DSS
e-Bulletin

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A.B. Pandya

From the Editor's Desk

Dear Dam Safety Professionals,

It gives me immense pleasure to commence the first edition of Dam safety Digest focusing on the developments and achievements in the sector. We, at the dam safety society, plan to bring to you our latest activities, plans for knowledge dissemination and developments elsewhere for the benefit of all our readers.

Dams are increasingly occupying our attention as a reliable measure of water management and energy transition all across the world. The importance of the reservoir storage created by the dam increases over the times and the resultant water supplies form the kingpin of the economy and well-being of the beneficiary communities. Dams, therefore have to retain their designed operations over multiple generations. It is in this context that dam safety has emerged as a discipline in its own right to ensure that our water resources assets continue to provide the benefits to the society for a long period of time.

The Dam Safety Society (DSS) is a scientific, technical, and professional not-for-profit organization established in 2023 at New Delhi, India, dedicated to advancing dam safety assurance globally. Its primary mission is to empower professionals, dam safety organizations, and dam owners by fostering collaboration and addressing mutual concerns about the safety and integrity of dams, their appurtenant works, and distribution networks. DSS aims to ensure sustainable benefits from dams and levees, promoting safe communities and robust water management practices in an era of increasing climate and infrastructural challenges.

The Dam Safety Society acts as a knowledge hub for the benefit of professionals to tackle the unique challenges posed by existing dams and evolving unique solutions in order to ensure their safety. Dam safety touches many unique aspects of technology, economy and disaster management. There are multiple stakeholders involved in the dam safety activities namely, regulators, dam owners, service providers and researchers to name a few. However, there is no common platform where the mutual concerns of various stakeholders can be articulated. The Dam Safety Society will focus on such unique aspects and attempt to generate common knowledge base utilizable by the professionals.

There is also a strong need of experienced dam safety professionals and proven product and service providers in the areas associated with dam safety and dam operations. The society would also like to act as a information base for informing all the members towards these resources through specialized services being established for the purpose.

Towards this end, the Society has already established flagship conferences on Dam Safety. The first International Conference Dam Safety 2024 at Sardar Sarovar Dam coupled with a training and exposure workshop on Instrumentation of Dams including Seismic Instrumentation. The second edition was organized recently at Shimla with the theme **"Latest Technologies for Rehabilitation and Dam Safety"** coupled with a workshop on Grouting Technologies in Rehabilitation of Dams on the same pattern. The society is also working towards customized training programmes on various aspects related to dam safety for the benefit of dam owning organizations and other entities.

As a part of these bulletins, we will keep you updated on the activities of the society and the knowledge dissemination initiatives taken by us.

On behalf of Dam Safety Society, I take great pleasure in inviting dam professionals and agencies associated with dam safety and related disciplines, to join the Dam Safety Society as Member and participate in its activities. As a member, you will have opportunity to technically contribute to the newsletter and also be a recipient of our subsequent editions of the publications in e-form.

A.B. Pandya
President
Dam Safety Society & Former Chairman, Central Water Commission,
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In view of the innovative technological development in the field of dam safety, there is a need to update the knowledge of dam safety professionals, dam owners, contractors, consultants and the agencies involved in dam safety discipline. It has been recognized that dam safety aspects particularly of the existing dams, are not receiving much attention as they should be, especially in view of the fact that a number of these old/existing dams are ageing, leading to gradual natural degeneration. Even safety of some of the dams which have been constructed in the recent past may become questionable, if the flood characteristics or seismicity of the area has changed. These old dams may need a research under today's technology.

Shri Mukesh Puri, Chief Guest Lighting the Lamp

A cornerstone of DSS's work is its robust training program, encompassing technical classroom courses, workshops, webinars, and conferences tailored to the needs of dam owners and safety professionals. The training calendar, developed by a committee of experts, covers topics like dam instrumentation, emergency action planning, and dam break analysis, catering to engineers at all experience levels. We also propose to hold regular meets on various aspects such as dam operation, maintenance, simulation, emergency responses, rehabilitation and management etc. so that the dam professionals practicing in the field have opportunities to interact with the community in general and find solutions for honing responses to various situations.

DSS organizes national and international conferences, to facilitate dialogue among dam professionals and experts across interrelated disciplines. Our first flagship activity "International Dam Safety Conference 2024" preceded by two days Workshop on "Instrumentation of Dams" from 16-19th July 2024 at Kevadia, Gujarat and a course on dam safety management in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (April/May 2024), demonstrating DSS's commitment to disseminating cutting-edge knowledge and practical skills. The second activity "2nd International Conference on Dam Safety 2025" on the topic "Latest Technologies for Rehabilitation and Dam Safety" preceded by one day Workshop on **Grouting Technology in Rehabilitation of Dams** from 19th – 22nd March, 2025 at Shimla was successfully organized featured Plenary and Technical sessions, alongside an industry exhibition showcasing advancements in technologies, materials, and instrumentation. Such events underscore DSS's role in reflecting on dam safety issues, sharing experiences, and driving technological progress. Both these events are well attended by more than 250 dam owners, professionals academicians, scientists, as well as industries both from within the country and from overseas, assembled and make the presentations on the best global practices and technological advancements, emerging dam safety challenges and deliberate on all aspects related to dam safety management and the solutions that worked best in addressing dam safety concerns.

Shri Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu Hon'ble Chief Minister Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, lighting the Lamp

Unlike new dam projects governed by standardized practices, DSS focuses on the distinct challenges posed by existing dams, many built in the 20th century. It aims to generate a common knowledge base covering scientific, technological, and managerial aspects of dam safety, addressing issues like aging infrastructure, climate change impacts, and rehabilitation needs. By deliberating on these challenges "threadbare," DSS seeks to evolve tailored solutions that ensure the longevity and safety of dams worldwide, a mission rooted in its recognition of dams as critical water assets.

As we step into 2025, we reflect on the Dam Safety Society's unwavering commitment to ensuring the safety and sustainability of vast network of dams across India. With 6138 large dams, India stands third globally, and our responsibility to safeguard these critical assets has never been greater. This news bulletin highlights our ongoing efforts, international collaborations, and upcoming initiatives. Dam Safety Society is proud to present our first News Bulletin, focusing on the critical work being done in Dam Safety Management across India. Together, let us continue to encourage dam safety for a secure and prosperous future.

Exhibition Glimpses

2.0 Dam Safety Activities in India


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THE DAM SAFETY ACT, 2021
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Dam safety is a critical component of water resource management in India, a nation with 6138 large dams, ranking third globally after the USA and China. Indian economy is dependent on agriculture and dam infrastructures are essential for irrigation, power generation, flood control, and water supply. However, their failure can lead to catastrophic consequences, necessitating robust safety activities to protect lives, property, and the environment.

Dam safety involves a cluster of activities, including design, construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning, aimed at preventing failures. These activities ensure dams function as intended, mitigating risks to downstream populations and ecosystems. Given India's vast dam portfolio, safety is paramount, especially with over 80% of large dams exceeding 25 years and 234 surpassing a century.

The cornerstone of dam safety in India is the Dam Safety Act, 2021 (Dam Safety Act, 2021), enacted to address the surveillance, inspection, operation, and maintenance of specified dams. This Act, an evolution from the 2019 Bill, applies to dams over 15 meters in height or between 10-15 meters with specific design conditions, such as a reservoir capacity of at least 1 million cubic meters or a crest length of 500 meters.

The Act establishes a hierarchical structure:

- **National Level:** The National Committee on Dam Safety, chaired by the Central Water Commission Chairperson, evolves policies and recommends regulations. The National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) implements these policies, provides technical assistance to State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs), and resolves disputes, headquartered in Delhi with potential additional offices.
- **State Level:** States constituted State Committees on Dam Safety, meeting twice yearly (one before monsoon), and established SDSOs, headed by a Chief Engineer for states with over 30 specified dams or a Superintendent Engineer otherwise. These bodies supervise rehabilitation, review SDSO work, and ensure compliance.

Dam owners, including public sector undertakings and state-controlled bodies, are obligated to establish safety units, conduct annual pre/post-monsoon inspections, and prepare emergency action plans.

2.1 Current Practices and Activities

India's dam safety activities are multifaceted, with significant efforts under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) (Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project). Initiated in April 2012 with World Bank support, DRIP aims to enhance safety and operational performance of selected dams, covering 736 dams across 19 states and 2 central agencies in Phases II and III. Phase I (2012-2021) rehabilitated 223 dams at a cost of Rs 2,567 crore, trained about 5,500 officers, and developed capacity in 8 academic and 2 central agencies, publishing dam-specific Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Manuals.

Other activities include:

- **Inspections:** CWC guidelines (CWC Dam Safety Guidelines) mandate annual pre/post-monsoon inspections, though a 2008-2016 CAG report found only 2 of 17 states compliant, highlighting enforcement challenges.
- **Monitoring and Instrumentation:** Dams, especially those over 30 meters or in seismic zones, require hydro-meteorological and seismological stations for real-time data, as per the Act.
- **Emergency Planning:** Owners must establish flood warning systems and risk assessments every 5 years, with EAPs updated at specified intervals, aiding disaster management authorities.

The Central Dam Safety Organisation (CDSO) under CWC provides technical assistance, maintains the National Register of Large Dams (2019, with 5,745 large dams, including under construction) (National Register of Large Dams), and supports SDSOs, ensuring a system-wide approach.

2.2 Challenges and Issues

Despite these efforts, several challenges persist:

- **Aging Infrastructure:** Over 1,100 large dams are over 50 years old, with 220 exceeding 100 years, leading to increased maintenance costs, reservoir sedimentation, and reduced functionality. By 2025, over 1,000 dams will be roughly 50 years or older, posing significant risks (Ageing Dams Threat).
- **Climate Change Impacts:** Extreme weather events, such as heavy monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts, strain dam structures. The 2023 Sikkim flood, destroying the Teesta-3 Dam, exemplifies this, with climate-induced events contributing to 44% of dam failures in India (Dam Safety in India Analysis).
- **Seismic Risks:** Dams in seismic zones, like the Tehri Dam, face threats from tectonic movements, necessitating robust design and monitoring.
- **Coordination and Compliance:** Inter-state dams require coordination, often hindered by disputes. Recent non-compliance, such as Himachal Pradesh serving notices to 21 hydroelectric projects during 2023 floods, indicates enforcement gaps (Dam Safety Current Affairs).

2.3 Role of NDSA, CDSO and SDSO and recent activities:

The CDSO, under the Central Water Commission (CWC), predates the NDSA, established in 1979 to provide technical and advisory support on dam safety. It acts as the secretariat for the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) and maintains the National Register of Large Dams (NRLD), last comprehensively updated in 2023 with 6138 entries. Post the Dam Safety Act, the CDSO has transitioned from a primarily advisory role to supporting the NDSA's regulatory framework. The NDSA, established under the Dam Safety Act, 2021, serves as the central regulatory body tasked with implementing policies, providing technical assistance to states, and resolving inter-state dam safety disputes. Headquartered in Delhi and operational since February 2022, it operates with five wings: policy and research, technical, regulation, disaster and resilience, and administration and finance.

- Since its inception, the NDSA has been actively operationalizing the Dam Safety Act. By mid-2024, it had begun conducting detailed investigations into high-profile dam incidents, such as the Medigadda Barrage damage (October 2023) and the Teesta-3 Dam collapse (October 2023), highlighting its role in post-incident analysis and enforcement.
- A significant initiative was announced on February 20, 2025, that the NDSA signed an agreement with the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) to develop a pan-India Dam Break Flood Simulation System. This system will cover approximately 6100 dams, leveraging the National Supercomputing Mission to enhance flood risk modelling and disaster preparedness. This marks a technological leap in dam safety management, integrating supercomputing for real-time simulations.
- The NDSA has conducted over 50 training programs since 2022, building on the 5,500 officials trained under DRIP Phase I, focusing on risk assessment, emergency planning, and instrumentation. In 2024, it intensified compliance checks, issuing notices to non-compliant states and dam owners, such as the 21 hydroelectric projects in Himachal Pradesh flagged during the 2023 floods.

The NDSA co-organized the International Conference on Dam Safety 2023 in Jaipur (September 14-15, 2023), fostering knowledge exchange among global dam safety experts. The NDSA is working to standardize safety protocols across states, addressing gaps in operational safety highlighted by incidents like the Sikkim glacial lake outburst flood (2023). It oversees the National Dam Safety Fund, disbursing resources for state-level safety upgrades, with allocations reportedly increasing in the 2024-2025 budget cycle.

SDSOs, mandated by the Dam Safety Act, are state-level bodies responsible for enforcing safety standards, conducting inspections, and preparing emergency action plans (EAPs) for specified dams. As of February 2025, approximately 25 states have SDSOs, with ongoing efforts to cover all 28 states and 8 union territories. The Telangana SDSO led investigations into the Medigadda Barrage failure (2023), collaborating with NDSA and CDSO to assess dam rehabilitation problems. Similarly, Sikkim's SDSO responded to the Teesta-3 collapse, initiating EAP revisions in 2024. Karnataka's SDSO addressed the Tungabhadra Dam gate issue (2024), completing repairs by January 2025 with CDSO support. SDSOs in 19 states are actively implementing DRIP Phases II and III, rehabilitating 736 dams. In 2025, over 300 dams have undergone upgrades, with states like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra leading in structural repairs and EAP development.

Key Initiatives by SDSO

- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** SDSOs have published EAPs for over 500 dams since 2022, with stakeholder consultations (e.g., 101 programs under DRIP Phase I) extended into Phase II, enhancing community preparedness.
- **Instrumentation Upgrades:** States like Kerala and Uttarakhand have installed advanced monitoring systems under DRIP, with SDSOs overseeing real-time data collection for high-risk dams.
- **Local Training Programs:** SDSOs, supported by NDSA and CDSO, conducted over 100 state-specific workshops in 2023-2024, training local engineers on risk assessment and climate-adaptive safety measures.

3.0 International Dam Safety Activities

The period between 2023 and 2024 witnessed several significant dam break events and related incidents globally, highlighting the persistent challenges of aging infrastructure, climate change, and inadequate safety measures. One of the most devastating incidents occurred in October 2023 in Sikkim, India, when the Teesta-III hydroelectric dam collapsed due to a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF). Triggered by heavy rainfall and the breach of the South Lhonak Lake, the resulting deluge overwhelmed the dam's spillway capacity, leading to its destruction. Over 100 people lost their lives, thousands were displaced, and downstream communities faced widespread destruction. This event underscored the vulnerability of dams in mountainous regions to climate-induced extremes, prompting India to rethink its dam safety protocols.

In Libya, the September 2023 collapse of two dams in Derna remains one of the deadliest dam break events of the period. Triggered by Storm Daniel, the dams—built in the 1970s—failed under extreme rainfall, unleashing a torrent that killed over 4,300 people, with thousands more missing. The disaster exposed systemic dam safety practices often takes a backseat. Reconstruction efforts have been slow, with international aid focusing on immediate relief rather than long-term dam safety improvements.

These events collectively painted a grim picture of dam safety challenges. Climate change amplified flood risks, as seen in Sikkim and Libya, while aging infrastructure and poor maintenance plagued systems. The absence of proactive upgrades and real-time monitoring exacerbated outcomes, with human and economic tolls serving as stark reminders of the stakes. These incidents had fuelled global calls for enhanced safety standards, better funding, and climate-adaptive designs, setting the stage for international dialogues like those at the ICOLD 2024 conference in India.

Ms. Debashree Mukherjee lighting the lamp

The 92nd Annual Meeting and International Symposium of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD), held from September 29 to October 3, 2024, in New Delhi, India, was a landmark event under the theme "Dams for People, Water, Environment, and Development." hosted by the Indian National Committee on Large Dams (INCOLD), the conference drew over 1,500 participants from across the globe, including engineers, policymakers, and researchers. Amid recent dam failures and escalating climate pressures, the event provided critical insights into the state of dam safety and future directions. Sustainability and social equity rounded out the takeaways. The symposium's theme emphasized dams' role in water security and energy transition. Sessions explored ecological mitigation strategies, such as maintaining environmental flows, and equitable resettlement for displaced communities—issues ICOLD has addressed in its "Dams and Environment" paper. The conference highlighted best practices from projects like Brazil's tailings dam reforms, urging a balance between development and ecological stewardship. This holistic approach reflected ICOLD's evolving stance, integrating safety with broader societal goals amid growing scrutiny of large dams.

Group Photograph during the opening ceremony

Finally, collaboration emerged as a cornerstone. The New Delhi 2024 ICOLD meeting facilitated workshops with ICOLD's technical committees, fostering dialogue on seismic safety, tailings management, and disaster preparedness. Delegates from Australia's ANCOLD to the U.S. Society on Dams shared experiences, with India's hosting reinforcing its leadership in dam safety post the 2021 Act.

4.0 Technical Article: State-of-the-Art Inflow Forecasting System for Dam Safety Management for a Large Dam

Large dams are critical infrastructure assets, providing water supply, hydropower, flood control, and irrigation while posing significant risks if not managed effectively. Inflow forecasting—the prediction of water volumes entering a dam's reservoir—is a cornerstone of dam safety management, enabling operators to anticipate flood risks, optimize releases, and prevent structural failures. Recent dam incidents, such as the 2023 Teesta-III collapse in India and Libya's Derna dam failures, underscore the devastating consequences of inadequate inflow prediction in the face of extreme weather. Advances in hydrology, meteorology, and computational technology have ushered in state-of-the-art inflow forecasting systems, integrating real-time data, sophisticated models, and predictive analytics. This article explores the development of such a system for a large dam, outlining its objective, data sources, modelling approaches, and expected outcomes.

4.1 Objectives

The primary objective of a state-of-the-art inflow forecasting system is to enhance dam safety and operational efficiency by providing accurate, timely predictions of reservoir inflows under diverse hydrological and climatic conditions.

4.2 Data and Source

The efficacy of an inflow forecasting system relies on a robust, multi-layered data framework, drawing from diverse sources to capture the complex dynamics of a dam's catchment area. Key data inputs include:

a) Meteorological Data:

- Real-time and historical weather data-rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation from State and Central Departments
- National agencies such as the India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides Ground-based weather stations and radar systems supplement satellite data, offering high-resolution insights into local precipitation patterns critical for short-term forecasts.
- GFS Forecast Data
- Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)

b) Hydrological Data:

- Streamflow and water level within the watershed are collected via gauging stations installed along tributaries and upstream rivers.
- For large dams in mountainous regions, snowpack and glacial melt data from remote sensing (e.g., MODIS satellites) are vital, especially given events like the 2023 Sikkim GLOF.

c) Reservoir Data:

- Real-time reservoir levels, storage capacity, and inflow-outflow rates.

d) Topographic and Land Use Data:

- Digital elevation models (DEMs) from sources like the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 30 m, Cartosat 10 m
- Land cover data from Landsat or Sentinel 10 m satellites provide spatial context for runoff modeling, accounting for terrain slope, vegetation, and urbanization effects.

These data streams are aggregated through automated telemetry networks and cloud-based platforms, ensuring continuous updates. For instance, India's Central Water Commission (CWC) employs over 1,200 hydrological observation sites, a model that advanced systems can emulate. Data quality is enhanced through validation techniques like cross-referencing satellite and ground observations, addressing gaps common in remote or conflict-affected regions.

4.3 Modelling techniques

State-of-the-art inflow forecasting leverages a hybrid of physical, statistical, and machine learning models, each tailored to specific forecast horizons and dam characteristics. Key modelling approaches include:

a) Hydrological Models: Models, i.e., the Hydrologic Engineering Center's Hydrologic Modeling System (HEC-HMS) or MIKE 11 NAM simulate rainfall-runoff processes. These models incorporate topographic, soil, and land use data to estimate inflows based on precipitation and watershed dynamics, excelling in short-term forecasts and scenario analysis for flood events.

b) Statistical and Time-Series Models: Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) or Prophet models analyze historical inflow and weather data to predict short-term trends. These are computationally efficient and effective for stable hydrological regimes but may falter under extreme conditions unless paired with real-time inputs.

c) Machine Learning (ML) Models: Advanced ML techniques—such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, or Random Forests—dominate modern systems by learning complex patterns from vast datasets. LSTM, a type of recurrent neural network, excels in capturing temporal dependencies in rainfall and inflow time series, offering superior accuracy for short-term forecasts (e.g., 1-3 days).

d) Ensemble and Hybrid Models: Combining multiple models mitigates individual weaknesses. For example, an ensemble of HEC-HMS (for physical accuracy) and LSTM (for data-driven precision) can be weighted using Bayesian techniques or Kalman filtering, adjusting predictions as new data arrives.

e) Real-Time Calibration: Models are dynamically calibrated using data assimilation techniques like the Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF), which updates predictions as telemetry data streams in, reducing uncertainty in rapidly evolving storm scenarios.

These models are deployed on high-performance computing platforms, leveraging cloud infrastructure (e.g., AWS, Google Cloud) or supercomputers (e.g., India's National Supercomputing Mission), ensuring scalability for large dams with extensive catchments.

4.4 Expected Outcomes

Implementing a state-of-the-art inflow forecasting system for a large dam yields transformative outcomes across safety, operations, and resilience:

- **Enhanced Safety:** Accurate inflow predictions enable pre-emptive gate operations, preventing overtopping—a leading failure cause (e.g., Libya 2023). For a dam in India, forecasts could reduce the risk of exceeding its design flood level, safeguarding downstream populations.
- **Improved Emergency Preparedness:** Integration with EAPs ensures timely warnings and evacuations, as mandated by the Dam Safety Act, 2021. A 24-hour forecast horizon would be mitigate losses in downstream flood disaster, cutting response times from hours to minutes.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Optimized inflows balance hydropower generation, irrigation releases, and flood control. For a hydropower dam, precise forecasts could boost annual energy output by 5-10% while maintaining reservoir levels within safe limits.
- **Climate Resilience:** By incorporating ensemble predictions, the system adapts to shifting rainfall patterns, ensuring long-term viability. Medium range forecasts (e.g., 2 weeks) could guide seasonal planning, reducing flood damage by up to 20%, as per World Bank estimates.
- **Cost Savings and Data-Driven Decisions:** Reduced reliance on reactive measures lowers maintenance and disaster recovery costs, while dashboards and visualizations empower operators with actionable insights, aligning with digital tools.

Validation against historical events and real-time trials will refine accuracy, targeting a mean absolute error (MAE) below 15-20% for peak inflows—a benchmark met by advanced systems in the U.S. and Europe. Broader adoption could standardize safety practices, educating dam owners, shaping policy and international collaboration. Fig. 1 shows such system dashboard.

4.5 Summary

A state-of-the-art inflow forecasting system for a large dam represents a fusion of science, technology, and safety management, addressing the escalating risks of climate change and aging infrastructure. By harnessing diverse data, sophisticated models, and real-time analytics, it promises to transform how dams like Tehri or Hirakud are operated, ensuring safety, efficiency, and resilience. A such systems are not just aspirational but increasingly feasible, setting a new standard for dam safety worldwide.

5.0 Forthcoming Events

I) Dam Safety 2025, September 21-25, 2025. - is the premier conference for dam and levee safety professionals in the United States. Make plans now to share your knowledge with the dam safety community in Huntington Convention Center of Cleveland, OH, USA

ii) CDA Conference 2025, September 28 – October 1, 2025. **For More details:** https://dsc2025.damsafetysociety.net/

iii) 3rd International Conference on Dam Safety Management and Engineering (ICDSME2025), November 4-7, 2025 – Dam Safety: Energy Tansition and water Transformation, Pullman Hotel, Kuching, Sarawak, Malysia. For moe details: https://icdsme2025.mycold.com.my/

iv) CDA Conference 2026, October 25-28, 2026, Halifax Convention Centre

6.0 Global Outreach and Membership

DSS operates as an international body, inviting dam professionals, organizations, and solution providers worldwide to join as individual or institutional members. It seeks to create a unified platform for sharing expertise, concerns, and innovative solutions in dam safety management. By pooling global knowledge, DSS strives to elevate awareness and capabilities across diverse regions, ensuring water, food, and energy security through a competent dam portfolio. This inclusive approach positions DSS as a bridge between developed and developing nations facing unique dam safety challenges. DSS is guided by a leadership team who has extensive field experience of Dam Safety Management in India more than 30 years. and this team drives the society's vision of fostering a collaborative, skilled dam safety community. DSS encourages contributions from professionals—such as technical papers, project details, and failure analyses—further enriching its repository of shared expertise.

Group Photo after the valedictory session at Shimla

MEMBERSHIP FEE

	India	Other Countries
Individual Member	: Annual Subscription (For student only) : Rs. 1,000/-	USD 20
Individual Member	: Life Membership : Rs. 10,000/-	USD 200
Institutional Membership	: Annual Subscription: Rs. 50,000/-	USD 1000
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7.0 President and Members

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