

牙科污水处理设备价格

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| 产品名称 | 牙科污水处理设备价格 |
| 公司名称 | 山东乐斌环保科技有限公司 |
| 价格 | 6600.00/套 |
| 规格参数 | 品牌:乐斌环保 型号:LB400 产地:山东潍坊 |
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产品详情

牙科污水处理设备价格

1 医院污水特性 In addition to organic pollutants, the sewage discharged by general hospitals also contains some special pollutants such as medicines, disinfectants, diagnostic reagents and radioactive agents; heavy metals such as chromium and mercury; especially the sewage discharged by laundries and inpatient departments, which contains a large number of parasitic eggs, pathogens, viruses and other pathogenic microorganisms. The quality and quantity of hospital sewage vary greatly, and its components are complex. The pollutants such as BOD, COD, SS, NH₃-N and E. coli are relatively high. They are dangerous wastes with potential and direct pathogenic hazards. Hospital sewage must be treated locally.

2 工艺介常规预处理 The purpose of conventional pretreatment is mainly to remove the floating matter and suspended matter in sewage and create conditions for subsequent treatment. The main equipment and structures of conventional pretreatment are grille, regulating tank, sand settling tank, sedimentation tank, etc. The grid can remove the larger particulate matter and floating solids in the water; the function of the regulating pool is to adjust the unstable sewage flow and to equalize the sewage quality; the sedimentation pool can remove inorganic sand particles with particle size over 0.2 mm; and the sedimentation pool can remove most suspended particles in the sewage, mainly organic particles. When the concentration of suspended solids in sewage is low, the removal efficiency is not obvious or the suspended solids are colloidal and difficult to remove, the effect of pretreatment can be enhanced by coagulation, sedimentation and pre-filtration.

以下为医院污水常规预处理工艺流程：

- 1) Sewage, grille and regulating tank enter secondary treatment.
- 2) Sewage, grille, sedimentation tank and sedimentation tank enter secondary treatment.

3) Sewage, grille, sedimentation tank and coagulation sedimentation tank enter secondary treatment.

In general, the requirement of sediment separation for hospital sewage is not very high, but the amount of water varies greatly. Flow 1 can be used for conventional pretreatment. Flow 2 can be used when the amount of sewage water is relatively stable and the separation requirements for inorganic sand and organic suspended solids are relatively high. Flow 3 can be used when the concentration of suspended solids in sewage is low or the suspended solids are colloidal and difficult to remove. Disinfectants can play an effective role in the follow-up treatment.

3.1.2特殊预处理 Because the hospital has some special working conditions, such as laboratory, radiation room, pharmacy, etc., special sewage will be discharged, such as sewage containing heavy metals, radioactive sewage, printing sewage and oily sewage. Heavy metal sewage comes from dental treatment and laboratory tests, which contains harmful substances such as mercury and chromium, which can be treated by chemical precipitation or ion exchange method; radioactive sewage comes from isotope treatment and diagnosis, which can be treated by decay tank; printing sewage comes from photo printing, which contains harmful substances such as silver, developer and fixing agent. Silver-containing wastewater can be electrolyzed to recover silver, and developer and fixing agent can be used. Chemical oxidation process; oily sewage comes from kitchens and canteens. Oil isolation method should be used to pretreat it first.

1.3其他预处理工艺

Because the concentration of pollutants in hospital sewage is generally lower than that in domestic sewage and often higher than the secondary discharge standard, if secondary biological treatment is used, the investment cost is higher. Therefore, some intensified n -stage pretreatment processes or so-called primary and semi-pretreatment processes can also be properly selected in hospital sewage treatment process according to the treatment requirements. The first-and-a-half pretreatment process includes the chemical treatment process with appropriate coagulant, which is pretreated by pre-filtration or simple biological treatment without the need for a complete second-stage biological treatment process.

2.2 secondary treatment

Secondary treatment of hospital sewage mainly refers to biological treatment. Its purpose is to remove dissolved and colloidal organic pollutants in sewage. Biological treatment is the use of microbial metabolism process to transform organic matter into simple inorganic matter in sewage, to achieve harmless. Biological treatment can be divided into aerobic biological treatment, anaerobic biological treatment and facultative biological treatment. Among them, aerobic biological treatment is a commonly used sewage treatment method in zui. Using blast aeration and mechanical aeration, a large number of filamentous bacteria and fungi and other microorganisms in sewage are multiplied. These microorganisms have the ability to absorb and oxidize harmful substances in sewage, thus reducing the col ~, B () D5 of sewage and achieving the purification effect of sewage. Some wastewater treatment plants adopt both anaerobic and aerobic methods, that is, in the anaerobic process, anaerobic microorganisms are used to propagate, nitrate and adsorb harmful substances in water. The characteristics of hospital sewage such as small quantity of water, large variation of water quantity and quality, high concentration of suspended solids and bacteria, and subsequent strengthening of disinfection treatment process determine that the secondary treatment process of hospital sewage should meet the requirements of high load, strong ability to withstand the change of water quality and quantity, simple operation and stable operation. Generally, small domestic sewage treatment process can be used in secondary treatment of hospital sewage. Li4J, at present, the better methods of hospital sewage treatment are HYDROLYSIS-CONTACT oxidation process, CASS process and so on. However, it is noteworthy that the removal rate of nitrogen and phosphorus in sewage by ordinary secondary treatment is low. In order to prevent eutrophication of water body, it is necessary to treat sewage with nitrogen and phosphorus removal.

Whether it is domestic sewage or hospital sewage, we should attach importance to let us act from the side. The principle of combining need with possibility, taking full account of local actual conditions and objective conditions, adopting advanced and practical technology actively and steadily according to local conditions, so as to achieve the anticipated objectives of all the indicators of the project.

III. Design Basis

1. The original design materials provided by Party A;
2. Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China;
3. The _____ Municipal Water Pollutant Discharge Standard (DB44/56-2003) Level 1;
4. The first-class standard of "Local Water Pollutant Discharge Limit Value of Guangdong Province" (DB44/26-2001);
5. The first level standard of Comprehensive Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB8978-1996);
6. Outdoor Drainage Design Code GBJ14-87 (1997);
7. Handbook of Drainage Engineering Design;
8. Manual for Budget Estimation and Economic Evaluation of Water Supply and Drainage Projects.

IV. SELECTION OF SEWAGE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY

Anaerobic biochemical + contact oxidation + disinfection process is used in wastewater treatment of this project. It has the advantages of low capital investment, low operation cost, obvious treatment effect, can withstand certain impact load of water quality and quantity, and less excess sludge.

5. The sewage from the engineering design epidemic prevention station is introduced into the grille tank through the sewage pipe. Two artificial grilles are set up in the grille tank to remove the suspended substances in the sewage (such as rubber gloves, gauze, cotton swabs and disposable plastic products etc.) so as to prevent the blockage of the pump unit and the subsequent treatment structures by larger debris substances. Garbage removed from the grille pool is treated with medical waste (incineration can be used). After the grid tank, the sewage enters the biological regulating tank. The regulating tank is used to adjust the unevenness of sewage discharge. It plays the role of regulating water quality, water quantity and acidizing hydrolysis. After the adjustment of homogenization, the sewage is upgraded to the anaerobic tank. A grid is installed between the regulating pool and the anaerobic pool to remove smaller particles of pollutants. Two submersible pumps are installed in the regulating tank to pump the sewage to the anaerobic tank.

The wastewater is digested and hydrolyzed in an anaerobic tank. The anaerobic bacteria decompose the macromolecules into small molecules, which is convenient for further decomposition in the biological contact oxidation tank.

A suspended elastic three-dimensional filler is arranged in the biological contact oxidation tank to make the aerated sewage flow through the filler at a certain flow rate, thus the filler is covered with biofilm. The sewage and biofilm contact each other, and under the action of biofilm, the sewage is purified. After anaerobic tank and aeration tank, the main pollution indicators (such as COD_{Cr}, BOD₅, etc.) are largely removed. Roots blower is used to aerate the aeration tank, which can also play a stirring role.

The effluent of biological contact oxidation tank is separated by sludge from sedimentation tank and disinfected by disinfection tank to meet the discharge standard. The sludge in the sedimentation tank is discharged to the sludge

digestion tank by sludge pump. The disinfection pool is supplied with ClO₂ by chlorine dioxide generator for disinfection (mainly removing E. coli and other bacteria in water).

The excess sludge in this process is pumped to the sludge digestion tank for digestion, then disinfected. The supernatant is discharged into the regulating tank. After concentration, the sludge is filtered by a press filter. The filtrate should be regularly cleaned and handled by the social service cleaning team (such as the Environmental Health Bureau), and the filtrate is discharged into the regulating tank.

2. Process description

A. Grille pool: The grid pool is equipped with grilles in order to intercept the larger debris and suspended matter in the water, prevent these debris from blocking the pump and affecting the next treatment process. Domestic sewage contains a lot of complex impurities, which has a great impact on the subsequent treatment, so the grid is used as sewage.

The "Rectification and Reform Plan" clearly requires that under the guidance of Xi Jinping's socialist thought with Chinese characteristics in the new era, Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought should be thoroughly implemented, General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech at the Symposium on promoting the revitalization of Northeast China and his important guiding spirit during his inspection of Heilongjiang Province should be fully implemented, and the people-centered development thought and "Green Water and Castle Peak are Jinshan and Yinshan Mountain". Systematic management, overall planning, precise efforts and treatment of both symptoms are also the development concept of Jinshan and Yinshan. With resolute efforts to tackle the key battles of pollution prevention and control as the basic grasp, we should concentrate our efforts on the major landmark battles, focus on solving outstanding environmental problems, preventing and controlling environmental pollution risks, improving the rural human settlements environment, and improving the ecological environment quality of Heilongjiang Province in order to achieve the goal of Heilongjiang Province. Comprehensive revitalization and all-round revitalization provide good ecological environment protection.