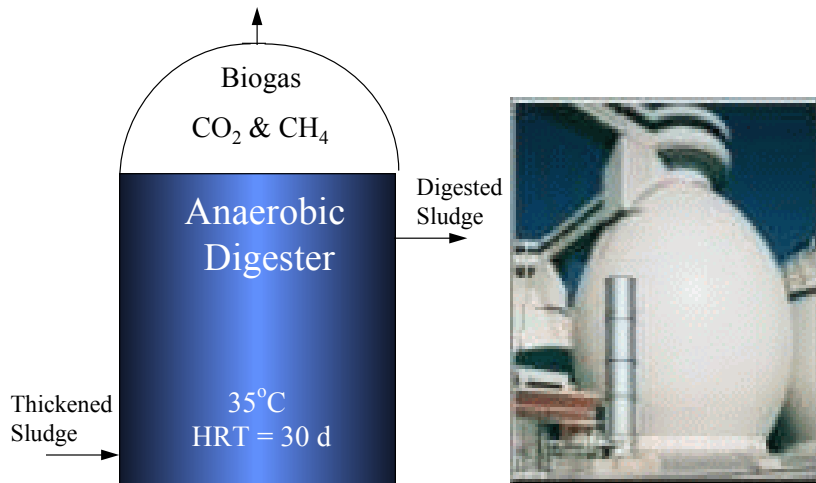


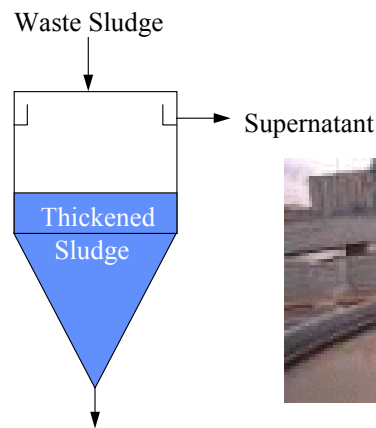
## Sludge Treatment

The basic processes for sludge treatment are as follows:

- C Thickening:** c \_\_\_\_\_ sludge using gravity or f \_\_\_\_\_ methods. Primary sludge can be thickened to a maximum of about 10% solids and secondary sludge to a maximum of about 6% solids.



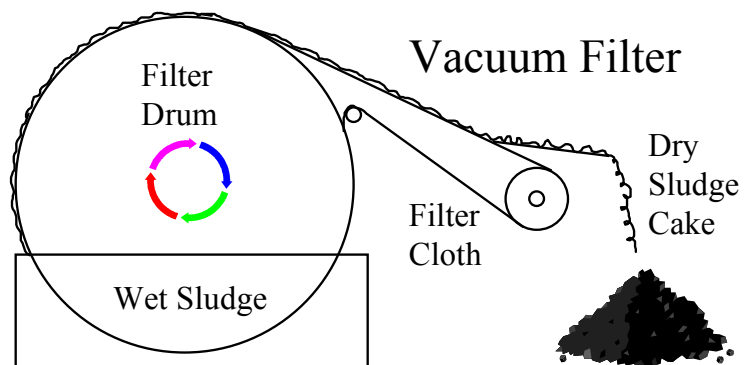
### Gravity Thickener



- C Stabilization:** converting the o \_\_\_\_\_ in the sludge to more stable (inert) forms so they can be handled more easily (more d \_\_\_\_\_, less potential for odors) and used as soil conditioners. Typically stabilization involves **anaerobic** or **aerobic digestion**. During digestion considerable v \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_ destruction occurs

- C Conditioning:** Addition of c \_\_\_\_\_ to allow better separation of the water and the solids. Ferric c \_\_\_\_\_ and organic and inorganic p \_\_\_\_\_ are frequently used for sludge conditioning.

- C Dewatering:** V \_\_\_\_\_, pressure, or drying methods for removing w \_\_\_\_\_ from the solids. Typically about 25 to 35% solids can be achieved.



- C Reduction:** I \_\_\_\_\_ of sludge with ash residual for ultimate disposal.