



Guru Nanak College (Autonomous)

(Affiliated to University of Madras & Re-Accredited At "A" Grade by NAAC)
No. 161, Guru Nanak Salai, Velachery, Chennai - 600042, Tamil Nadu
Website: www.gurunanakcollege.edu.in

7.1.4- Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

Supporting Documents

Geotagged Photos

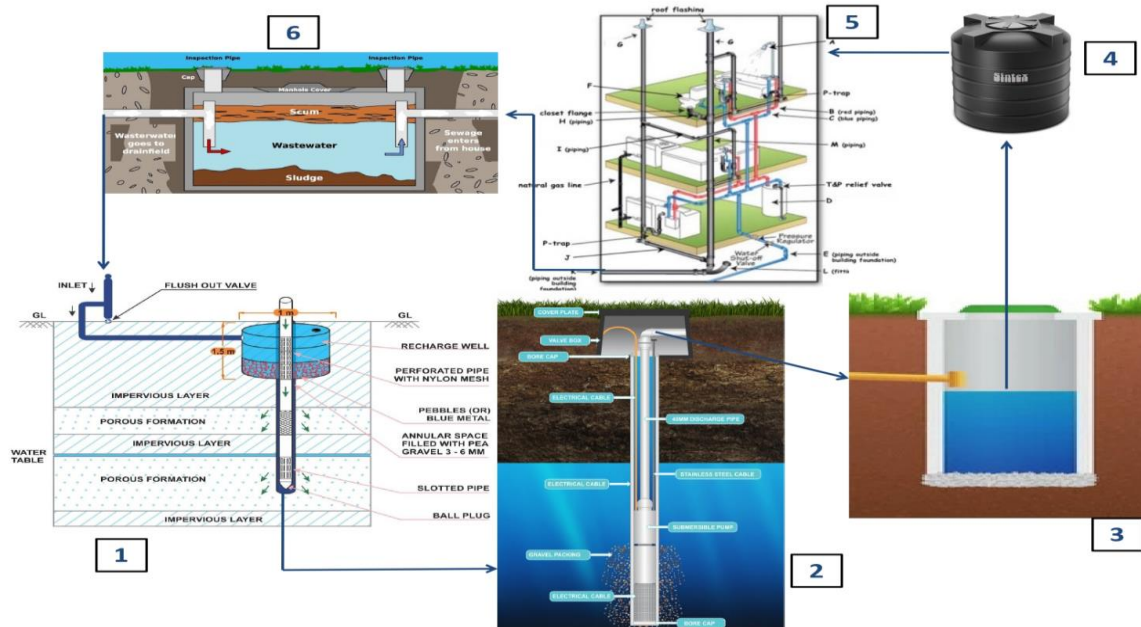
|| 2020-21 ||



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WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - GNC



1. Rain Water Harvesting / Waste water drain

The rain water harvesting and waste water drain is made up of 3' concrete rings laid for a depth of 10' and at the depth of 10' a bore is laid up to the recharge zone as per the government guide lines.

2. Bore Well

A borehole is a narrow shaft bored in the ground, either vertically or horizontally. A borehole may be constructed for the extraction of water.

3. Under ground water sump

A sump is an underground (or partially underground) tank that is popular in India. It is usually used for large water tank storage and can be built cheaply using cement-like materials. It is usually part of a rainwater harvesting system, where the rainwater gets channeled into the tank from bore or any other water body, then pumped out for use

4. Over Head Tank

A water tank is a container for storing water and distribution through gravity flow. Water tanks are used to provide storage of water for use in many applications, drinking water, irrigation agriculture, fire suppression, agricultural farming, both for plants and livestock, chemical manufacturing, food preparation as well as many other uses. Water tank parameters include the general design of the tank, and choice of construction materials and linings.

5. Water Distribution network

Water distribution network is a term for a portion of a water distribution system up to the service points of bulk water consumers or demand nodes where many consumers are lumped up together. The World Health Organization (WHO) uses the term water transmission system for a network of pipes, generally in a tree-like structure, that is used to convey water from water treatment plants to service reservoirs, and uses the term water distribution system for a network of pipes that generally has a loop structure to supply water from the service reservoirs and balancing reservoirs to consumers.

6. Septic Tank / Bio Sewage Treatment Plant

A septic tank is an underground chamber made of concrete, fiberglass, or plastic through which domestic wastewater (sewage) flows for basic treatment. Settling and anaerobic processes reduce solids and organics, but the treatment efficiency is only moderate (referred to as "primary treatment"). Septic tank systems are a type of simple onsite sewage facility (OSSF). They can be used in areas that are not connected to a sewerage system, such as rural areas. The treated liquid effluent is commonly disposed in a septic drain field, which provides further treatment. Nonetheless, groundwater pollution may occur and can be a problem.