

贺州乡镇医院污水处理设备

产品名称	贺州乡镇医院污水处理设备
公司名称	山东乐斌环保科技有限公司
价格	.00/套
规格参数	品牌:乐斌环保 型号:乐斌400 产地:山东
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产品详情

乡镇医院污水处理设备.公司(<http://www.chemdrug.com/company/>)概况乐斌-方佳环境我厂是集技术研发、项目设计、设备制造、工程安装、调试运营、技术咨询服务为一体的专业型水处理公司。我公司根据国内水处理市场的需求，结合国内外水处理产品**的设计理念，将国外先进的水处理技术和精湛的生产工艺溶入到中侨水务系统的产品体系中，继而研发创新，产品自投入市场以来，深受广大消费者信赖

MBR工艺处理医药污水的特点：采用膜生物反应器作为主处理单元，它具有抗冲击能力强，出水水质优质稳定，其处理构筑物全部置于地下，占地面积小，布局合理。PLC柜置于地上控制室内，使管理较为简单。MBR工艺由于高效的固液分离作用，出水悬浮物浓度低，细菌和病毒失去了附着或包裹的屏障，易于被灭活，能有效去除SS和细菌。膜组件的高效截留作用使反应器内保持了较高的生物量，提高了生物处理效率，由于MBR的截留作用使微生物富集，可使世代周期较长的硝化细菌得以保留和繁殖，从而到达了很好的脱氮效果。反应器内微孔曝气，不仅提高了充氧效率，而且优化了反应器的水力条件。微孔曝气给生物接触氧化提供了足够的溶解氧，曝气系统有助于膜两侧的翻水，强化了气体对膜的剪切作用，有利于气液两相流间的传质，使处理系统的正常稳定运行。医院废水处理产生的剩余污泥中含有大量的细菌和病原微生物，处理不当会造成二次污染。所以维持在高污泥浓度条件下运行，可有效地解决排泥问题。MBR剩余污泥产量低，并且将剩余污泥回流到调节池中，从而达到系统污泥零排放，大大节省了污泥处理的经费问题，有利于污泥资源化管理。

地理式医院污水一体化处理设备的优点：

- 1.环保工程生产的一体化污水处理设备经本厂碳钢防腐处理或不锈钢构件，现场拼接组合而成。重量轻巧，易于运输，方便安装，耐腐蚀，使用寿命长；
- 2.结构合理紧凑，埋于地下有利保温，在寒冷的冬季(-30)仍可正常运行，适应中国南北广阔的气候环境；亦可安置在水塘中，借用地形融入周围环境，减少占地面积。
- 3.无污染，无噪声，无异味，减少二次污染；

4.医院污水处理设备不受污水量的限制，机动灵活，可单个使用，也可多个联合使用。

5.自动化程度高，能耗低，管理费用小；

6.净化效率高，BOD去除率在85%~90%，出水各项指标达到国家《城镇污水处理厂污染物排放标准》(GB 18918—2002)的二级或一级(B)标准，可达标排放。目前客户多要求进一步配套，作臭氧强氧化深度处理，达到《城市污水再生利用景观环境用水水质标准》(GB/T 18921—2002)标准，再生利用。

7.最大的特点是可以将污水处理工程布置成景观。因为埋于地下且出水效果好，地表绿化率可达90%以上，若使用耐寒喜水的特殊标志性树种或草坪，形成溪流、喷泉、水塘、鱼池融为一体的水处理景观，化污浊为清泉，既治理了污水又美化了环境，满足人们依山傍水而居的愿望。

废水处理-建筑物的设计要求

1、处理构、建筑物及主要设备应分二组，每组按50%的负荷计算;处理构、建筑物时应采取防腐蚀、防渗漏措施;确保处理效果，耐用，操作方便，有利于操作人员的劳动保护;

2、污水处理构筑物应设排空设施，的水应回流处理;在寒冷地区，处理构筑物应有防冻措施;当采暖时，处理构筑物室内温度可按5℃设计;

3、加药间、检验室和值班室等的室内温度可按15℃设计;高架处理构筑物应设置适用的栏杆、防滑梯和避雷针等措施。

4、污水处理站排水一般宜采用重力流排放，必要时可设排水泵站;处理站的附属设施及相关要求

污水处理按照其作用可分为物理法、生物法和化学法三种。

乡镇医院污水处理设备问题突出表现在：建设滞后，农村污水处理设施覆盖率偏低，农村58%的生活污水未得到有效处理。设施运行效率不高，农村生活污水处理设施建设普遍存在厂网建设不完善的问题。农村污水直排问题不容忽视，污水收集管线没有接管入户，都市人群赴郊区旅游导致农村集中排污现象加剧。缺乏运维经费和专业维护。北京市尚未出台处理设施运行经费拨付办法和标准，基层设施管理不到位、运行效率偏低。工艺特点：加强处理效果的一级强化处理可以提高处理效果，可将携带病毒、病菌的颗粒物去除，提高后续深化消毒的效果并降低消毒剂的用量。其中对现有一级处理工艺进行改造可充分利用现有设施，减少投资费用,After hydrolysis and acidification, the wastewater enters oxygen-poor tank, contact oxidation tank and secondary sedimentation tank in order to circulate, so that the wastewater is in the environment of anoxic and oxygen-enriched cycle transformation, and the following transformation can be achieved.- Denitrification; converting organic nitrogen into ammonia nitrogen, transforming ammonia nitrogen into nitrite nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen through aerobic microbial nitrification bacteria, and then transforming nitrite nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen into nitrogen through anaerobic microbial denitrification bacteria, escaping from sewage- phosphorus removal; high phosphorus content sludge is formed by phosphorus accumulating bacteria releasing phosphorus in anoxic environment and absorbing excessive phosphorus in oxygen-rich environment.- Degrading organic matter thoroughly; On the basis of hydrolysis acidification, utilizing the characteristics of rapid propagation of aerobic microorganisms in oxygen-rich environment and rapid propagation of anaerobic microorganisms in anoxic environment, degrading organic matter in turn and transforming it into sludge(3) Disinfection of sewage to meet discharge standards(4) Regular removal of sludgeThe characteristics of sewage treatment methods in small and medium-sized hospitals are as follows: the volume of the oxygen-poor pool is much smaller than that of the contact oxidation pool. When the sewage circulates, the residence time in the oxygen-poor pool is very short, while the residence time in the contact oxidation pool is very long, so that the sludge produced by

biochemical treatment is mainly deposited in the contact oxidation pool. The characteristics of sewage treatment methods in small and medium-sized hospitals are as follows: the oxygen-poor pool is composed of adjusting aeration pool and anoxic pool in series. The two pools are connected structure. By changing the aeration degree of the adjusting aeration pool, the sewage is fully mixed and the water quality is uniform.⁴ The sewage treatment method for small and medium-sized hospitals as described in claim 3 is characterized in that the sewage treatment station also includes a sludge concentration pond which is connected with a contact oxidation pond, and the sludge concentration pond is equipped with a reflux pipe.与调节曝气池连通，回流管路上配有回水泵，开启回水泵，将污泥浓缩池的上层污水泵回调节曝气池，使下层的污泥浓缩，也使接触氧化池中的污泥持续进入污泥浓缩池

The characteristics of sewage treatment methods in small and medium-sized hospitals are as follows: chlorine dioxide is injected into the drainage pipe of secondary sedimentation tank; chlorine dioxide flow rate is accurately measured by metering pump to reduce residual chlorine residue; at the same time, water body is sufficiently mixed from the contact oxidation tank and aerated by blower to reduce dosage.⁶ The small and medium-sized hospital sewage treatment method described in Fig. 4 is characterized by that the sewage return flow $R = 1:1$, i.e. the sewage circulation flow: the treated discharge flow = 1:1. At present, the total number of medical units above county level (including industrial and mining enterprises hospitals, military hospitals, private hospitals and Sino-foreign joint venture hospitals, etc.) in our country (except Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan region) is about 21,000, of which 1041 are tertiary first-class hospitals, accounting for about 5% of the total number of hospitals, 90% of which are small and medium-sized hospitals below secondary level, relatively speaking, large hospitals. All of them have more standardized wastewater treatment systems, and are equipped with professional maintenance and management. However, due to the reasons of fund, operation cost and personnel quality, a large number of small and medium-sized medical institutions are weak in the construction of medical wastewater treatment facilities, and their operation is not completely normal, which is a difficult and important point in current pollution control. The sewage discharged by hospitals consists of two parts, one is domestic wastewater, the pollutants are mainly organic matter, the other is medical wastewater, the pollutants are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus and so on. At present, most of the small and medium-sized medical institutions in our country generally adopt the first-level intensified treatment. The typical process is as follows. The characteristic of the first-level intensification process is that it can effectively control pathogens through disinfection process, but the removal effect of COD and BOD is not good and can not meet the requirements of environmental protection. In recent years, with the progress of social economy and the improvement of people's awareness of environmental protection, more and more small and medium-sized medical institutions have built a number of secondary biochemical treatment facilities. The processes adopted include A/O, SBR, oxidation ditch and contact oxidation. As can be seen from Table 1, three biological treatment methods, A/O, SBR and oxidation ditch, all have good treatment effect. However, for small and medium-sized medical institutions, due to the lack of funds and managers, there may be insufficient funds in the actual implementation process, or there may be inadequate management and excessive discharge. Relatively speaking, contact oxidation method is more suitable for sewage treatment in small and medium-sized medical institutions, but contact oxidation method lacks oxygen-deficient stage, so the ability of denitrification is weak. Nitrogen in effluent is basically converted to nitrate, ammonia nitrogen may reach the standard, and the essence of total nitrogen has not been removed. The purpose is to overcome the shortcomings of the above-mentioned treatment methods and provide a more suitable treatment method for sewage treatment in small and medium-sized hospitals. The treatment process of this method is simple, occupies less land, has low construction investment and operation cost. It can not only meet the sewage treatment standards, but also is easy to operate and manage, and has low requirements for the quality of operators.

大家纷纷表示，在今后的日常生活和环保行动中，将从我做起，从小事做起，节约用水，珍惜水资源，同时号召身边的人一起节约能源，提升环保意识，努力建设和美邢台！（通讯员 韩亚丽 王康）