**Sanitary Drainage System**

It is the arrangement provided in a house or building for collecting or conveying waste water through drain pipes, by gravity, to join either a public sewer or a domestic septic tank.

**Aims of House Drainage**

* To maintain healthy conditions in the building
* To dispose off waste water as early and quickly as possible
* To avoid the entry of foul gases from the sewer or the septic tank
* To facilitate quick removal of foul matter
* To collect and remove waste matters systematically

**Wastewater Piping**

Human, natural, and industrial wastes resulting from building occupancy and use must be disposed of in a safe, quick manner if occupant health and comfort are to be safeguarded. Design of an adequate plumbing system requires careful planning and adherence to the codes in effect and to state or municipal regulations governing these systems.

**Wastewater Disposal**

There are three main types of wastewater: domestic, storm, and industrial. Separate plumbing systems are generally required for each type.

1. Domestic wastewater is primarily spent water from the building water supply, to which is added wastes from bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries. It generally can be disposed of by discharge into a municipal sanitary sewer, if one is available.
2. Storm water is primarily the water that runs off the roof or the site of the building. The water usually is directed to roof drains or gutters. These then feed the water to drainpipes, which convey it to a municipal or private storm-water sewer system.
3. Special conditions at some building sites, such as large paved areas or steep slopes, may require the capture of storm water in retention areas or ponds to prevent the municipal storm sewer systems from being overloaded. From these areas or ponds, the storm water is generally conveyed to the storm sewers through outfall structures designed to delay and control the flow of storm water to the municipal storm sewer systems. Discharge into sanitary sewers is objectionable, because the large flows interfere with effective wastewater treatment and increase treatment costs. If kept separate from other types of wastewater, storm water usually can be safely discharged into a large body of water.
4. Raw domestic wastewater and industrial wastes, on the other hand, have objectionable characteristics that make some degree of treatment necessary before they can be discharged. Nevertheless, municipal combined sewers (sanitary and storm wastes) exist in some areas. Appropriate local authorities should be consulted to determine which type of system is available and specific regulations that relate to connection to these systems.