

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of treatment of waste water includes a sludge flocculating step of obtaining a supernatant liquid by flocculating within a flocculation tank 4 the sludge having been treated within an activated sludge aeration tank 3 where the waste water and an activated sludge are brought into contact with each other in an aerobic condition, a sludge concentration retaining step of retaining a concentration of a sludge within the activated sludge aeration tank 3 at a predetermined value by returning portion of a sludge within the flocculation tank 4 to the activated sludge aeration tank 3, an excessive sludge complete oxidation step of maintaining an excessive sludge, which is the sludge supplied from the flocculation tank 4, but exclusive of that portion of the sludge returned from the flocculation tank 4, in a complete oxidation state in which a speed of propagation of the sludge and a speed of self-oxidation of the sludge within the complete oxidation tank 5 are held in equilibrium with each other; and an excessive sludge filtration step of filtering a waste water containing the sludge within the complete oxidation tank 5, through a separation membrane 6 having a pore size not larger than 5 μm to thereby discharge a resultant filtrate in a quantity corresponding to an amount of a water component in the complete oxidation tank 5 increased.