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A STUDY OF ANAEROBIC FILTER FOR DOMESTIC AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE WASTE WATER TREATMENT

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Abstract:

To study the feasibility of anaerobic filter in raw sewage and slaughter house wastewater treatment, a batch flow pilot plant was designed. In phase one, with a detention time of 3-days and no mixing, the maximum reduction in COD was 23%. In the second phase, with a detention time of 2-days and complete mixing, glucose was added to the raw sewage, the reduction in COD and TSS were 97% and 89%. In the third run, for a detention time of 1-day and no changes in other conditions, COD and TSS reductions were 94 and 92%. In the fourth phase with a detention time of 16 hours COD and TSS of effluent were much more than the last three phases, so it was decided to stop this phase. In the fifth run, slaughter house wastewater was treated. With a detention time of 2-days, reductions in COD and TSS were 98 and 86%. In the last phase, slaughter house wastewater was added to row sewage 50-50. With a detention time of 1-day, reductions in COD and TSS were 80 and 98%.

Keywords:

[Domestic wastewater](#) , [Slaughter house wastewater treatment](#)

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