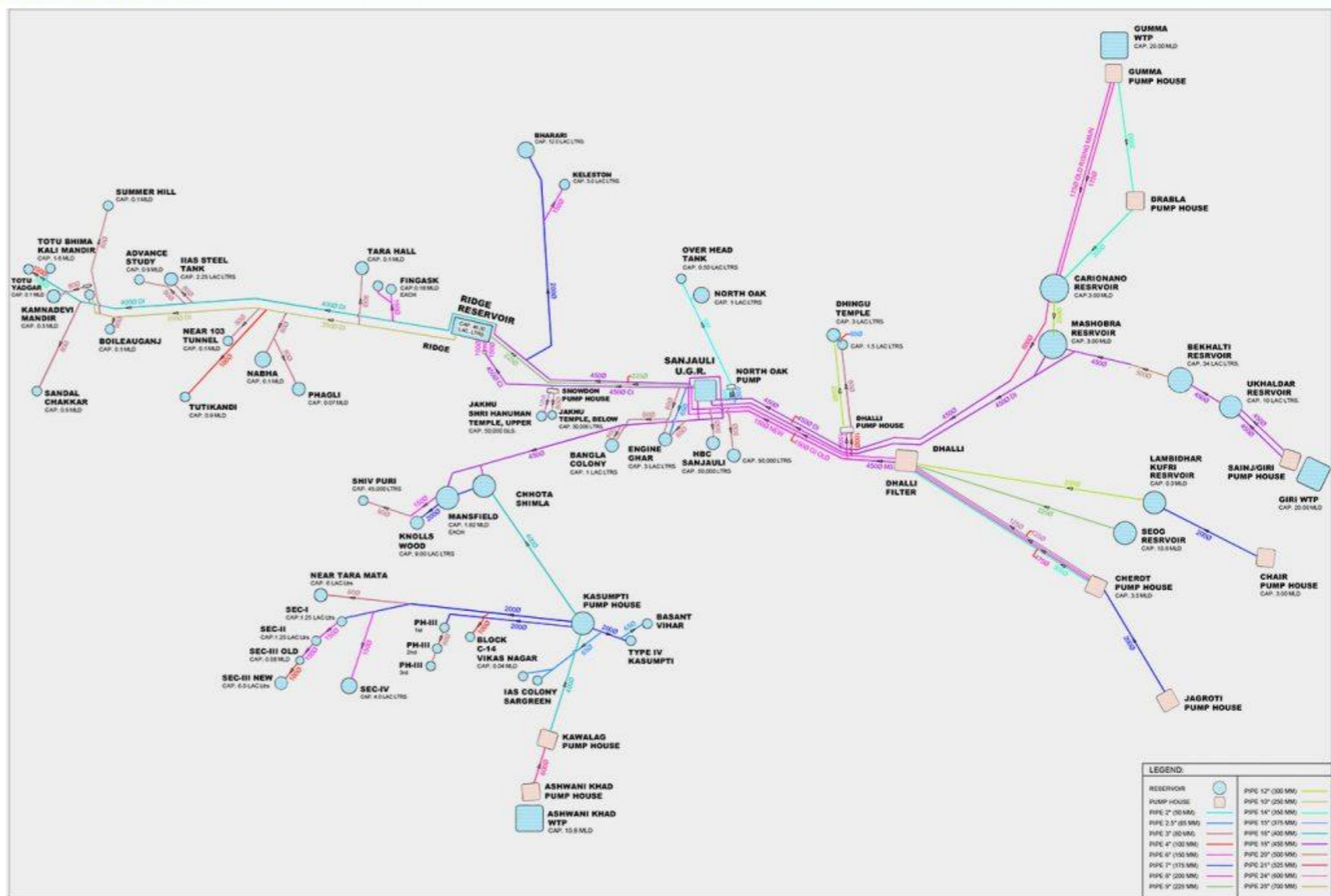
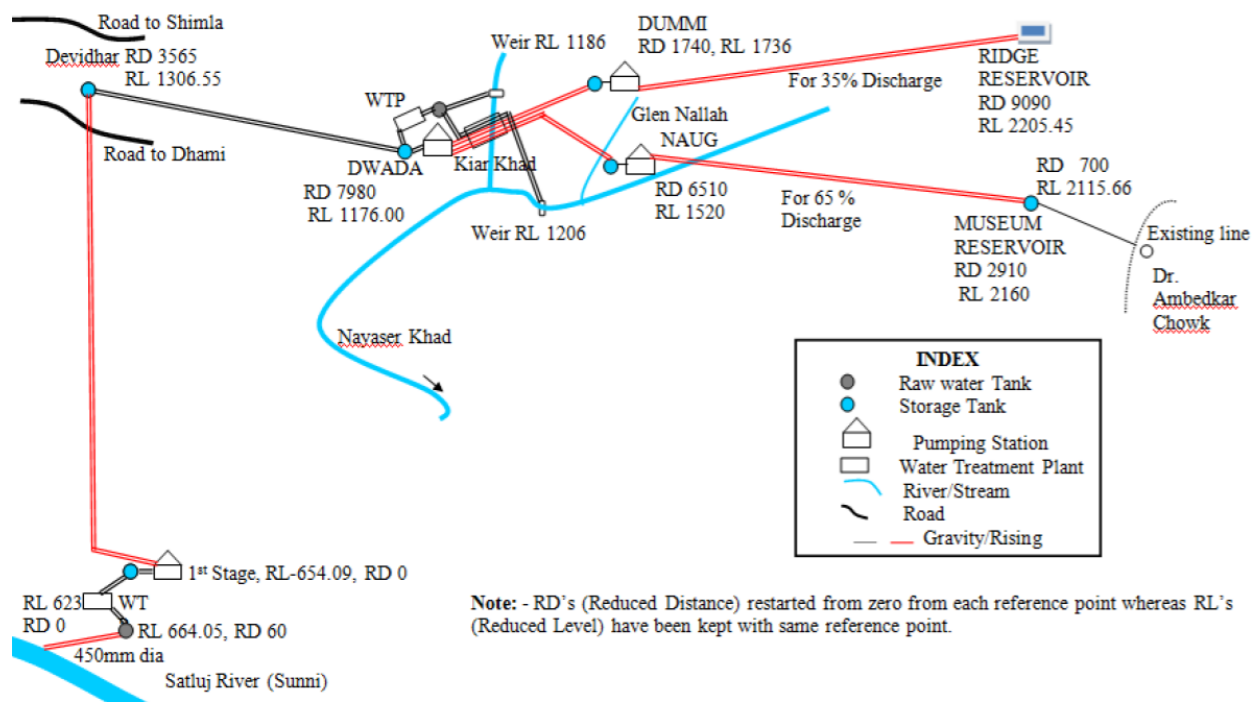


SHIMLA

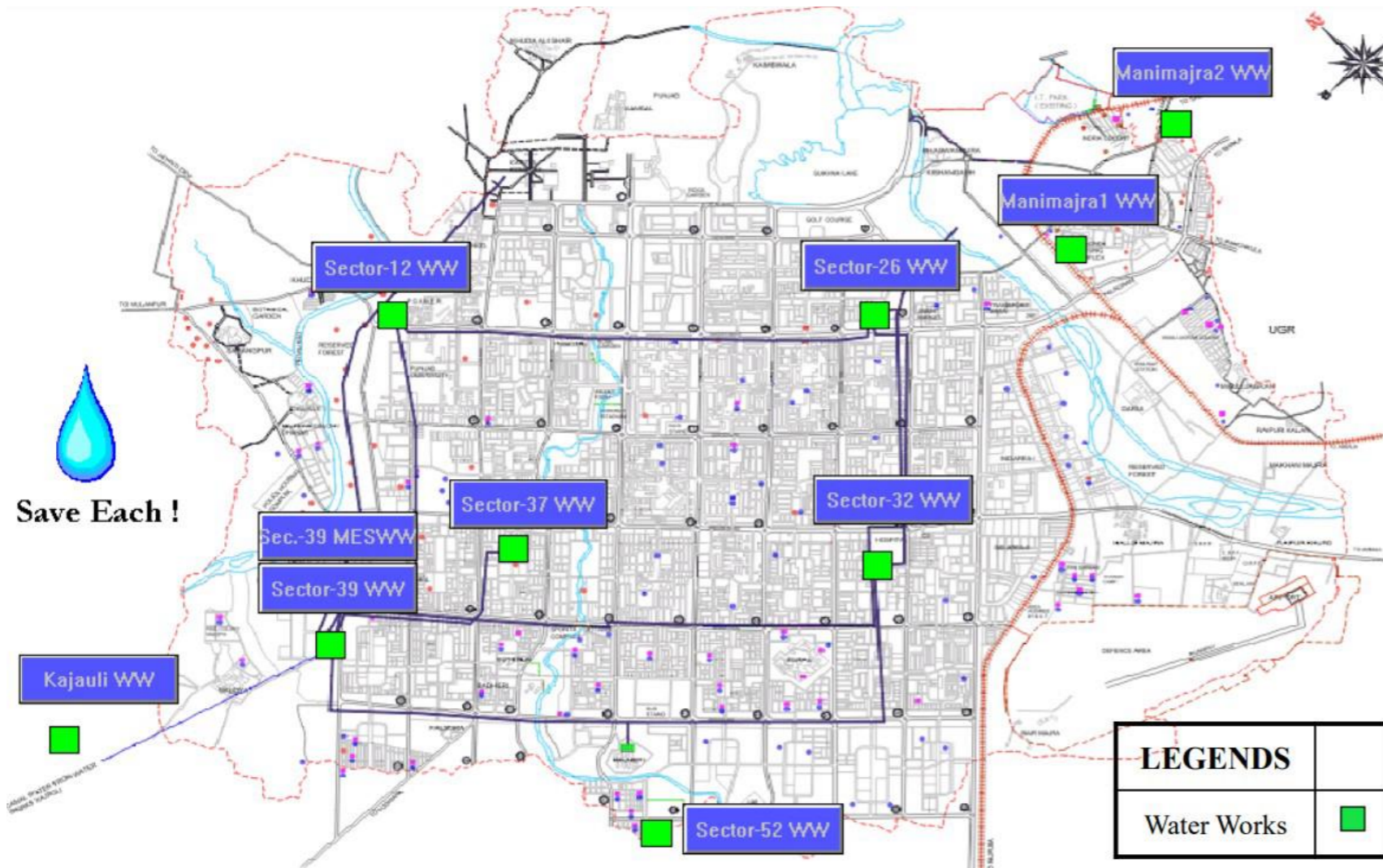


- Shimla has more than century old lift water supply systems and one of its kinds in India. The water is lifted at an average head of 1470 meters from the various sources and transported by the high pressure water conveyor system to the reservoir situated at the outskirts of Shimla city.
- The Shimla water supply scheme started in 1875 with the capacity of 4.54 MLD, catering to a population of 16,000.

SOURCE	CAPACITY (IN MLD)
Dhali Catchment	1.80 MLD
Churat Nallah	4.8 MLD
Chair Nallah	2.5 MLD
Nauti Khad	19.75 MLD
Ashwani Khad	10.8 MLD
Giri Khad	20 MLD
Gumma	3.65 MLD



CHANDIGARH



Upto Year 1983 - Underground Water (Tube wells)

After 1983 to

- Underground Water (200 nos. Tube wells) - 20MGD.
- Canal Water - 67MGD.

From Bhakra Main Canal Flowing at a distance of 27.4 Km from Chandigarh.

PATNA

The Ganga flows by Patna. The city is embanked on all sides by a four-feet high wall (with gaps in between to act as passageways) to prevent it from being inundated by floods in the river. Even with such a generous source of surface water, the PWB does not rely on the Ganga for supplying water to the city.

This can be attributed to the fact that Patna is located in a high-yielding groundwater zone, which has remained the primary source of water supply here.

According to the State Ground Water Board of Bihar, the area has quaternary alluvium soil, which is highly favourable for the development of water-rich aquifers. The average depth of the groundwater table in this region is 5.58 m in the pre-monsoon season and 3.12 m post-monsoon.

