



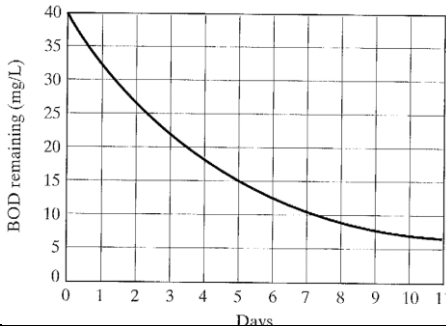
## VI SEMESTER B.TECH. EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS MAY 2022

### SUBJECT: MICROBIAL TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER [BIO 4053]

#### Instructions to Candidates:

❖ Answer ALL the questions & missing data may be suitable assumed

Q.NO		Ma rk	CO	BTL			
1A.	Determine the activity coefficients for the mono and divalent ions in the wastewater for the data given below. Using the value of the activity coefficient for a divalent ion, estimate the equilibrium concentration of calcium in solution needed to satisfy the solubility product for calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) at 25°C. The value of the solubility product constant K <sub>sp</sub> at 25°C is 5 X 10 <sup>-9</sup> .	4	1	4			
	Cation				Concentration(ppm)	Anion	Concentration(ppm)
	Ca <sup>2+</sup>				29.9	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	167.0
	Mg <sup>2+</sup>				139.8	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	78.0
	Na <sup>+</sup>				349.8	Cl <sup>-</sup>	46.0
	K <sup>+</sup>				410.4	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	128.4
1B.	The following test results were obtained for a wastewater sample taken at the headworks to a wastewater treatment plant. All of the tests were performed using a sample size of 50 mL. Determine the concentration of total solids, total volatile solids, suspended solids, volatile suspended solids, total dissolved solids and total volatile dissolved solids in mg/L. The samples used in the solids analyses were all either, dried, or ignited to constant weight Tare mass of evaporating dish = 53.5433 g Mass of evaporating dish plus residue after evaporation at 105°C = 53.5794 g Mass of evaporating dish plus residue after ignition at 550°C = 53.5625 g Tare mass of Whatman GF/C filter and reside after drying at 105°C = 1.5433 g Mass of Whatman GF/C filter and residue after drying at 105°C = 1.5554 g Mass of Whatman GF/C filter and residue ignition at 550°C = 1.5476 g	4	1	3			
1C.	Discuss the influence and impact of emerging pollutants in wastewater and environment.	2	1	3			
2A.	If a ground water contains H <sub>2</sub> S at concentration of 2 mg/l, determine the concentration of H <sub>2</sub> S in head space of a closed tank containing the ground water at at 20°C. Given that for H <sub>2</sub> S, Henry’s constant (H) is equal to 5.15×10 <sup>2</sup> atm at 20°C.	2	1	4			
2B.	The time profile of BOD of a sample collected from a wastewater treatment plant. a. Calculate the ultimate BOD (Lo)? b. What is the five-day BOD? c. What is Lt for 7 days?	3	2	3			

																																		
2C.	<p>Compute <math>k</math> and UBOD using Least square and Fujimoto method for the following BOD data reported for a stream receiving some treated effluent.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th><i>Time (d)</i></th><th>2</th><th>4</th><th>6</th><th>8</th><th>10</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><th><i>BOD (mg/L)</i></th><td>11</td><td>18</td><td>22</td><td>24</td><td>26</td></tr></tbody></table>	<i>Time (d)</i>	2	4	6	8	10	<i>BOD (mg/L)</i>	11	18	22	24	26	5	2	4																		
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3A.	<p>Explain the Most probable number analysis for the quantification of total coliform bacteria using presumptive, confirmed, and completed test.</p>	3	3	3																														
3B.	<p>Determine graphically the 96-h <math>LC_{50}</math> values in percent by volume for the following toxicity test data obtained using flathead minnows.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Concentration of waste, % by volume</th><th rowspan="2">No. of Test animals</th><th colspan="2">No. of Test animals dead after</th></tr><tr><th>48 h</th><th>96h</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>60</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>8</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	Concentration of waste, % by volume	No. of Test animals	No. of Test animals dead after		48 h	96h	60	20	16	20	40	20	12	18	20	20	8	16	10	20	4	12	5	20	0	6	2	20	0	2	4	3	4
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3C.	<p>A municipal wastewater treatment plant is discharging secondary effluent into a river. The dilution received at the boundary of the mixing zone at minimum 3-year dry weather flow condition is 48:1. Acute and chronic toxicity tests were conducted on three freshwater species to eliminate the effect of sensitivities of test species to the plant effluent. The acute toxicity were conducted over a 96 hours period (control survival is 100% and the <math>LC_{50}</math> was found to be 7.3). The chronic end point observed for 10 days (control survival is 100% and NOEC is 1.1). Determine the toxicity compliance</p>	3	3	3																														
4A.	<p>Determine the rise in temperature for the aerobic stabilization of raw sewage sludge, if the initial dry matter content is around 36 g/L (average organic dry matter content of sewage sludge) and the biodegradability of 50% within the residence time in the sludge reactor.</p>	3	4	3																														
4B.	<p>Illustrate and discuss the steps involved in anaerobic degradation of carbohydrate and protein.</p>	3	4	2																														
4C.	<p>For glutamine (<math>C_5H_7NO_2</math>), use the Buswell equation and determine theoretically: a) the gas composition (% carbon dioxide and % methane) produced and b) the volume of methane produced from 1 kg of the biomolecules at NTP.</p>	4	4	3																														
5A.	<p>Explain the simultaneous nitrification-denitrification process used in the wastewater treatment plant</p>	3	5	2																														
5B.	<p>List the design criteria and dimensions of the UASB reactor</p>	4	5	2																														
5C.	<p>Compare and contrast the different anaerobic attached film reactor used for treating the wastewater.</p>	3	5	2																														
CO: Course Outcome; BLOOM TAXONOMY LEVEL: 1-Remember, 2-Understand, 3-Apply, 4-Analyze, 5-Evaluate, 6>Create																																		