Amrita Sai Institute of Science and Technology





7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Rain Water Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use.

Rainwater harvesting systems consists of the following components:

- Catchment- Used to collect and store the captured rainwater.
- Conveyance system It is used to transport the harvested water from the catchment to the recharge zone.
- Flush- It is used to flush out the first spell of rain.
- Filter Used for filtering the collected rainwater and removing pollutants.
- Tanks and the recharge structures: Used to store the filtered water which is ready to use.

Water Conservation Facilities	Numbers Available	Size / Capacity	Depth (feet)	Under ground	Overtank
Rain water harvesting	29	3'6" X 3'6"	8'	1	
Open well recharge (2 Nos). Back side of Busses Rest stop.	5	32' Diameter	30'	1	
Borewell					
Near Admin building	1	6"	100'	1	9
Near Canteen	1	6"	100'	1	
Construction of tanks and bunds					
Near Admin building	1	13' X 30'	9'	1	
Near Canteen	1	14'6" X 5'	9'	1	
Near Buses wash area	1	20'X 5'			
Top of the third floor (north)	1	5000 litres (tank)			1
Top of the third floor (south)	1	5000 litres (tank)			√
Top of the third floor (south)	1	2000 litres (Syntak)			√

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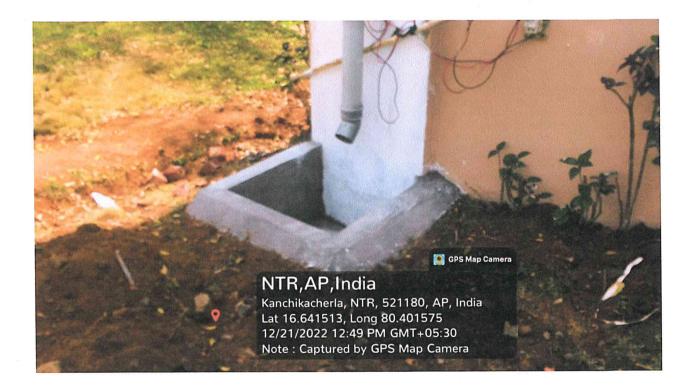


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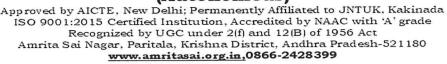
The process of rainwater harvesting involves the collection and the storage of rainwater with the help of artificially designed systems that run off naturally or man-made catchment areas like- the rooftop, compounds, rock surface, hill slopes, artificially repaired impervious or semi-pervious land surface.

Several factors play a vital role in the amount of water harvested. Some of these factors are:

- The quantum of runoff
- Features of the catchments
- Impact on the environment
- Availability of the technology
- The capacity of the storage tanks
- Types of the roof, its slope and its materials
- The frequency, quantity and the quality of the rainfall
- The speed and ease with which the rainwater penetrates through the subsoil to recharge the groundwater.

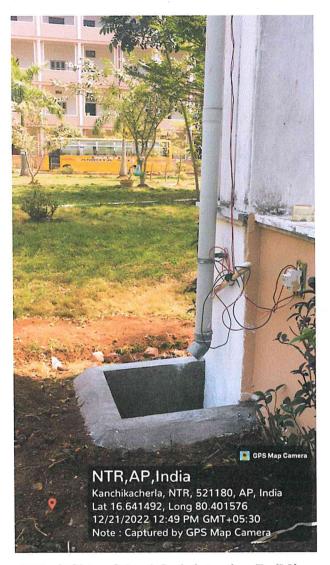


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The rainwater harvesting system is one of the best methods practised and followed to support the conservation of water. Today, scarcity of good quality water has become a significant cause of concern. However, rainwater, which is pure and of good quality, can be used for irrigation, washing, cleaning, bathing, cooking and also for other livestock requirements.



At Left Side of the Administration Building

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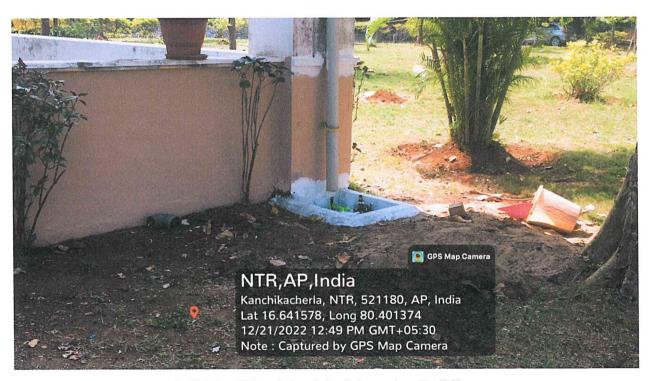
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Advantages of Rainwater Harvesting

The benefits of the rainwater harvesting system are listed below.

- Less cost.
- Helps in reducing the water bill.
- · Decreases the demand for water.
- Reduces the need for imported water.
- Promotes both water and energy conservation.
- Improves the quality and quantity of groundwater.
- Does not require a filtration system for landscape irrigation.
- This technology is relatively simple, easy to install and operate.
- It reduces soil erosion, stormwater runoff, flooding, and pollution of surface water with fertilizers, pesticides, metals and other sediments.
- It is an excellent source of water for landscape irrigation with no chemicals, dissolved salts and free from all minerals.



At Right Side of the Administration Building

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