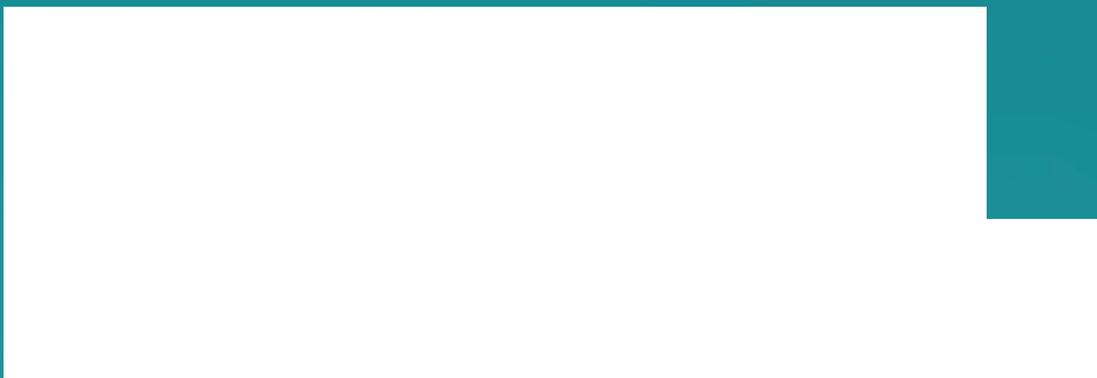




*kuraray*

APRESENTAÇÃO SABESP NOV 2015





Tecnologia desenvolvida no Japão.

Mais de 10 anos de pesquisa e desenvolvimento

Mais de 200 estações de tratamento

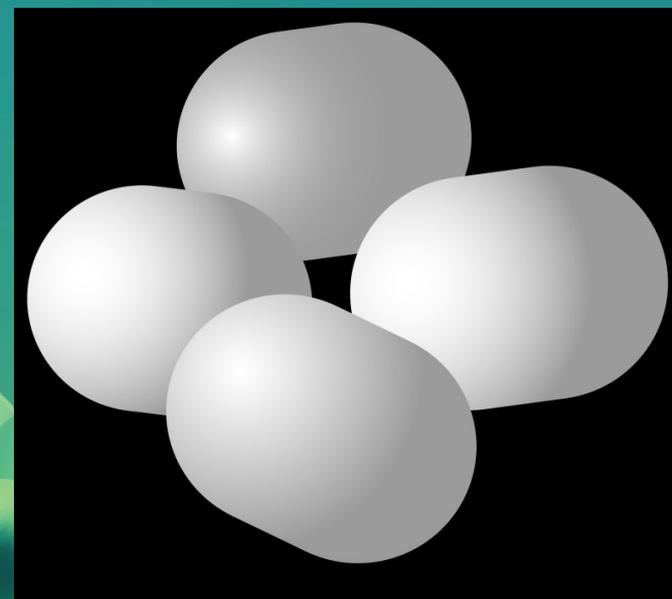
Motivadores :

Falta de espaço

Eficiência

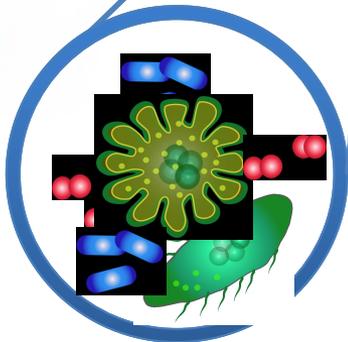
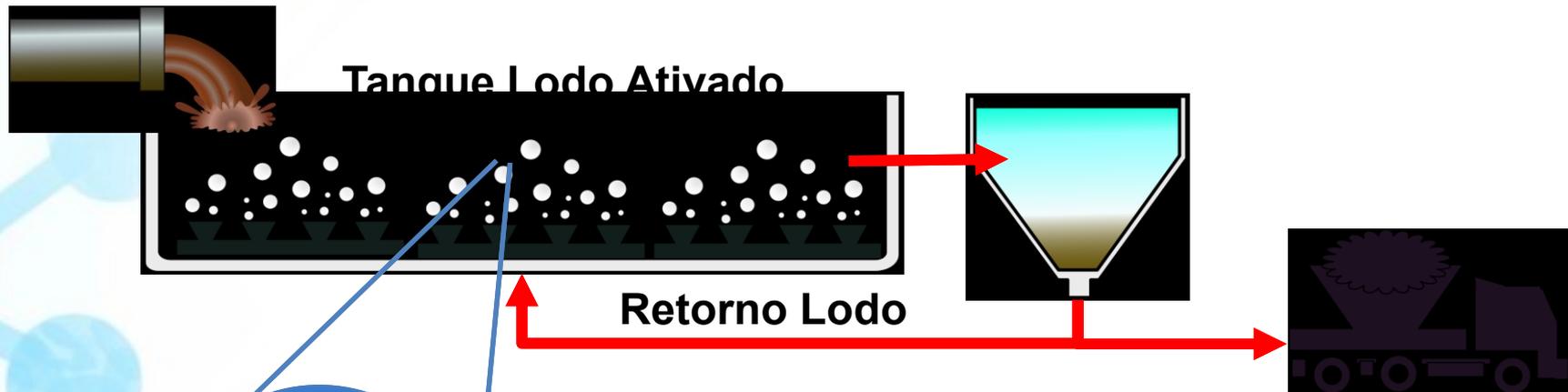
Resíduos Sólidos

Leis ambientais



# Processo de Lodo Ativado

EFLUENTE



- **Planta Grande**
- **Tecnologia Antiga**
- **Alto Custo de Descarte Lodo**

Onde esta tecnologia esta  
sendo usado ?

# Localidades onde o sistema de PVA Gel já foi implantado e em funcionamento

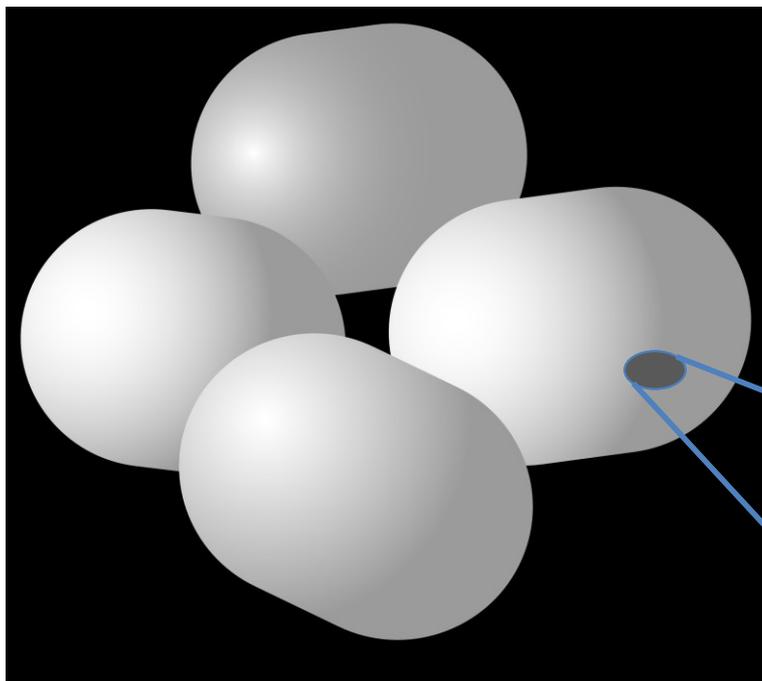


# Resumo :

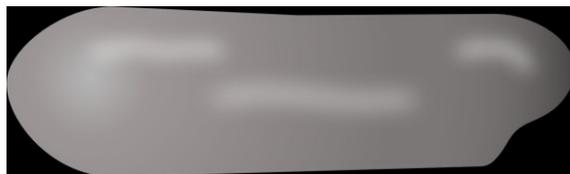
- Oferecer redução de espaço (Compactação )
- Atender a redução de resíduo sólido ( Descarte de Lodo)
- Redução de Nitrogenados
- Obra Civil Simples
- Ambientalmente Correto
- Não emissão de METANO (Leis Ambientais de Emissão de Gases)

# Conceito do Gel de PVA

# O PVA Gel

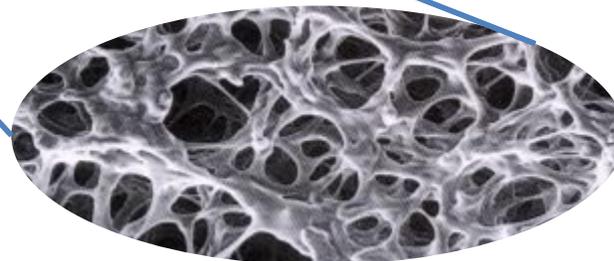
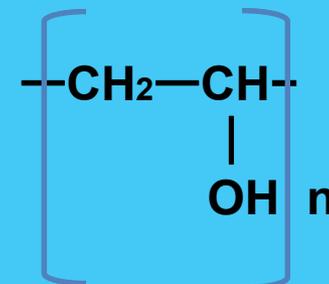


Grão de Arroz

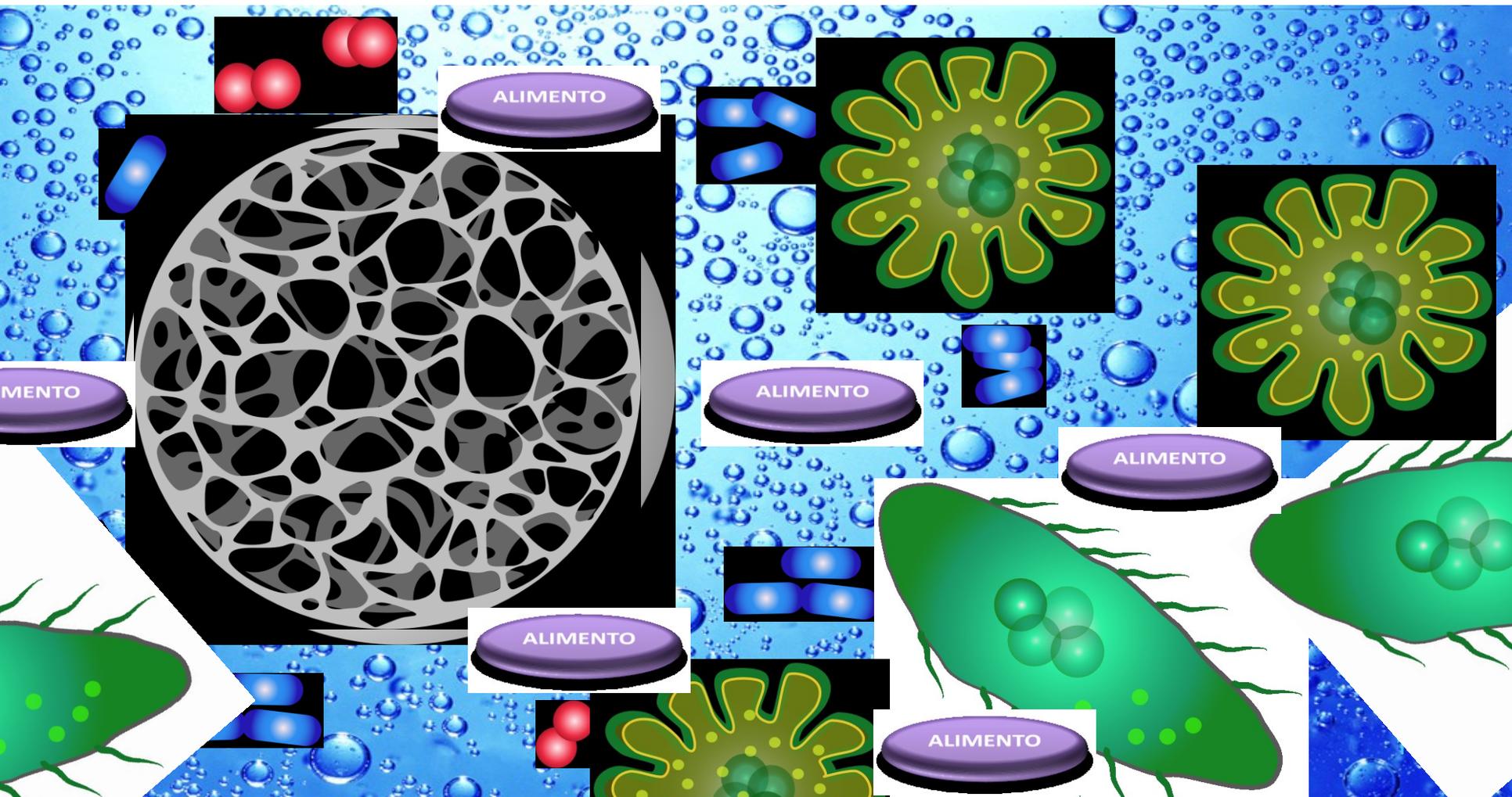


## MATERIAL :

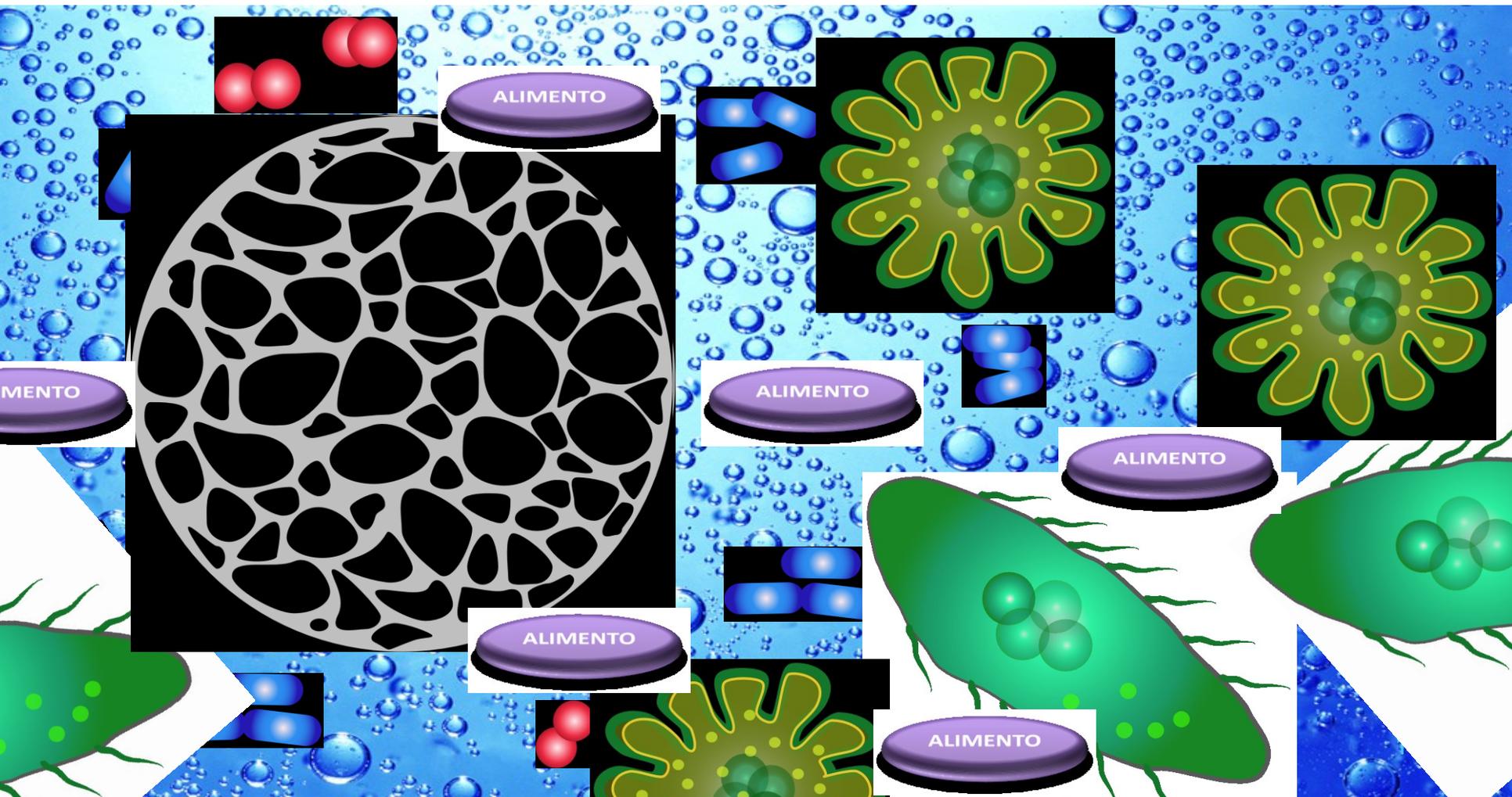
PVA – Polivinil Álcool  
Densidade = 1,015



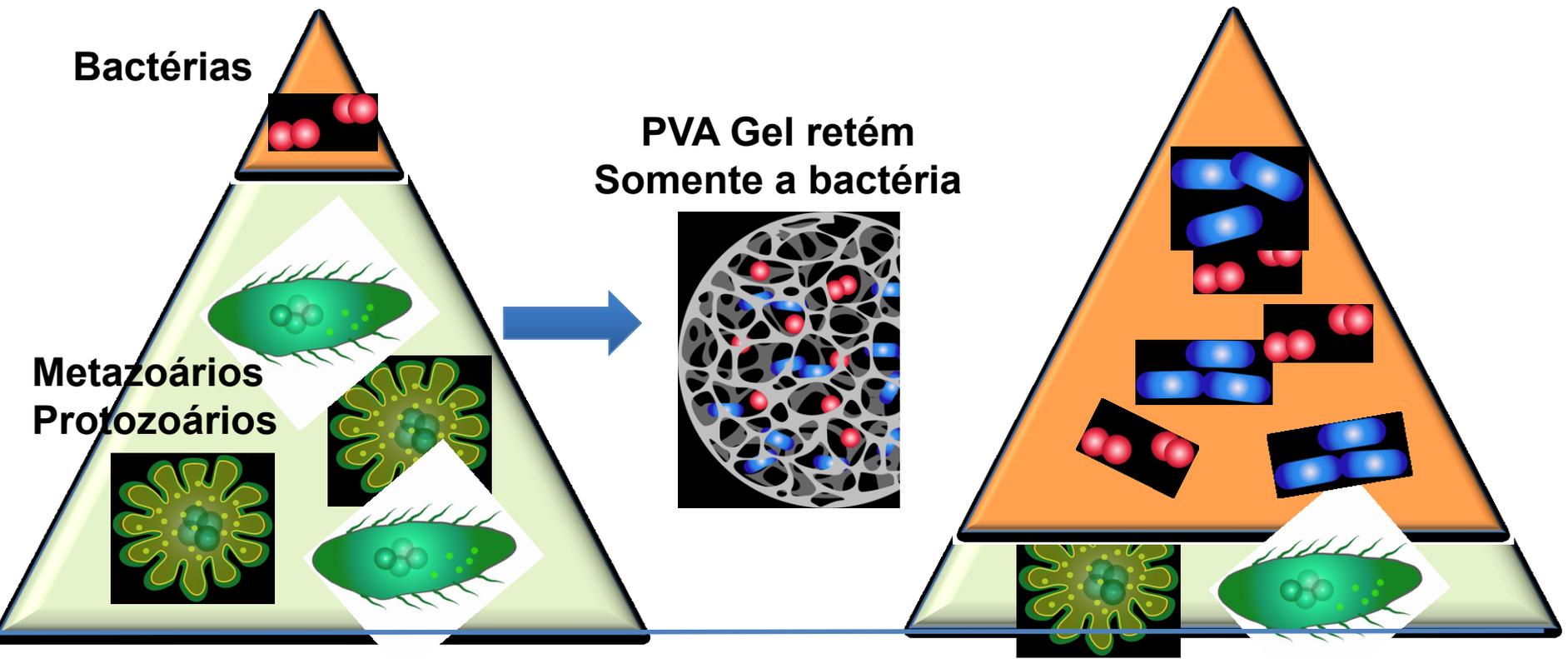
# Método de tratamiento convencional através de lodo ativado



# Método de tratamiento convencional através de lodo ativado

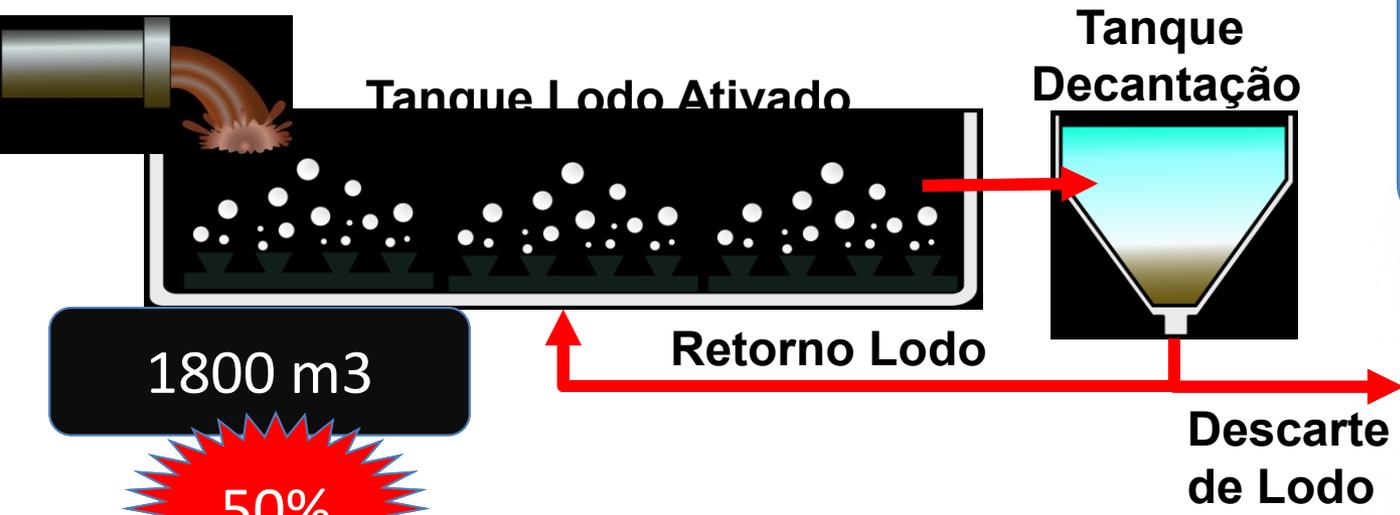


# População do Ecossistema



# Sistema Convencional x PVA Gel

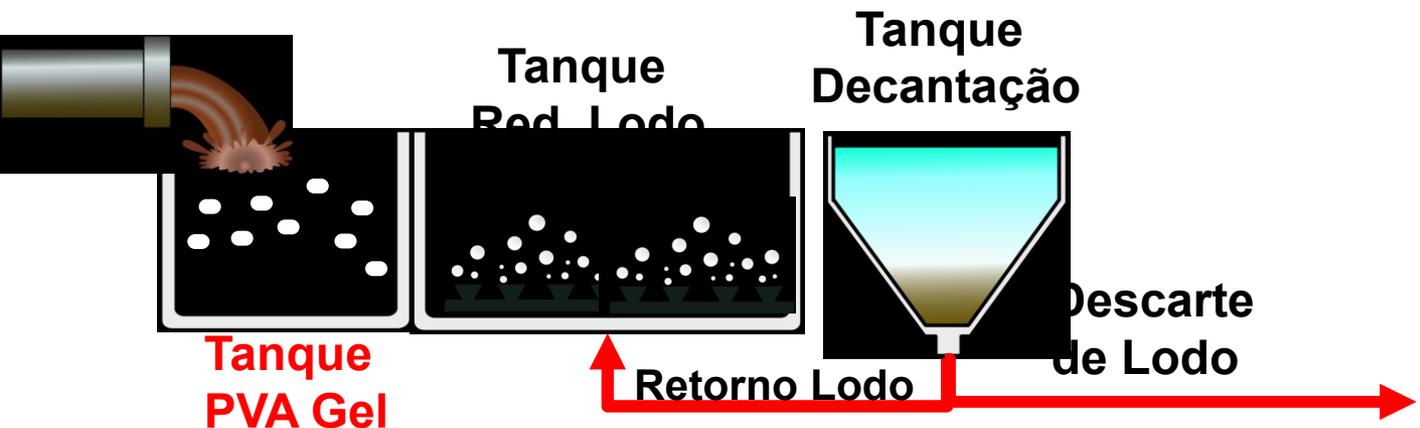
Industria Química  
DBO 2250 mg/L  
Vazão 400m<sup>3</sup>/d



50%

750m<sup>3</sup>

89%



# Sumarizando

O aumento da eficiência permite estações menores e compactas :

---

Descarte de resíduos sólidos. Lei de resíduos.

---

Emissão de gases

---

Aumento do rigor das leis ambientais

---

Retrofit de instalações

**Aumento Eficiência  
Compactação Planta**

**Diminuição do Descarte  
Lodo**

**Processo Aeróbio**

**Menos Químicos**

**Obra Não Complexa**

## 2. Resultado do Teste Piloto na Estação de Tratamento de Esgoto do Riacho Fundo - DF

## 2.3.17.1 ETE Riacho Fundo

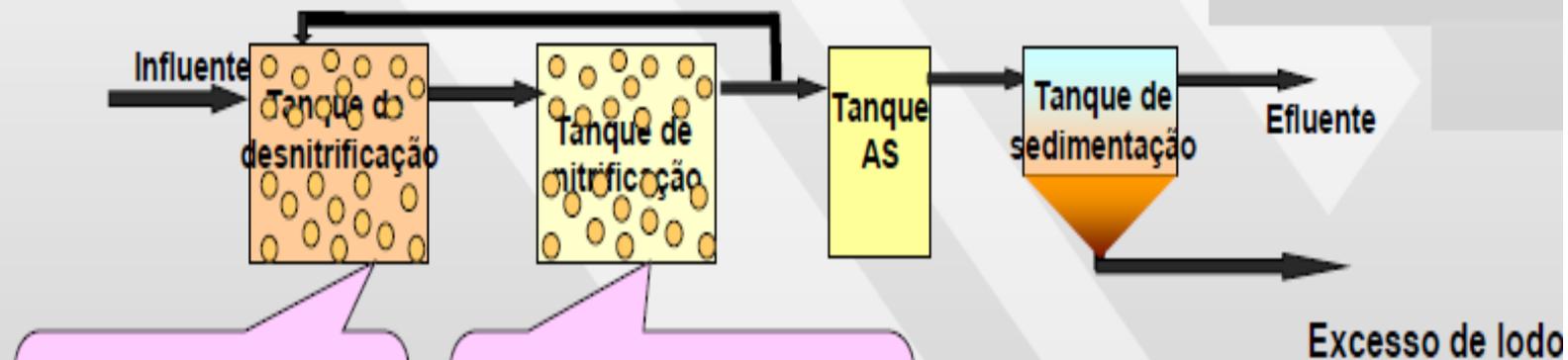


Figura 2-32 ETE Riacho Fundo



## < Método de gel de PVA

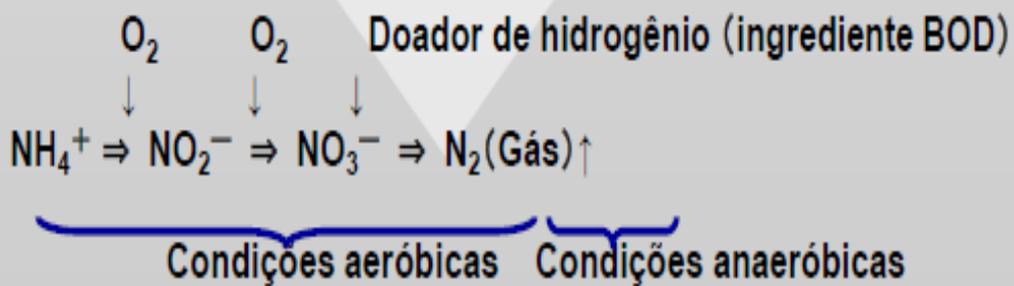
> Circulação de água nitrificada (taxa de fluxo três vezes maior que a influente)



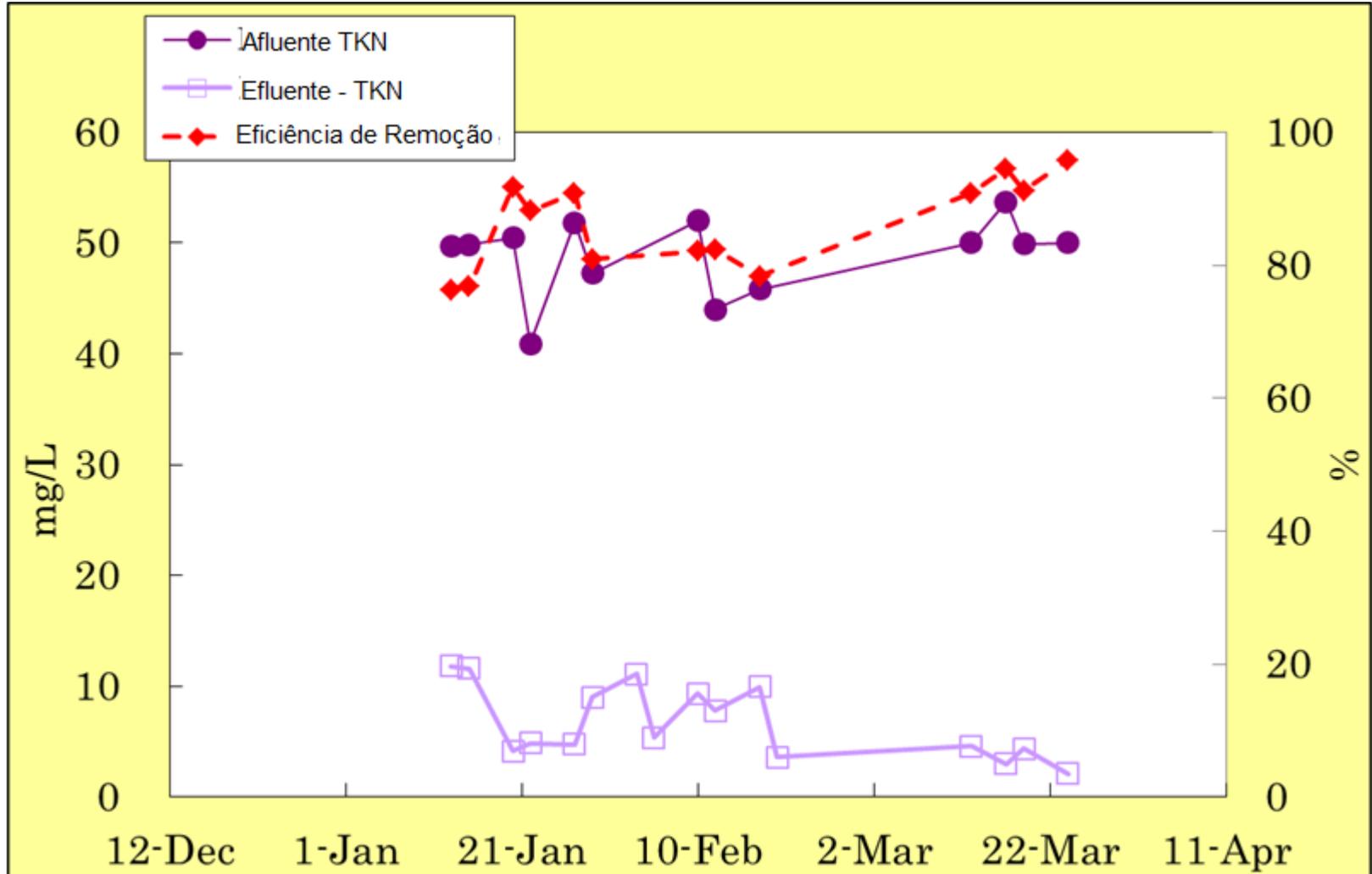
Em condições anóxicas  
 $\text{NO}_3\text{-N} \Rightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{Gas}) \uparrow$

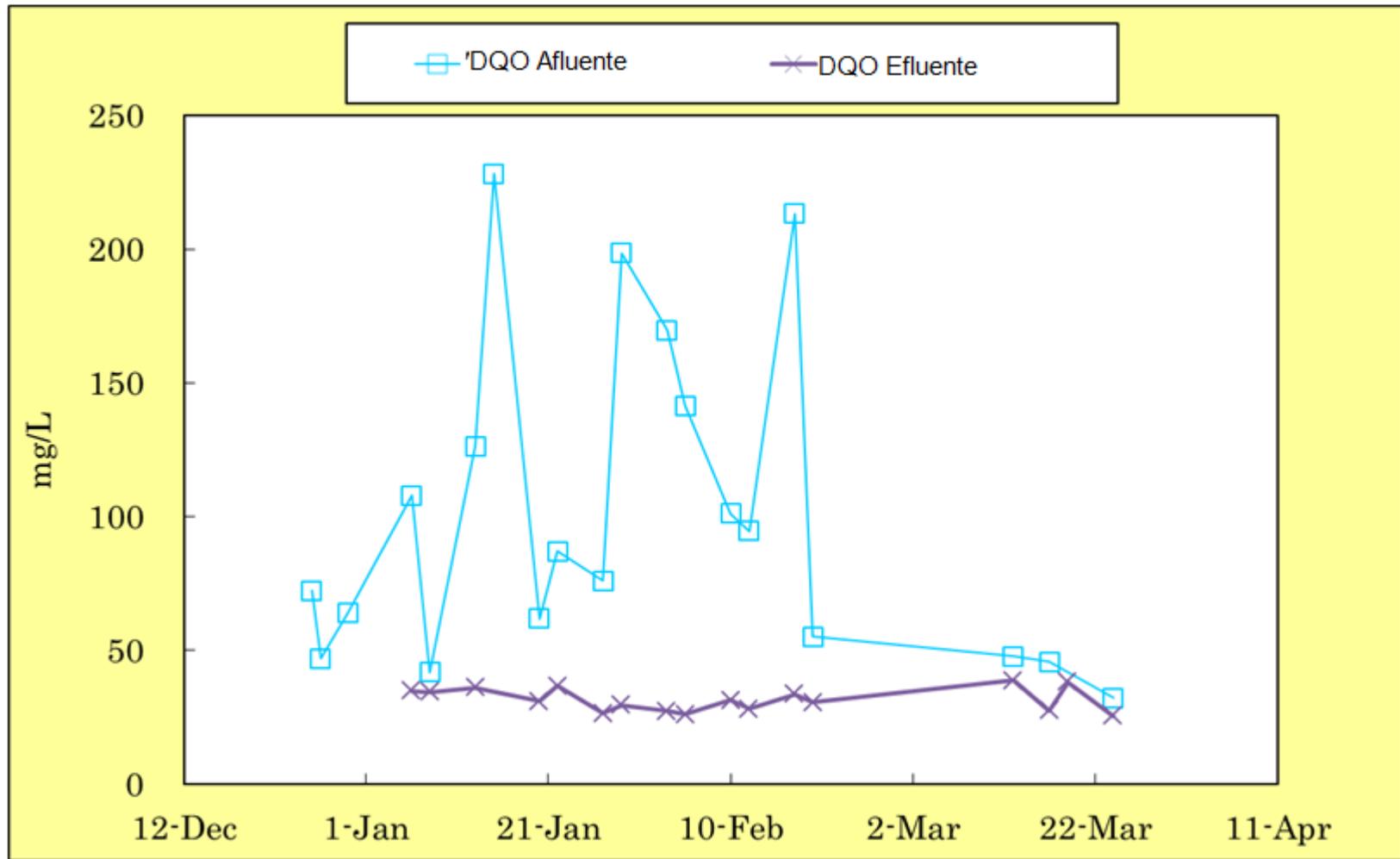
Em condições aeróbicas  
 $\text{NH}_4\text{-N} \Rightarrow \text{NO}_2 \Rightarrow \text{NO}_3\text{-N}$

Processo de decomposição da amônia

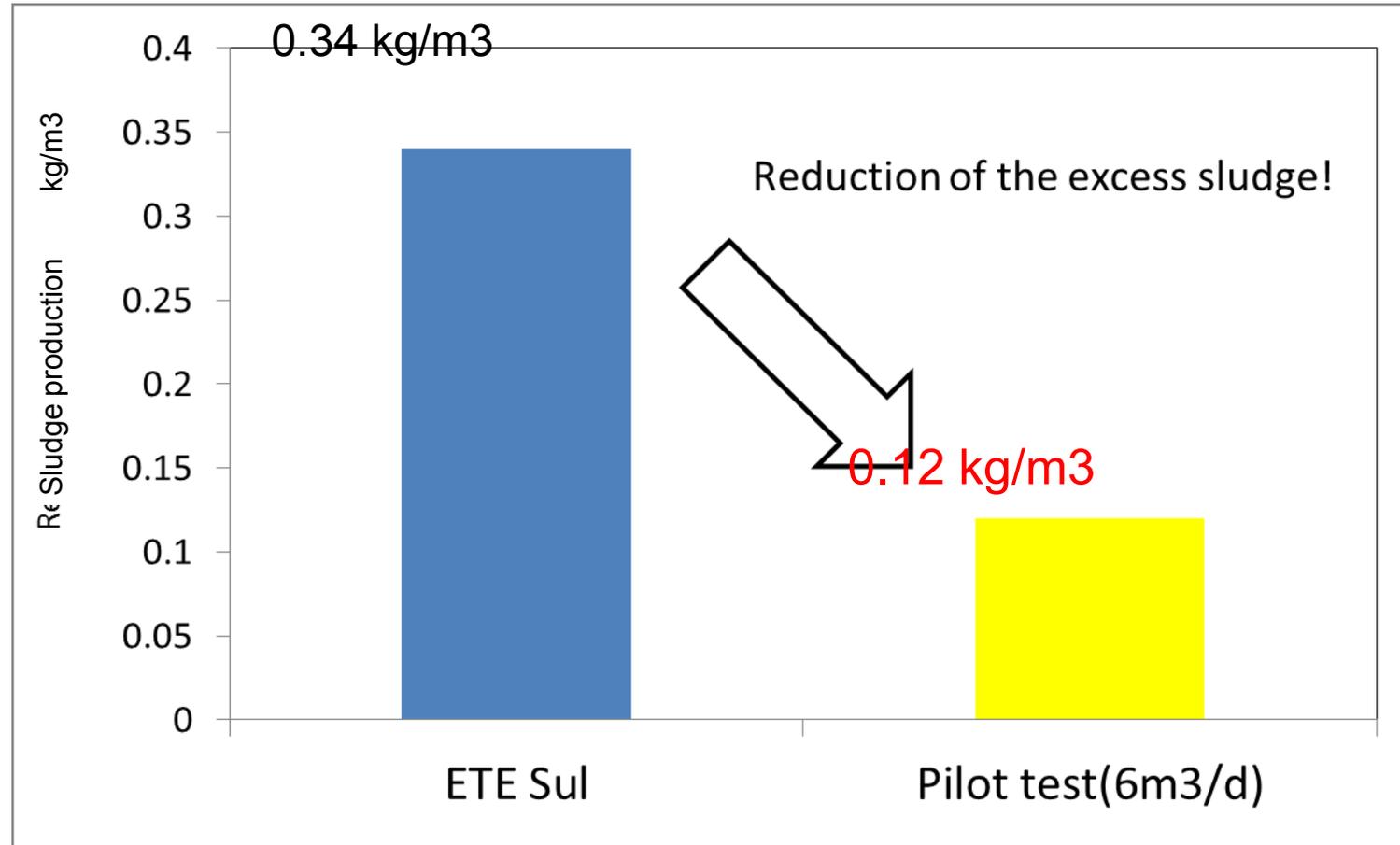


TDH Total (hr)	TDH (individual) (hr)	Afluente (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Circulation (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	Carga de DQO ( kg/m <sup>3</sup> ·d )	N-Carga ( kg/m <sup>3</sup> ·d )
<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.48</b>





# Redução do excesso de lodo na planta piloto



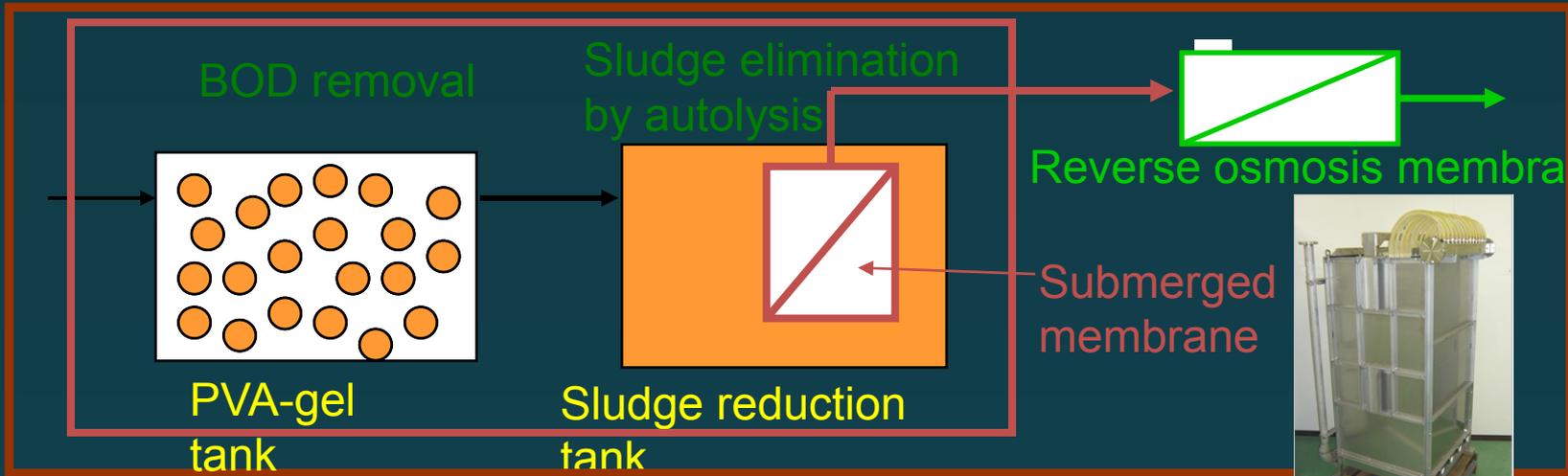
# Example (1) : Recycle of the wastewater as ultra pure water and sludge reduction (Taiwan)



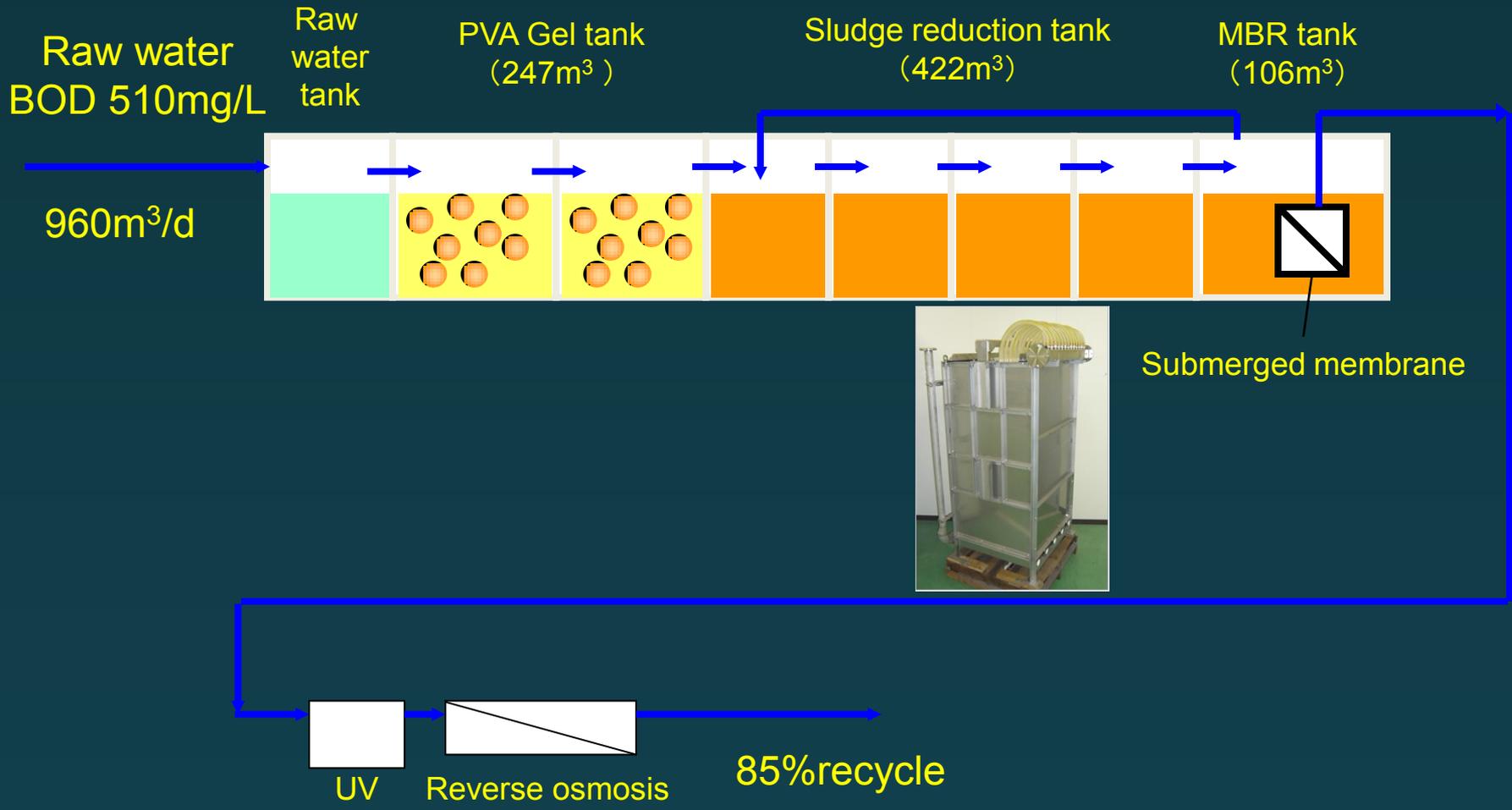
Reverse osmosis membrane

PVA-gel beads + sludge reduction (installed underground)

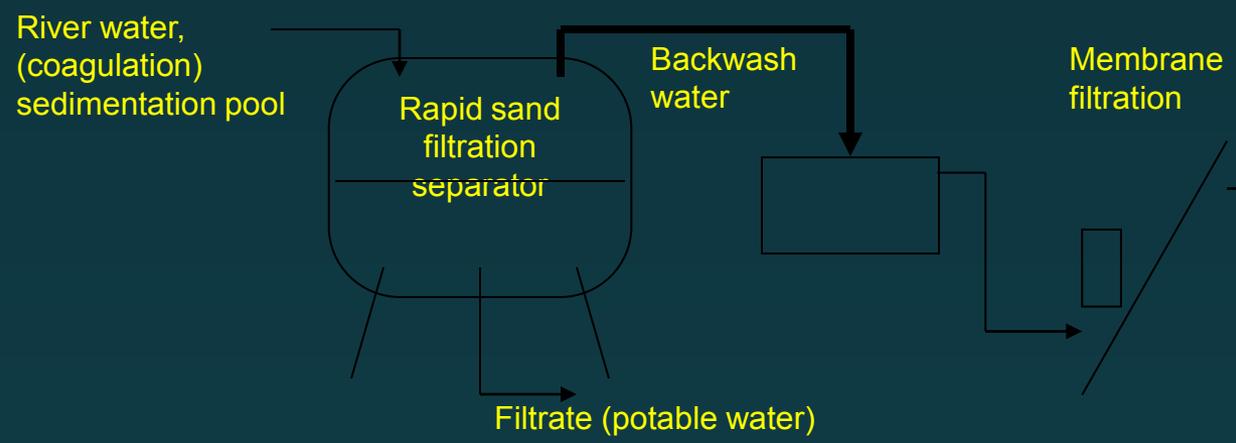
- 85% of the wastewater can be recycled as ultra pure water.
- Greatly reduced excess organic sludge by autolysis.



# Example (1) : Recycle of the wastewater as ultra pure water and sludge reduction (Taiwan)



# Example (2) : Recovery of potable water from backwash water of sand filtration

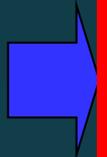


Filtrate

Rapid sand filtration separator (20,000m<sup>3</sup>/d)

Backwash water (90m<sup>3</sup>/d, SS20~100mg/L)

Membrane filtration (recovery rate >95%)



Concentrate



***OBRIGADO***

Esperamos conversar mais em breve.

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**AMANA AMBIENTAL**  
**KURARAY SOUTH AMERICA LTD**