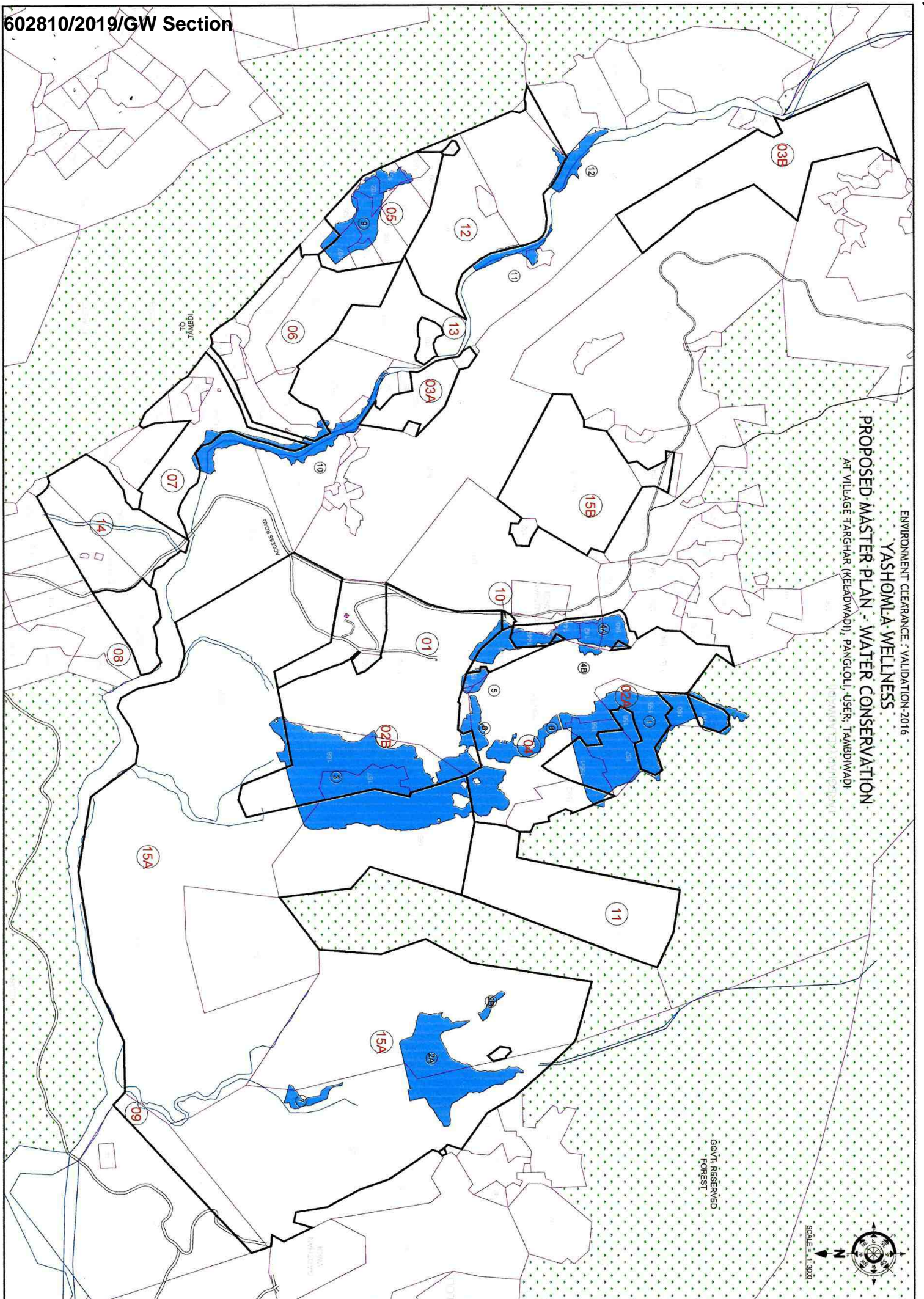


RAINWATER HARVESTING AT YASHOMALA WELLNESS

#	Reservoir No	Surface Area	Quantity	
		Sq.M.	Cu.M.	Litres
1	1	43416	3,51,931	3519,30,950
2	2A	24281	1,82,485	1824,85,400
3	2B	899	16,385	163,85,000
4	3	71693	12,57,910	12579,09,800
5	4A	14846	1,19,466	1194,65,500
6	4B	607	8,193	81,92,500
7	5	2095	27,434	274,34,000
8	6	3901	38,121	381,20,500
	Existing	162567	20,01,924	20019,23,650
9	7	2289	19,304	193,03,850
10	8	4823	32,773	327,72,900
11	9	14114	1,25,875	1258,74,500
12	10	13859	1,10,954	1109,54,000
13	11	3586	21,083	210,83,021
14	12	4671	25,506	255,05,551
	Proposed	64012	3,35,494	3354,93,750
	Total	226579	23,37,417	23374,17,400

602810/2019/GW Section



Annexure No 1: Water Conservation Scheme at Amanora

Rain Water Collection and Conveyance System

The rain water generated on each of the roof tops of the building catchments is collected and taken to the conveyance system by at least 4 no.'s of down take pipes of 100 to 150 mm depending on the roof top area of that building/catchment. The mouth of the down take pipe at the terrace is provided by small mesh so as to avoid clogging of down take pipes due to unwanted elements such as leaves, stones etc. The roof top rain water generated from different catchments such as roof top areas, paved/road areas and open/green belt areas is channelized to these structures through storm water collection chambers and conveyance/drainage system. The series of storm water collection chambers for the arterial conveyance system are proposed along the central 26 m wide on either side of road which covers the major residential/roof top area. In addition to this sub-arterial conveyance system is also provided to convey rain water generated from other roof tops to the distant rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures proposed. The conveyance system is designed for peak intensity rainfall of 50mm/hr with minimum diameter of 200mm in the eastern upland part with telescopic enlargement of diameter of conveyance system towards the western part so more and more roof top catchments is connected to this conveyance system. The conveyance system is running at the depth of 0.75 to 1.00 m.

The rain water so collected and conveyed is used for recharging dug wells, bore wells and also serve the source water to the lakes/lagoons.

Similar conveyance system is also proposed for other roads/paved areas in pipeline. Whereas in the open/green belt areas, natural gradient carry the surface runoff generated from such areas towards the stream/nala. So the runoff generated from such areas will be utilized for nala bunds and small check dams constructed across the stream.

Storm water lines connected to Rain water harvesting pits Dug well & Bore well to recharge the groundwater. (*Photos given*)



RWH SYSTEM PHOTOS AT AMANORA PARK TOWN



Photo 1 & 2: Lake used for Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge

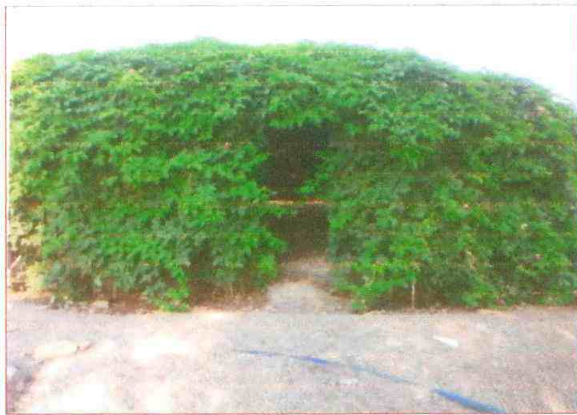


Photo 3 & 4: Exterior & Interior view of Dug Well used as Recharge Well for Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge



Photo 5: Local Nala / Stream Beautification with increase in soil moisture.



Photo 6: Rectangular Well (New well G6) used for Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge

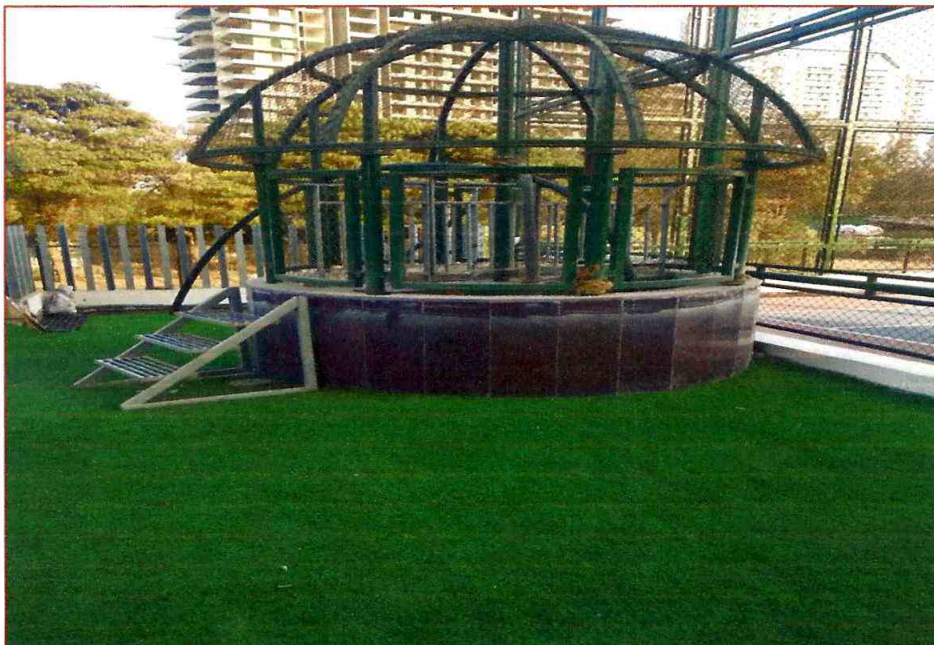


Photo 7: Well (NEO well) used for Rain Water Harvesting and Recharge



Photo 8: Rain Water Recharge using M/s Furrat Model and recharge trenches done at Amanora Park Town.





Photo 9 & 10: Water flow meter installed at Borewell & Dugwell for

monitoring .



Photo 11: Sewage Treatment Plant of 750 CMD & 1MLD Capacity at APT.



Photo 12& 13: DWLR installation and DWLR reading taken in DWLR Shuttle frequently to monitor the ground water level at APT.