UNHCR Circular Water Reservoir 30m³

Tools and Guidance for Refugee Settings
UNHCR Standardized Designs for Refugee Settings
Circular Reinforced Concrete Water Reservoir 30m$^3$

FOREWORD

These circular reinforced concrete water reservoir designs form part of UNHCR’s series of Standardized WASH Design Guidelines for Refugee Settings which are the result of an extensive review process with WASH actors active in refugee settings. It is recognized that the Standardized WASH Designs will require continuous review and amendment in response to changes in engineering best-practice and feedback from the field. Therefore further review will be managed by a Technical Review Committee which will meet regularly to discuss issues related to the use of the design and an annual review will be reported back to the WASH community. More urgent amendments will be reported as, and when, required. Note that this reservoir is based on a design prepared by International Rescue Committee Ethiopia.
Sectional View

30m³ Round Water Reservoir

Water depth 180 cm
Freeboard 20 cm
Access hole 60 cm x 60 cm
Brick and concrete wall 50 cm
Concrete wall 10 cm

External plastering consisting of three layers:
- 6 mm 1:4 splatterdash
- 10 mm 1:3 rough finish
- 10 mm 1:2 smooth float

Internal plastering consisting of three layers using sikalite waterproofing compound (1 kg for 50 kg of cement):
- 6 mm 1:4 splatterdash
- 10 mm 1:3 rough finish
- 10 mm 1:2 smooth float

Concrete wall 10 cm

Concrete footing 20 cm deep 1:3:6 min cement dosage 240 kg/m³
12 mm dia high tensile steel weld mesh 13 cm x 13 cm each way

Water depth 180 cm
Freeboard 20 cm
Access hole 60 cm x 60 cm
Brick and concrete wall 50 cm
Concrete wall 10 cm

12 mm dia high tensile steel weld mesh 13 cm x 13 cm each way

External plastering consisting of three layers:
- 6 mm 1:4 splatterdash
- 10 mm 1:3 rough finish
- 10 mm 1:2 smooth float

Internal plastering consisting of three layers using sikalite waterproofing compound (1 kg for 50 kg of cement):
- 6 mm 1:4 splatterdash
- 10 mm 1:3 rough finish
- 10 mm 1:2 smooth float

Concrete wall 10 cm

Concrete footing 20 cm deep 1:3:6 min cement dosage 240 kg/m³
12 mm dia high tensile steel weld mesh 13 cm x 13 cm each way

Water depth 180 cm
Freeboard 20 cm
Access hole 60 cm x 60 cm
Brick and concrete wall 50 cm
Concrete wall 10 cm

12 mm dia high tensile steel weld mesh 13 cm x 13 cm each way

14 cm thickness 1:2:4 concrete slab (dosage 320 kg/m³)
12 mm steel weld mesh 14 cm x 14 cm each way (2 layers)
5 mm blinding sand and plastic sheeting
15 cm thick compacted hardcore base

10 cm high tensile steel weld mesh 14 cm x 14 cm each way (2 layers)
10 cm curb

480 cm
20 cm
10 cm curb
16 cm high tensile steel weld mesh 14 cm x 14 cm each way (2 layers)
5 mm blinding sand and plastic sheeting
15 cm thick compacted hardcore base

3" DELIVERY PIPE ASSY
2" INLET PIPE ASSEMBLY
70 cm
460 cm
480 cm
600 cm

D-316
UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

30m³ Round Water Reservoir

Title

30m³ Round Water Reservoir

Drawn by
B. Harvey - 11/10/16

Approved by
M. Burt - 15/11/16

Units
metres

Scale
1:30

Date of issue
15/11/16
NOTES
1. Ensure concrete is not over-watered = risk of cracking (no more than 1/4 height reduction during slump test).
2. Slabs to be cast in one continuous operation. All concrete works to be well rodded (preferably vibrated).
3. Ensure all concrete works are kept damp and out of direct sunlight for at least 7 days while curing.
Notes
1. Alternative valve and pipe arrangements may be used if the inlet or outlet pipe diameters are different.
2. Valves to be positioned centrally. Valve box dimensions may be increased or reduced to match valve assembly arrangements.
3. The bottom of the valve box should be kept open (i.e. filled with compacted hardcore) to allow any excess water to drain.
1. Area of 6m x 6m to be cleared and perfectly leveled.

Check all posts are the same level as the centre post.

Mark out the inner and outer foundation radii using 5cm x 5cm wooden posts. All posts 10cm above ground and exactly the same level. This level will become the upper edge of the reservoir curb.

2. Excavate the 70cm wide footing and valve boxes to a level 55cm below the top of the posts.

The valve boxes may need to be resized to fit the size of the valves being installed. These sizes are for 3" valves.
3. Excavate the floor slab area to a level 30cm below the top of the posts.

4. Install wooden shutter to the top of the posts.

ENSURE WOODEN SHUTTERING IS PERFECTLY SQUARE AND LEVEL

Ensure hardcore base is well compacted.

Add 15cm of crushed and compacted hardcore covered with 1cm blinding sand into footing, valve boxes and below slab.
5. Position delivery pipe assembly and drain pipe assembly centrally.

Breather pipe on delivery main to prevent water hammer.

Set delivery pipe outlet 5cm above reference post height.

3” GI DELIVERY PIPE ASSEMBLY

2” GI INLET PIPE ASSEMBLY

Breather pipe on drain assembly provides overflow function.

Set drain pipe outlet to same height as reference post.

3” GI DRAIN PIPE ASSEMBLY

6. Tightly block the pipe exits with paper or plastic bags to prevent them becoming blocked with concrete during slab casting.

Valve assemblies to be positioned centrally in valve box shuttering.
7. **2.69 m³ footing concrete 20cm thick**
(1:3:6 cement dosage 240 kg/m³)

- Ensure hardcore base is well compacted.
- Remove reference post

Ensure footing is kept damp and out of direct sunlight during curing.

8. Blind the foundation layer with 5mm sand then cover with plastic sheeting. This is essential to eliminate the risk of shrinkage cracks and ensure the floor structure is able to “float” during curing.

- Install two 460cm x 460cm panels of 12mm diameter high tensile steel weld mesh 14cm spacing each way 10 cm apart.

- Position lower panel 2cm above foundation base.
9. Bend 16.8m x 2.65m section of 12mm diameter high tensile steel weld mesh 14cm spacing each way into a cylinder with radius 2.64m.

Bend 25cm of the upper and lower rebar prongs by 90 degrees.

Position wall rebar 2cm above foundation base.

10. 4.6m³ concrete 15cm thick slab (1:1.5:3 cement dosage 380 kg/m³).

ENSURE CONCRETE IS NOT OVER-WATERED = RISK OF CRACKING.
SLUMP TEST (NO MORE THAN ¼ SLUMP HEIGHT REDUCTION).
11. Ensure slab is kept damp and out of direct sunlight for at least 7 days during curing.

12. Prepare 20cm thick brick masonry wall shuttering. The wall thickness will be 10cm. There should be 2.5cm space on the inner side of the weld-mesh and 7.5cm on the outer.
13. Interior shuttering wall height 2.0m

14. Exterior shuttering wall height 2.14m
15. 3.4 m$^3$ concrete 10cm thick walls (1:1.5:3 cement dosage 380 kg/m$^3$). Take care to ensure correct granulometry of aggregate 12-25mm.

Concrete should be well rodded to prevent voids or bubbles – ideally with a poker vibrator.

16. Prepare roof shuttering support trusses 198cm high.

Note that these support timbers will need to be removed piece by piece through the roof slab access manhole once the roof slab is cured. They should be screwed or lightly nailed together.
Prepare shuttering for a 60cm x 60cm access hole near one corner. The shutter should be 17cm (3cm higher than the roof slab).

Install 12mm diameter high tensile steel weld mesh 13cm spacing each way.

Weld mesh to be positioned 2cm above wooden formwork base.

2.8m$^3$ concrete 14cm thick slab (1:2:4 cement dosage 320 kg/m$^3$). Take care to ensure correct granulometry of aggregate 12-25mm.

3cm high concrete lip 7cm wide
Internal plastering consisting of three layers using sikalite waterproofing compound (1kg for 50kg of cement)
- Layer #1: 6mm 1:4 splatterdash
- Layer #2: 10mm 1:3 rough finish
- Layer #3: 10mm 1:2 smooth float

External plastering consisting of three layers:
- Layer #1: 6mm 1:4 splatterdash
- Layer #2: 10mm 1:3 rough finish
- Layer #3: 10mm 1:2 smooth float

Ensure each layer is thoroughly wetted and scratched between coats to promote bonding.

Ensure roof slab is kept damp and out of direct sunlight for at least 7 days during curing.

Remove all wooden shuttering and clean surfaces thoroughly with wire brush before plastering.
21. Install metallic covers - 2mm steel plate with one coat of red oxide primer and two coats of oil paint.

Covers to be sized according to valve box dimensions

22. Install fence around perimeter of reservoir if required.
# Bill of Quantities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>QTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden Stakes (65cm x 5cm x 5cm)</td>
<td>36 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden Planks (4m x 20cm x 2.5cm)</td>
<td>37 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden Posts (4m x 5cm x 5cm)</td>
<td>7 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden Beams (4m x 5cm x 2.5cm)</td>
<td>7 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails (6cm Galvanized)</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails (8cm Galvanized)</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Tensile Steel Weld-Mesh Ø12mm 14cm x 14cm</td>
<td>112 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Tensile Steel Weld-Mesh Ø12mm 13cm x 13cm</td>
<td>28 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tying Wire Ø 1mm</td>
<td>0.5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Sheeting</td>
<td>36 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inlet Pipe Assembly (2&quot; Gate Valve, 2&quot; GI Pipe x 35cm, 2&quot; GI Elbow, 2&quot; GI Pipe x 105cm, 2&quot; GI Union, 2&quot; GI Pipe x 105cm, 2&quot; GI Elbow, 2&quot; GI Pipe x 16cm, 2&quot; GI Socket, 2&quot; Float Valve)</td>
<td>1 pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlet Pipe Assembly (3&quot; GI Tee, 3&quot; GI Nipple, 3&quot; Gate Valve, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 85cm, 3&quot; GI Elbow, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 105cm, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 30cm, 3&quot; – 1&quot; GI Reducer (M-F), 1&quot; GI Nipple, 2&quot; GI Elbow, 1&quot; GI Pipe x 110cm, 1&quot; GI Pipe x 220cm)</td>
<td>1 pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain Pipe Assembly (3&quot; GI Tee, 3&quot; GI Nipple, 3&quot; Gate Valve, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 85cm, 3&quot; GI Elbow, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 105cm, 3&quot; GI Pipe x 25cm, 3&quot; – 1&quot; GI Reducer (M-F), 1&quot; GI Nipple, 2&quot; GI Elbow, 1&quot; GI Pipe x 110cm, 1&quot; GI Pipe x 220cm)</td>
<td>1 pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Valve Box Covers (70cm x 70cm x 2mm)</td>
<td>4 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Sand</td>
<td>14.1 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks 20cm x 9cm x 6cm</td>
<td>9,112 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Gravel (12mm – 25mm)</td>
<td>11.4 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement (50kg sacks)</td>
<td>112 sacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compacted Hardcore Sub-Base</td>
<td>4.6 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bill of Quantities

1. Wooden Stakes (pc)
   5cm x 5cm x 65cm
   x36

2. Wooden Planks (pc)
   2.5cm x 20cm x 4m
   x37

3. Wooden Posts (pc)
   5cm x 5cm x 4m
   x7

4. Wooden Beams (pc)
   10cm x 5cm x 4m
   x7

5. Nails 6cm (kg)
   x1

6. Nails 8cm (kg)
   x1

7. Steel Weld-Mesh
   12mm Ø x 14cm x 14cm
   112m²

8. Steel Weld-Mesh
   12mm Ø x 13cm x 13cm
   28m²

9. Bricks 20cm x 9cm x 6cm
   9,112

10. Valve and Pipe Assemblies (pc)
    x3

11. Metallic Covers 70cm x 70cm x 2mm
    x4

12. Cement 50kg (sacks)
    x112

13. Sand (m³)
    14.1m³

14. Gravel (m³)
    11.4m³

15. Cement 50kg (sacks)
    4.6m³
SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE IN REFUGEE SETTINGS

300 SCOPE

300.1 These design guidelines specifically define the quality of materials and workmanship to be used when constructing water supply related infrastructure in refugee settings. A description of principles of water supply programmes in refugee settings, in addition to technical options and their advantages and disadvantages, can be found in the UNHCR WASH Manual.

301 SITE SELECTION

301.1 A basic requirement is that the site selected for water supply related infrastructure is free from the risk of high winds, flooding, subsidence, or erosion.

302 PREVENTION OF SURFACE OR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

302.1 UNHCR and WASH actors must ensure that all water supply related infrastructure including treatment systems and soakaway systems do not contaminate surface water or shallow groundwater sources. Risks are generally low and related to contamination from water treatment chemicals, water treatment by-products and sludges and contamination from wastewater.

302.2 All tapstands, or other water collection and usage points, should be equipped with adequately designed soakage systems located at least 30 metres away from groundwater sources. The bottom of any pit or soak-away must be at least 1.5m above the highest average groundwater table level. These distances should be increased for fissured rocks and limestone.

302.3 In some situations temporary groundwater contamination from on-site soakage systems may not be of immediate concern if the groundwater is non-potable. An example of this can be found in areas where groundwater is heavily saline beyond drinking water health limits of 1,500μS/cm. In all cases, local legislation should be respected.

303 SPECIFICATIONS OF COMMON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

303.1 Gravel used for constructing concrete footings and slabs must be clean and free from mud, dust and plant material. Rounded aggregates are preferred. If crushed stone aggregates are used then additional cement should be added (see table below). UNHCR and WASH actors must ensure that only aggregates between 12mm and 25mm are be used to prevent inter granular crack propagation across load bearing concrete structures (e.g. tapstand floor slabs, water reservoir roof slabs, and columns used in reinforced concrete water towers) and to ensure an adequate covering of steel reinforcement bars.
303.2 **Sand** used for water supply related concrete works should be coarse (no fines), clean and free from mud, dust and plant material.

303.3 **Water** should be non-saline and free from organic matter.

303.4 **Cement** must be fresh (manufactured in the last three months) dry, and should be stored in a safe, dry, place at least 15 cm off the ground.

303.5 **Reinforcement bars** should be free from rust and of the correct type and size for concrete construction work (typically a characteristic yield stress of at least 210 N/mm²). Steel reinforcement should be placed as per the designs (typically 7/8 of the slab or wall thickness) to ensure the bars function correctly in tension. All bars should have at least 12 mm concrete covering under every bar. All laps should be a minimum of 25 cm.

303.6 **Concrete mix strengths** Mass concrete footings should be cast with a 1:3:6 concrete mixture with a minimum cement dosage of 240 kg/m³. Concrete slabs and drainage channels should be cast as single continuous structures using a 1:2:4 concrete mixture with a minimum cement dosage of 320 kg/m³. Water retaining structures (reservoir walls and bases) should be cast using a waterproof 1:1.5:3 concrete mixture (note that 1:2:4 is not waterproof) with a minimum cement dosage of 380 kg/m³. Additional cement should be added if hand mixing (see table below). Care should be taken to ensure that concrete mixtures are not over watered (bucket slump test should show no greater than ¼ reduction in the slump height). Cast concrete works should be immediately covered with plastic sheeting, straw, cement bags, sacking or leaves to keep the concrete moist and cool during the full curing period. All concrete should be well rodded (ideally vibrated) to remove air voids. The concrete should be cured with frequent watering at least twice daily for at least 10 days before use. The quantities of cement, sand and aggregate for 1 m³ of concrete can be found in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete Mix</th>
<th>Quantity of Cement in Kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Mixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:1.5:3</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:2:4</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:3:6</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indian Civil Engineer’s Handbook (Khanna, 2001)

303.7 **Cement plasters** Interior and exterior plasters should be applied as three layers as follows:

- 6 mm 1:4 splatterdash
- 10 mm 1:3 rough finish
- 10 mm 1:2 smooth float

Each layer should preferably be applied when the previously layer is still ‘green’ (not fully cured). Each layer should be thoroughly wetted and the previously layer keyed (scratched) to ensure proper bonding. Interior
plasters of water retaining structures should be mixed with sikalite waterproofing compound (1kg per 50kg cement). The quantities of cement and sand for a 100m² of plaster can be found in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>100m² 6mm thick</th>
<th>100m² 12mm thick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cement (kg)</td>
<td>Sand (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:4 splatterdash</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>0.766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:3 rough finish</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:2 smooth float</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indian Civil Engineer's Handbook (Khanna, 2001)

303.8 **Brick mortar strengths** Above ground general purpose load bearing brick walls used in normal building construction, exposed to weather and heat, should be laid with a 1:6 mortar mixture with a minimum cement dosage of 250 kg/m³. Below ground brick walls subject to soil pressure or seismic conditions should be laid with a 1:4 mortar mixture with a minimum cement dosage of 380 kg/m³. Joint thickness should be 8mm - 12mm. The quantity of mortar required can be calculated as 0.23 to 0.25 of the brick wall volume. The quantities of cement and sand for 1m³ of wet mortar can be found in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1:4</th>
<th>1:5</th>
<th>1:6</th>
<th>1:7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement (kg)</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand (m³)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indian Civil Engineer's Handbook (Khanna, 2001)

**304 SOAKAGE PIT SIZING BASED ON SOIL INFILTRATION RATES**

304.1 The sizing of soakage pits, trenches and drain fields is dependent upon local site soil infiltration rates, the number of users and the quantity of waste water that is expected to be generated per person. Soakage pit dimensions should be determined by on-site soil infiltration tests (see Appendix 20 of Engineering in Emergencies. Alternatively refer to the table of typical soil infiltration rates on page 213 of the UNHCR WASH Manual). Soakage pits for wastewater from showers or septic tanks are likely to be much bigger than those for wastage from tapstands (see table below). In some cases communal shower blocks and septic tank installations may require drain fields rather than soakage pits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clean Water (litres/m²/day)</th>
<th>Wastewater (Sewage and Sullage) (litres/m²/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>720 – 2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Loam</td>
<td>480 – 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silt Loam</td>
<td>240 – 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Loam</td>
<td>120 – 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>24 – 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 - 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unsuitable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Engineering in Emergencies (RedR, 2010)
305 SLOPES FOR WATER COLLECTION POINTS AND DRAINAGE CHANNELS

305.1 All water collection surfaces and drainage channels should be inclined to ensure that there is no standing water at water points. In general a slope of 1% should be sufficient to ensure that the water is gradually evacuated towards soakage pits.

306 SURFACE FINISHES AT PUBLIC WATER COLLECTION POINTS

306.1 All concrete surfaces at water collection points should be given a non-slip finish (the surfaces should be lightly brushed with a yard brush before the surface has cured) to ensure safe access by all users including the elderly, pregnant women, disabled users and small children. The surface should be sufficient to facilitate cleaning while also preventing slipping.
**UNHCR STANDARD DESIGNS FOR WATER SUPPLY**

The following technical designs for water supply are available from UNHCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Code</th>
<th>Design Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-300/2015a</td>
<td>Emergency Tapstand (Wooden Pallets) with Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-301/2015a</td>
<td>Post Emergency Tapstand Design (Rectangular Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-302/2015a</td>
<td>Post Emergency Handpump Apron Design (Rectangular Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-303/2015a</td>
<td>Post Emergency Hand Dug Well Apron Design (Circular Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-304/2015a</td>
<td>Borehole Design (Fractured Rock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-305/2015a</td>
<td>Borehole Design (Alluvial Aquifer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-306/2015a</td>
<td>Emergency Raised Water Platform (Sandbags)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-307/2015a</td>
<td>Emergency Raised Water Platform (Concrete Rings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-308/2015a</td>
<td>Emergency Raised Water Platform (Corrugated Steel Rings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-309/2015a</td>
<td>Elevated 6m Water Tower with $20m^3$, $25m^3$, $50m^3$, $60m^3$ and $75m^3$ Water Reservoir (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-310/2015a</td>
<td>Elevated Water Tower 15m high with $109m^3$ Reservoir (Steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-311/2015a</td>
<td>Post Emergency Elevated Water Tower 4m (Steel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-312/2015a</td>
<td>Square Water Reservoir $10m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-313/2015a</td>
<td>Square Water Reservoir $30m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-314/2015a</td>
<td>Square Water Reservoir $50m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-315/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $10m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-316/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $30m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-317/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $50m^3$ (Reinforced Concrete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-318/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $45m^3$ (Ferrocement)</td>
</tr>
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<td>D-319/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $75m^3$ (Ferrocement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-320/2015a</td>
<td>Circular Water Reservoir $90m^3$ (Ferrocement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These designs may be found at [http://wash.unhcr.org/wash-technical-designs/](http://wash.unhcr.org/wash-technical-designs/).
USEFUL REFERENCES

Emergency water supply

- Lambert, R., and Davis, J. (2002), 'Engineering in emergencies 2nd Ed.', Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief (RedR), London.
- UNHCR (1992), 'Water manual for refugee situations', UNHCR, Geneva. [link]

Surface water

- WEDC (2012), 'Intakes from rivers: WEDC trial course unit'. WEDC, Loughborough University, UK. [link]
- USAID (1984), 'Constructing intakes for streams and rivers', USAID, Washington USA.


Spring captures


Hand dug wells


**Hand drilled wells**

Machine drilled wells

- Ball, P. (2001), 'Drilling wells', Swiss Resource Centre for Development (SKAT), St. Gallen, Switzerland. [Link](http://www.rural-water-supply.net/_ressources/documents/default/1-147-2-1355235564.pdf)

Rainwater harvesting


Water network design

Motorized water pumping

Handpumps

- [http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/docs/research/WEJW2/Report_-_Uganda.pdf]

Water storage