



METHODIST
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
(An UGC-AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)



Estd : 2008

Accredited by NAAC with A+ and NBA
Affiliated to Osmania University & Approved by AICTE

1. Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) pits:

Rain Water Harvesting structures and utilization in the campus

Rainwater collection can assist us in raising the ground water level in light of declining groundwater levels and changing climatic circumstances.

The college features a sizable open mud field where, during the rainy season, water can seep into the ground to some amount. The groundwater can be refilled by using a recharge structure or rainwater collection pit. It can be constructed to aid in water infiltration or to refuel a borewell.

In the institution, established recharge pits are built with layers of rocks at the bottom, followed by gravel and coarse sand at the top. These pits are about three metres deep. Through pipes, water that has accumulated on the roof tops and extra rain is gathered and directed into these holes.

These techniques for collecting rainwater have greatly enhanced the quality of the groundwater. The college used to spend a lot of money on the procurement of water through tankers before implementing these measures. However, the college is not currently spending any money, and the groundwater is sufficient to supply all of the college's needs.

TOTAL COST ESTIMATION OF THE RAIN WATER HARVESTING PIT
: Rs: 23140 /-

Benefits of Rain Water Harvesting:

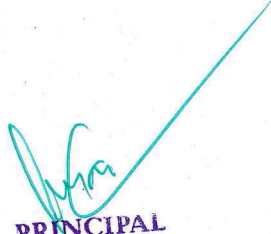
Reduced water use: RWH can help to reduce the amount of water that is used from municipal supplies. This can save money on water bills and help to conserve water resources.

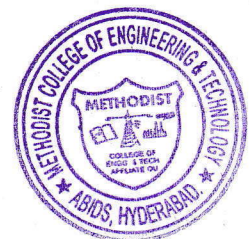
Improved water quality: Rainwater is typically free of many of the contaminants that are found in municipal water supplies.

Reduced storm water runoff: RWH systems act as nature's sponges, soaking up downpours instead of overloading campus storm drains.

Increased sustainability: RWH is a sustainable practice that can help to reduce the campus's environmental impact.

Dr. Syed Akbar

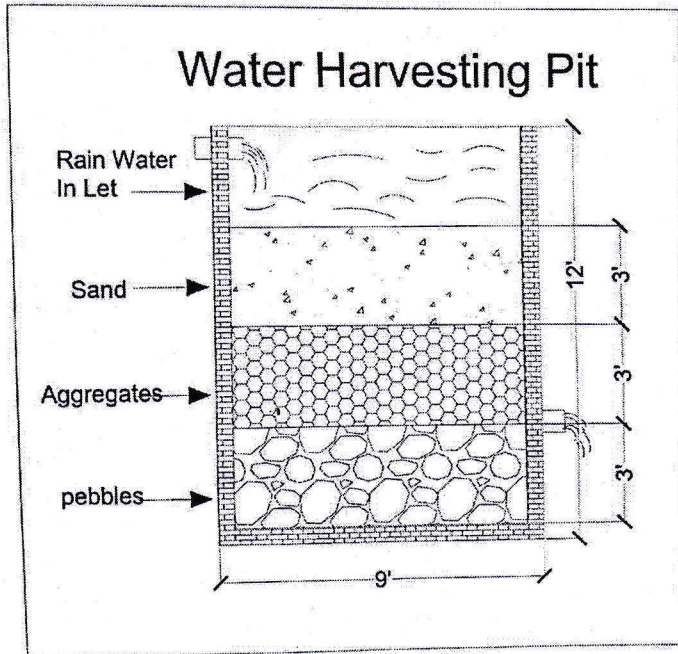

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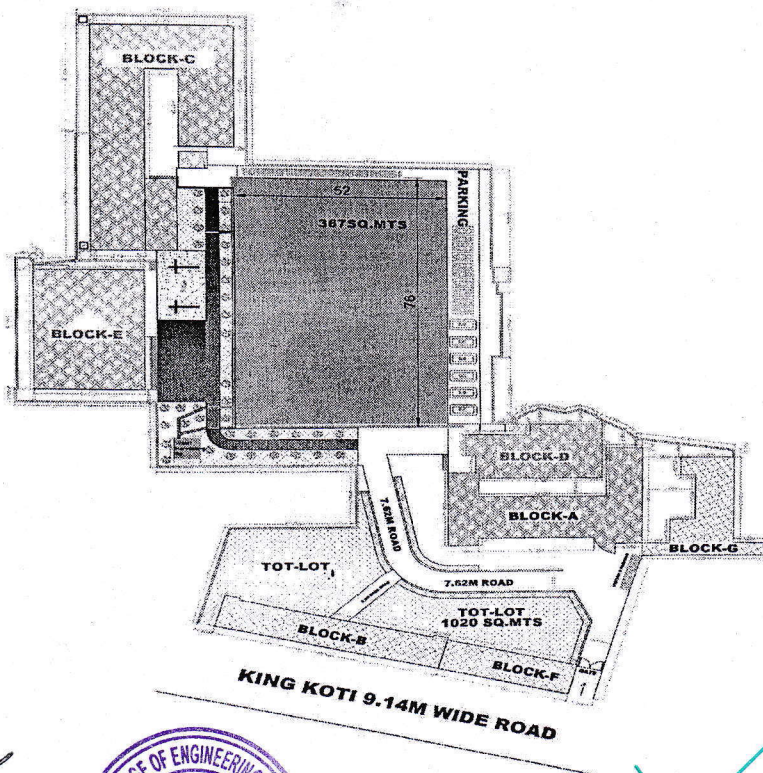
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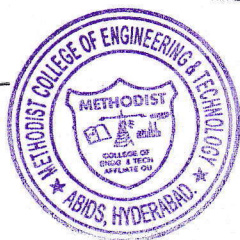


Cross Section of Rain Harvesting Pit

Plan of Water Harvesting Pit in Campus



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2. Borewell / Open Well recharge

Total area of the college campus is 20355.68 Sq.mts out of that 14128.4 Sq.mts of total area was developed as academic zones and the balance area 16245.23 Sq.mts is earmarked for greenery and other amenities. The college campus depends on ground water for all its needs and the daily need of water in the campus is around 1,35,000 litres (approx..).

3. Construction of tanks and bunds:

Water tanks are used to store water for use in a variety of applications, including drinking water, irrigation agriculture, fire suppression, agricultural farming for both plants and livestock, chemical manufacturing, food preparation, and many others.

4. Waste water recycling


In our institute, the rejected water from R.O. was collected and utilized effectively for campus gardening purposes.

5. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

Total area of the college campus is 20355.68 Sq.mts on that only area of 14128.4 Sq.mts was developed as academic zones and the balance area is 16245.23 Sq.mts is earmarked for greenery and other amenities. The college campus depends on ground water for all its needs and the daily need of water in the campus is around 1,35,000 litres (approx..). Total water demand is being met with 1 bore well with 600 ft as per the sub soil water position.

All blocks have overhead tanks installed and maintained properly from time to time.

Pumps are used to transfer groundwater into storage tanks scattered throughout the site. On campus, there are eighteen overhead storage tanks. A carefully constructed pipe network is used to disperse the water. Water for all other uses is provided through a different set of distribution pipes than the water used for drinking after it has undergone treatment in the RO plant. Civil and water works committee carefully monitors the entire distribution system to guarantee that there are no leaks or wastages of priceless water through couplings, valves, etc.


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