

SIGNIFICANCE OF WASTE WATER RECLAMATION

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Abstract

In the current environment of 2021, scarcity of water is a global problem humanity is facing a water crisis due to exacerbated by climate change resulting in some very wet and some very dry geographic locations the essence of global water scarcity is the geographic and a temporal mismatch between fresh water demand and availability scarcity varies over time as a result of natural hydrological variability but varies even more so as a function of prevailing economic policy, planning and management approaches scarcity can be expected to interesting with most forms of economic development but if correctly identified many of its causes can be predicted, avoided or mitigated. The research presented in this paper elucidates one of the process of recycling the waste water by this the usage of fresh water is reduced due to the separation of grey and black water and filtered. Then that filtered water is used for different purposes.

Key terms: Black water, Filtration, Grey water , Potable, Scarcity

Introduction

Wastewater recycling avails customers to optimise water costs and minimising its environmental footprint keeps water consumption lower, i.e., lowers the power unit cost of water. Improvement with environmental regulations compliance may harvest valuable minerals from waste water for secondary revenue streams and increase in scope to work towards zero liquid discharge.

Reclaimed or recycled water also called waste water reuse or water reclamation is a mechanism of converting wastewater into water which could be reused for other purposes. Reuse may include irrigation of gardens and agricultural fields or replenishing surface water and ground water i.e., groundwater recharge, reuse water would also be directed toward fulfilling certain needs in residences example toilet flushing, businesses and industry and could even be treated to reach drinking water standards. This last option is called either direct potable reuse or indirect potable reuse depending on the approach used.

Reclaiming water for reuse applications instead of using freshwater supplies can be a water saving measure. when used water is eventually discharged back into natural water sources, it can still have benefits to ecosystems, notably in improving stream flow nourishing plant life and recharging aquifers as part of the natural water cycle. Especially in Arid countries, wastewater reuse is a long established practice used for irrigation. Reusing waste water as part of

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