

Unveiling Innovations in Rainwater Harvesting



The Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum successfully organized another enlightening session of Rain Talk on the 29th of November 2023. The virtual event, facilitated through the Zoom platform, delved into the theme of "Exploring Innovations with Rainwater Practitioners." The session witnessed the participation of 23 individuals via Zoom and an additional 36 participants joined through the YouTube live stream.

Moderating the event was the CEO of Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum,

Dr. Tanuja Ariyananda, in her opening remarks, provided a brief overview of LRWHF and its services. She introduced the concept of rainwater harvesting and its manifold uses, setting the stage for the engaging presentations to follow. The first half of the session featured Mr. Jeyalal Wijesekera, a retired Senior Technical Consultant from a Canadian-based Information System Development and Integration Company. Currently residing in Aluthgedara Watta – Kudagoda in the Southern part of Sri Lanka, Mr. Wijesekera shared his compelling journey into rainwater harvesting. Facing the challenge of high salinity and impurities rendering the well on his land unsuitable for any use, Mr. Wijesekera attempted tube wells twice without success. Frustrated by the lack of water in the dry zone, he turned to LRWHF for guidance.

Collaborating with Dr. Tanuja Ariyananda, he initiated a rainwater harvesting system with a 10,000L PE storage tank and an 80 square meter roof area.

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Eng. Dhanesh's Rainwater Harvesting System

During his presentation, Mr. Jayalal Wijsekera illustrated the step-by-step implementation process, emphasizing the success of his rainwater harvesting system. Notably, he highlighted that a 10000L tank could be filled within 3 hours of heavy rain, and the stored water remained of high quality even after a year. Expressing gratitude to LRWHF for transforming his water situation during the last drought, Mr. Jayalal Wijsekera affirmed his plans for future rainwater harvesting projects to meet his entire water needs.

The second speaker was Eng. Dhanesh Gunatilleke, Deputy General Manager at the National Water Supply and Drainage Board, who shared his decade-long experience in rainwater harvesting.

Eng. Gunatilleke, focusing on domestic rainwater harvesting systems, outlined the motivations behind his decision, including high salinity intrusion, plant impact due to salt contamination, and the indirect benefits of water bill management. He showcased the components and innovations in his own system, emphasizing sustainability and user-friendly approaches.

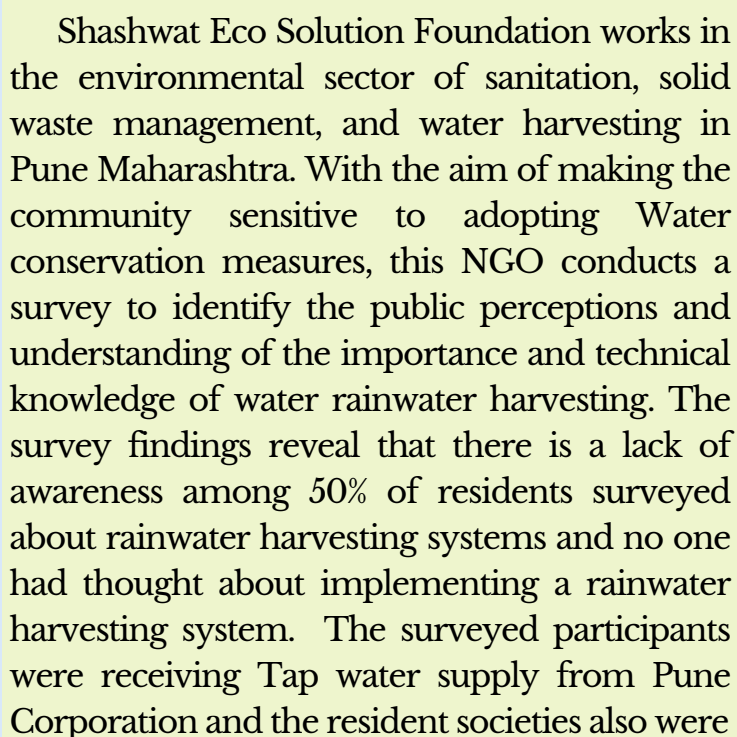
After the presentations, Dr. Tanuja Ariyananda thanked speakers for insightful contribution and the innovative practices shared. The session concluded with a lively discussion among participants and presenters, where questions were answered comprehensively, and also participants freely expressed their feedback on the event.

The Rain Talk session proved to be an invaluable platform, fostering knowledge-sharing and promoting sustainable water management practices through rainwater harvesting.



Mr. Jayalal's Rainwater Harvesting System

using water bore wells. However, during the summer season, the water levels are insufficient from the bore wells and the communities had to get water from the tanker from March until there is rainy season starts with the monsoons. During the consultations and capacity-building activities for the residents by the Shashwat team the residents expressed their willingness to have rainwater harvesting systems only to find restricted in meeting the cost. Shashwat's team addressed this challenge by introducing a subsidy model for societies. The Pune Corporation was involved in the entire process. The intervention included saving water by stopping water leakages and recharging the bore wells by adopting rooftop Rainwater Harvesting.



A range of activities were done as part of a strategy to increase the residents' awareness of water conservation and to promote the adoption and viability of rainwater harvesting among the target communities. These activities included a rally, distributing around 5000 pamphlets through newspaper in many zones of Pune city and the surrounding area, broadcasting advertisements in popular radio channels, press conference that appealed the public to adopt rainwater harvesting and newspaper article series on water conservation and rainwater harvesting. The awareness raising on water conservation and rainwater harvesting was followed by water conservation efforts and identifying the location and design for a rainwater harvesting system with the residents' groups. Water conservation measures were discussed and agreed, and the resident groups also consented to the design of the rainwater harvesting system in their society. The conservation efforts included water leakage detection and addressing, awareness raising on conscious consumption of water in washing, etc. The rainwater harvesting units adopted by the residential societies in the target locations included having a roof water collection system,

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Empowering Rural Women with Rainwater Harvesting



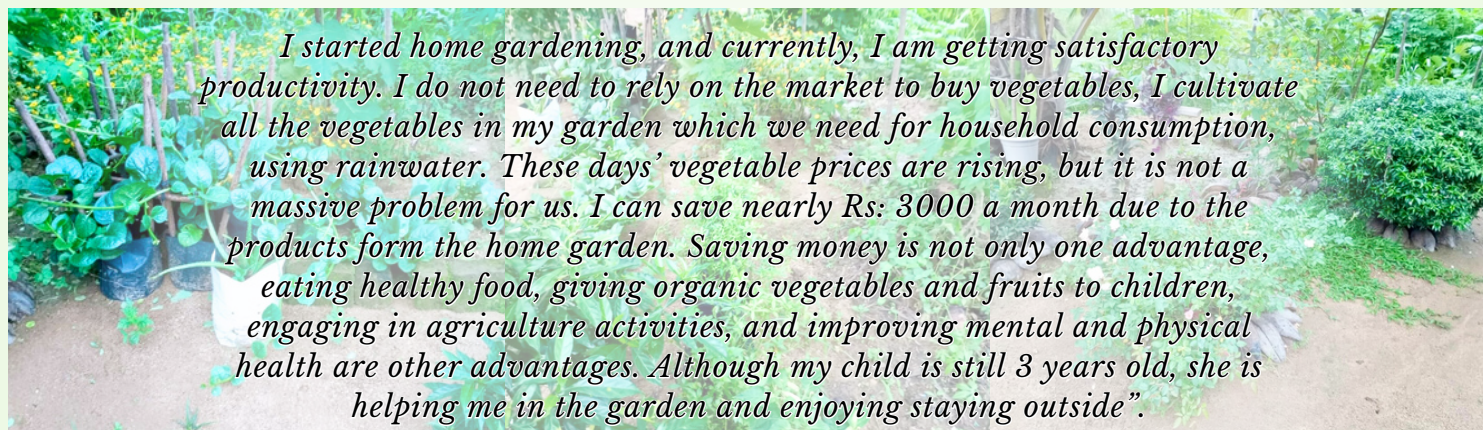
Mrs .K.H.M.Inosha with her daughter

Peragollayaya village is in Mahiyangana District Secretariat Division, in Badulla District. Mahiyanganaya is belonged to dry zone according to the Agro-Ecological zone categorisation in Sr Lanka. Peragollayaya village is facing water scarcity due to a lack of reliable water sources as well as drought. Some families have wells, but they contain significant amounts of salinity, and also during dry seasons, those wells run dry. The RO plant is another water source they utilize, but they must travel every day to get the water.

Women are always responsible for household chores. Water is essential for this. Giving and having access to water is the cornerstone of all pleasure, calm, and creativity in the home. Giving access to safe water does more than just provide water; it also helps to nourish the home. The Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum recognizing the need of water at home introduced rainwater harvesting system as a secure disaster-resistant drinking water supply water scarce household.

Mrs K.H.M.Inosha Sandamali Wijayathunga family consisting of her husband and 3 year old child resides at Peragollayaya village. They managed their water needs by the RO plant and the well at their mother's house. The RO filter is 1.5 kilometres away from their home. Water from the well is pumped however, its quality is not good due to high salinity. She mentioned about daily water usage *"Nearly 6 liters is enough for drinking purposes daily, for cooking purposes nearly 30 liters is adequate, and for sanitation purposes, we need 150 liters per day. For drinking and cooking purposes we used RO plant water, and well water is used for sanitation purposes"*. Further, she explained the difficulties they are facing without having a secure water source. *"Since my husband is working and not always at home, finding the person to fetch the water from the RO plant, traveling and waiting nearly 20-30 minutes in the queue every day is hard. Some days my father goes to get water instead of me. On rainy days it was even harder"*. She also indicated that she intended to undertake some home gardening, but that it would require almost 250L of extra water every day. She stated that having a 1163 m2 area home garden without cultivation is a waste. She would enjoy doing some home gardening if she had enough water.

She requested a rainwater harvesting tank from Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum. She received 5000L capacity RWHS under the loan cum grant scheme. Sharing her mentioned her experience of using the Rainwater Harvesting System for one year, she mentioned that *"With the extra water available from the rainwater system.*



I started home gardening, and currently, I am getting satisfactory productivity. I do not need to rely on the market to buy vegetables, I cultivate all the vegetables in my garden which we need for household consumption, using rainwater. These days' vegetable prices are rising, but it is not a massive problem for us. I can save nearly Rs: 3000 a month due to the products form the home garden. Saving money is not only one advantage, eating healthy food, giving organic vegetables and fruits to children, engaging in agriculture activities, and improving mental and physical health are other advantages. Although my child is still 3 years old, she is helping me in the garden and enjoying staying outside".

சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட மழைநீரை குடிநீராக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான சுத்திகரிப்பும் தரமும்.

நீரானது எம் அனைவரது வாழ்விலும் இன்றி அமையாத ஒன்றாக காணப்படுகிறது. இருப்பினும் சிலரது வாழ்வில் குடிநீருக்கான தேவை எட்டாக்கனியாகவே இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக உலர்வலய பிரதேசத்தில் வசிப்போருக்கு வறட்சி காலநிலையின் போது நீர் பற்றாக்குறையும் மழைகாலங்களில் போது அதீத வெள்ளமும் காணப்படுவதே இதற்கான காரணமாகும். அத்தோடு நிலத்தடி நீரில் காணப்படும் கல்சியம், புளோரைட்டு போன்ற கனிமங்களின் செறிவினால் அந்நீரானது குடிநீர் பாவனைக்கு உகந்த நிலையில் காணப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகையால் இப்பிரதேசங்களின் குடிநீர் தேவையை மழைநீர் மூலம் பூர்த்தி செய்யமுடியும். நீரின் தரம் என்பது மிக முக்கியமாக கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டிய விடயமாகும். ஏனெனில் இது மக்களின் ஆரோக்கியத்துடன் நேரடி தொடர்புபட்டது. சேகரிக்கப்படும் மழைநீர் பெரும்பாலும் சுத்தமாக காணப்படுவதால் அதனை சிகிச்சைக்கு உட்படுத்தவேண்டிய கட்டாயமில்லை. பொதுவாக நிலத்தடி நீர்பிடிப்புக்களில் இருந்து சேகரிக்கப்படும் மழைநீரின் பாக்டீரியா தாக்கம் குறைவாக காணப்பட்டாலும் உலர்வலய பிரதேசங்களுக்கு இது பொருத்தமானதாக காணப்படாது.



இதனால் மழைநீரை மழைநீர் தாங்கிகளில் சேகரிப்பது மிகவும் பொருத்தமான தீர்வாக பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் கூரை சுத்தமானதாகவும் நீர் ஊடுருவும் தன்மை அற்றதாகவும் காணப்படுமாயின் சேகரிக்கப்படும் மழைநீரின் தரம் மனிதபாவனைக்கு உகந்ததாக இருக்கும். இவ்வாறு சேகரிக்கப்படும் மழைநீரை முற்றாக மூடப்பட்ட சுத்தமான ஒளிபுகா மற்றும் நுளம்பு பெருகாத பேறோ சீமெந்து தாங்கிகளில் சேகரிப்பதன் மூலம் சேகரிக்கப்படும் மழைநீரின் தரம் குடிநீர் பாவனைக்கு ஏற்றதாக இருக்கும். அத்தோடு குளோரினேஷன் என்பது நீரை சுத்திகரிக்கும் ஒருசிறந்த முறையாகும். ஆரம்பத்தில் மக்களிடையே மழைநீரை குடிநீராக பயன்படுத்த தயக்கம் காணப்பட்ட போதிலும் நாளடைவில் ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்பட்ட விழிப்புணர்வு நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் மூலம் இந்நிலைமை சரிசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தற்போது பெரும்பாலானோர் மழைநீரை குடிநீராக பயன்படுத்த தாமாக முன்வந்துள்ளனர். இருப்பினும் மழைநீரின் பௌதீகவியல் மற்றும் இரசாயனவியல் தரநிலைகள் உலக சுகாதார ஸ்தாபனத்தால் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீருக்கான வரம்பினுள் இருக்கவேண்டியது கட்டாயமானதாகும். இலங்கை மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு அமையத்தின் இயக்குனர் மற்றும் கள உத்தியோகத்தினரால் முன்னைய ஆண்டுகளில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பரிசோதனை ஆய்வுகளின் படி மழைநீரின் தரம் இவ்வரம்பினுள் இருப்பது உறுதிசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.



ஆகவே மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு அமைப்பை சரியான முறையில் வடிகட்டியுடன் வடிவமைத்து பராமரிப்பதன் மூலம் மனித ஆரோக்கியத்தில் தாக்கம் செலுத்தும் தீங்குகளில் இருந்து பாதுகாப்பை உறுதிசெய்யலாம். 2013 ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி முதல் பெப்ரவரி மாதம் வரையான காலப்பகுதியில் வவுனியா மாவட்டத்தில் மழைநீர் பயனாளர்கள் மத்தியில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஆய்வின்படி, 68% மக்கள் மழைநீரை குடிநீராக பயன்படுத்துவதாகவும் அவர்களில் 27% மக்கள் கொதித்தல் முறையையும் 5% மக்கள் மட்டுமே வடிகட்டல் முறையையும் பயன்படுத்துவதாக ஆய்வுகளின் முடிவுகள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன. இதன் மூலம் மழைநீரை அருந்துவதால் உடலாரோக்கியத்திற்கு கேடுகள் இல்லை என்பது தெளிவாகின்றது. ஆகவே உலர்வலய மக்கள் எதிர்நோக்கும் காலநிலை பருவமாற்றங்களாகிய வெள்ளம் மற்றும் வறட்சி காலங்களில் போதியளவு குடிநீர்தேவையை பூர்த்திசெய்ய மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு திட்டம் ஒரு சிறந்த பொறிமுறையாகும். மிகையான மழைநீர் பற்றிய தெளிவூட்டல்களையும் விழிப்புணர்வு செயற்பாடுகளையும் மக்கள் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் மழைநீர் பாவனையை இன்னும் அதிகரிக்க முடியும்.

වැසි ජලය නිසා සැනසුම් සුසුම් හෙළනා අනුරාධපුරයේ කටුපත්වැව පාසල



අප අධ්‍යාපනයේ සම අයිතීන්, සම අවස්ථාවන් ගැන කොතෙකුත් හඬ නැගුවද මානව හා භෞතික සම්පත් පැවතිය යුතු මට්ටමටත් වඩා ඉතාමත් පහළ මට්ටමින් පවතින පාසල් ලංකාවේ සොයා ගැනීම දුෂ්කර කටයුත්තක් නොවේ. අනුරාධපුර, ඉතිහාසයේ ප්‍රෞඪ නටඹුන් වලින්ද, ප්‍රකාපවත් රාජධානිවල සෙවනැලිවලින්ද මහා වාරි කර්මන්තවල ජීවමාන සාක්ෂිවලින්ද සුසැදි පුරවරයක් වුවද දරිද්‍රතාවයේ, පානීය ජල ගැටලුවේ, අලි- මිනිස් සට්ටනයන්ගේ සාපලත් අදුරු භූමීන් එහි තවමත් පවතී.

අප මෙම ලිපිය හරහා සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ, කටුපත්වැව ගම්මානයේ පිහිටි කටුපත්වැව විද්‍යාලය ද ඉහත කී ගැටළුවලින් තවමත් පීඩා විඳිති. විල්පත්තු ජාතික රක්ෂිතයේ ගිනිකොණදිග මායිමට යාබදව පිහිටා තිබෙන කටුපත්වැව විද්‍යාලය ළමුන් 156 දෙනෙකුට අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දෙන ගුරුවරුන් 6 දෙනෙකුගෙන් සුසැදි පාසලකි. ඒ.ඒ.සරත් කුමාර මහතා එම විද්‍යාලයේ වත්මන් විදුහල්පති වන අතර මෙම තොරතුරු ඔහු සමඟ ලංකා වැසිජලය රැස්කරන්නන්ගේ සංසදයේ අප සිදුකළ සාකච්ඡාවකින් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.

කටුපත්වැව පාසල් භූමියේ ලිඳක් පිහිටා තිබුණද එම ජලයේ පවතින අධික කිවුල් ස්වභාවය නිසා පානීය ජල අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට හැකියාවක් නැත. වියළි කාලයේදී ජලය සිඳි යන මෙම ලිඳෙන් වර්ෂා කාලයේ දී සනීපාරක්ෂක කටයුතු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජලය සපයා ගනී. බිමට ජලය ළමුන් තම නිවෙස් වලින්ද රැගෙන එන අතර කුඩා ප්‍රමාණයේ RO ෆිල්ටර් 2ක් භාවිතයෙන් ළිං ජලය පිරිපහදු කර ගනී. පාසලේ සියලු දරුවන්ගේ හා ගුරුවරුන්ගේ පානීය ජල අවශ්‍යතාවය සපිරීමට තරම් එම වැයම ප්‍රමාණවත් නැත. බඩුසර මගින් ජලය ගෙන ඒම සිදු කළද ඒ සඳහා වැය වන ඉන්ධන ගාස්තුව පාසලෙන් පියවිය යුතුව තිබුණි.



පාසලට මීටර් 630 පමණ දුරකින් පිහිටා ඇති නළ ලිඳ ද පාසලේ ජල අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා ජලය සපයන එක් මාර්ගයකි. තවද RO ෆිල්ටර් නිතර අක්‍රීයභාවයට පත්වන අතර ඒවාගේ නඩත්තු කටයුතු සඳහා විටින් විට රුපියල් 40 000 පමණ මුදලක් වසරකදී වැය කිරීමටද සිදු වේ. මෙකී නොකී සෑම වියදමක් සඳහා පාසලට ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් වී නොමැත; ඒ සියල්ල දෙමාපිය දායකත්වයෙන් සිදු කිරීමට සිදු වී තිබුණි. හේන් ගොවිතැනින්, දෛනික වේතන මත පදනම් වන කම්කරු කටයුතු වලින් සිය ජීවිතය සරිකර ගන්නා මෙම ගම්මානයේ වැසියන්ට මෙම මූල්‍යමය බර සැබවින්ම අහියෝගයකි.

මේ සියලු සිදුවීම් අතරතුර ලංකා වැසි ජලය රැස්කරන්නන්ගේ සංසදයට ඉල්ලීමක් ඉදිරිමත් කොට වැසි ජල පද්ධතියක් ලබාගැනීමට කටුපත්වැව පාසලට හැකි විය. එම මෙකී නොකී සියලු බාධක සහිතව පවත්වාගෙන යන කටුපත්වැව විද්‍යාලයේ විදුහල්පතිතුමන් ලංකා වැසි ජලය රැස්කරන්නන්ගේ සංසදයෙන් පාසල සඳහා වැසි ජල රැස්කිරීමේ පද්ධතියක් ඉල්ලා සිටි අතර අප ආයතනය මගින් සියලු කරුණු කාරණා සලකා බැලීමෙන් අනතුරුව USAID ආයතනයේ පූර්ණ මූල්‍යමය දායකත්වය සහිතව වැසි ජල රැස්කිරීමේ පද්ධතියක් ලබා දීමට හැකියාව ලැබුණි. එම වැසි ජල පද්ධතියේ සියලු වැඩකටයුතු 2023 වසරේ ජූලි මස වනවිට සම්පූර්ණ කළ අතර මේවන විට කටුපත්වැව පාසලේ සියලුම දූ දරුවන් තම පානීය ජල අවශ්‍යතාව කිසිදු බාධාවකින් තොරව වැසි ජල පද්ධතිය මගින් සලසා ගනී. ෆිල්ටර් සඳහා වැයවන විදුලි වියදමද , ඒවාහි නඩත්තු කටයුතු සඳහා වැය වන මුදලද, බඩුසර වල ඉන්ධන සඳහා වැයවන මුදලද මේ වන විට පාසලට දරා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ නැත. තම දූ දරුවන්ට පාසලේ දී පානීය ජලය හිඟකම් නිසා අත්විඳීමට සිදුවන බාධා සියල්ලටම විසදුම ලැබී ඇති බැවින් දෙමාපියන්ට ද මෙය මිළ කළ නොහැකි සහනයකි.

වන අලි ගම් වැදීම, නිසි පානීය ජල පහසුකම් නොමැතිවීම, අවම සම්පත් ප්‍රමාණයකින් සිය ජීවිතය පවත්වා ගැනීම යන සියලු අහියෝග හමුවේ පානීය ජල ගැටලුවට තිරසාර විසදුමක් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකිවීම පිළිබඳ විදුහල්පති තුමා ඇතුලු පාසලේ සියලු දෙනාගේ කෘතචේදීත්වය ලංකා වැසි ජලය රැස්කරන්නන්ගේ සංසදයට හිමි වූ අතර ඒ වෙනුවෙන් අප ආයතනය ද ලබනුයේ නිහතමානී සතුටකි.

first flush system, filtration, bore well recharging, and Overflow for percolation pit. Rainfall from the rooftop area is collected for harvesting. Mesh was installed at all connecting pipes at the rooftop to prevent any solid waste like paper, plastic, or glass from entering the system. The residents were informed of the operational aspects of the first flush device as it is a valve that ensures that runoff from the first spell of rain is flushed out and does not enter the system. The filtration tank to recharge the bore well consists of stones, bricks, and soil layers. It has pipe outlets covered with inner and outer mesh and a top covered with a lid to prevent external contamination. This filtration tank is above the ground and completely waterproof.

Locations of the interventions:

200 Residential societies in two zones of Pune i.e. Baner - Balewadi area and Kothrud area in Pune City

The training was conducted for society residents about rainwater harvesting.

Following the construction of the rainwater harvesting system sign boards were put up for each component of the project site. Before the rainwater harvesting system was handed over a member from the residential society along with a society board member were trained on maintenance. The residential society members were also given a report to be submitted to Pune Corporation the government representative in the project team along with a guideline on Dos and Don'ts in using and maintaining the rainwater harvesting system. A team member from Shashwat visited all rainwater harvesting systems in the pre and post-monsoon to assess the functioning of the system and dual flush valve. This initiative directly benefits around 2000 residents in Pune.



Sharing this experience at the recently concluded 2nd international conference of the South Asia Rainwater Network in May 2023 in Sri Lanka Ms. Pradnya Thakur Director of Shahswat Eco Solutions highlighted the importance of community engagement and ownership in the long term: “The technology is important but apart from that community ownership and engagement for long-term maintenance is important”.

Having rainwater harvesting systems not only helps to increase water availability but helps in tanker cost, bringing a saving in the electricity bill as there is no use of a pump from the bore well during the dry season which leads to improvement in groundwater quality by replenishing freshwater recharge. Failure to use rainwater will lead to runoff ending up in drains and turning into wastewater – in other words, a larger greywater footprint. The rainwater used to recharge the underground water table shifts the green water usage to blue water while avoiding the wastage of green water. The rainwater stored can be used to replace the extraction of groundwater and hence blue water usage is replaced by green water and blue water usage is optimized.

Source: <https://sarainwater.blogspot.com/2023/07/residents-in-pune-in-maharashtra-india.html>



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නදුනි ඒකලා අමෙයිංහ
5 ශ්‍රේණිය
ර/රත්මලින්න ජාතික පාසල
බලංගොඩ.

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