FLOCCULATION OF WASTEWATER FROM THE PRODUCTION OF LOW VOC PAINTS

Dumisa Cornelius Gina

An MSc dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Engineering (MSc Eng)

Johannesburg, 2006

Abstract

This dissertation describes a study of the treatment of wastewater using the flocculation process. Wastewater samples from Barloworld Plascon paints were used for the research.

Environmental pressure has necessitated the introduction of a new generation of low-solvent paints. The behaviour of these in coagulation and flocculation treatment processes has not been investigated previously. The optimum flocculent dosage for these paints was investigated. It was found that for paint wastewater to be flocculated, the effect of the dispersants needs to be counteracted, which destabilizes the colloidal suspension, enabling flocculation and settling to occur. Results showed a correlation between the solid content of wastewater and flocculent dosage.

Changes in redox potential have been found to be associated with good flocculation. In this work, redox potential was evaluated as an indicator for destabilisation of the dispersants. It was shown that redox potential can be used as an indicator of good flocculation at low dispersant concentrations. Owing to the importance of the hydrolysis reactions of Al³⁺ in flocculation, which are affected by pH, the pH range in which good flocculation occurs was determined. Results show that optimal flocculation occurred between pH 4 and 5.

A strong relationship between flocculent dosage and particle nucleation and growth was observed. Results also showed that mixing improves flocculation kinetics.

DECLARATION

I declare that this work is my unaided effort. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Science in Engineering in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. I also declare that it has never been submitted for any degree or examination in another university.

Signature of Dumisa Cornelius Gina

_____day of _____2006

PUBLICATION AND PRESENTATIONS FROM THIS RESEARCH WORK

1).Destabilisation of Dispersants used in paint production.<u>D. GINA</u>, L.L.JEWELL, B. COORAY. School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. PLASCON PAINTS (Barloworld Plascon South Africa (PTY) Limited). (Presented at the Water Institute of South Africa Conference. 21-24 May 2006).

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to God and my family for their constant support and belief in me throughout the research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my profound appreciation to the following people who supported and guided me through out this research work:

Dr Linda Jewel, for her guidance, motivation and supervision throughout the research, and for making sure that I had every thing I needed for this work;

Professor Diane Hildebrandt for her continuous technical input ideas and FTU's making this research become successful;

Professor David Glasser for keeping me on track for the duration of the research. I'm proud to have been one of his students.

I would also like to acknowledge Comps (Centre of Materials and Process Synthesis), Wits University and Plascon (Barloworld) for their financial support and for providing all resources, facilities and the correct learning environment to enable successful research.

Special thanks to Mduduzi Masuku and Olufemi Fasemore for their unstinting assistance in everything.

CONTENTS PAGE

CHAPTER 1	 1
Introduction	 1

CHAPTER 2

Literature Survey	3
2.1 Introduction to flocculation processes	3
2.1.1 Microscopic approach	4
2.1.1 Macroscopic approach	5
2.2 Factors influencing flocculent dosage	10
2.3 Pre-polymerised inorganic flocculants	10
2.4 Analysis of flocculation results	11
2.4.1 Flocculation modelling	11
2.4.2 Particle settling rates	13

CHAPTER 3

Experimental Method and Equipment

3.1. Flocculation experimental method	15
3.1.1. Flocculent solution preparation	15
3.1.2. Flocculent jar test experiment	15
3.1.2.1 Procedure for wastewater flocculation	16
3.1.2.2 Procedure for dispersant flocculation	16
3.1.2.3 Procedure for measuring dispersant	
particle size distribution	17
3.1.3 Solution analysis	17
3.2. Flocculation equipment	17

CHAPTER 4

Results and discussion

4.1 Wastewater flocculation	20
4.1.1 Investigating the optimum aluminium	
sulphate dosage	21
4.1.2 Effect of mixing	24
4.1.3 Effect of resting time on flocculated water properties	25
4.2. Dispersant flocculation	27
4.2.1. Flocculation of 2 % dispersants (A and B),	
using aluminium sulphate	28
4.2.2. Appropriate aluminium sulphate dosage	
required to flocculate dispersant A	29
4.2.3. Evaluation of redox potential as an indicator	
for effective flocculation	31
4.2.4 The evaluation of pH as an indication of	
good flocculation	33
4.2.5. The effect of dispersant concentration on flocculation	35
4.2.6. The evaluation of turbidity as a function of potential for	
different volumes of a 52 g/L flocculent feed solution	36
4.2.7. Comparison of flocculation extent between	
dispersants A and paint	37
4.3. Particle nucleation versus growth	38
4.3.1. The effect of flocculent dosage on particle size distribution	n39
4.3.2. Investigation of particles settling rates	42

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Conclusion and recommendation	45
-----------------------------------	----

CHAPTER 6

6.1 F	References		47
-------	------------	--	----

CHAPTER 7

Appendix A
Preliminary experimental work49
Appendix B
Wastewater flocculation: experimental work57
Appendix C
Dispersants flocculation: experimental work62

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 2.0: Aluminium hydroxide species distribution curve

Figure 3.0: Flocculation experiment and apparatus

Figure 4.0: Effect of volume of flocculent added on pH for different flocculent feed concentrations

Figure 4.1: Graph of redox potential versus flocculent volume

Figure 4.2: The effect of time on pH in the flocculation process

Figure 4.3: Comparison of the flocculation of solutions of dispersants, A and B

Figure 4.4: Effect of changing the volume of flocculent added for different feed concentrations

Figure 4.5: Evaluation of redox potential as an indicator for effective flocculation

Figure 4.6: Evaluation of pH as an indicator for effective flocculation

Figure 4.7: Redox Potential as a function pH

Figure 4.8: Turbidity as a function of volume of 52 g/L flocculent feed Solution added for 1, 2, 3 and 4% solutions of Dispersant A

Figure 4.9: Turbidity as a function of potential for different volumes of a 52 g/L Flocculent feed solution added for 1, 2, 3 and 4% solutions of Dispersant A Figure 4.10: Comparison of Turbidity for the same concentration of Dispersants and waste water

Figure 4.11: The relationship between flocculent (7 g/l) volume and particle size

Figure 4.12: A graph of volume of flocculent added versus particle size (52g/l)

Figure 4.13: A graph of volume of flocculent added versus particle size

Figure 4.14 Settling rates for three concentrations

Figure 4.15 Settling rate is a function of quantity of flocculent added