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## COD REDUCTION IN TREATMENT OF SEWAGE WATER USING NATURAL COAGULANTS

## Nawaz D1 Geetha Selvarani A2

<sup>1</sup> PG Student, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Tamil Nadu. <sup>2</sup> Professor, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT: Domestic households, industrial and agricultural practices produce wastewater that can cause pollution of many lakes and rivers. Sewage is the term used for wastewater that often contains faeces, urine and laundry waste. There are billions of people on Earth, so treating sewage is a big priority. Sewage disposal is a major problem in developing countries as many people in these areas don't have access to sanitary conditions and clean water. Untreated sewage water in such areas can contaminate the environment and cause diseases such as diarrhea. Sewage in developed countries is carried away from the home quickly and hygienically through sewage pipes. In developed countries, sewage often causes problems when people flush chemical and pharmaceutical substances down the toilet. A study has been carried out on reduction of chemical oxygen demand in sewage water during its treatment process. The COD content in sewage water if left untreated will reduce the dissolved oxygen in water bodies which ultimately results in the death of aquatic organisms. To save the lives of aquatic organisms present in water bodies the COD content is reduced in sewage water. Coagulation treatment method using natural coagulant is the methodology which is adopted in this study to reduce the chemical oxygen demand in the sewage water.

**Keywords:** Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Natural Coagulant, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Coagulation Process

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