Water Quality Standards and Guidelines for Wastewater Discharges at JSS AHER

Academic Year: 2025–2026
Institution: JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER), Mysuru, India

1. Introduction

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER) recognises that responsible wastewater management and the prevention of water pollution are essential for protecting public health, aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity and the surrounding environment. As a health sciences and higher education institution operating academic campuses, teaching hospitals, laboratories, hostels and other facilities, the University generates different categories of wastewater that require appropriate collection, treatment, monitoring and disposal.

The University follows an institutional approach to water quality protection through wastewater treatment infrastructure, effluent management facilities, water-quality monitoring procedures, sanitation practices and responsible wastewater disposal. These measures are intended to ensure that wastewater generated from institutional activities is appropriately managed before it is discharged into designated drainage systems or reused for non-potable purposes.

JSS AHER's water management practices are guided by applicable environmental and public health requirements, including relevant provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, applicable environmental standards and the directions and conditions prescribed by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), wherever applicable.

2. Institutional Approach to Water Quality Protection

The University's approach to water quality protection is based on the following principles:

- **Prevention of water pollution:** Preventing untreated or inadequately treated wastewater from entering natural water bodies, groundwater systems or the surrounding environment.

- **Wastewater treatment:** Providing appropriate treatment facilities for sewage, domestic wastewater and laboratory or hospital effluents, according to their characteristics.
- **Quality monitoring:** Undertaking water-quality assessments and monitoring treatment and disinfection processes.
- **Regulatory compliance:** Following applicable statutory requirements and regulatory conditions governing wastewater treatment and discharge.
- **Safe disposal and reuse:** Directing treated wastewater to designated drainage systems or reusing it for appropriate non-potable purposes, wherever feasible.
- **Protection of public health and ecosystems:** Minimising the risk of contamination, waterborne diseases and adverse environmental impacts.

3. Wastewater Treatment and Effluent Management Infrastructure

JSS AHER has established wastewater treatment and effluent management arrangements across its institutional facilities to ensure responsible handling of wastewater.

3.1 Effluent Treatment Plant at JSS Hospital

JSS Hospital has an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for the treatment of wastewater generated from hospital activities, including liquid waste from clinical laboratory operations.

The ETP is intended to make hospital wastewater suitable for disposal into the general drainage system. This treatment arrangement helps prevent the direct discharge of untreated hospital wastewater and reduces the potential risk of environmental contamination.

The treatment and disposal of laboratory-generated liquid waste are managed through the hospital's established waste-management arrangements. This is particularly important in a healthcare environment, where wastewater may contain chemical, biological and other contaminants requiring appropriate management.

3.2 Sewage and Domestic Wastewater Treatment

The University has sewage treatment facilities for managing wastewater generated from institutional activities.

The documented facilities include a sewage treatment plant and a small-scale sewage treatment system. A 25 KLD sewage treatment plant using SWR technology is also documented for treating sewage and kitchen wastewater from the PG Guest Hostel. The treated water is reused for gardening.

Wastewater generated from hostel and college utility areas is subjected to treatment before being directed into the public drainage system. These arrangements support the University's commitment to preventing untreated wastewater from entering the surrounding environment.

3.3 Wastewater Collection and Controlled Disposal

The University's documented wastewater management arrangements include a dedicated facility for collecting and disposing of wastewater through designated sewage infrastructure.

A storage tank with a capacity of 30,000 litres, equipped with two high-pressure pumps, is documented for transferring wastewater into the Mysuru City Corporation sewage line. The facility helps ensure that wastewater is conveyed through a designated disposal route rather than being allowed to enter nearby water bodies indiscriminately.

A separate wastewater management facility has also been established to address wastewater generated by the surrounding local community in the vicinity of the campus where drainage provisions are limited. This initiative supports sanitation and helps reduce the risk of wastewater accumulation in the campus surroundings.

4. Institutional Water Quality Monitoring and Testing Procedures

JSS AHER undertakes water-quality monitoring through its academic and institutional departments to support safe water management and public health protection.

4.1 Standard Operating Procedure for Water Quality Testing

The Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College, has established and implemented a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for water-quality testing relating to chlorination.

Under this procedure:

- Water samples from institutional locations, including hostels and guest houses, are regularly assessed for adequate chlorine levels.
- The effectiveness of water disinfection is monitored.
- Where chlorine levels are found to be inadequate, corrective measures are taken to improve chlorination.
- Water sanitation and chlorination assessments are undertaken across hospital, college and hostel premises.

Water disinfection is carried out using liquid chlorine prepared from a 12% sodium hypochlorite solution. The process is supported by chlorination equipment, including a chlorination pump, and periodic assessments of the water supply system.

Although this SOP primarily addresses drinking-water disinfection rather than treated-effluent discharge, it forms part of the University's broader institutional water-quality management framework.

4.2 Periodic Water Quality Testing

JSS AHER also undertakes water-quality testing through external testing arrangements. The documented testing programme includes chemical parameter analysis and microbiological sampling, following APHA 23rd edition procedures.

Potable water sources are tested twice a year, and water from borewells is also subjected to regular testing. These procedures support the University's efforts to maintain water quality and protect the health of students, staff, patients and visitors.

4.3 Water Quality Assessment – 2025–2026

On 6 August 2026, the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology conducted an SDG 6 Water Analysis Test involving IV Pharm D students.

Samples were collected from:

- Boys' hostel drinking-water supply
- Girls' hostel drinking-water supply
- College drinking-water supply

The parameters assessed included pH, turbidity, total dissolved solids (TDS), E. coli and nitrates.

The recorded results were as follows:

Parameter	**Acceptable range recorded in the study**	**Boys' hostel**	**Girls' hostel**	**College**
pH	6.5–8.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
Turbidity (NTU)	Below 5	1.0	1.2	0.9
TDS (mg/L)	Below 500	320	340	330
E. coli (CFU/100 mL)	0	0	0	0
Nitrates (mg/L)	Below 10	3	4	2

The results indicated that the tested drinking-water samples were within the acceptable ranges specified in the study. The absence of E. coli in the samples was particularly encouraging from a public health perspective.

This assessment demonstrates the University's continuing emphasis on water-quality surveillance and awareness. It should, however, be noted that these results relate to drinking-water samples and are not effluent discharge test results.

5. Guidelines for Responsible Wastewater Discharge

JSS AHER's wastewater management practices are intended to ensure that wastewater is collected, treated and disposed of through appropriate systems. The following principles constitute the institutional framework for responsible wastewater discharge:

5.1 Treatment Before Discharge

Wastewater generated from hospitals, laboratories, hostels and other institutional facilities is to be directed through the appropriate treatment or collection arrangements before disposal. Hospital wastewater requiring effluent treatment is managed through the hospital ETP, while sewage and domestic wastewater are managed through sewage treatment and designated drainage systems.

5.2 Compliance with Applicable Discharge Requirements

Wastewater treatment and disposal must be undertaken in accordance with applicable environmental legislation, KSPCB consent conditions and the relevant discharge standards prescribed by competent regulatory authorities.

Where applicable, the quality of treated effluent should be assessed against the prescribed limits for parameters such as:

- pH
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Oil and grease
- Relevant microbiological indicators
- Other parameters specified in the applicable consent conditions or regulatory requirements

The applicable limits must be determined according to the nature of the wastewater, the treatment facility and the authorised disposal or reuse route. Discharge into a public sewer, discharge into a water body and reuse for landscaping may be subject to different requirements.

5.3 Prevention of Direct Discharge into Natural Water Bodies

The University promotes the use of designated sewage and wastewater disposal infrastructure to prevent untreated wastewater from entering nearby lakes, streams, rivers, groundwater recharge areas or other natural water bodies.

The documented 30,000-litre wastewater storage facility and pumping arrangement for transfer to the municipal sewage line provide an example of controlled wastewater disposal.

5.4 Appropriate Reuse of Treated Wastewater

Where treated wastewater is suitable for reuse, it is utilised for non-potable purposes such as gardening and landscaping. The documented 25 KLD sewage treatment plant at the PG Guest Hostel treats sewage and kitchen wastewater, with treated water reused for gardening.

Such reuse reduces dependence on freshwater resources and helps limit the volume of wastewater requiring final disposal.

5.5 Responsible Management of Laboratory and Healthcare Wastewater

Liquid waste generated by clinical laboratories is managed through the hospital's established disposal arrangements, with an ETP provided to treat hospital wastewater before it enters the general drainage system.

The University also follows the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, for the management of biomedical waste generated at JSS Hospital, Medical College and allied health centres. Appropriate segregation and disposal of healthcare waste complement wastewater pollution-prevention measures.

6. Institutional Responsibilities and Implementation

The University's water-quality and wastewater management activities involve the relevant academic, technical and administrative units.

Institutional unit	**Responsibility / contribution**
Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College	Water-quality testing SOP, chlorination monitoring and water-sanitation assessments
JSS Hospital administration and technical teams	Operation and management of hospital wastewater and effluent treatment arrangements
Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology	Water-quality analysis and student participation in water testing
Campus engineering and maintenance teams	Maintenance of water supply, sewage, wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure

Relevant institutional and administrative authorities	Oversight of infrastructure, sanitation, environmental management and regulatory requirements

Through these institutional arrangements, JSS AHER integrates water-quality protection into its campus operations, healthcare services, academic activities and environmental sustainability initiatives.

7. Contribution to Environmental Protection and Public Health

The University's water-quality management and wastewater treatment arrangements contribute to the following outcomes:

Protection of aquatic ecosystems: Treatment and controlled disposal of wastewater help reduce the risk of untreated sewage and hospital effluents contaminating surrounding water bodies.

Protection of groundwater resources: Appropriate collection, treatment and disposal practices help minimise the potential for wastewater seepage and contamination of groundwater.

Protection of wildlife and biodiversity: Preventing the release of inadequately treated wastewater helps reduce the risk of chemical, biological and organic pollution affecting aquatic organisms and surrounding ecosystems.

Protection of human health: Water-quality surveillance, disinfection procedures and wastewater treatment arrangements help reduce the risk of exposure to harmful microorganisms and contaminants.

Sustainable water management: Reuse of treated wastewater for gardening and other suitable non-potable purposes supports water conservation and reduces freshwater demand.

8. Conclusion

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research demonstrates an institutional commitment to maintaining water quality and preventing pollution through wastewater treatment infrastructure, effluent management arrangements, designated wastewater disposal systems, water-quality monitoring and responsible reuse of treated wastewater.

The Effluent Treatment Plant at JSS Hospital, sewage treatment facilities, wastewater collection and pumping arrangements, and the water-quality monitoring procedures implemented by the Department of Community Medicine collectively support the University's efforts to manage wastewater responsibly.

By integrating treatment, monitoring, controlled disposal and reuse into its institutional operations, JSS AHER seeks to protect public health, preserve the quality of surrounding water resources and minimise the environmental impacts of its activities.

These initiatives support the objectives of sustainable water management and environmental protection and demonstrate the University's commitment to responsible water-quality management.

PROCESSES TO PREVENT POLLUTED WATER FROM ENTERING THE WATER SYSTEM, INCLUDING POLLUTION CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

1. Institutional Commitment to Water Pollution Prevention

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER) is committed to protecting campus water resources and preventing the contamination of water supply systems, groundwater, surface water bodies and other freshwater resources. The University has established a comprehensive institutional framework comprising a formal **Policy Procedure to Prevent Polluted Water from Entering the Water System**, supported by dedicated wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure, regular inspections, water quality monitoring, emergency response mechanisms and periodic environmental audits.

The policy applies across the University and its constituent institutions, including academic departments, research laboratories, hospitals, clinical facilities, hostels, kitchens, animal facilities and other operational areas. It addresses both routine pollution risks and accidental or unforeseen incidents that could result in contaminated water entering the campus water supply system or natural water resources.

The University's approach follows the principles of pollution prevention at source, segregation of wastewater, safe containment, appropriate treatment, regular monitoring, emergency preparedness and continuous improvement.

2. Institutional Policy and Governance Framework

JSS AHER has established a formal policy document entitled **"Policy Procedure to Prevent Polluted Water from Entering the Water System at JSS AHER."**

The policy provides an institutional framework for identifying potential sources of water pollution, preventing contamination, managing wastewater, responding to pollution incidents and ensuring the protection of water resources.

The policy incorporates the following key provisions:

- Identification and assessment of potential sources of water pollution across the University.

- Prevention and mitigation of contamination risks at the source.
- Segregation of sewage, laboratory effluents, clinical wastewater and stormwater.
- Safe collection, storage, treatment and disposal of wastewater.
- Regular inspection and preventive maintenance of water supply and drainage infrastructure.
- Emergency response procedures for chemical spills, wastewater leakages, sewage overflows and accidental discharges.
- Routine water quality monitoring and testing.
- Reporting, documentation and accountability for pollution incidents.
- Compliance with applicable environmental regulations and standards.
- Annual audits and periodic review of pollution prevention measures.
- Training and awareness programmes for staff, students and relevant stakeholders.

The policy establishes a preventive and responsive approach to safeguarding water resources throughout the University's operations.

3. Identification and Prevention of Potential Pollution Sources

JSS AHER undertakes periodic assessments to identify activities and locations that could potentially introduce pollutants into the campus water system.

Potential pollution sources include:

- Chemical and biological waste generated from research and teaching laboratories.
- Liquid waste from clinical laboratories and hospital facilities.
- Wastewater generated from healthcare and patient-care activities.
- Sewage from academic buildings, hostels and residential facilities.
- Wastewater from kitchens, cafeterias and food preparation areas.
- Waste generated from animal facilities and associated research activities.
- Chemical storage areas and wastewater treatment facilities.
- Stormwater runoff that may carry contaminants from operational areas.

Based on these assessments, appropriate preventive measures are implemented, including safe chemical storage, designated wastewater collection systems, spill

containment arrangements, segregation of waste streams and timely maintenance of drainage infrastructure.

Potential contamination risks are addressed through immediate corrective measures, such as containing chemical spills, repairing leaking pipelines, clearing blocked drains and upgrading infrastructure wherever necessary.

4. Segregation and Safe Collection of Wastewater

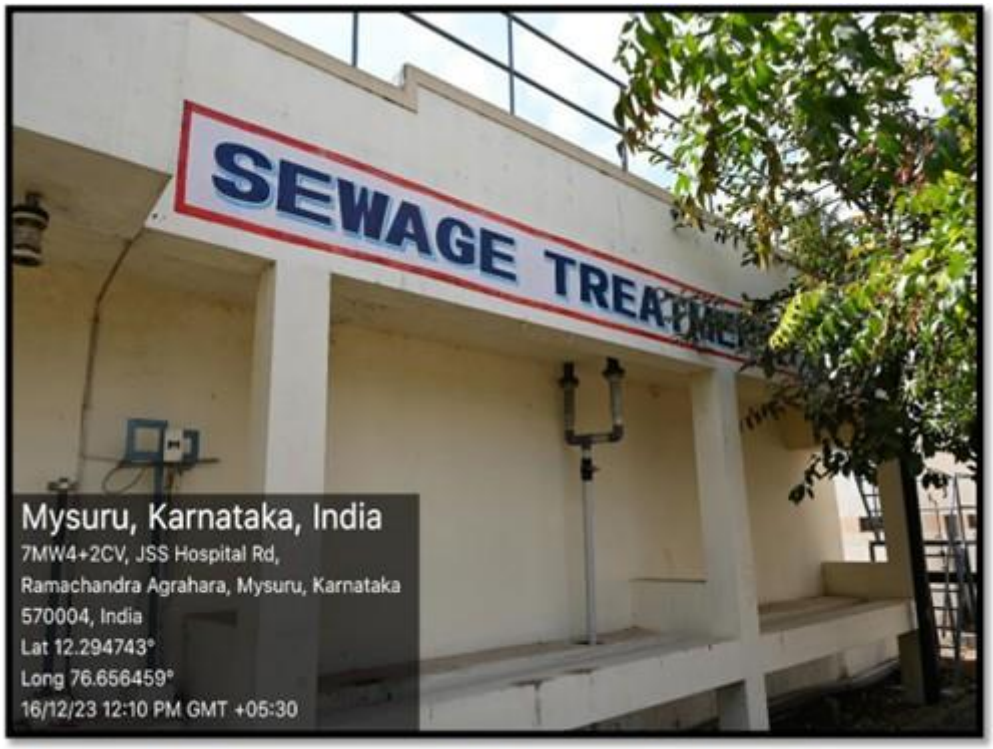
The University follows a source-segregation approach to prevent cross-contamination between different wastewater streams.

Separate collection and drainage arrangements are maintained, as applicable, for:

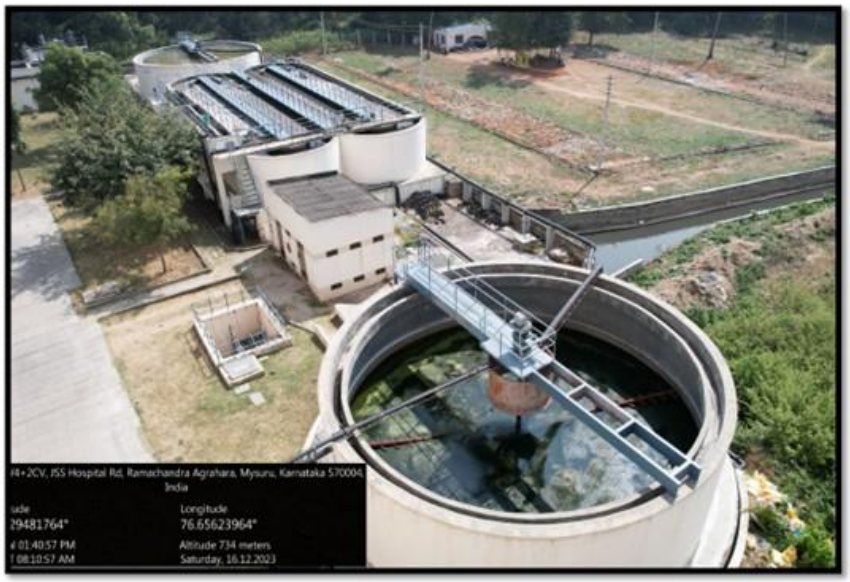
a. Laboratory and clinical wastewater

Liquid waste generated from laboratories and clinical facilities is collected and managed separately, according to its characteristics and potential contamination risks. Wastewater requiring specialised treatment or disinfection is subjected to appropriate treatment before being released into the general drainage system.

The hospital operates an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) to treat wastewater generated from hospital activities and ensure that the treated effluent meets applicable disposal requirements.



Sewage water treatment plant at JSS Hospital, JSS AHER, Mysuru



Sewage water treatment plant at JSS Hospital, JSS AHER, Mysuru

b. Domestic sewage

Sewage generated from academic buildings, hostels and other campus facilities is channelled through dedicated drainage networks to the respective sewage treatment facilities.



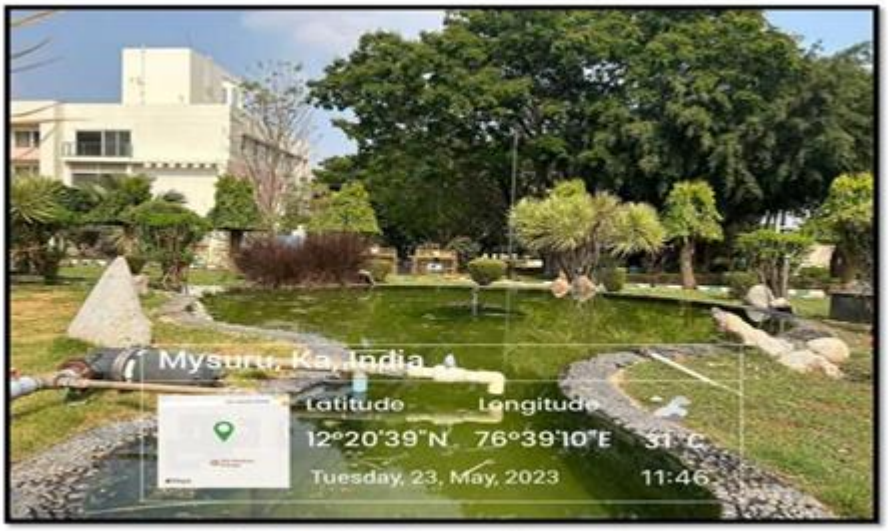
c. Stormwater

A well-connected concrete drainage and open-channel network is maintained across the campus to facilitate the controlled collection and movement of rainwater. Stormwater drainage is managed separately from sewage and contaminated wastewater collection systems to minimise the possibility of cross-contamination.



Well-connected concrete drainage and open channel system at JSSAHER campus, Mysuru





Water body at JSS MI Campus, JSS AHER, Mysuru

d. Other wastewater streams

Wastewater generated from kitchens, animal facilities and other operational activities is managed according to its characteristics and appropriate treatment requirements.

This segregation approach minimises the possibility of untreated or contaminated wastewater entering freshwater supply networks, stormwater channels or natural water resources.

5. Wastewater Treatment Infrastructure and Pollution Control Technologies

JSS AHER has established wastewater treatment infrastructure to ensure that wastewater generated through its institutional activities is appropriately treated before reuse or disposal.

5.1 Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)

The Effluent Treatment Plant at the hospital treats wastewater generated from healthcare and clinical operations.

The treatment process incorporates appropriate stages, including:

- Primary treatment for the removal of suspended solids and physical impurities.
- Secondary treatment using biological and/or chemical processes to reduce organic and other contaminants.
- Tertiary treatment and filtration, wherever required, to improve the quality of treated effluent.
- Final disinfection to minimise microbiological contamination.

Treated effluent is assessed against applicable quality requirements before being released into the designated drainage system.

5.2 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)

The University operates sewage treatment facilities to manage wastewater generated from its campus establishments.

A sewage treatment facility with a reported capacity of 25,000 litres per day serves the Postgraduate Guest Hostel. The facility employs biological treatment technology based on a Submerged Aerobic Fixed Film process, as documented in the University's infrastructure records.

The treatment process facilitates the removal of organic pollutants and reduces the environmental impact of sewage discharge.

Treated wastewater is reused for gardening and landscaping, thereby reducing dependence on freshwater resources.

5.3 Advanced Wastewater Treatment Processes

Depending on the wastewater stream and treatment facility, the University employs treatment technologies and processes such as:

- Screening and primary filtration.
- Activated sludge biological treatment.
- Biological aeration and bio-tower treatment.
- Reverse osmosis, wherever required.
- Ultrafiltration and membrane filtration.
- Chemical treatment and final disinfection.

These processes help remove suspended solids, organic pollutants, chemical contaminants and microbiological impurities before treated water is reused or discharged through designated systems.

6. Prevention of Pollution Due to Accidents and Incidents

An important component of the University's pollution prevention framework is the management of accidental contamination and unforeseen incidents.

JSS AHER recognises that water pollution may occur not only through routine institutional activities but also due to unexpected events such as chemical spills, pipeline failures, sewage overflows, equipment malfunction, leakage from storage tanks and accidental discharge of untreated wastewater.

Accordingly, the University's pollution prevention policy provides for preventive controls, incident reporting, containment, corrective action and follow-up monitoring.

6.1 Chemical and Hazardous Liquid Spills

- Chemicals and potentially contaminating liquids are stored in designated areas with appropriate containment arrangements.
- Laboratories and relevant operational units are required to follow safe chemical handling and storage practices.
- In the event of a chemical spill, the affected area is isolated and the spill is contained to prevent the material from entering drains, stormwater channels or freshwater sources.
- Appropriate spill-control and cleanup procedures are followed based on the nature of the contaminant.
- Contaminated liquids and cleanup materials are collected and managed through appropriate waste management procedures.
- The incident is reported to the responsible institutional authorities, and corrective measures are initiated.

6.2 Leakage or Failure of Water Supply and Wastewater Pipelines

- Water supply pipelines, wastewater collection networks, valves and storage facilities are periodically inspected.
- Any leakage, damage, corrosion or suspected cross-connection is identified and addressed.
- In the event of a suspected contamination risk, the affected section is isolated until the required repairs and checks are completed.
- Water quality is assessed wherever contamination of the supply system is suspected.
- The affected system is restored only after appropriate corrective measures have been undertaken.

6.3 Sewage Overflow and Drainage Blockages

- Drainage channels and sewage networks are periodically inspected and cleared of accumulated debris and sediment.
- Blockages, overflow conditions and leakage from sewage systems are promptly addressed.

- Where an overflow occurs, appropriate containment and cleanup measures are initiated to prevent contaminated wastewater from reaching stormwater drains or freshwater sources.
- The affected drainage section is repaired, cleaned and checked before normal operation resumes.

6.4 Wastewater Treatment Plant Failure or Accidental Discharge

- ETP and STP facilities are periodically inspected to ensure that treatment processes and associated equipment function effectively.
- Any equipment malfunction, treatment interruption or abnormal discharge is reported to the responsible maintenance personnel.
- Necessary corrective action is initiated to prevent untreated or inadequately treated wastewater from entering the general drainage system.
- Where necessary, the affected discharge is contained or diverted until the treatment process is restored.
- The quality of treated wastewater is reassessed before reuse or disposal.

6.5 Stormwater Contamination

- Stormwater channels are maintained separately from sewage and contaminated wastewater networks.
- Drainage channels are inspected to identify any unauthorised discharge, leakage or potential contamination.
- Accidental spills in areas connected to stormwater drains are contained and cleaned up before pollutants can be transported through the drainage network.
- Appropriate corrective measures are undertaken to protect nearby water resources.

6.6 Emergency Response and Incident Documentation

The University follows an emergency response approach that includes:

1. Immediate identification and reporting of the incident.
2. Assessment of the nature and extent of potential contamination.
3. Isolation of the affected water supply, drainage or treatment system, wherever necessary.
4. Containment of the pollutant to prevent further spread.
5. Implementation of appropriate cleanup, repair and corrective measures.

6. Water quality testing wherever contamination is suspected.
7. Documentation of the incident, actions taken and preventive measures.
8. Communication with relevant institutional authorities and statutory authorities, wherever required.
9. Follow-up inspection to verify that the source of contamination has been eliminated.

These measures are intended to minimise the environmental consequences of accidental pollution and prevent contaminants from entering the University's water systems.

7. Regular Inspection and Preventive Maintenance

JSS AHER recognises that regular infrastructure maintenance is essential to prevent accidental water contamination.

The University undertakes periodic inspections and maintenance of:

- Freshwater supply pipelines and distribution networks.
- Sewage collection pipelines and drainage systems.
- Effluent and sewage treatment plants.
- Wastewater and stormwater storage facilities.
- Open channels and concrete drainage networks.
- Valves, pumps and associated mechanical equipment.
- Chemical and wastewater storage areas.

Inspections focus on identifying leaks, blockages, corrosion, structural damage, equipment malfunction and other conditions that could result in water contamination.

Open drainage channels are regularly cleared of accumulated debris and sediment to maintain proper water flow and minimise overflow risks.

Identified defects are referred to the responsible maintenance personnel for timely rectification. Preventive maintenance records and corrective actions provide a basis for monitoring the condition and performance of the University's water management infrastructure.

8. Water Quality Monitoring and Testing

The University undertakes water quality monitoring to assess the effectiveness of wastewater treatment and ensure that treated water is suitable for its intended reuse or disposal.

Monitoring and testing include:

- Collection of wastewater samples from relevant treatment facilities.
- Assessment of treated effluent quality before reuse or discharge.
- Testing for relevant physical, chemical and microbiological parameters, depending on the wastewater characteristics and applicable standards.
- Verification of treatment performance.
- Additional testing in the event of suspected contamination or accidental pollution.
- Implementation of corrective measures when deviations from prescribed quality standards are identified.

Monitoring is particularly important for wastewater originating from clinical and laboratory activities, where appropriate treatment and disinfection are necessary to minimise microbiological and chemical contamination risks.

The monitoring process supports the University's commitment to ensuring that treated wastewater does not adversely affect freshwater resources or the surrounding environment.

Sample test reports attached from various sources:

Ganesh Consultancy & Analytical Services (OPC) Private Limited

Laboratory : 294A, Hebbal Industrial Area, Mysuru - 570 016 **Telephone :** 2402986, 4282027 **Mobile : 9148337866**
Office : 1030, Geetha Road, Chamarajapuram, Mysuru - 570 005 **Telephone :** 2402987, 4253825
Bengaluru Office : # 895, 2nd B Cross, Hosakere Halli, BSK 3rd Stage, Bengaluru - 560 085
Email : info@ganeshlaboratory.com, lab.ganesh@gmail.com • **Web :** www.ganeshlaboratory.com

TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Girls Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

TC-15192

Control No	C-03984/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	10-04-2026
Date of Commencement	10-04-2026
Date of Completion	17-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Girls Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Pet Bottle, 1 Liter.

Discipline: Chemical **Group: Water** **ULR No.: TC151922600000155OF**

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specifications Acceptable limit	Test Method
	Organoleptic and Physical Parameters				
1	Colour	Hz	<2	5 max	IS: 3025 (P-4) (a):2021
2	Odour	---	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS: 3025 (P-5):2018
3	Turbidity	NTU	<1	1 max	IS: 3025 (P 10):2023
4	pH Value	---	6.89	6.5-8.5	IS: 3025 (P 11):2022
5	Total Dissolved Solids @180°C	mg/l	75	500 max	IS: 3025 (P 16):2023
	General Parameters				
6	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	35	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 21):2009
7	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	8.8	75 max	IS: 3025 (P 40) (a):2024
8	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	3.12	30 max	IS: 3025 (P 46) (a):2023
9	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	6	250 max	IS: 3025 (P 32) (2):1988
10	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	2	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 24) sec1 (b):2022
11	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	3.05	45 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500 – NO_3 (B)
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	0.3 max	IS: 3025 (P 53) (a):2024
13	Fluoride as F	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	1.0 max	APHA 24th edition P-4500-F(D)
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.1 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
16	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.05)	5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
18	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.2 max	IS: 3025 (P 26) (7):2021
19	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	39	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 23):2023
20	Aluminum as Al	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.03 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
21	Sodium	mg/l	7.94	Not Specified	IS: 3025 (P 45) (a):2024
22	Nickel	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.02 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
23	Boron as B	mg/l	0.016	0.5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
	Toxic Substances				
24	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500-CN-E
25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
26	Total Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019

BLQ: Below Limit of Quantification. LOQ: Limit of Quantification.
Comments: The given sample results **conform** to the requirement of the **IS 10500 – 2012** specification for the tested parameters.
Note: It is recommended that the acceptable limit is to be implemented. Values in excess of those mentioned under 'acceptable' render the water not suitable.

****End of the Report****

Reviewed By

294A Hebbal Ind. Area Mysuru-16

For GANESH CONSULTANCY & ANALYTICAL SERVICES (OPC) PRIVATE LIMITED

Authorised Signatory

Ganesh Consultancy & Analytical Services (OPC) Private Limited

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	General Parameters				
6	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	35	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 21):2009
7	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	8.8	75 max	IS: 3025 (P 40) (a):2024
8	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	3.12	30 max	IS: 3025 (P 46) (a):2023
9	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	6	250 max	IS: 3025 (P 32) (2):1988
10	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	2	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 24) sec1 (b):2022
11	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	3.05	45 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500 – NO_3 (B)
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	0.3 max	IS: 3025 (P 53) (a):2024
13	Fluoride as F	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	1.0 max	APHA 24th edition P-4500-F(D)
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.1 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
16	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.05)	5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
18	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.2 max	IS: 3025 (P 26) (7):2021
19	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	39	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 23):2023
20	Aluminum as Al	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.03 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
21	Sodium	mg/l	7.94	Not Specified	IS: 3025 (P 45) (a):2024
22	Nickel	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.02 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
23	Boron as B	mg/l	0.016	0.5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
	Toxic Substances				
24	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500-CN-E
25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
26	Total Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019

BLQ: Below Limit of Quantification. LOQ: Limit of Quantification.
Comments: The given sample results **conform** to the requirement of the **IS 10500 – 2012** specification for the tested parameters.
Note: It is recommended that the acceptable limit is to be implemented. Values in excess of those mentioned under 'acceptable' render the water not suitable.

****End of the Report****

Reviewed By

For GANESH CONSULTANCY & ANALYTICAL SERVICES (OPC) PRIVATE LIMITED

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Email : info@ganeshlaboratory.com, lab.ganesh@gmail.com • Web : www.ganeshlaboratory.com

TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Girls Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

Control No	C-03984-N/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	10-04-2026
Date of Commencement	10-04-2026
Date of Completion	17-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Girls Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Pet Bottle, 1 Liter.

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specification Acceptable limit	Test Method
1	Total Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS:3025 (P 2):2019
2	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.003)	0.003 max	IS:3025 (P 2):2019
3	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.001)	0.001 max	IS3025 (P 2):2019

BLQ: Below Limit of Quantification. LOQ: Limit of Quantification.

Comments: The given sample results **conform** to the requirement of the IS 10500 – 2012 specification for the tested parameters.
Note: It is recommended that the acceptable limit is to be implemented. Values in excess of those mentioned under 'acceptable' render the water not suitable.

****End of the Report****

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Email : info@ganeshlaboratory.com, lab.ganesh@gmail.com • **Web** : www.ganeshlaboratory.com

TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Girls Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

Control No	B-03984/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	13-04-2026
Date of Commencement	13-04-2026
Date of Completion	15-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

TC-15192

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Girls Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Sterilize Container, 250 ml

Discipline: Biological **Group: Water**

ULR No.: TC151922600000155 1F

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specification	Test Method
1	Total *coliform* bacteria	/100ml	Not Detected	Shall not be detectable in 100ml	IS 15185 : 2016
2	*E.coli*	/100ml	Not Detected	Shall not be detectable in 100ml	IS 15185 : 2016

Comments: The given sample result **conform** to the bacteriological requirement of the IS 10500:2012 Specification for the tested parameters.

End of the Report

Reviewed By

For GANESH CONSULTANCY & ANALYTICAL SERVICES (OPC) PRIVATE LIMITED

#294A Hebbal Indl. Area Mysuru-16

Authorised Signatory

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TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Boys Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

TC-15192

Control No	C-03985/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	10-04-2026
Date of Commencement	10-04-2026
Date of Completion	17-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Boys Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Pet Bottle, 1 Liter.

Discipline: Chemical **Group: Water**

ULR No.: TC151922600001552F

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specifications Acceptable limit	Test Method
	Organoleptic and Physical Parameters				
1	Colour	Hz	<2	5 max	IS: 3025 (P-4) (a):2021
2	Odour	---	Agreeable	Agreeable	IS: 3025 (P-5):2018
3	Turbidity	NTU	<1.0	1 max	IS: 3025 (P 10):2023
4	**pH Value**	---	**5.36**	**6.5-8.5**	**IS: 3025 (P 11):2022**
5	Total Dissolved Solids @180°C	mg/l	10	500 max	IS: 3025 (P 16):2023
	General Parameters				
6	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	2	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 21):2009
7	Calcium as Ca	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 1)	75 max	IS: 3025 (P 40) (a):2024
8	Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 1)	30 max	IS: 3025 (P 46) (a):2023
9	Chloride as Cl	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 1)	250 max	IS: 3025 (P 32) (2):1988
10	Sulphate as SO_4	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 1)	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 24) sec1 (b):2022
11	Nitrate as NO_3	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 1)	45 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500 – NO_3 (B)
12	Iron as Fe	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	0.3 max	IS: 3025 (P 53) (a):2024
13	Fluoride as F	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.1)	1.0 max	APHA 24th edition P-4500-F(D)
14	Copper as Cu	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
15	Manganese as Mn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.1 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
16	Selenium as Se	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
17	Zinc as Zn	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.05)	5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
18	Residual Free Chlorine	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.03)	0.2 max	IS: 3025 (P 26) (7):2021
19	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	3	200 max	IS: 3025 (P 23):2023
20	Aluminum as Al	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.03 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
21	Sodium	mg/l	2.51	Not Specified	IS: 3025 (P 45) (a):2024
22	Nickel	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.02 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
23	Boron as B	mg/l	0.014	0.5 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
	Toxic Substances				
24	Cyanide as CN	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.02)	0.05 max	APHA (24th Edition) P-4500-CN-E
25	Lead as Pb	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019
26	Total Chromium as Cr	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.05 max	IS: 3025 (P 2):2019

BLQ: Below Limit of Quantification. LOQ: Limit of Quantification.
Comments: The given sample Highlighted results **do not conform** to the requirement of the **IS 10500 – 2012** specification for the tested parameters.
Note: It is recommended that the acceptable limit is to be implemented. Values in excess of those mentioned under 'acceptable' render the water not suitable.

****End of the Report****

Reviewed By

For GANESH CONSULTANCY & ANALYTICAL SERVICES (OPC) PRIVATE LIMITED

Authorised Signatory

294A Hebbal Ind. Area Mysuru-16

WARDEN
Men's Hostel
JSS College of Pharmacy
S.S. Nagar, MYSURU-570 015

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TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Boys Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

Control No	C-03985-N/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	10-04-2026
Date of Commencement	10-04-2026
Date of Completion	17-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Boys Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Pet Bottle, 1 Liter.

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specification Acceptable limit	Test Method
1	Total Arsenic (as As)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.01)	0.01 max	IS:3025 (P 2):2019
2	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.003)	0.003 max	IS:3025 (P 2):2019
3	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/l	BLQ (LOQ 0.001)	0.001 max	IS3025 (P 2):2019

BLQ: Below Limit of Quantification. LOQ: Limit of Quantification.

Comments: The given sample results **conform** to the requirement of the IS 10500 – 2012 specification for the tested parameters.
Note. It is recommended that the acceptable limit is to be implemented. Values in excess of those mentioned under 'acceptable' render the water not suitable.

****End of the Report****

WARDEN
Men's Hostel
JSS College of Pharmacy
S.S. Nagar, MYSURU-570 015

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TEST REPORT

CUSTOMER ADDRESS,
M/s. JSS Pharmacy Boys Hostel,
Bannimantap,
Mysore

Control No	B-03985/2026
Customer Ref	Oral
Date of Sample Collection	10-04-2026
Date of Sample Receipt	13-04-2026
Date of Commencement	13-04-2026
Date of Completion	15-04-2026
Date of Report	18-04-2026
5) Sample Condition:	Satisfactory
6) Sample Code/batch No.	Not Specified
7) Sample Drawn By	Customer
8) Sampling Protocol	Not Applicable

TC-15192

1) Sample description: Water
2) Sample Marked as : R O Drinking Water
3) Sample collected location: Boys Hostel
4) Sample Package / Quantity: Sterilize Container, 250 ml

Discipline: Biological **Group: Water**

ULR No.: TC151922600000156 3F

Sl. No.	Test	Unit	Result	IS 10500 – 2012 Specification	Test Method
1	Total *coliform* bacteria	/100ml	Not Detected	Shall not be detectable in 100ml	IS 15185 : 2016
2	*E.coli*	/100ml	Not Detected	Shall not be detectable in 100ml	IS 15185 : 2016

Comments: The given sample result **conform** to the bacteriological requirement of the IS 10500:2012 Specification for the tested parameters.

End of the Report

27/4.
WARDEN
Men's Hostel
JSS College of Pharmacy
S.S. Nagar, MYSURU-570 015

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Water Analysis Test detailed Report:

1. Introduction

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. In alignment with this goal, a water analysis test event was conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A from the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology. The event aimed to assess the quality of drinking water in specific locations and educate students about water quality and safety.

2. Event Overview

Event Name: SDG 6 Water Analysis Test

Conducted By: Dr. Rajaguru A

Department: Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Date: 06/08/2026

Participants: IV Pharm D students

Locations:

Boys Hostel Drinking Water

Girls Hostel Drinking Water

College Drinking Water

3. Methodology

The water analysis test involved the following steps:

Sample Collection:

Water samples were collected from the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college drinking water sources.

Each sample was labeled with details such as the collection point and time.

Parameters Tested:

pH Level: Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.

Turbidity: Measures the clarity of water.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): Represents the concentration of dissolved substances.

Biological Contaminants: Presence of harmful bacteria and microorganisms.

Chemical Contaminants: Levels of nitrates, phosphates, and heavy metals.

Testing Procedures:

Standard laboratory techniques and field test kits were used.

Each parameter was measured using calibrated equipment and following established protocols.

4. Results

Summary of Findings:

pH Levels: The pH levels were within the acceptable range for drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity levels were low, indicating clear water with minimal suspended particles.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): All samples were within the permissible limits for TDS.

Biological Contaminants: No significant biological contaminants were detected in any of the samples.

Chemical Contaminants: Chemical contaminants were within safe limits, with no dangerous levels of nitrates or heavy metals detected.

Detailed Results:

Parameter	Acceptable Range	Boys Hostel	Girls Hostel	College Drinking Water
pH Level	6.5 - 8.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
Turbidity (NTU)	< 5	1.0	1.2	0.9
TDS (mg/L)	< 500	320	340	330
E. coli (CFU/100mL)	0	0	0	0
Nitrates (mg/L)	< 10	3	4	2

5. Discussion

Water Quality: The water quality from all three sources was found to be within acceptable limits for all tested parameters. This indicates that the current water treatment and sanitation practices are effective.

Community Health: The absence of biological contaminants such as E. coli suggests that there is minimal risk of waterborne diseases from these sources.

Education and Awareness: The involvement of IV Pharm D students in the testing process helped raise awareness about water quality issues and the importance of regular monitoring.

6. Recommendations

Regular Monitoring: Implement regular water quality monitoring to ensure continued safety and compliance with health standards.

Awareness Programs: Conduct periodic workshops and seminars to educate students and staff about water conservation and hygiene practices.

Infrastructure Maintenance: Ensure the maintenance and timely upgrades of water treatment facilities to prevent any future contamination.

7. Conclusion

The SDG 6 Water Analysis Test event, conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A, successfully assessed the drinking water quality at the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college. The results were encouraging, showing that the water is safe for consumption. Continued efforts in monitoring and education are essential to maintain high standards of water quality and support the goals set forth by SDG 6.

Annexure 7

77. Report on SDG 6 Event: Water Analysis Test

1. Introduction

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. In alignment with this goal, a water analysis test event was conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A from the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology. The event

aimed to assess the quality of drinking water in specific locations and educate students about water quality and safety.

2. Event Overview

Event Name: SDG 6 Water Analysis Test

Conducted By: Dr. Rajaguru A

Department: Pharmaceutical Biotechnology

Date: 06/08/2026

Participants: IV Pharm D students

Locations:

Boys Hostel Drinking Water

Girls Hostel Drinking Water

College Drinking Water

3. Methodology

The water analysis test involved the following steps:

Sample Collection:

Water samples were collected from the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college drinking water sources.

Each sample was labeled with details such as the collection point and time.

Parameters Tested:

pH Level: Indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the water.

Turbidity: Measures the clarity of water.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): Represents the concentration of dissolved substances.

Biological Contaminants: Presence of harmful bacteria and microorganisms.

Chemical Contaminants: Levels of nitrates, phosphates, and heavy metals.

Testing Procedures:

Standard laboratory techniques and field test kits were used.

Each parameter was measured using calibrated equipment and following established protocols.

4. Results

Summary of Findings:

pH Levels: The pH levels were within the acceptable range for drinking water.

Turbidity: Turbidity levels were low, indicating clear water with minimal suspended particles.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): All samples were within the permissible limits for TDS.

Biological Contaminants: No significant biological contaminants were detected in any of the samples.

Chemical Contaminants: Chemical contaminants were within safe limits, with no dangerous levels of nitrates or heavy metals detected.

Detailed Results:

Parameter	Acceptable Range	Boys Hostel	Girls Hostel	College Drinking Water
pH Level	6.5 - 8.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
Turbidity (NTU)	< 5	1.0	1.2	0.9
TDS (mg/L)	< 500	320	340	330
E. coli (CFU/100mL)	0	0	0	0
Nitrates (mg/L)	< 10	3	4	2

5. Discussion

Water Quality: The water quality from all three sources was found to be within acceptable limits for all tested parameters. This indicates that the current water treatment and sanitation practices are effective.

Community Health: The absence of biological contaminants such as E. coli suggests that there is minimal risk of waterborne diseases from these sources.

Education and Awareness: The involvement of IV Pharm D students in the testing process helped raise awareness about water quality issues and the importance of regular monitoring.

6. Recommendations

Regular Monitoring: Implement regular water quality monitoring to ensure continued safety and compliance with health standards.

Awareness Programs: Conduct periodic workshops and seminars to educate students and staff about water conservation and hygiene practices.

Infrastructure Maintenance: Ensure the maintenance and timely upgrades of water treatment facilities to prevent any future contamination.

7. Conclusion

The SDG 6 Water Analysis Test event, conducted by Dr. Rajaguru A, successfully assessed the drinking water quality at the boys' hostel, girls' hostel, and college. The results were encouraging, showing that the water is safe for consumption. Continued efforts in monitoring and education are essential to maintain high standards of water quality and support the goals set forth by SDG 6.

9. Annual Environmental Audit and Policy Review

JSS AHER follows an annual audit approach to evaluate the effectiveness of its pollution prevention policy and associated water management practices.

The annual audit process includes the following activities:

1. Audit planning: Identification of audit objectives, scope, facilities and responsible personnel.

2. Data collection: Collection of information relating to wastewater generation, treatment facilities, maintenance records, water quality reports and pollution prevention activities.

3. Policy review: Assessment of the institutional policy and procedures against applicable environmental requirements and emerging best practices.

4. Site inspections: Physical inspection of wastewater treatment plants, storage facilities, drainage systems, laboratories and other potential pollution sources.

5. Performance assessment: Review of wastewater treatment performance, monitoring results and maintenance activities.

6. Incident review: Examination of reported pollution incidents, accidental discharges, leakages, equipment failures and the corrective measures undertaken.

7. Identification of non-conformities: Identification of deviations from established procedures, infrastructure deficiencies and areas requiring improvement.

8. Recommendations: Development of recommendations to strengthen pollution prevention and water management practices.

9. Corrective action plan: Assignment of responsibilities and timelines for implementing recommended improvements.

10. Follow-up audits: Verification of corrective actions and assessment of their effectiveness.

11. Reporting and accountability: Communication of audit findings to the relevant institutional authorities and stakeholders.

12. Policy improvement: Incorporation of audit findings into periodic revisions of the policy and associated operational procedures.

This audit mechanism supports continuous institutional oversight and ensures that pollution prevention measures remain effective.

10. Training, Awareness and Institutional Responsibility

JSS AHER promotes environmental awareness and responsible water management practices among faculty, staff, students, laboratory personnel and maintenance teams.

Training and awareness initiatives focus on:

- Identification of potential water pollution sources.
- Safe handling, storage and disposal of chemicals and laboratory liquids.
- Prevention of unauthorised wastewater discharge.
- Appropriate procedures for reporting leaks, spills and contamination risks.
- Awareness of emergency response procedures.
- Responsible use of water and protection of drainage systems.
- Understanding the importance of wastewater treatment and water quality monitoring.

Relevant institutional units and maintenance personnel are responsible for implementing the prescribed procedures within their respective areas.

The University also encourages the campus community to promptly report any observed leakage, pollution risk, accidental discharge or infrastructure failure to the concerned authorities.

11. Supporting Infrastructure and Institutional Evidence

The University's pollution prevention framework is supported by physical infrastructure and documented operational practices, including:

1. Dedicated wastewater collection and drainage networks.
2. Separate wastewater collection arrangements for relevant laboratory and clinical activities.
3. Hospital Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP).
4. Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) facilities.
5. Biological wastewater treatment systems.
6. Filtration and disinfection facilities.
7. Wastewater storage tanks and pumping arrangements.
8. Stormwater collection and drainage channels.
9. Treated wastewater reuse for gardening and landscaping.
10. Regular infrastructure inspection and maintenance.
11. Water quality monitoring and testing records.
12. Institutional policy and annual audit procedures.

Photographic records of the treatment facilities, wastewater storage infrastructure, stormwater drainage channels and associated operational systems provide supporting evidence of the University's pollution prevention measures.

12. Outcomes and Institutional Impact

The implementation of these processes contributes to the following outcomes:

Protection of freshwater resources: Segregation, containment and treatment of wastewater reduce the possibility of pollutants entering freshwater supply systems and natural water resources.

Prevention of accidental contamination: Emergency response procedures and preventive maintenance help minimise the risk of pollution arising from chemical spills, pipeline leakage, sewage overflows and treatment plant failures.

Safe wastewater management: Dedicated ETP and STP facilities facilitate the appropriate treatment of wastewater generated through academic, research, clinical and residential activities.

Water conservation: Treated wastewater is reused for gardening and landscaping, reducing the University's dependence on freshwater resources.

Environmental compliance: Regular monitoring, inspections and audits support adherence to applicable environmental regulations and discharge standards.

Continuous improvement: Annual audits, corrective action plans and periodic policy reviews strengthen the effectiveness of institutional pollution prevention measures.

13. Conclusion

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research has established an integrated institutional framework to prevent polluted water from entering its water supply system and natural water resources. The framework extends beyond wastewater treatment to include pollution source identification, segregation of wastewater streams, safe containment, infrastructure maintenance, water quality monitoring, emergency response to accidental incidents and annual environmental audits.

Through its formally documented **Policy Procedure to Prevent Polluted Water from Entering the Water System**, supported by ETP and STP infrastructure, regular inspections, corrective action mechanisms and environmental awareness initiatives, the University addresses both routine and unforeseen sources of water contamination.

These institutional measures demonstrate JSS AHER's commitment to protecting freshwater resources, preventing pollution arising from accidents and operational incidents, and promoting sustainable water management in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation.

POLICY PROCEDURE TO PREVENT POLLUTED WATER FROM ENTERING THE WATER SYSTEM AT JSSAHER

Objective:

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSSAHER) is dedicated to ensuring that polluted water does not enter the water system on its campuses. This policy procedure outlines the steps and measures to prevent the contamination of water resources.

1. Pollution Source Identification:JSSAHER will conduct regular assessments to identify potential sources of water pollution within its campuses.

2. Pollution Source Mitigation: Upon identification, immediate steps will be taken to mitigate pollution sources. This may include improving storage practices, containing chemical spills, and addressing any leaking or damaged storage facilities.

3. Segregation of Wastewater Streams: Wastewater streams will be segregated based on their source and characteristics. Separate systems will be established for sewage, industrial wastewater, and stormwater.

4. Wastewater Treatment Facilities: Dedicated treatment facilities, including Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), will be maintained and operated to treat contaminated water before disposal.

5. Regular Inspection and Maintenance: All wastewater treatment and storage facilities will undergo regular inspection and maintenance to ensure they function efficiently and prevent leaks or spills.

6. Training and Awareness: Staff and students will be educated about the importance of pollution prevention and responsible water management. Training programs will be conducted to raise awareness of pollution sources and their consequences.

7. Emergency Response Plans:JSSAHER will develop and maintain emergency response plans to address water system pollution incidents promptly and efficiently.

8. Monitoring and Testing: Continuous monitoring and testing of water quality will be conducted to identify any deviations from established standards.

9. Reporting and Accountability: If any pollution incident occurs, it will be reported promptly to the relevant authorities and internal stakeholders. Accountability measures will be in place to address the incident and prevent future occurrences.

10. Compliance with Regulations: The institution will strictly adhere to local, national, and international environmental regulations and standards to ensure responsible water management and pollution prevention.

11. Annual Audits: JSSAHER will conduct annual audits of its pollution prevention measures and water management practices to evaluate their effectiveness and make necessary improvements.

12. Public Engagement: The institution will engage with the campus community and local stakeholders to foster a culture of eco-consciousness and responsible water use.

By implementing this policy procedure, JSSAHER demonstrates its commitment to preventing polluted water from entering the water system, ensuring the integrity of its water resources, and contributing to broader environmental and sustainability goals.

Annual Audit Process Supporting the Policy Procedure to Prevent Polluted Water from Entering the Water System at JSSAHER

The annual audit process complements JSSAHER's policy procedure for preventing polluted water from entering the water system. This process ensures that the policies and procedures are effective, identifies areas for improvement, and promotes accountability in maintaining the integrity of water resources.

1. Audit Planning:

The audit process begins with the formation of an audit team responsible for assessing the implementation of pollution prevention measures. The team includes experts in water management, environmental engineering, and relevant stakeholders.

2. Data Collection:

The audit team collects data on various aspects of water management, including pollution prevention measures, wastewater treatment, monitoring records, and compliance with regulations.

3. Policy and Procedure Review:

The audit team reviews the existing policy and procedure for preventing polluted water, ensuring that they are up-to-date and aligned with current best practices and regulatory requirements.

4. Site Visits and Inspections:

On-site visits and inspections of wastewater treatment facilities, storage areas, and potential pollution sources are conducted to assess their condition and compliance with the policy.

5. Data Analysis:

Data collected during the audit are analyzed to identify trends, areas of concern, and potential improvements.

6. Interviews and Feedback:

Interviews with staff, students, and relevant personnel are conducted to gather feedback on the effectiveness of pollution prevention measures and water management practices.

7. Identification of Non-Conformities:

The audit team identifies non-conformities, deviations from policy, or areas where the implementation of pollution prevention measures is inadequate.

8. Recommendations:

The audit team provides recommendations for corrective actions, improvements, and enhancements to the policy and procedures based on the findings.

9. Reporting:

A comprehensive audit report is generated, summarizing the audit process, findings, non-conformities, and recommendations.

10. Action Plan:

An action plan is developed to address the identified non-conformities and implement the recommendations. This plan includes timelines and responsible parties for each corrective action.

11. Follow-Up Audits:

JSSAHER conducts follow-up audits to verify the implementation of corrective actions and assess their effectiveness.

12. Communication and Accountability:

The results of the annual audit are communicated to the relevant stakeholders, ensuring transparency and accountability for water management practices.

13. Policy and Procedure Updates:

The audit findings and recommendations inform updates to the pollution prevention policy and procedure to enhance their effectiveness and alignment with sustainability goals.

Through the annual audit process, JSSAHER continually assesses and enhances its pollution prevention measures, ensuring that the policy and procedures are robust, effective, and responsive to emerging environmental challenges. This commitment to annual audits reinforces the institution's dedication to responsible water management and the prevention of polluted water from entering the water system.

Water Quality Standards and Guidelines for Water Discharges

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research (JSS AHER) is committed to maintaining the highest environmental stewardship standards to protect land and water ecosystems. The institution recognizes that poor-quality water discharge can severely impact biodiversity, soil health, public health, and surrounding natural ecosystems. To address this, **JSS AHER has established clearly defined water quality standards, treatment mechanisms, monitoring systems, and sustainable management practices** to ensure that all wastewater and effluents released from its campuses meet regulatory and ecological safety norms.

The institution's water discharge practices strictly comply with **local and national pollution control norms** and are aligned with the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation and SDG 15 – Life on Land).**

1. Institutional Water Quality Standards and Compliance

JSS AHER follows defined water quality parameters for discharged water, in accordance with:

- Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) standards
- State Pollution Control Board guidelines
- Municipal corporation norms
- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) recommendations

Water discharge from hostels, hospitals, laboratories, academic blocks and residential areas is subject to monitoring for:

- pH levels
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Oil and grease
- Microbial load

All treated water is tested and maintained within permissible limits before reuse or discharge, thereby protecting:

- Nearby land ecosystems
- Microbial and plant biodiversity
- Soil quality
- Groundwater purity

2. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) & Effluent Treatment Mechanisms

JSS AHER has installed **Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)** across its campuses which play a key role in ensuring water quality.

Key initiatives:

- All wastewater from hostels, academic blocks, hospital buildings, cafeterias and staff residences is **collected and treated through STPs**
- Treated water is **not released into natural water bodies**
- Instead, it is safely **reused for:**
    - Landscaping
    - Gardening
    - Green belt development
    - Campus cleaning
    - Irrigation of non-edible plants

This circular reuse significantly reduces environmental contamination and prevents soil and ecosystem degradation.

3. Protection of Soil & Land Ecosystems

Proper water quality management ensures:
No contaminated water enters the soil
No impact on surrounding agricultural or green land
No harmful chemicals leach into groundwater
No disruption of soil microbial biodiversity

Treated water is used in green zones designed to:

- Improve soil moisture without toxicity
- Enhance vegetation cover
- Prevent soil erosion
- Improve microclimatic conditions on campus

4. Biomedical and Laboratory Wastewater Management

Special care is taken for:

- Laboratories (pharmaceutical, chemical, biomedical)
- Hospital effluents
- Research facilities

Measures include:

- Separate drainage for hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams
- Neutralisation of harmful chemicals before treatment
- No direct discharge into drains, lakes or open land
- Strict adherence to biomedical waste handling protocols

These practices protect wildlife, micro-organisms and surrounding ecosystems.

5. Sustainable Linked Practices Supporting Water Quality

JSS AHER integrates water management with waste and sustainability measures such as:

- **Biogas plants (200 kg at JSS MI & 50 kg at JSSCPM)** to reduce wet organic waste entering water systems
- Segregation of food/kitchen waste to avoid clogging and contamination of sewage lines
- Rainwater harvesting systems to maintain natural groundwater recharge
- Reduced use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers on campus landscaping areas
- Promotion of native plant species that require minimal water and chemical input

These actions **prevent contamination of discharged water and enhance ecosystem protection.**

6. Awareness and Capacity Building

JSS AHER also conducts awareness programs for students, staff and local communities on:

- Sustainable water management
- Safe waste disposal
- Environmental conservation
- Water quality and public health linkages

These are integrated into:

- Curriculum (Environmental studies, Public health, Pharmacy, Medical, Life sciences)
- NSS, NCC & outreach activities
- World Environment Day, World Water Day, and SDG campaigns

7. Monitoring & Governance

Monitoring is carried out by:

- Estate and Engineering Department
- Health & Safety Committees

- Environmental and Sustainability Cell
- Institutional Green Campus Committees

Regular inspections ensure:

- STPs function effectively
- No bypass or illegal discharge occurs
- Discharge quality remains within permissible limits

Any deviation is immediately corrected with **preventive and corrective measures.**

Conclusion

JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research has a **robust, well-defined and effectively implemented water quality management system** to ensure that **all water discharges meet high environmental and public health standards**. By integrating advanced treatment systems, sustainable reuse, strict monitoring, ecological landscape management and consistent awareness, JSS AHER actively protects:

- Land ecosystems
- Soil health
- Groundwater quality
- Wildlife habitats
- Human health and welfare

These practices strongly support national environmental goals and the global targets of **SDG 6 and SDG 15 – Life on Land.**

Evidence:

SUSTAINABLE WATER EXTRACTION TECHNOLOGY

RAINWATER HARVESTING

- Rainwater harvesting collection tank of 30,000 liters storage capacity.
- 10 no's of Groundwater & bore well recharge pits and infiltration tank of about 15,000 liters capacity.
- STP of 25 KLD capacity by using SWR technology has been installed for treating sewage & kitchen wastewater of PG Guest Hostel & the treated water is used for the gardening area developed surrounding the building.
- One tank of 10,000 liters capacity is made for reuse of RO rejected water for gardening purposes
- Water sprinklers are in place



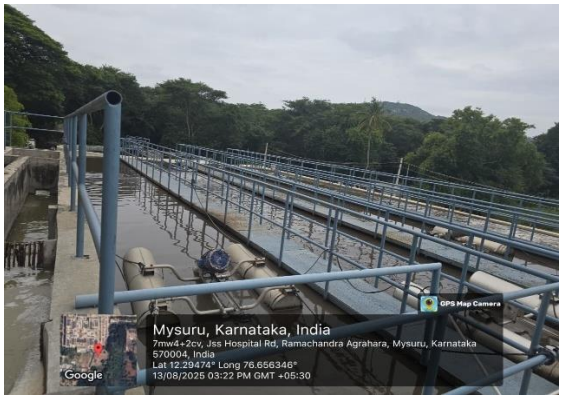
RAINWATER HARVESTING COLLECTION (SUMP)



STORM WATER DETENTION POND



SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

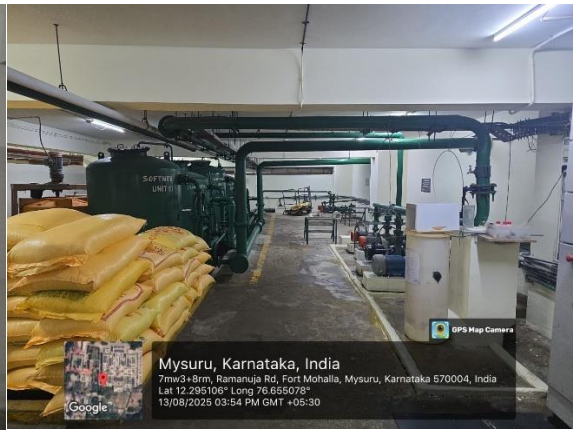


SECONDARY CLARIFIER



WATER TREATMENT PLANT







The small-scale sewage treatment plant



Facility for Reverse Osmosis (RO)

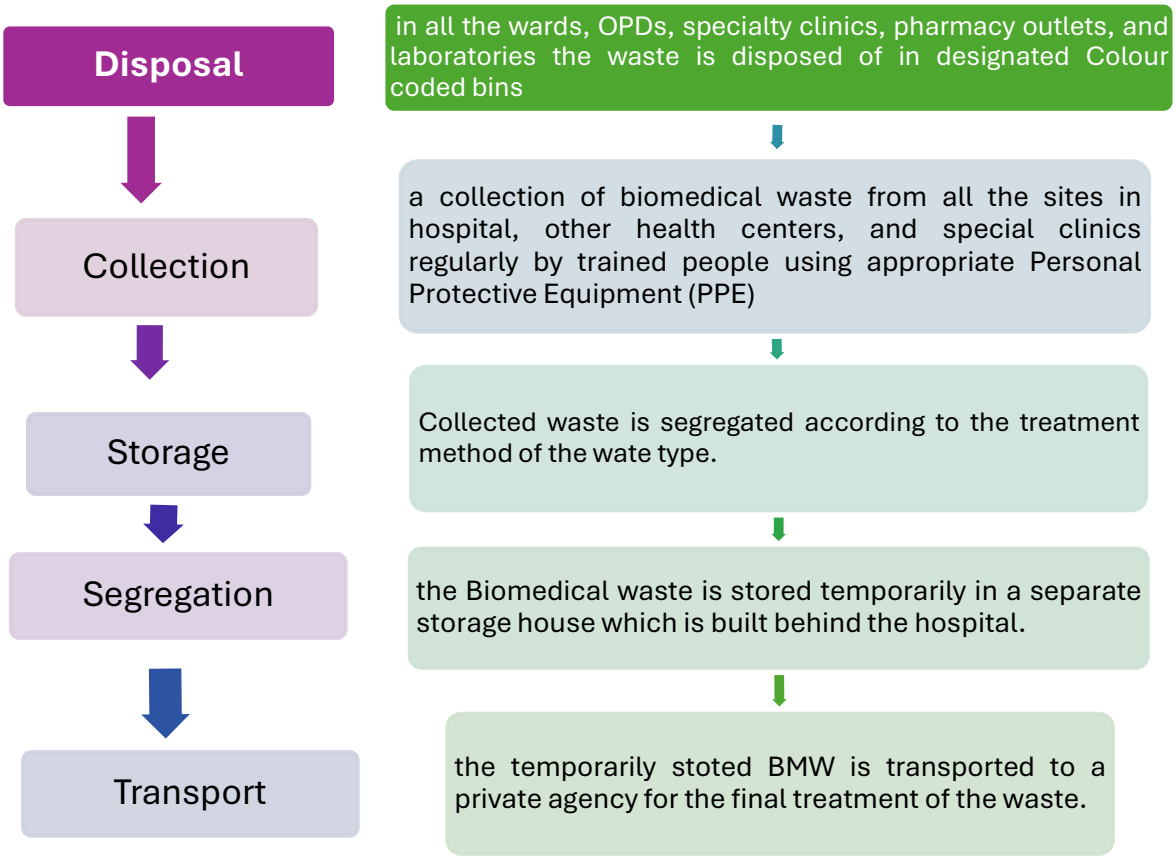


SANITATION & HYGIENE

WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLICIES OF JSS MEDICAL COLLEGE SUPPORTING SDG 6

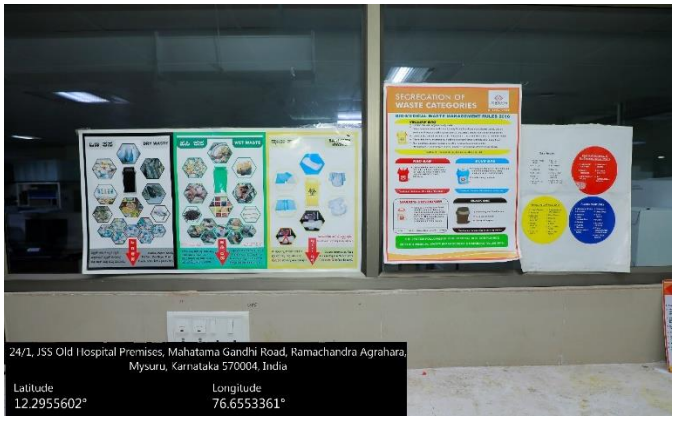
a. Biomedical waste management

Biomedical waste management in the JSS hospital, Medical College, and allied health centers follows the Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016. Generated Biomedical waste in health centers follows the following step before it is treated.

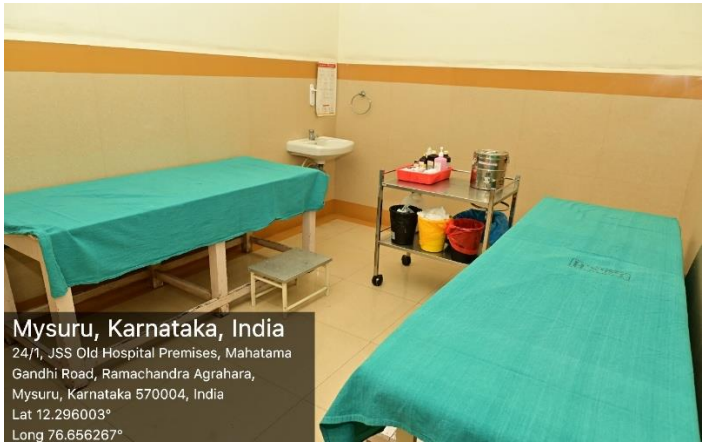


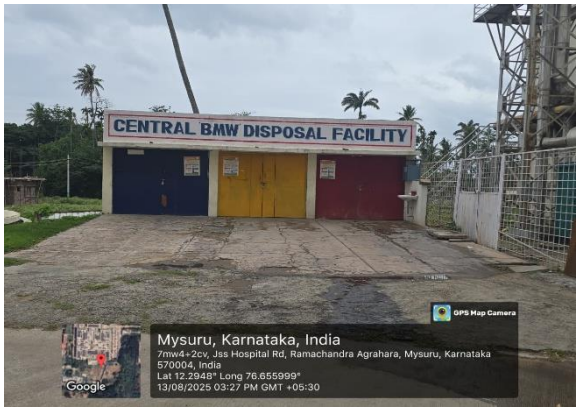
The BMW waste treatment services are availed from a private agency M/s. Shree Consultants since 2003. The JSS Hospital website displays month-wise how much BMW is generated from the hospital.

BIOMEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL SIGNAGE



DISPOSAL BINS IN PROCEDURE ROOM







b. General waste

- Segregation and collection of dry and wet garbage are in practice.
- Color-coded dustbins are provided across the campus.
- Waste collection by municipal lorries regularly from all the sites.

- Swachh Sarvekshan posters are put up in various places in the hospital, medical college, and hostel premises.

BIOMEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL BINS (Color-coded dustbins and covers Display of waste categories to the respective bins)





Separate colour-coded dustbins for wet and dry waste



Sign-board with instructions on using dustbin



Swachhata Pledge: at hostel premises

c. Sanitary napkin disposal

At the girl's hostels of JSS Medical College, there is provision for safe disposal and treatment of sanitary napkins. Installed sanitary napkin incinerator in the hostels.



Sanitary napkin Incinerator

d. Liquid waste from laboratories.

The liquid waste generated from the clinical laboratories is disposed of safely by the hospital. there is an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) in the hospital to make wastewater from the hospital safe to dispose of in the general drainage system.

Focus on Postgraduate students

i. **Water Surveillance:** the MD Postgraduates, Master in Public Health (MPH), and MSc Microbiology students are trained in regular water surveillance for detection of

water quality assessment, fecal contamination of water, chlorine content, chlorine demand etc.

ii. **Outbreak investigation:** investigation and reporting of water borne disease outbreaks, i.e. Typhoid, GE, etc is taught to the Community Medicine and Public Health post graduates.

iii. **Stool examination:** the postgraduates are taught and assessed about stool examination techniques to identify the ova and cyst in the stool.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

1. Swachhata Hi Seva – 09-10-2024

NSS organized a Swachh Bharat cleanliness drive, aimed at promoting hygiene and environmental awareness with the students at JSS Medical College on October 9, 2024. The event commenced at 6:30 AM and witnessed enthusiastic participation from 30 students, who were eager to contribute to this noble cause.

Equipped with T-shirts, caps, and gloves provided by the college, the participants gathered behind the college premises, extremely enthusiastic. Under the guidance of esteemed faculty members - Dr.Manu G, Mr.Manjunath and Mr.Venkatesh, the students divided into groups, efficiently cleaning the area. The enthusiasm was palpable as everyone worked together, fostering a sense of teamwork and responsibility towards the environment.

Throughout the morning, the students collected and filled numerous garbage bags, clearing the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other debris within the JSS Hostel campus and also outside the campus. This hands-on experience not only enhanced the students' understanding of the importance of cleanliness but also highlighted the significant impact collective action can have on maintaining a sustainable environment.

The drive concluded with a brief reflection session, where participants shared their experiences and discussed the need for continued efforts in promoting cleanliness. This initiative by NSS aligns with the broader goals of the Swachh Bharat mission, inspiring future generations to prioritize cleanliness and environmental stewardship. The event was a resounding success, leaving a lasting impression on both the students and the community.



2. NSS – Swachh Bharath Abhiyan 2025 – 04-03-2025

NSS conducted a Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on March 4, 2025, with the goal of raising awareness of environmental issues and hygiene among JSS Medical College students. 55 students enthusiastically participated in the event, which started at 7:30 AM, and were keen to support this admirable cause.

The students cleared the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other litter throughout the morning by gathering and filling a large number of rubbish bags. The students' comprehension of the value of cleanliness was improved by this practical experience, which also demonstrated the enormous influence that group efforts can have on preserving a sustainable environment. The gathered waste were collected by the Mysuru City Corporation vehicle.



3. Swacchatha Sarvekshan 2024, Kukkarahalli lake Swacchatha Abhiyan on 16-02-2025

JSS Medical College NSS wing participated in Swacchatha Sarvekshan 2024, Kukkarahalli lake. Swacchatha Abhiyan conducted by Mysuru City Corporation on 16/02/2025 starting from Kuvempu Vana, Railway front gate, Mysuru.

The event commenced at 7:00 AM and witnessed enthusiastic participation from 25 students including MBBS and BSc students, who were eager to contribute to this noble cause.

The students collected and filled numerous garbage bags, clearing the area of plastic waste, wrappers, and other debris throughout the morning. This hands-on experience not only enhanced the students' understanding of the importance of cleanliness but also highlighted the significant impact collective action can have

on maintaining a sustainable environment. The event was a resounding success, leaving a lasting impression on both the community and the students.



4. **<u>Dengue Awareness – 23-07-2024 (CM – UHC)</u>**

JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan Mysore, Karnataka and JSS Urban Health Centre, Department of community medicine had organized program at JSS urban health centre on 23/07/2024 on on dengue and malaria awareness-causes,mode of spread and preventive measures.Also about personal hygiene and cleanliness by Dr.H.V Rama, LMO JSS UHC under swachhata pakhwada program.

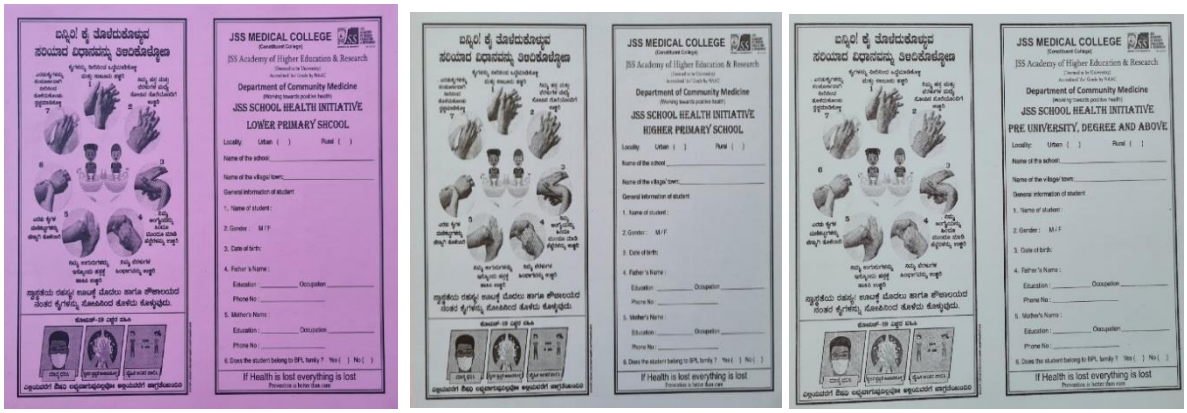
The program was inagurated by chief guest Sri.Nagaraju, Subject expert, school education department, JSS mahavidyapeeda. Sri.Ramesh, director JSS Jan Shikshan sansthan, Smt.Sowbhagya, program officer JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan were present. JSS Medical college and Dental college interns, staff of JSS Jan Shikshan Sansthan, 30 women beneficiaries, staffs of JSS UHC attended the program. The program was compered by Santosh.H.B., Health inspector, JSS UHC.



School Health Appraisal program

- Every year around 12,000-15,000 school and college students' health appraisal is conducted by the Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College. During this appraisal program, there are separate health cards for primary school, middle and high school, and college students. These health cards also depict the pictorial message about hand washing techniques and personal hygiene methods.

- The students are also educated about personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, and environmental hygiene (school & domestic).



Handwashing picture is depicted in School Health Appraisal cards

- In the schools along with health check up, children were educated about hand washing technique and importance of hand hygiene.

RESEARCH

Efforts are underway through involvement of students and faculty in carrying out various research projects towards contributing to Water and Sanitation goal.

1. **Publications**

Thippeswamy H M, Prashanth S N, Raghavendra Shanbhog, Nanditha Kumar M, P Smitha, Comparison of serum calcium, magnesium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase, and vitamin D levels in children consuming reverse osmosis, non reverse osmosis, and high fluoride drinking water, Scientific Reports, 2025 Mar;15(1).

**

Kakoli Banerjee, Pradeep Kumar, Ajay Kumar, Kamal Upreti, Shubham Mahajan, Mohammad Shahnawaz Nasir, Computation of Water Quality Index and Its Estimation Using Machine Learning Techniques, Research square, 2025 Jan.

Dr Seema Deshmukh, Adithya Mahesh, Sreejeeta Dey, Impact of Augmented Reality Guided Toothbrushing on Oral Hygiene Parameters Among 6 – 8 Years-old Children: A Pilot Trial, Pesquisa Brasileira em Odontopediatria e Clinica Integrada, 2024 Nov;24:1-8

**

Shashwath, Deepashree Rajashekar, Sujatha Shimoga Ravi Kumar, Satyasai Badveti, Chetak, A Multimodal Interventional Strategy to Increase Hand Hygiene Compliance in Intensive Care Unit of a Tertiary Care Hospital in South India, Indian Journal of Public

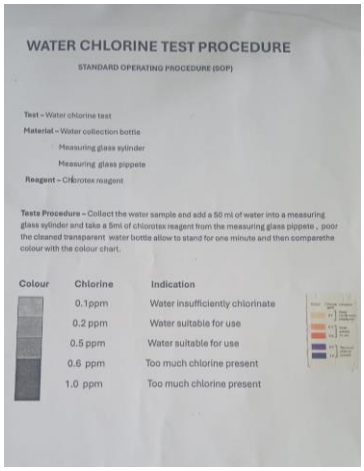
Priyadarshi K, Dhandapani S, Vinothini A B, Punnen S A, Sastry A S, Rajshekar D, Specialty-specific hand hygiene compliance: 5-year study from a large public sector teaching hospital, South India, Indian Journal of Microbiology Research, 2024 Sep;11(4):291-296.

2. Projects and collaborations, guest lectures and Presentations undertaken related to SDG 6

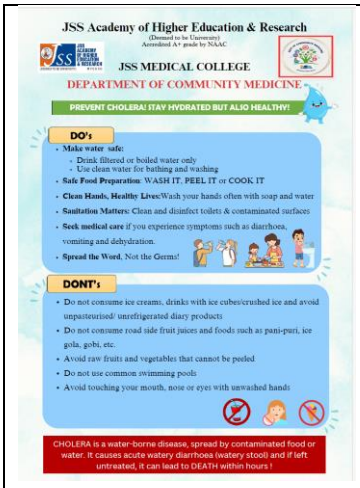
Research Projects and collaboration	Guest Lectures	Presentations in Conference
Ongoing research on the Evaluation & comparison of serum calcium, Magnesium, Phosphate, Alkaline Phosphatase, Vitamin-D, and Bone Mineral Density in children consuming reverse osmosis (RO), Non-RO and High Fluoride drinking water by Dr. Devananda D. Paediatrics, JSSMC in collaboration with JSS Dental College, funded by ICMR. Funding amount of 20.41 lakh, for 2 yrs from Dec 2022	A guest Lecture on Biomedical Waste Management by Dr Preethika Ravion 10th July 2024 at JSS Nursing College ** A guest Lecture on Menstrual health and hygiene by Dr. Vyshali R on 19th February 2025 at Nataraja College Mysuru ** A guest Lecture on Menstrual health and hygiene by Dr. Sowmya K on 18th May 2025 at University of Mysuru ** A guest Lecture on Cleanliness, Health and Infectious Diseases by Dr. Shilpa Avarebeel on 23rd March-2025 at Sutturu, Mysuru	Dr. Kavya G Upadhya presented a paper on Oral Health status and the associated oral Hygiene practices among the adult population of South India : An exploratory study at IAPSM National conference held at Srinagar, J & K between 11-13th April 2025

OTHER INITIATIVES BY THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

1. The Medical Education Unit has conducted Foundation Course for 1st year MBBS Students of JSS Medical College from **Foundation Course for Phase 1 Students (2024-25 batch) from 14th October to 26th October 2024**. Eminent resource faculty from within and outside the institution took sessions on the areas as prescribed by National Medical Commission. The topics covered in the course were, apart from others were on Patient safety and biohazard safety-'Concept of Biosafety – Handling Biowaste / Biomaterial Management', significance of hand hygiene in preventing nosocomial infections.
2. The Department of Community Medicine, JSS Medical College which had established a Standard Operating Procedure for Water Quality Testing for chlorination is being successfully implemented. Water samples from across the institutions including the hostel, and guest house are being regularly tested for the presence of adequacy of chlorine in the water. If found inadequate, measures are taken to improve chlorination.

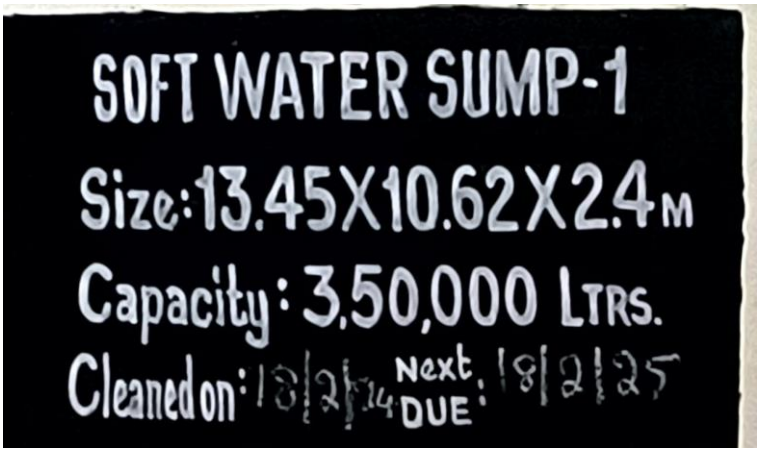


3. Health education material on keeping safe during Cholera Outbreak was developed by Department of Community Medicine. The same has been displayed at the JSS Hostel premises.

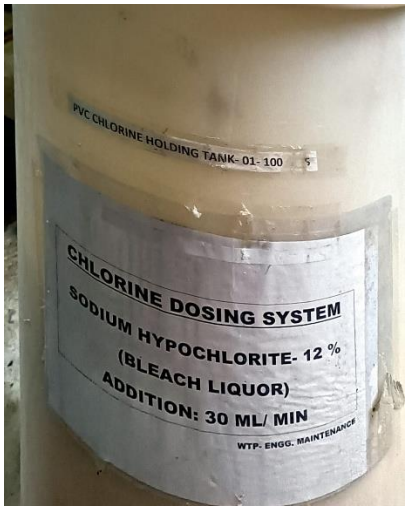




3. **Water Sanitation Observation by the Community Medicine team.**
   Regular assessment of water sanitation, chlorination is conducted in the hospital, college and hostel premises by the team from department of Community Medicine.
   The hospital and college premises have well established water disinfection and RO facilities. Water is treated with liquid chlorine using Sodium Hypochlorite solution of 12% strength.



Labels of tank capacity and dates of cleaning of the storage tank.





Chlorination Pump Inspection of process of chlorination and functioning of the pump

4. **Inauguration of program to enhance Women's well-being on occasion of International women's day**



Dr.H.Basavana Gowdappa, Vice Chancellor JSSAHER, Mysuru launched unique program to enhance Women's well-being on occasion of International women's day. This program will unfold in Chamarajanagar and Mysuru districts in collaboration with JSS College of Nursing and JSS School of Nursing. Underprivileged women will be provided education about menstrual hygiene and free access to menstrual cups that is environment friendly, cost-effective and can be utilised for 5yrs to 8 yrs.The program is funded by Minds United Trust and Infosys Foundation. The research aspects related to the program will be lead by multidisciplinary team coordinated by Dr M Kishor, MBBS MD, Prof & HOD, Psychiatry Department, JSSMC, JSSAHER. More than 40 women will benefit from 1st phase of Program that began on 11th March 2025.

5. **Geriatric Nursing Assistant Certification Training Program for the housekeeping staff of JSSH – 16-03-2025**

The Department of Geriatrics, JSS Hospital, in collaboration with Janashikshana Samsthe, Mysuru, conducted a 10-day Geriatric Nursing Assistant Certification Program (5–16 March 2025) for housekeeping staff, focusing on quality elderly care. The training combined theory and practical sessions on patient mobility, nutrition, hygiene, and communication, aiming to equip participants with essential skills to maintain cleanliness, promote personal hygiene, and ensure a healthy environment for the elderly. Participants received certification upon completion.





6. **Continuing Nursing Education, Mysuru – 24-04-2025-National Neonatology Workshop**

The Department of Paediatrics, JSS Medical College, in collaboration with the National Neonatology Forum, Karnataka, and Ovum Woman & Child Specialty Hospital, organized a one-day Continuing Nursing Education workshop on 24 April 2025 for NICU nurses, with a strong focus on hygiene and infection control. Thirty nurses participated in interactive skill stations covering hand hygiene, CLABSI and VAP prevention, NICU environmental cleanliness, and safe handling of IV lines, along with neonatal care practices such as KMC, LBW management,

and neonatal resuscitation. Emphasis was placed on evidence-based hygiene protocols, environmental sanitation, and structured communication to improve neonatal outcomes.



