## Industrial Needs:

While the per capita rates of supply recommended will ordinarily include the requirement of small industries (other than factories) distributed within a town, separate provisions will have to be included for meeting the demands likely to be made by specific industries within the urban areas. The forecast of this demand will be based on the nature and magnitude of each such industry and the quantity of water required per unit of production. The potential for industrial expansion should be carefully investigated, so that the availability of adequate water supply may attract such industries and add to the economic prosperity of the community. As can be seen from the tabulation, the quantities of water used by industry vary widely. They are also affected by many factors such as cost and availability of water, waste disposal problems, management and the types of processes involved. Individual studies of the water requirement of a specific industry should, therefore, be made for each location, the value given below serving only as guidelines. In the context of reuse of water in several industries, the requirement of fresh water is getting reduced considerably.

| Industry | Unit of Production | Water requirement in <br> Kilolitres per unit |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Automobile | Vehicle | 40 |
| Distillery | (Kilolitre Alcohol) | $122-170$ |
| Fertilizer | Tonne | $80-200$ |
| Leather | 100 Kg (tanned) | 4 |
| Paper | Tonne | $200-400$ |
| Special quality paper | Tonne | $400-1000$ |
| Straw board | Tonne | $75-100$ |
| Petroleum Refinery | Tonne (crude) | $1-2$ |
| Steel | Tonne | $200-250$ |
| Sugar | Tonne (Cane crushed) | $1-2$ |
| Textile | 100 Kg (goods) | $8-14$ |

