摘　要

屠宰场产生的废水是典型的有机水。如果未经严格处理直接排入水中，将会对水体造成严重污染。但是，传统的水处理方法难以满足屠宰场废水处理要求，或者成本太高，使得屠宰场废水处理技术和实践更加难以操作。显然，研究经济有效的煤矿废水处理方法是解决煤矿废水处理不达标直接排放问题的重要途径。该项目是中标厂生产废水处理的第一个项目。屠宰场废水质量的主要特征是存在重要的有机物质，例如动物粪便，血液，内脏废物，肉糜和脂肪。获胜的污水处理厂的处理能力为每天 4110 立方米。污水指标最初为 1285mg / L，生化需氧量，2320mg / L 和 417mg / L 为 SS。由于废水的污染很高，并且由此造成严重的环境污染，因此，根据目前我国环境保护相关条例要求处理后的废水排放标准必须达到肉类加工业中水污染物的 1 级排放标准。当分析表明处理后的水易于生物降解废水且无明显毒性时，可采用两步生物处理使废水达到标准。初级处理主要使用物理方法去除水中的悬浮物。二级处理主要采用生物方法，厌氧生物处理采用 UASB 方法，厌氧生物处理采用 SBR 方法，可有效去除水中的高浓度有机物。

关键词 ：屠宰废水处理；环境污染；UASB 法；SBR 法

Abstract

Waste water from slaughterhouses is typically organic. If it is discharged directly into the water without strict treatment, it will cause serious pollution to the water body. However, the traditional water treatment method is difficult to meet the requirements of slaughterhouse wastewater treatment, or the cost is too high, making the slaughterhouse wastewater treatment technology and practice more difficult to operate. Obviously, the study of economical and effective coal mine wastewater treatment method is an important way to solve the problem of direct discharge of coal mine wastewater treatment. This project is the first project of wastewater treatment in the bid-winning plant. The quality of slaughterhouse waste water is characterized by the presence of important organic material, such as animal faeces, blood, visceral waste, meat and fat. The winning sewage treatment plant had a capacity of 4,110 cubic metres per day, which was not taken into account in this report. The sewage index was initially 1285mg/L, biochemical oxygen demand (bod), cod 2320mg/L and 417mg/L for SS. Because of the high value of cod waste water and the serious environmental pollution caused by it, if it were not a treaty, it would be required to meet the level 1 discharge standard for water pollutants in the meat processing industry. When the analysis shows that the treated water is easy to biodegrade the wastewater and has no obvious toxicity, the two-step biological treatment can be used to make the wastewater reach the standard. Primary treatment mainly USES physical methods to remove suspended matter from water. The secondary treatment mainly adopts biological method, the anaerobic biological treatment adopts UASB method, and the anaerobic biological treatment adopts SBR method, which can effectively remove the high concentration of organic matter in water.

Key words: Slaughter wastewater treatment; Environmental pollution； Up-flow c Sludge Bed; Sequencing Batoh Reactor