

ADIVASI SEVA SAMITTEE
ARTS, COMMERCE AND
SCIENCE COLLEGE,
MANUR, KALWAN, DIST - NASHIK

2021

Green Audit Report



PREPARED BY

**ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM AUDIT TEAM,
KRT ARTS, BH COMMERCE AND
AM SCIENCE COLLEGE,
NASHIK - 02**

Email : arc@kthmcollege.ac.in

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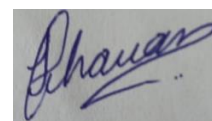
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Waste Audit and its Management



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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1 About Parent Institution.....	6
1.2 About College.....	6
1.3 Environmental Conservation Committee.....	7
1.4 Objectives of Study.....	7
1.5 Methodology.....	8
1.6 Steps in Green Audit.....	8
1.7 Scope of Work.....	9
1.8 Background Data.....	9
1.9 Courses Offered.....	10
1.10 Total Population of Campus.....	10
2. WATER AUDIT.....	11
2.1 Calculation of Water Requirement.....	11
2.2 Waste Water Management.....	12
2.3 Quality of Water in the Campus.....	13
2.4 Rainwater Harvesting Potential.....	14
3. ENVIRONMENT QUALITY AUDIT.....	15
3.1 Air Quality Audit.....	15
3.1.1 Causes of Air Pollution in Nashik	
3.2 Noise Quality Audit.....	15
3.3 Solid Waste Audit.....	16
3.3.1 Quantification of waste generated on campus	
3.3.2 Aggregation of waste	
3.3.3 Vermicomposting Plant for Biodegradable Waste Processing	
3.4 E-Waste.....	17
4. GREEN COVER OF COLLEGE CAMPUS.....	19
5. ENERGY AUDIT.....	22
6. OTHER ACTIVITIES.....	25
6.1 Health and Safety.....	25
a. Regular Health Check-up	
b. Convenience of Sanitary Napkin Machine	
c. Separate Toilet Facility	
d. First AID Box	
e. Fire Extinguisher	
f. No Smoking, No Tobacco in the campus area	



g. Flexes of health Awareness	
6.2 Public Awareness for Environmental Conservation.....	27
a. Individual role related to Environmental Conservation	
b. Importance of trees	
c. Anti-ragging law	
d. Paperless office	
e. Plastic free campus	
7. AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	31



List of Tables and Graphs

List of Tables

Table No.	Title of Table	Pg. No.
1	Environmental conservation committee	2
2	Courses offered	5
3	Total population of campus	6
4	Sources of water	7
5	Water storage facility	7
6	Average requirement of water	9
7	Potable water reports	11
8	Average rainfall of Kalwan	12
9	Air Quallity Index	14
10	Noise Quality Index	15
11	Categorywise solid waste generation	16
12	Seggregation of solid waste	17
13	Generation of e-waste	18
14	Calculation of Green cover	20
15	List of available trees	24
16	Electricity Consumption and Bill Analysis	29
17	Collected Load List	30
18	Analysis of Operating Hours	32
19	Analysis of Light Intensity in Classroom, Offices and Workshop	33



1. Introduction

1.1 About Parent Institution:

Adivasi Seva Samittee owes its reality to the motivation, spearheading work and farsightedness of its organizer part, Hon'ble Late Karmaveer Bhausaheb Hiray, a steadfast political dissident, one of the pioneers of shaping Maharashtra State and Co-usable development in Nashik District, an Educationist and Ex-Revenue Minister of then Bombay territory. He has established the two notable instructive foundations in Nashik District, specifically "Adivasi Seva Samiti" in 1945 and "Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir" in 1952. The significant target of this establishment was to give the instructive offices to the majority from every one of the circles metropolitans, rustic and ancestral.

The reverential saying of the establishment is "Bahujana Hitay Bahujana Sukhay". The institution is established on 1st June 1945 and registered under Society Registration Act 1860 with the registration number 1527. The registration number of the institution is F-26 under the Mumbai Public Trust Act 1950

After the tragic end of Karamveer Bhausaheb Hiray, on the sixth of November 1961, his senior child Loknete Vyankatrao Hiray assumed control over the obligation of the organizations. Under his endeavors and direction, Adivasi Seva Samittee began different schools, hostels, agricultural schools etc.

Today Adivasi Seva Samittee is advancing under the capable administration of the Hon'ble Samajshree Dr. Prashantdada Hiray, General Secretary and previous Minister of State Transport. He has likewise settled proficient schools like Dental College and Hospital at Nashik and Udaipur (Rajasthan), augmentation of school of Pharmacy, Institution of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Institution of Management and Research (MBA) and so on, to enlarge the extent of vocation choice and to fulfill the developing requests for proficient courses in metropolitan regions. His fundamental point is to improve the nature of training, directly from essential to advanced education. His senior child Hon'ble Dr. Apurva Hiray has additionally effectively elaborate himself as a Coordinator, Mahatma Gandhi Vidyamandir, in improving the quality training in the period of cutthroat globalization through his committed endeavors. By and by 87 instructive units going from essential to post alumni and from customary schooling to current trains, for example, Computer Management, Health Science, Agriculture, Pharmacy, Hotel Management and so on are overseen by the Trust.

1.2 About College:

The College is located at Manur, Kalwan famous for Historical, Political, Agriculture and Educational point of view. The Manur has its own historical importance, few kilometers away from this village there is a famous Castle called Saptshrungi Gad, where is the temple of ‘Mata Saptshrungi’ the bhaktas come from long away to optics of ‘Mata Saptshrungi’.

Arts Science and Commerce College has been established in the year 2013. It is always a continuous source of learning for the triable and rural students. The College which has been spread over the 2 acres of area has silent and beautiful atmosphere. This Institute has 12 UG departments. The students of this College are spreading their knowledge in different fields throughout India.

Currently our college has 12 Undergraduate departments in Arts, Science and Commerce faculty. In arts faculty college has specialization in Marathi, Hindi, English, Economics and History subjects . In Science faculty college has specialization in chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics subjects. And Department of Commerce has Specialization in Cost and Works Accountng, Business Entrepreneurship and Marketing Management Subjects. Our colleges total student strength is 1080.

1.3 : Vision, Mission and Core Values Quality Policy

Vision

“Provide opportunities to the students for holistic development through Education”.

Mission

➤ **Facilitate equal opportunity to the students for quality higher education.**

- **Provided academic training to boost the skills of the students.**
- **Create a learning atmosphere aligned with Human and moral values.**

Quality Policies

The College is committed to provide knowledge and training and strive for continual improvement of the Students, Industry, Society and the Nation through student satisfaction in terms of achieving academic excellence, total personality development and excellent placement opportunities for the students.

This will be achieved through:

- Well-designed syllabus to meet the needs of and at par excellence with the Global Standards and Industry requirements.
- To provide our students technical knowledge and hands-on experience by providing quality education system through Theory and Practical Classes including latest e-learning practices.
- To impart necessary training for acquiring the soft skills and thus make them employable while in campus
- To empower our Faculty and Staff to update their knowledge from time to time for facilitating our students in their learning process
- To achieve excellent results for our students both in academics at the College / University Level and on Campus Placement
- **To improvement our system, quality and services continually through user satisfaction duly monitoring their feedback periodically.**

1.4 Objectives of the College:

- Strengthen facilities for catering to quality higher education
- Introduce skill-oriented courses to develop students.
- Imbibe value-based culture among students.
- Develop a sense of responsibility among students towards constitutional principles.

1.5 Environmental Conservation Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Designation	Title in Committee
1	Dr. R. P. Bhamare	Principal	Chairman
2	Miss. Borse V. K.	Lecturer	Coordinator
3	Prof. Sable V. S	Lecturer	Member
4	Prof. Shirsath V. K.	Lecturer	Member

Table 1 : Environmental Conservation Committee



Function Of Environmental Conservation Committee:

The college has established an Environmental Cell to educate student teachers about environmental issues and challenges, as well as to motivate them to spread information and educate school children and the general public about these issues.

- To raise awareness among student teachers about the Institute and environmental issues.
- To instill a sense of responsibility for the development of planet Earth, as well as an appreciation for its beauty, by giving chances to gain knowledge, skills, attitudes, and dedication to environmental preservation.
- To teach students about the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental concerns.
- To prepare student teachers to teach environmental education to students in the classroom through curricular and extracurricular activities.
- To improve the college campus's environment.
- To raise student awareness of the importance of environmental preservation in society.
- To handle the college's solid trash, liquid waste, and e-waste.

1.6 Objectives Of Study:

The green audit's major goal is to encourage environmental management and conservation on the college campus. The audit's goal is to identify, measure, explain, and prioritise a framework for environmental sustainability that adheres to all applicable legislation, policies, and standards. The following are the major goals of a Green Audit:

- To introduce and make students aware of real concerns of environment and its sustainability.
- To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campus.
- To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections require high cost.
- To bring out a status report on environmental compliance.



1.7 Methodology

The approach for doing a green audit comprised several instruments such as questionnaire development, physical inspection of the campus, observation and study of paperwork, interviewing key people, data analysis, measurements, and suggestions.

1.8 Steps in Green Audit

➤ Pre-Audit

1. Make a plan for the audit.
2. Form an auditing team
3. Schedule for an audit.
4. Gather the necessary background information.
5. On Site Visit

➤ On Site

1. Understand the scope of audit
2. Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the internal controls
3. Conduct the audit
4. Evaluate the observations of audit program
5. Prepare a report of the observations side by side

➤ Post-Audit

1. Produce a draft report of the data collected
2. Produce a final report of the observations and the inference with accuracy
3. Distribute the final report to the management
4. Prepare an action plan to overcome the flaws
5. Keep a watch on the action plan

1.9 Scope of Work

The following Environmental Issues were studied for the above-mentioned campus area.

- Water Environment including rain water harvesting potential of the campus.
- Plant diversity.
- Noise Environment.
- Solid Waste Management Practices.
- Air Environment.
- Energy Audit

This study has been created based on the available data, samples, and information supplied by the Arts and Commerce and Science College, Manur and recommendations for improving the campus environment have been made by college officials.

1.10 Background Data

Arts Science and Commerce College has been established in the year 2013. It is always a continuous source of learning for the triable and rural students. The College which has been spread over the 2 acres of area has silent and beautiful atmosphere. This Institute has 12 UG departments. The students of this College are spreading their knowledge in different fields throughout India.

Currently our college has 12 Undergraduate departments in Arts, Science and Commerce faculty. In arts faculty college has specialization in Marathi, Hindi, English, Economics and History subjects . In Science faculty college has specialization in chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mathematics subjects. And Department of Commerce has Specialization in Cost and Works Accountng, Business Entrepreneurship and Marketing Management Subjects.


The college is located in Kalwan Tehsil. Its magnificent campus, which consists of the Main Building.etc. and has a total built up area of 12731Sq.ft. is spread over 03 acres of land. With keen interest and initiative from Prin. Dr. R.P.Bhamare (Principal) of the College to undertake the Environmental Audit of the campus, the audit was undertaken.

Objective:

- To achieve excellence among the students
- To enhance and promote all round development of students
- To develop multi-dimensional personality of students to provide higher education in arts and commerce.
- To develop sensitivity among student about social, economic, cultural and environmental.

1.11 Courses Offfered

Sr.NO.	Name of Faculty	Name of Program	Name of Subject
1.	Faculty of Arts	BA	Marathi
2.			Economics
3.			English
4.			Geography
5.			History
6.			Political Science



7.	Faculty of Commerce	B.Com	Commerce (Business Regulatory Framework, Advanced Accounting, Auditing and Taxation)
8.	Faculty of Science	B.Sc.	Chemistry
9.			Zoology
10.			Botany
11.			Mathematics
12.			Geography

Table 2. Courses Offered

1.10 Total Population of Campus:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population of institute (incl. Students, Permanent, Temporary staff & visitors)
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching)	31
2.	College Students (Girls and Boys)	719
3.	Residential Students	--
4.	Residential Staff	04
5.	Floating Population	10
	Total	764

Table 3 : Total Population of Campus

1. Water Audit

Water benefits biodiversity, agriculture, the human population, and the economy. Water scarcity and security are becoming increasingly important issues as a result of recent events in India and around the world. In recent years, Maharashtra has also been severely affected by water scarcity. As a result, water management has been included as a critical component of achieving sustainable development in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Unprecedented strains on natural resources, particularly water, have resulted from unplanned urban growth and economic development. The growing demand for water in places like Kalwan has increased the stress. According to the National Water Mission's standards, metro cities should have a water supply of 150 lpcd, smaller cities/towns with sewage systems should have 135 lpcd, and cities/towns without sewage systems should have 70 lpcd.

2.1 Calculation of Water Requirement:

Borewell was identified as a key source of water in the study. Water from the RO system is utilised for drinking. The water purification system can filter 1500 litres of water every hour. Borewell Water is utilised in the bathrooms, laboratories, and for landscaping. During the survey, there were no leaks or overflows of water from above tanks, therefore there was no water loss. The information gathered from all departments is scrutinised and validated. On average, the college uses 15740 L/day of water, including 540 L/day for household reasons, 15,000 L/day For various purpose in the campus.

Sources of Water in Campus :

Source of Water	Borewell
Number of times the water is uplifted from the source	1 times
Average quantity of water uplifted (Lit.)	20000

Table 4: Sources of Water

❖ Water Storage Facility:

Sr.No.	Storage Facility	Storage Capacity (Lit)
1.	PVC tank 1	1000

Table 5: Water Storage Facility

The water is uplifted from the well as per requirement. Further the water is used for different purpose and one PVC tank located on the terrace area is filled one time a day. The water from PVC tank is used to cleaning, bathroom and laboratory purpose.

Total Average requirement of water in campus:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total population	Required Water Supply (litre per person per day)	Water Requirement (litre per day)
1.	College Staff (Teaching and Non-Teaching)	31	20	620
2	College Students (Girls and Boys)	719	20	14380
3.	Residential Students	--	135	--
4.	Residential Staff	04	135	540
5.	Floating Population	10	20	200
	Total	764	405	15740

*Note: The water requirement is calculated as per Rule of World health Organisation (WHO)

Table 6: Average requirement of Water

2.2 Waste Water Management:

Water usage can be described as the amount of water consumed on campus for all activities from various There is no separate drainage system for collecting and transporting sewage and liquids from laboratories, as was discovered. A combined drainage system is currently in place, which transports all liquid effluent to a sewerage system.

2.3 Quality Of Water in the Campus:

Total one water source are identified in the campus. The water is used to flush toilets, water gardens, and drinking purposes. The water is treated with a purification system before being made available for drinking. The results of the potable water tests are shown in the table below.

Potable water reports:

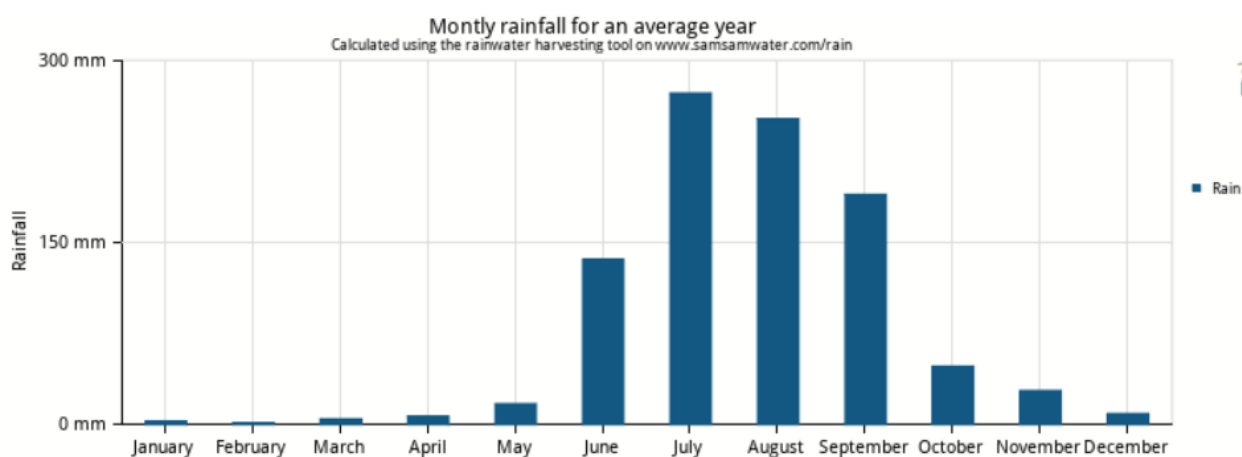
Sr. No.	Parameters	Result	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500 : 2012	Units
1	Color	1.1	5	Hazen unit
2	Odour	Agreeable	Agreeable	-
3	pH	7.21	6.5-8.5	-
4	Turbidity	0.7	1	N.T.U
5	Total Dissolved Solids	179	500	mg/lit
6	Calcium	10	75	mg/lit
7	Chloride	20	250	mg/lit
9	Iron	< 0.05	0.3	mg/lit
10	Magnesium	8.2	30	mg/lit
11	Nitrate	7.91	45	mg/lit
12	Sulphate	25.61	200	mg/lit
13	Alkalinity	51	200	mg/lit
14	Total Hardness	78	200	mg/lit
15	E. Coli	Absent	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml
16	Total Coliform	Absent	Should be Absent	/ 100 ml

Table 7: Potable Water Report

From above analysis it can be concluded that all the parameters have readings below permissible limit from the source. As the water is uplifted from underground source the parameters like TDS and Hardness are near permissible limit. Thus, the drinking water is treated by RO system installed in the college.

2.4 Rainwater Harvesting Potential:

The campus buildings possess a terrace areas and paved surface. Currently, the college buildings have Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) System implementated. The campus has a potential for RWH but due to average rainfall the harvested rain water could fulfil whole requirement of college but can help to reduce the stress on upliftment of underground water. As only underground reservoirs are the main source of water for consumption, the rain water harvesting system may help the college management to fulfil the need of depended population. Keeping this as an objective of water management, installation of Rain water harvesting system was implemented in the college campus.



Avg rainfall

Average Rainfall at Kalwan :

Sr. No.	Building Name	Roof Top Area (Sq.m.)	Runoff Coefficient	Rain water Harvested (lit/day)
1.	Main Building	684.5	0.8	1446

Table 8: Average water harvested in college.

3. Environmental Quality Audit

3.1 Air Quality Audit

The health of the students, instructors, and staff at the academic institute is dependent on the air quality. Windstorms, pollen grains, natural dust, traffic emissions, generators, fires, and laboratory smells, among other things, are all causes of air pollution on the college campus. But in the present study whole city is considered and the data is extracted from nearby government air quality monitoring stations.


Sr. No.	Parameter	Result	NAAQS 2009	Unit
1	Average Wind	3.0	-	Km/h
2	Wind Direction	E-W	-	-
3	Relative Humidity	73/65	-	%
4	Temperature	26/18	-	°C
5	Sulphur Dioxide	12	80	µg/m ³
6	Nitrogen Dioxide	18	80	µg/m ³
7	Carbon Monoxide	0.54	4	mg/ m ³
8	Particulate matter < 10 µm	56	100	µg/m ³
9	Particulate matter < 2.5 µm	20	60	µg/m ³
10	Ozone	<19.6	180	µg/m ³

Table 9 : Air Quality Index

3.2 Noise Quality Audit

Noise pollution is one of India's most serious environmental problems, yet most of us are ignorant of the dangers it poses. In India, we are all exposed to loud noises for long periods of time on a daily basis as well as during the year during festival seasons such as Ganesh Festival, Diwali, and others.

On a regular basis, unwelcome noises such as honking, other traffic noise, loudspeakers, and, of course, domestic noise such as television and music system sounds are unavoidable. In our nation, there is a widespread belief that happiness can only be communicated via making loud noises.



Sr. NO.	Location	Avg Noise Level dB (A)	Noise Standards dB (A)*
1.	On Ground	53.00	50
2.	Inside building (Building)	48.67	50
3.	In Classroom	50.02	50
4.	1 st Floor Porch	49.33	50

*Note: Ambient Air Quality Standards in respect of Noise dB (A), in accordance with Noise Pollution Regulation and Control) amendment rules, 2000 Silent Zone

In order to avoid sound pollution in the college campus, or to avoid causing noise, the college has tried various means to prevent sound pollution. The campus has been declared as Silent Zone and the students have been instructed with the help of boards of silence zone. An instruction has been given to students to operate mobile phones in silent mode, especially at the library and auditorium hall. Suggestion boards of no honking are setup in the campus so sound pollution could be reduced. Most of trees have been planted in the college campus to reduce the intensity of noise pollution so in future the intensity of sound pollution will be reduced in the campus

3.3 Solid Waste Audit:

a. Quantification of waste generated on campus

This indicator looks at the production and disposal of various wastes such as paper, food, plastic, biodegradable, construction, glass, dust, and so on, as well as recycling.

Furthermore, solid trash frequently contains unused material resources that may be put to greater use through recycling, repair, and reuse. The creation and management of solid waste is a hot topic. Unscientific solid waste management can endanger everyone. The survey inquired about the amount, kind, and present handling of solid waste created on campus. As previously noted, various solid wastes were gathered.

b. Segregation of Waste :

The campus's overall solid trash collection rate is 10 kilograms per day. The garbage created by tree droppings is a significant source of solid waste on campus. Separate dustbins for biodegradable and nonbiodegradable garbage are provided at the point of collection. Solid waste generated in all labs is likewise segregated. In all areas, single-sided old papers

were reused for writing and printing. After their preservation term has expired, important and confidential reports/papers are transferred to an approved raddi facility for recycling.



3.4 E-Waste:

Consumer and corporate electronic equipment that is nearing or at the end of its useful life is referred to as e-waste. Electronic components contain cadmium, lead, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which can harm human health and the environment. They account for around 5% of all municipal solid trash globally, although they are far more harmful than other garbage.

Tubelights, CFLs, and LEDs are among the E-waste items that are kept at the college's scrap yard. This garbage has not yet been disposed of. The amount of e-waste created on campus is quite little. The institution has a total of 06 computers and 02 printers that are in good working order. Laser printer cartridges are replaced outside of the college grounds. With the cooperation of many departments, the administration organises E-waste Management awareness programmes. The E-waste and malfunctioning items from the computer lab are appropriately kept. In order to dispose of E-waste in a scientific way, the institution has opted to contact an approved E-waste management and disposal facilities unit.

The audit team observed that the technical life time / service life of most electronic instruments has not yet expired, resulting in little waste creation at this time. However, the college must devise a long-term and consistent e-waste disposal strategy.

4. Green Cover of College Campus

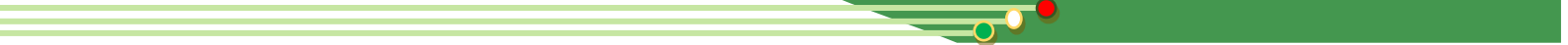
As we face increasing climate and environmental issues, green campuses are becoming increasingly important. Through both practical reforms and the teaching they give, larger institutions have the ability to positively contribute to the climate change movement.



Google Map

A green area is defined as any place with grass, trees, or horticulture. Tree canopy analysis is a good way to estimate how much green cover there is in a given area. Canopy cover is the covering created by the branches and crowns of plants or trees (green cover). Green cover refers to the percentage of a given area of the ground that is covered by tree crowns. According to earlier national forest policy and the National Mission for Green India (GIM), one of eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), 33 percent of total accessible land should be covered by vegetation. Because plants and trees are the best carbon sinks, it will aid in the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions.

This covers the campus's flora, greenery, and sustainability to guarantee that the structures meet green construction requirements. This also aids in the implementation, enforcement,



and revision of the Environmental Policy through different environmental awareness programmes.

Every year, a plantation programme is arranged with the participation of all students, the principal, and faculty members from all departments to generate a green cover, eco-friendly atmosphere, and clean oxygen on the college campus. There are roughly 54 different varieties (species) of trees on campus.

Throughout the months of July and August, the NSS unit organises several tree planting projects on the college campus and in the adjacent communities. This initiative promotes an environmentally friendly atmosphere within the institute by providing pure air and raising awareness among the people. Plantations of many types of indigenous decorative and medicinal plants, as well as wild plant species, are part of the plantation programme. Under the auspices of a biodiversity and ecological study. The rainwater gathering plant is in good working order. The college also has a botanical garden on the grounds.

Every year, a plantation programme including all students, the principal, and all departments' faculty members is arranged to provide a green cover, eco-friendly ambiance, and pure oxygen on the college campus. During this session, a Van Mahotsav programme was held, during which around 100 decorative, avenue, medicinal, and rare and exotic attractive trees were planted in the botanical garden and other areas of the college campus. To keep the campus green, we maintain the gardens on a regular basis, which are tended to by employees under the supervision of garden committee members. We also strive to plant fresh trees every year. Continuous Contour Trenches have been developed for plantation use by College.



5. Energy Audit

5.1 Introduction of Energy Audit

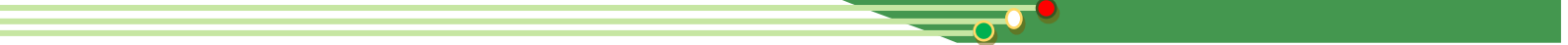
The need for Energy has increased significantly as the economy has risen. Furthermore, the high energy intensity of several sectors is a source of worry. In such a setting, the efficient use of energy resources and their conservation become critical for reducing wasteful consumption and ensuring long-term development. Recognizing that efficient energy usage and conservation is the most cost-effective way to satisfy rising energy demand, the Indian government adopted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and formed the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in March 2002.

The Act establishes and strengthens the delivery system for energy efficiency services in the country and provides much-needed coordination among the various authorities. Energy conservation is a national cause. We must all join hands and make every effort to make India an Energy-efficient economy and society so that we can compete not only in our local market but also in the international market.

An energy audit is an inspection, survey, and analysis of energy flow for energy conservation in a building, process, or system to reduce the amount of energy input into the system without negatively affecting the output(s). An energy audit is the first step in identifying opportunities to reduce energy expenses and carbon footprints in commercial and industrial real estate.

As per The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Act No. 52 of 2001, “energy audit” means the verification, monitoring and analysis of the use of energy, including submission of a technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost-benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption;’

Solar energy has shown to be an excellent way to conserve power. Solar technologies are classified as passive or active based on how they absorb, transform, and distribute solar energy. To regulate energy, active solar approaches include the use of photovoltaic panels and solar thermal collectors. Orienting a structure to the Sun, selecting materials with favourable thermal mass or light dispersion qualities, and creating rooms that naturally circulate air are all examples of passive solar approaches. Lights, fans, and heaters may all be powered by



solar energy. In the not-too-distant future, the college plans to deploy solar energy to minimise its reliance on power.

- **Illumination Study:** The Illumination Study were carried out using Lux meter. The Illumination Study was carried out at two locations, in Classroom & Laboratory. All results Illumination Study (Classroom & Laboratory) found within limits as per Factory Act Rules-Section-35, Schedule B.

Sr. No.	Location	Time	Average LUX
1.	Class room	11:00 am	239.02
2.	Laboratory	12:00 pm	236.00
3.	1St Floor	1.00 pm	305.00

- **Ventilation Study:** Air Velocity Should be at least 0.5 m/s to produce cooling effects. Thus the ventilation in all classrooms and laboratories are Comfortable

Sr. No.	Location	Temp. (0C) (Max/Min)	Humidity (%) (Max/Min)	Average 1.38
1.	Class room	27/26	70/63	1.36
2.	Laboratory	26/24	78/70	1.28
3.	1St Floor	25/26	77/69	1.60

6. Other Activities

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The college has given special priority for human health and safety. The following various factors help to manage human health and safety.

a. Regular Health Check-up:

The college arrange regular Health check-up camp for students and faculty.

c. Separate Toilet facility:

Separate toilets are available for students and staff in the college.

d. First AID Box:

In case of any accidental injury, first aid boxes are available in the college.

e. Fire Extinguisher:

Fire Extinguishers have been set up in various places in the college so as not to cause the loss of life and financial loss through fire.

d. No Smoking, No Tobacco in the Campus Area:

Smoking and chewing of tobacco is strictly prohibited in the college campus.



f. Flexes of Health Awareness:

In order to create health awareness among students and society, The College has setup flex boards / banners to spread awareness about the health related information in the college campus.

ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY ACTIVITIES:

1. National Water Mission camp on Water Day:



2. Road Safety Campaign :



PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL CONVERSATION:

Environment will not prevail if public awareness is not spread, keeping this thing in mind, the college has tried to aware students towards environmental conservation.

The college campus has put up banners / flex boards to create awareness about environmental conservation. Through this, the college tried its best to create awareness about environmental conservation.

a. Individual Role Related To Environmental Conservation.

- पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी व्यक्तिगत भूमिका -

- * सर्व सजीवांविषयी आदर ठेवा.
- * लाकूड व कागद यांचा कमीत कमी वापर करावा.
- * झाडे लावा व त्यांचे मुलांप्रमाणे संगोपन करा.
- * रासायनिक खते व किटकनाशक यांचा वापर टाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.
- * सेंट्रीय शेतीचा प्रचार व प्रसार करावा.
- * सेंट्रीय उत्पादने खरेदी करण्यावर भर द्या.
- * आपल्या वाहनाचा आवश्यक असेल तेव्हाच वापर करा.
- * गरज नसेल तेव्हा दिवे व पंखे बंद करा.
- * प्रवासासाठी जास्तीत जास्त वेळा सार्वजनिक वाहनांचा वापर करा.
- * किटकनाशके व विषारी रसायने, रंग पाण्यात अथवा जमिनीवर फेकु नका.
- * प्लास्टिक पिशव्या ऐवजी कापडी पिशव्यांचा वापर करा.
- * ई-कचरा संबंधित यंत्रणेतच जमा करा.
- * कंपोस्ट खताच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- * कचराकुंडीचा कचरा टाकण्यासाठी कटाक्षाने उपयोग करा.
- * सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी स्वच्छता राखण्यास मदत करा.
- * आपल्या टी.व्ही., रेडिओ, होम थियटर अथवा या सारख्या इतर संगीत माध्यमाचा आवाज मर्यादीत ठेवा.
- * ओला कचरा व सुखा कचरा वेगळा साठवून त्यांचे शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन करा.
- * अपारंपारिक ऊर्जेच्या वापरावर भर द्या.
- * वृक्षतोड रोखण्यासाठी कायम दक्ष रहा.
- * पारंपारिक वन औषधी वनस्पतींचे जतन व संवर्धन करा.
- * फटाके मुक्त दिवाळी साजरी करा.
- * सण-उत्सव, नवरात्र उत्सव प्रसंगी शाडूच्या मूर्ती वापरा.
- * चांगल्या बदलांची सुरवात स्वतःपासून होते ही जाणीव कायम मनात ठेऊन आपली व्यक्तिगत भूमिका पार पाडा.

पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करण्याचा निर्धार करूया,
आरोग्यदायी जीवनासाठी पर्यावरणाचा आधार घेवुया...!

b. Importance of Trees:

- झाडांचे महत्त्व -

- * झाडे हवेतील कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइड शोषून घेवून ऑक्सिजन म्हणजे शुध्द हवा वातावरणात सोडतात.
- * एका व्यक्तीला पूर्ण आयुष्यात लागणारा ऑक्सिजन मिळविण्यासाठी कमीत कमी १८ झाडांची आवश्यकता असते.
- * एक पूर्ण वाढलेले झाड पन्नास वर्षांपर्यंत सुमारे ६ लाख रूपयांचा ऑक्सिजन पुरवते.
- * बऱ्यामुळे दुर्मिळ प्राणी, वनाऔषधी वनस्पती यांचे जतन होते.
- * हवेत थंडावा राखला जातो.
- * तापमान वाढ रोखली जाते.
- * पावसाचे प्रमाण वाढते.
- * भू-गर्भातील पाण्याच्या साठ्यात वाढ होते.
- * जमिनीची धूप थांबते, सुपिकता कायम राहते.
- * हवेतील प्रदुषण कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- * पशू-पक्षी यांना आश्रयस्थान व निवारा मिळतो.
- * ध्वनी प्रदुषणाची तीव्रता कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
- * झाड आपणास फळे व फुले पुरवतात.
- * विविध वृक्षांमध्ये औषधी गुणधर्म असतात.

झाडे लावा, झाडे जगवा,
पर्यावरण आणि जीवन सुंदर बनवा...!

श्रीमद् भगवद् गीता

चला सर्वजण एक शपथ घेऊ
पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी आपण सर्व योगदान देऊ...!

e.. Paperless Office

Deliberate efforts are made to use least amount of paper in administrative work, and academic work. The college prefers information technology like the website, email, WhatsApp, phone instead of the paperwork. E-sources are available for Faculty as teaching aids. Wi-Fi facility enables to create paperlessactivities.



f. Plastic Free Campus

The Government of Maharashtra has banned uses of plastic material. An initiative is taken to ban plastic bags in the college premises and promote to use paperbags.





7. Audit Findings and Recommendation

1. In accordance with the green audit guidelines Colleges should create and publish their own environmental policies. The college should establish internal procedures to ensure that it complies with environmental requirements, and responsibility for putting those standards into effect should be assigned.
2. The college campus has a large number of trees, the leaves of a large number of trees, lying in their natural state in campus, which, if properly managed, can bring financial benefits. As such, it can be used for composting.
3. The college should celebrate one day of the month as No Vehicle Day.
4. Emphasis should be placed on the purchase of environmentally friendly materials during the procurement of materials and a policy should be formulated accordingly.
5. In order to create interest in environment among the students, it is necessary to organize various environment days in the college and celebrate it with enthusiasm. These mainly include water conservation, tree planting, celebration of Pollution Control Day, celebration of Ozone Day, etc.
6. All vehicles accessing the campus must have a PUC certificate, which will be checked by security.
7. Plant used for beautification or a plant used for tree planting in a college campus, must select indigenous plants only.
8. 80 percent of the entire amount of ground water taken must be returned to the ground using Artificial Recharge Structures on campus.
9. Display boards for turning off the taps and lights should be placed in a suitable location.