



SRINIVAS UNIVERSITY

7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution

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7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Rain water harvesting filter

Rainwater harvesting, a crucial practice in sustainable water management, involves the collection and storage of rainwater for future use. This method typically includes the capture of rainfall from surfaces such as rooftops, which is then stored in tanks or underground reservoirs. The primary advantage of rainwater harvesting lies in its significant contribution to water conservation, reducing reliance on conventional sources like rivers and groundwater. The collected rainwater serves a multitude of purposes, including domestic use.

Rainwater harvesting filters play a crucial role in ensuring the quality of collected rainwater for various uses. These filters are designed to remove impurities, debris, and contaminants from rainwater, providing a cleaner and safer water supply.




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7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Borewell Recharging System

A Borewell Recharging System is a method used to replenish groundwater by artificially recharging borewells or wells. This practice is particularly important in areas where over-extraction of groundwater has led to a decline in water levels.

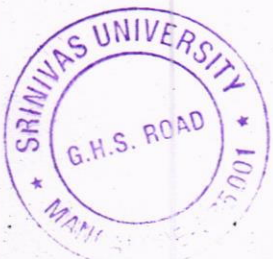
Purpose: The primary purpose of a borewell recharging system is to restore and enhance the groundwater table by injecting rainwater or surface water into the subsurface aquifers.



Open wells have been a traditional source of water for communities for centuries.

Accessible Water Source: Open wells provide a readily accessible and convenient source of water for communities.

Reliability: Open wells can be relatively reliable water sources, especially in areas where groundwater is abundant. They are less dependent on external factors such as electricity, making them suitable for use in rural or remote regions.



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Sustainable Groundwater Extraction: Open wells tap into groundwater reservoirs, and when managed sustainably, they can contribute to responsible groundwater extraction.



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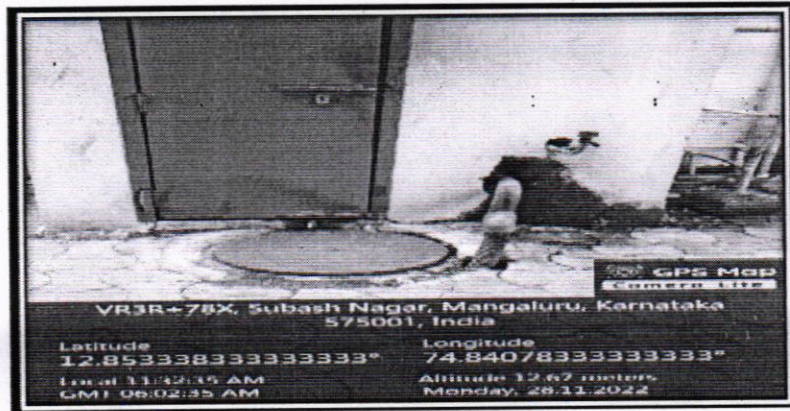
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7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Construction of tanks:

1. Underground water storage tank

An underground water storage tank is a reservoir or container that is installed below the ground level for the purpose of storing and managing water. These tanks are commonly used for various applications, and their underground placement provides several advantages, including space efficiency and protection from environmental elements.



2. Overhead Waters Storage Tanks

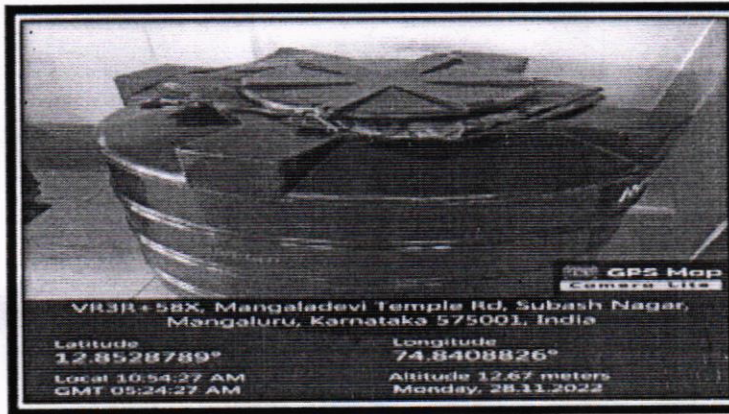
Overhead water storage tanks are containers designed to store and supply water, and they are typically installed at an elevated position above ground level. These tanks are commonly used in residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural settings to provide a reliable and gravity-fed water supply.


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3. Micro Water Storage Tank



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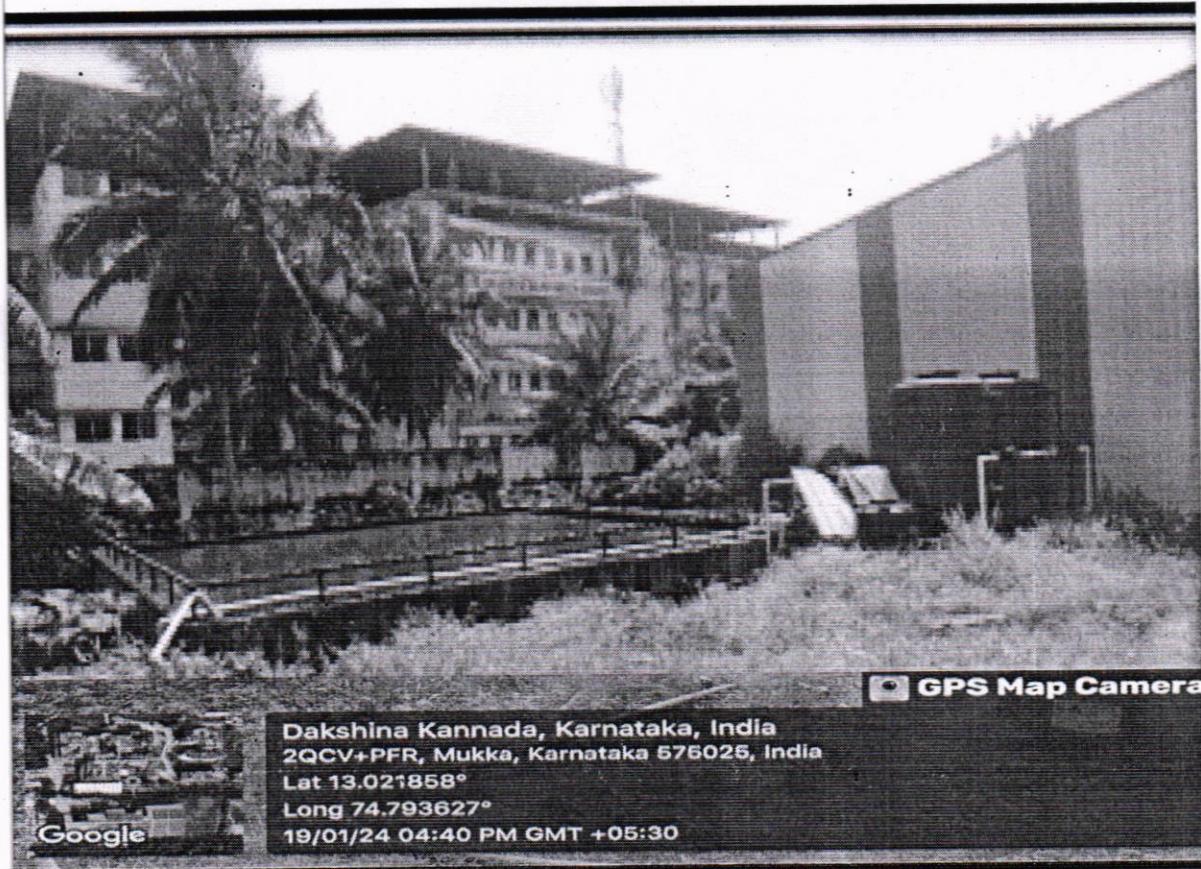


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7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Waste water recycling

A wastewater recycling unit and distribution system play crucial roles in managing and reusing water resources efficiently. Implementing a wastewater recycling unit and distribution system promotes sustainable water management, reduces the demand on freshwater sources, and contributes to environmental conservation. Implementing a wastewater recycling unit and distribution system promotes sustainable water management, reduces the demand on freshwater sources, and contributes to environmental conservation.



Waste Water Recycling Unit and Distribution System


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7.1.4. Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

1. Drip Irrigation Water Efficient Irrigation System.

Drip irrigation is a water-efficient irrigation system that delivers water directly to the base of plants, minimizing water wastage and optimizing water use. Drip irrigation is widely used in gardens to efficiently use water resources



2. Water Disposal Unit

A water disposal unit, often referred to as a wastewater treatment system or simply a wastewater disposal unit, is designed to manage and treat water that has been used and contaminated in various processes.




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The primary goal is to remove pollutants, impurities, and harmful substances before releasing the treated water back into the environment or disposing of it in a way that minimizes environmental impact. Water disposal units are critical for environmental protection and public health, as they help prevent the release of harmful pollutants into natural water bodies.



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