



PONNAIYAH RAMAJAYAM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PRIST)

Declared as DEEMED-TO-BE-UNIVERSITY
U/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956

7.1.4 Water conservation facilities available in the Institution

1. Rain water harvesting

Percolation pits play a pivotal role in increasing the ground water table in an area. The percolation pits are shallow structures that help the rainwater to permeate through soil strata. Along with percolation trenches they play an important role in ground water recharging. Though they are not as efficient as structures like bore wells, open wells where rainwater can be directly charged to the aquifer, they are still a better choice when compared to wasting the rainwater and letting them into the sewage drain system. Generally, water inlet to the percolation pit is provided from the excess flow after exhausting the storage structure with harvested rainwater. A pit of 1-2m wide and 3m deep is first dug. Once the pit is dug, it is laid with RCC rings or concrete rings. These rings provide support and structural stability to the pit. The RCC rings when placed one above the other can help in water seepage horizontally also through the gaps present between them. The bottom 50% of the pit is now filled with 40mm gravel. The middle 25% of the pit is filled with 20mm gravel and the upper 15% will be filled with coarse sand. The remaining 10% is left open. A one layer brick wall surrounding the pit is laid and the pipe carrying the runoff rainwater is let inside this pit.




REGISTRAR

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