Sewage Treatment Processes

*****Purpose:

To manage water discharged from homes, businesses, and industries to reduce the threat of water pollution.



Secondary treatment

Sludge (biosolids) disposal

Pre-treatment - Occurs in business or industry prior to discharge - Prevention of toxic chemicals or excess nutrients being discharged in wastewater

 Water discharged from homes, businesses, and industry enters sanitary sewers
 Water from rainwater on streets enters storm water sewers
 Combined sewers carry both sanitary wastes and storm water

Water moves toward the wastewater plant primarily by gravity flow

Lift stations pump water from low lying areas over hills



Preliminary Treatment
removes large objects and nondegradable materials
protects pumps and equipment from damage

- bar screen and grit chamber

Bar Screen

- catches large objects that have gotten into sewer system such as bricks, bottles, pieces of wood, etc.



- ♦ Grit Chamber
 - removes rocks, gravel, broken glass, etc.
- Mesh Screen

- removes diapers, combs, towels, plastic bags, syringes, etc.

Preliminary Treatment



Measurement and sampling at the inlet structure

- a flow meter continuously records the volume of water entering the treatment plant

- water samples are taken for determination of suspended solids and B.O.D.

Suspended Solids – the quantity of solid materials floating in the water column

B.O.D. = Biochemical Oxygen Demand

 a measure of the amount of oxygen required to aerobically decompose organic matter in the water

Measurements of Suspended Solids and B.O.D. indicate the effectiveness of treatment processes

Both Suspended Solids and B.O.D. decrease as water moves through the wastewater treatment processes

Primary Treatment -- a physical process -- wastewater flow is slowed down and suspended solids settle to the bottom by gravity -- the material that settles is called sludge or biosolids

Primary Treatment



Primary Treatment



Primary Treatment



Sludge from the primary sedimentation tanks is pumped to the sludge thickener.

- more settling occurs to concentrate the sludge prior to disposal

- Primary treatment reduces the suspended solids and the B.O.D. of the wastewater.
- From the primary treatment tanks water is pumped to the trickling filter for secondary treatment.
- Secondary treatment will further reduce the suspended solids and B.O.D. of the wastewater.

Sewage Treatment Secondary Treatment



Sewage Treatment Secondary Treatment

Secondary treatment is a biological process
Utilizes bacteria and algae to metabolize organic matter in the wastewater
In Cape Girardeau secondary treatment occurs on the trickling filter

Sewage Treatment Secondary Treatment

the trickling filter does not "filter" the water

water runs over a plastic media and organisms clinging to the media remove organic matter from the water

From secondary treatment on the trickling filter water flows to the final clarifiers for further removal of sludge.

The final clarifiers are another set of primary sedimentation tanks.

From the final clarifiers the water is discharged back to the Mississippi River.

The final clarifiers remove additional sludge and further reduce suspended solids and B.O.D.



Disposal of Sludge or Biosolids -- the sludge undergoes lime stabilization (pH is raised by addition of lime) to kill potential pathogens -- the stabilized sludge is land applied by injection into agricultural fields

Disposal of Sludge or Biosolids

- -- in the past, Cape Girardeau disposed of the sludge by landfill or incineration
- -- landfill disposal discontinued to the threat of leachate

-- incineration discontinued because of the ineffectiveness and cost

Sewage Treatment
The final part of the field trip tour will be in the treatment plant lab.



The wastewater plant lab conducts a number of measurements and tests on the water.

suspended solids B.O.D. pH

temperature nitrogen phosphorus

In addition to test performed at the wastewater lab, an off-site contract lab performs additional tests

heavy metals priority pollutantsW.E.T (Whole Effluent Toxicity) tests

Governmental Agencies monitor wastewater treatment plants

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Missouri Department of Natural Resources