

Wastewater Disposal Systems and Types of Wastewater

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Abstract: The water disposal system is currently understood as a complex of engineering structures and measures for receiving wastewater, removing it outside a settlement, railway station or industrial enterprise in order to supply it to special facilities for cleaning, neutralization and further reuse or, as an exception, for discharge into a water body.

Keywords: railway stations, water disposal, water, object, atmosphere, engineer.

Polluted waste water is formed on the territories of settlements, railway stations and industrial facilities as a result of water use and for other reasons. They fall into the drainage system (sewerage).

Currently, it is customary to understand a water disposal system as a complex of engineering structures and measures for receiving wastewater, removing it outside a locality, railway station or industrial enterprise in order to supply it to special facilities for cleaning, neutralization and further reuse, or, as an exception, for discharge into a water body.

Waste water receivers are sanitary devices (sinks, baths, toilets), drain tanks, wells, etc. The transportation of waste water from the places of their formation is carried out through pipes, trays, channels, ditches. Water purification and neutralization is carried out at treatment plants, which use a complex of various devices and structures.

Depending on the origin, type and degree of pollution, wastewater is divided into domestic, industrial and atmospheric. Domestic waste water is generated in residential buildings, at railway stations, in hotels, as well as in other public buildings, in laundries, baths, etc. This is water from sinks, toilets, baths, etc. Industrial waste water is formed at industrial enterprises during various technological processes. In

particular, at railway stations, this is water from washing locomotives, wagons, washing tanks, etc. Industrial wastewater can be polluted and uncontaminated (the latter include, for example, water used for cooling various units). Atmospheric water is rainwater and water from the melting of snow and ice.

Only a modern water disposal system can prevent contamination of water sources. Water, along with air, are the most important components necessary for the vital activity of humans, plants and animals. Therefore, in the field of environmental protection, the protection of water bodies from pollution is of paramount importance. At the same time, almost 2/3 of all efforts, and therefore money allocated for environmental protection, is used to protect water sources from pollution.

Polluted water in rivers, lakes, and seas is the cause of most infectious diseases in humans, the death of fish, and significant additional costs for water supply. It also often explains the release of defective products in production. Currently, the water bodies of our country are largely polluted. Hundreds of cities and towns in the country are not provided with high-quality wastewater treatment. Many industrial enterprises, especially in railway transport, do not have circulating water supply systems and modern treatment facilities, which means that all their effluents, including highly toxic ones, are discharged without appropriate treatment, at best, into the urban wastewater disposal system. For example, in railway transport, only about 20% of railway stations and settlements have satisfactory treatment facilities, and only 30 to 50% of the water used in them is covered by repeated (recycled) water supply systems at industrial enterprises. The way out of this situation is visible only in the widespread construction of modern water disposal systems at railway stations and settlements, the removal to treatment facilities not only of water

generated in residential and public buildings and in railway production enterprises, but also of rain and melt water, also polluted in the process of their runoff over the surface of the earth. Of no less importance is the transfer of railway facilities to drain less (circulating) and low-water processes, a significant improvement in the operation of wastewater disposal facilities, the use of the most advanced technologies for water purification. In the process of water purification, precipitation is formed, containing pollutants in a concentrated form. Therefore, rational neutralization and disposal of sewage sludge is no less important than water purification. These issues are not being resolved quickly enough at the current level.

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