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The impact of wastewater on water, energy and environment

Sima Zeidvand[1] , Sara Movahhed[2*] and Sanaz Rooshenas[3]

[1]*M.Sc Student, Department of Food Science, Varamin - Pishva Branch, Islamic Azad University, Varamin, Iran.*
[2]*Associated Professor, Department of Food Science, Varamin - Pishva Branch, Islamic Azad University, Varamin, Iran.*
[*]*Corresponding Author's E-mail Address: movahhed@iauvaramin.ac.ir*
phd_movahhed23@yahoo.com
+989123502181
[3]*Medical Stager, Medical College, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.*

Abstract

Sewage or wastewater is a waste water whose physical, chemical or biological properties have changed to a degree that has lost its potential for consumption at its best. By definition, sewage is always caused by the activity of human societies and the consumption of water by them, and the changes resulting from this are caused by the specifics and composition of water used. From the sources of production, sewage can be considered a mixture of liquids or condensations that are shipped by water from residential, office and industrial and industrial facilities, and is interlinked with groundwater, surface water and floods, as the case may be. If untreated sewage is accumulated, decomposition of its organic matter may result in the production of a large amount of gasses. In addition, untreated sewage usually contains many pathogenic microorganisms and many fats that live in the human digestive system or in some industrial waste. Most of the sewage composition is water. But the other materials are different in terms of type and concentration in different cases, which makes it very difficult to provide a general definition of it. Based on the ability of sewage treatment and according to different processes used in different conditions, they can be generally divided into four groups: a) sewage that can be treated by mechanical (physical) processes.

Key words: Water, sewage, wastewater, refining, physical, chemical, environmental

Introduction

Today, the conservation of water resources, the most vital substance that mankind needs, is increasingly being considered by international assemblies. The growing population and, as a