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Bhaskar Nagar, Yenkapally(V), Moinabad (M), Himayathnagar (P.O.), R.R. Dist., Hyderabad -500 075, Telangana, Phone No.: 08413 - 235027 — E-mail - principal@bpc edu.in — Website: www.bpc.edu.in

7.1.2.3: The Institution has facilities and initiatives for Water conservation





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WATER CONSERVATION

Rainwater harvesting pits

Rainwater harvesting pits are subterranean constructions intended to collect and hold rainwater for future use. To stop water from seeping into the surrounding soil, these pits are usually sealed with impermeable materials like plastic or concrete. There are many uses for the collected rainfall, including landscaping, irrigation, and groundwater replenishment. Rainwater is directed into these pits to lessen urban runoff, which may lead to floods and water body contamination, and to relieve demand on municipal water sources. Urban areas may greatly benefit from well planned and managed rainwater collection pits, which provide a dependable supply of water for both human use and environmental preservation initiatives.





Rainwater harvesting pits



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Bore well

A bore well is a kind of specialised drilling method used to reach groundwater reserves for home water supply, industrial use, and agricultural, among other uses. Bore wells, which are often built by using rotary or percussion drilling techniques to drill deep into the ground, are crucial in areas with limited surface water supplies or shortages. In order to prevent the well from collapsing and being contaminated, casing pipes are inserted. A submersible pump is then installed in order to draw water out of the aquifer below. For communities in need to have long-term access to safe, clean groundwater supplies, bore well maintenance and monitoring are essential. To guarantee the long-term sustainability and operation of bore wells, professional knowledge is needed throughout the whole process, including site selection, drilling, testing, and maintenance.

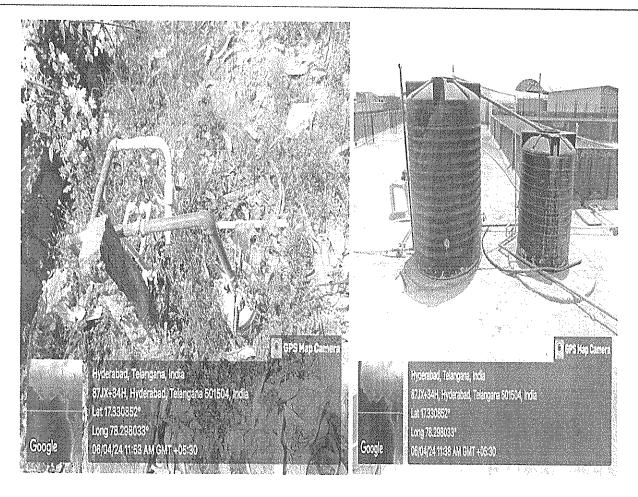


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Construction of tanks and bunds

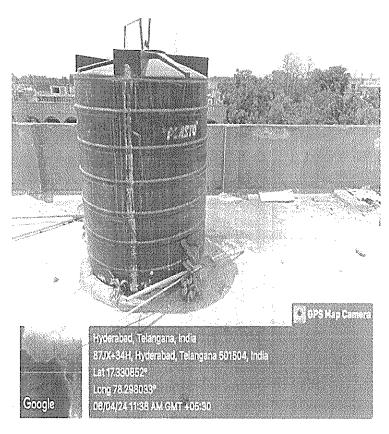
Building tanks and bunds requires careful design, exact execution, and compliance with tight safety guidelines. Generally, tanks are constructed from sturdy materials like steel or concrete to guarantee structural integrity and stop leaks or corrosion. Bunds, on the other hand, are containment systems intended to collect spills and leaks from tanks and shield the surrounding area from pollution. To store hazardous products or chemicals securely, tanks and bunds must meet industry requirements for size and design. When creating tanks and bunds, construction experts need to take into account many elements such drainage systems, site conditions, and possible dangers. This is to help minimise potential hazards and guarantee that the tanks and bunds perform as intended.

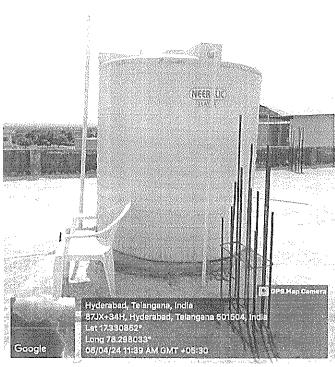






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Wastewater Recycling

The process of treating wastewater from several sources, including commercial, industrial, and residential structures, to remove toxins and impurities is known as wastewater recycling, or water reclamation. After treatment, the water may be utilised again for non-potable uses such flushing toilets, industrial operations, and irrigation. This environmentally friendly method eases the burden on wastewater treatment facilities while conserving precious freshwater resources. Wastewater recycling systems use a variety of technologies, including membrane filtering, reverse osmosis, and UV disinfection, to make sure the recovered water satisfies quality requirements. All things considered, recycling wastewater is essential to advancing resource efficiency and environmental sustainability in today's world.





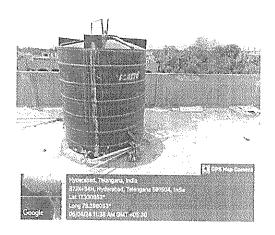


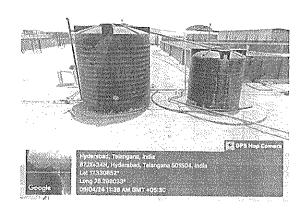
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Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

Maintaining campus water bodies and distribution systems is essential to general functioning and environmental sustainability. Cleaning, fixing leaks, keeping an eye on the quality of the water, and making sure the filter is working properly are all part of routine maintenance for these systems. Establishing a periodic maintenance and inspection plan may reduce the likelihood of expensive damages and boost the effectiveness of the campus's water distribution system. Furthermore, conservation efforts may be further supported by using eco-friendly techniques like rainwater collecting or the use of sustainable materials in building projects. Institutions may maintain their commitment to environmental stewardship while giving everyone on campus safe and dependable access to water resources by giving priority to the upkeep of water bodies and distribution systems.









PRINCIPAL



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