

DESIGN OF SLOW SAND FILTER TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL WATER TREATMENT IN GIREI, ADAMAWA STATE, NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Treatment of water has a great influence on the use of water for domestic use both in rural and urban areas. Slow sand filtration involves the use of beds of sand for the filtration of water. **The reason for designing slow sand filter for rural water treatment** is to make treatment of water easy and qualitative. This research involves the use of three tanks, filter beds, filter media and filtrate tanks. Raw water is filtered by the layers of different sand particles, and conveyed by pipe after filtration to the filter media that has diatomite as the sieving agent which filters the water before being conveyed into the filtrate tank. From test carried out, the result shows that slow sand filter with filter technology is moderately efficient for water treatment. **The design of slow sand filter technology applied appropriate technology**; hence the ease of filtering raw water as well as improvement in taste and odor of water being treated was achieved. However, chemical and biological contaminants were not considered in this research.

Keywords: Sand, Filter Technology, Water treatment, Tanks, Diatomite, Rural area, Technology

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Water is necessary for many purposes ranging from domestic uses, industrial water supply and irrigation [1]. Slow sand filter was proven to be sustainable and reliable drinking water treatment alternative for a small community like Sabon Gari Girei community, which can be beneficial for addressing the small systems challenges [2]. Slow sand filtration has been an effective water treatment process for preventing the spread of gastrointestinal disease for over 150 years, having been first used in Great Britain and later in other European countries. Slow sand filters were built to serve communities in North America both before and after 1900, but the advent of effective coagulation, sedimentation, and rapid rate filtration resulted in a declining interest in slow sand filtration in North America in the early part of the twentieth century [3]. Slow sand filtration was used in China in the 1930s and 1940s, but later, rapid gravity filtration found favor due to the land requirements for slow sand filters in the urban areas since the 1980s [4]. Slow sand filtration has been applied in rural areas in China for small-scale water treatment facilities [5].

The efficiency of slow sand filtration depends on the particle size distribution of the sand, the ratio of the surface area of the filter depth and the flow rate of water through the filter [6]. The finest grade sand fractions and granulated Rockwool have been shown to be most efficient in controlling disease such as phytophthora, pythium and furacium oxosporum, the most wide spread nursery disease [7].

Slow sand filters have traditionally been designed with a bed of sand initially about 1m in depth with about 1m of super-natural water. The effective size of the filter sand ranges from about 0.15 – 0.35 mm [8] recommended that the uniformity co-efficient should be less than 5 and preferably less than 3. Filtration rates are typically in the range of 0.1 – 0.3 m/h [9, 10] or 1 – 2% of this rate control. In a slow sand filter, the filter bed is constructed of a medium with high surface area which can be colonized by suppressive microorganisms. This fine media also presents a physical barrier to the passage of spores of plant pathogens. Bacteria, such as representative of the genus Pseudomonas and Trichoderma have been demonstrated as biological control agents effectively controlling plant pathogens in hydroponics systems. In a slow sand filtration, plant pathogen recirculating in the irrigation water are captured in the filter media, and at slow rates of water filtration (100 – 200 1/hr/m² surface area of filter), are acted upon by the antagonistic micro-organism that colonized this filter bed.

Treatment of water for rural community has been a very major problem culminating against the utilization of water for domestic and drinking purpose for entire rural community. The existing method used in treatment of water for rural community seems very expensive and sometimes the chemical obtained directly from stream is very harmful and deadly to the community. Secondly the water treatment process use in supply of water to urban area seems very cumbersome and cannot be used in small community. Then, the need arises to construct a slow sand filtration unit that is very efficient and cost effective for rural area. This research is aimed at constructing a slow sand filter with a filter aid filtration unit for rural water treatment using locally available materials.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Design theories

The design of slow sand filter unit with filter aid involves the study of decision making processes which was used in the formulation of plans for the physical realization of the unit. Certain criteria are taken into consideration.

- i) Selection of material: for example, factor governing the choice of material, which include strength, durability, flexibility, weight, corrosion resistance.
- ii) Safety of operation cost of production and finally assembly

A Tank is required to carry the sizes of sand alongside the raw water that is to filter. It is necessary to consider the material that was used in the design of the tank. This material should be a ductile material of high resistance to corrosion thus mild steel is selected based on the fact that those properties listed above were fulfilled by it. In determination of the height of the tank it was considered that the length is known by assuming a value [10]. The area of the tank was computed from equation 1 below.

$$A = L \times B \quad (1)$$

where A is area of the tank (m²), L is length of the tank (meter), B is breath of the tank (meter).

$$Q = A \times V \quad (2)$$

85 where Q is the quantity of fluid carried per minute, A is area of the tank (m²), V is velocity of
 86 the fluid flowing per minute (m/s) [11].

$$87 \quad \text{Since } Q = \frac{V}{t} \quad [11] \quad (3)$$

88 where V is volume of the tank (m³), t is time taken (seconds)

89 The inside diameter of the pipe depends upon the quantity of the fluid to be delivered and it
 90 was computed from equation below.

$$91 \quad Q = \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times V}{4} \quad (4)$$

92 After deciding upon the inside diameter of the pipe, the thickness of the wall (t) in order to
 93 withstand the internal fluid pressure (p) was obtained by using thin cylinder formula.

$$94 \quad t = \frac{PD}{2\delta} \quad (5)$$

95 where t is thickness, D is diameter of pipe, δ is stress in pipe. Thus;

$$96 \quad \delta = \frac{P}{2} \quad (6)$$

97 For cast Iron material the allowable tensile stress (δ_t) for commercial purpose is 14N/mm²
 98 [12].

99 It is expected that the smaller tank be half the volume of the bigger tank in the sense that
 100 virtually half of the water is being absorb by the layers of sand and some of the impurities
 101 that as added to the volume as being remove by this slow sand filter and also by the filter aid.
 102 Thus,

$$103 \quad V_s = \frac{V_L}{2} \quad (7)$$

104 where Vs is volume of large tank (m³), V_L is volume of the smaller tank (m³).

105 The kind of valve to be selected to control the inflow and discharge of water is based on the
 106 kind of fluid into be carried it expected that for water with little impurities or raw water a gate
 107 valve and globe valve was selected. For the purpose of the design gate valve is selected
 108 because of availability and ease of opening and closing. The essence is to hold the work
 109 together the stress due to the weight on weld is assumed to be equally distributed.

110 A fillet form of welding is choosing for the design of frame and weld. Thus the effective weld
 111 force or strength of fillet P is given as.

$$112 \quad P = L \times t \times \delta \quad (8)$$

113 where δ is the permissible stress for axial compression or tension and is usually given as 140
 114 Mpa [13], L is the total length of weld or welded length, t is the effective throat thickness and
 115 it is usually.

$$116 \quad t = Kx \quad (9)$$

117 where x = is the size of the weld which is 6 mm, K = is a constant (for welding angle between
 118 60° to 90° C and K = 0.7) [13, 14]. Production cost of this equipment is shown in Table 1.

119 Table 1: Average Material Costing

S/NO	Material Description	Quantity	Unit cost USD (\$)	Total Cost USD (\$)
1.	Sheet metal (unprotected) gauge	5/9	5	25
2	Sheet metal (unprotected) gauge	1/9	3	3
3	Sheet metal (unprotected) 3/9	3/9	3	9
4	¾ round pipe (galvanized)	36" Long (3ft)	3	9
5	Gate valve made of brass	1	4	4
6	Metal tap head made of copper	1	3	3
7	Socket made of galvanized	5	3	15
8	Auto base paint	1 medium size tin	4	4
9	Elbow joint made of galvanized pipe	1	3	3
10	Electrode (gauge) mild steel	30 pieces	0.5	15
11	1" square pipe black (mild steel)	3	5.5	16.5
12	Diesel for gem	4 liters	6	24
Total USD (\$)				130.5

120

121 There are two main steps for selection of materiel for the design and construction of this
 122 machine which includes; 1. Screening and ranking, 2. Supporting information. Unbiased
 123 selection required that all materials are considered to be candidates until proven otherwise.
 124 The first of step is screening which involve elimination of candidate which cannot do this job
 125 at all because one or more of its properties or attribute lies outside the limits imposed by this
 126 designer thus this requirement was referred to as property limit. Further selection was done
 127 by applying material indices to find the candidate that can do the job better by ranking the
 128 candidate.

129 The outcome of result of screening and ranking steps was a shortlist of candidate which
 130 satisfies the requirement of the design; to proceed a detail profiled of the supporting
 131 information on each candidate was seek. The final choice between competing candidates
 132 depend on the local conditions, that is, the weather and climate conditions of where they will
 133 be used.

134 From the specifications of material selection given above, the materials used were based on
 135 their costs of the material. In the design and fabrication of most Engineering equipment

model, it is advisable and more economical to use Aluminum and Mild Steel because of their resistance to corrosion and relatively cheap cost. Steel was used for the design of the equipment. For the fact that components are produced by varying methods depending on the availability of material relative weight, technological know-how and other unforeseen circumstances, all items have different cost attached to them. The cost of obtaining the equipment is only \$130.5 which is affordable for the household to buy Table 1.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Construction involves the fabrication of the various part that make up the equipment and putting them together to operate as a composite member that is to say the fabricated parts were assembled to form a single product (slow sand filtering unit) [15].The construction started with marking out, cutting bending of the bank, welding, assembling, finishing and testing. Some of these component uses were standard e.g. vale and tap head were selected and purchased from the local market. The square pipe was marked out with a scriber according to the dimensional requirement specified on working drawing. The frame was cut and welded into the shape of the main frame. The metal steel sheet [16] was measured according to the dimensional requirement on the working drawing and thereafter it is marked out with a scriber and folded with a perfect tank and welded together to avoid leakage.

The cylindrical pipe of diameter 23 mm was marked out to the required dimension thereafter it was then cut with hawk saw to the required length. The mainframe was formed by welding together with the part making up the frame. The big tank was welded tighter and a small hole of equal diameter to the pipe is to derived at the bottom of the tank thus welded on it is a small treaded pipe joint 'A' which the treaded pipe is to be joined, and connected to it is a ball value that is thus link to the filter aid media. A pipe form filtration media is link or connected to the smaller tank (filtrate tank). The pipe which is also treaded to the elbow joint through fastening to the smaller tank. The entire unit is thus molted on the main frame wheel act a support to the filtering unit.

The evaluation of slow sand filter (Figure 1) was carried out by using the standard parameter. Table 2 below shows the test result in comparison with standard parameter from [17, 18, 19] their studies are similar with the present research work, there results were slightly different with the result obtained in the present study. The difference could be as a result of different environment the research carried out or it could be as a result of other factors such as climatic condition of the areas. The result shown below gives a clear indication that slow sand filter with filter aid is partially efficient for treating raw material for rural area. Since there is little or no difference between the standard values obtained from WHO (2010) and the result obtained in the course of the test. Thus slow sand filtering is moderate of treating water for rural water treatment.

179 Table 2: Test Result

S/N	Test	Result	WHO (2010) Standards
1	pH test	6.5	7-9
2.	Membrane filtration test	Partially colourless	Colorless mesh
3.	Total dissolved solid test.	≥ 3	≥ 5
4.	Taste and odour test	Tasteless and odourless	Tasteless, odourless
5	Sludge test	50%	30% - 40%
6	Iron test	0.3ppm	0.1ppm
7	Macro biological	Absent	Absent
8	Algar	0	0
9	Protozoan	1	0
10	Micro biological factors	0	0
11	Total Califorms	1	0

180 3.1 Principle of Operation

181 Raw water was introduced through the inlet (the upper part) of the big tank (filter bed
 182 tank) (Figure 1). The big tank comprises of various soil size ranging from the gravel that
 183 form the bed to the smallest size of the sandy soil as the water gradually flow through the
 184 layer of soil size particle that are unwanted are being tapped by microbial action. Thus the
 185 raw water is gradually been filter by the layer or bed of soil. The discharge at the lower part
 186 of the tank is open to allow the filter water to further pass through a filter aid container where
 187 it further been filter by the “diatomite” which serve the purpose of sieve to further purify the
 188 water thereafter the water is collected through gravitational mean into the smaller tank where
 189 the water can be collected for domestic use.

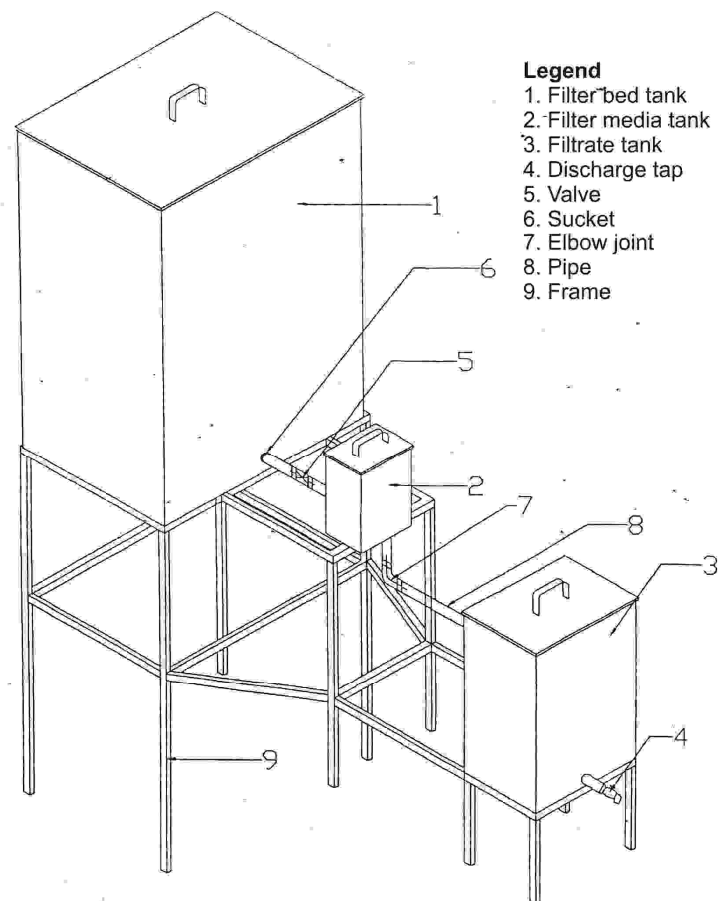


Figure 1: Assembly Drawing of the Slow Sand Filter

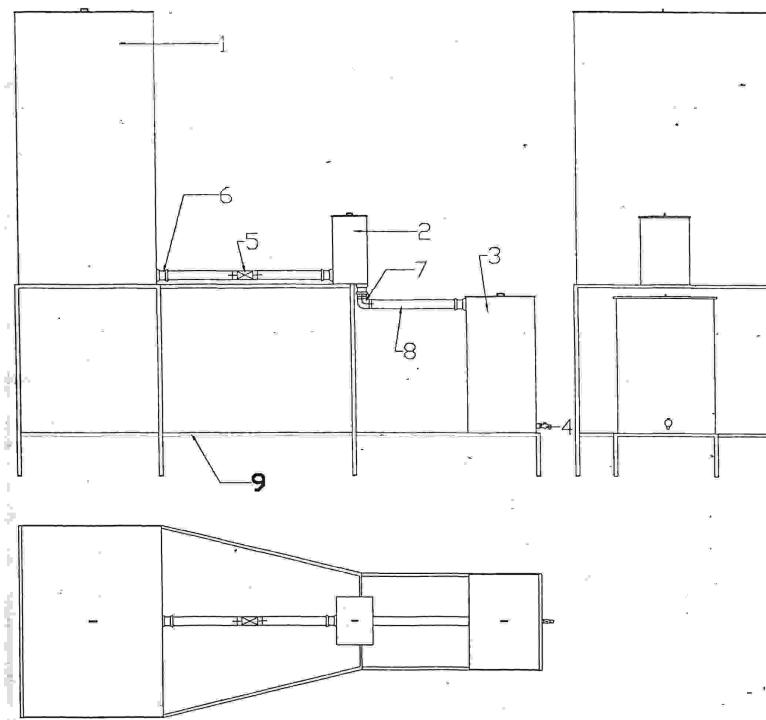


Figure 2: Orthographic View of the Slow Sand Filter

4. CONCLUSION

The design of the slow sand filter technology has a simple operation and should have high filtration efficiency, however, the result obtained actually shows that there is a little deviation in the performance of the slow sand filtering unit that is designed and constructed. Thus there is still need for improvement on the performance of the slow sand filter especially in carrying out research on suitable sand that can be used to achieve proper filtration. With the result obtained, the ease of filtering raw water as well as improvement in taste and odor of water being treated was achieved. However, chemical and biological contaminants were not considered in this research. Thus, the slow sand filter if made available to the rural area will help solve the problem encountered with treatment of water.

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