Gnanmata Adivasi High School, Talasari, Bombay

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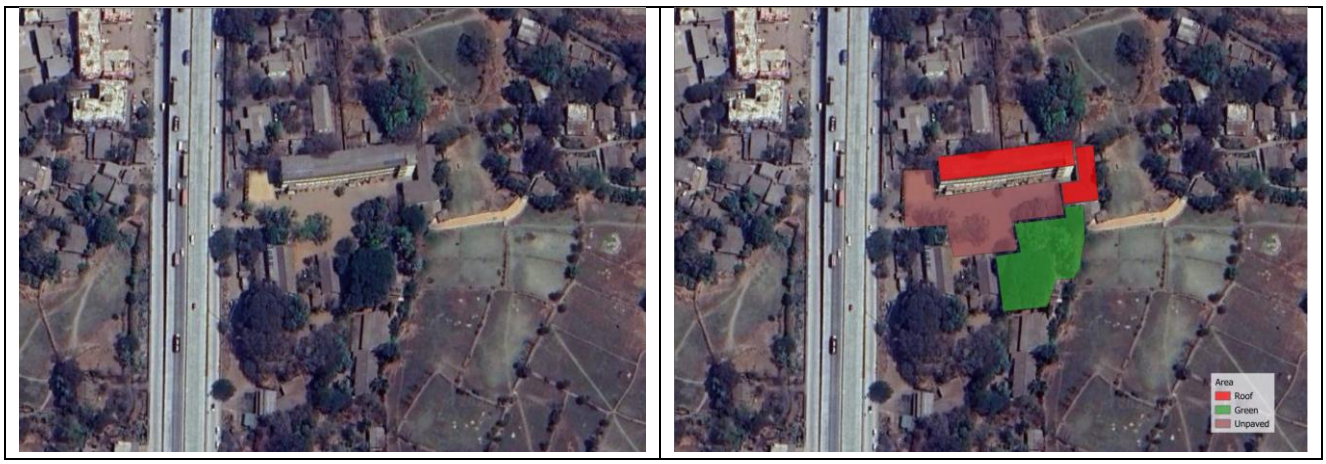
(Data Generated for JAAI West Zone Conference 14-16 Nov 2025)

Rainwater Harvesting, Terrain-Based Recharge Assessment Solar Installation, Carbon Sequestration Study



1 RAINWATER HARVESTING ANALYSIS

RWH Formula:

RWH = P × A × C

Where:

- **P** = Mean annual rainfall (in meters)
- **A** = Surface area (m^2)
- **C** = Runoff coefficient
    - Rooftop: 0.875
    - Unpaved: 0.6
    - Green: Excluded from RWH (used for CO_2 sequestration only)

Data Considered:

- **Rainfall Data (CHIRPS – Last Three Years)**

Year	Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall (m)
2024	2,694.82	2.6948
2023	2,122.97	2.1230
2022	2,952.23	2.9522

- **Mean Annual Rainfall (P)** = (2.6948 + 2.1230 + 2.9522) / 3 = **2.5900 m/year**

- **Surface Area Data**

Surface Type	Area (m^2)	Runoff Coefficient
Roof	1,481.47	0.875
Unpaved	2,506.08	0.6
Green	1,929.05	— (excluded)

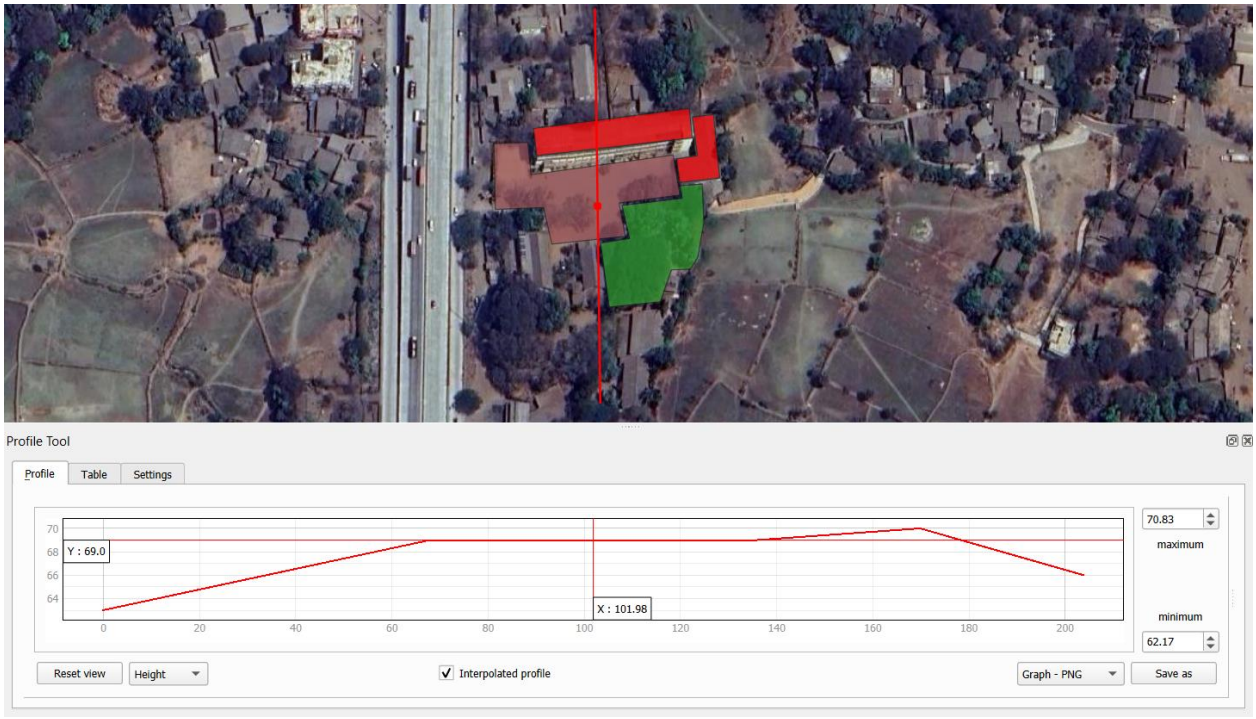
RWH Calculations

- RWH (Roof) = 2.5900 × 1,481.47 × 0.875 = 3,342.56 m^3
- RWH (Unpaved) = 2.5900 × 2,506.08 × 0.6 = 3,892.40 m^3
- **Total Annual Harvestable Rainwater (Total RWH)** = 3,342.56 + 3,892.40 = 7,234.96 m^3 = 7,234,960 liters/year

TERRAIN PROFILE ANALYSIS

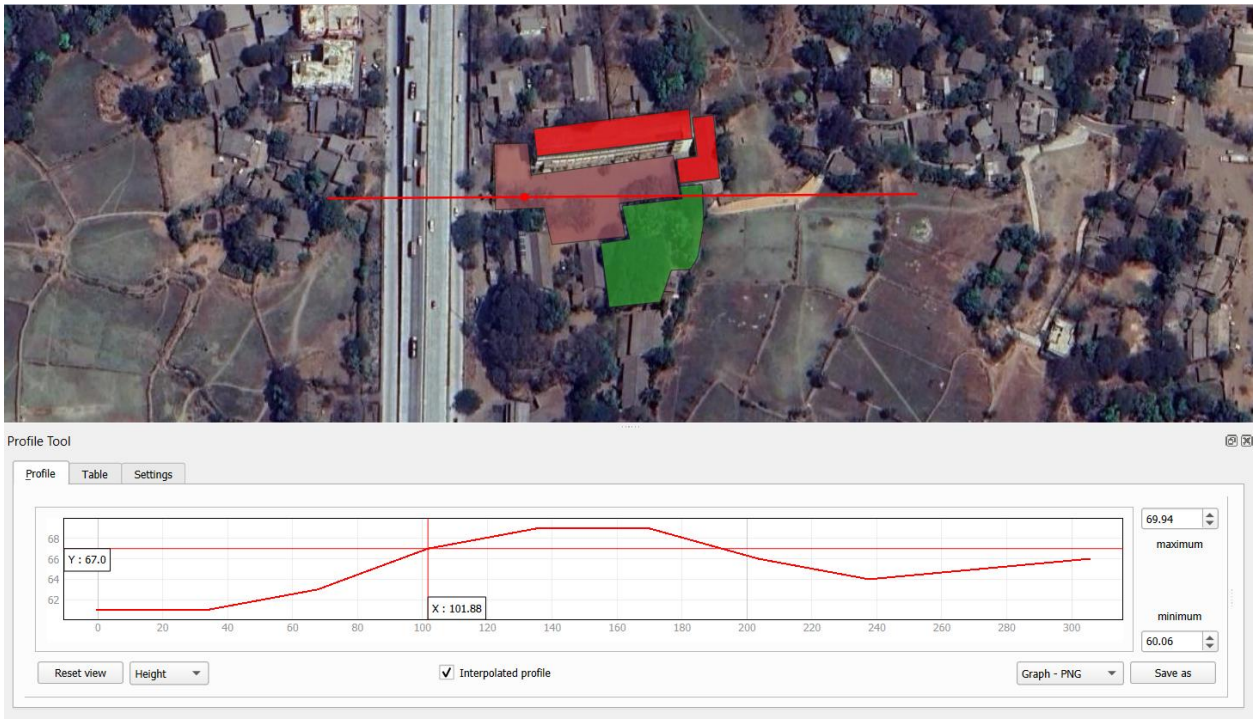
Profile 1: North–South

- Elevation Range: 62.17 m to 70.83 m → Relief: ~8.66 m
- Slope Pattern:
    - Gradual slope rising from south to a central high ridge, then slight descent
- Drainage Implication:
    - Runoff likely flows toward southern edge and northeast perimeter
    - Southern zone is ideal for storage or recharge pits



Profile 2: East–West

- Elevation Range: 60.06 m to 69.94 m → Relief: ~9.88 m
- Slope Pattern:
    - Western edge slopes upward to a central high (~69.9 m), then falls to the east
- Drainage Implication:
    - East and west low zones present opportunities for percolation trenches or detention basins



Recommendations: Storage & Recharge Zones

- Southern boundary is suitable for large ground recharge structures
- Consider east and west zones for additional shallow recharge interventions
- Rooftop water can be routed via gutters to percolation pits in lower zones
- Green area supports ecosystem value and awareness — ideal for eco-signage or learning spots

2 POTENTIAL OF RWH WATER THAT CAN BE USED FOR TOILET FLUSHING, GARDENING, TREES

- Rain Water Harvesting Potential: 7,234.96 m^3/year
- If RWH water is used *for toilet flushing* then the number of students whose flushing needs can be met in a year is: 2,741
- If RWH water is used *for Gardening* then the garden area that can be supported annually is : 3,964 m^2
- If RWH water is used for watering of trees, then the number of trees that can be irrigated annually is: 1,206

Formulas (with planning assumptions) :

Number of students who can flush for the school year :
Assumptions: 220 school days, 6 L per flush, 2 flushes per student per day
Supported Flushing = RWH (L) / (6 L/flush × 2 flushes/student/day × 220 days)

Garden area watering supported annually :
Assumption: 5 L/m²/day year-round (365 days)
Garden Area = RWH (L) / (5 L/m²/day × 365 days)

Number of trees watering supported in the dry season :
Assumptions: 50 L/tree/day, dry season = 120 days
Trees Supported = RWH (L) / (50 L/tree/day × 120 days)

Notes:
Unit equivalence used: ***1 m³ = 1 kL = 1,000 liters.***
If a school uses low-flow fixtures (e.g., 4 L/flush), swap ***6*** *with* ***4*** *in the formula to show a conservative/efficient scenario.*

References:

Flush volume (6 L/flush baseline): *WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) documentation and sector guidance indicate typical modern cistern volumes of* ***~6 L/flush*** *(with dual-flush/low-flow options ~3–4.5 L).*

Garden water demand (5 L/m²/day): *Based on FAO irrigation planning practice using crop evapotranspiration (ETc). FAO Irrigation & Drainage Paper 56 (Allen et al.) gives the ETc methodology.*

Tree water need (50 L/tree/day): *Practical planning baseline used in municipal/urban forestry guidance for* ***medium-sized*** *trees under warm conditions. This aligns with typical dry-season irrigation allowances derived from canopy size and ET; it's an assumption you can scale by species/size if schools provide*

3 Carbon Sequestration Potential

- Total Green Area = 1,929.05 m²
- IPCC standard sequestration rate: 0.9 kg CO_2/m²/year
- Estimated Annual CO_2 Sequestration = 1,929.05 × 0.9 = 1,736.14 kg/year = 1.74 metric tons CO_2/year

4 SOLAR INSTALLATION

- Refer to : https://ecosjwestzone.org/solar-dashboard/ for Province/School information.
- Installed On Grid kW Capacity : Not Available
- Installed Off Grid kW Capacity : 15 kW
- Zero Bill Status: Yes

5 Legend

- RWH: Rain Water Harvesting
- CHIRPS: Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (It is a quasi-global dataset that blends satellite infrared imagery with ground-based rain gauge observations.)
- IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (a United Nations body that assesses the science related to climate change, its causes, impacts, and possible solutions.)
- Carbon Sequestration: the process of capturing carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere and storing it long-term in reservoirs like oceans, soil, trees. For the report the Trees/Greenery area in the school is considered.