# TECHNICAL AUDIT REPORT

# **Water Audit**

## Submitted to

# MANNAR THIRUMALAI NAICKER COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS) MADURAI - 625 004, TAMIL NADU

Date of Audit: 24.08.2022

Submitted by





# NATURE SCIENCE FOUNDATION

(A Unique Research and Development Centre for Society Improvement) [ISO Certified and Ministry of MSME Registered Organization]
No. 2669, LIG-II, Gandhi Managar, Peelamedu
Coimbatore 641 004, Tamil Nadu, India
Phone: 0422 2510006, Mobile: 9566777255, 9566777258

Email: director@nsfonline.org.in

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Rainwater Harvesting Units in Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College, Madurai

# 1.1.1 Role of Higher Educational Institutions with Respect to Water Conservation

Periodical monitoring of existing water management systems in the campus with participation and transparency. Development of a detailed guideline for conserving water within the campus is compulsorily adopted. Generate case studies on best water conservation practices adopted in the campus which will serve as models for other institutions and villages to adopt.

The team that would be involved in all aspects of water management (exploring, surveying, fact-finding, recording, planning, taking action and monitoring) will also include all relevant stakeholders' viz., citizens, student teams, their teachers, village leaders apart from administrative officials concerned in both campus and villages. A couple of environmentally concerned inclined faculty members or village community leaders may be given the responsibility to lead the water conservation movement in the respective realms. Water Conservation Initiative can be successful only if the Head of the Institution ignites the spirit of everybody in the organization. She/he needs to direct the departments, pay attention to the findings of student teams and ensure that their valuable suggestions are followed in letter and spirit by all students, faculty members as well as administrative, non-teaching and support staff. A motivated leader can bring a sea-change in the system and therefore she/he is the cornerstone of this campaign. An advisory committee may be constituted to guide the initiative on water conservation.

## 1.1.2 Auditing for Water Management in the Campus

Water is a natural resource which is an essential element for all living organisms. It has been reported that on earth only 3% is of freshwater and two-thirds of the same is locked up as ice caps and glaciers. Out of the remaining one per cent, a fifth is available at remote areas and much seasonal rainfall and floods cannot easily be used. At present only about 0.08 per cent of all the world's freshwater is exploited by mankind (in terms of sanitation, drinking, manufacturing, leisure and agriculture). Water management is important since it helps to determine future irrigation expectations. Water is an abundant natural resource and becoming a more valuable commodity due to droughts and over exploitation. While freely available in many natural environments, in human settlements potable (drinkable) water is less readily available. At this juncture, it is time to use water wisely to ensure that drinkable water is available to all, at present and in the future.

# 1.1.3 Water Management Activities

In order to conserve water resources, it is essential that any environmentally responsible institution should examine its water use practices.

Water auditing is conducted for the appraisal of facilities of raw water intake and determining the facilities for water treatment and reuse. Auditor concerned investigates the

relevant method that can be adopted and implemented to balance the demand and supply of water. The Organization is taking enough attempts to manage wastewater that are coming out from various Department laboratories, hostels and canteens. In general, water management activities are very important in terms of conserving water and its resources for future generations which in turn are useful to reduce the land contamination

1.1.4 Physical Appearance and Overall Ambience on Water Conservation Water conservation strategies broadly rely on a) adequacy of water, b) elaborate plumbing facilities with adequate, suitable water taps and sanitary fixtures, c) establishing water use efficient toilets with two levels of flushing facilities, d) well organized water usage, e) dedicated staff for water management including inspection, periodic service/repairs/corrective measure of leaks in taps and pipes, g) improved sanitization for cleanliness, h) use of carbonated water, i) planting and maintenance of indigenous variety of plants and less water consuming plants and j) organizing water conservation workshops to the faculty and students and conducting awareness programme for the benefit of public.

## Renovation of Traditional and Other Water bodies/Tanks

Renovation of tanks and water bodies include a) groundwater recharge and maintenance of water balance, b) reuse and recharge structures and preservation of existing water bodies, c) watershed development and biomass management and finally d) Adopting land and water management protocols.

# Leakages

Leakage accounts for a largest share of wastage of available water resources as well as unauthorized water use. Each source meter required to be tested for its accuracy, either by reviewing available meter test results or retesting the meter. System valves are mandatorily reviewed periodically to detect malfunction. For instance, altitude control valves on storage tanks might be damaged or installed improperly, allowing the tank to overflow. These valves need periodic inspection, more so when there is observed leakage or overflow. Pressure relief valves set too low might cause spill when pressures reach the high range. These pressure relief valves need to be calibrated accordingly. When leakage problems are discovered during routine inspections, possible water losses need to be estimated and corrective action can be taken up immediately.

### **Other Interventions**

Other interferences are given attention on priority basis that include i) technological and sociological interventions, ii) planning, preparing and reporting mechanisms, iii) appropriate display, publicity and sharing of knowledge, iv) treating personnel/concerned staff with respect and considering their welfare, v) adhering to reporting mechanisms and vi) more importantly, monitoring and taking corrective measures with respect to water management by the enthusiastic designated staff. It has been observed that the audited organization adopted all the above said practices in advance and meticulously.

Rainwater harvesting system has been well planned and implemented in the campus. Rainwater harvesting pits are well connected with roof-top through proper pipe lines. At the time of the audit nowhere leakage in the water supply system was observed. For drinking water facility RO purifying system was installed by the management.





R. O. Drinking Units in Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College, Madurai

# 1.1.5. Water Quality

After air, water is the second most critical element for life to exist. As a result, the scientific literature has numerous descriptions of water quality. "It is the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water," is the most frequently used definition of water quality. Water quality is a measurement of the state of water in relation to the needs of one or more biotic species and/or to any human need or purpose.

# 1.1.6. Physico-Chemical Parameters of Water Quality

- One of the most crucial aspects of water quality is pH. It is described as the hydrogen ion concentration's negative logarithm. It is an arbitrary number that expresses how acidic or basic a solution is. Actually, water's pH is a gauge of how acidic or basic it is. Both basic and acidic water have more hydrogen (H+) and hydroxyl (OH) ions than usual.
- Total dissolved solids are referred to as TDS. It calculates the overall concentration of soluble salts and minerals in water. One mg/L of dissolved minerals, for instance, means that the water pitcher contains one mg/L of TDS.
- The salinity of a body of water, commonly known as saline water (also see soil salinity), is the degree to which salt is present. It is often measured in grams per litre (g/L).
- Water that is cloudy is referred to as turbid. It gauges how well light can travel through water. It is brought on by particulate matter suspended in water, including clay, silt, organic matter, plankton and other particles.
- o One of the most crucial indicators of the water quality in streams, rivers and lakes is dissolved oxygen (DO) which is regarded as one of the factors. It's an important indicator of water pollution. The water quality improves as the dissolved oxygen concentration does.

# Standards for Physico-Chemical Properties of Water

According to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the upper limit of TDS levels in water is 500 ppm. Long term exposure to high levels of salinity and turbidity could lead to bone issues in adults and also the fertilisation of nearby farm fields or sanitation facilities located too close to the well. In most cases, these compounds aren't a serious health risk. They are harmful to infants, however, causing blue baby syndrome, which can have lethal effects.

The water samples collected from various sources, i.e., RO water, tap water, bore well water, wastewater and treated water samples were subjected to analysis for its physicochemical parameters. The results showed that all the parameters were found to be appreciable and no harmful effect was recorded. These parameters were observed to be within the limit of Indian Standards of drinking water quality. Hence the direct consumption of these waters is recommended for drinking, irrigation and domestic usage purposes. If any water samples exceed the limit of ISI standards, it could be reduced significantly by adopting reverse osmosis technology. The observed pH values were found to be 6.5 - 8.5 ranges. Similarly, observed TDS and salinity were 0 - 900 mg/L and 300 - 380 mg/L, respectively. Turbidity and dissolved oxygen were 4.5 - 5.5 NTU and 6.5 - 8.0 mg/L, respectively, which are in compliance with ISI standards.

**Table 1. Physico-Chemical Properties of Various Water Sources** 

S.No.	Water	pН	TDS	Salinity	Turbidity	Dissolved
	source		(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(NTU)	Oxygen (mg/L)
1.	RO water	$7.3 \pm 0.1$	72±1.0	319±2.0	4.2±0.2	6.2±0.2
2.	Tap water	7.6±0.1	128.7±1.5	309±3.0	4.3±0.2	6.8±0.2
3.	Bore well water	7.1±0.1	236.3±2.5	320.7±2.5	4.6±0.1	7.3±0.1
4.	Artificial pond water	7.8±0.1	256.3±2.1	325±2.0	4.5±0.4	7.7±0.2
5.	Waste water	8.2±0.1	271.0±3.6	338±2.6	5.3±0.2	8.2±0.1
6.	Treated water	7.9±0.1	357.3±3.5	346±3.0	5.3±0.2	8.5±0.1
	Mean	7.76	247.67	328.38	4.75	7.64
S	E mean ±	0.09	1.91	2.11	0.17	0.08
CD a	at $P = 0.05$ :	0.15	3.40	3.76	0.30	0.15

# Standards for Comparison Acceptable Range of pH of Different Waters

Types of water	pH level
Tap water	Varies; typically, about 7.5
Distilled/Reverse osmosis water	5.0 to 7.0
Common bottled water	6.5 to 7.5
Bottled waters labeled as alkaline	8.0 to 9.0
Ocean water	About 8.0
Acid rain	5.0 to 5.5

**Source:** <a href="https://www.healthline.com/health/ph-of-drinking-water#acceptable-ph-levels">https://www.healthline.com/health/ph-of-drinking-water#acceptable-ph-levels</a>

# **Acceptable Range of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**

TDS Level (mg/L)	Remarks
Less than 50	Unacceptable as it lacks essential minerals
50-150	Acceptable for drinking.
150-350	Good. The water is ideal for people with cardiovascular disease
350-500	Fairly acceptable
500-900	Less acceptable
900-1200	Least acceptable. Avoid drinking water that has a TDS of 900
1200-2000	Water is not acceptable for drinking.
Above 2000	Unacceptable
Less than 50	Unacceptable as it lacks essential minerals

**Source:** <a href="https://www.kent.co.in/blog/what-are-total-dissolved-solids-tds-how-to-reduce-them/">https://www.kent.co.in/blog/what-are-total-dissolved-solids-tds-how-to-reduce-them/</a>

# Acceptable Range of Salinity Level in Water

Salinity of water (mg/L)	Quality
0-600	Good
600-900	Fair
900-1200	Poor
>1200	Unacceptable (unpalatable)

**Source:** <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-range-of-salinity-according-to-of-sal

Australian- Drinking-Water-Guidelines tbl2 334786145

# **Acceptable Range of Turbidity in Water**

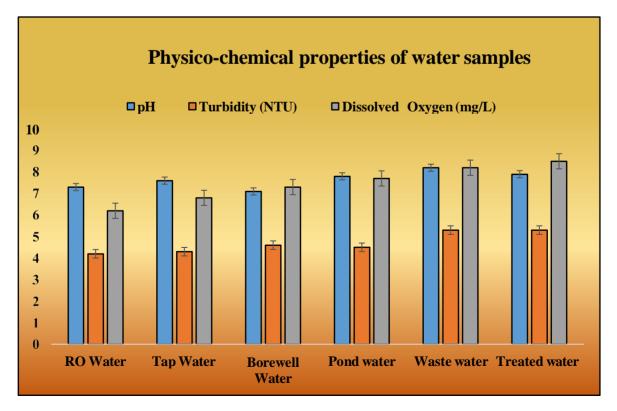
Water source	Turbidity level (NTU)
Water bodies with sparse plant and animal life	0
Drinking water	<0.5
Typical groundwater	< 1.0
Water bodies with moderate plant and animal life	1.0- 8.0
Water bodies with large plumes of planktonic life	10.0 - 30.0
Muddy water or winter storm flows in rivers	20.0 - 50.0

**Source:** <a href="https://www.slideserve.com/oakes/turbidity">https://www.slideserve.com/oakes/turbidity</a>

Water Source	Dissolved Oxygen level (mg/L)
Not Acceptable	2-4
Moderately Acceptable	4-6
Acceptable	6-8

**Source:** <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Figure-2-1-Dissolved-oxygen-level-and-the-response-of-aquatic-life-forms-adapted-from-fig1-268030344">https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Figure-2-1-Dissolved-oxygen-level-and-the-response-of-aquatic-life-forms-adapted-from-fig1-268030344</a>





Physico-chemical properties of water samples

TDS (mg/L) Salinity (mg/L)

450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
RO Water Tap Water Borewell Water Pond water Waste water Treated water

Figure 1. Physico-Chemical Properties of Water Samples

# 1.1.7. Water Consumption Rate

Since several variables influence water consumption by various stakeholders of an organization; it is hard enough to precisely assess the water quantity demanded by the public. Water required by various set-ups, which a city may have, is listed here.

Table 2. Water	Consumption for	Various Purposes
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S. No.	Types of consumption	Normal range (L/capita/day)	Average
1.	Per capita domestic consumption at hostel and canteen	75 - 135	95
2.	Industrial and commercial demand at laboratories	40 - 65	45
3.	Public uses including fire demand, transport washes	15 - 40	20
4.	Losses and waste as routine consumption	5 - 30	20
5.	Daily use (day-to-day use)	75 - 185	135

Water is an immense requirement of any living organism. Though it is a natural resource, we are exploiting water for various purposes in day-to-day activities. As an educational institution, water requirements for various activities may differ. Per capita Domestic Consumption in Hostels combined with Canteen ranges between 90-125 litres. Industrial or laboratory demand for water is estimated to range between 100-300 litres. Losses as leakages and routine consumption accounts approximately 30-50 litres (per capita) and other daily usage uses accounts another 50 litres.

# 1.1.8. Estimation of Water Requirements for Drinking and Domestic Use (Source: National Building Code 2016 BIS)

As a general rule, the following rates per capita per day may be considered for domestic and non-domestic needs. For communities with population 20,000 to 1,00,000 together with flushing the per capita per day rates may be considered for domestic and non-domestic ranges ~40 to 230 lphd, respectively.

**Table 3. Water Requirements Calculation** 

S. No	Educational Institutions water requirements	Domestic use (lphd)	Flushing (lphd)	Total use (lphd)
1.	Without boarding facility	35	20	55
2.	With boarding facility	90	55	145

# 1.1.8.1. Firefighting Demand

The per capita fire protection demand is very less on an average basis but the quantum of water required is very huge. The rate of fire demand is sometimes treated as a function of population and is worked out from following empirical formulae.

Table 4. Per capita fire Demand Calculation

S. No	Authority	Formulae (P in thousand)	Q for 1 lakh Population)
1.	American Insurance Association	$Q (L/min) = 4637 \square P (1-0.01 \square P))$	41760
2.	Kuchling's Formula: per capita fire demand	Q (L/min) =3182 □P	31800
3.	Freeman's Formula: per capita fire demand	Q (L/min) = 1136.5(P/5+10)	35050
4.	Ministry of Urban Development Manual Formula	Q (kilo litres/d) =100 $\square$ P for P>50000	31623

# 1.1.8.2. Factors Affecting per Capita Demand of Water Consumption

As stated earlier, so many factors affect the precise calculation of per capita demand of water consumption which include, a) size of the city: per capita demand for big cities is generally huge when compared to that of smaller towns where big cities have skewered houses. b) Existence of a number of industries. c) Prevailing environmental conditions. d) Habits of people and their economic status. e) Quality of water plays an important role in water consumption rate. If water is aesthetically and medically safe, the consumption will increase as people will not resort to private wells, etc. f) Pressure in the distribution system. g) Efficiency of water works administration: Leaks in water mains and services and unauthorized use of water can be kept to a minimum by surveys. h) Cost of water and i) Policy of metering and charging method: Water tax is charged in two

different ways: on the basis of meter reading and on the basis of a certain fixed monthly rate. The above ethics are applicable to a campus of educational institutions as well.

# 1.1.8.3. Fluctuations in Rate of Demand/Consumption of Water

- Average Daily per Capita Demand = Quantity required in 12 Months/(365 x Population); If this average demand is supplied at all the times, it will not be sufficient to meet the fluctuations.
- > Seasonal variation: The demand peaks during summer. Firebreak outs are generally more in summer which increases the demand.
- ➤ Daily variation in water demand depends on human activities. People draw out more water on Sundays and Festival days, thus increasing demand on these days.
- ➤ Hourly variations in water demand are widely varied. During active household working hours i.e., from six to ten in the morning and four to eight in the evening, the bulk of the daily requirement is taken. During other hours the requirement is negligible.
- Adequate quantity of water must be available to meet the peak demand. To resolve all the fluctuation issues, the supply pipes, service reservoirs and distribution pipes must be properly proportioned. The water is supplied by pumping directly and the pumps and distribution system must be designed to meet the peak demand. Effect of monthly variation impacts the design of storage reservoirs and hourly variations influences the design of pumps and service reservoirs. It may be noted that as the population decreases, the fluctuation rate increases.

# 1.2. Rainwater Harvesting System and Percolation Pond

Rainwater harvesting system is a traditional old practice not only in drought prone areas and also in areas having seasonal rainfall. The Indian traditional rainwater harvesting is being practiced in various parts of the country to improve the ground water status. Now the threatening features of the lower ground level of water has created a revamp of newly featured rainwater harvesting systems. Indian traditional rainwater harvesting systems are constructed based on three modes either direct pumped, indirect pumped or by both modes. In addition, lakes, ponds, water channels and any other water reservoir methods are considered as the rainwater harvesting system. The green campus should have adopted any of the above said modes of rainwater harvesting or any new methods that has the benefit of conserving the water resource as well. A small square shaped pit containing gravels and sands was constructed near the building for rainwater harvesting and connected with pipes from the rooftops of the building to the pit. During the audit it has been observed that the organization has a well-developed and maintained rain water harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting structures have been commissioned at different locations of the audited organization's campus.

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Date of Expiry\* : 07/01/2024

1st Surve. Due : 08/12/2021 2nd Surve. Due : 08/12/2022

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 22DEJI67

 Initial Registration Date
 : 21/05/2022
 Issuance Date
 : 21/05/2022

 Date of Expiry\*
 : 20/05/2025
 Issuance Date
 : 21/04/2023

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 : 21/04/2023
 2nd Surve. Due
 : 21/04/2024



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1<sup>ST</sup> Surveillance Audit Within : 02/07/2023 2<sup>nd</sup> Surveillance Audit Within : 02/07/2024

Re-certification Due Date : 02/08/2025



: 03/08/2022

Issue Date

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Date of Certification: 9th August 2022 1st Surveillance Audit Due: 8th August 2023 2<sup>nd</sup> Surveillance Audit Due: 8th August 2024 Certificate Expiry: 8th August 2025

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DATE OF INCORPORATION / REGISTRATION OF ENTERPRISE 28/11/2017

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION/BUSINESS 12/03/2020

NIC 4 Digit NIC 5 Digit NIC 2 Digit Activity 69 - Legal and 69201 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities 6920 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing Service ling activities NATIONAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION CODE(S) activities; tax con 85 - Education 8542 - Cultural education 85420 - Cultural education Services 85 - Education 8549 - Other education n.c.c. 85499 - Other educational services Service

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- 2. Indian Green Building Council (IGBC AP) Accredited Professional of Dr. B. Mythili Gnanamangai, Vice-Chairman of NSF.
- 3. Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Service Certificate of Er. S. Srinivash, Energy Auditors of NSF.
- 4. Energy Management System ISO 50001:2018 Certificate of Dr. D. Vinoth Kumar, Joint Director of NSF.
- 5. ISO 17020:2012 certificate of Ms. V. Sri Santhya, Assistant Director of NSF.



# **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Examination Registration No. : EA-14056 Serial Number. 9176

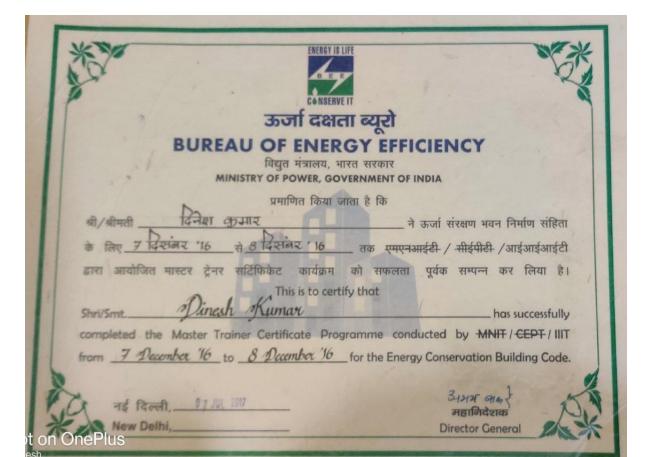
Certificate Registration No. : 9176

# Certificate For Certified Energy Manager

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Ms. Dinesh Kumar D
Son/Daughter of Mr./Mrs R M Dhanasekaran
Examination for certification of energy manager held in the month of October 2011 is
qualified as certified energy manager subject to the provisions of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
(Certification Procedures for Energy Managers) Regulations, 2010.
This certificate shall be valid for five years with effect from the date of award of this certificate
and shall be renewable subject to attending the prescribed refresher training course once in every
five years.
His /Her name has been entered in the Register of certified energy manager
at Serial Number .9176 being maintained by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the
aforesaid regulations.
Mr./Mrs./Ms. Dinesh Kumar D is deemed to have qualified
for appointment or designation as energy manager under clause (1) of Section 14 of the Energy
Conservation Act, 2001 (Act No.52 of 2001).
Given under the seal of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, this

Digitally Signed: RAKESH KUMAR RAI Sun Mar 01 10:58:55 IST 2020 Secretary, BEE New Delhi Secretary Bureau of Energy Efficiency New Delhi

Dates of attending the refresher course	Secretary's Signature	Dates of attending the refresher course	Secretary's Signature
22.12.2019	Our		











# The Indian Green Building Council

hereby certifies that

# B Mythili Gnanamangai

has successfully demonstrated knowledge on the Green Building Design & Construction, Building Standards & Codes, IGBC Resources & Processes and Green Design Strategies & their Impacts, required to be awarded the title of

# IGBC Accredited Professional

K S Venkatagiri Executive Director CII-Godrej GBC V Suresh Chairmar Indian Green Building Council

Gurmit Singh Arora Vice-Chairman Indian Green Building Council

210122

17 April 2021





# GREEN RATING FOR INTEGRATED HABITAT ASSESSMENT

# GRIHA CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

# Dinesh Kumar Dhanasekaran

has qualified as a GRIHA Certified Professional For V. 2015

Date of issue: 19th June 2020

Note: This certification is valid only for GRIHA version 2015.

Chief Executive Officer GRIHA Council



10531234-AP-BD+C

CREDENTIAL ID

26 DEC 2016

ISSUED

25 DEC 2022

TALID THROUGH

GREEN BUSINESS CERTIFICATION INC. CERTIFIES THAT

# **DINESH KUMAR D**

HAS ATTAINED THE DESIGNATION OF

LEED AP® Building Design + Construction

by demonstrating the knowledge and understanding of green building practices and principles needed to support the use of the LEED  $^{\circ}$  green building program.

MAHESH RAMANUJAM
PRESIDENT & CEO, U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL
RESIDENT & CEO, GREEN BUSINESS CERTIFICATION INC.

Makesh Rananjan

# **2CS MANAGEMENT PVT LTD**





# **Certificate of Successful Attainment**

This is to certify that

# DR. D. VINOTH KUMAR

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE FIVE DAYS (40 HOURS)

# LEAD AUDITOR COURSE

BY PASSING THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION BASED ON

ISO 50001:2018

**ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS** 

Examination Date: 15/07/2022 Certificate issue Date: 22/07/2022

Certificate registration number: QCS/TR/C/0056
Total Course duration: 40 hours CPD Credits Earned: 32

Remarks: Roughly one hour of study time equals to 1 CPD Credit.

This certificate can be validated online from the industry wide Global Professional Register at www.qcspl.com.

Partha Bagchi (Managing Director)

# **QCS MANAGEMENT PVT LTD**

Accredited by "CPD Accreditation Office UK"

H.O: 37E/1(310) 2<sup>ND</sup> STREET, MODERN PARK, SANTOSHPUR,
KOLKATA-700075, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

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