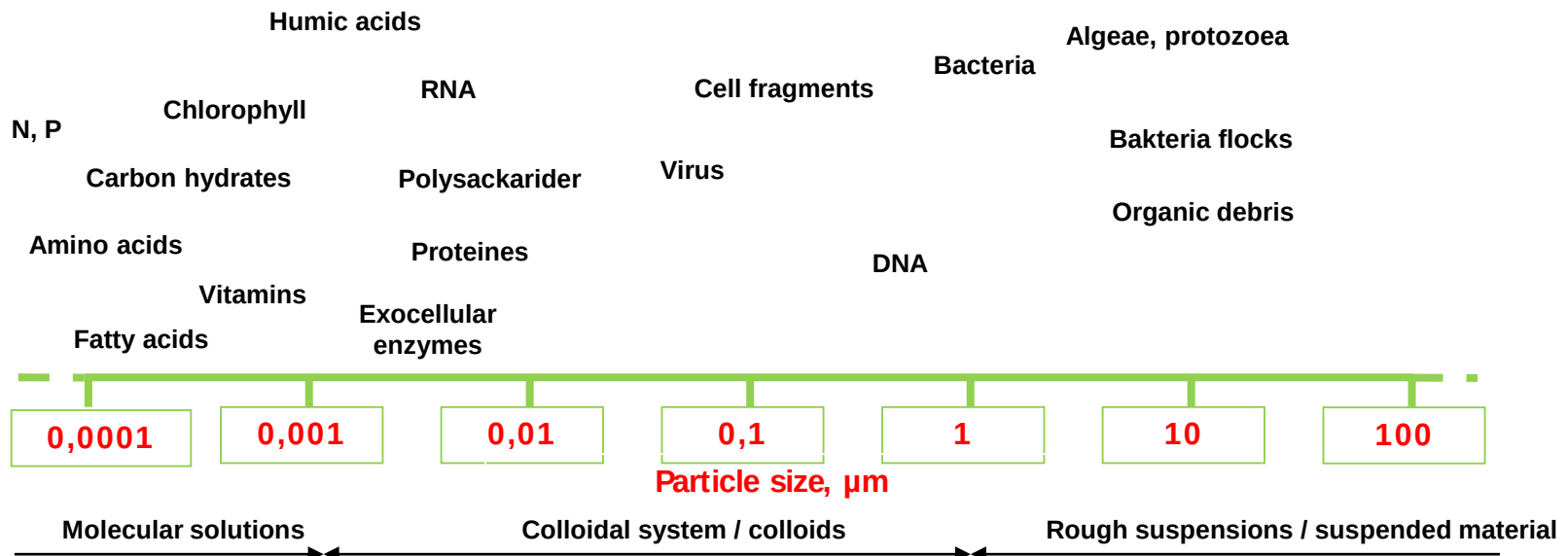
Principle FAST-process (BTC)

Process:



Precipitation, coagulation and flocculation

chemicals:



Size relations:



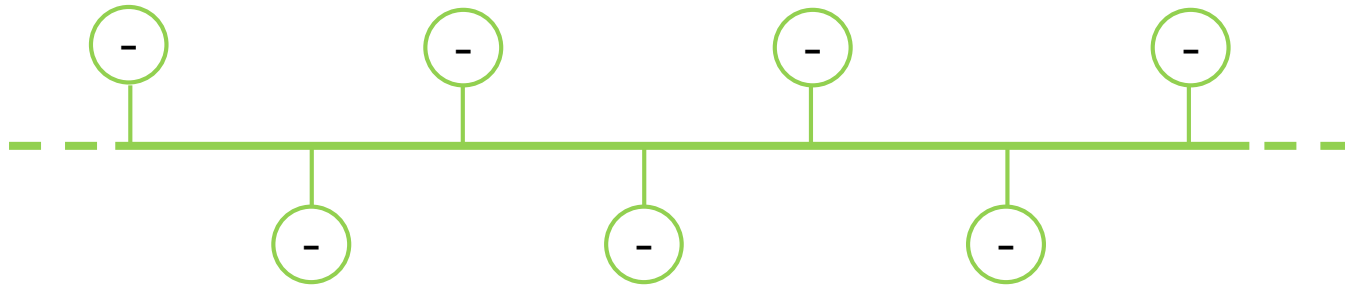
Description of polymers



Substance that is made up of long chainlike molecules.

The parts of the chain are called monomers.

Types of polymers

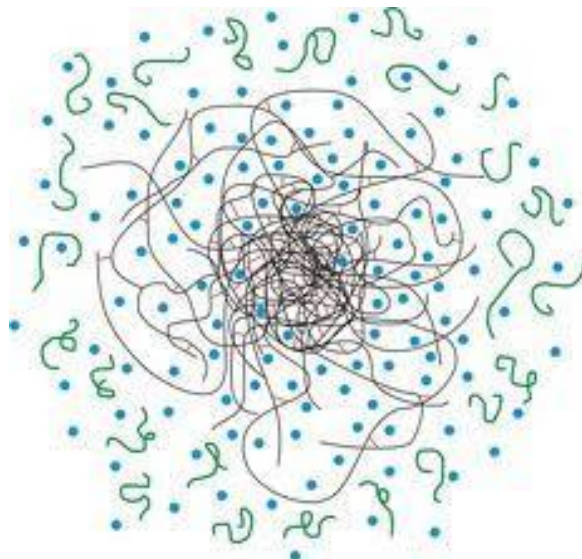
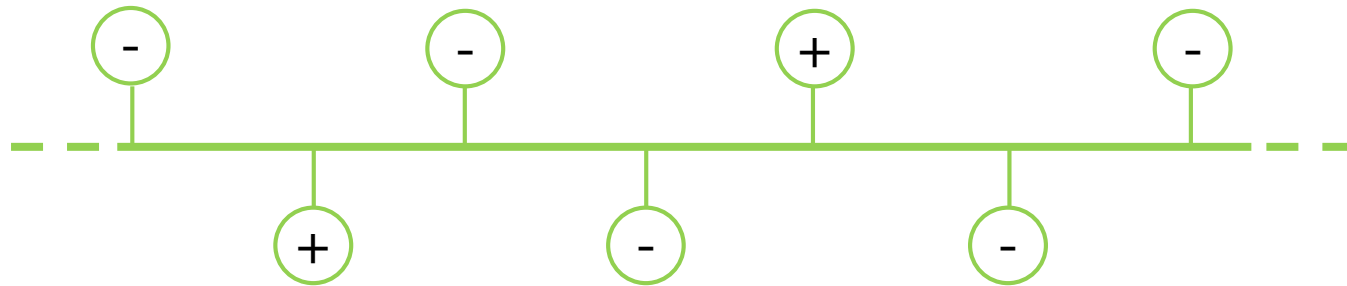


Type av loading: nonionic (0), anionic (-) eller cationic (+)

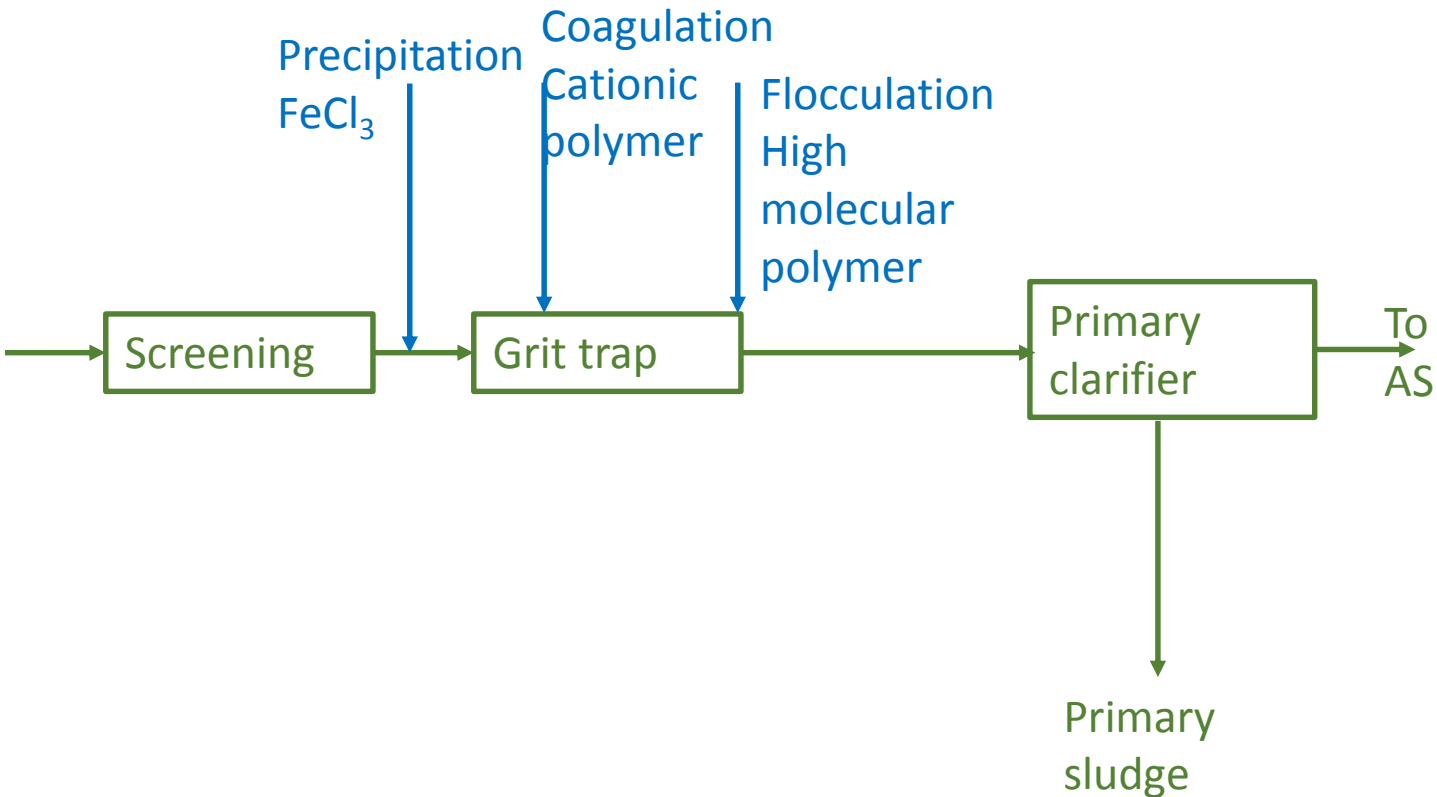
Density of loading: Strength of loading (high, low, average)

Molecular weight: "high molecular, HM"
" low molecular, LM"

High molecular polymer



2. FAST-process at Kalmar WWTP



2. FAST-process

Metal salt (Me)

eg. Ekoflock 54 20 - 80 ml/m³

+

Low molecular polymer (LM)

eg. Zetag 7125

1 - 4 ml/m³

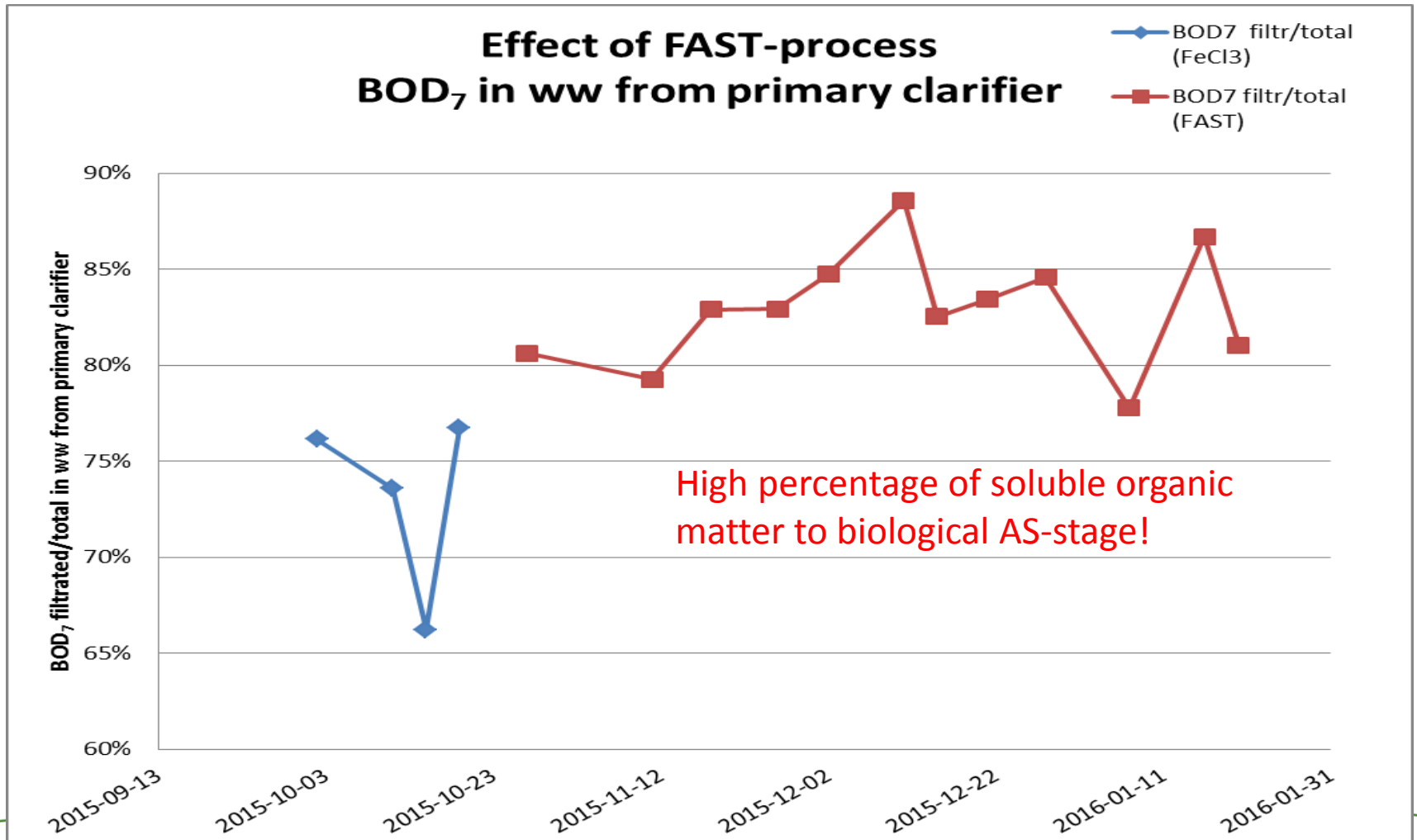
+

High molecular polymer (HM)

eg. Magnafloc 919

0,1 - 0,2 g/ m³

2. FAST-process at Kalmar WWTP



2. FAST-process

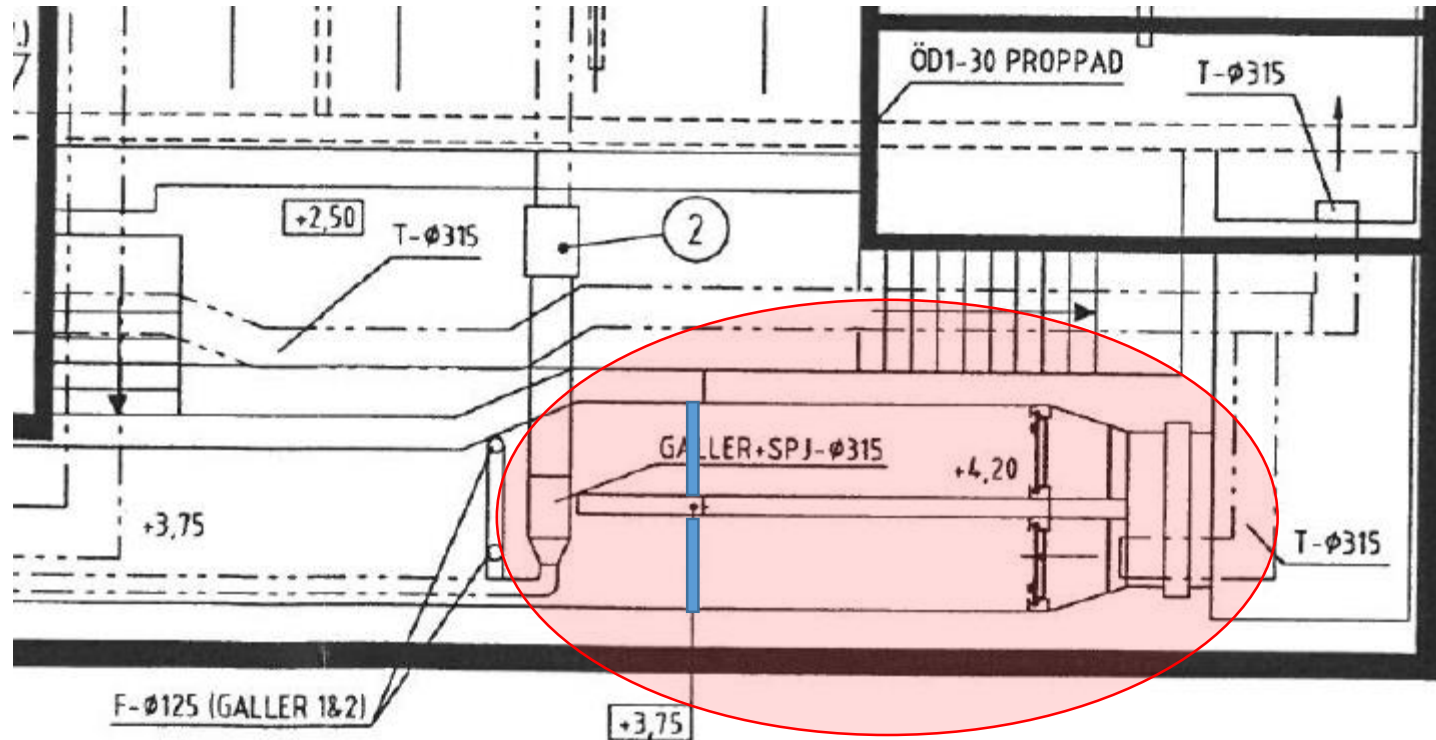
1. Optimization of particle reduction
2. Good settling characteristics of produced flocs
3. High TS-content in primary sludge
4. High percentage of soluble organic matter to biological stage
5. Minimum reduction of alkalinity in pre-treatment

3. Sieves for screening

Before: 3 mm step screen:

- Large amount of scrap in primary sludge
 - ⇒ agglomerations of scrap in gravity thickener
 - ⇒ chokes of sludge floated to the surface and disturb the thickening process
- Scrap accumulating in SBR-process
 - ⇒ agglomeration of scrap around the decanter with risk for disturbances
 - ⇒ scrap being sucked into the sampling pumps – disturbing sampling process and online measuring instruments

3. Sieves for screening

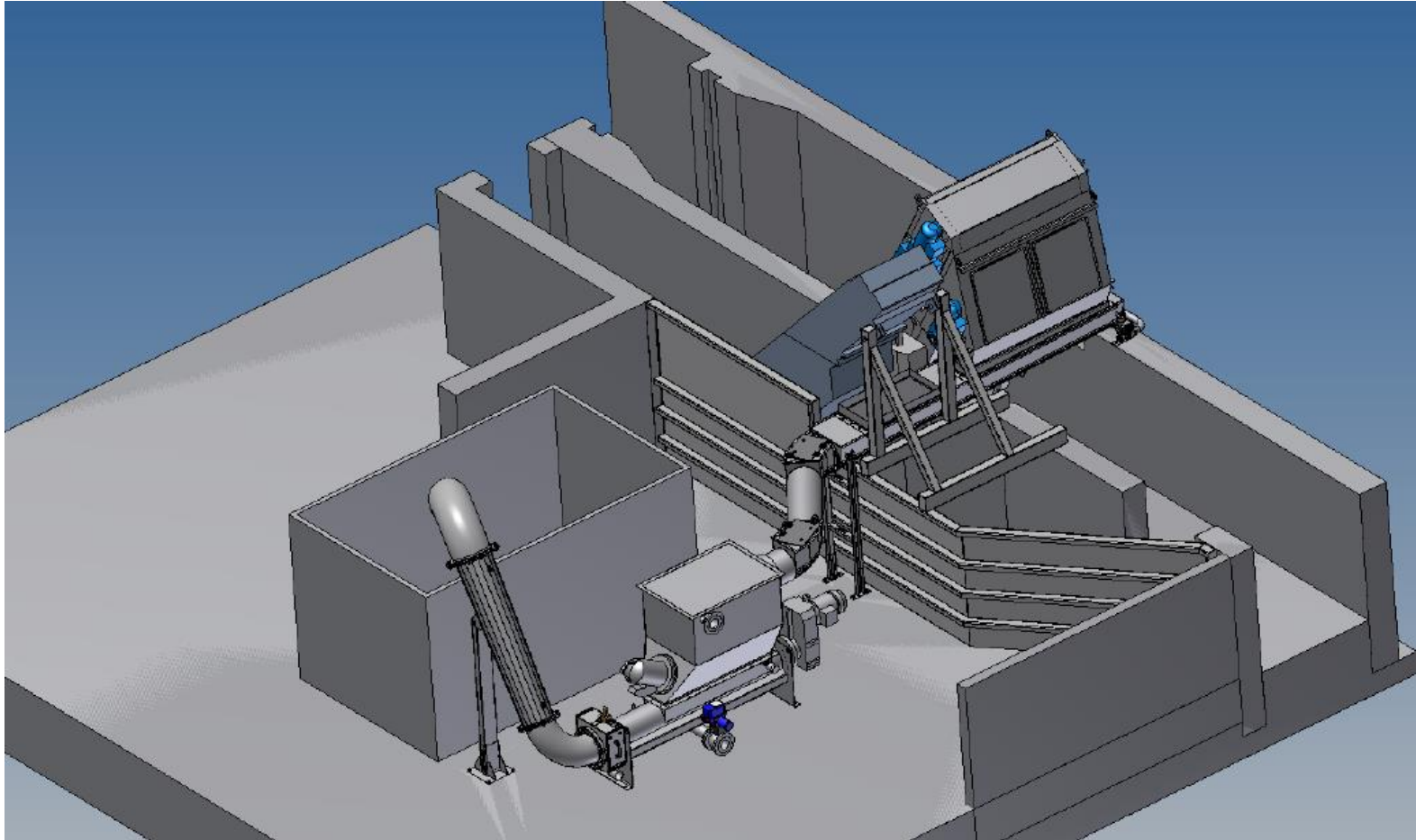


3. Sieves for screening

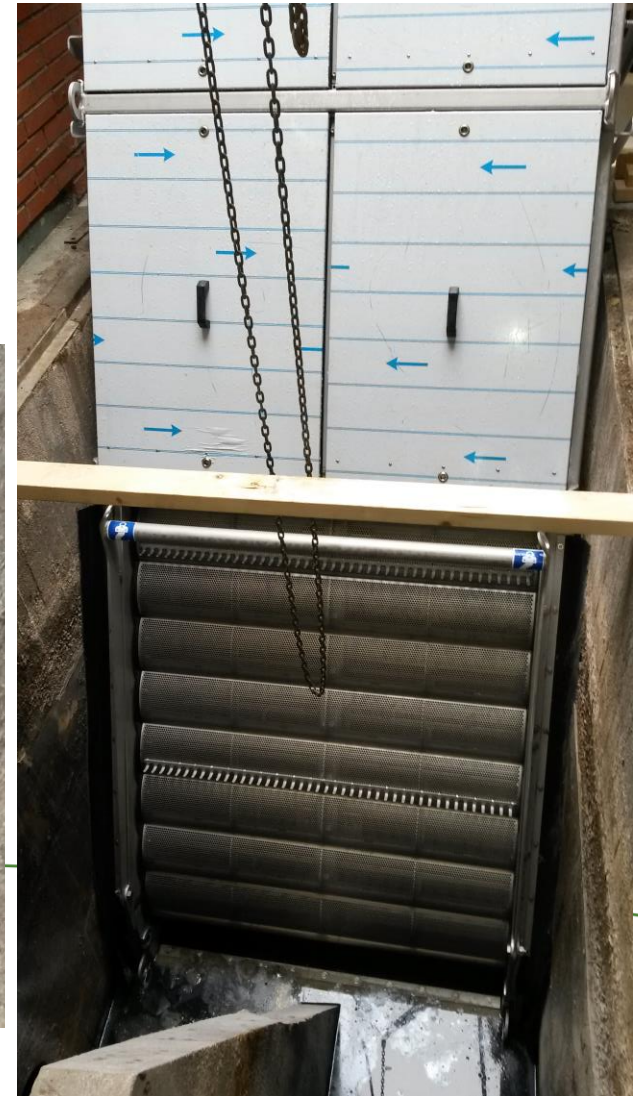
Measures to be taken:

- Operation of plant without screens during 6 weeks
 - ✓ Influent was led to one primary clarifier
 - => as an attempt to catch some of the screens in that tank
 - ✓ The water was then led to the primary clarifiers
- Emptying and cleaning inlet channel
- Breaking down middle wall
- Installation of equipment:
 - ✓ One sieve 6mm punch hole
 - ✓ One washing machine for screens
 - ✓ One old step screen for recirculating streams and high inlet flows

3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



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3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



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3. Sieves for screening

Results:

- Low organic content in screens
- Higher TS in screens compared to screen press
- Less scrap in primary sludge => better function of gravity thickener
- Less scrap in SBR => better function/less risks

3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



3. Sieves for screening



Thank you for your attention!

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