FANCY FASHIONS

F-28 SECTOR 6 , NOIDA,

UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA - 201301

WATER FOOTPRINT REPORT YEAR 2025

ABOUT THE REPORT

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Objective of the Report

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INTRODUCTION

This report assesses the water footprint of Fancy Fashions, a garment manufacturing facility, in accordance with ISO 14046, Water Footprint Network (WFN) & WRI methodology.

The water footprint is categorized into:

- Blue Water Footprint (BWF): Consumption of surface and groundwater resources.
- Grey Water Footprint (GWF): Volume of water required to dilute pollutants to meet water quality standards.
- Green Water Footprint: Rainwater stored in soil and used by vegetation (mainly relevant to agriculture).

The assessment is based on the annual water consumption, reuse, and wastewater discharge data provided by the facility.

OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORT

Purpose and Objectives

- Evaluate the overall water footprint of facility operations.
- Identify opportunities to improve water efficiency and enhance water reuse.
- Support sustainable water management practices.
- Align with recognized frameworks including ISO 14046, ISO 46001, GRI 303, and CDP Water.

Scope and Boundaries

The assessment covers all operational activities within the Fancy Fashions facility, including:

- Production and finishing operations
- Utility systems (boilers, RO systems) Domestic water use (drinking, sanitation, and facility cleaning)
- Administrative and support areas

Exclusions

- The following are excluded from the assessment boundary:
- Rainwater and stormwater drainage, unless captured and used as a resource.
- Water consumption from third-party suppliers or outsourced activities.

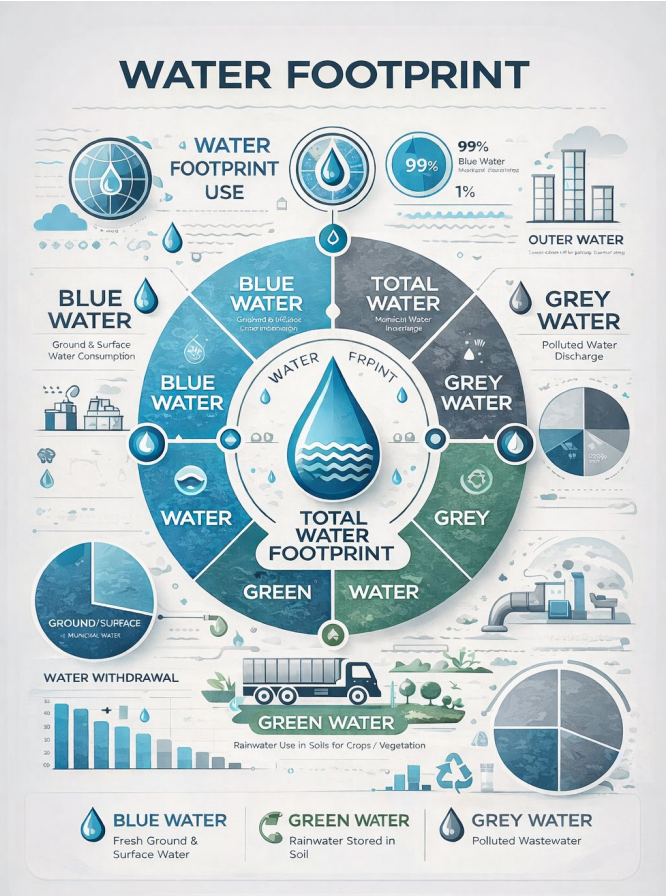
ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Established in 1970, Fancy Fashions has been a pioneer in exporting ready-made garments to European markets. The company is renowned for its commitment to quality, punctuality, and reliability.

Under the leadership of Managing Partner Mr. Nishith Sadh and the recent involvement of his daughter, Ms. Rhea Sadh, Fancy Fashions continues to uphold its reputation for excellence.

The company emphasizes creating a comfortable work environment with a focus on health, safety, and sustainability.

ABOUT THE REPORT



This Water Footprint Report for Fancy Fashions, provides a detailed assessment of the organization's water consumption, usage patterns, and discharge processes. It follows globally recognized methodologies, including ISO 14046 and the Water Footprint Network (WFN), to categorize water usage into blue, green, and grey water footprints. WRI Aqueduct tool is used to understand the water stress of the area.

The report aims to identify opportunities for water conservation, efficiency improvements, and regulatory compliance. It includes a comprehensive water balance analysis, evaluates the impact of water withdrawals on local resources, and suggests sustainable water management strategies.

By understanding and optimizing water usage, the unit can work towards reducing its environmental footprint, enhancing operational sustainability, and aligning with global sustainability goals.

INTENDED USE & USERS OF THE REPORT

This report is a voluntary communication to various stakeholders of Fancy Fashions, including customers, management, investors, regulatory bodies, and the public. It aims to provide transparency on the company's water footprint and water balance, ensuring responsible water usage and sustainability. The report serves as a tool to monitor water consumption, recycling, and discharge, helping stakeholders track performance over time and establish a foundation for future water conservation and efficiency initiatives.

Management Details:

Mr. Nishith Sadh | Managing Partner
Ms. Rhea Sadh | Managing Partner

Verifier: Mr. Rajiv Chaturvedi
Verifier Certificate: ISO 14064-1, ISO 14064-2 & Water Auditor
Certificate No.: 117874925 / 165946641/ CERT _3669744_ 4
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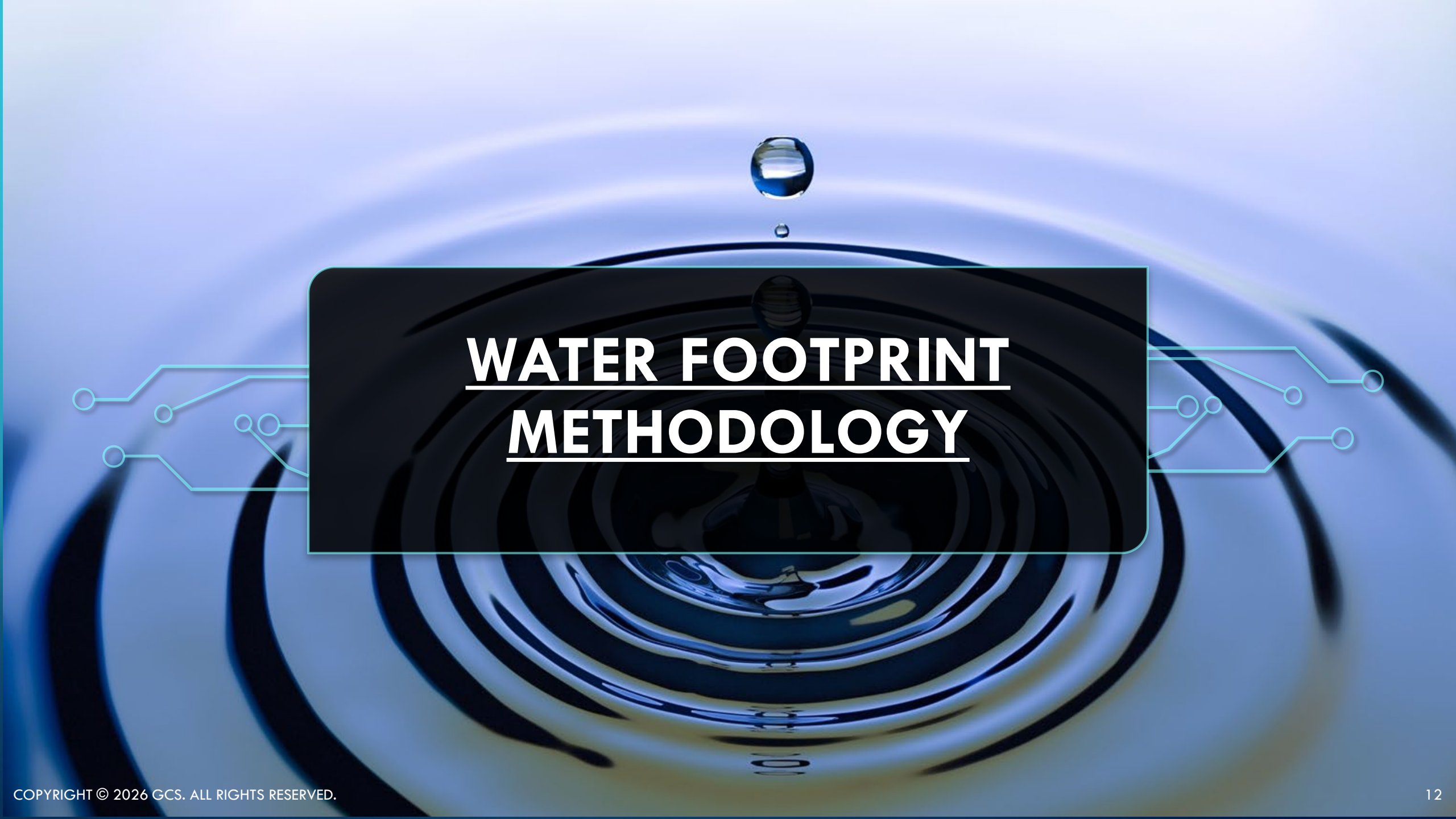


WATER FOOTPRINT METHODOLOGY

This report evaluates the water footprint of Fancy Fashions, a garment manufacturing unit, using the **ISO 14046 and Water Footprint Network (WFN)** methodologies.

The water footprint is categorized into **Blue Water Footprint (BWF), Grey Water Footprint (GWF), and Green Water Footprint (GWF)**. The assessment is based on the yearly water consumption and discharge data provided by the organization.

1. Standards Used:

- **ISO 14046** – Life Cycle Assessment-based approach
- **Water Footprint Network (WFN)** – Blue, Green, and Grey water assessment

2. Key Components of Water Footprint:

- **Blue Water** – Surface & groundwater consumption
- **Green Water** – Rainwater stored in soil & used by plants
- **Grey Water** – Water needed to dilute pollutants to meet quality standards

3. Data Collection:

- Water intake records (borewell, municipal supply)
- Water usage (industrial, domestic, cooling, washing)
- Discharge data (ETP-treated, RO waste, municipal sewer)
- Pollution concentration limits (BOD, COD, TSS)

4. Calculation Approach:

- Water Balance Analysis: Ensuring input = output + losses
- Blue, Green, and Grey Water Quantification
- Impact Assessment & Efficiency Evaluation

5. Objective:

- Optimize water usage & reduce footprint
- Improve water efficiency in operations
- Ensure regulatory compliance & sustainability

WATER FOOTPRINT CALCULATION & ANALYSIS

Water Footprint Type	Definition	Data Required	Methodology
Blue Water Footprint	Freshwater consumed from surface water (rivers, lakes) or groundwater sources.	Borewell/ municipal water intake	(ISO 14046/WFN)
		Wastewater discharge	
		RO & ETP treatment data	
Green Water Footprint	Rainwater used directly for production or absorbed by soil and plants.	Rainwater harvesting data	(ISO 14046/WFN)
		Crop/land area (for agriculture-related use)	
Grey Water Footprint	Freshwater required to dilute pollutants to safe environmental levels.	Effluent water quality data	(ISO 14046/WFN)
		Pollutant concentration limits	
		ETP discharge values	
Total Water Footprint	Overall freshwater impact of the organization.	Water intake & consumption records	(ISO 14046/WFN)
		Effluent discharge & treatment data	

WATER FOOTPRINT CALCULATION & ANALYSIS

Assumptions for Natural Background & Maximum Permissible Limits (As per CPCB/WHO)		
Parameter	**Cmax (mg/L) (CPCB Norms)**	**Cnat (mg/L) (Assumed Natural Level)**
BOD	30 mg/L	3 mg/L
COD	250 mg/L	30 mg/L
TSS	100 mg/L	20 mg/L

KEY FOCUS AREAS

Water Efficiency	Assessing **blue, green, and grey water consumption** to identify areas for reduction and efficiency improvement.
Wastewater Treatment & Reuse	Enhancing **Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) performance** and optimizing **Reverse Osmosis (RO) wastewater reuse.**
Innovation & Technology	Investing in **water-efficient technologies** and process improvements to reduce wastage.
Data-Driven Decision Making	Utilizing **water balance assessments** and real-time monitoring to make informed decisions.

This Water Footprint Report serves as a guiding document to help Fancy Fashions achieve its **sustainability goals**, minimize its environmental impact, and ensure long-term water security for future generations.

WATER FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT - 2025

		Jan (Kl)	Feb (Kl)	Mar (Kl)	Apr (Kl)	May (Kl)	Jun (Kl)	Jul (Kl)	Aug (Kl)	Sep (Kl)	Oct (Kl)	Nov (Kl)	Dec (Kl)	Total (Kl)
Water Intake	Ground Water	81	90	80	89	86	91	90	73	87	94	93	83	1037
	Municipal Water	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	35
	Total Water Intake	**84**	**94**	**83**	**92**	**89**	**94**	**93**	**76**	**89**	**97**	**96**	**86**	**1072**
RO Water	**RO Intake**	**81**	**90**	**80**	**89**	**86**	**91**	**90**	**73**	**87**	**94**	**93**	**83**	**1037**
Fire Tank	**Fire Tank**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**	**170**
Industrial Use Ground Water	RO Permit Water - Boiler (Steam)	20	23	20	22	22	23	22	18	22	23	23	21	259
	From Boiler Blow Down	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
	Total Industrial Use	**20.26**	**22.54**	**19.97**	**22.36**	**21.56**	**22.84**	**22.50**	**18.14**	**21.64**	**23.50**	**23.17**	**20.86**	**259.32**
Domestic Use Ground Water	RO Water Waste (Domestic Toilet/ Flush)	40	44	39	44	42	45	44	36	42	46	45	41	508
	RO Permit Filtered Fresh (Drinking)	16.21	18.03	15.98	17.89	17.25	18.27	18.00	14.51	17.31	18.80	18.53	16.69	207
	RO Permit Water Cooler	4.86	5.41	4.79	5.37	5.17	5.48	5.40	4.35	5.19	5.64	5.56	5.01	62
	Total Domestic Use	**60.77**	**67.61**	**59.91**	**67.08**	**64.67**	**68.51**	**67.49**	**54.42**	**64.92**	**70.49**	**69.50**	**62.58**	**778**
Domestic Use Municipal Supply	Hand Wash - TOP Floor	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	26
	Canteen & Utensil Cleaning	0.30	0.38	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.37	0.21	0.29	0.29	0.30	3
	Factory Clean , Fire Mock Drill	0.39	0.49	0.38	0.36	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.48	0.27	0.37	0.38	0.39	5
	Gardening	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	1
	Total Domestic Use	**2.99**	**3.78**	**2.89**	**2.78**	**2.45**	**2.71**	**2.59**	**3.71**	**2.09**	**2.88**	**2.89**	**3.01**	**35**
ETP	From Boiler Blow Down	1.93	2.15	1.91	2.13	2.06	2.18	2.15	1.73	2.07	2.24	2.21	1.99	**24.75**
	Total ETP Inlet	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**24.75**
	ETP Outlet	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**24.26**
Discharge to Municipal Sewer	ETP Outlet (Treated water)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**24**
	Septic Tank - (75% Drinking water + Handwash + Toilet + Canteen + Factory cleaning & Fire mockdrill)	55	61	54	60	58	61	60	50	57	63	62	56	**698**
	Total Discharge in Municipal Sewer	**57**	**64**	**56**	**62**	**60**	**63**	**62**	**52**	**59**	**65**	**64**	**58**	**722**

2025 Water Management

Total Water Withdrawal
1072 KL

Ground Water
1037 KL

Municipal Water
35 KL

RO System Intake
1037 KL

Drinking Water
207 KL

Boiler/Steam Press
259 KL

Fire Tank reserved
170 KL

RO Reject Water Reused
508 KL

Boiler Blowdown
25 KL

Wastewater Discharge
722 KL

ESG Highlights:

- Groundwater is the primary water source.
- RO reject water is reused for flushing and domestic purposes.
- Groundwater is used in boiler operations for steam press production.
- Wastewater is discharged to municipal sewage.

Water Footprint Type	Volume (KL/year)	Remarks
Blue Water Footprint	1072	Freshwater withdrawn from groundwater and municipal sources
Grey Water Footprint	Not Applicable	Wastewater discharged to municipal sewer for centralized treatment
Green Water Footprint	0	No rainwater-based agricultural activity

Statement:

The facility discharges wastewater into the municipal sewer system, where it undergoes centralized treatment. As there is no direct discharge of untreated wastewater into natural water bodies, the grey water footprint attributable to the facility is considered minimal and not calculated separately in this assessment.

NORMALIZED WATER DISCHARGE

DISCHARGE	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Domestic (KL)	KL	64	71	63	70	67	71	70	58	67	73	72	66
No. of Working Days	Number	27	24	24	26	27	25	27	24	26	24	25	27
Discharge Per Day	KL	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

DISCHARGE	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Industrial (KL)	KL	20	23	20	22	21.56	22.84	22.50	18.14	21.64	23.50	23.17	20.86
No. of Working Days	Number	27	24	24	26	27	25	27	24	26	24	25	27
Discharge Per Day	KL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

WATER FLOW CHART -2025

35 KL

35 KL

Top Floor Tank

Handwash
26 KL

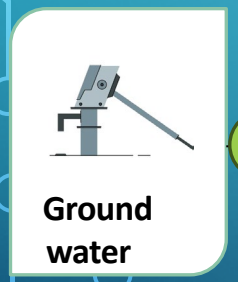
Canteen & Utensil Cleaning 3 KL

Factory Clean , Fire Mock Drill 5 KL

Gardening 1 KL

Septic Tank
698 KL

Govt. Municipal Sewage and then Common ETP
722 KL



1037 KL

1037 KL

508 KL

529 KL

1661 KL

Domestic Toilet and Flush Handwash

207 KL

155.59 KL

62 KL
Water cooler

259 KL

ETP
24.75 KL

24.75 KL

Meter

CONCLUSION

Indicator	Value
Total Water Intake	1072 KL/year
Groundwater Dependency	99%
Industrial Water Use	~26%
Domestic Water Use	~73%
Wastewater Discharge	722 KL/year

The water footprint assessment indicates that the facility primarily relies on groundwater resources for its operational requirements. Domestic water consumption represents the largest share of total water use, while industrial water use is mainly associated with boiler operations.

Wastewater generated from the facility is discharged to the municipal sewer system for centralized treatment. Continued monitoring of water consumption and implementation of efficiency measures can further enhance sustainable water management practices.

Water Consumption by Activity		
Category	Annual Volume (KL)	Share (%)
Industrial Use (Boiler/Steam)	259	24%
Domestic Use (Groundwater)	778	73%
Domestic Use (Municipal Water)	35	3%
Total Water Use	1072	100%

WATER RISK ASSESSMENT USING WRI AQUEDUCT

Input address	Match address	Latitude	Longitude	Major Basin	Minor Basin	Aquifer	Country	Province	Stress
Sector 6, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India	-	28.593565	77.3188016	Ganges - Bramaputra	Yamuna 1	-	India	Uttar Pradesh	Extremely High (>80%)

WATER RISK ASSESSMENT USING WRI AQUEDUCT

Statement:

To assess water-related risks at the facility location, the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) was used. The Aqueduct tool provides global datasets and maps that evaluate water stress, drought risk, flood risk, and seasonal variability.

Interpretation:

The Aqueduct assessment indicates that the facility is in an Extremely High-Water Stress region, meaning that more than 80% of available water resources are withdrawn annually. This signifies intense competition for water among industrial, agricultural, and domestic users.

Operating in such a region highlights the importance of efficient water management, conservation measures, and responsible water stewardship to minimize pressure on local water resources. In response to the identified water risk, the facility has implemented the following measures:

- Continuous monitoring of water consumption
- Installation of water-efficient fixtures and equipment
- Identification of opportunities for water reuse and recycling
- Awareness programs to promote responsible water use among employees

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

Implement **treated water reuse for industrial processes** to further reduce intake needs.

Rainwater Harvesting – Implement systems to **reduce borewell dependency.**

Evaluate and modify **RO reject water management strategies** to minimize waste.

Implement real-time **water monitoring systems** to track efficiency and identify further optimization opportunities.

Water Treatment Efficiency – Improve ETP efficiency to further **reduce pollutant loads** in discharge.

END OF REPORT