
Water Conservation and Waste Water Reuse Policy

Purpose

This policy commits O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) to promote responsible water use, increase efficiency, and ensure the safe reuse of treated wastewater across campus. The university provides free drinking water for all stakeholders by installing water dispensers at various locations throughout the campus. All practices are in alignment with national regulations and global standards, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 17).

The university's primary water source is the borewell, and JGU holds both CTO (Consent to Operate) and HWRA (Haryana Water Resource Authority) authorizations for water extraction in accordance with permitted limits.

2. Scope

Applies to all campus buildings, hostels, academic and administrative facilities, kitchens, gardens, cooling systems, and construction activities. Every member of the university community shares responsibility for water stewardship.

3. Key Principles and Actions

- I. *Water Efficiency:*** Periodic audits are conducted; fixtures are upgraded to water-efficient models such as hand faucets, dual plumbing system, self-close taps with flow reducers, dual flush toilets, and auto-sense urinals. Water meters are installed on every distribution network to detect usage, losses, or leaks.
- II. *Waste Water Treatment and Reuse:*** Operate Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) treat wastewater from bathrooms, kitchens, and residences. Wastewater is systematically collected, treated, and reused in ways that reduce pollution and strengthen the university's water budget. STP-treated water is distributed for horticulture (using sprinklers), HVAC cooling towers, toilet flushing, and is also utilized occasionally for ongoing construction activities at new sites.
- III. *Rainwater Harvesting:*** Maintain and expand rainwater recharge pits across campus to replenish groundwater and reduce reliance on external water sources. This initiative strengthens groundwater reserves, supports local ecology, and reduces reliance on

external water sources. Also, to boost local groundwater recharge maintain artificial recharge pits by utilizing abandoned village ponds.

- IV. *Hot Water Recirculation:*** Use recirculation pumps to reduce water wastage in hot water systems by minimizing wait time for hot water.
- V. *RO Plant Efficiency:*** Employ high-capacity RO plants are employed which release less rejection water compared to smaller capacity models.
- VI. *Use of Precast Material:*** Precast material is prioritized for construction and infrastructure projects, reducing construction-related water consumption and enhancing overall resource efficiency.
- VII. *Monitoring and Auditing:*** Regularly measure water consumption and reuse metrics. Conduct annual reviews and publish water conservation reports for transparency and continuous improvement.
- VIII. *Awareness and Education:*** Implement campus-wide programs to educate and engage stakeholders on water conservation. Such programs include workshops, campaigns, digital resources, and incorporation into orientation and curricular activities. Foster stakeholder involvement through community feedback sessions, transparent reporting via dashboards, and meaningful collaboration with government and local partners. Facilitate academic integration through research opportunities, innovation challenges, and curriculum enrichment focusing on sustainability best practices.

4. Responsibilities

- I. Operations Team: Maintain and monitor STPs, hot water systems, harvesting pits, and plumbing infrastructure.
- II. Facilities Management: Oversee water use monitoring, ensure compliance with policy, and initiate water saving initiatives.
- III. Office of Sustainability: Coordinate policy compliance with broader SDG frameworks, organize awareness activities, and lead policy review processes.
- IV. University Community: Actively participate in water conservation practices and educational programs.

5. Compliance, Reporting, and Review

- I. Water use, reuse, and conservation data will be collected and analyzed continuously.
- II. Annual audits will assess policy effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement.
- III. Results and progress will be transparently communicated in the annual Sustainable Development Report.
- IV. The policy will be reviewed and updated annually to incorporate new technologies, regulations, and feedback from audits and stakeholders' consultations.

6. Commitment

By implementing this policy, the university strives to protect natural water resources, reduce environmental impact, foster sustainability literacy, and contribute meaningfully to the global SDG agenda.

7. Conclusion

This comprehensive Water Conservation and Waste Water Reuse Policy positions JGU as a leader in sustainable water management within the higher education sector. By aligning with UN SDGs and international standards, JGU demonstrates its commitment to environmental stewardship while providing practical, replicable solutions for water sustainability challenges.