Urban Water cycle

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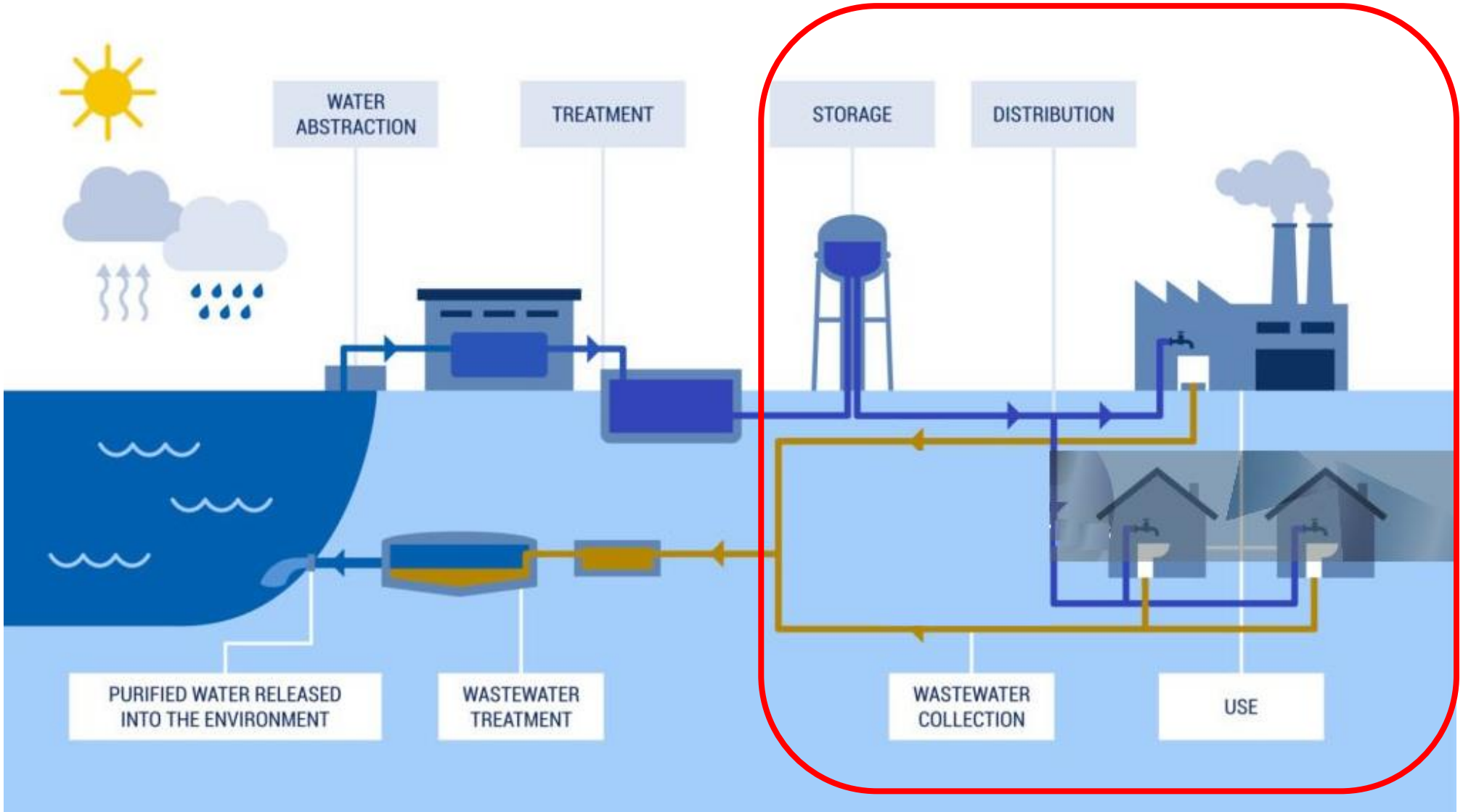
The artificial cycle / urban water cycle refers to the controlled management of water within urban areas.

This cycle involves several stages to meet the water needs of city populations and industries, while also addressing waste disposal and environmental protection.

Here’s how it typically works:

THE URBAN WATER CYCLE



Water Supply and Collection: Water is sourced from natural bodies like rivers, lakes, or groundwater.

In some cases, desalination or recycled water may be used. This water is then treated to meet drinking water standards.

Distribution: The treated water is distributed through a network of pipes to homes, businesses, and industries in the city.

Usage: Water is used for various purposes, including drinking, washing, sanitation, and industrial processes.

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Wastewater Collection: After use, wastewater (from households, commercial establishments, and industries) is collected through a sewage system.

Wastewater Treatment: The wastewater undergoes treatment in specialized facilities to remove pollutants, making it safe to release into the environment or be reused.

Discharge or Reuse: Treated water can either be released back into rivers, lakes, or oceans, or reused in irrigation, industrial processes, or even recycled into drinking water in some advanced systems.

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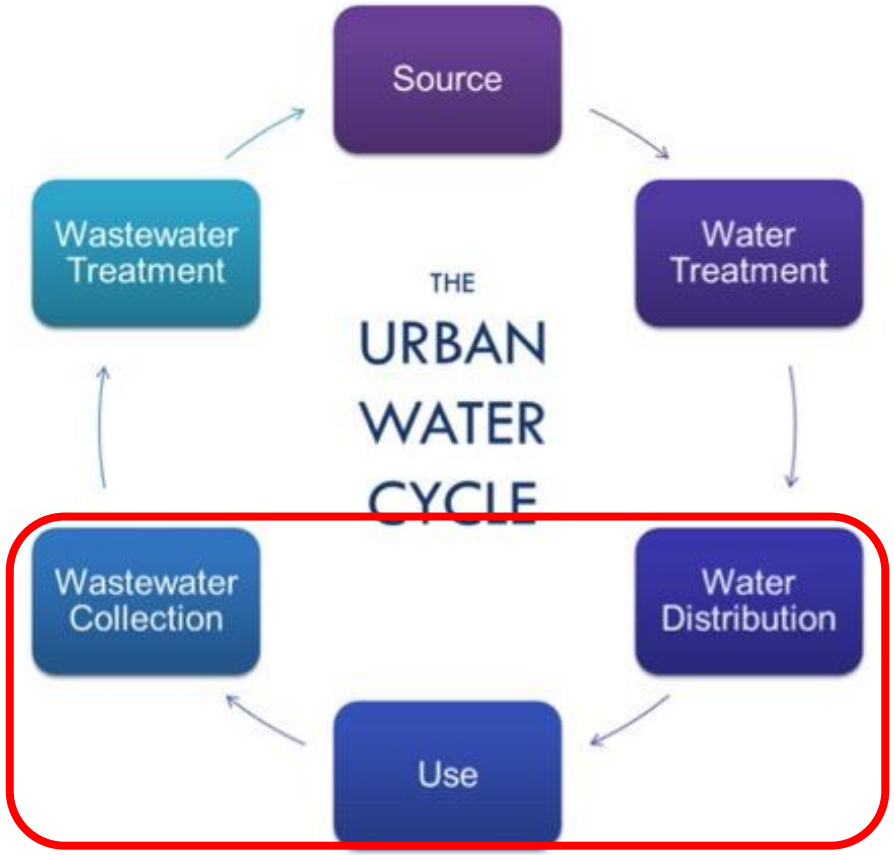

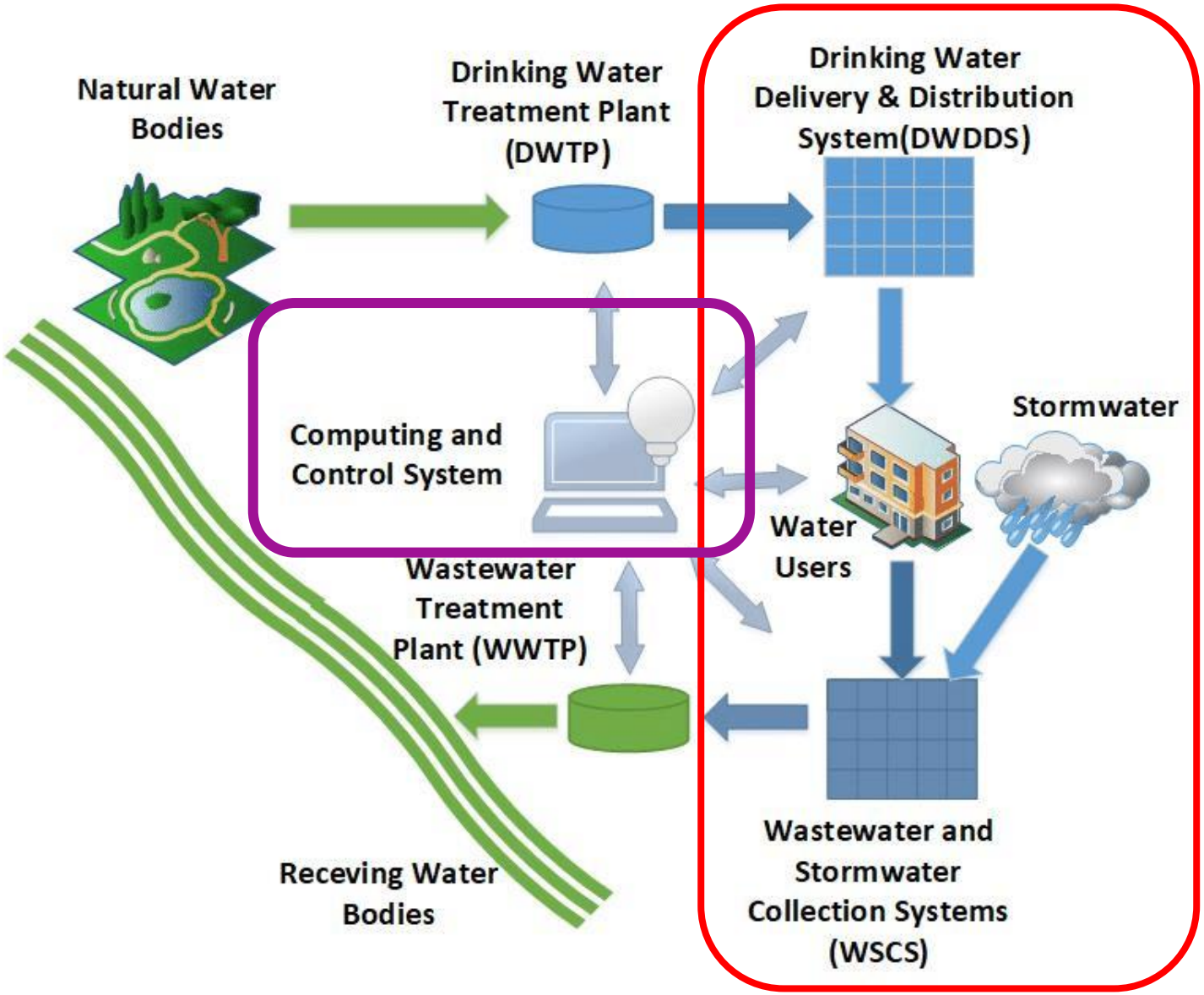


ANY
QUESTIONS?