



Study of flocculating effects of ozone on wastewater of woodworking enterprises

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ABSTRACT: The sewer of woodworking enterprises in the construction industry are characterized by a high content of suspended and dissolved toxic substances, including phenol, and a high value of chemical oxygen consumption (COD). At the same time, some enterprises do not have their own local treatment facilities and need to develop their own integrated treatment systems. One of the effective methods for removing pollution is wastewater ozonation, used in three versions: flocculation with small doses of ozone (pre-ozonation) at the initial stage to remove suspended substances, oxidative ozonation and decontamination. However, methods for treating wastewater from wood processing plants using ozone have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, we investigated the flocculating effect of ozone in the process of cleaning the effluents of the plywood-plate mill, tested the effect of the dose of ozone during flocculation in the presence of a small number of coagulants VPK-402 and Kaustamine-15 on the concentration of suspended substances, phenol and COD value. VPK-402 and Kaustamine-15 – reagents of regional production, are low-toxic and are allowed for use in the treatment of even drinking water. The results of the experiments on the pre-ozonation of wastewater showed a high efficiency of this method, which allows reducing COD by 3.8 (VPK-402) and 2.3 times (Kaustamine-15), phenol content by 2.9 (VPK-402) and 1.9 times (Kaustamine-15), suspended content by 4.0 (ВПК-402) and 3.5 times (Kaustamine-15). The use of pre-ozonation makes it possible to completely abandon flocculants in the physicochemical stage of wastewater treatment. Coagulation-flocculation can be successfully carried out with ozone and coagulant in small doses of 2–5 and 40 mg/dm³ (VPK-402) or 50 mg/dm³ (Kaustamine-15), respectively, for 5 minutes. Physicochemical indicators of water quality improved compared to treatment with coagulant alone: COD decreased by 23%, phenol content by 55%, suspended substances by 22%. The use of ozone as a flocculant in the clarification of wastewater reduces the cost of reagents, prevents secondary contamination of water, and increases the efficiency of further oxidative treatment.

KEYWORDS: coagulant, flocculant, ozonation, wastewater from woodworking enterprises.

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INTRODUCTION

The production of wood chip materials is accompanied by pollution of wastewater with a large amount of suspended and dissolved toxic substances, including phenol, leading to a significant increase in the indicator of chemical oxygen consumption (COD), chromaticity and turbidity. At the same time, some enterprises do not have their own local treatment facilities and need to develop their own integrated treatment systems. At the initial stage of the technological scheme for the purification of such effluents, the necessary process is the precipitation of dissolved and suspended substances. We have previously investigated this purification method using

various coagulants and flocculants [1–3]. The efficiency and economy of the processes of coagulation treatment of wastewater are determined by the stability of the dispersion system, which depends on a number of factors: the degree of dispersion, the nature of the surface of the particles, the value of the electrokinetic potential, the chemical nature of impurities (the presence of electrolytes, high molecular weight substances), the concentration of impurities, etc. In practice, water treatment uses different coagulants [4–7]. The most widespread compounds were aluminum, iron, magnesium and calcium. A feature of the coagulation treatment of waste water is the need to use coagulants that do not cause secondary water contamination. We have selected the most effective

coagulants and flocculants and their optimal doses for treatment of waste water of plywood-plate mills. Solutions of aluminum sulfate, iron (III) chloride, iron (II) sulfate and aluminum oxychloride (AlOCl) were tested as coagulants and their optimal doses were determined: $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ – 268 mg/dm³, FeCl_3 – 80 mg/dm³, FeSO_4 – 180 mg/dm³, AlOCl – 165 mg/dm³. To maximize the recovery of contaminants, the coagulation process was carried out in a range of optimal pH values that are directly related to the pH of the existence of the corresponding coagulant hydroxides. The greatest effect of wastewater treatment when used as a coagulant based on aluminum salts is achieved in the range of medium pH values from 6.5 to 8; when using iron salts – in the range of pH values from 4.1 to 14.0 [8]. As flocculants, we tested 0.1% solution of polyacrylamide (PAA), 0.5% solution of activated silicic acid (ASC), and 0.1% solution of cationic polyacrylamide brand REF FC. Optimal doses of flocculants are: PAA – 45 mg/dm³, ACC – 53 mg/dm³, REF FC – 40 mg/dm³. The results of the comparative analysis of the effect of the nature of the coagulant and flocculant on the degree of wastewater treatment of the plywood-plate mill showed the best results with the combination of PAA and AlOCl (COD decreases to 2100 mgO₂/dm³), REF FC and AlOCl (COD decreases to 2110 mgO₂/dm³); when PAA and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, REF FC and AlOCl are combined, the formaldehyde content in water is reduced to 0.05 mg/dm³; using AlOCl coagulant in combination with REF FC flocculant reduces phenol concentration to 1.0 mg/dm³. As a result, the most effective coagulant is AlOCl in the presence of the flocculant REF FC: The phenol content decreased by 2.6 times, while COD decreased by 3.6 times.

It is known from the literature to use ozone at the initial stage of water treatment at a dose causing flocculating action (pre-ozonation) [3, 9–19]. The use of ozone as a flocculant avoids secondary contamination of wastewater with traditional reagents – precipitators by reducing their dose, or their complete withdrawal. However, methods for treating wastewater of wood processing enterprises of the construction industry using ozone have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, we investigated the flocculating effect of ozone on plywood-plate mill drains in the presence of low-toxic coagulants in order to precipitate suspended substances, reduce COD and phenol content. Among the large number of foreign and domestic coagulants represented on the Russian market, the most attractive from an economic point of view are the products of domestic companies: VPK-402 and Kaustamin-15, produced by JSC «Bashkir Soda Company». It should be noted that these reagents are produced at the enterprise for a fairly long time and are in stable demand among consumers. Polyelectrolyte of water-soluble cationic type VPK-402, or polyDADMAC, is a high-molecular compound of linear-cyclic structure – polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride [20]. Molecu-

lar weight from 10^4 to 10^6 , cationic charge is located on secondary chain [21]. VPK-402 is available in various versions: for the treatment of drinking and industrial water. VPK-402 is used as a coagulant and flocculant for intensification of waste water treatment processes in the oil refining, pulp and paper, coal and chemical industries, antibiotic solutions treatment in the medical industry, the consumers of this product are also water utility companies. The water-soluble cationic type polyelectrolyte Kaustamin-15, or poly ECHDMA, is a quaternary polyamine polymer based on epichlorohydrin and dimethylamine [22]. The relative molecular weight is from 10^4 to 10^6 ; resistant to chlorination, compatible when mixed with inorganic coagulants. Unlike other polyelectrolytes, the cationic charge is located on the main molecular chain, which creates a coagulating effect even in highly contaminated waters. It is used to purify drinking water in household water supply systems, to intensify the processes of precipitation of suspended particles, active sludge, during dehydration of municipal and industrial wastewater, to treat the waste water of coal processing plants, paint and oil refineries, to treat industrial wastewater from mineral contaminants, to treat paper and textiles, in processes of rubber coagulation. In this regard, we conducted a study of the efficiency of wastewater treatment of plywood-plate plant by ozonation in the presence of a small number of available low-toxic coagulants VPK-402 and Kaustamin-15, stable at any pH.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The composition of the initial investigated water is given in the previous article [23], the temperature of the water during experiments is 22–24°C. To clarify the waste water of the plywood-plate plant, we tested aqueous solutions of coagulants: Kaustamin-15 and VPK-402. It was previously determined that the optimum concentration should be 1% by weight. To do this, eight measuring cylinders with a capacity of 0.5 liters were poured into the tested water to the mark. Then, a different amount of milliliters of 1% coagulant solution was added to the cylinders with a dose of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 mg/dm³ (based on the preparation of various doses of the coagulant in the range covering the intended optimal dose). The contents in all cylinders were quickly mixed for 15 to 20 seconds, then slowly for 3 to 5 minutes. Flake drop time was measured, from which the optimal coagulant dose was determined. For the production of ozone, an ozone generator OGVK-02K was used to ensure the introduction of an ozone-oxygen mixture into water and contact with impurities – a reactor with a volume of 1 dm³; device for monitoring ozone concentration in water – photometer “Expert-003.” The treated water containing the optimal dose of coagulant was supplied with ozone using a porous ceramic dispersant. Flocculation was carried out in a

non-precise mode, in an exhaust cabinet. Ozone was administered at various doses (from 1.0 to 7.0 mg/dm³) with vigorous stirring of waste water for 5 minutes. The treated water reactor was then left alone, measuring the flake drop time by which optimal ozone doses were determined. The weight concentration of the suspended substances was measured by gravimetric method (PND F 14.1: 2:4. 254-09). The mass concentration of phenol was measured by a photometric method after steam distillation (PND F 14.1: 2.105-97). COD (chemical oxygen consumption) was determined by the titrimetric method (PND F 14.1: 2: 3.100-97).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We have selected the most effective coagulant and its optimal dose for treatment of waste water of plywood-plate mill. Dependence of flake deposition time on coagulant dose is given in Fig. 1.

From the obtained data (Fig. 1), optimal doses of coagulants were determined: VPK-402 – 40 mg/dm³, Kaustamin-15 – 50 mg/dm³. These coagulants, unlike the coagulants we have previously tested ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, FeCl_3 , FeSO_4 and AlOCl), are in fact more adsorbents, and at the same time adsorption of contaminants dissolved in

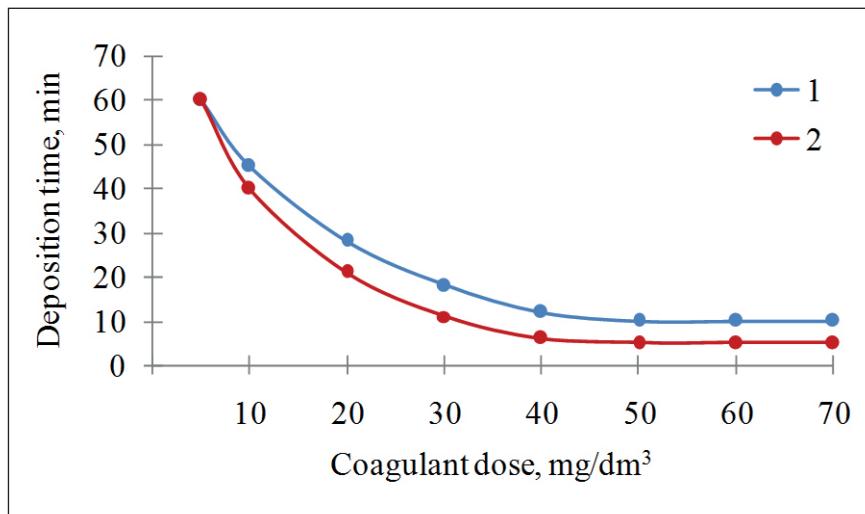


Fig. 1. Dependence of flake deposition time on coagulant dose:
1 – Kaustamin-15; 2 – VPK-402

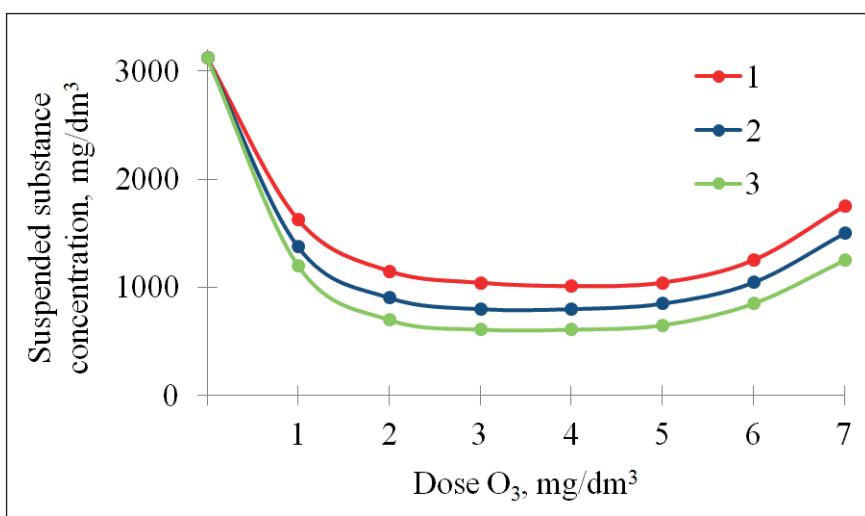


Fig. 2. Effect of ozone dose on the concentration of suspended substances in waste water: 1 – without coagulant; 2 – in the presence of Kaustamin-15 coagulant; 3 – in the presence of VPK-402 coagulant

water occurs on the surface of the suspension particles. Particles of the dispersed phase of the suspension are flocculation centers and simultaneously weighting agents, due to which the coagulation process accelerates and, as a result, the efficiency of treatment of waste water as a whole increases.

At the second stage of studies, water was treated together with ozone and coagulant. The results of tests of the flocculating effect of ozone in the presence of coagulants (Fig. 2) showed a decrease in the concentration of

suspended substances by 3.5 times (Kaustamin-15) and 4 times (VPK-402) at a dose of ozone of 2–5 mg/dm³, which confirms the effect of flocculation. In the absence of a coagulant under the influence of ozone in the same dose, the concentration of suspended substances decreases by 3 times. Ozone as a flocculant disrupts the dynamic equilibrium in which impurities are in water, allows you to convert solutes into colloidal form, promotes the stratification of emulsions that were in a stable state under the influence of surfactants, and the precipitation of

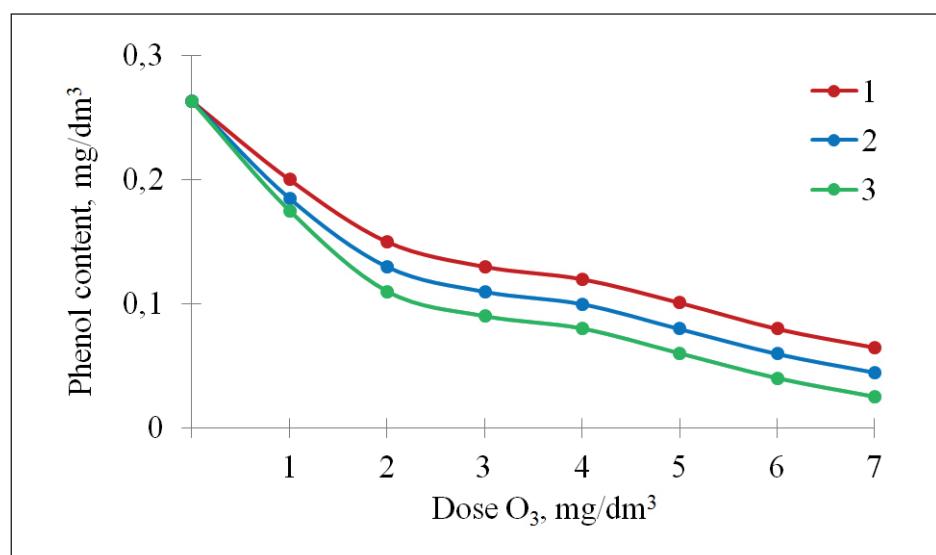


Fig. 3. Effect of ozone dose on phenol content in wastewater:
1 – without coagulant; 2 – in the presence of coagulant VPK-402;
3 – in the presence of Kaustamin-15 coagulant

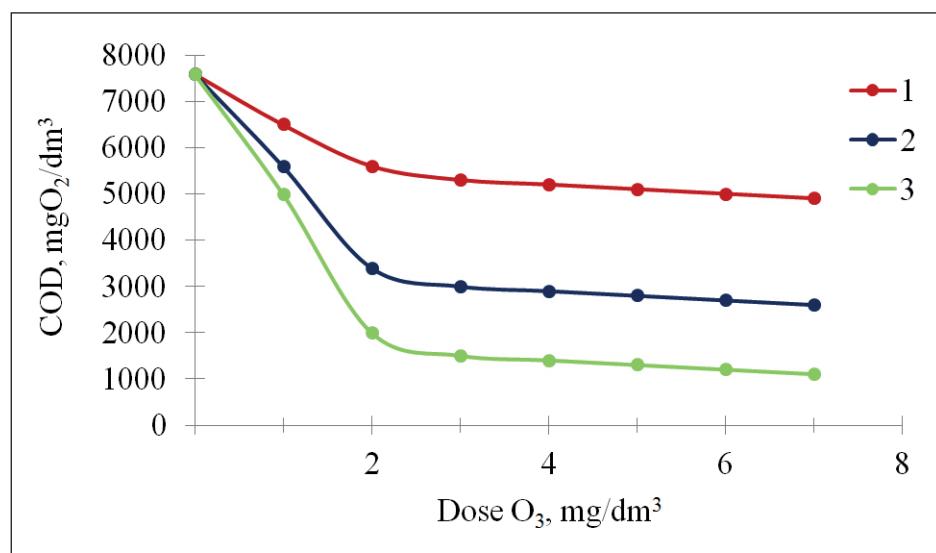


Fig. 4. Effect of ozone dose on change in COD value of wastewater:
1 – without coagulant; 2 – in the presence of coagulant VPK-402;
3 – in the presence of Kaustamin-15 coagulant

Table

**Results of a study on the effects of the nature of coagulant
and the flocculating effect of ozone on the degree of purification**

Sample No.	Flocculant	Coagulant	COD, mgO ₂ /dm ³	Phenols, 10 ⁻¹ ×mg/dm ³	Suspended substances, mg/dm ³
1	—	Kaustamin-15	4400±660	2.50±0.38	1090±59
2	O ₃	Kaustamin-15	3400±510	1.40±0.21	893±48
3	—	VPK-402	2600±390	2.00±0.30	1000±54
4	O ₃	VPK-402	2000±314	0.90±0.14	782±42
5	O ₃	—	5690±894	1.50±0.23	1042±56

impurities. As the ozone dose increases above 5 mg/dm³, the concentration of suspended substances begins to increase. This is probably due to the decomposition of large contamination macromolecules.

In subsequent runs, the effect of ozone dose on phenol content and COD value of wastewater was investigated (Fig. 3, 4). As the ozone dose increases from 1 to 7 mg/dm³, the phenol content decreases unevenly. Presumably, this is due to the adsorption of dissolved substances, including phenol, on precipitating flakes. At a dose of ozone above 5 mg/dm³, a more dramatic decrease in phenol content is observed due to an increase in the adsorption interface. In addition, the process of oxidizing pollutants under the influence of ozone is likely to begin.

From the results obtained (Fig. 4), it can be seen that a sharp decrease in COD is observed at a dose of ozone of 1–2 mg/dm³, and then a gradual decrease in the indicator occurs.

The results of the comparative analysis of the effect of the nature of the coagulant and the flocculating effect of ozone on the degree of wastewater treatment are shown in Table.

The best results are obtained with the combination of ozone and VPK-402, since the most effective treatment

of waste water occurs: COD from 7600 to 2000 mO₂/dm³, phenol content from 0.263 to 0.090 mg/dm³, suspended substances from 3127 to 782.0mg/dm³. There is probably a synergy between the flocculating effects of ozone and VPK-402.

Thus, the flocculating effect of ozone is most effective in the presence of coagulants VPK-402 and Kaustamin-15. The results of the experiments on the pre-ozone-nation of wastewater showed a high efficiency of this method, which allows reducing COD by 3.8 (VPK-402) and 2.3 times (Kaustamin-15), phenol content by 2.9 (VPK-402) and 1.9 times (Kaustamin-15), suspended content by 4.0 (VPK-402) and 3.5 times (Kaustamin-15).

CONCLUSIONS

These results make it clear that in order to improve the efficiency of wastewater treatment of the plywood-plate mill, it is necessary, after mechanical treatment at the initial stage, to conduct joint coagulation-flocculation with ozone and coagulant VPK-402 in small doses (2–5 and 40 mg/dm³, respectively) for 5 minutes. The investigated purification method allows to reduce flocculant costs, prevent secondary water contamination, increase efficiency of further oxidative purification.

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