

)  
(  
%20-7  
pH  
 $\frac{COD}{BOD}$   
COD  
COD  
/ 2.7-0.65

\_\_\_\_\_

( )

)

(

(7).

(2)

(6)

( )

(BOD)

/ 1705-780

/ 2176-760

pH

6.78-6.31

6.76-6

(1)

(3)

)

(

(4)

(Fe , Zn , Hg , Pb , Cd , )

(Ni

(

)

(

)

)

(

(5)

( )

( )

1275

$l^3$  15

Activated Sludge

$^2$  4066

$l^3$  30

340

$l^3$  3.33

$l^3$  3.33

$^2$  75

$l^3$  2.5

150

$l^3$  10

Composite Sample

1.5

8.5

50

	%10-7	
%15-12		%20-15
8.5		1.5
	(8)	
		.1
	pH-meter	.2
		.3
	.Conductivity Meter	
Winkler	:(BOD)	.4
	:(COD)	.5
	.Closed Reflux Titrimetric Method	
	:MLVSS                      MLSS	.6
	Electronic Balance Meter	
Ultra Violet Spectro		.7
	Photometer Screening Method	
Ultra Violet Spectro Photometer Screening		.8
	Method	

9.

Potassium ferricyanide      4-Amino antipyrine  
Ultra      500 nm

.Violet Spectro Photometer Screening Method

\*

Automic Absorption

. Ultra Violet Spectro Photometer Screening Metho

( 3 2 1 )

:

:(1)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ph	6.6 – 7.6	6.8 - 8.1	6.1 – 8.05
E. C μhos/cm	995 – 1970	1050 – 2470	1340 – 2300
Temp °C	12 – 20	12 – 20	12 – 20
BOD5 mg/l	125 – 430	150 – 375	150 – 410
COD mg/l	250 – 630	300 – 1200	480 – 1650
T.S mg/l	1120 – 2360	1230 –2510	1600 – 2580
S.S mg/l	36 – 140	60 – 180	85 – 250
PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	3.5 – 16	3.51 – 15	3.5 – 13.3
NO <sub>3</sub> mg/l	0.31 – 2.1	0.4 – 3.9	0.21 – 2.35

:(1)

.( )

:(2)

:(3)

.%10-7

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:( 2)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ph	6.2 – 8.0	6.5 - 8.13	6.37 – 7.7
E. C μhos/cm	1300 – 1780	950 – 2300	1100 – 2800
Temp °C	12 – 20	12 – 20	12 – 20
BOD5 mg/l	190 – 430	210 – 375	190 – 340
COD mg/l	210 – 500	330 – 1100	300-1350
T.S mg/l	1200 – 2430	1340 –2730	1400 –2615
S.S mg/l	160 – 215	190 – 320	130 – 300
PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	8.0 – 14	7.08 – 16	4.3 – 13.0
NO <sub>3</sub> mg/l	0.21 – 2.3	0.35 – 3.2	0.16 – 1.7

:(1)

.( )

:(2)

:(3)

.%15-12

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:(3)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
pH	6.4 – 7.53	7.3 - 8.2	6.1 – 7.73
E. C μhos/cm	350 – 730	530 – 1125	510 – 1880
Temp °C	12 – 20	12 – 20	12 – 20
BOD5 mg/l	190 – 430	210 – 460	210 – 390
COD mg/l	280 – 820	320 – 1250	318 – 1600
T.S mg/l	730 – 1500	890 – 1800	840 – 2120
S.S mg/l	169 – 198	310 – 680	210 – 630
PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	3.5 – 15	4.7 – 12	3.35 – 9.4
NO <sub>3</sub> mg/l	0.36 – 1.64	0.3 – 0.83	0.2 – 0.66

:(1)

.( )

:(2)

:(3)

.%15-12

\*

:

pH

pH

pH

(COD)

2 1 )

(COD)

(COD)

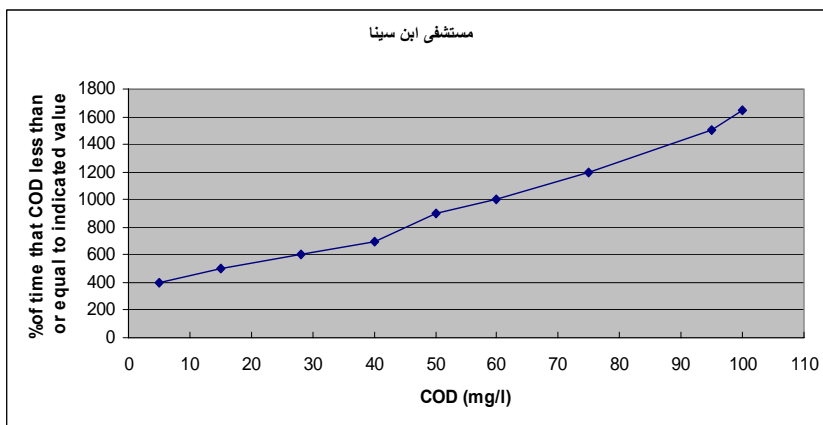
(3)



(COD) %50 / 1850 %100 / 950  
 % 50  
 %100 / 760  
 %50 / 1350  
 %100 / 820  
 / 1600  
 ( / ) (COD) : (4)

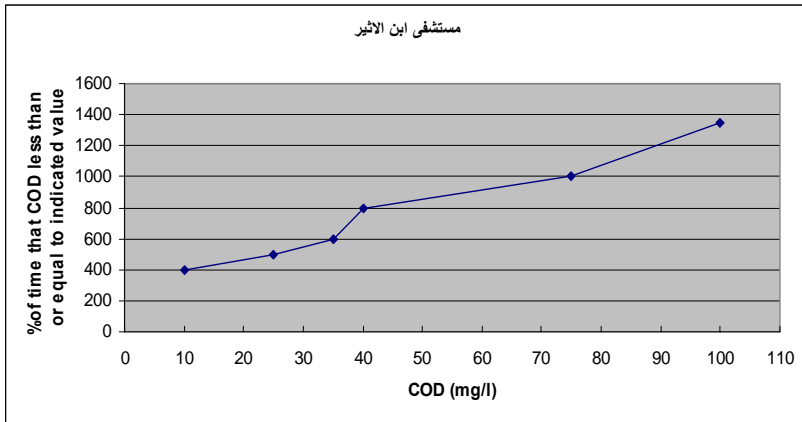
%100 50

820	760	950	%50
1600	1350	1650	%100

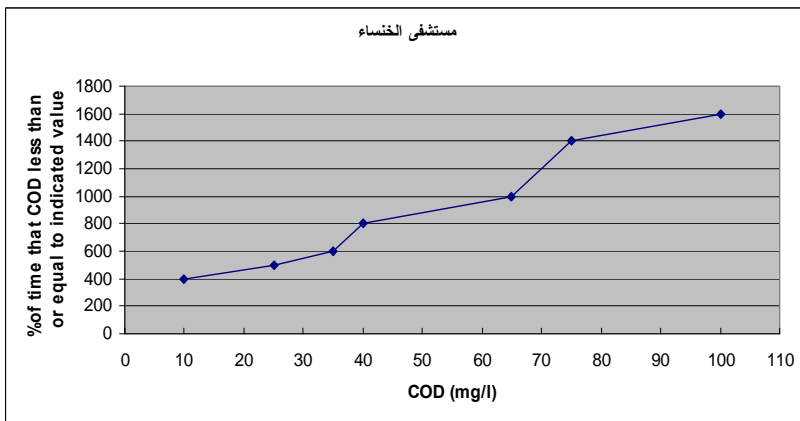


COD

: (1)



COD : (2)



COD : (3)

(BOD) (COD)

1.2-1.7

$$\frac{COD}{BOD}$$

-3

1.8

2.55-4.1

(COD)

(BOD)

(COD)

(BOD) (COD) :(5)

(3)	(2)	(1)	
4.1	3.0	1.53	
2.55	1.8	1.2	
3.15	2.3	1.7	

:(1)

.( )

:(2)

:(3)

%10-7

-15

%15-12

%20

:

0.005 ppm

(9) 0.001ppm

%50

. / 2.7

%100 / 1

%50

. / 2.2

%100 0.65

%100 1.2

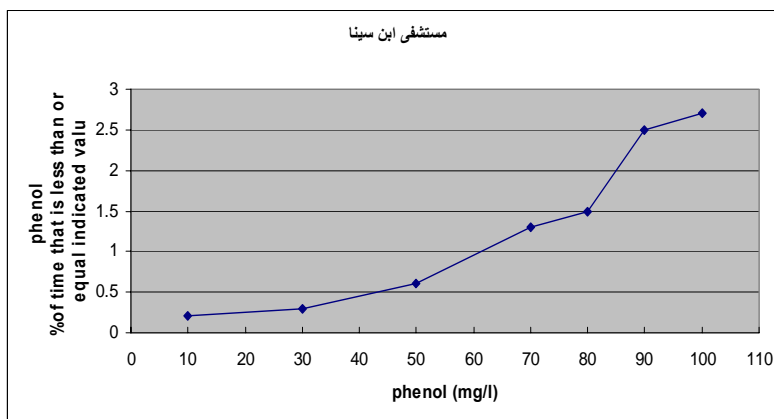
%50

. / 2.5

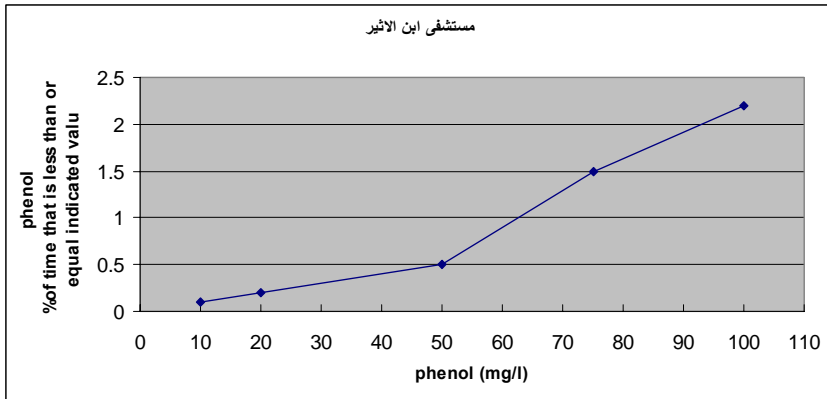
( / ) ( ) : (6)

%100 50

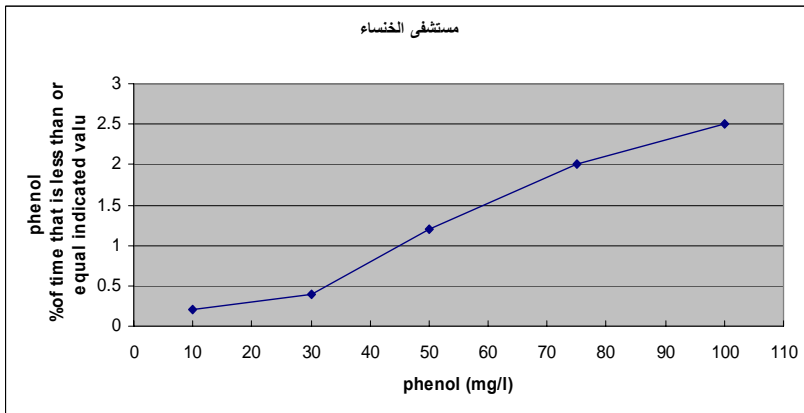
1.2	0.65	1	%50
2.5	2.2	2.7	%100



:(4)



:(5)



:(6)

	_____		
COD			.1
	BOD		
		COD	.2
		COD	
	COD		
4.1-2.55			
-1.8			
			3
			.3
			.4
			.5

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## Effect of laboratory chemical effluents on the characteristics of hospitals effluents.

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### Abstract

This paper focuses on the effect of laboratory chemical effluents on the characteristics of hospital effluents for three hospital (Ibn seena, Ibn alatheer, Alkhansaa). From the comparison of the effluent discharge with total effluents. The laboratory discharge accumulated about (7-20)% of total discharge effluent of the hospitals.

Three locations have been chosen in each hospital, in order to study the characteristic of effluent the pH value is different. Besides the ratio of  $\frac{COD}{BOD}$  in the laboratory effluent is higher than other places because of the discharge of chemicals and detergents that used in the laboratory which rise the value of COD in the total hospital effluents and effect on the biological treatment plant. The phenol concentration was about (0.65-2.7)mg/l. The study reach to follow the regular method of casting and handling laboratory chemicals.