AAN CLOTHINGS LLP

PLOT NO. 9, SECTOR 34, GURGAON

WATER FOOTPRINT REPORT YEAR 2025

ABOUT THE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report assesses the water footprint of AAN Clothings LLP, 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 AAN Clothings LLP facility, including:

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

Exclusions

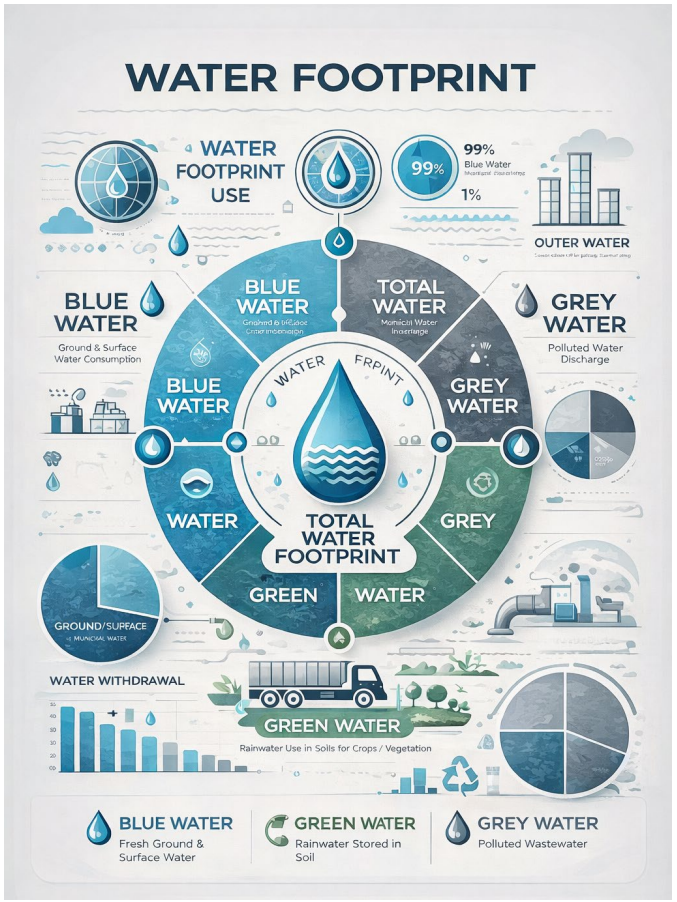
- The following are excluded from the assessment boundary:
- Rainwater and stormwater drainage, unless captured and used as a resource.
- Water consumption from third-party suppliers or outsourced activities.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

AAN Clothings AAN Clothings LLP, based at Plot 9, Sector 34, Gurgaon, is a manufacturing company specializing in high-quality home furnishing products. The company focuses on crafting a wide range of textile furnishings including curtains, cushions, and bed linen.

Committed to sustainability and environmental responsibility, AAN Clothings LLP integrates eco-conscious practices across its operations—emphasizing resource efficiency, responsible sourcing, and waste reduction. The company aims to deliver both comfort and style while reducing its ecological footprint.

ABOUT THE REPORT



This Water Footprint Report for AAN Clothings LLP , 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 AAN Clothings LLP , 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. Aman Dhingra
Chairman Cum MD,

Verifier: Mr. Rajiv Chaturvedi
Verifier Certificate: ISO 14064-1, ISO 14064-2 & Water Auditor
Certificate No.: 117874925 / 165946641/ CERT _3669744_ 4
Issued by: SGS India Pvt. Ltd. & Indian Plumbing Association

Accounting & Reporting by:
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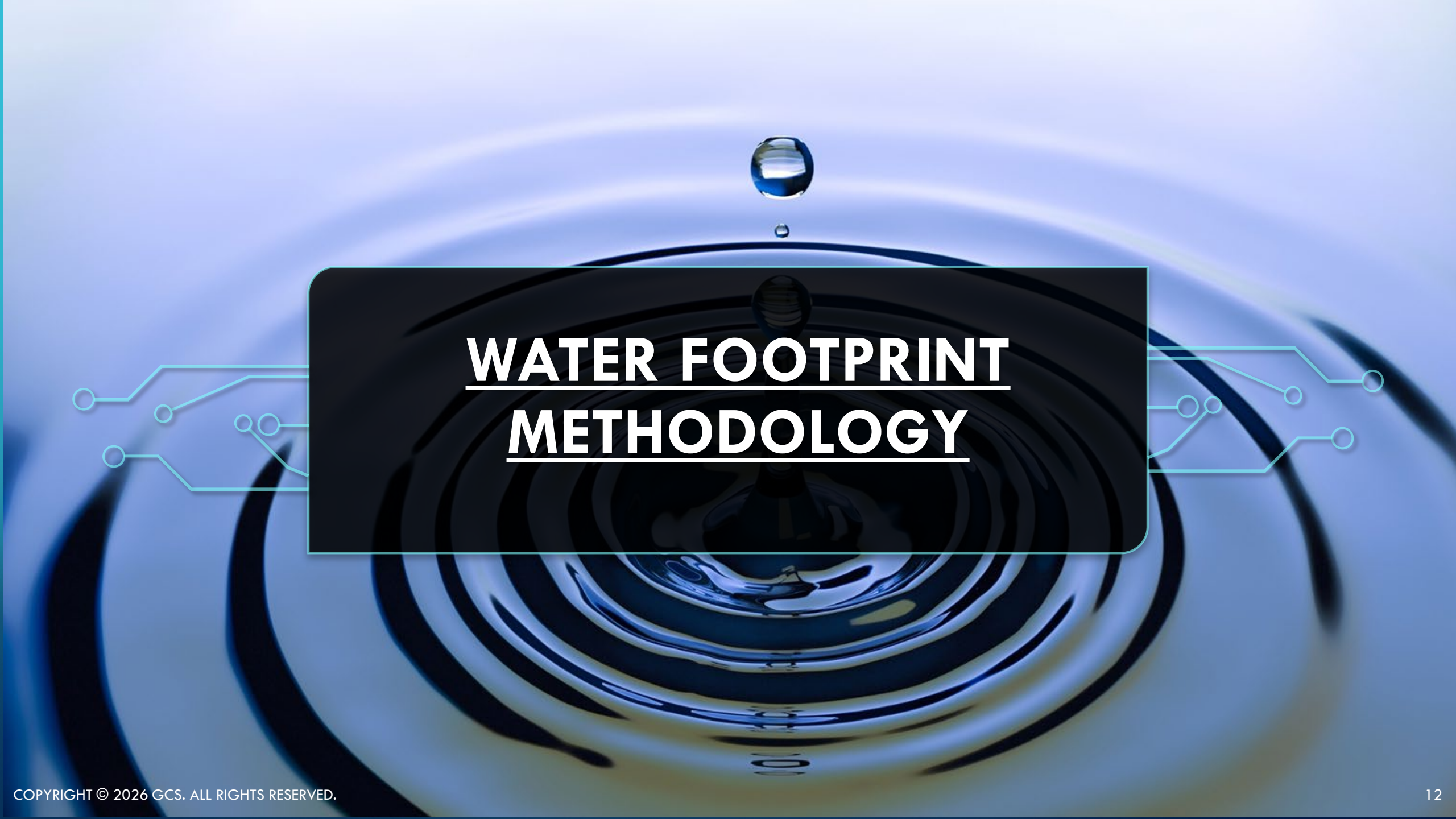

WATER FOOTPRINT METHODOLOGY

This report evaluates the water footprint of AAN Clothings LLP , 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 **AAN Clothings LLP** 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	Municipal Water	200	191	192	200	200	195	209	192	192	174	183	200	**2329**
	Total Water Intake	**200**	**191**	**192**	**200**	**200**	**195**	**209**	**192**	**192**	**174**	**183**	**200**	2329
RO Water	**RO Intake**	72	69	69	72	72	70	75	69	70	64	67	72	**842**
Industrial Use	Boiler (Steam) - ETP RO Permit	63	55	58	56	57	71	67	62	66	62	63	72	**752**
	From Boiler Blow Down	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	**49**
	Washing & Laundry	106	102	102	106	106	103	110	102	102	94	98	106	**1235**
Domestic Use	RO Filtered water - Drinking	39	37	37	39	39	38	40	38	38	34	36	39	**455**
	RO Waste Water - Domestic Toilet/ Flush	33	32	32	33	33	32	34	32	32	29	31	33	**387**
	Handwash & Canteen - TOP Floor Tank	22	21	21	22	22	21	22	21	21	19	20	22	**252**
Fire Tank	**Fire Tank**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**
ETP	From Washing & Laundry	100.33	96.57	96.65	100.48	100.52	98.08	104.39	96.77	96.81	88.94	92.82	100.52	**1172.89**
	From Washing (Softner Treatment - Waste Water)	4.15	3.98	5.05	4.17	3.83	3.91	4.68	4.10	3.14	4.34	4.73	4.04	**50.09**
	From Boiler Blow Down	4.15	3.63	3.80	3.69	3.71	4.67	4.40	4.06	4.33	4.06	4.16	4.73	**49.41**
	Total ETP Inlet	109	104	106	108	108	107	113	105	104	97	102	109	**1272.39**
	ETP Outlet	107	103	104	107	106	105	112	103	103	96	100	108	**1252.04**
ETP RO SYSTEM	ETP RO Inlet	106.89	102.52	103.81	106.61	106.33	104.96	111.66	103.24	102.60	95.79	100.07	107.55	**1252.04**
	Permit water sent to boiler	63.24	55.31	57.89	56.24	56.55	71.17	67.07	61.80	65.92	61.80	63.32	72.10	**752.42**
	Permit water sent to Facility Clean , Fire Mock Drill & Gardening	3.79	3.32	3.47	3.37	3.39	4.27	4.02	3.71	3.96	3.71	3.80	4.33	**45.14**
	Reject water discharged to Municipal Sewage System	40	44	42	47	46	30	41	38	33	30	33	31	**454.48**
	ETP Outlet	40	44	42	47	46	30	41	38	33	30	33	31	**454.48**
Discharge to Municipal Sewer	ETP Waste water	40	44	42	47	46	30	41	38	33	30	33	31	**454**
	75% Drinking water	29	28	28	29	29	29	30	28	28	26	27	29	**341**
	Domestic Toilet	33	32	32	33	33	32	34	32	32	29	31	33	**387**
	Handwash & Canteen	22	21	21	22	22	21	22	21	21	19	20	22	**252**
	Total Discharge in Municipal Sewer	**124**	**125**	**123**	**131**	**130**	**112**	**128**	**119**	**114**	**105**	**111**	**115**	1435

2025 Water Management

🚰 Total Water Withdrawal
2329 KL

💧 Municipal Water
2329 KL

🥤 Domestic Usage
1094 KL

🏭 Industrial Usage
1987 KL

♻️ RO Reject Water Reused
387 KL

♻️ ETP RO Water Reused
797.56 KL

ESG Highlights:

- Municipal water is the primary water source.
- RO reject water is reused in domestic use.
- ETP RO water is used in industrial and domestic use.
- Wastewater is discharged to municipal sewage.

Water Footprint Type	Volume (KL/year)	Remarks
Blue Water Footprint	2329	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	84	81	81	84	84	82	87	81	81	74	78	84
No. of Days	Number	27	24	25	26	27	24	27	25	26	24	25	27
Discharge Per Day	KL	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

DISCHARGE	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Industrial (KL)	KL	40	44	42	47	46.39	29.51	40.56	37.74	32.73	30.28	32.95	31.12
No. of Days	Number	27	24	25	26	27	24	27	25	26	24	25	27
Discharge Per Day	KL	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

2025

Municipal Water

2329 KL

1235 KL

Washing

1222.98 KL

ETP
1272.39 KL

ETP RO
1252.04 KL

454.48 KL

Rejected Water

454.48 KL

797.56 KL

Filtered Water

45.14 KL

Facility cleaning, mock drill & gardening

49.41 KL

Boiler

752 KL

842 KL

RO

455 KL

Filtered Water

455 KL

Drinking Water

341 KL

Govt. Municipal Sewage treatment plant
1435 KL

387 KL

Rejected Water

252 KL

Handwash & Canteen & Utensils

387 KL

Domestic Toilet and Flush

387 KL

Septic Tank
981 KL

981 KL

252 KL

METER

CONCLUSION

Indicator	Value
Total Water Intake	2329 KL/year
Groundwater Dependency	0%
Industrial Water Use	~53%
Domestic Water Use	~47%
Wastewater Discharge	1435 KL/year

The water footprint assessment indicates that the facility primarily relies on municipal water supply for its operational requirements. Domestic water consumption represents the largest share of total water use, while industrial water use is mainly associated with boiler and washing 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 RISK ASSESSMENT USING WRI AQUEDUCT

Input address	Match address	Latitude	Longitude	Major Basin	Minor Basin	Aquifer	Country	Province	Overall Water Risk
9P, Block B, Sector 34, Gurugram, Haryana 122004, India	-	28.4331852	77.01091	Ganges - Bramaputra	Yamuna 1	-	India	Haryana	Extremely High (4-5)

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 low-flow fixtures / aerators, sensor-based taps & fix leakages to reduce domestic water consumption.

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 closed-loop recycling systems to reduce ETP load.

END OF REPORT