JMJ College for Women (A), Tenali
Policy on Preventing Polluted Water from Entering the Institute's Water Inlet

1. Purpose

This policy aims to establish measures to prevent polluted water, including contamination from heavy rains and floods, from entering the institute's water supply. The goal is to ensure safe and clean water for all institutional purposes while maintaining environmental and public health standards.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all water sources utilized by JMJ College for Women (A), Tenali, including bore wells, municipal water supply, and rainwater harvesting systems.

3. Objectives

- Implement preventive measures to protect water inlets from contamination.
- Ensure proper filtration and treatment of water before distribution.
- Minimize the risks of water pollution caused by flooding, heavy rains, and external pollutants.
- Promote awareness and responsible practices among students and staff.

4. Preventive Measures

4.1 Protection of Water Inlets

- Install protective barriers and elevation structures around bore wells and municipal water inlets to prevent surface water contamination.
- Ensure that all water inlet points are covered and properly sealed to prevent entry of debris and pollutants.
- Conduct regular inspections to detect leaks or cracks in pipes that may allow contamination.

4.2 Water Filtration and Treatment

- Implement multi-stage filtration systems, including sand filters and activated carbon filters, before water enters storage tanks.
- Maintain the Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant to ensure safe drinking water.
- Treat collected rainwater before using it for non-potable purposes such as irrigation and sanitation.

4.3 Flood and Rainwater Management

- Develop a rainwater drainage system to prevent water stagnation and flooding.
- Construct percolation pits and trenches to manage excess rainwater and reduce runoff contamination.
- Install check valves in drainage systems to prevent backflow of contaminated floodwater into clean water sources.

4.4 Monitoring and Quality Control

- Conduct periodic water quality testing to identify contaminants and take corrective actions.
- Establish a water monitoring team responsible for ensuring compliance with pollution control measures.
- Maintain logs of water quality tests and inspection reports for regulatory compliance and internal review.

5. Awareness and Training

- Organize workshops and training sessions on water safety and pollution prevention.
- Place awareness posters around campus to educate staff and students on best practices for preventing water contamination.
- Encourage responsible disposal of chemicals and waste to prevent pollution of water sources.

6. Compliance and Enforcement

- The institute's administration, in coordination with the Water Management Committee, is responsible for enforcing this policy.
- Regular audits and assessments will be conducted to ensure the effectiveness of pollution prevention strategies.
- Necessary corrective actions will be taken in case of non-compliance.

7. Review and Amendment

This policy will be reviewed annually, with updates made as required to enhance water pollution prevention measures.

Preventing Polluted Water from Entering the Institute's Water Inlet at JMJ College for Women (A), Tenali

Water contamination poses a significant risk to public health and environmental sustainability. At JMJ College for Women (A), Tenali, effective measures are in place to prevent polluted water, including contamination caused by heavy rains and floods, from reaching the institute's water inlet. This ensures a safe and clean water supply for students, faculty, and staff.

1. Protection of Water Inlets

To prevent pollutants from entering bore wells and municipal water inlets, protective barriers and elevation structures have been installed. These barriers prevent surface runoff from contaminating the water supply. Additionally, all water inlets are sealed properly to avoid the entry of debris and contaminants from external sources. Regular inspections are conducted to detect cracks or leaks in pipes that could allow infiltration of pollutants.

2. Water Filtration and Treatment

A multi-stage filtration system, including sand and activated carbon filters, is in place to remove impurities before the water enters storage tanks. The institute operates a Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant to provide safe drinking water, ensuring that all contaminants are effectively removed. Additionally, any rainwater collected through harvesting systems undergoes filtration before being used for non-potable purposes such as sanitation and gardening.

3. Flood and Rainwater Management

Heavy rainfall and floods can lead to water stagnation and contamination. To mitigate these risks, a well-designed rainwater drainage system is implemented to divert excess water away from water inlets. Percolation pits and trenches facilitate proper water absorption into the ground, reducing surface runoff. Check valves in drainage systems prevent backflow, ensuring that floodwater does not mix with clean water sources.

4. Monitoring and Quality Control

The college conducts periodic water quality testing to monitor for contaminants. A dedicated Water Monitoring Team ensures compliance with pollution control measures and maintains logs of test results and inspections. If contamination is detected, immediate corrective actions are taken, including additional filtration or treatment processes.

5. Awareness and Training

Awareness programs are regularly conducted to educate students, faculty, and staff on water conservation and pollution prevention. Posters and notices placed in key locations highlight best practices for maintaining clean water sources. Additionally, training sessions are conducted on responsible waste disposal to prevent chemicals and pollutants from entering the water supply.

6. Compliance and Continuous Improvement

The administration, in collaboration with the Water Management Committee, ensures that pollution prevention strategies are strictly enforced. Regular audits and assessments help evaluate the effectiveness of these measures, and necessary improvements are made to enhance water safety.

By implementing these processes, JMJ College for Women (A), Tenali, ensures the safety and sustainability of its water supply while preventing pollution caused by external environmental factors.