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Naste	ewater Story
	List some ways to minimise or eliminate waste and pollutants at their source.
Ans.	
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Q2. Ans.	Describe the steps involved in getting clarified water from wastewater.
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Wastewater Story

- Q1. List some ways to minimise or eliminate waste and pollutants at their source.
- Ans. One of the ways to minimise or eliminate waste and pollutants at their source is to see what you are releasing down the drain.
 - i. Cooking oil and fats should not be thrown down the drain. They can harden and block the pipes. In an open drain the fats clog the soil pores reducing its effectiveness in filtering water. Throw oil and fats in the dustbin.
 - ii. Chemicals like paints, solvents, insecticides, motor oil, and medicines may kill microbes that help purify water. So we should not throw them down the drain.
 - iii. Used tealeaves, solid food remains, soft toys, cotton, sanitary towels, etc. should also be thrown in the dustbin. These wastes choke the drains. They do not allow free flow of oxygen. This hampers the degradation process.
- Q2. Describe the steps involved in getting clarified water from wastewater.
- Ans. Steps involved in getting clarified water from wastewater
 - i. Wastewater is passed through bar screens. Large objects like rags, sticks, cans, plastic packets, napkins are removed.
 - ii. Water then goes to a grit and sand removal tank. The speed of the incoming wastewater is decreased to allow sand, grit and pebbles to settle down.
 - iii. The water is then allowed to settle in a large tank which is sloped towards the middle. Solids like faeces settle at the bottom and are removed with a scraper. This is the sludge. A skimmer removes the floatable solids like oil and grease. Water so cleared is called clarified water.
 - iv. Air is pumped into the clarified water to help aerobic bacteria to grow. Bacteria consume human waste, food waste, soaps and other unwanted matter still remaining in clarified water.