

Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR)	
Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) Standard	Version 8.1
UWR RoU Scope (Annual RoU threshold limit)	**RoU Scope 5 (**1,000,000 RoUs)
UNDP Human Development Indicator	0.685
National Water Security Index	2

Project Aggregator and Consultants	**SDG-CR CONSULTING LLP**
Project Proponent	**SHREE PRAKASH TEXTILES GUJARAT PRIVATE LIMITED**
RoU Scope Description	Conservation measures taken to recycle and reuse water, spent wash, wastewater etc. across or within specific industrial processes and systems.
Project Description	Recycle and treatment of industrial effluent and gainful use for domestic and industrial process.
Project Location	Naroda Road, AHMEDABAD
Monitoring Period:	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2026
Crediting Period:	2022 -2026
Document Title	Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR)
Purpose	**FOR VERIFICATION**
SDGC Project Number	**6960 – P-07**
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REV NO	**DATE**	**DESCRIPTION**	**PREPARED BY**	**REVIEWED BY**	**APPROVED BY**

PREFACE

SDG-CR CONSULTING LLP (SDGC) assists in implementing water credit programs to leverage a competitive market-based approach to incentivize voluntary environmental actions of various stakeholders. Apart from incentivizing individual/community behaviors, SDGC encourages private sector industries, companies, and other entities to meet their existing obligations, stemming from various legal frameworks by taking actions that can converge with activities relevant to generating or buying water credits. SDGC creates a digital data repository by integrating geographical information systems (GIS) with artificial intelligence (AI) to create various insights into ESG reporting, social impact assessments, and business value enhancement.

SDGC plays a vital role as a project aggregator and consultant to support institutions and civil societies to encourage them to initiate integrated water management practices to reverse the depletion of groundwater sources worldwide in the context of the Universal Water Registry water credit program. SDGC also assists in establishing a clear relationship between water's price and its value; to reflect attempts not only for cost recovery but also the value delivered for unique applications like business risk analysis, climate risk analysis, green credits, finance, business valuation, engineering design, and resource valuation.

SDGC has developed methodologies in alignment with the UWR RoU standards to reflect the ecosystem service value of water to support behavior change in favor of sustainable water use and management at various levels. Methodologies are not limited to the integration of various water verticals but also redefine the relationship between civil society and water. This initiative will also help to add to the water's social value and economic value through integrated, well-coordinated, and comprehensive design services while balancing between the triple bottom line of sustainability i.e. people, planet and profit.

SDGC adopts an integrated water source study and analysis by carrying out a WATERSHED STUDY, SURFACE WATER ANALYSIS, and GROUNDWATER STUDY to redefine water as a definite "SOURCE" while bringing a paradigm shift in people's lives and the surrounding environment. The study brings technical insights and the water footprint (WF) of society's domestic, industrial, and agricultural needs to save humanity before the economy. We apply the purposeful and functional logic between various water verticals to complete a hydraulic circle while balancing water elements on the earth.

CONTENTS

1	**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**	6
2	**ABOUT THE PROJECT PROPONENT**	7
3	**STATUTORY COMPLIANCE**	15
4	**BASELINE SCENARIO**	18
5	**CONCEPT**	19
6	**OBJECTIVE**	20
7	**METHODOLOGY**	20
8	**EARTH SURFACE ASSESSMENT**	21
9	**WATER CONSERVATION (How is water conserved?)**	24
10	**WATER BALANCE (Available Water for gainful use)**	25
11	**WATER CREDITS**	33
12	**IMPLEMENTATION BENEFITS**	35
13	**ALTERNATE WATER CONSERVATION METHODS**	35
14	**FEASIBILITY EVALUATION**	36
15	**INTERVENTIONS BY PROJECT OWNER/ PROPONENT/ SELLER**	37
16	**UWR RAINWATER OFFSET DO NO NET HARM PRINCIPLES**	37
17	**ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS**	37
18	**SCALING PROJECTS – LESSONS LEARNED – RESTARTING PROJECTS**	40
19	**ABBREVIATIONS**	41
20	**REFERENCE DATA**	46
21	**DISCLAIMER**	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: UNDP Human Development Indicator 8
Figure 2.2: National Water Security Stages 9
Figure 2.3: National Water Security Index 10
Figure 2.4: Site Map 11
Figure 2.5: Site Visit 14
Figure 5.1: Ancient Hydrological Cycle from 800 to 500 B.C. 19
Figure 6.1: Sustainable Development Goals 20
Figure 7.1: Flow Chart 21
Figure 8.1:Regional Catchment Delineation 23
Figure 10.1: Water Balance Diagram upto 2025 (in KL/day) 25
Figure 10.2: Water Balance Diagram for 2025-2026 (in KL/day) 26
Figure 13.1: Rainwater Storage Unit 36

LIST OF TABLES

Table 8.1: Data Source 22
Table 8.2: Technical Insights 23
Table 9.1: Area Hydrogeology 24
Table 10.1: Industrial Water Demand 27
Table 10.2: Domestic Water Demand 29
Table 10.3: Summary of Total Water Demand 2022-2026 31
Table 10.4: Reuse of RO Permeate (in KL) 32
Table 10.5: Reuse of MEE Condensate (in KL) 32
Table 10.6: Total Reuse (RO Permeate + MEE Condensate) in KL 33
Table 11.1: Total Water Demand 2022-2026 34
Table 11.2: Total RoU Generation for years (2022 – 2026) 34

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

M/s Shree Prakash Textiles (Guj) Pvt Ltd is located at Laxmivijay Hosiery Mills Compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025. It was established in January 1969. It is spread in an area of 6029 sq m and engaged in the processing of dyeing and printing of fabric. The unit falls under Ahmedabad City Taluka, which is categorized as Semi Critical during GWRA 2022.

Shree Prakash Textiles have implemented several measures to minimize water consumption, including the installation of continuous ranges in bleaching and dyeing processes, and the decommissioning of one printing machines with higher water consumption.

A. The Shree Prakash Textiles Ltd. site was visited on 3rd April,2026, 3rd July,2026 and 11th July,2026 to verify the operational ETP & MEE units.
B. The ETP unit was installed and commissioned from December 2022. The MEE unit was commissioned in June 2023.
C. The project has been commissioned with a conscious and sustainable design approach and the same is also complying with the UN's Sustainability goals. D. SDG No. 6 - Drinking Water and Sanitation E. SDG No. 9 - Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure F. SDG No. 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities G. SDG No. 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production H. SDG No. 13 - Climate Change I. SDSG No. 17 – Partnership for the goals
J. **Total water credits have been calculated for Scope 5 are 6,10,182 RoU**
K. **Total water credits have been calculated after deduction of 2% standard uncertainty factor as per UWR RoU standard version 8.1 for Scope 5 are 5,97,978 RoU**

2 ABOUT THE PROJECT PROPONENT

M/s Shree Prakash Textiles (Guj) Pvt Ltd is located at Laxmivijay Hosiery Mills Compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It was established in January 1969. It is spread in 6029 sq m and is engaged in the processing of dyeing and printing of fabric.

The water requirement is managed through the implementation of a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) equipped with advanced membrane filtration technology. This setup is essential to meet the water requirements for the production process.

Production process - The production of printed cloth from the grey cloth undergoes following operations:

Unfolding of gray cloth, desizing operation, bleaching operation, mercerizing, dyeing, printing, finishing and packing. The grey cloth received from the customer goes in for de-sizing operation.

The grey cloth received from the customer is going for desizing operation. The loose impurities are removed from the fabric. The desized cloth is put in the rolled bundle for complete reaction.

The de-sized cloth is passed through the continuous bleaching machine. The impurities present in the cloth get removed and the cloth becomes white. In the continuous bleaching, the retention time in the machine is maintained through speed of cloth movement. Based on the type of cloth, the speed gets adjusted through programming. The flow rate of water is maintained, and it is counter current flow so that there should be lesser water consumption.

The bleached cloth is either washed through plain water or is sent for mercerizing. The caustic solution is used for the mercerizing operation which is recycled in the Caustic Recycling/ Recovery Plant.

The washed and bleached cloth undergoes the dyeing process. The dyeing is carried out through CPB (Cold Pad Batch), pad dry and jigger. The dyed cloth is kept for some time for fixing dye chemicals.

The mercerized and dyed cloths are passed through the Stenter where hot air flows. This provides straightening of cloth. As per the requirement, the dyed cloth is printed through a rotating drum type printer and screen printer.

UWR requires projects that are real, verifiable, and must be currently operational. UWR Rules allow projects from domestic and developing nations as well. All UWR water conservation and recharge activities have prescriptive eligibility, evaluation, and verification requirements as outlined in their approved positive project list protocol requirements, as outlined in the UWR Rainwater Offset Standard Version 8.1.

2.1 UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR

All projects using this methodology must be ideally located in a country or region with a recent UNDP Human Development Indicator below 0.900. However, countries and regions with higher HDI's will also be considered taking the goal of UN SDG 17 into account, especially water conservation and recharge projects

that encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

India falls into 2023 HDI value 0.685 which is represented in the below image.

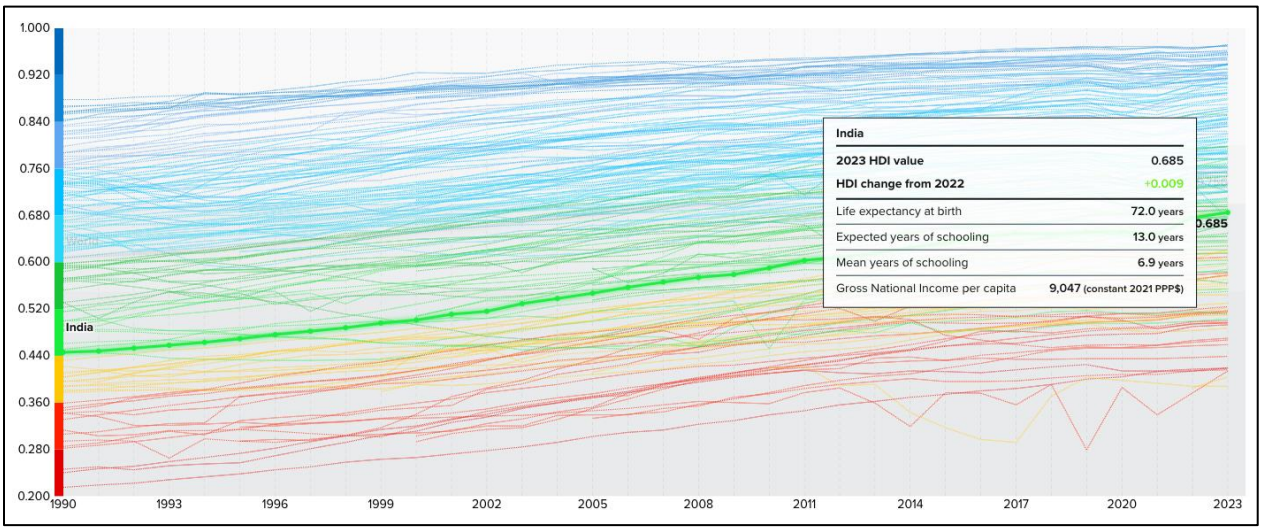


Figure 2.1: UNDP Human Development Indicator

2.2 NATIONAL WATER SECURITY INDEX

The five Key Dimensions form the National Water Security Index (NWSI). The maximum score for each KD is 20. The maximum NWS score—the sum of the KDs—is 100. At NWSI Stage 1, the water situation is encouraging, however there is a large gap between the current state and the acceptable level of water security. At NWSI Stage 5, the country may be considered a model for its management of water services and resources, and as water secure as possible under current circumstances.

All projects using this methodology are ideally below the NWS score of 60 and NWSI equal to or lower than 2 (NWSI ≤ 2). However, projects above the NWS score of 60 can also use the methodologies outlined in the UWR RoU Standard and be eligible for RoUs under the program.

NWSI	NWS Score	NWS Stage	Description
5	96 and above	Model	All people have access to safe, affordable, and reliable drinking water and sanitation facilities. Economic activities are not constrained by water availability. Environmental governance is good, and pressure on aquatic ecosystems is limited. Water-related risks are acceptable and relatively easy to deal with.
4	78–96	Effective	Nearly all people have access to affordable safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Economic water security is high. Environmental governance is generally acceptable, and attention is given to ecological restoration. There are systematic commitments to reduce disaster risk.
3	60–78	Capable	Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is improving. Economic water security is moderate. Environmental governance is moderate, with clear pressure on the ecosystem. There are some institutional commitments to reduce disaster risk.
2	42–60	Engaged	A significant majority of rural and urban households have access to basic water supply but less to sanitation. Economic water security is low. Environmental governance is moderate, with severe pressures on aquatic ecosystems. Progress in achieving disaster risk security is low.
1	0–42	Nascent	A low proportion of rural and urban households have access to basic water supply and sanitation. Economic water security is low. Environmental governance is poor, with significant pressures on the aquatic ecosystems. Hardly any attention is given to disaster risk reduction.

Figure 2.2: National Water Security Stages

India falls into the Engaged Stage (2) of the National Water Security Index in 202 which is represented in the below image.

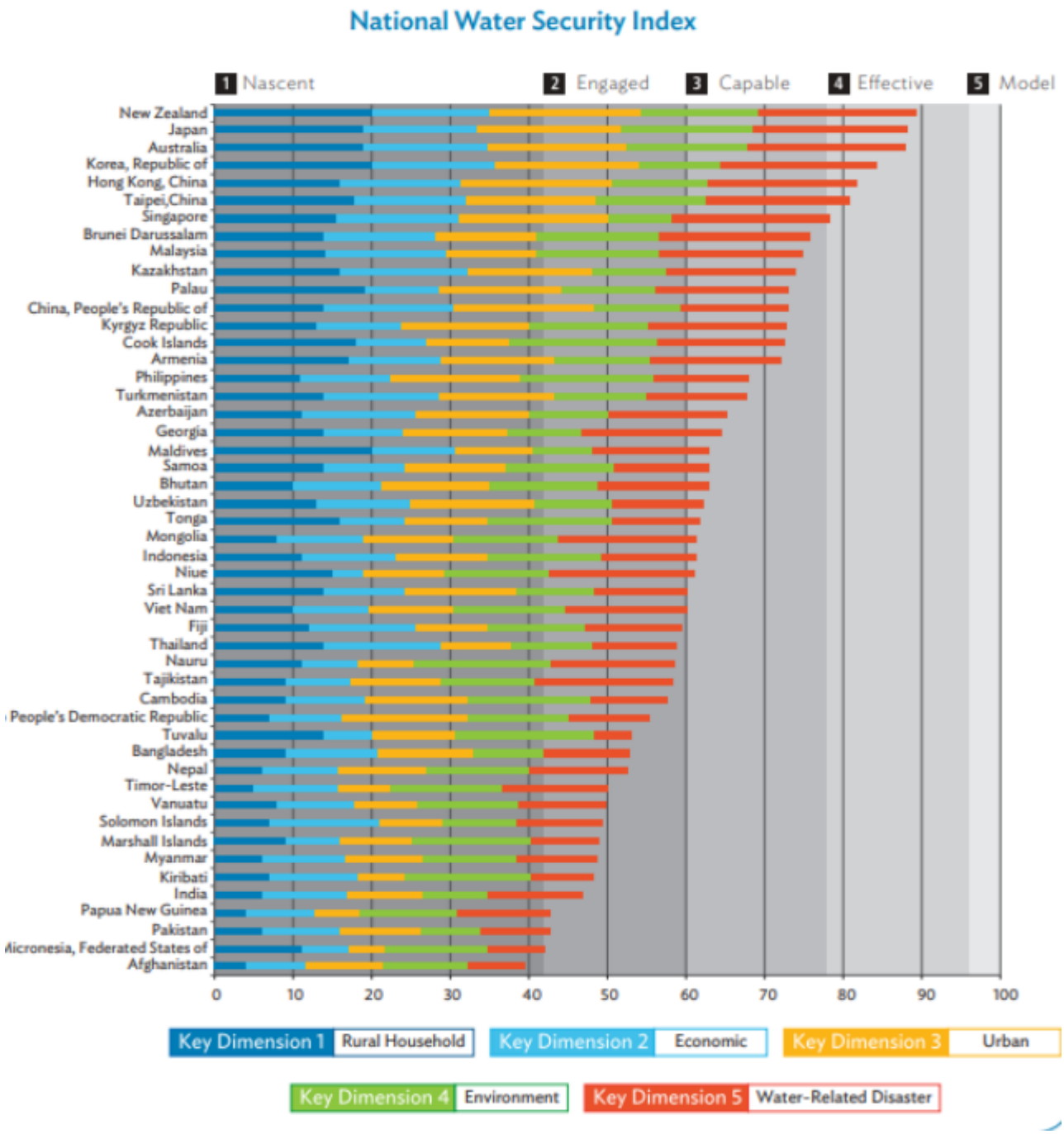


Figure 2.3: National Water Security Index

2.3 LOCATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

M/s Shree Prakash Textiles (Guj) Pvt Ltd Naroda is located in a well-connected and central part of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The site is surrounded by mixed-use developments, including residential settlements, commercial structures, and small-scale industrial facilities. The broader context reveals the site's proximity to major road networks, ensuring excellent connectivity to key parts of Ahmedabad city.

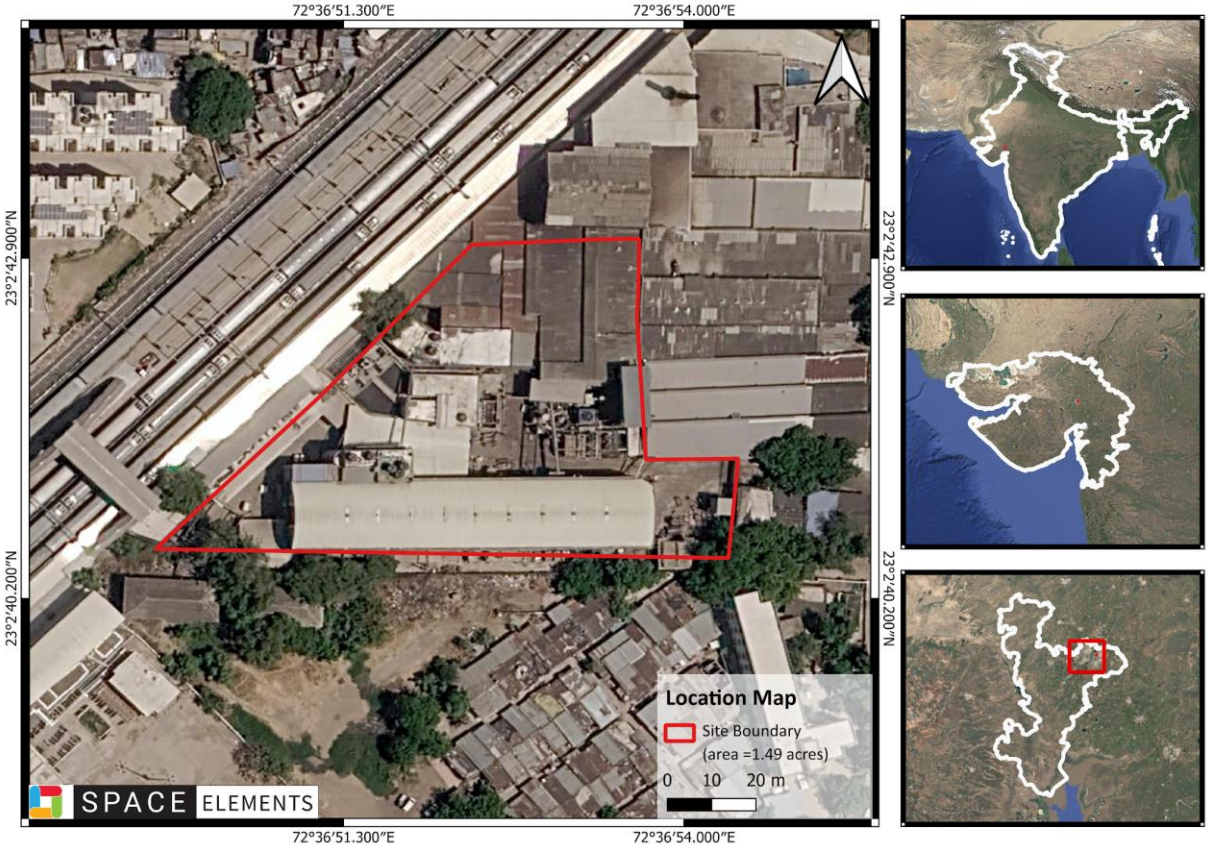


Figure 2.4: Site Map

2.4 PROJECT BRIEF

The following site-specific information and details are to be referred to get acquainted with the water condition of the premises.

Table 2.1: Project Brief

SN	SPECIFICS	DESCRIPTION
1	Address of the project activity	Shree Prakash Textiles LAXMIVIJAY HOSIERY MILLSCOMPOUND NARODA ROAD, AHMEDABAD Gujarat, India, 380002 - 380002
2	District	Ahmedabad
3	State	Gujarat

4	Country	Bharat
5	Latitude – Longitude	23°02'42.6"N 72°36'52.1"E
6	Land use type	Commercial use
7	Project type	Industrial
8	Industry type	Manufacturing
9	MSME Type	No
9	Plot area	1.49 acres
10	Block basin	Sabarmati Basin
11	Sub-basin	Sabarmati Lower Basin
12	Assessment Unit Type	Safe
13	Primary water supply source	Production borewell (Groundwater storage)
14	Secondary water supply source	Treated ETP Effluent
15	Annual Industrial water demand	1,87,792 KL
16	Annual domestic water consumption	72 KL
17	Installed ETP Capacity	754 KL/ day
18	Topo sheet No	F43A12

2.5 KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Proponent and Owner (PP) possess all the necessary permits and ownership documents for the uncontested legal land title for the project area within the project boundary of the project.

M/s Shree Prakash Textiles (Guj) Pvt Ltd is located at Laxmivijay Hosiery Mills Compound, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It was established in January 1969. It is spread in 6029 sq m and is engaged in the processing of dyeing and printing of fabric.

Project proponent and owner	Shree Prakash Textiles Gujarat private limited
Project proponent and owner's address	Shree Prakash Textiles Gujarat private limited LAXMIVIJAY HOSIERY MILLSCOMPOUND NARODA ROAD, AHMEDABAD Gujarat, India, 380002 - 380002
Project aggregator and consultant	SDGC
Project aggregator and consultant's address	4th Floor, Shreeji House, Behind M. J. Library, Ellisbridge, Amdavad 380006, Gujarat, Bharat.
Date PCNMR Prepared	September, 2026

PROJECT NAME	Shree Prakash Textiles Gujarat Limited
UWR Scope:	Scope 5
Date PCNMR Submitted	September, 2026
Catchment Area	934 acres (Refer to Chapter 8)
Month and Year of ETP unit installation with ZLD	December, 2022

2.6 SITE VISIT

To understand the production process, the water demand and the initiatives implemented by PP for gainful reuse of water, our team made several site visits on 3rd April,2026, 3rd July,2026 and 11th July 2026. Our team interacted with the management and engineering in-charge of the PP and explained to them the data requirements, authentication parameters, and other relevant factors to be considered for claiming RoUs under the Universal Water Registry Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) Standard Version 8.1. The video of the ETP uploaded along with this PCNMR is the official video released by the PP management.











Figure 2.5: Site Visit

2.7 EFFLUENT TREATMENT PROCESS

The wastewater generated from the plant is being treated in the ETP based on the MBR technology followed by 3 stages of RO plant. The treatment scheme is discussed below:

Manual Screen – To filter out large particles from wastewater.

Fine Screen – To filter out small particles like plufs, fibers etc.

Equalization – In this tank, the wastewater is mixed thoroughly by coarse bubble air to get a uniform water parameter before entering the biological plant to ensure an average feed to oxidation.

Neutralization – Acid or Soda is dosed automatically to ensure pH feed to oxidation is around 7.

Cooling tower – Helps to bring down the wastewater temperature.

Selector/Distributor – Raw wastewater and return sludge is mixed here and fed to the oxidation tank.

Oxidation – This is the heart of ETP plant where COD, BOD, TSS, Phosphorous, TKN etc. is reduced by the bacteria eating away the impurities of water.

MBR Feed Tank– From Aeration tank wastewater fed to MBR tank through this feed tank by gravity.

MBR- Membrane Bio-reactor filters out solids from water. Filtered water is sucked out through this MBR membrane.

Sludge Recycle Pit – After MBR Process, the remaining sludge is recycled to aeration tanks from this tank.

MBR Permeate Tank – After MBR Process, the filtered water is stored here before feeding to RO.

RO feed tank – After pH correction the water fed to RO from this tank.

Multistage RO –This RO process where TDS is separated by pushing the water with high pressure through membranes. Also remaining COD, BOD is separated out by membranes.

RO Permeate tank – The permeate from RO process is stored here before it is fed back to the process house.

RO reject tank – 8 to10% reject from RO is stored here before it is fed to the evaporator.

The unit has installed a state of art Effluent Treatment Plant for the treatment of industrial wastewater. It is based on MBR technology followed by a 3-stages RO plant. The RO rejection is further treated in the Multi-Effect Evaporator (MEE). The treated water is utilized in the manufacturing process. An average of 754 KLD treated water is being used in the manufacturing process.

3 STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

Groundwater usage laws and their enforcement are taking shape in Bharat. The policies also reach the end users, who are expected to be key stakeholders in a way they would understand its provisions and their role. Therefore, the UWR RoU program and methodologies are introduced to employ the broad monitoring and accounting framework to promote available technologies like GIS and remote sensing, where water security plans encompass a watershed for a large number of entities.

Yet the water security concept in its true sense has not become institutionalized enough, which is expected to capture the impacts of various water recharging, harvesting, recycling, and conservation practices that are aimed at enhancing groundwater supply stocks. Therefore, it is mandatory to comply with statutory guidelines to obtain various “No Objection Certificates” to put the building in use, while claiming the water credits.

Groundwater abstraction guidelines have been prepared to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country to have sustainable management of water resources. These guidelines come into force in 2020, 24th September through Gazette Notification number CG-DL-E-24092020-221952 and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

The authority has been regulating groundwater development and management by issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for groundwater extraction to all new/ existing residential, industries or infrastructure projects unless specifically exempted. Framed guidelines apply to PAN India.

(Reference - THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(ii)] Clause no 4.3 – page no 38 – 39).

3.1 COMMERCIAL USE – INFRASTRUCTURE & INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Since infrastructure projects are location-specific, granting No Objection Certificate to such projects located in over-exploited assessment units shall not be banned. New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use groundwater for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek a No Objection Certificate from CGWA before the commencement of work. However, in over-exploited assessment units, groundwater use for construction activity shall be permitted only if no treated sewage water is available within a 10 km radius of the site.

3.1.1 NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE

New, as well as existing Infrastructure projects, shall also be required to seek a No Objection Certificate for the abstraction of groundwater.

In the case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, the proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of the dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data through the web portal to CGWA/SGWA as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA/ SGWA.

3.1.2 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where the groundwater requirement is more than 20 m3 /day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening, etc.

3.1.3 VALIDITY – NOC

For infrastructure dewatering/ construction activity, a No Objection Certificate shall be valid for a specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.

3.1.4 PIEZOMETER

A piezometer is one of the borewell/tube wells being used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water samples periodically but not to be used for groundwater abstraction. It is also being used to take a water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. The groundwater quality must be monitored and tested once a year during the pre-monsoon (April/ May) and post-monsoon (Oct/ Dec) period by industries drawing groundwater.

Construction of a Piezometer(s) (An observation well(s)) is mandatory for the premises since the water extraction quantity is more than 10 m3 /day of groundwater. The Piezometer is suggested to be installed within the premises and monitored for water level monitoring as statutory compliance. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal. The piezometer (observation well) is proposed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the borewell/production well. The depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. (Reference - THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(ii)] Clause no 14 – page no 45).

Table 3.1: No. of Piezometers to be constructed & Type of Water Level Monitoring Mechanism

Table 14.1 No. of Piezometers to be constructed & Type of Water Level Monitoring Mechanism					
S.No.	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/d)	No. of piezometer required	Monitoring mechanism		
			Manual	DWLR	DWLR with Telemetry
1	<10	0	0	0	0
2	11-50	1	1	0	0
3	51-500	1	0	1	0
4	>500	2	0	1	1

3.1.5 WETLAND

Since groundwater is very crucial for the survival of the wetland area, any excessive groundwater development within the zone of the wetland area would affect the volume of water in that wetland. Projects falling within 500 m. from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas shall mandatorily submit a detailed proposal indicating that any groundwater abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. Furthermore, before seeking permission from CGWA, the projects shall take consent/approval from the appropriate Wetland Authorities to establish their projects in the area.

3.1.6 CAUTION

Aquifers are to be enhanced by artificial recharge and to be used as potable aquifers. Hence, it must be ensured that the water that is to be recharged is free from any type of contaminant. The water quality of the pumping tube wells should be monitored periodically. **Injection of treated/ untreated wastewater into the aquifer system is strictly prohibited.**

4 BASELINE SCENARIO

Scope 5 applicability with respect to the Baseline Scenario –

- Prior to December 2022, the PP had sewage discharge of its treated industrial effluents. However, for reducing its reliance on groundwater, in December 2022, the Project Proponent commissioned an ETP which was part of the newly installed ZLD system by upgrading it with a MEE plant commissioned in June 2023. This reduced its reliance on ground water by upto 65% compared to its erstwhile baselined groundwater usage.

- These developments thus establish its compliance with the baseline scenario parameters laid down in UWR RoU Standard 8.1 and further establish qualification of the project under Scope 5 for RoUs under the Standard. Also refer Annexure to this report for sample evidences supporting the commissioning and operation of the ETP and MEE plants.

5 CONCEPT

It is pertinent to look back at ancient Sanskrit literature for valuable insights from age-old wisdom, containing highly advanced scientific concepts regarding the hydrological cycle. The present report refers to **'Conceptual Aspect of Hydrological Cycle in Indian Mythology of Kishkindha Kanda, Ramayana'**, to arrive at the representational approach for aquifer mapping in the modern context. The concept of modern hydrology can be transformed based on a conceptual model of how water circulates between the earth and atmosphere in different states as water vapour, liquid or solid.

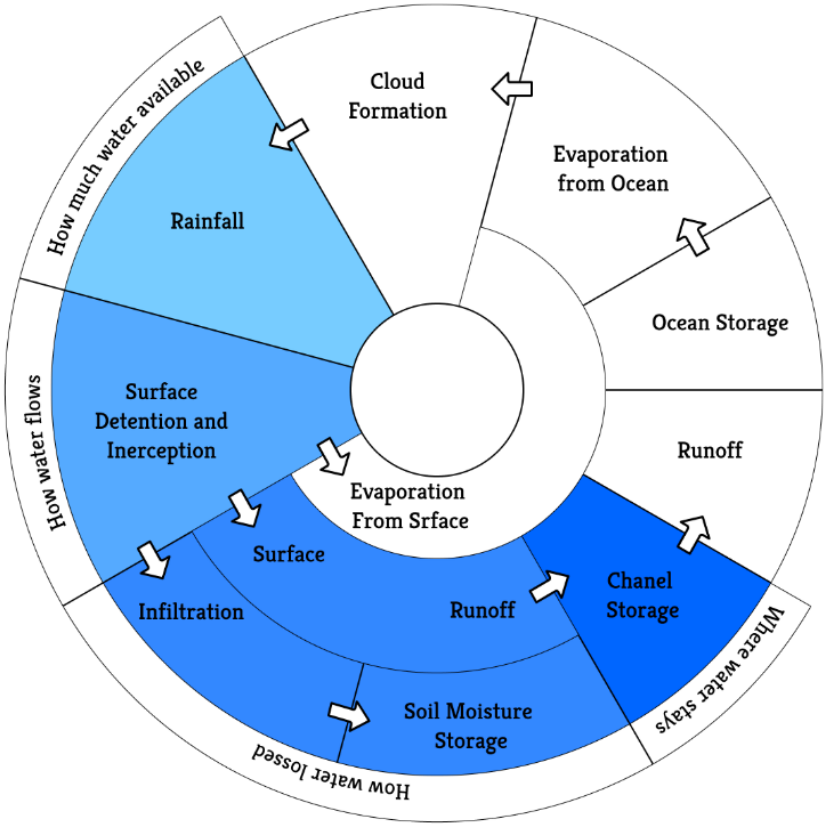


Figure 5.1: Ancient Hydrological Cycle from 800 to 500 B.C.

The present report uses these insights during the study as well as analysis of the data being generated at various stages. The Aquifer Management Plan will be based on the interdependencies of various stages to generate a contemporary understanding of the hydrological cycle with all important facets. It is required to base modern hydrological study approaches on ancient insights to obtain contextual reference and strengthen the modern approaches in terms of accuracy. Therefore, it is proposed to revisit ancient Indian water management practices to design the methodology statement to generate water credits.

6 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this voluntary water offset program is supported by the Universal Water Registry Rainwater Offset Unit Standard Version 8.1 Date: 22/04/2026 (UWR RoU Standard or Programme). This initiative is to drive unutilized water harvesting, recharge, and conservation efforts, defined as the catchment-based initiatives independent of water quality parameters undertaken for capturing/recycling/reusing unutilized water that is in consonance with the triple bottom line of sustainability i.e. People, Planet and Profit.

As this initiative will benefit the whole premises of Shree Prakash Textiles Private Ltd. Ahmedabad, rainwater conservation is done by effective operations of ETP installations. Sufficient water is made available for industrial gainful use throughout the year, to reduce the consumption of groundwater. The overall goal of this project is to promote sustainable water development to maintain groundwater reserves and ensure water security in Bharat to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17.



Figure 6.1: Sustainable Development Goals

7 METHODOLOGY

The UWR RoU program and methodology employ a broad monitoring and accounting framework that is expected to capture the impacts of various water recharging, harvesting, recycling, and conservation practices aimed at unutilized water savings and enhancing groundwater supply stocks. This methodology and protocol are aimed at the voluntary water conservation market and address the potential to quantify unutilized water units from water conservation, harvesting, restoration, and recharge projects.

This methodology addresses Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) processes, defined as a holistic approach to preserving groundwater by surface water storage/ rainwater conservation. This project is applied for rainwater conservation as a practice and not combined with other practices in this document.

The detailed methodology statement and work sequence have been developed to carry out integrated water resource planning and designing for pre-defined study objectives. Effective regional hydrology and site hydraulics are studied using an integrated approach of Geospatial technique and multiple criteria decision-making technique. Datasets based on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used as criteria and sub-criteria. A wide range of spatial datasets for the study area is generated, analyzed, and integrated by using various historical data like topographical, meteorological, geological, and geophysical within the context of the project.

A geographic Information System (GIS) is an essential tool to analyze and study such a large surface by remote sensing methods. Information about the physical characteristics and climatic parameters of the land has been acquired to understand its response to the business operation of the project premises for the design phase as well as for the operation/ maintenance phase. The information generated from the study may be analyzed, interpreted, and articulated as strategies to implement future water credit opportunities within the premises.

The below flowchart represents the detailed methodology statement and work sequence developed for pre-defined study objectives, where we deliberately transform and convert the ancient Indian water management practices into modern hydrology based on how water moves around between the earth and atmosphere in different states as a gas, liquid, or solid in terms of accuracy to calculate water credit and water valuation.

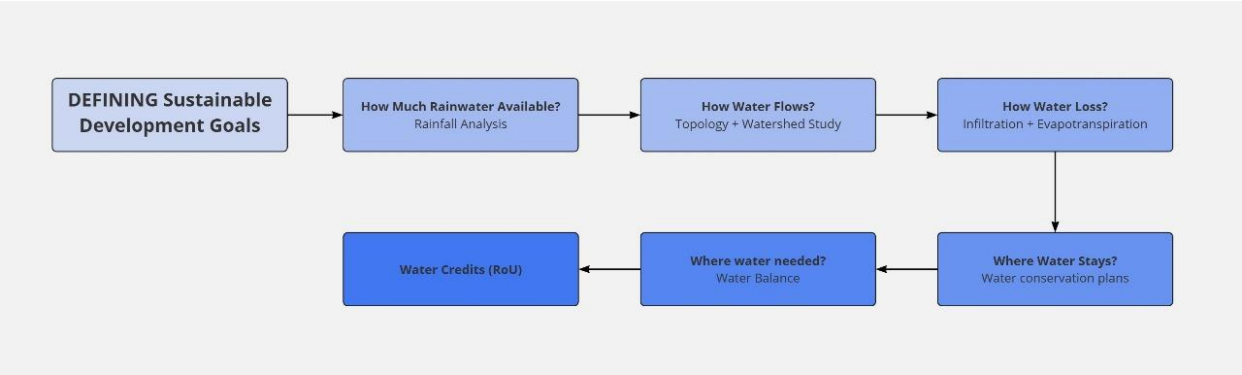


Figure 7.1: Flow Chart

8 EARTH SURFACE ASSESSMENT

Earth surface assessment is the scientific process of monitoring, analyzing, and quantifying the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the Earth's surface (land and water) to understand its current state, how it changes over time, and its interaction with the atmosphere and interior.

Topography, Morphology, Land use / Land cover, surface composition and state, Surface pollution and Natural Hazards are the key aspects of surface assessment.

8.1 WATERSHED STUDY (How water flows?)

The UWR RoU Standard challenges the notion of using hydrological basins as the basic organizational focus and looks at how water (and other vectors) move — a view that suggests that a "water harvesting/conservation/recharge system" could be a city, an ecosystem, a farmer's field, or a factory setting within closed boundaries. Water security plans need to consider a new approach that includes water sources on the surface water and groundwater.

The geographical zone in which water is captured flows through and eventually discharges at one or more points. The concept includes both surface water catchment and groundwater catchment. A surface water catchment is defined by the area of land from which all precipitation received flows through a sequence of streams and rivers towards a single river mouth, as a tributary to a larger river, or the sea.

8.1.1 Drainage pattern

It is necessary to break the area of interest into manageable units to analyze the hydrological properties of an area. Catchments are defined as: "The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water." Catchments are always physically delineated by the area upstream from a given outlet point. This generally means that the contributing region is upstream to a separate ridgeline catchment from each other for a stream network.

Before landscapes can be managed as catchments, we need to delineate the boundaries of catchments to use common spatial terminology. Many GIS software applications contain routines to delineate catchment boundaries and perform other hydrologic analyses. This includes tools such as catchment delineation, flow accumulation, and flow length.

Table 8.1: Data Source

What is Catchment Delineation?	Catchment Delineation Maps are detailed representations of natural water flow direction generated from the natural terrain of the earth's surface.
How is it generated?	The drainage pattern is generated by using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM).
What is Catchment? (Alternative terms are watershed, basin, and river basin.)	A catchment is an area of land where all rainfall and surface water naturally flow into a common outlet, such as a river, lake, or the sea. It defines the boundary within which all water drains to a single point.
What does it provide?	The drainage pattern shows how water flows across the land and helps define the catchment area. In a catchment delineation map, the ridges represent higher elevations, while the drainages (streams) represent lower elevations, indicating the slope and direction of water flow in the study area.

The boundary for the study is georeferenced to know an effective catchment that is not restricted to a limited distance from the site boundary. The hydrological catchment of the proposed premises has been identified with the probable drain path identified with the probable drain path location.

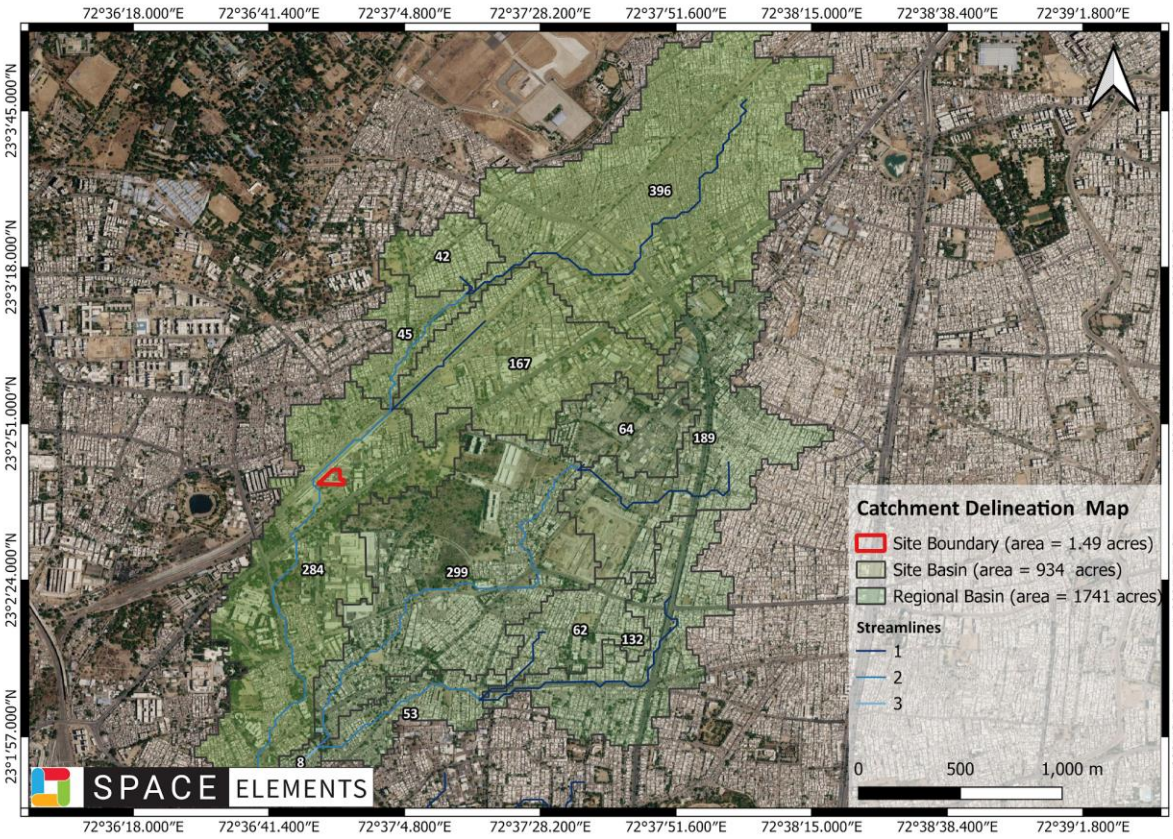


Figure 8.1:Regional Catchment Delineation

The following technical insights have been generated and interpreted to analyze the hydrological impact of the study area from the above map. Tangible data and information will be further incorporated into water credit quantification.

Table 8.2: Technical Insights

SN	TECHNICAL INSIGHTS
1	Catchment delineation represents the area of land that contributes to water flow into and around the site location.
2	The black lines represent the ridge lines of the catchment, which have a higher elevation value.
3	The blue lines indicate the streams having a lower elevation value that generates natural flow in that area.
4	The natural water flow is observed from the north eastern part of the site towards the southwestern part.
5	The site lies adjacent to the stream flowing through that sub-catchment.

9 WATER CONSERVATION (How is water conserved?)

The hydrological basin may or may not be the "system" in many places, however, that focuses on what is happening within the project boundary (e.g. aquifers, often exist in recharge and discharge basins that have complex relationships with what is happening on the surface with reservoirs like rivers and lakes).

This methodology understands its own water use, catchment context, and shared concerns in terms of water governance; water balance; Important Water-Related Areas; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), and then engages in meaningful actions that benefit people, the economy, and nature. In all project activities under this methodology, the end use of the water must either be consumption, utilization, recycling with gainful end use, groundwater recharge, or protection of freshwater-related ecosystems.

9.1 GROUNDWATER STORAGE (Where water stays?)

The primary objective of the study is to investigate and understand subsoil formation by delineating sub-surface aquifer conditions and sub-surface layer information to know the depth of the potential water-bearing zone or potential groundwater recharge zone.

Water below the surface of the Earth is stored in pore spaces and fractures within rock or layers of sand and gravel (aquifers). In water sources management the term more specifically applies to water that can be extracted at a viable rate, quantity, and quality for human use (with or without treatment). Saline water or water contained in rocks of very low permeability is not conventionally considered groundwater.

The Resistivity survey and Geomagnetic survey are required carried out for delineating sub-surface aquifer conditions and subsurface layer information for groundwater beyond 10/30m. Generally, dry, and compact formations indicate high resistivity, water-bearing formations indicate medium resistivity, whereas saline (high TDS) formations indicate low resistivity. Permeable (bigger grain size) formations indicate comparatively higher resistivity than silt/clay/high TDS formations.

Specified investigation methodology will help in computing groundwater sources and strengthen the groundwater potential conditions of the study area.

The major confined and unconfined aquifer systems are formed by sand/kankars, which causes a higher intake rate. The movement of groundwater is controlled primarily by the porosity and permeability of aquifer material. The aquifer recharge potential of any area depends upon three major factors rainfall, runoff, and aquifer acceptives. Hydrogeology of an area deals with the following parameters.

Table 9.1: Area Hydrogeology

SN	PARAMETERS
1	Average rainfall and probable run-off
2	Vegetative and land use cover for run-off estimation.
3	Subsoil absorption potential
4	Aquifer geometry

5	Aquifer material
6	Impact of Aquifer material on water quality
7	Seasonal fluctuation of water level
8	Study of surrounding water bodies

10 WATER BALANCE (Available Water for gainful use)

The existing annual water balance is prepared to understand water demand, water consumption, and expected water losses in the study area. This will be used to define the gross water footprint and recharge potential of the study area to implement water sustainability initiatives. The following Single Line Diagrams show the flow of water and water demand fundamentals for the entire crediting period and is factually split into two parts i.e. From 2022-2024 and 2025 – end of crediting period; to substantiate the overall water demand calculations and RoU calculations based on Scope 5 eligibility.

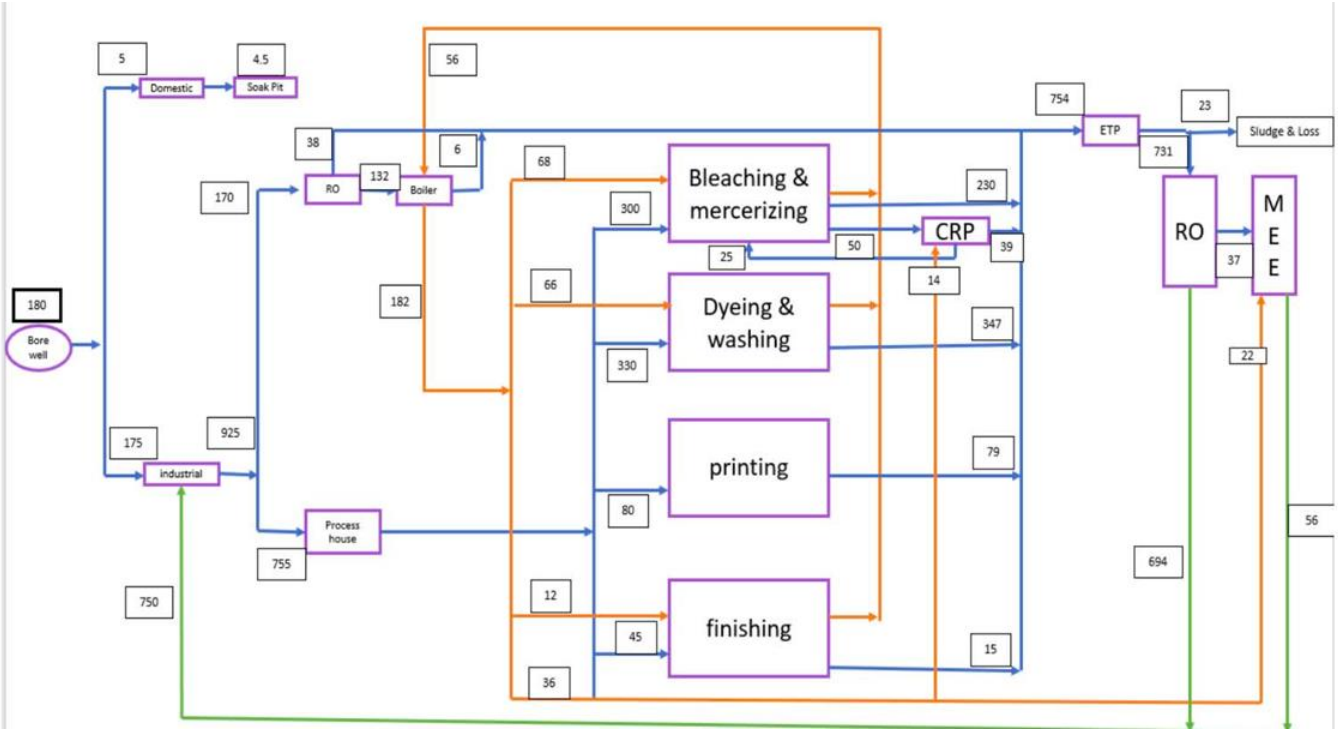


Figure 2.1: Water Balance Diagram upto 2025 (in KL/day)

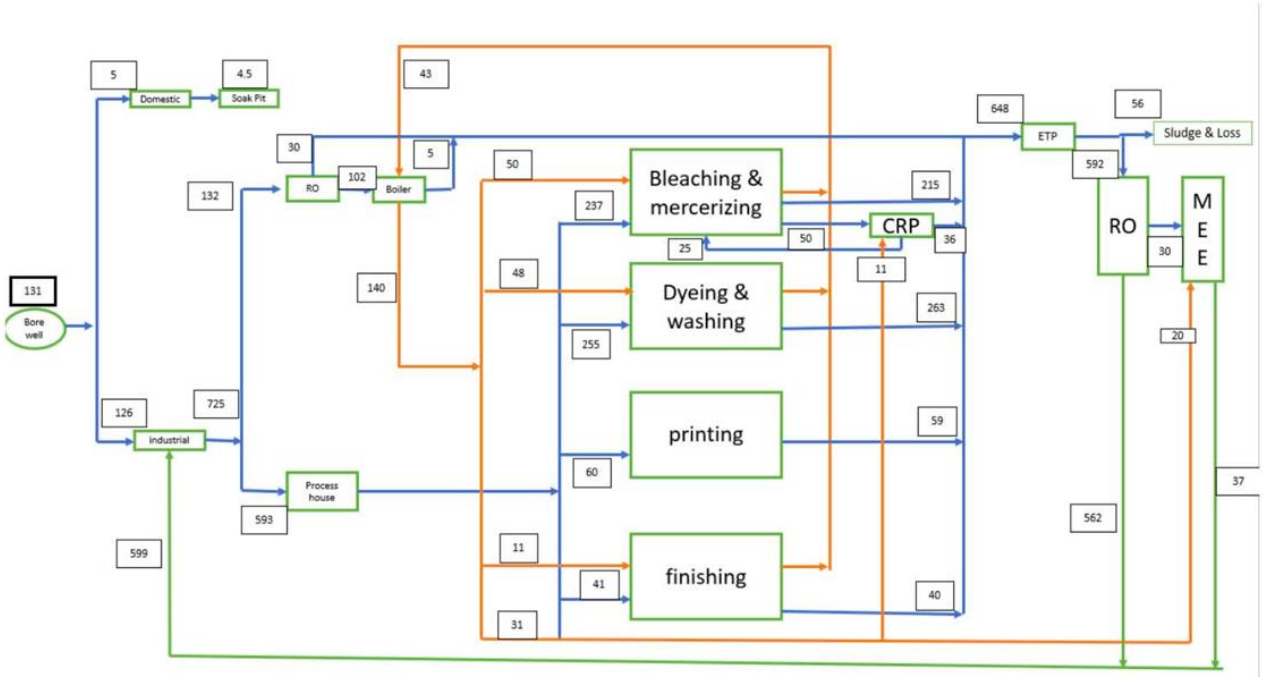


Figure 10.3: Water Balance Diagram for 2025-2026 (in KL/day)

10.1 WATER DEMAND

Water Demand describes the total amount of water required from its source/ alternate source (Groundwater in aquifer + Surface water storage + Recycled water) to be used. Water demand could be assessed based on potential water requirements. Following tables show the theoretical water demand and sources of water as presented by the PP for the crediting period – 2022-2026.

Table 10.1: Industrial Water Demand

MONTH	NO OF WORKING DAYS	INDUSTRIAL WATER DEMAND (KL/Day)						
		RO Plant (boiler)	Process House				Total in KL	Total in Litres
			Bleaching and Mercerizing	Dyeing and Washing	Printing	Finishing		
Dec-22	21	3,738	6,720	7,140	1,722	1,050	20,370	2,03,70,000
Jan-23	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Feb-23	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Mar-23	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Apr-23	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
May-23	24	4,272	7,680	8,160	1,968	1,200	23,280	2,32,80,000
Jun-23	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Jul-23	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Aug-23	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Sep-23	21	3,738	6,720	7,140	1,722	1,050	20,370	2,03,70,000
Oct-23	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Nov-23	15	2,670	4,800	5,100	1,230	750	14,550	1,45,50,000
Dec-23	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Jan-24	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Feb-24	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Mar-24	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
Apr-24	15	2,670	4,800	5,100	1,230	750	14,550	1,45,50,000
May-24	14	2,492	4,480	4,760	1,148	700	13,580	1,35,80,000

Jun-24	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Jul-24	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
Aug-24	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
Sep-24	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Oct-24	25	4,450	8,000	8,500	2,050	1,250	24,250	2,42,50,000
Nov-24	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Dec-24	21	3,738	6,720	7,140	1,722	1,050	20,370	2,03,70,000
Jan-25	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
Feb-25	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Mar-25	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Apr-25	19	3,382	6,080	6,460	1,558	950	18,430	1,84,30,000
May-25	25	4,450	8,000	8,500	2,050	1,250	24,250	2,42,50,000
Jun-25	23	4,094	7,360	7,820	1,886	1,150	22,310	2,23,10,000
Jul-25	24	4,272	7,680	8,160	1,968	1,200	23,280	2,32,80,000
Aug-25	19	3,382	6,080	6,460	1,558	950	18,430	1,84,30,000
Sep-25	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Oct-25	17	3,026	5,440	5,780	1,394	850	16,490	1,64,90,000
Nov-25	22	3,916	7,040	7,480	1,804	1,100	21,340	2,13,40,000
Dec-25	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Jan-26	19	3,382	6,080	6,460	1,558	950	18,430	1,84,30,000
Feb-26	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Mar-26	20	3,560	6,400	6,800	1,640	1,000	19,400	1,94,00,000
Apr-26	17	3,026	5,440	5,780	1,394	850	16,490	1,64,90,000
May-26	18	3,204	5,760	6,120	1,476	900	17,460	1,74,60,000
Jun-26	19	3,382	6,080	6,460	1,558	950	18,430	1,84,30,000
Total Industrial Demand for the crediting period							**8,44,870**	**84,48,70,000**

Table 10.2: Domestic Water Demand

MONTH	DOMESTIC WATER DEMAND (lit/Day)				
	Working days employee details NOS/day	Water Demand per person (Lit per person/Day) 45	Non Working days employee details NOS/Day	Water Demand per person (Lit per person/Day) 45	Total Domestic Water Demand
Dec-22	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-23	-	-	-	-	-
Feb-23	105	4,725	10	450	5,175
Mar-23	114	5,130	12	540	5,670
Apr-23	119	5,355	12	540	5,895
May-23	120	5,400	12	540	5,940
Jun-23	118	5,310	12	540	5,850
Jul-23	116	5,220	12	540	5,760
Aug-23	115	5,175	12	540	5,715
Sep-23	169	7,605	15	675	8,280
Oct-23	185	8,325	15	675	9,000
Nov-23	186	8,370	15	675	9,045
Dec-23	186	8,370	17	765	9,135
Jan-24	186	8,370	17	765	9,135
Feb-24	184	8,280	17	765	9,045
Mar-24	187	8,415	17	765	9,180
Apr-24	190	8,550	17	765	9,315
May-24	187	8,415	17	765	9,180
Jun-24	184	8,280	17	765	9,045
Jul-24	182	8,190	17	765	8,955
Aug-24	178	8,010	17	765	8,775
Sep-24	179	8,055	17	765	8,820

Oct-24	178	8,010	17	765	8,775
Nov-24	177	7,965	18	810	8,775
Dec-24	177	7,965	15	675	8,640
Jan-25	174	7,830	15	675	8,505
Feb-25	171	7,695	15	675	8,370
Mar-25	170	7,650	15	675	8,325
Apr-25	170	7,650	15	675	8,325
May-25	171	7,695	17	765	8,460
Jun-25	162	7,290	17	765	8,055
Jul-25	200	9,000	17	765	9,765
Aug-25	195	8,775	17	765	9,540
Sep-25	223	10,035	17	765	10,800
Oct-25	231	10,395	17	765	11,160
Nov-25	228	10,260	17	765	11,025
Dec-25	227	10,215	17	765	10,980
Jan-26	225	10,125	17	765	10,890
Feb-26	223	10,035	17	765	10,800
Mar-26	221	9,945	17	765	10,710
Apr-26	219	9,855	17	765	10,620
May-26	203	9,135	18	810	9,945
Jun-26	201	9,045	19	855	9,900
Total Domestic Demand for the crediting period					**359,280**

Table 10.3: Summary of Total Water Demand 2022-2026

Summary of Total Water Demand 2022-2026				
Year	**Industrial**	**Domestic**	**Total (in L)**	**Total (In KL)**
2022	20,370,000	-	20,370,000	20,370
2023	239,590,000	75,465	239,665,465	239,666
2024	235,710,000	107,640	235,817,640	235,818
2025	241,530,000	113,310	241,643,310	241,643
2026	107,670,000	62,865	107,732,865	107,732
Total	**844,870,000**	**359,280**	**845,229,280**	**845,229**

The above summary of total water demand for the crediting period is compared with the water availability and reuse to calculate RoUs generated and eligible RoUs.

10.2 CAPACITY CALCULATION - ETP & MEE

The ETP & MEE plays a vital role in water conservation and eco-friendly waste management. The ETP and MEE is a critical infrastructure for managing sewage and promoting sustainable water usage. Treating and reusing wastewater minimizes environmental impact, supports resource conservation, and ensures a healthier ecosystem. Proper design, operation, and maintenance are essential for maximizing its efficiency and benefits.

The physical site surveys were done on 3rd April,2026, 3rd July,2026 and 11th July,2026 to know ETP unit type and its capacity to treat the process wastewater. Water conservation by treatment of the process water is represented below as per the predefined assumption and water consumption pattern.

Table 10.4: Reuse of RO Permeate (in KL)

Reuse of RO Permeate (in KL)						
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**
January	-	10,374	13,739	13,937	13,981	52,031
February	-	10,941	12,594	13,156	13,490	50,181
March	-	13,019	14,606	11,135	14,044	52,804
April	-	15,658	10,151	12,404	11,831	50,044
May	-	15,635	9,159	16,882	12,308	53,984
June	-	12,841	14,164	15,972	13,430	56,407
July	-	15,818	14,580	16,079	-	46,477
August	-	17,586	15,303	13,245	-	46,134
September	-	17,722	13,620	13,496	-	44,838
October	-	15,742	16,618	12,586	-	44,946
November	-	9,411	12,587	16,404	-	38,402
December	1,488	12,911	13,287	14,488	-	42,174
Total	**1,488**	**167,658**	**160,408**	**169,784**	**79,084**	**578,422**

Table 10.5: Reuse of MEE Condensate (in KL)

MEE Condensate Reuse (in KL)						
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**
January	-	-	566	1,191	996	2,753
February	-	-	476	1,105	937	2,518
March	-	-	639	783	916	2,338
April	-	-	766	958	726	2,450
May	-	-	638	1,007	763	2,408
June	-	433	1,016	988	823	3,260
July	-	1,073	1,117	1,086	-	3,276

August	-	574	1,151	883	-	2,608
September	-	753	945	789	-	2,487
October	-	700	1,227	829	-	2,756
November	-	319	870	1,021	-	2,210
December	-	613	1,088	995	-	2,696
Total	-	**4,465**	**10,499**	**11,635**	**5,161**	**31,760**

Table 10.6: Total Reuse (RO Permeate + MEE Condensate) in KL

Total Reuse Data (Reuse of RO Permeate + MEE Condensate Reuse) in KL						
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**
January	-	10,374	14,305	15,128	14,977	54,784
February	-	10,941	13,070	14,261	14,427	52,699
March	-	13,019	15,245	11,918	14,960	55,142
April	-	15,658	10,917	13,362	12,557	52,494
May	-	15,635	9,797	17,889	13,071	56,392
June	-	13,274	15,180	16,960	14,253	59,667
July	-	16,891	15,697	17,165	-	49,753
August	-	18,160	16,454	14,128	-	48,742
September	-	18,475	14,565	14,285	-	47,325
October	-	16,442	17,845	13,415	-	47,702
November	-	9,730	13,457	17,425	-	40,612
December	1488	13,524	14,375	15,483	-	44,870
Total	**1,488**	**172,123**	**170,907**	**181,419**	**84,245**	**610,182**

10.2.1 Raw Water Demand

Water is a very important source to be used judiciously to ensure the long-term operation and performance of the facility, it is important to define operational philosophy while maintaining the water usage limit against water availability.

Raw water demand is calculated for the water footprint that is accounted for directing water consumption required for the operation and maintenance of the facility. Water consumption data is projected for domestic use consisting of various direct and indirect activities like bathing, hand washing, face washing, housekeeping, and other human consumptions/ activities.

11 WATER CREDITS

The Universal Water Registry (UWR) Standard and Platform aims to introduce better waternomics with the next-generation voluntary rainwater offset projects that are far more efficient, faster, cheaper, de-centralized in transfer, and convenient for every small green project involved in rainwater or unutilized water capture and/or groundwater recharge. UWR Standard allows for early action projects and the ability

to monetize rainwater credits from the vintage year 2014 onwards. Similar to the carbon vintage year concept, RoUs can be classified as the year in which the conservation, recharge, or recycling of water took place and quantified for the monitoring period from June 01, 2014 to October 30.

RoUs, serve as an important tool in rebalancing the water dynamics of the region by incentivizing and monetizing all efforts to harvest and conserve rainwater. The established RoUs represented below that leads to a water-rich environment.

11.1 WATER CREDITS

Table 11.1: Total Water Demand 2022-2026

Total Water demand 2022-2026		
Year	**Industrial water demand (in KL)**	**Treated water reuse (in KL)**
2022	114,460	1,488
2023	239,590	172,123
2024	235,710	170,907
2025	241,530	181,419
2026	107,670	84,245
Total	**938,960**	**610,182**

Table 11.2: Total RoU Generation for years (2022 – 2026)

WATER CREDITS in RoUs (1 RoU = 1000 litres)/Year	
Year	**RoU Scope 5 (Reuse for RO Permeate + MEE Condensate)**
01/07/2022 to 31/12/2022	1,488
01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023	172,123
01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024	170,907
01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025	181,419
01/01/2026 to 31/06/2026	84,245
TOTAL	**610,182**
Less: 2% standard uncertainty factor as per UWR RoU Standard version 8.1	**12,204**
Total Net RoUs	**597,978**

12 IMPLEMENTATION BENEFITS

12.1 ETP

The ETP and MEE units at Shree Prakash Textiles are primary effluent treatment initiatives for the PP, which treats the effluents to make gainful reuse for various purposes such as process reuse, irrigation & gardening, dust suppression, engineering utilities and other administrative purposes. When operating and maintaining an ETP, certain preventive measures should be considered to ensure its efficiency, longevity, and environmental compliance. Here are the key preventive measures:

1. Contributing to water conservation and sustainable resource management aligns with global and local sustainability initiatives.

2. ETP treats industrial wastewater to remove harmful pollutants, ensuring that only clean, treated water can be reused for non-potable purposes such as irrigation, landscaping, etc.

3. Proper wastewater treatment prevents excessive groundwater use, which is crucial for regions relying on underground aquifers.

4. Reusing treated wastewater reduces the dependency on freshwater sources, lowering water procurement costs.

13 ALTERNATE WATER CONSERVATION METHODS

There is an urgent need for the management of water sources for sustainable development, where groundwater should be protected and reserved. Creating awareness amongst communities and industries regarding the conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater through the judicious use of water and the adoption of effective techniques has become important.

A planned water conservation strategy needs to be deployed to discharge and the withdrawal of water, that can be used during the lean period. Resorting to artificial recharge practices by diverting surplus runoff during the monsoon into ponds, percolation tanks, spreading basins abandoned dug wells, etc. could be an alternative rainwater conservation method, that could be taken up through appropriate techniques. That may be implemented depending upon the suitable hydrogeological conditions to explore other scopes as mentioned in the UWR guidelines.

13.1 Rainwater storage

Rainwater harvesting is the collection and storage of rain for future use, rather than allowing it to run off. It also helps to reduce reliance on municipal water supply and promoting sustainable water management.

Components of a Rainwater Harvesting System: Catchment Areas: Explanation: The surface from which rainwater is collected, typically a roof or open ground. Design Considerations: collected. Storage Tanks: Types: Above-ground, underground, and storage tanks. Design Considerations: Filtration Systems: Purpose: Types Roof material, slope, and area influence the volume and quality of water Size based on expected rainfall and water demand, material selection, and location for ease of access and maintenance.

Remove debris and contaminants from collected rainwater before it enters the storage tank.: First flush devices, sediment filters, sand filters, and UV disinfection. Distribution Networks: Explanation: Piping systems that convey collected rainwater from storage tanks to points of use, such as irrigation systems, toilets, or industrial processes.

However, per the extant pollution control regulations, textile manufacturing and processing units are not permitted to carry out ground water recharge within their premises. The following is an alternative way for rain water collection, storage, and reuse within the extant legal operational framework for the PP.

Roof Type Rainwater Collection & Gainful Use: Influence on water quality and quantity; certain roof materials (e.g., metal, clay tiles) are more suitable for RWH. Rainfall Patterns: Understanding local rainfall data to design systems that optimize water capture during heavy rains and manage water scarcity during dry periods. Water Demand: Sizing the system to meet specific water needs, such as domestic use, irrigation, or industrial processes, ensuring efficient use of harvested water. The rainwater thus collected from the rooftops of the PP factory buildings can be channelized and stored in overground storage tanks for moving towards water positive operations wherein the gap between water demand and water reuse minimized by being a ZLD unit can be eventually filled in by such stored rainwater. Following is an illustration of such a typical rooftop rainwater collection and overground storage system -



Figure 13.1: Rainwater Storage Unit

14 FEASIBILITY EVALUATION

Alternative conservation methods have been evaluated to check the feasibility of investigating various hydrological and hydrogeological conditions based on historical rainfall patterns.

14.1 Roof Type Rainwater Collection & Gainful Use –

1. Roof Type Rainwater Collection is feasible to implement at the PP site.
2. Assessment as to the catchment area of all the feasible rooftops must be made.
3. Based on this assessment, the collection potential arrived at and storage requirements arrived at.

4. The location of the overground storage tank will depend on the feasibility and open area availability within the PP's premises.

15 INTERVENTIONS BY PROJECT OWNER/ PROPONENT/ SELLER

The revenue from the sale of the water credits from this project activity for the 2022 and 2026 vintage years under the UWR RoU program will enable the PP to finance and set up further action for water security within the PP's campus.

1. An annual water audit is required to identify the gap between water demand and water conservation though the same is minimal since the PP is a ZLD unit.
2. The water audit will help in creating future possibilities to generate more water credits under other scopes as may be applicable.
3. There is still an opportunity to reduce the gap between water conservation and water consumption quantity.
4. Rainwater harvesting and storage can be further planned within the campus to for moving towards water positive operations wherein the gap between water demand and water reuse minimized by being a ZLD unit can be eventually filled in by such stored rainwater.

16 UWR RAINWATER OFFSET DO NO NET HARM PRINCIPLES

The approach to mining water credits from projects addresses the **"Do No Harm or Negative Impact"** sustainability test. None of the information or elements of this project being mined on the UWR platform has any negative development impacts i.e. community or environment.

This PCNMR lays down the entire philosophy, methodology, implementation, and future proposal of the functional model for the Shree Prakash Textiles as envisaged and operated by the PP. During project operations since 2022, there has not been a single case of adverse impact on the local flora, fauna, water security, or local human geography. On the contrary, the project has ensured several tangible and intangible direct and indirect benefits to the local geographical area by addressing several of the UNSDGs.

We support projects that contribute to UNSDGs encompassing environmental, social, and governance standards (ESG) as a key basis for eligibility on the UWR platform while accepting quality green water credit projects from a predefined list of activities. All our water conservation and groundwater recharge projects, either by individual or collective actions, benefit people, the economy, and nature. While this program and standard is aimed at all unutilized water conservation and recharge efforts (with or without treatment) worldwide, its genesis lies in Bharat and hence, the protocol keeps projects established within Bharat in mind as the basis of development and standardization of water offset or credits.

17 ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Sustainable Development Goals are part of a transformative agenda adopted by Bharat and which came into effect after the Sustainable Development Summit in 2015. At the core of this national agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: 'Leave No One Behind'. Development in all its dimensions must

include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone. This comprehensive agenda recognizes that it is no longer sufficient just to focus on economic growth but on fairer and more equal societies, and a safer and more prosperous planet.

Ecological aspects protect the planet and the biodiversity of the utilized areas as habitats, maintaining ecosystem services provided by various participants of the given ecosystems. An ecosystem contains functional aspects for its maintenance, biogeochemical cycles, energy flow, nutrient cycle, ecological succession, ecological pyramid, food web, and food chain. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 6 goals that are a call to action to end poverty and inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy health, justice, and prosperity through the Ankur project. These are precise outcomes against the pre-defined objective for the project.

17.1 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	Interventions of this project have fulfilled its irrigation requirements by gainful reuse of municipal sewage water and effluents generated within the operations which would otherwise have been discharged to the sea by the municipal corporation thereby preserving the groundwater security of the region and local geography thus ensuring drawable groundwater availability and water security to the local agricultural farms and communities by harnessing and conserving rainwater.

17.2 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Being a ZLD unit, the PP has met almost its entire water demand with gainful reuse of treated effluents and municipal sewage water throughout the entire crediting period. The intervention by the PP through this project is a hallmark of resilient and sustainable infrastructure which has stood the test of time throughout the crediting period in its industry segment.

17.3 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	The Project is located within the heart of Ahmedabad, which is a world heritage city. The outcomes of this project activity are enumerated above and are testimony to the fact that the project has created water sustainable infrastructure in all dimensions of the term.

17.4 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Nearly all the water demand of the PP is being met by the project interventions as detailed above thus ensuring a highly judicious, safe, sustainable, and prudent utilization/ consumption of this highly valuable and finite resource.

17.5 CLIMATE ACTION

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	The primary drivers to combat climate change as outlined by thousands of peer-reviewed research papers over the years are carbon footprint reduction, water footprint reduction, and responsible waste management. The project addresses one of these 3 drivers positively i.e. water footprint reduction with sustainable water management practices as enumerated in this PCNMR.

17.6 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

UNSDG that is directly addressed	UNSDG indicator	How does the PP intervention with the project address the UNSDG
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	PP's water stewardship initiatives strengthen UNSDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by fostering collaboration between communities, local authorities, and development partners. Through joint action, resource mobilization, and capacity-building aimed at securing reliable water access, helps create strong, multi-stakeholder partnerships that advance sustainable development.

18 SCALING PROJECTS – LESSONS LEARNED – RESTARTING PROJECTS

The project is fully functional and meeting its objectives partially when it comes to water security. This model of water conservation can be easily replicated elsewhere at various other textile units in the country or anywhere in the world. The PP is also committed to implementing this project model in any future site developments.

It is important to list lessons learned from this project that can be applied in future projects, restarting the new project as well as enhancing the existing system.

1. Statutory compliance is the prerequisite for enhancing the existing water management system before scaling up the project.
2. The new project must be conceptualized with a sustainability design approach while complementing the design phase, development phase, construction phase, and operational phase of the program.
3. The operational phase must be supported by the dashboard monitoring system by creating monitoring indicators to generate authentic data to support the verification process.
4. The construction phase must be supported by the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), Real-time dashboard, and Geo-tagging assets will be updated periodically as the project progresses.
5. It is important to generate a large data bank to prepare water budgeting of the premises while planning the horizontal/ vertical growth.

6. The option of raising the level of check dams at the outlet location may be explored to increase the water storage capacity of the pond while safeguarding facilities/ structures on the upstream part of the pond.

7. By incorporating low-flow fixtures, can reduce the total water demand that will prevent the excessive use of groundwater.

8. Introducing water meters as a primary header and secondary header will be used as a powerful tool to quantify and initiate water conservation efforts for promoting environmental sustainability.

19 ABBREVIATIONS

1. **Safe area:** Area categorized as SAFE from the groundwater resources point of view, based on the latest groundwater resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State groundwater organizations. Details are available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.

2. **Semi-critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the groundwater resources point of view, based on the latest groundwater resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State groundwater organizations. Details are available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.

3. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the groundwater resources point of view, based on the latest groundwater resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State groundwater organizations. Details are available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.

4. **Over-exploited area:** Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the groundwater resources point of view, based on the latest groundwater resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State groundwater organizations. Details are available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.

5. **Aquifer:** Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting groundwater.

6. **Deeper Aquifer:** In areas having multiple aquifer systems, the aquifer(s) occur below the uppermost aquifer.

7. **Well:** Any structure used for the extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.

8. **Government Agency:** Maybe a Central or State Government body.

9. **Illegal Ground Water Abstraction Structure:** Any energized abstraction structure viz. dug well, tube, borewell used to withdraw groundwater without a valid No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority.

10. **Rainwater Harvesting:** The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at the micro watershed scale, including rooftop harvesting, for future use or recharge of groundwater.

11. **Ground Water Draft:** Quantum of groundwater withdrawal.

12. **Saline Water:** Water having salinity above 2500 µsiemens/cm at 250C.

13. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the water table on excavating the overlying material due to mining or other activities.

14. **Drinking and domestic use**: Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirements of industries not requiring water for the industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use, etc. in the case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, seaports, stadia, etc.

15. **Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)**: is a process of purification of Sewage water and reusing for Gardening, Agricultural, and other general Purpose.

16. **Recycle/Reuse**: Using treated wastewater for various purposes/ putting water to multiple uses.

17. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flow in streams and rivers.

18. **BGL:** Below Ground Level.

19. **BCM:** Billion cubic meters.

20. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well/tube well / dug well/dug cum bore well/tunnel well.

21. **Observation well or Piezometer**: A bore well/tube well is used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water samples periodically but is not used for groundwater abstraction.

22. **Water Audit**: A method of quantifying water use in simple or complex systems to reduce water usage and often to save money on otherwise unnecessary water use.

23. **Groundwater pollution:** If the concentration of any parameter in groundwater exceeds the maximum permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

24. **Cooperative Group Housing Societies/ Builder flats**: A Housing Society is formed by house owners within a residential complex. The housing society formed must be formally registered with the registrar of co-operatives.

25. **KLD** – Kilo Liter per day

26. **ECGW –** Environmental compensation for drawing illegal groundwater.

27. **ECGWR –** Environmental compensation rates for drawing illegal groundwater.

28. **VES** – Vertical Electrical Sounding

29. **SWL** – Static Water Level

30. **PWL** – Pumping Water Level

31. **DD** – Draw Down

32. **LPM** – Liters Per Minute

33. **ppm** – Parts Per million

34. **TDS** – Total Dissolved Solids

35. **GPS** – Global Positioning System

36. **Aquifer Recharge** - defined as the process of water being added to a groundwater system comprised of a geological structure or formation, or part thereof, permanently, or intermittently permeated with water or capable of transmitting water. Water introduced or recharged into an aquifer becomes 'groundwater.'

37. **Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR)** - injection of water into a well for storage and recovery from the same well.

38. **Aquifer storage transfer and recovery (ASTR)** - injection of water into a well for storage and recovery from a different well, generally to provide additional water treatment.

39. **Aquitard**- A geological layer that has low permeability and confines or separates aquifers.

40. **Artificial recharge (AR)** —intentional banking and treatment of water in aquifers.

41. **Artificial recharge and recovery (ARR)** —recharge to and recovery of water from an aquifer; that is, both artificial recharge of the aquifer and recovery of the water for subsequent use.

42. **Augmentation pond**—water body designed to supply water to river systems at defined rates during particular times.

43. **Bank filtration**—extraction of groundwater from a well or caisson near or under a river or lake to induce infiltration from the surface water body, thereby improving and making more consistent the quality of water recovered.

44. **Conjunctive use**—combining the use of both surface and groundwater to minimize the undesirable physical, environmental, and economic effects of each solution.

45. **Dry well**—synonymous with vadose zone well.

46. **Infiltration basin**—synonymous with recharge basin.

47. **Managed (or management of) aquifer recharge (MAR)**—intentional banking and treatment of water in aquifers (synonymous with AR). MUS may be considered a subset of MAR.

48. **Recharge basin (or pond)**—a surface facility, often a large pond, used to increase the infiltration of surface water into a groundwater basin; basins require the presence of permeable soils or sediments at or near the land surface and an unconfined aquifer beneath. Recharge well—a well-used to directly recharge water to either a confined or an unconfined aquifer.

49. **Surface spreading**—recharging water at the surface through recharge basins, ponds, pits, trenches, constructed wetlands, or other systems.

50. **Spreading basin**—synonymous with recharge basin.

51. **Underground storage and recovery (USR)** —similar to MUS; any type of project whose purpose is the artificial recharge, underground storage, and recovery of project water.

52. **Vadose zone well**—a well-constructed in the interval between the land surface and the top of the static water level and designed to optimize the infiltration of water.

53. **Borehole**: A vertical below-ground installation to abstract groundwater. It is drilled (or bored) and lined with metal or plastic tubes to keep it open, and to protect against surface/near surface pollution.

54. **Beneficial use:** A use of the environment or any element or segment of the environment which (a) is conducive to public benefit, welfare, safety, health, or aesthetic enjoyment and which requires protection from the effects of waste discharges, emissions, or deposits or of the emission of noise or (b) is declared in India's environment protection policy to be a beneficial use.

55. **Catchment:** The geographical zone in which water is captured, flows through and eventually discharges at one or more points. The concept includes both surface water catchment and groundwater catchment.

56. **A surface water catchment** is defined by the area of land from which all precipitation received flows through a sequence of streams and rivers towards a single river mouth, as a tributary to a larger river, or the sea.

57. **A groundwater catchment** is defined by the geological structure of an aquifer and groundwater flow paths. It is replenished by water that infiltrates from the surface. It has vertical thickness (from a few meters to 100s meters) as well as area. Depending on local conditions, surface and groundwater catchments may be physically separate or interconnected.

58. **Catchment of origin** - refers to a catchment, distinct from the site's catchment(s), where a product or service is manufactured or sourced. It may be anywhere from an adjacent catchment to the other side of the world. Alternative terms are watershed, basin and river basin.

59. **Consumption** - references in the WF industry currently refer to it as the loss of water from the available ground–surface water body in a catchment area, which happens when water evaporates, is incorporated into a product or is transported to another catchment area or the sea.

60. **Contaminated water body**: A water body that receives (or has received) untreated sewage, effluent discharge, and/or industrial waste, and/or is defined as 'heavily polluted' or "unfit for human consumption" by the authorities.

61. **Effluent**: Water or wastewater discharged from a site after being used. It is a more specific term than discharge (i.e., not including drainage or runoff). The quality of effluent may range from good to polluted, depending on its origin, its use, and the treatments applied.

62. **Embedded/virtual water**: Water that was used in the production or creation of an item, but not contained within it. For a crop, it is the water it needs to grow (irrigated or rain-fed), taken up by its roots and lost via transpiration, and is usually hundreds of times more than the water physically retained within the crop. It may also include water used to wash, process and transport it. Alternative terms are 'virtual water' and 'water footprint'.

63. **Freshwater**: Freshwater plays a fundamental role in support of the environment, society, and the economy. Ecosystems such as wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes are indispensable for life on Earth.

64. **Rain Water Offset Unit or Credit (RoU)** is a volumetric measure of water harvested or conserved through project activities on UWR and expressed as m3 or 1000 liters of water per year.

65. **Groundwater**: Water below the surface of the Earth stored in pore spaces and fractures within rock or layers of sand and gravel (aquifers). In water resources management the term more specifically applies to water that can be extracted at a viable rate, quantity and quality for human use (with or without treatment).

66. **Injection well**: A well that admits water into an aquifer, either by pumping or under gravity.

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21 DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this document is prepared on behalf of the project proponent and for the exclusive use of the Universal Water Registry to issue RoUs according to the provisions of the communication agreement between SDGC and the project proponent. SDGC accepts no liability or responsibility for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this document by any third party. Water-related data specified in the document may be considered highly sensitive and confidential. The report is not a confidential document and is for external use to be published on the UWR web portal.

_____END OF DOCUMENT_____

ANNEXURE – AS REFERRED TO IN BASELINE SCENARIO SECTION 4 OF THIS REPORT

Commissioning reports of ETP, ATFD & MEE plants -

CERTIFICATE
OF
FINAL WORKS EXECUTED & TECHNCIAL QUALIFICATION

Buyer

SHREE PRAKASH TEXTILE (GUJARAT) PRIVATE LIMITED
Laxmi Vijay Hosiery Mill Compound
Naroda Road,
Ahmedabad
India

Certificate of execution of the Works (reference sales confirmation WNS 1970)

Date of Commissioning: December 2022

Subject of the Contract & Works Provided

Design and supply of Waste Water Treatment Plant For Textile Applications for Inlet Flow – 1000 mcd and COD 1400 ppm with Advance biological (activated sludge process) with MBR (for micro & ultra filteration) and multi stage Reverse Osmosis system (for waste water recovery around 92%) along for contract value Euro 750,000.00

Prevalent category
Waste Water Treatment Plant

Contractor

Water Next Solutions LLP
SEZ Unit: SDF No. G-04(B), NSEZ, Noida Dadri Road,
Phase II, Noida 201305, Distt Gautam Budh Nagar (UP), India
Regd. Office:
C - 117 Okhla Industrial Area, Phase I,
New Delhi - 110020. India

Declaration of execution of the works

We hereby confirm that the plant executed by WaterNext is installed and working satisfactorily since commissioning.

1 | Page

ROTOTECH

Engineering Systems

Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions

Final Commissioning Report & Handover Report

Plant Details: MEE Evaporator

Plant Capacity: 100 KLPD

Project No: RTE 211

Client: M/s Shree Prakash Textiles

Rototech Engineering Systems

Office: DF – 57/58, Bhagyodaya Shopping center, Near Bethak, Naroda, Amdavad
Gujarat – INDIA - PinCode :382330

Email: Pragnesh.patel@rototech.net; J.patel@rototech.net;

Website : www.rototech.co.in

1] PLANT DETAILS:

1. Client Name: M/s Shree Prakash Textiles

2.Project Name: MEE Evaporator

3. Plant Capacity: 100 KLPD

4. Project Number: RTE 211

5. Project Location: Ahmedabad, Gujrat.

6. Handover Date:10/02/2023

[2] PERFORMANCE REPORT

The plant after complete installation is commissioned and is found running smoothly with the required capacity. M/s Shree Prakash Textiles is satisfied with the plant installation & performance.

Based on availability of steam, plant was stabilized on water and then changed over to actual Process effluent.

The major notable parameters (avg.) achieved during the trial are as below

MEE Evaporator		
SR. NO.	Parameter	Design
1]	Feed rate [kg/hr.]	5000 Kg/hr.
2]	SOLID IN Feed. [% TDS]	6% (TDS=60,000 PPM)
3]	Feed temperature (Deg. C)	30 deg. C (Ambient)
4]	Product / Salt rate [kg/hr]	857 Kg/hr
5]	Product / Salt conc. [% solids]	35 %
7]	Evaporation rate [kg/hr]	4143 Kg/hr.

Based on above parameters overall plant performance is satisfactory in terms of duty & utility consumption. It complies with requirement of M/s Shree Prakash Textiles

As such plant was being satisfactorily used based on feed quantities available and steam pressures available.

Also, the plant is working totally satisfactory and MVR all needs M/s Shree Prakash Textiles
Also, all parts of plant and its logics are working satisfactory and also for the operating persons.

[3] IMPORTANT NOTES

- Basis of design & expected performance parameters mentioned in the report for Evaporator plant are subject to uniform feed composition, utilities and timely / proper cleaning of the heat transfer surfaces.

- In Evaporator,
  a) If inlet solids are less than designed, then outlet salt will also be less at same feed rate and evaporation rate.
  b) If the feed solids are more than designed then salt rate will be kept as per design. In this case feed rate will be kept same and evaporation rate will be reduced & desired salt will be obtained.
  c) Evaporator performance will always be measured by water evaporation capacity.
  d) No suspended solids are present in feed & no solids will precipitate during operation
- We would not take any guarantee for the parameters which has not been specified in enquiry specifications. Also, the system is designed on the parameters mentioned in this report only.
- Material of construction:

The material of construction is Used as per the feed composition & parameters only,

CIP & Cleaning frequency

a) Though the plant is designed for safe operating temperatures it needs routine CIP for maintaining constant performance for longer time.

b) CIP with acid (Nitric, Sulfamic) / Basic (Caustic) solution is recommended.

Normally CIP is carried out after every 10-15 days of plant run as routine

And physical cleaning by hydro jetting once in every 2-3 months.

d) However exact CIP solution, its quantity, CIP frequency and physical tube cleaning schedule will be calculated based on monitoring actual plant operation and scaling nature.

e) Spent CIP solution will be taken in ETP after biological treatment.

[4] PERFORMANCE REPORT

The plant performance has been observed on following dates with number of running hours as below

Date	No. of running hours
10/02/2023	To till date
After above date plant is continuously running under Rototech and M/s Shree Prakash Textiles Observation.	

- This certifies that the Erection and commissioning work of zero discharges system at M/s Shree Prakash Textiles is completed in all respect.
- ROTOTECH Thanks one and all at M/s Shree Prakash Textiles. for their kind support throughout the project execution and various timely helps.

[5] ENDORESEMENT:

This is to Confirm that M/s Shree Prakash Textiles. Endorse the Handover /Take Over Plan for this Project. The Signing of This Documents Accept the Handover the Assets.

ROTOTECH
Engineering Systems
Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions

Process Design, Engineering & Construction.....

[6] CLIENT NOTES:

M/s Rototech Representative	
1.	Rugnesh Patel - 10-2-23
2.	

M/s Shree Prakash Textiles Representative	
1.	Swapnil Patel
2.	

ROTOTECH ENGINEERING SYSTEMS
Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions
Ahmedabad

For, Shree Prakash Textiles (Gujarat) Private Limited

Director

ROTOTECH

Engineering Systems

Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions

Final Commissioning Report & Handover Report

Plant Details: ATFD PLANT

Plant Capacity: 1150 Kg/Hr.

Project No: RTE 211

Client: Shree Prakash Textiles

Rototech Engineering Systems

Office: DF – 57/58, Bhagyodaya Shopping center, Near Bethak, Naroda, Amdavad
Gujarat – INDIA - PinCode :382330

Email: Pragnesh.patel@rototech.net; J.patel@rototech.net;

Website : www.rototech.co.in

1] PLANT DETAILS:

1. Client Name: Shree Prakash Textiles

2.Project Name: ATFD PLANT

3. Plant Capacity: 1150 Kg/Hr.

4. Project Number: RTE 211

5. Project Location: Ahmedabad, Gujrat.

6. Handover Date:10/02/2023

[2] PERFORMANCE REPORT

The plant after complete installation is commissioned and is found running smoothly with the required capacity. Shree Prakash Textiles is satisfied with the plant installation & performance.

Based on availability of steam, plant was stabilized on water and then changed over to actual Process effluent.

The major notable parameters (avg.) achieved during the trial are as below

ATFD PLANT		
SR. NO.	Parameter	Design
1]	Feed rate [kg/hr.]	1150 Kg/hr.
2]	SOLID IN Feed. [% TDS]	35% (TDS=3,50,000 PPM)
3]	Feed temperature (Deg. C)	30 deg. C (Ambient)
4]	Product / Salt rate [kg/hr]	440 Kg/hr
5]	Evaporation rate [kg/hr]	710 Kg/hr.
6]	Feed PH	7-8

Based on above parameters overall plant performance is satisfactory in terms of duty & utility consumption. It complies with requirement of Shree Prakash Textiles

As such plant was being satisfactorily used based on feed quantities available and steam pressures available.

Also, the plant is working totally satisfactory and ATFD all needs Shree Prakash Textiles
Also, all parts of plant and its logics are working satisfactory and also for the operating persons.

[3] IMPORTANT NOTES: PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The plant is vertical agitated thin film dryer (ATFD).

Description of the plant is as below.

ATFD consists of a vertical cylindrical body shell with rotor inside it. Rotor is equipped with rows of scrapper blades over its full length. Rotor will have integrated liquid distributor plate at top and rotor is supported at the bottom in a bearing hub. Jacket is provided outside the shell for the inlet of heating media.

Feed enters into ATFD at top on distributor plate through feed pump. Liquid distributor uniformly distributes the feed on wall surface. Steam is supplied at the jacket. The scrapper blades provided continuously spreads this feed over the heated surface and maintains the liquid layer on wall surface. The close clearance provided between blade and wall defines the thickness of the layer. First feed gains heat and reaches to its boiling point. Due to the higher tip speed of blades agitation and turbulence is created at rotor blades and evaporation of liquid starts and solids starts forming. The concentration of solids increases while it travels down due to continuous evaporation of liquid. At this stage solids starts to form agglomerates which are crushed by blades. Finally, powder is collected at bottom at the discharge valve and sent for disposal.

The evaporated vapours move through the ATFD in a counter-current fashion to the liquid flow and is taken to the surface condenser through vapor duct wherein same is condensed at shell side by circulating cooling water at tube side. Evaporative condensate will be collected in condensate pot from which it is taken out by condensate pump.

Non condensable are pulled out by blower.

CIP & Cleaning frequency

a) Though the plant is designed for safe operating temperatures it needs routine CIP for maintaining constant performance for longer time.

b) CIP with acid (Nitric, Sulfamic) / Basic (Caustic) solution is recommended once in every 15 days.

C) Normally water Cleaning is carried out after every 10-15 hours of plant run as routine

[4] PERFORMANCE REPORT

The plant performance has been observed on following dates with number of running hours as below

Date	No. of running hours
10/02/2023	To till date
After above date plant is continuously running under Rototech and Shree Prakash Textiles Observation.	

- This certifies that the Erection and commissioning work of zero discharges system at Shree Prakash Textiles is completed in all respect.
- ROTOTECH Thanks one and all at Shree Prakash Textiles for their kind support throughout the project execution and various timely helps.

[4] ENDORESEMENT:

This is to Confirm that Shree Prakash Textiles Endorse the Handover /Take Over Plan for this Project. The Signing of This Documents Accept the Handover the Assets.

ENGINEERING SYSTEMS
Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions

[5] CLIENT NOTES:

M/s Rototech Representative	
1.	Rahul Prajapati 10-7-23
2.	

Shree Prakash Textiles Representative	
1.	Swapnil Patel
2.	

ROTO ENGINEERING SYSTEMS Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions Ahmedabad

For, Shree Prakash Textiles (Gujarat) Private Limited

Director

ROTO ENGINEERING SYSTEMS
Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions