



# Dr. BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

(Accredited with B<sup>++</sup> by NAAC)

JADCHERLA-509301

MAHABUBNAGAR (DIST), T.S

Dr. CH Appiya Chinamma M.Sc., P.G.D.S, Ph.D.

Principal

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- **Title:** “STUDY OF DRAINAGE DISPOSAL MECHANISAM AND IDENTIFICATION OF PATHOGEN FROM DISPOSAL VENTS”
- **Pace of work:** Department of microbiology, Dr BRR Govt College- Jadcherla
- **Details of Students:-**

S.NO	NAME	YEAR	HALL TICKET NO
1.	K.Swetha	III MZC	19033006457015
2.	R.Devender Goud	III MZC	19033006457021
3.	S.Chandra shekar	III MZC	19033006457022
4.	S.Sandhya rani	III MZC	19033006457024
5	V.Sudheer	III MZC	19033006457026



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## Project work completion certificate:-

**M. Srinivasa Rao**  
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### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled **STUDY OF DRAINAGE MECHANISAM AND IDENTIFICATION OF PATHOGEN FROM DISPOSAL VENTS. Of Jadcherla Mandal, Mahabubnagar District, and Telangana.** "is a bonafide work done by the students of III MZC (EM) **Mr. R.Devender Goud, Mr. S.Chandra shekar Goud, Mr. V.Sudheer, Miss. S.Sandhya Rani, Miss. K.Swetha** my supervision for the award of Project Work in Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Dr. BRR Government College, Jadcherla and the work hasn't been submitted to any other College/University either in part nor in full, for the award of any degree.

  
**M. Srinivasa Rao**  
Assistant Professor of Microbiology

  
Signature of External Examiner

  
Signature of Internal Examiner

  
Principal  
Dr BRR Govt. College  
Jadcherla-509 301



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**Duration:** 3 Months (Semester – VI)

## ABSTRACT

Waste water is the water which is disposed from home, office, and industry. It comes from toilets, showers, sinks, washing machines, and industrial process. Waste water produced due to human activities in households. The strength and composition of the domestic sewage changes on hourly, daily and seasonal basis, with the average strength dependent on per capacity water usage, habits, diet, living standard and life style. The main reason is variation in water usage in households. Households in developed countries use more water than those in developing countries. Domestic sewage components can be divided into different main groups. They can adversely affect the aquatic life if discharge then into environment. Physically domestic sewage is usually characterised by a grey colour, musty odour and as a solids contain of about 0.1%. The solid materials is a mixture of faces, food particles, toilet papers, gases, oil, soap, salts, metal detergent, sand and grit. The solids can be suspended (about 30%) as well as dissolved (about 70%). Dissolved solids can be precipitated by chemical and biological processes, from a physical point of view. The suspended solids can lead to the development of sludge deposits and anaerobic conditions when discharge into the receiving environment. Chemically, sewage is composed of organic (70%) and inorganic (30%) compounds as well as various gases. Organic compounds consist primarily of carbohydrates (25%). Proteins (65%) and fats (10%) which reflect the diet of the people. Inorganic components may consist of heavy metals, nitrogen, phosphorus, Lead; sulphur, chlorides, alkalinity and toxic compounds etc. Biologically waste water contains various microorganisms. But the once that are of concern are those classified as protista, plants and animals. The category of protista includes bacteria, fungi, protozoa and algae. Plants include ferns, mosses, seed plants and liver worts. Also waste water contains many pathogenic organisms which generally originated from human who are infected with diseases are who are carriers of particular disease typically the concentration of faecal coliforms found in raw waste water is about several hundred, thousand to tens of millions per 100 ml of sample





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