SDG.6.3.4

1. Newly constructed campus buildings, including the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, the Administration Building, the Student Activity Center, and the Second Student Dormitory, have all been awarded the Green Building Label. The evaluation is based on the seven indicators of the Green Building Assessment System: “Site Greening,” “Water Retention,” “Water Resources,” “Daily Energy Saving,” “CO_2 Emission Reduction,” “Waste Reduction,” and “Sewage and Garbage Improvement.”
2. For related outcomes, please refer to the Sustainability Report website:https://ces.nuk.edu.tw/var/file/11/1011/img/2025_SustainabilityReportEN.pdf. The summary is as attached.

Attachment 1

A. provisions of the contracted project, they must abide by the government's occupational safety and health, environmental protection, and fire protection laws and other relevant laws and regulations.

B. The school also requires the contractor to designate the person in charge of the contracted project in the design phase and before the construction of each project phase for the public construction project in the school, and to act as command, supervision and coordination work. According to its design planning, construction method or operation type, reports on hazard identification, risk assessment, and control measures taken based on the assessment results are submitted, and the formal construction can be carried out after the school's contracting unit has reviewed and confirmed it. In 2024, there was no occupational accident in the contracting of on-campus projects.

5.1.2 Green Smart Campus and Buildings

Every new school building has been awarded the Green Building Label since 2012, and the Student Activity Center in 2022 has been awarded the Smart Building Label in addition to the Green Building Label.

▼ List of green buildings

Building	Date	Award
College of Humanities and Social Sciences Building	Oct. 2012	9 indicators of Gold Label Green Building
	2013	Participated in the Kaohsiung Green Building Award and won Public Building Award and Rainwater Storage Facilities and Reuse Award
Administration Building	Sept. 2014	9 indicators of Bronze Label Green Building
Second Student Dormitory	April 2016	Qualified Green Building Label for Dormitory
Student Activity Center	July 2022	Basic Type of Qualified Green Building Label
	Dec. 2022	Smart Building Label

5.1.3 Water Resource Management

Water Resource Management Policy

The University's water resource management policy is based on the core principle of circular reuse. Through equipment improvements, reclaimed water utilization, and the establishment of smart monitoring systems, the University aims to reduce its operational dependence on natural water resources.

The University's water is mainly supplied by Taiwan Water Corporation's Seventh Branch Office, with the primary water source originating from the Gaoping River Basin. The campus does not directly extract groundwater or natural surface water; therefore, its operations do not impose significant water withdrawal pressure on local water resources.

Since 2010, in alignment with the government's "Four-Savings Project for Government Agencies and Schools," the University has gradually established a water conservation management system. Although the project ended in 2015, the University has continued to implement campus water-saving measures. It manages and reviews water use based on the principle of reducing annual water consumption by 2% compared with the previous year, while improving water management efficiency through equipment upgrades and smart monitoring.

Water resource management is coordinated by the Office of General Affairs. Through regular water-use monitoring, equipment inspections, and campus-wide water conservation awareness campaigns, the University continues to promote sustainable campus water resource management.

Water Use and Water Supply Sources

The University's daily operational water use mainly includes teaching and research activities, domestic water use in student dormitories, campus cleaning and irrigation, and maintenance of landscape water bodies. The main water source is the public tap water system, and the campus does not directly extract groundwater or surface water.

Through reclaimed water and rainwater harvesting systems, the University is gradually increasing the proportion of alternative water sources to reduce tap water consumption.

To effectively monitor overall campus water use, the University regularly compiles annual total water consumption and water use by major buildings. It also continues to reduce water-use intensity through water-saving measures and equipment upgrades.

In recent years, due to the impacts of climate change, longer periods of high temperatures in summer have slightly increased the demand for campus irrigation and domestic water use. In the future, the University will continue to reduce pressure on water resources through smart water management and expanded reclaimed water utilization.

Water Recycling and Reuse Measures

1. **Reclaimed Water System:** The effluent from the University's wastewater treatment plant complies with environmental discharge standards. Except during

Attachment 2

第九章 環境保護對策及替代方案

9.1 施工期間環境保護對策

9.1.1 地質

結構物設計或現地施工前，建議宜在計畫區內，先做地質鑽探，並進行土壤物理性質試驗、工程性能試驗及基礎承載力試驗等，以供設計或施工時的參考。物理性質試驗主要目的，在於了解土壤基本性質，以做土壤的檢定及分類，並用於計算土壓力、土壤垂直應力及評估土壤壓實程度等工作。試驗項目包括顆粒分析、含水量測定、液限試驗、塑限試驗、土壤單位重測定、比重試驗、空隙比測定及土壤分類等。工程性能試驗又稱為力學試驗，包括無圍壓縮試驗、直接剪力試驗、三軸壓縮試驗及單項度壓縮試驗等，試驗所得之參數可用於評估黏土層的沈陷量。

施工時則可採取以下之對策以減輕影響

(1)開挖深地基或進行鑽井時，宜規劃井點系統，並做好水層阻隔與封井工程工作，以避免鹽水或水質較差的水，