**THE - Impact Rankings 2026**


## 6.3.4 Water Conscious Building standard

Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education adopted standard policies for water usage in the campus. We are following the Indian and International standard for drinking water supply and rain water harvesting. Pressure reducing plumbing valves. We have an active plumbing team for routine maintenance and to correct leakages of pipes. We use aerators pressure reducing nozzles at taps in order to reduce water loss. We have proximity sensor based taps at our wash areas to prevent unnecessary water loss.

**Table 1: Standards for drinking and domestic use**

| Sl. No | Type of Building | Domestic liters per head/day | Flushing liters per head/day | Total Consumption liters per head/day |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Schools/Educational institutions: | | | |
| | a) Without boarding facilities | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| | b) With boarding facilities | 90 | 45 | 135 |

## Rainwater Harvesting System

KARE has established a sustainable water management system that includes rain water harvesting pits, trenches, check dams, canals and percolation ponds. The rainwater is harvested from the roof-top of the academic buildings and hostels. Our campus maintains separate canals for sewage water, rainwater and drinking water so there is no possibility In our campus of mixing polluted water with drinking water. The rainwater collected is also used to recharge the groundwater through the campus's bore wells and open wells. Open wells and Borewells, which are strategically placed throughout the campus, are also used to recharge the groundwater. To meet the water needs of the campus community and also to help the nearby communities, the institution maintains open wells on its land near the campus.

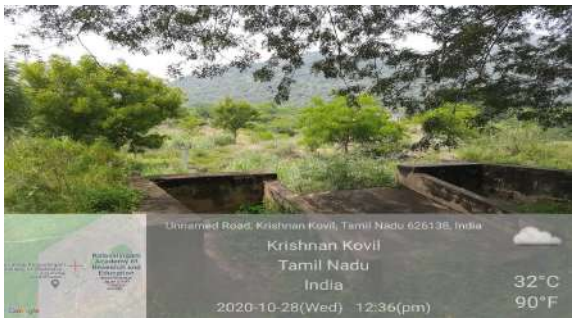


**Figure: 1 Water conservation system**

**Rain water Storage:**

The institution has a huge area for water absorption during the rainfall. The rainwater is also stored in the check dam and percolation pond. Due to this facility the groundwater level within the campus has increased. Rainwater harvesting facility is also provided in each building so as to harvest the rainwater and store them for a long period.


**Figure: 2 Rain water harvesting pond inside the KARE campus**


**Figure: 3 Recharge Trenches and Aeration Tapes**

**Sewage Treatment Plant – Operation**

Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education (KARE) is located in the Virudhunagar district, spanned by Srivlliputhur and Watrap on either side. The University is a house for not just the human population (approx. 6000) but for wild, diverse and rich flora and fauna located in the foothills of Western ghats. With the growing student numbers and footprints each year, the campus has to meet the water and sanitation demands of its ever-increasing residents and visitors.

| S.NO | TITLE | OPERATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total Capacity | 800 KLD |
| 2 | Inlet wastewater received per day | 700 KLD |
| 3 | % of wastewater treated | 100 |
| 4 | Uses of recycled water | Dual Plumbing – Flushing, Gardening, Vehicle Washing |
| 5 | Dry Sludge generated per day | 7.5 kg |
| 6 | Uses of dried sludge | Manure / gardening |

**Sewage water treatment**