RoU Project Verification Report Form (VR)	
BASIC INFORMATION	
Name of approved UWR Project Verifier / Reference No.	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.
Type of Accreditation	☒ RoU Accreditation UWR ☐ Water Audit/Water Footprint Expertise
Approved UWR RoU Scopes for Project Verification	Scope 2: Measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirements.
Validity of UWR approval of Verifier	April 2022 onwards.
Completion date of this VR	13/12/2024
Title of the project activity	Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited.
Project reference no.	UWR ID: **474**
Name of Entity requesting verification service	Innovators Infratech LLP & Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Contact details of the representative of the Entity, requesting verification service	Ms. Dipti Raval – Director Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Country where project is located	India.
Applied reference documents used for estimation (approved water data and reference guides under the UWR Rou Standard used)	UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard
Project Verification Criteria: Mandatory requirements to be assessed	☒ UWR Standard ☒ Applicable Approved

	Calculations ☒ Applicable Legal requirements /rules of host country ☒ Eligibility of the Project Type ☒ Start date of the Project activity ☒ Meet applicability conditions in the applied methodology ☒ Credible Water Data Sets ☒ Do No Harm Test ☒ RoU calculations ☒ PCNMR ☒ No Double Counting ☐ Others (please mention below)
Project Verification Criteria: Optional requirements to be assessed	☒ Environmental Safeguards Standard and do-no-harm criteria ☒ Social Safeguards Standard do-no-harm criteria
Project Verifier's Confirmation: The *UWR Project Verifier* has verified the UWR project activity and therefore confirms the following:	The UWR RoU Project Verifier SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd. certifies the following with respect to the UWR Project Activity Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited ☒ The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in PCNMR V.2 dated 10/12/2024 including the applicability of the guidance documents and water data as outlined in the UWR RoU Standard, Scope 2 - Measures for conservation and storage of excess surface

	water for future requirements. ☒ The Project Activity is likely to generate **1,53,779 RoUs** as indicated in the PCNMR V.2, which are applicable with UWR rules ☒ The Project Activity is not likely to cause any net-harm to the environment and/or society ☒ The Project Activity complies with all the applicable UWR rules and therefore recommends UWR Program to register the Project activity with RoUs.
Project Verification Report, reference number and date of approval	Verification Report UWR Project ID: 474 dated 13/12/2024
Name of the authorised personnel of UWR Project Verifier and his/her signature with date	 Santosh Nair Lead Verifier (Signature) SQAC Certification Pvt Ltd

PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has contracted SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd. to carry out the verification of the project activity "Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited," situated at Village & PO- Gondwali, Tehsil-Deosar, District- Singrauli, State: Madhya Pradesh, 486892, UWR approved project ID:474, to establish number of RoUs generated by water project over the monitoring period from **01/01/2014 to 31/12/2023** (10 years). The project activity aims to conserves and stores rainwater for future use in the different manufacturing process.

We believe that the total Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) generated over the monitoring / verification period stated in the Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR V.2), submitted to us is accurate and in line with the UWR guidelines.

The Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) were calculated based on UWR Protocols which draws reference from, UWR Rainwater (RoU) Standard, version 6.1. The verification was done remotely by way of video calls / verification, phone calls and submission of documents for verification through emails as per UWR guidelines.

SQAC is able to certify that the Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) from the project Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited, (UWR ID – 474) for the period **01/01/2014** to **31/12/2023** amounts to **1,53,779 RoUs**

Project Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

Section B. Project Verification Team

Sr. No.	Role	Last name	First name	Affiliation	Involvement in		
					Doc review	Off-Site inspection	Interviews
1.	Team Leader	Nair	Santosh	n/a	yes	yes	yes
2.	Validator	Nair	Santosh	n/a	yes	yes	yes

Technical reviewer and approver of the Project Verification report

Sr. No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Shinganapurkar	Praful	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Approver	IR	Shinganapurkar	Praful	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.

Section C. Means of Project Verification

C.1. Desk/document review

As part of the review and validation process, Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd. submitted a Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR V.2), Water Calculation Sheet, Commissioning Certificates and additional data provided upon request pertaining to this project for examination to the Lead Verifier. These documents were thoroughly reviewed to ensure compliance with relevant standards and guidelines, and to validate the accuracy and completeness of the information provided.

C.2. Off-site inspection

Date of offsite inspection: 09/12/2024			
Sr. No.	**Activity performed Off-Site**	**Site location**	**Date**
1.	Interview conducted over Video call / Telephonic discussions.	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	09/12/2024
2.	Supporting documents provided before, during, and after the verification.	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	18/11/2024 till 10/12/2024

C.3. Interviews

Sr. No.	**Interview**			**Date**	**Subject**
	Name	**Designation**	**Affiliation**		
1	Mr. Ajay Sharma	IT Department	Trimula Industries Limited	09/12/2024	Design Specifications
2	Mr. Kamal Narayan Pathak	GM - HR	Trimula Industries Limited	09/12/2024	Site layout, Design Specifications and Compliance

C.4. Sampling approach

Not applicable

C.5. Clarification request (CLs), corrective action request (CARs) and forward action request (FARs) raised

Areas of Project Verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU)			
Identification and Eligibility of project type	Nil	Nil	Nil
General description of project activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines			
- Application of RoU methodologies and standardized data sets	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Deviation from methodology and/or methodological tool	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized data sets	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Project boundary and unutilized water sources.	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Likely scenario without RoU Project	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Estimation of RoU's	Nil	Nil	Nil
- PCNMR	Nil	Nil	Nil
Start date, crediting period and duration	Nil	Nil	Nil
Positive environmental impacts on water table and/or groundwater recharge and/or water security in the area	Nil	Nil	Nil
Project Owner- Identification and communication	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rainfall data	Nil	01	Nil
Total	Nil	01	Nil

Section D. Project Verification Findings

D.1. Identification and eligibility of project type (Approved Project Activities (Positive List))

Means of Project Verification	Project Documentation: Comprehensive examination of project-related documents to ensure the correct application of methodology and tools. Verification of compliance records, and other relevant documentation. Off-Site Inspection: Off-Site verification of the project site to confirm that activities are implemented as described. Inspection of rainwater harvesting ponds and associated infrastructure. Data Monitoring: Systematic sampling to verify the accuracy and reliability of data collected. Use of standardized methods to ensure consistency in data collection and analysis.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the PCNMR V.2 details the identification and eligibility of the project type, specifically for the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited. The project is recognized under the approved project activities (Positive List) due to its significant contribution to sustainable water management. The document outlines the construction and maintenance of six rainwater harvesting ponds, which effectively capture and store rainwater, thereby reducing reliance on groundwater and enhancing local water security. This initiative aligns with the criteria for approved project activities by promoting environmental sustainability, supporting agricultural productivity, and contributing to the socioeconomic development of the region.
Conclusion	The conclusion for the identification and eligibility of the project type, specifically for the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited, confirms that the project is eligible under the approved project activities (Positive List). This is due to its substantial contribution to sustainable water management through the construction and maintenance of rainwater harvesting ponds. These ponds

	effectively capture and store rainwater, reducing reliance on groundwater and enhancing local water security. The project aligns with the criteria for approved activities by promoting environmental sustainability, supporting agricultural productivity, and contributing to the socioeconomic development of the region.

D.2. General description of Project Activity

Means of Project Verification	Document Review: Reviewing all relevant project documents, including project plans, reports, and records. This ensures that the project activities are accurately described and documented. Off-Site Inspection: Conducting Off-Site inspection of the project site to verify that the activities are being carried out as described. This includes checking the construction and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting ponds. Interviews: Engaging with project stakeholders, including project staff, beneficiaries, and other relevant parties, to gather qualitative data and verify project activities. This helps in understanding the practical implementation and impact of the project. Monitoring Reports: Developing and reviewing monitoring reports that document the implementation status of the project, record all monitored data and parameters, and calculate the outcomes or impacts generated during the reporting period. This includes data on water storage, usage, and recharge from the rainwater harvesting ponds.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the document provides a comprehensive general description of the project activity, detailing the construction and maintenance of six rainwater harvesting ponds by Trimula Industries Limited in Gondwali, Madhya Pradesh. These ponds are designed to capture and store rainwater, significantly reducing reliance on groundwater and river resources. The project aims to enhance water security, support agricultural productivity, and contribute to the socioeconomic development of the region by ensuring a sustainable water supply for various industrial and community needs.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project activity for the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited highlights the

	successful implementation of a sustainable water management system. The project involves the construction and maintenance of six rainwater harvesting ponds, which effectively capture and store rainwater, thereby reducing reliance on groundwater and river resources. This initiative not only enhances water security and supports agricultural productivity but also contributes to the socioeconomic development of the region by ensuring a sustainable water supply for various industrial and community needs.

D.3. Application and selection of water data and calculation parameters

D.3.1 Application of methodology and standardized data sets

Means of Project Verification	Rainfall Data and Catchment Area: Accurate rainfall data is essential and should be collected from field-level rain gauges or extrapolated from local weather stations, with a typical accuracy of 2%. The catchment area measurements must also be precise, as they directly impact the calculation of water harvesting potential. Runoff Coefficient and Uncertainty Factor: The runoff coefficient (K) is determined based on the type of surface, such as 0.3 for soil with less than 10% slope. An uncertainty factor of 0.76 is applied to account for evaporation and absorption losses, ensuring that the harvested water volume is estimated accurately. Baseline Scenario and Quantification Tools: The baseline scenario assumes that, without the project, rainwater would flow unutilized into drains. Compliance and Reporting: The methodology ensures compliance with project goals by aligning water management practices with sustainability objectives. Monitoring and calculation tools support accurate reporting, making it possible to verify the project's impact on water conservation and recharge. Clarification Requests (CLs), Corrective Action Requests

	(CARs), and Forward Action Requests (FARs): Addressing any issues or discrepancies identified during the verification process through formal requests for clarification or corrective actions. This ensures that any deviations from the project plan are corrected promptly.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the historical rainfall data used to establish the RoU's were validated, and it was found that rainfall data for the period 2018 and 2023 has not been correctly captured. Other than that, the application of methodology and standardized data sets ensures reliable rainfall measurements, accurate runoff coefficients, and adjustments for uncertainties like evaporation and absorption losses. The systematic use of calibrated monitoring tools validates data for inflows, outflows, and storage changes. Additionally, the quantification formula $V=K\times I\times A$ standardizes water harvesting calculations, supporting consistent and scalable implementation across projects. This approach effectively demonstrates measurable water conservation and recharge benefits.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the scenario, however, is not based on correct rainfall data for the period 2018 and 2023 and hence a CAR has been raised to that effect. Subsequently correct data along with its justification and revised PCNMR V.2 dated 10/12/2024 has been produced thus ensuring the closure of the CAR, and it now aligns with all methodological guidelines, ensuring a robust and credible foundation for calculating RoU's. This confirms the project's adherence to the application of methodology and standardized data sets provides a structured approach to achieving accurate and reliable water data analysis. The use of standardized runoff coefficients, uncertainty adjustments, and calibrated monitoring tools ensures precision in measuring inflows, outflows, and storage changes. The quantification formula $V=K\times I\times A$ facilitates consistent calculations for water harvesting potential. By addressing uncertainties like evaporation losses, the methodology enhances the credibility of conservation outcomes. This approach enables sustainable water management while offering scalability for similar projects, ensuring long-term environmental and operational

	benefits.

D.3.2 Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or RoU estimates

Means of Project Verification	Review of Technical Documentation: Verification of Project Concept Note and Monitoring Reports V.2 (PCNMR V.2), including water data sheets and RoU calculation formulas. These documents ensure alignment with the UWR standards. Assessment of Off-Site Infrastructure: Evaluation of the constructed rainwater harvesting ponds, including their dimensions, capacity, and connectivity to the operational facility. Remote verification methods, such as video inspections and photographic evidence, can supplement remote inspections. Validation of Calculation Parameters: Cross-checking the formulas for water harvesting potential and RoU calculations against the UWR standard Monitoring Tools and Techniques: Validation of tools used, such as rain gauges, pressure transducers, and dataloggers, ensuring they are calibrated and capable of accurately measuring rainfall, inflows, and storage changes. Baseline and Impact Comparison: Reviewing baseline scenarios to verify that, without the project, rainwater would have gone unutilized. Assessing the project's impact by comparing baseline and operational data, focusing on groundwater recharge and reduced reliance on external water sources. Stakeholder Feedback: Gathering inputs from project stakeholders, including local communities and operational staff, to confirm the implementation and effectiveness of the methodology and tools.
Findings	Upon verification, it was confirmed that the project adheres to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) standards, with its methodology accurately applied and aligned with sustainable water management goals. Tools such as rain gauges and

	dataloggers were calibrated and validated for accuracy, ensuring reliable data collection. The RoU estimates, based on standardized formulas incorporating catchment area, rainfall data, runoff coefficients, and adjustments for evaporation and absorption losses, were verified as accurate. The baseline scenario, demonstrating additionality through unutilized rainwater conservation, was validated, and monitoring processes were found robust, ensuring precise tracking of inflows, outflows, and storage changes throughout the crediting period.
Conclusion	The conclusion is that the methodology, tools, and RoU estimates applied in the rainwater harvesting project at Trimula Industries Limited are robust and effective in achieving the project's water conservation goals. The project adheres to UWR standards, with validated tools ensuring accurate data collection and reliable RoU calculations. By capturing and utilizing unutilized rainwater and contributing to groundwater recharge, the initiative demonstrates additionality and supports sustainable water management. Monitoring processes are comprehensive, ensuring continuous compliance and long-term benefits to both industrial operations and the local community.

D.3.3 Project boundary sources and RoUs

Means of Project Verification	Verification of Catchment Areas and Pond Capacities: Inspect and validate the dimensions and storage capacities of rainwater harvesting ponds within the project boundary to ensure accurate data for RoU calculations. Validation of Data Collection Tools and Sources: Confirm the use of calibrated tools like rain gauges and dataloggers for measuring rainfall and water levels. Cross-check data with local meteorological records for consistency and accuracy. Review of Baseline Scenarios and RoU Calculations: Assess the baseline scenario to confirm unutilized rainwater assumptions. Uncertainty Factor ensuring

	proper application of runoff coefficients and adjustments for losses. Monitoring and Documentation Review: Examine records of water inflows, outflows, and levels, along with periodic monitoring logs, to validate continuous compliance with the project methodology and UWR standards.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project boundary sources include six interconnected rainwater harvesting ponds, strategically designed to capture and store rainwater for industrial use and groundwater recharge. The ponds' dimensions and storage capacities were validated, confirming compliance with UWR standards. Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) were accurately calculated using the standardized formula Uncertainty Factor with runoff coefficients and rainfall data verified for accuracy. The project successfully reduces reliance on groundwater, demonstrating additionality by collecting rainwater that would otherwise remain unutilized, while robust monitoring processes ensure consistent operation and reliable reporting.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project boundary sources, comprising six interconnected rainwater harvesting ponds, have been effectively designed and implemented to address water conservation and management goals. The ponds' capacities and operational parameters align with UWR standards, ensuring the accurate capture and utilization of rainwater. The calculated Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) demonstrate additionality, confirming that the harvested rainwater would otherwise remain unutilized. This initiative not only reduces reliance on groundwater but also contributes to groundwater recharge and sustainable water resource management. The project's robust monitoring framework ensures consistent performance, supporting its long-term environmental and operational sustainability.

D.3.4 Baseline scenario of the water shed or activity prior to project commissioning

	Historical Rainfall and Water Resource Data: The PCNMR

Means of Project Verification	V.2 includes records of annual rainfall in the Singrauli region, highlighting pre-project rainwater runoff that was unutilized due to the absence of harvesting infrastructure. This serves as a basis to quantify the potential rainwater that could have been captured and utilized. Land Use and Hydrogeological Conditions: The document provides details on the hydrogeological profile of the area, including the slope of catchment areas and their natural runoff characteristics, which support the analysis of groundwater recharge challenges prior to project commissioning. Assessment of Unutilized Runoff: The PCNMR V.2 outlines the lack of rainwater harvesting measures before project initiation, with a significant portion of rainfall flowing into storm drains or evaporating. This is substantiated by calculations of runoff coefficients and catchment area data. Baseline Water Dependency: The report discusses the pre-project reliance on groundwater and other external water sources for industrial operations, emphasizing the need for intervention to reduce groundwater stress and improve water security. Documentation and Methodology Validation: The PCNMR V.2 provides detailed baseline calculations and assumptions, supported by methodologies and figures that establish the pre-project water availability scenario. These calculations form the basis for comparing the project's additionality in capturing and utilizing rainwater.
Findings	Upon verification of the PCNMR V.2, it was found that prior to the commissioning of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited, the watershed experienced significant inefficiencies in water resource utilization. Annual rainfall in the Singrauli region remained largely unutilized due to the absence of rainwater harvesting infrastructure, with runoff flowing into drains or

	evaporating. The baseline scenario highlighted a heavy reliance on groundwater and external water sources for industrial operations, contributing to groundwater depletion and increased water scarcity risks. Hydrogeological assessments indicated limited natural recharge potential, further exacerbating water management challenges. These findings confirm the necessity of the project to address these baseline issues and enhance water conservation and recharge efforts.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the baseline scenario for the watershed prior to the commissioning of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited revealed critical inefficiencies in water resource management. The region faced excessive surface runoff, unutilized rainwater, and declining groundwater levels, driven by over-extraction and insufficient natural water retention. Historical rainfall data and land use patterns highlighted the urgent need for effective water conservation measures to mitigate seasonal shortages and support sustainable resource management. This analysis underscores the necessity of the project to address these issues, ensuring improved water availability, groundwater recharge, and resilience against future water scarcity challenges.

D.3.5 Implementation Benefits to Water Security

Means of Project Verification	Inspection of Rainwater Harvesting Infrastructure: Verification of the six rainwater harvesting ponds, including their dimensions, storage capacity, and operational condition. This ensures the infrastructure is functioning as planned and contributes effectively to water conservation. Review of Water Utilization Records: Analysis of the logs for water usage across facility operations, such as cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting. This includes examining the integration of harvested water into processes like the DRI plant and steel melting shop. Monitoring Groundwater Recharge: Validation of groundwater recharge contributions through seepage from

	unlined pond beds. Field-scale water budget calculations are used to measure deep percolation and its impact on local groundwater levels. Stakeholder and Community Impact Assessment: Engagement with local communities to gather feedback on the availability of water resources and the reduction in groundwater dependency. This includes assessing benefits like improved irrigation, reduced water scarcity, and enhanced agricultural productivity. Evaluation of Operational Efficiency and Sustainability: Cross-checking the reduction in reliance on groundwater and river resources with documented reductions in water shortages. Monitoring the alignment of project outcomes with sustainability goals, such as SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the implementation of the rainwater harvesting project at Trimula Industries Limited has significantly contributed to water security by reducing reliance on groundwater and external water sources. The six interconnected ponds, with a combined capacity of 472.54 million liters, effectively capture and store rainwater, ensuring a reliable water supply for operational needs such as cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting. Additionally, the unlined pond beds contribute to groundwater recharge, improving local water table levels. The harvested rainwater has enhanced operational resilience during dry periods, supported sustainable water management practices, and mitigated the risk of water scarcity for both the facility and surrounding communities. These benefits align with broader sustainability goals, such as improving water availability and reducing environmental impacts.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the implementation of the rainwater harvesting project at Trimula Industries Limited has successfully strengthened water security by providing a sustainable and reliable water source for industrial

	operations and local communities. The six interconnected ponds have effectively reduced dependency on groundwater and external water sources, while also enhancing groundwater recharge and supporting the local water table. This initiative has ensured operational continuity during periods of water scarcity and contributed to sustainable water management practices. By aligning with environmental and social goals, the project has demonstrated a significant positive impact on water conservation, resource sustainability, and community well-being.

D.3.6 Estimation of RoUs or net water saved / recycled / reused

Means of Project Verification	Validation of Rainwater Harvesting Potential: Cross-check the formula Uncertainty Factor. Verify all input data, including rainfall records, catchment dimensions, and runoff coefficients. Inspection of Infrastructure and Water Flow: Examine the rainwater harvesting and recycling infrastructure, including ponds and pipelines, to confirm they align with the documented capacity and operational parameters. Validate flow measurements using calibrated equipment such as flow meters and dataloggers. Monitoring Water Utilization Logs: Review water usage logs to track the quantity of harvested water used in specific operations, such as cooling, dust suppression, and cleaning. Ensure consistent record-keeping for recycled and reused water volumes. Comparison with Baseline Scenario: Assess the baseline condition, where rainwater would otherwise remain unutilized or flow into storm drains, to quantify the additionality of water saved or reused due to the project. This provides a clear measure of net water conservation. Independent Verification of RoU Calculations: Audit and verify RoU estimates based on the UWR standards and ensure compliance with the project's quantification

	methodology. This involves validating assumptions, calculation methods, and reported results against established benchmarks.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) and net water saved, recycled, or reused was accurate and aligned with UWR standards. The project effectively utilized six interconnected rainwater harvesting ponds, with a total capacity of 472.54 million liters, to capture and store rainwater for reuse. Average rainfall data of 1047 mm and a runoff coefficient of 0.3 were applied in calculations, confirming that approximately 1,53,779 RoUs were generated over the crediting period. Inspection of water utilization logs indicated consistent use of harvested water for critical operations, such as 400-420 KLD for cooling and 250 KLD each for dust suppression and steel melting processes. The comparison with the baseline scenario demonstrated that significant volumes of rainwater, which would have flowed unutilized into storm drains, were conserved, contributing to measurable water savings and enhanced resource sustainability.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) and net water saved, recycled, or reused demonstrates the significant impact of the rainwater harvesting initiative at Trimula Industries Limited. The project effectively captured and reused approximately 1,53,779 RoUs over the crediting period, utilizing six interconnected ponds with a total capacity of 472.54 million liters. These measures reduced reliance on external water sources and conserved water that would otherwise remain unutilized. The consistent application of harvested water for operational needs, including cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting, highlights the project's contribution to sustainable water management. This initiative not only supports industrial resilience but also aligns with broader environmental and sustainability objectives.

D.3.7 PCN+Monitoring Report

Means of Project Verification	Comprehensive Document Review: The PCN and Monitoring Report V.2 were thoroughly examined for alignment with the UWR standards, ensuring clarity and consistency in the documentation of project objectives, methodologies, and timelines. All critical data, such as pond dimensions, annual rainfall, and RoU calculations, were verified against the provided records. Validation of Data Accuracy: Reported data points, including rainfall figures (1047 mm Average), water utilization logs, and 1,53,779 RoUs generated, were cross-checked against independent meteorological data, facility logs, and field-level monitoring records. This confirmed the accuracy and reliability of the reported figures. Off-Site and Remote Verification: Remote verification of the six interconnected ponds and associated infrastructure was conducted, confirming their existence, dimensions, and operational functionality as outlined in the reports. Remote verification methods, including geotagged photographs and video evidence, further validated compliance. Stakeholder Confirmation and Regulatory Compliance: Feedback from project stakeholders confirmed the successful implementation of the project as documented. Compliance with regulatory requirements and environmental standards was verified, ensuring the project's adherence to all necessary legal and operational protocols.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Project Concept Note (PCN) and Monitoring Report V.2 accurately and comprehensively documented the project's objectives, methodologies, and outcomes in alignment with UWR standards. The reports provided detailed data on rainwater harvesting operations, including the six interconnected ponds with a total capacity of 472.54 million liters and the generation of 1,53,779 RoUs over the crediting period. Data accuracy was validated against independent sources,

	such as meteorological records and field-level monitoring logs, confirming reliability. The infrastructure and operational activities outlined in the reports were verified and matched the documented specifications. Stakeholder feedback corroborated the successful implementation and compliance with regulatory and environmental standards, ensuring the project's transparency and accountability.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Project Concept Note (PCN) and Monitoring Report V.2 for the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited effectively demonstrate the successful implementation and monitoring of the project. The reports align with UWR standards, providing accurate and verifiable data on the project's operations, including the creation of 1,53,779 RoUs and the utilization of six interconnected ponds with a total capacity of 472.54 million liters. Independent data validation, infrastructure verification, and stakeholder feedback confirm the reliability and transparency of the reports. The comprehensive documentation underscores the project's adherence to its objectives and its contribution to sustainable water management, ensuring compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

D.3.8 National Water Security Index

Means of Project Verification	Assessment of Rainwater Harvesting Contribution: Verify the annual volume of rainwater harvested, totaling 472.54 million liters, and its integration into industrial operations. Confirm that the project reduces dependency on external water sources, aligning with the water resource efficiency goals of the NWSI. Evaluation of Groundwater Recharge Impact: Analyze pre- and post-project groundwater monitoring data to assess recharge contributions from unlined pond beds. This ensures alignment with NWSI criteria for sustainable groundwater management. Inspection of Water Usage Efficiency: Review water utilization logs to confirm efficient use of harvested rainwater for operations like cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting. Validate reductions in wastage and improvements in water use efficiency. Review of Community and Ecological Benefits: Engage with stakeholders to document improvements in local water availability and ecosystem health.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited significantly contribute to the objectives of the National Water Security Index (NWSI). The project improved water availability by capturing 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, which would have otherwise remained unutilized. Efficient utilization of the harvested water for industrial operations, including cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting, minimized dependency on groundwater and external sources. Groundwater recharge through unlined ponds positively impacted local aquifers, supporting sustainable water management. Stakeholder feedback highlighted enhanced water access and community resilience against water scarcity, aligning the project with NWSI's goals of resource sustainability, efficiency, and socio-economic benefit.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in

	Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited demonstrate a significant contribution to the National Water Security Index (NWSI) by enhancing water availability, resource efficiency, and sustainability. The project effectively captures and utilizes 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, reducing reliance on groundwater and mitigating water scarcity risks. The initiative has positively impacted local groundwater recharge and improved access to water for industrial and community needs. By aligning with the goals of resource conservation, operational efficiency, and socio-economic benefits, the project serves as a model for sustainable water management practices under the NWSI framework.

D.3.9 Start date, crediting period and duration

Means of Project Verification	Review of Project Documentation: Verification begins with an examination of key project documents, such as the Project Concept Note (PCN), Monitoring Report, and commissioning certificates. These records provide evidence of the official start date of the project activities. For the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited, the commissioning years of the ponds range from 2007 to 2011, with the crediting period starting in 2014 and extending through 2023. These timelines must align with the documented approvals and operational readiness of the infrastructure. Validation of Regulatory Approvals and Agreements: The review includes permits, environmental clearances, and agreements with stakeholders, confirming when the project received authorization to commence operations. This ensures that the declared start date corresponds to the date when all necessary legal and procedural requirements were fulfilled. Validation of agreements with entities like the Universal Water Registry (UWR) is also critical to confirm the commencement of the crediting period. Off-Site Inspection and Infrastructure Verification: Off-Site verification of the rainwater harvesting infrastructure is

	conducted to ensure the ponds were operational as per the claimed start date. This includes inspecting the construction timeline for the six interconnected ponds and validating their readiness for rainwater harvesting. Photographic evidence, geotagged images, or video recordings can supplement site inspections to confirm the timeline of infrastructure development. Cross-Checking with Historical Data: Rainfall and water usage data prior to the crediting period are reviewed to verify project activity. Logs of water collected, stored, and utilized in earlier years provide additional evidence of operational timelines. These records ensure that the project crediting period and duration accurately reflect the start of measurable outcomes, aligning with regulatory and UWR standards.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the start date, crediting period, and duration of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited align with the documented evidence and UWR standards. The project's infrastructure, including six interconnected ponds, was constructed between 2007 and 2011, with operational readiness verified during this period. The crediting period was confirmed to have started in 2014, based on regulatory approvals and measurable rainwater harvesting outcomes, extending through 2023. Review of project documents, commissioning certificates, and historical rainfall and water usage logs supported the accuracy of the timelines. Off-site inspections further validated that the infrastructure was operational as per the claimed start date, ensuring transparency and compliance with reporting standards.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the start date, crediting period, and duration of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have been accurately established and verified in alignment with UWR standards. The project commenced with the construction of six interconnected ponds between 2007 and 2011, achieving operational readiness within this timeframe. The crediting period, starting in 2014 and extending through 2023, aligns with

	regulatory approvals and the measurable outcomes of rainwater harvesting activities. Comprehensive verification through document review, off-site inspections, and historical data validation confirms the transparency and credibility of the reported timelines, ensuring compliance with all operational and reporting requirements.

D.3.10 Positive Environmental impacts

Means of Project Verification	Assessment of Water Conservation and Groundwater Recharge: Verify the volume of rainwater harvested (472.54 million liters annually) and its contribution to reducing reliance on groundwater and external water sources. Evaluate groundwater recharge through seepage from unlined pond beds using pre- and post-monsoon groundwater level data. Monitoring of Reduced Water Scarcity: Analyze records showing the consistent use of harvested rainwater for industrial operations, such as cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting. Confirm reductions in water withdrawals from natural sources, which mitigates the stress on local water bodies and aquifers. Evaluation of Soil and Ecosystem Benefits: Inspect the project's impact on preventing soil erosion and enhancing vegetation cover in the vicinity of the ponds. Document any improvements in local biodiversity or ecosystem health resulting from increased water availability and reduced water stress. Stakeholder Feedback on Environmental Improvements: Collect feedback from local communities, regulatory authorities, and stakeholders to validate claims of environmental benefits. This includes improved water availability for agricultural purposes and the prevention of seasonal water shortages in the area.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have generated significant positive environmental impacts. The project annually conserves 472.54 million

	liters of rainwater, reducing dependency on groundwater and mitigating local water scarcity. Groundwater recharge through unlined pond beds has improved the water table, as evidenced by pre- and post-monsoon monitoring data. The project has contributed to preventing soil erosion, supporting vegetation growth, and enhancing local biodiversity due to increased water availability. Stakeholder feedback confirmed improved access to water for agricultural and community needs, aligning the project with environmental sustainability goals.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have proven to be a significant contributor to positive environmental impacts. The project has effectively conserved 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, reducing reliance on groundwater and enhancing the local water table through recharge. By mitigating soil erosion, supporting vegetation, and improving biodiversity, the project has contributed to ecosystem restoration in the region. These outcomes demonstrate the project's alignment with environmental sustainability objectives, benefiting both the local ecosystem and the broader community.

D.3.11 Project Owner- Identification and communication

Means of Project Verification	Review of Official Documents: Verify the identity of the project owner through official documents such as incorporation certificates, business licenses, tax registration, and relevant regulatory approvals. These documents confirm the legal entity responsible for the project and its operations. Validation of Contact Details and Communication Records: Cross-check the project owner's contact details, including email addresses, phone numbers, and physical addresses, against submitted documentation. Review communication logs to confirm consistent and transparent engagement with stakeholders, regulatory bodies, and auditors. Confirmation of Ownership in Project Documentation:

	Examine the Project Concept Note (PCN), Monitoring Reports, and other project-related documents to ensure the project owner's name, role, and responsibilities are accurately stated and align with legal and operational frameworks. Stakeholder Feedback: Engage with stakeholders, including local authorities, community representatives to validate the project owner's involvement and credibility..
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project owner of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited is clearly identified and documented in alignment with regulatory and project requirements. Official documents, including incorporation certificates and regulatory approvals, confirmed the legal entity's responsibility for the project. Contact details, such as email addresses, phone numbers, and office addresses, were validated and found to be accurate. The project owner's role and responsibilities were consistently stated in the Project Concept Note (PCN) and Monitoring Report, ensuring transparency. Stakeholder feedback further confirmed effective communication and the owner's active involvement in project implementation and management, validating their commitment to achieving the project's objectives.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project owner of the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited has been effectively identified and their communication practices validated. The legal entity's ownership and responsibilities are clearly documented through regulatory approvals, incorporation certificates, and project-related reports, ensuring transparency and accountability. Verified contact details and consistent communication with stakeholders, auditors, and regulatory bodies further highlight the project owner's active engagement and commitment. These findings demonstrate that the project owner has established a strong foundation for effective project management and stakeholder collaboration, aligning with regulatory and

	operational standards.

D.3.12 Positive Social Impact/Ecological Aspects/Recharge Aspects

Means of Project Verification	Assessment of Groundwater Recharge Data: Verify the impact on groundwater levels by analyzing pre- and post-project monitoring data. Field-scale water budgets and measurement of groundwater level fluctuations provide quantifiable evidence of recharge through the unlined pond beds. Stakeholder Feedback on Social and Ecological Benefits: Collect qualitative and quantitative feedback from local communities and stakeholders to understand the project's impact on water availability for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes. Document improvements in community livelihoods, such as increased agricultural productivity or reduced water scarcity. Monitoring of Ecological Indicators: Inspect project sites for ecological enhancements, such as vegetation growth, prevention of soil erosion, and improvements in local biodiversity. Verify these changes through photographic evidence and geotagging to ensure that the project positively contributes to ecological restoration. Evaluation of Social Infrastructure and Access: Review improvements in water access and infrastructure that benefit local communities. This includes ensuring equitable distribution of water resources and reduction in conflicts over water usage. Validate these benefits through records of community engagement and resource-sharing agreements.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have generated significant positive social, ecological, and recharge benefits. Groundwater recharge through unlined pond beds has improved local aquifer levels, as evidenced by pre- and post-monsoon groundwater monitoring data. Stakeholder feedback highlighted enhanced water availability for agricultural and industrial use, reducing

	dependency on external water sources and mitigating water scarcity for nearby communities. Ecological benefits included increased vegetation, prevention of soil erosion, and improved local biodiversity due to consistent water availability. Additionally, improved water access supported community livelihoods, fostering social harmony and sustainable resource utilization, aligning the project with its social and ecological objectives.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have successfully contributed to positive social, ecological, and recharge outcomes. The project has enhanced groundwater recharge, improving aquifer levels and ensuring a reliable water supply for agricultural, industrial, and community needs. Ecological improvements, including increased vegetation, reduced soil erosion, and enriched biodiversity, demonstrate the project's role in supporting environmental restoration. Socially, the project has alleviated water scarcity, strengthened community resilience, and fostered equitable access to water resources. These outcomes align with the project's objectives of sustainable water management, ecological conservation, and social well-being, making it a model for integrated resource management.

D.3.13 Sustainable development aspects

Means of Project Verification	Environmental Sustainability Verification: Assess the environmental benefits of the project by examining the records of rainwater harvested and its use in reducing groundwater dependency. Verify groundwater recharge contributions by analyzing pre- and post-monsoon groundwater data and inspecting the unlined ponds for their recharge efficiency. Review the ecological enhancements achieved, such as increased vegetation cover, prevention of soil erosion, and improvements in local biodiversity, using field observations and photographic evidence. These findings confirm the project's alignment with environmental sustainability goals, such as improved water resource management and ecosystem restoration.

	Social Sustainability Verification: Evaluate the social impacts of the project by engaging with local stakeholders, including community members and workers, to gather feedback on improved water availability and its benefits for agricultural and industrial uses. Verify documented evidence of reduced water scarcity, equitable water access, and enhanced community resilience during dry seasons. Assess improvements in livelihoods, such as increased agricultural productivity and reduced conflict over water resources, ensuring the project's contribution to social well-being and harmony. Economic Sustainability Verification: Validate the project's economic benefits by reviewing operational efficiencies achieved through rainwater harvesting and reduced costs associated with groundwater extraction. Examine records demonstrating long-term financial savings from sustainable water use and the creation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs). Confirm that the project supports local economic activities, such as agriculture, by ensuring a reliable water supply, contributing to economic resilience and growth in the region. Alignment with Sustainability Goals: Cross-check the project's outcomes with broader sustainability frameworks, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, assess its contributions to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). This includes verifying reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from minimized energy use for water pumping and ensuring the project addresses environmental, social, and economic dimensions holistically.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have significantly contributed to sustainable development across environmental, social, and economic dimensions. Environmentally, the project conserves 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, reduces groundwater dependency, enhances groundwater recharge, and improves local

	biodiversity by increasing vegetation and preventing soil erosion. Socially, the project has alleviated water scarcity, improved agricultural productivity, and supported equitable water access, strengthening community resilience and livelihoods. Economically, the project has reduced costs associated with groundwater extraction, ensured long-term water availability for industrial operations, and generated Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs), promoting financial sustainability. These outcomes align with global sustainability goals, including SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited have successfully advanced sustainable development by delivering measurable environmental, social, and economic benefits. The project has significantly conserved water resources, enhanced groundwater recharge, and supported biodiversity and soil health, aligning with environmental sustainability goals. Socially, it has improved water availability, strengthened community resilience, and bolstered agricultural and industrial productivity, addressing local water scarcity issues. Economically, it has reduced operational costs, generated Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) and ensured a reliable water supply for long-term sustainability. These contributions reflect the project's alignment with global sustainability objectives, including SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), demonstrating its holistic impact on sustainable development.

Section E. Internal Quality Control

Throughout the project's verification phase, stringent internal quality control measures were employed to guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the process. This involved regular internal audits of verification procedures, documentation, and reports to detect and correct any errors or inconsistencies. Verification personnel received ongoing training and skill development to ensure they could perform verifications effectively. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were established to provide clear guidelines for data collection, analysis, and reporting, ensuring consistency and adherence to best practices.

Robust documentation management practices were implemented to maintain transparent records of verification activities, including data sources and methodologies. Peer reviews and team discussions were conducted to validate findings and achieve consensus on conclusions. Continuous improvement processes were in place to monitor and evaluate verification practices, identifying areas for enhancement and optimizing performance over time.

Section F. Project Verification Opinion

The Project Verification Opinion for the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited would focus on the following key points:

Compliance with UWR RoU Standards: The project adheres to the Universal Water Registry Rainwater Offset Unit (UWR RoU) standards, ensuring the accurate calculation of harvested water, effective groundwater recharge, and measurable environmental and social benefits. The Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited meet these criteria by capturing 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, generating 1,53,779 RoUs during the crediting period, and enhancing sustainable water management practices.

Environmental Impact: The environmental impact includes conserving 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, reducing groundwater dependency, and enhancing groundwater recharge through unlined pond beds. The project also prevents soil erosion, supports vegetation growth, and improves local biodiversity, contributing to ecological restoration.

Sustainable Practices: The project employs sustainable practices by harvesting 472.54 million liters of rainwater annually, reducing groundwater extraction, and reusing water for industrial operations like cooling and dust suppression. Additionally, it enhances groundwater recharge, prevents soil erosion, and supports local biodiversity, aligning with long-term environmental and resource conservation goals.

Operational Efficiency: The project achieves operational efficiency by utilizing 472.54 million liters of harvested rainwater annually, reducing dependency on external water sources and lowering costs associated with groundwater extraction. This ensures reliable water availability for industrial operations like cooling, dust suppression, and firefighting, enhancing overall resource utilization.

This opinion would affirm that the project has successfully achieved its environmental and sustainability goals.

In our opinion, the total RoU's over the crediting / verification period stated in the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report, PCNMR V.2 submitted to SQAC, are found to be correct and in line with the UWR guidelines.

The verification was done remotely by way of video calls / verification, phone calls and submission of documents for verification through emails.

SQAC is able to certify that the RoU's from the Rainwater Harvesting Ponds in Gondwali by Trimula Industries Limited, Village & PO- Gondwali, Tehsil-Deosar, District- Singrauli, State: Madhya Pradesh, 486892, (UWR ID – 474) for the period **01/01/2014** to **31/12/2023** amounts to **1,53,779 RoUs**

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
UWR	Universal Water Registry
PP/PO	Project Proponent / Project Owner
PA	Project Aggregator
ROUs	Rainwater offset Units.
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CR	Clarification Request
FAR	Forward Action Request
PCNMR	Project Concept Note & Monitoring report
VR	Verification Report
VS	Verification Statement
COD	Commercial Operation Date

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Sr. No.	Role	Name	Education Qualification	Related Experience
1.	Team Leader / Lead Verifier / Validator	Santosh Nair	BE (Chemical) Lead Auditor in ISO 9001,14001, 45001,13485,22301 ,22000,27001,1406 4-1,2,3	Water Verifier for all UWR RoU Program sectoral scopes such as Scope 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.
2.	Technical reviewer	Praful Shinganap urkar	BE (Mechanical) Certified Energy Auditor	Water Verifier for all UWR RoU Program sectoral scopes such as Scope 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.

			Lead Auditor in ISO 9001,14001 & 45001	

Appendix 3. Document reviewed or referenced

Sr. No.	Author	Title	Provider
1.	Maverik Inc.	PCNMR	Maverik Inc.
2.	Maverik Inc.	Water Calculation Sheet	Maverik Inc.
3.	Trimula Industries Ltd.	Commissioning Certificate	Maverik Inc.
4.	Trimula Industries Limited	Communication Agreement	Maverik Inc.
5.	Trimula Industries Limited	Double Counting Agreement	Maverik Inc.

Appendix 4. Clarification request, corrective action request and forward action request

Table 1. CLs from this Project Verification

CL ID	00	**Section no.**		**Date:**
Description of CL :				
n/a				
Project Owner's response				**Date:**
n/a				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
n/a				
UWR Project Verifier assessment				**Date:**
n/a				

Table 2. CARs from this Project Verification

CAR ID	01	**Section no.**	D.3.1	**Date:** 21.11.2024
Description of CAR				
It was discovered that the rainfall data for the period from 2018 and 2023 was not accurately recorded, resulting in the issuance of a Corrective Action Request (CAR).				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 02.12.2024
The necessary corrections have been made in PCNMR V.2. The error was due to an oversight, and the revised documents have been issued after incorporating the appropriate corrections.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
PCNMR V.2				

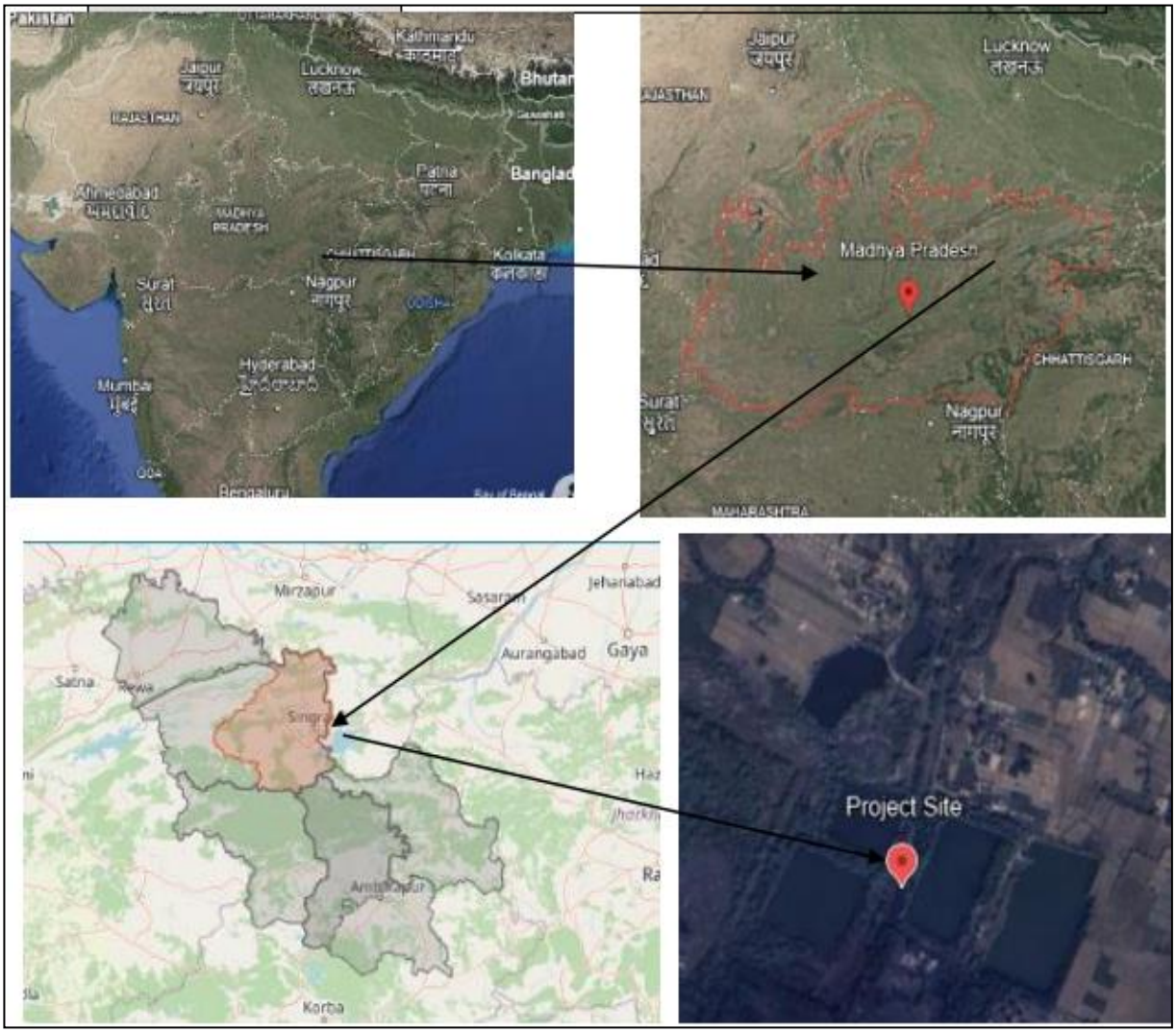
UWR Project Verifier assessment	**Date:** 02.12.2024
Subsequently, accurate data along with its justification has been provided, ensuring the closure of the Corrective Action Request (CAR-01). The revised PCNMR V.2 now align with all methodological guidelines and meet the required standards. Therefore, CAR-01 is closed.	

Table 3. FARs from this Project Verification

FAR ID	Nil	**Section no.**		**Date:**
Description of FAR				
n/a				
Project Owner's response				**Date:**
n/a				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
n/a				
UWR Project Verifier assessment				**Date:**
n/a				


GPS Map Camera
Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, India
Unnamed Road, Madhya Pradesh 486892, India
Lat 24.210253°
Long 82.528142°
15/05/24 02:12 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Padri, Madhya Pradesh, India
6G4J+P6, Padri, Haraiya, Madhya Pradesh 486892, India
Lat 24.207919°
Long 82.529147°
15/05/24 10:45 AM GMT +05:30
Google


Kathmandu
Jaipur
Lucknow
Bhutan
Patna
Ahmedabad
Surat
Nagpur
Kolkata
Hyderabad
Mumbai
Madhya Pradesh
CHHATTISGARH
MAHARASHTRA
Mirzapur
Sasaram
Jehanabad
Aurangabad
Gaya
Satna
Rewa
Korba
Project Site

TRIMULA INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Manufacturer of Sponge Iron

CIN No. : U65991UP1996PLC020498

REGD. OFFICE :
C 27/95-E, JAGATGANJ
VARANASI-221002
Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Ref. : .....

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 1

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: ~~2004~~ 2007

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 125 m
- **Width:** 115 m
- **Height:** 6 m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

TRIMULA INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Manufacturer of Sponge Iron

CIN No. : U65991UP1996PLC020498

REGD. OFFICE :
C 27/95-E, JAGATGANJ
VARANASI-221002
Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 2

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: ~~2007~~

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 100 m
- **Width:** ~~75~~ m
- **Height:** 6 m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

FACTORY : Vill. & Post Godwali - 48692, Tahsil-Devassar, Distt. - Sidhi (M.P.) • Ph. : 07805-280002, 280003
ADM. OFFICE. : H. No. 45, Ward No. 5, Main Road, Singrauli - 486889, Distt : Sidhi (M.P.)
Ph. : 07805-266742, 266357, 266534 • Fax : 07805-266598 • e-mail : trimula_industries@rediffmail.com

TRIMULA INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Manufacturer of Sponge Iron

CIN No. : U65991UP1996PLC020498

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VARANASI-221002
Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 3

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: 2008

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 195 m
- **Width:** 85 m
- **Height:** 6 m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

FACTORY : Vill. & Post Godwali - 48692, Tahsil-Devassar, Distt. - Sidhi (M.P.) • Ph. : 07805-280002, 280003
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VARANASI-221002
Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 4

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: 2010

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 199 m
- **Width:** 104 m
- **Height:** 9 m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

FACTORY : Vill. & Post Godwali - 48692, Tahsil-Devassar, Distt. - Sidhi (M.P.) • Ph. : 07805-280002, 280003
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Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 5

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: 2010

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 34 m
- **Width:** 28 m
- **Height:** 5m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

TRIMULA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Manufacturer of Sponge Iron

CIN No. : U65991UP1996PLC020498

REGD. OFFICE :
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VARANASI-221002
Phone : 0542-2207742, 2205075
Fax : 0542-2201441

Date : .....

SELF-DECLARATION

Name of the Pond: Pond 6

Place: Trimula Industries Limited, Vill & PO – Gondwali, Tehsil—Deosar, District – Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, 486892

Year of Construction: 2011

We Trimula Industries Limited, hereby declare that the above-mentioned pond development project has been completed in-house and complies with the specified measurements and standards. The pond is now fully operational and meets all required environmental and safety standards.

We declare that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The specific measurements of the pond are as follows:

- **Length:** 113 m
- **Width:** 60m
- **Height:** 9m

For-Trimula Industries Ltd.

Director

Name: Ratan Kumar Singh

Designation: Director

FACTORY : Vill. & Post Godwali - 486892, Tahsil-Devasar, Distt. - Sidhi (M.P.) • Ph. : 07805-280002, 280003
ADM. OFFICE. : H. No. 45, Ward No. 5, Main Road, Singrauli - 486889, Distt : Sidhi (M.P.)
Ph. : 07805-266742, 266357, 266534 • Fax : 07805-266598 • e-mail : trimula_industries@rediffmail.com