FAQ's

1. **What are the design factors involved in storm water drainage?**

   The quantity of storm water that reaches the drain depends on the following factors:

   a. Type of soil and its absorption capacity determined by its soil group.
   b. Ground slope and the time in which the area is drained.
   c. Intensity of the rainfall for a design period.
   d. Duration of the rain/storm.

2. **What is natural infiltration? What are theways which can allow natural infiltration?**

   In planning any area with buildings, layout with pavedand non-permeable surfaces, care should be taken toallow maximum discharge of the rain-water to flowdirectly or indirectly to permeate into the ground forenabling the ground water to be recharged is called natural infiltration.

   Some ofthe techniques which allow infiltration that may beconsidered are:

   a) Use of brick paved open jointed storm waterdrains.

   b) Providing bore holes in the storm water drains.

   c) Using paving tiles with open joints which enable water to percolates as it flows on it.

3. **What are the various methods of discharging storm water?**

   - A combined system of drainage is one which carries the sewerage as well as the runoff from the storm water.
   - It may often be convenient to discharge surface water to a nearby stream or a watercourse.
   - Rainwater from each building plot shall be connected to the storm water drainage through a separate pipe or an open public drain directly.

4. **What are the two major systems of rain water harvesting?**

   Two major systems thatare ideal for urban and semi-urban developed areas are:

   a) Artificial ground water recharge, and

   b) Roof top rain-water harvesting.

5. **What are the precaution to be taken when water conservation techniques are installed?**
    - No sewage or waste water should be admitted into the system.
    - No waste water from areas likely to have oil, grease or other pollutants should be connected to the system.
    - Each structure/well shall have an inlet chamber with a silt trap to prevent any silt from finding its way into the sub-soil water.
    - The wells should be terminated at least 5 m above the natural static sub-soil water at its highest level so that the incoming flow passes through the natural ground condition and prevents contamination hazards.
    - No recharge structure or a well shall be used for drawing water for any purpose.