

Treatment of Kitchen Waste Water by Phyto-Remediation

Devvrat Mishra¹ Dr. Sindhu J. Nair²

^{1,2}mishra.devvrat@gmail.com

¹PG Student ²Professor

^{1,2}Department of Civil Engineering

^{1,2}Bhilai Institute of Technology, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India

AIM:

To treat the domestic waste water (Generated from Kitchen) by phyto-remediation system.

KEYWORDS:

Phyto-Remediation, Kitchen Waste Water Treatment, Macrophytes, Green Technology for Treatment of Kitchen Waste Water.

PRINCIPLE:

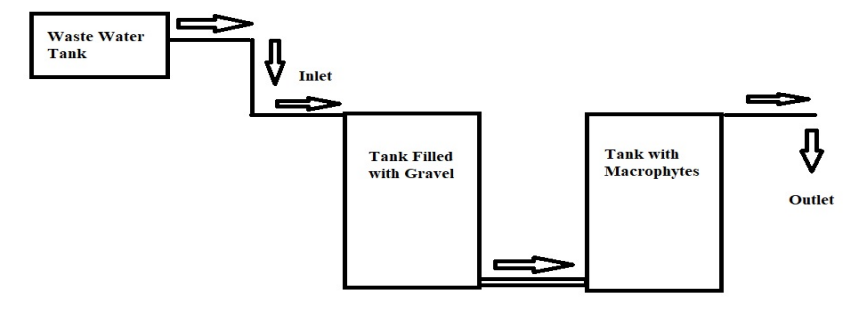
Phyto-remediation is a process of treatment of water by Root zone technology. In this method the waste water insert from the one end and treated through the roots of the Macrophytes. The macrophytes which can be used in this process have the large leaf size and brushed roots. The brushed roots are self cleaning in nature. The pollutants get trapped in the roots and water gets purified. The root zone technology is best suited for the kitchen waste water. The kitchen waste water have large amount of suspended impurities. This method removes the suspended impurities very well. The waste which is suspended in nature gets settled in the roots. The microbial impurities are also gets purified by the help of this method. The roots of the Macrophytes are having disinfectant property. The disinfectant works as a whole to remove the impurities of the waste water.

APPARATUS AND METHODOLOGY:

The Kitchen waste water has collected from the Kitchen outlet and the water is treated for various parameters such as pH, BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and TSS (Total Suspended Solids). After testing the phyto-remediation bed is constructed using 02 tanks as shown in figure – 1. The tanks are interconnected with each other by inlet and outlet pipes. The pipes are fitted such that the water from one tank shall go to another with the help of gravity. The settleable particles from the collected kitchen waste water is firstly removed by the keeping the water in one sedimentation tank for 8-10 hours. After removing the settleable particles from the waste water, the waste water is filled in the 3rd tank where by gravity the water is flow in the first drum which is filled with the filter media like gravel. After passing from this media the water is again passed by the media where the macrophytes are grown as shown in figure. Macrophytes have a significant effect on soil as they slow down the water flow and trap the pollutants in the stem and roots. Some macrophytes absorb pollutants into their stems.

From the outlet the treated water is collected and tested again for the parameters such as pH, BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and TSS (Total Suspended Solids).

Figure – 1 : Showing Arrangement for Phyto-Remediation of Kitchen Waste Water



RESULT:

Sample Collection Date – 02/09/2019			
S.No.	Parameters	Inlet Sample	Outlet Sample
1	pH (pH unit)	7.3	9.37
2	BOD (5 days 20 degree Celsius)	230 mg/l	61.45 mg/l
3	Total Dissolved Solids	1523 mg/l	1008.68 mg/l
4	Total Suspended Solids	1132 mg/l	687.46 mg/l

Sample Collection Date – 05/09/2019			
S.No.	Parameters	Inlet Sample	Outlet Sample
1	pH (pH unit)	5.2	7.9
2	BOD (5 days 20 degree Celsius)	180 mg/l	66.17 mg/l
3	Total Dissolved Solids	1763 mg/l	1290.51 mg/l
4	Total Suspended Solids	1215 mg/l	167.26 mg/l

Sample Collection Date – 13/10/2019			
S.No.	Parameters	Inlet Sample	Outlet Sample
1	pH (pH unit)	6.37	7.28
2	BOD (5 days 20 degree celsius)	440.39 mg/l	217.24 mg/l
3	Total Dissolved Solids	1649.34 mg/l	348.37 mg/l
4	Total Suspended Solids	867.58 mg/l	180.04 mg/l

CONCLUSION:

The phytoremediation treats the kitchen waste water upto 40 – 50 percent. This is a low cost green technology of treatment. The TDS value will increase if there are milk or tea and coffee residues in the kitchen waste water. The waste water generated from the kitchens of restaurants and hotels can be treated with this method. The treatment efficiency for the different parameters of the waste water is approximately pH 20 to 30%, BOD 40 to 60%, TDS 30 to 70% and TSS 40 to 80%. The oil and grease or other waste has not been taken into consideration in this study.

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