



Absorción de aceites y grasas en aguas residuales de lavadoras y lubricadoras de vehículos utilizando absorbentes naturales [

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text (article)

Analítica

Regarding the environmental problem generated by the effluents poured by washing and lubrication of motor, in this work was carried out a study on the removal of oil and suspended solids through use of natural adsorbents (Biosorption) treatment and the treatment of coagulation-flocculation. For this, we used adsorbents obtained from bark of Orange, leaf of corn and rice husks, which were dried, crushed and sieved. After undergoing the Biosorption and flocculation treatment wastewater, treated water was subjected to physicochemical analysis such as: DQO, oils and fats, pH, turbidity. The results submitted once the wastewater to the treatment of biosorption allowed choose which was the natural absorbent (Orange rind, corn leaf and rice husks) more efficient, still the rice husks the treatment of Biosorption where greater removal was achieved. The values of turbidity values obtained with the treatment of rice husk declined from 454 until 93 NTU, with 80,39% removal efficiency. Subsequently, applied the process of flocculation to remove the maximum turbidity of wastewater treated with the Bioadsorbent (rice husks), obtaining a 2 NTU. The values of physico-chemical parameters made at the end of treatment were DQO (199.729 initial) (79 mg/l final), the initial pH was 9 and the end of 4.65. The total removal of residual at the end of the process water was 99,55%. And we may conclude that the husk of rice considered a waste of the industry could become a high value product as an alternative for the treatment of industrial wastewater with high content of oils and fats

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Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es