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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING

WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING PROGRAMME

FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

Design of a medical waste water recycling system.

(Case study; Iganga Main Hospital)

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***A final year project proposal submitted to the Department of Mining and Water Resources
Engineering as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a degree for
Bachelor of Science in Water Resources Engineering***

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ABSTRACT

Hospital waste water is water generated from all activities both medical and non- medical from the operating, emergency & first aid, diagnosis, radiology, kitchen and laundry activities.

Hospital wastewaters are loaded with pathogenic microorganisms, laboratory and pharmaceutical residuals, pharmaceutical partially metabolized, radioactive elements and other toxic chemical substances.

Iganga main hospitals' waste water is discharged to the NWSC lagoon for the municipality and finally into the wetland. This has led to wastage hence posing stress on the current water sources and also high expenditure incurred in extracting this water from underground. Basing also on the discharge from the hospital, it poses a threat of pollution pay principle.

The waste water from the hospital was quantified and characterized to aid in designing the appropriate treatment system. Design and sizing of various components of the medical waste water recycling system: facultative lagoon, rectangular slow sand filter, clear water tank, storage tank, pump, pipes and chlorination unit was done using the given relevant formulas and equations. From the research (field visits), medical waste water being generated was averaged at 73965 liters per day. The waste water being discharged showed poor physical chemical and biological characteristics hence need for treatment before reuse. An economic evaluation of the system was done using benefit cost ratio which was 1.28 and the Net present value approach were it was greater than zero. This meant the project was feasible and thus should be implemented to reduce on the costs incurred.



DECLARATION

I MWANJA SAMUEL hereby declare that, this report is work of my hands and research and has never been presented by any person or institution for an academic award.

Signature: *Mwanja Samuel*

Date: *23rd/05/2016*

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APPROVAL

This piece of work has been approved by;

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my brother Ivan, my sisters; Jackie and Maureen.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very grateful to the Almighty God for the protection, guidance and good health He provided to me throughout the entire time of my research.

Sincere appreciations go to my Supervisors Ms. Nakabuye Njuki Hope and Mr. Ssembatya Martin who ensured that I acquire full knowledge and assistance where I needed.

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I appreciate my brother and sisters for their guidance and financial support they rendered to me. May the Almighty God bless the works of their hands!

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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Composition of medical waste water	4
Table 2: Advantages and drawbacks of slow and rapid sand filters	9
Table 3: Design criteria of a rectangular facultative lagoon	11
Table 4: Methods used for measuring the different parameters	16
Table 5: Design criteria for a lagoon	17
Table 6: Discharge results obtained	22
Table 7: Characteristics of the waste water	23
Table 8: Summary of the designed lagoon	25
Table 9: Summary for the designed slow sand filter	27
Table 10: Summary for the designed clear water tank	30
Table 11: Summary of the designed storage tank	30
Table 12: Pipe diameter and head losses	31
Table 13: Cost of the rectangular lagoon	32
Table 14: Cost of the slow sand filter	32
Table 15: Cost of the weir and its housing	33
Table 16: Cost of the clear water tank	33
Table 17: Total cost of the treatment components	33
Table 18: Cost of storage tank, pump and materials needed for the project	34
Table 19: Cost of Control valves and other fittings needed for the project	34
Table 20: Cost of Chlorine for the entire period of operation	35
Table 21: Summary of operation and maintenance costs	35
Table 22: Summary of total project costs	36
Table 23: Discounted cash flows	37
Table 24; Summary of the economic analysis	38



LIST OF ACRONYMS

COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
m	meter
m/ s	meters per second
mg/ l	milligrams per liter
ml	milliliter
mm	millimeters
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
pH	Power of Hydrogen ion.
EDTA	Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic acid
APHA	American Public Health Association
CRI	Cruz Roja International
EPA	Environmental Impact Agency
NPV	Net Present Value
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

ABSTRACT	i
DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF ACRONYMS	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Back ground	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Justification	3
1.4 Objectives	3
1.4.1 Main Objective	3
1.4.2 Specific Objective	3
1.5 Scope and Limitation of Study	3
CHAPTER TWO	4
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Characteristics and composition of medical waste water	4
2.2 Quantification of medical waste water generated	5
2.2.1 Direct Method	5
2.2.2 Indirect Method	5
2.3 Treatment system of medical waste water	5
2.4 Components of the treatment system	7
2.5 Design of the treatment and distribution components	10
2.6 Cost evaluation techniques	12
CHAPTER THREE	14
3.0 METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 Project area	14
3.2 Materials and Equipment	14
3.3 Methods of data collection and analysis	14
3.3.1 Literature review	14



3.3.2 Field visits	14
3.3.3 Laboratory tests	14
3.3.4 Interviews with specialists	15
3.4 Specific objective 1 (characterizing and measurement of discharge).....	15
3.4.1 Discharge measurement	15
3.4.2 Characteristics of water discharged	15
3.5 Specific objective 2 (Design of components).....	16
3.5.1 <i>Rectangular Facultative lagoon</i>	16
3.5.2 <i>Slow sand filter</i>	17
3.5.3 <i>Chlorination</i>	18
3.5.4 <i>Clear water tank</i>	19
3.5.5 <i>Pipe sizing</i>	19
3.5.6 <i>Pump selection</i>	19
3.6 Data analysis methods	20
3.7 Specific objective 3 (Economic Analysis of the system).....	20
3.7.1 <i>Using the benefit cost ratio</i>	20
3.7.2 <i>Using the Net Present Value</i>	20
3.7.3 <i>Sensitivity margin</i>	20
CHAPTER FOUR.....	22
4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DESIGN	22
4.1 Quantification and characterization of the waste water discharged	22
4.1.1 Quantification of the medical waste water	22
4.1.2 Medical waste water characterization	22
4.2 Design of the treatment system components	24
4.2.1 Treatment system	24
4.2.2 The distribution system	29
4.3 Economic analysis of the system	32
4.3.1 Cash outflows	32
4.3.2 Cash inflows	36
CHAPTER FIVE	39
5.0 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION	39
5.1 Conclusion	39
5.2 Recommendation	39



References.....40
Appendix.....41



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter entails relevant information about the project, problem statement, and justification, objectives of the study, purpose of the study and the scope of the study.

1.1 Back ground

Water resources. These are sources of water that are useful or potentially useful.

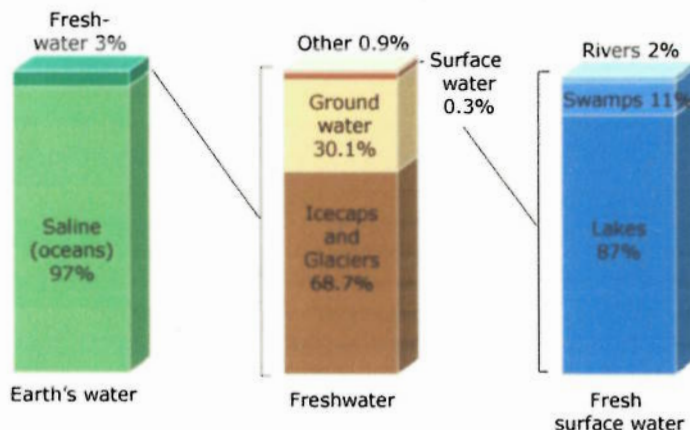
From the beginning of the 21st century, the world 's freshwater resources are under increasing pressure (UN-Water, 2011). Growth in population, increased economic activity from industry, urbanization, and improved standards of living have led to increased competition for and conflicts over the limited freshwater resource.

Wastewater management clearly plays a role in achieving future water security in a world where water stress will increase (OECD, 2012).

According to the fourth MDG report, presently only 20% of globally produced wastewater receives proper treatment (UNESCO, 2012).

In the future, it is envisaged that even more water will be needed to produce food because the Earth's population is forecast to rise to 9.5+ billion by 2050. (UN, Dept. of Economic & Social Affairs).

The UN estimates that 97% of the water on the Earth is salt/Saline water and only 3% is fresh water as shown below.



Source: (UN, Dept. of Economic & Social Affairs, 2011).

Reuse of wastewater already happens although, currently, in many locations this is largely on an unplanned/ indirect basis, resulting from the use of water (e.g. for irrigation) that has been



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