



Problems of wastewater treatment systems of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Rapid development of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, rapid construction of rural housing is one of the factors of water pollution, groundwater pollution.

In addition to the fact that a large amount of wastewater is drained into the water basin, the preservation of their wastewater is among the important tasks of the municipal economy.

Keywords:

Communicative language teaching, learner-centered classroom, lesson plan, learning objectives, goals of lesson, formative assessment, summative assessment

Introduction

In connection with the fact that the construction of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises is currently being carried out at an accelerated pace, the use of wastewater treatment and re-irrigation of agricultural crops from them has become one of the urgent issues.

One of the most global problems of our century is the expression of preventing pollution of water bodies. In the rural areas of our Republic, almost all flowing water is absorbed into the groundwater without re-purification. This leads to contamination of groundwater, /1/.

At present, great importance is attached to the Prevention of pollution of water bodies. Household and industrial wastewater is cleaned in certain structures and again flowed into ponds. Therefore, as a result, water bodies are polluted to some extent. In the following years, a number of decisions have been made by our government, which are evidence of our

commitment to improving the sanitary conditions of water basins, /1-3/.

Rapid development of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, rapid construction of rural housing is one of the factors of water pollution, groundwater pollution. In addition to the fact that a large amount of wastewater is drained into the water basin, the preservation of their wastewater is among the important tasks of the municipal economy. Therefore, it is necessary to choose the correct methods of water treatment for wastewater, to ensure that the waters falling into the reservoirs fully comply with the sanitary conditions and the requirements of sanitary norms.

Organic and mineral substances are very abundant in the composition of flowing waters, which come out of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises. Especially organic impurities contained in them, create favorable conditions for the development of bacteria. Therefore, when cleaning the wastewater, it is

important to separate and neutralize the impurities in their composition, especially organic substances, from water.

Wastewater is cleaned by mechanical, physico-chemical, biological methods. In order to eliminate the disease-spreading bacteria contained in wastewater, they are neutralized with chlorine, hypochloride sodium, ozone and other contaminants.

Mechanical cleaning is the removal of insoluble impurities from the contents of flowing water from the water by means of swimming, purification, filtration.

The chemical cleaning method is a technique of adding chemical reagents to the wastewater. Basically, bitterness is used in this process. Reagents allow the flux to sink the insoluble, colloidal and dissolved substance particles contained in the water,/4/.

The method of biological purification is based on the living conditions of microorganisms contained in the wastewater, which serves to oxidize and restore the organic substances contained in the wastewater,/6/.

The wastes captured in the constructions are fermented, dehydrated and neutralized on the basis of appropriate technologies. This is one of the most urgent issues in the design of all methods on compact devices, with little space and without funds,/5/.

The issue of small and medium scale business development has been considered one of the priority directions at the state level. Taking into account this, the study of wastewater treatment from small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and the issue of dumping into water reservoirs without affecting the environment is of great importance.

Water supply and drainage systems require the following problems to be addressed:

-High level of pollution of groundwater and surface water basin;

-Wastewater discharge and purification systems are outdated;

-The technology of replacing water and wastewater treatment plants is carried out in the old way;

-It is observed that accidents occur many times in the networks;

-Water supply and sewerage pipes are outdated;

-Water supply and sewerage pipes, not completely replaced by pipes made on the basis of new technologies;

-Increased water consumption as a result of accidents;

-To identify cases of unreasonable increase in the cost of drinking water;

-Decrease in the profitability of work in the communal sector;

-The fact that energy-consuming equipment is obsolete, does not adjust in time, and as a consequence, the increase in energy consumption;

-Lack of qualified personnel in the field.

As a result of the rapid development of textile, chemical and cotton processing enterprises, it is necessary to maintain the norm of the amount of the following substances in the composition of the flowing water coming out of them. The permissible concentration of substances in the wastewater treatment plants at the time of disposal of purified industrial wastewater into the water basin is as follows,/7/:

1. Aniline-0,005 mcg/l;

2. Butyl alcohol-1,4 mcg/l;

3. Silver soft metal-0,025 mcg/l;

4. Copper-0,1 mcg/l;

5. Arsenic-0,2 mcg/l;

6. Lead-0,42 mcg/l;

7. Zinc-0,06 mcg/l;

8. Formaldehyde-1,65 mcg/l;

9. Alkylsulfonate-0,87 mcg/l;

10. Methanol-4,6 mcg/l;

11. Oil and petroleum products-0,7 mcg/l;

12. Carbolic acid-0,05 mcg/l;

13. Styrene-0,6 mcg / l.

The increase and complexity of water supply and sewage systems, the use of systems puts new issues before the services, namely, the protection of Technical Safety and environmental protection in the use of water supply and sewerage systems and facilities, the preparation of water for the economy, industry and other consumers, the discharge and purification of sewage systems, the

organization of automated management of water the system embraces issues of influence on the prospect.

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