

Discharge of effluents to be treated  
at treatment plant

Organic carbon in wastewater is readily  
available to bacteria as a primary energy  
source. In 1950s, a series of experiments  
were carried out to determine the  
ultimate carbonaceous biochemical oxygen  
demand (CBOD) of wastewater. The  
ultimate carbonaceous biochemical oxygen  
demand is the amount of oxygen required  
to oxidize the organic carbon in wastewater  
to carbon dioxide. The ultimate carbonaceous  
biochemical oxygen demand is denoted as  
CBOD<sub>∞</sub>. The ultimate carbonaceous  
biochemical oxygen demand is a function of  
the ultimate carbonaceous biochemical  
oxygen demand and the carbonaceous  
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