



WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The approach taken by the AUH in maintaining zero water discharge campuses is commendable and aligns with sustainable and environmentally conscious practices. The recycling and treatment of water for various purposes like horticulture and sanitation instead of discharging it outside the campus, helps in conserving water resources and reducing environmental impact.

Conducting annual internal audits is a good practice to ensure that the water treatment facilities such as Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Reverse Osmosis (RO) Water Plants, and Effluent Treatment Plants are functioning effectively. Regular inspection help identify any issues, maintain compliance with regulation and ensure the quality and efficiency of the water treatment processes.

Moreover, the restoration of groundwater suitable for drinking and utilizing government-supplied water from plants also contributes to sustainability and responsible water management. This comprehensive approach not only reduced water wastage but also promotes a self-sustaining system within the campus.

Consistently monitoring, maintenance and adherence to such practices not only benefits the immediate environment but also serves as a model for other institutions aiming to implement sustainable water management systems.

Here's an overview of each of the methods mentioned:

1. Encourage water-saving techniques:

This is an important step in raising awareness and fostering a culture of water conservation among students, faculty, staff, and the broader university community. This could involve educational campaigns, workshops, and promoting individual responsibility for water conservation.

2. Maintain a close eye on and reduce the university's water usage:

Regular monitoring of water consumption is crucial for identifying areas where improvements can be made. Tracking water usage data can help the university set targets for reduction and assess the impact of conservation efforts.

3. Native plants are planted to conserve water:

Using native plants in landscaping and green spaces can significantly reduce the need for irrigation. Native plants are adapted to local conditions and generally require less water, making them a sustainable choice for landscaping.

4. Encourage the planting of native trees near and around the university to save water:

Native trees, like native plants, can help in reducing the water requirements for landscaping. Trees also provide additional benefits such as shade and improved air quality, which can enhance the overall sustainability of the campus.

5. Evaluates potential locations on campus where alternative water systems could be installed on a regular basis:

This involves assessing the feasibility of alternative water sources or systems, like greywater recycling, stormwater harvesting, or water-efficient irrigation. Identifying suitable locations for such systems is a proactive step toward sustainable water management.

6. Continue using cutting-edge water-saving technologies like rainwater collection, water reusing, etc.:

Implementing advanced technologies, such as rainwater collection and water reuse systems, can significantly reduce the demand for fresh water and lower utility costs. These technologies are at the forefront of water conservation efforts and can make a substantial impact on sustainability.

Overall, the university's approach seems comprehensive and aligned with best practices in water efficiency and sustainability. It's important to continually monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these methods and make adjustments as needed to achieve long-term water conservation goals.

Amity University campus is committed to implementing a sustainable water consumption system. Using sewage treatment plants (STPs) and effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to treat wastewater is a responsible and environmentally friendly approach. Here's a breakdown of the information provided:

1. **Types of Wastewaters:**

- **Drainage water:** This likely includes wastewater from sinks, showers, and other sources that do not contain hazardous chemicals.
- **Effluent water from laboratories, laundries, and cafeterias:** This type of wastewater may contain more contaminants and chemicals due to its source.

2. **Wastewater Treatment:**

- **Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs):** These are designed to treat sewage and other types of wastewaters, typically from residential and industrial sources. In this context, they are likely used to treat drainage water and possibly other wastewater streams.

- **Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs):** ETPs are specifically designed to treat industrial effluents, which can contain various pollutants and chemicals. In this case, ETPs are used to treat wastewater from laboratories, laundries, and cafeterias.

3. Water Reuse:

- The treated water from the STPs and ETPs is reused in various areas, including horticulture, farm irrigation, and toilet flushing. This is a sustainable practice that reduces the demand for fresh water and minimizes environmental impact.

4. Capacity:

- The combined daily capacity of the STP is 9 lac litres (assuming "lac" represents 100,000, this would be 900,000 litres or 900 cubic meters).
- The ETP has a daily capacity of 50,000 litres (or 50 cubic meters).

These initiatives not only promote water conservation but also contribute to reducing the environmental footprint of the campus. It's important to continue monitoring and maintaining these systems to ensure their effectiveness and long-term sustainability.

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS



