

1.4. Waste Water Treatment and Collection (Sewage Treatment) Facilities

1.4.1. Industrial Waste

Generally liquid, solid, or gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products.

1.4.2. Domestic Wastewater

Wastewater derived principally from sources such as dwellings, commercial establishments, and institutions, that might or might not contain small amounts of groundwater, surface water, or storm water. Wastewater is principally the spent water supply of the community. It is used to flush and transport human wastes and the liquid wastes of commerce, industry, and institutions. Groundwater, surface water, and storm water might also be present. The primary purposes of wastewater treatment are to protect the health and well-being of the community and the quality of the receiving waterway.

1.4.3. Residential Wastewater

Wastewater derived from areas consisting of single- and multiple-family residences.

1.4.4. Wastewater Treatment

The first major treatment in a wastewater treatment plant, generally consisting of screening, comminution or grinding, grit removal, sedimentation, skimming, or any combination of such unit processes. The second step in treatment is biological oxidation using activated sludge or trickling filtration followed by clarification.

1.4.5. Sludge

A semiliquid mass of accumulated settled solids deposited from raw or treated wastewater in tanks or basins; also referred to as biosolids.

1.4.6. Industrial Sewer

A sewer intended to receive only industrial wastewater or other liquid or water-carried wastes that is located on a private property, owned and operated to carry industry-specific contaminants, and properly treated to federal and state requirements before direct discharge or receives proper pre-treatment in accordance with federal or state requirements before discharge to a municipal sewer system.

1.4.7. Building Sewer

In plumbing, a sewer that consists of the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal; also called house connection or lateral.

1.4.8. Sanitary Sewer

A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of storm water, surface water, and groundwater that are not admitted intentionally

1.4.9. Incineration

Combustion or controlled burning of volatile organic matter in sludge and solid waste that reduces the volume of the material while producing heat, dry inorganic ash, and gaseous emissions