

Air University

Policy - Water Management

General

1. To manage water resources for everyday usage, a very methodical and collaborative approach is required. Although the Air University has two tube wells for extracting water that is used for horticulture, CDA and Air Base additionally provide a dedicated water supply. Although plants naturally utilize rainwater, there isn't a specific water storage facility accessible due to space restrictions. All departments and offices have water dispensers that distribute drinking water through water filters. The Air University is dedicated to lowering water waste through traditional methods. The university currently does not have a water recycling plant. The University urges all employees, students, contractors, and visitors to abide by the policy and associated procedures on water management to make the institute clean and green in order to uphold our moral commitments and water conservation objectives.

Main Purpose & Objectives

2. The goal of this policy is to help the university utilize water wisely and conserve it while still providing for the everyday needs of users, plants, and vegetation to maintain a green and hygienically clean campus. In order to do so, the university will:
 - a. Keep up with all pertinent water management laws and rules.
 - b. Strive to limit the amount of water wasted and the availability of bathing water in restrooms and ablution units.
 - c. Providing the necessary infrastructure to permit adequate water storage, proper drainage systems, and the ability to recycle or reuse the water with the level of the economy required at the moment.
 - d. Water that is hygienically clean is provided to the students, teachers, and other management personnel.
 - a. Regular maintenance of all ponds, underground tanks, and water storage reservoirs (if available).
 - a. Following through on predetermined goals and addressing water shortages during the hottest summer months until the start of monsoon season.
 - f. Reassess the water management plan on a regular basis to ensure that the water supply is constantly getting better along all tiers.
 - g. More self-reliance and water conversion from bathing to horticulture.
 - b. Set up the necessary instruction and informational workshops on water conservation and water waste so that all employees, students, and visitors adhere to the SOPs for water management.

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h. Special methods for disposing of water from buildings, lawns, and other low-lying areas of the institution during rainy seasons or extremely cold weather conditions.

i. Water filters equipped with water coolers and dispensers should be periodically checked and updated every three months. The filters must be marked with the date of the subsequent inspection and replacement.

j. Water coolers need to be cleaned once a year, and water dispensers need to be cleaned every month.

k. To reduce the risk of infections such as malaria, dengue fever, and others, stagnant water must be cleared soon after the rain.

Conclusion

3. To prevent water crises, water management must be a continuous process that involves all university users and stakeholders. The only way ahead is to follow the water management policy and SOP, and this must be a legal requirement. The university's grounds will remain clean and green with better water management, creating a healthy environment.

(Abdul Hayee)

Air Commodore Retired

Director A & S

Air University, Islamabad

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