



WILLIAMS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Bengaluru City University & Recognized by Govt. of Karnataka & AICTE)
(#163, 1st Main, 5th Cross, Bhuvaneshwari Nagar, Sultanpalya Main Road, R.T Nagar Post, Bangalore-32)

Sewage Disposal System

Sewage disposal is a major form of coastal pollution throughout the world. Sewage outfalls near coastal communities release human waste as well as other organic matter, heavy metals, pesticides, detergents, and petroleum products.

1. Sewage Disposal Methods

Sewage is disposed of in several ways, mainly two: removal in a waterborne sewer systems (sewerage) or disposed via an on-site sanitation system (pit latrines or septic tanks). The former has become standard practice in built-up areas, most cities and industrial complexes. The latter still has preference in rural areas, small villages and special inhabitant areas. Public transportation generally makes use of a third system, mainly found in airlines, long distance trains, caravans, etc.: chemical toilet. Disposal at sea is generally practice after primary treatment on shipboard on ocean voyages.

2. Sewage Treatment

Sewage treatment consists generally of primary (physical) and secondary (chemical and biological) treatment. The two main communal sewage removal systems, off-site and on-site, on are described below:

3. Off-site or Sewer Systems

An example of an off-site sanitation or sewer system is that which is to be found in urban residential neighborhoods in general. Where houses are build on plots (stands), arranged along streets, each property is connected by a household sewer pipeline to a larger diameter communal sewer, running along the streets or along non-built-up borders of the community, to a waste-water treatment works located at a lower elevation off to one side, and from there via a main out-fall sewer to a river or an irrigation area.

4. Off-site Treatment Methods

The off-site treatment of sewage in a sewage treatment plant may be restricted to the primary treatment level (degreasing, grit removal, sludge thickening and digestion) after which the



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effluent is discharged into a perennial river or ocean outfall. Generally it is then still considered to be “raw sewage”, although liquidized by virtue of the primary treatment, which may also include aerobic digestion and chlorination.

