
The Salt Lake City intercepting and outfall sewer, which has been a subject of considerable discussion and debate in recent years, has been under consideration by the city authorities for some time. The sewer is designed to intercept and convey the flow of sewage from various parts of the city, including the business district, into a central collection point before entering the outfall for disposal.

The grade of the sewer is set at 0.04 in 100, which is sufficient to carry the sewage flow without the need for additional pumping. The sewer is designed to intercept the flow from the largest sources, including the business district, and to convey it to the outfall efficiently.

The sewer is constructed of brick, with a thickness of 8 inches, and is designed to have a service life of 50 years. The materials used in the construction include Portland cement, crushed stone, and brick, all of which are sourced locally. The sewer is lined with a layer of concrete to provide additional protection against corrosion and to facilitate cleaning and maintenance.

The sewer is designed to handle a minimum of 300,000 gallons of sewage per day, which is sufficient to meet the needs of the city's population. The sewer is also designed to be adaptable to future growth, with provisions for additional connections as the need arises.

The cost of the sewer is estimated to be approximately $3 million, which is a significant investment for the city. However, the benefits of the sewer in terms of improved public health and environmental protection are expected to far exceed the cost. The sewer is scheduled for completion in 1894, with the first sections expected to be in operation by the end of the year.

The sewer is designed to be durable and long-lasting, with a service life of 50 years. The materials used in its construction, including Portland cement, crushed stone, and brick, are all sourced locally and have been chosen for their durability and cost-effectiveness.

The sewer is designed to be adaptable to future growth, with provisions for additional connections as the need arises. The sewer is expected to handle a minimum of 300,000 gallons of sewage per day, which is sufficient to meet the needs of the city's population.

The sewer is scheduled for completion in 1894, with the first sections expected to be in operation by the end of the year. The total cost of the sewer is estimated to be approximately $3 million, which is a significant investment for the city. However, the benefits of the sewer in terms of improved public health and environmental protection are expected to far exceed the cost.