

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

2020-21

in compliance with the statutory requirements under the NAAC accreditation procedures



Veerashaiva Vidhyavardhaka Sangha's Shree Khasgateshwar College Of Arts, Commerce And Science. Talikoti, Vijayapur, Karnataka

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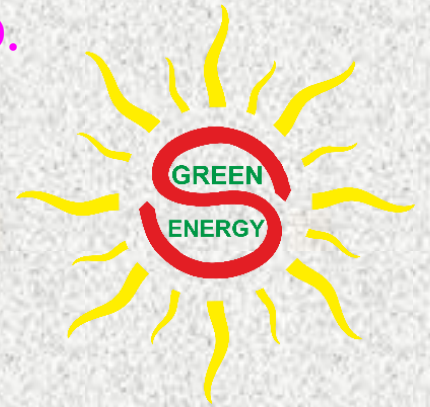
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ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

THOUGHT FOR EVERY MOMENT

There are about 19,00,00,000 students in INDIA. If every student saves one sheet per day, 19,00,00,000 sheets of paper meaning 988 tonnes of paper will be saved every day. This is equivalent to saving 2748.54 tonnes of wood a day. This will lead to saving about 33,00,678 trees per year,

SO LET US ALL USE BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET even better adopt E-CORRESPONDENCE.

ABOUT SUNSHUBH TECHNOVATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sunshubh Technovations Private Limited is registered in the year 2020 and has evolved from initial proprietary concern, Sunshubh Renewables & Research Centre. Sunshubh has been in operation since 2008. Sunshubh today is led by a team of well experienced Certified Energy Auditors and tech- savvy young engineers.

We believe in Identifying opportunities and executing solutions based on need with highest priority to Energy conservation over efficiency.

Since beginning, Sunshubh has been growing and today, we have wide range of clientele In the field of Industry : Tool room, Chemicals and refinery, Mining, Health, Hospitality, Food processing, Infrastructure and Educational institutions under NAAC compliance. Our approach has been very aggressive in equipping ourselves with the latest instruments.

After decade of professional experience, we restructured ourselves and thus the formation of a Private Limited company on 22nd July 2020.

Today we have with us the technical team comprising three Certified Energy Auditors, One Certified Energy Manager and support team of young and enthusiastic engineers to comply to the client requirements.

POLICY MATTERS

Learning from our training in Germany and their policies, SUNSHUBH does not supply any energy saving equipment's or systems. However, we do stand up to support and execute the measures to prove our findings right. This is mandatory to assure the client that we do not market any self-centred product or orient the Audit assignment to sell any third party product. Meaning to say **we stand neutral to all methodologies in the interest of adopting best technologies.**

We strongly believe in sharing our knowledge and training inhouse manpower for continual improvement in energy flow.

We have set a policy not to hire the instruments from third party but to procure every small or big ones to do justice to our clients.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**For details, please follow the discussions in the report.**

SI	Observations	Issues & Problems	Resulting losses	Remedial measures	Capital	Projected savings
1	Water management.	Flooding the lawns.	Excess water consumed.	Sprinkler.	@ Rs1000 /- per unit.	Energy & Water savings
2	Organic waste management.	System needs to be brought into order.	Handling costs	Composting at point of source	Nil.	Third party handling costs
3	Clear windows	Distraction of attention	Failed objective.	Filming	Few thousands	Better academic results.
4	Rainwater Harvesting Abuse and Use.	Water contamination	Loss of quality water source.	Proper filtration should be incorporated.	@ ₹8000/ -	Third party supply.
4	Chemical waste disposal	Attracts pollution control boards authorities and capital costs	Loss of revenue	Good use practices.	Nil	Longer/extended life of Batteries

SI	Observations	Issues & Problems	Resulting losses	Remedial measures	Capital	Projected savings
	LPG (Fuel) cylinders storage and management.	Fire hazards	Loss of life and loss of assets	Organise d way of handling of explosives	Nil or minimum	Safety in place.
5	HACCP practices.	Inconvenient and non-operation of assets and utilities provided.	Added manpower costs.	Provide Sanitary pad dispensers at easy & where required.	₹. 15000/- per unit.	Health safety compliance.
6	Utility Management.	Maintenance	Inefficient operation.	Periodical cleaning	NIL	Increased efficiency .
7	Food wastage and waste minimisation.	Random disposal	unaccountability	Segregate, weigh and deliver.	NIL	Minimised wastage.
8	Construction waste management.	Unaccountability	Call for or penalty for pollution	Land use change	Labelling & Transportation	Organise d and compliance.
9	Asset management.	Unaccountability	Loss of records	Move the unused assets to proper store area.	NIL	Increased accountability.

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Sl	Observations	Issues & Problems	Resulting losses	Remedial measures	Capital	Projected savings
10	Indoor Air Quality	Inhaling of polluted air	Human inefficiency	Fresh air filters	₹.10k-100k	Complains OSHO Safety standards
11	Fire Safety	No training, awareness and non-suitable place.	Loss of assets	Training and awareness	NIL/Minimum	Emergency preparedness.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

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CRITERION VII – INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

With respect to environment.

Key Indicator - 7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

Metric No.	Description	Compliance	Initiatives required
7.1.1 QIM	Measures initiated by the Institution for the promotion of gender equity during the last five years. Annual gender sensitization action plan Specific facilities provided for women in terms of: Safety and security - Energy	Partly Complied	Our The concept of home energy management in relation to the environmental impact may be initiated for the women. Detailed discussion on CARBON HANDPRINT should be discussed at length. The typical illustration is reproduced.

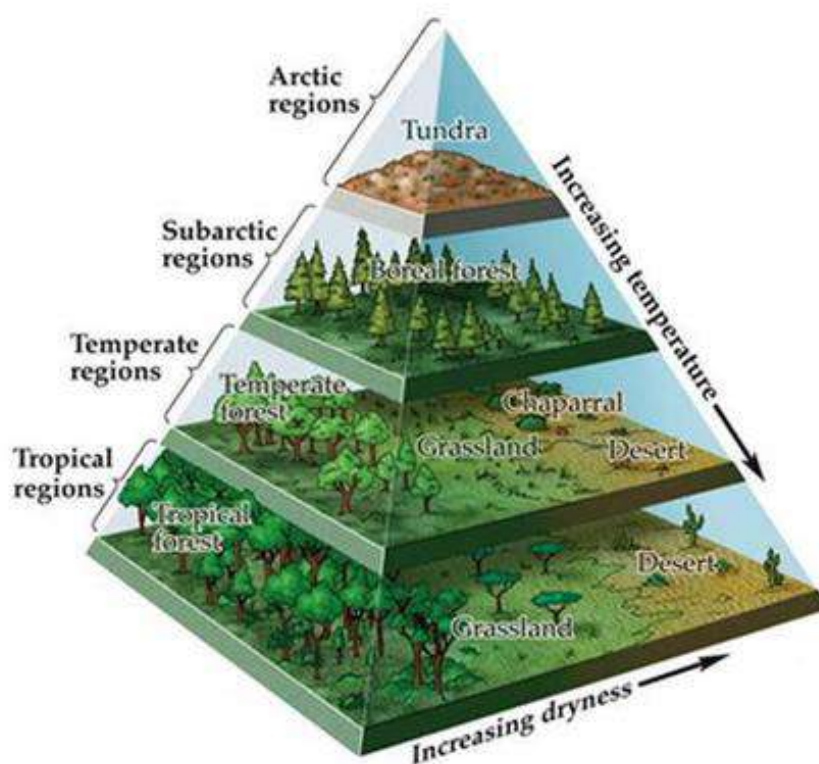


Figure 1 - Ecology Pyramid.

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	Environmental Consciousness and Sustainability		Discuss on why the recent calamities keep occurring more often than before.
7.1.2 Q _n M	<p><i>The Institution has facilities for alternate sources of energy and energy conservation measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy • Biogas plant • Wheeling to the Grid • Sensor-based energy conservation • Use of LED bulbs/ power efficient equipment 	Complied through parent society.	<p>Irrespective of the financial impact, the institute should consider the renewable energy projects as they impart the sense of green energy alternatives. Such as Solar Power, Wind energy, Biogas plant in Hostel mess.</p> <p>If renewable energy projects are installed the excess power can be exported to grid on non-working hours.</p> <p>Sensor based control is a must for energy use optimization.</p> <p>Complete the ongoing work at faster pace.</p>
7.1.3 Q _i M	<p><i>Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste (within 500 words)</i></p> <p>Solid waste management Liquid waste management Biomedical waste management E-waste management Waste recycling system Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management</p>	Complied partially wrt minimising .	Energy consumption details need to be monitored and the benefits of avoided accumulated energy use and power demand should be established.

7.1.4 QnM	<p><i>Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:</i></p> <p>Rain water harvesting Borewell /Open well recharge Construction of tanks and bunds Waste water recycling Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus</p>	<p>Complied .</p> <p>Open ground percolation, Open well restoration. Percolation pond near to open well</p>	<p>The institution should consider in measuring the energy and power demand at various ground water table to demonstrate the impact of increased water table by rainwater harvesting methods. Kindly refer to the article listed at the end of the table.</p>
7.1.5 QnM	<p><i>Green campus initiatives include (4)</i></p> <p>7.1.5.1. The institutional initiatives for greening the campus are as follows: Restricted entry of automobiles Use of Bicycles/ Battery powered vehicles Pedestrian Friendly pathways Ban on use of Plastic landscaping with trees and plants.</p>	<p>Partially complied.</p>	<p>With disciplined vehicle parking the reduction in fuel consumption can be demonstrated in the college campus. The students can be given a task of conducting such practical's on field and a competition in house should educate the society.</p>
7.1.6 QnM	<p><i>Quality audits on environment and energy are regularly undertaken by the institution (5)</i></p>	<p>Complied .</p>	<p>The audit findings should be predominantly projected by action from all stake holders of the institution.</p>

	<p>7.1.6.1. The institutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Green audit 2. Energy audit 3.Environment audit 4.Clean and green campus recognitions/awards 5. Beyond the campus environmental promotional activities 		
7.1.7 Q _n M	<p><i>The Institution has disabled-friendly, barrier free environment</i></p> <p>Built environment with ramps/lifts for easy access to classrooms.</p> <p>Disabled-friendly washrooms</p> <p>Signage including tactile path, lights, display boards and signposts</p> <p>Assistive technology and facilities for persons with disabilities (Divyangjan)</p> <p>accessible website, screen-reading software, mechanized equipment</p> <p>Provision for enquiry and information: Human assistance, reader, scribe, soft copies of reading material, screen reading</p>	<p>The initiatives have been considered.</p>	<p>The demand for muscle power to climb the ramp may be considered as one such case and ideally establish the gradient of the ramp.</p>
7.1.9	<p><i>Sensitization of students and employees of the Institution to</i></p>	<p>Need to explore.</p>	<p>The sensitization of switching off the non-required electrical</p>

Q _n M	<p><i>the constitutional obligations: values, rights, duties and responsibilities of citizens</i></p> <p>Describe the various activities in the Institution for inculcating values for being responsible citizens as reflected in the Constitution of India within 500 words.</p>		<p>appliances and devices should be encouraged. Like organizing the inhouse competition.</p> <p>Every student to table their energy bills in the previous year. The savings in the forth coming year should be recorded and an energy ambassador award be shouldered on the top students. This activity brings in the sense of responsibility, accountability and importantly knowing their energy use and abuse.</p>
7.1.10 Q _n M	<p><i>The Institution has a prescribed code of conduct for students, teachers, administrators and other staff and conducts periodic programmes in this regard.</i></p> <p>The Code of Conduct is displayed on the website There is a committee to monitor adherence to the Code of Conduct Institution organizes professional ethics programmes for students, teachers, administrators and other staff Annual awareness programmes on Code of Conduct are organized</p>	Complied .	A range of activities can be brought in just as discussed in 7.1.9 above.

7.1.11 Q _i M	<p><i>Institution celebrates / organizes national and international commemorative days, events and festivals</i></p> <p>Describe the efforts of the Institution in celebrating /organizing national and international commemorative days, events and festivals during the last five years within 500 words</p>	Complied	<p>In today's practices, the celebration has been formal. The actual celebration has to be yearlong. The theme for the year has to be laid and the activities should be conducted and on the day of celebration the selective activities be carried out. Just to illustrate, Consider the Republic Day. We celebrate the flag hoisting and with cultural activities. Consider the week-long program where in, students can discuss what is the Republic Day. How the final draft got to be written and who all are the members of the draft committee.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India</p>
7.2.1 Q _i M	Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual.	Complied	When the listed activities from 7.1.1 to 7.1.11 are complied, the institute can have many creative best practices and the achievements can really bring in the name, fame and the recognition and appreciation not just on records but on monetary contributions as well.

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The views expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of IREDA or WIL.

इन लेखों में प्रकट विचार मूलतः लेखकों के हैं तथा यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इरेडा या विजलैक भी इन विचारों से सहमत हो ।

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FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The simple economics of water and energy security



It is estimated that the global annual use of commercial energy is about 400 Quads (quadrillion BTUs). The sun pours an additional 6 million Quads of radiant energy into the Earth's atmosphere each year. Thus in absolute terms, energy available is several orders of magnitude higher than demand. Yet, the world continues to struggle against an acute energy crisis. This leads one to believe that the problem is not merely of energy availability but rather a problem of affordability. Energy is a matter of pure economics, of demand and supply – at a cost.

A similar principle applies to water. Though roughly 80 percent of the Earth's surface is water, cheap potable and clean water is simply beyond the reach of millions across the world. Potable water sourcing, treatment, and distribution require considerable amounts of energy. Access to water is therefore closely linked to energy availability and affordability.

This close interdependence between energy and water needs to be clearly recognized and the nexus addressed suitably at the policy level. The first and foremost priority of any energy policy should be the wise, efficient use of whatever energy supplies are available. Similarly, priority should be given to the efficient use of whatever water supplies exist. Once the issue of efficient use has been tackled, focus can then be shifted on creating new energy and water supplies that meet sustainability and environmental requirements. And this may not be as difficult to achieve as it appears.

As in the case of energy use, the difficult part is reducing the quantum of water use while maintaining the level of benefits both for the customer and the utility. If this can be addressed, water utilities can save money as the reduced demand effectively creates more system capacity. With decreasing demand, the water utility effectively avoids additional investments in new facilities and equipment. Reduced volume of water flowing through the system has the attendant advantage of reduced frictional energy losses, thereby reducing the cost of pumping. This leads to a win-win situation for both the consumer and the utility, with the consumer benefiting through the reduced cost of delivery, diminished chances of water shortfalls, and the utility benefiting from decreased likelihood of major investment expenditures.

Needless to say that all this also saves energy. In rural areas, a large number of irrigation pump sets are either operated at highly subsidized electricity tariff from the power utilities or at no cost at all, encouraging the use of poorly designed inefficient pump sets which are over-rated and over-used. Replacing these pump sets with energy-efficient ones is one option, but who bears the cost? Another option is rainwater harvesting. For every one foot increase of the water table one achieves an approximate savings of 1 percent power.

Which means one gets more for the same energy use. That's simple economics.

Debashish Majumdar
Debashish Majumdar
Managing Director, IREDA

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Water–Energy: two faces of a coin

There is a direct relationship between water and power. A reduced water table is directly proportional to the square of the increased electrical power consumption, says the author

We all presume that if the dams and reservoirs are full then electrical power could be available in plenty. However, we tend to ignore that the demand for electrical power has been growing at a much faster rate than what we can produce and, hence, any amount of rain and or electrical power generated is insufficient to meet our demand. Most thermal power plants are running low owing to a short supply of coal. So where are we?

The recent changes in temperature and erratic rainfall has a direct relationship with urbanization. With increased urbanization and industrialization, we have only created a greater need for energy. This energy is sourced primarily from fossil fuels such as coal and nuclear power plants. In the absence of rains, the only means of generating electrical power is by burning fossil fuels. The burning releases emissions into the atmosphere, resulting in increased CO₂ concentration in the troposphere, and subsequently the greenhouse effect. The disturbed rainfall pattern is a result of this global warming.

The demand for power can be classified into four areas: agricultural need-based; industrial need-based; commercial need-based; and domestic need-based.

Today, a number of agencies such as the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), the National Productivity Council (NPC) and a host of voluntary organizations, are working at ensuring energy efficiency in industries. But while the commercial and domestic need-based sectors have the potential, little is being done in this area. These sectors need a lot of education, motivation and awareness.

The agricultural industry needs the greatest attention, mainly in irrigation pump-sets (IPs). Most IPs are being operated free or on highly subsidized electricity supply. But eventually they consume a lot of power.

For instance, there are 16,000 irrigation pumps reportedly being operated under the HESCOM (Hubli Electric Supply Company), a division in North Karnataka. If, on an average each 5 HP pump consumes 3.73 kW of power per hour (there are actually a greater number of 10 HP pumps), the total consumption is as below:

For 10 hours per day = 37.30 kWh
For 200 days of watering = 7,460 kWh (7.46 MWh/pumpset)
For 16,000 sets, it is 119,360 MWh which means, 358,080 MWh of power generation at the power plant.

To reduce this consumption, should the IP users be asked to change over to energy-efficient sets? The question is:

- can the users afford the change?
- are they willing to accept the new brands of sets imposed on them?
- can the sale of inefficient IP sets be controlled?

Or should measures be adopted where the users may not use the IPs at all? Or can power consumption be reduced?

One good method is to reduce power consumed by IP sets by increasing the water table. If the water table can be increased by, say, 13 ft, then for the same 150 LPM delivery we will need a 4 HP (2.984 kW), and the savings for 16,000 IP sets would be 23,872 MWh, which is 20 percent – approximately 1.5 percent power saving for every feet of increase in the water table. This increase in water table can be achieved by adopting rainwater harvesting – through either bunds or by natural

filtration tanks or by preventing pumping of water by making use of rainwater.

Now who meets the cost of these programs is one big question. Let us see how the electrical supply company benefits: If the organization spends around Rs 5,000 per IP set, we have Rs 800 crore as the capital investment on rainwater harvesting. For an annual savings of 23,872 MWh of electrical power, a savings of Rs 9.55 crore at the rate of Rs 4 per kWh for every feet increase in the water table.

It is always better not to use energy than try and save energy.

When a process industry utilizes water for its operations, then this water has to be demineralized or softened. To do this, it will need electrical power. Also due to dissolved solids and increased concentration, repeated breakdowns may happen, demanding periodic maintenance and scraping of industrial components, which means more energy consumption.

Now, greater the amount of rainwater harvested, lesser will be the dissolved solids, which means less breakdowns and increased fuel savings. Once the fuel consumption comes down, the release of CO₂ into the atmosphere is also reduced. Reduced CO₂ means lesser effect on global warming. This will then lead to stable weather conditions and predictable monsoons. Once the ecological cycle is renewed, achieving a balance between industrial, agricultural and environmental growth is easy.

Water is a renewable source of energy and must be conserved.

*Courtesy: Mallikarjun A. Kambalyal, President, Sunshubh Renewable Energy Foundation
E-mail: mallu_solar@yahoo.co.uk*

PART 1 - GENERAL**CARBON FOOTPRINT – ENVIRONMENT IMPACT PLEDE (PROPOSED)**

We the Principal, the staff and students, adopt responsible practices in our daily activities with due regard to the environment. We set and continually review objectives and targets for achieving our goal to protect our entire college premises in front, backyard and all other non-approachable areas of all primary and secondary pollutions.

We seek to compile with safety and environmental regulations to implement inhouse standards to improve our environmental performance. We commit ourselves to the safe operation of all our working habits, be it in classrooms, library, canteen, on road, off road, in-campus out-campus as well as at our place of stay. We adhere to reduce environmental load by efficiently using resources, saving energy, reducing waste, encouraging material recycle, with special emphasize to minimising emissions of greenhouse gases, ozone depleting substance and particle matter.

We endure to minimise environmental loads and adopt environmentally friendly technologies when ordering and purchasing necessary products and resources. We endure to attend educational programs and promulgate our close friends and colleagues to follow suite We endure to ensure that we recognize the essence of this Green policy by actively and aggressively conducting workshops and training to all in environmental concepts. We make wide ranging social contribution to close association with the students, teaching staff, administrative staff, housekeeping staff by disclosing environmental information and supporting environmental consumption.

-Sd-

Principal

(Indicative templet for display at all prominent areas, waiting rooms, canteen, library, relaxing areas in the campus.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

SUNSHUBH TECHNOVATIONS PVT LTD., is pleased to express its sincere gratitude to the management of V.V.S's Shree Khasgateshwar College of Arts And Commerce, Talikoti, Vijayapur, Karnataka for entrusting SUNSHUBH TECHNOVATIONS PVT LTD., with the assignment on Green Earth practices based on Educate, Practice, Advocate & Manage the resources in their educational organization.

We also wish to thank the officials and the maintenance staff for the help rendered during the energy flow study.

We would fail if we neglected to appreciate the sincere efforts put in by the 7th Criteria Team lead by the able and motivating Principal Prof. R.V. Jalawadi and the students who against all odds have kept the college premises clean to the possible limits. Without the crucial and significant support from the fellow teaching team the energy savings and carbon footprint reduction would not be a reality.

With the motivational support of the management, ground realistic support from teaching team and sincere efforts of the students in incorporating the change (habits) and instructions, the college could effectively declare the reduction in Carbon footprint and optimize the waste

We are not in a position to compute the carbon footprint at this point of time as the basic information from each of the students is yet to be collected; however, we will discuss the Carbon Foot print in the follow up compliance report.



Ref No: SKC/404/2020-21

Date: 20-07-2020

To,
Mr. Mallikarjun Kamblyal
 Sunshubh Technovations Pvt.Ltd.,
 Hubballi

Sub: To carry out Green, Energy and Environment Audits –reg.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the above cited subject and telephonic conversation, I request you to carry out Green Audit, Energy Audit and Environment Audits of our college and issue certificates and report of the same for the year 2020-21. Our student strength is 1040. I also request you to provide the details of charges for the same. Hope you will do the needful as early as possible.

Thanks with regards.

PRINCIPAL
 S. K. College of Arts, Comm. & Science,
 TALIKOTI-586214, Dist-Vijayapur
 Principal

reductions.

We acknowledge the involvement of HODs & Coordinator

List of Department Heads Connected with NAAC Activities				
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2	Prof. Ramesh Jadhav	Commerce	Co-coordinator/ Member	2
3	Dr. Ajeya Abbar	Political Science	Convenor	1
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5	Dr. D. B. Mugadlimath	Phy.Education	Convenor	4
6	Dr. Deepa Malage	Economics	Convenor	5
7	Prof. R. V. Miskin	Hindi	Convenor	6
8	Prof. Sneha Navadagi	Commerce	Convenor	7
9	Dr. Sujata C	Kannada	Member	3 & 6
10	Prof. Hema Jainapur	History	Member	2 & 3
11	Shri V. C. Kotyal	Librarian	Member	4
12	Prof. K. B. Desai	Zoology	Member	2 & 7
13	Prof. S. S. Mane	Chemistry	Member	5 & 7
14	Prof. M. S. Hunashyal	Mathematics	Member	1 & 2
15	Prof. N. R. Choukimath	Physics	Member	1 & 3
16	Prof. B. S. Biradar	Sociology	Member	3 & 5
17	Prof. S. C. Gogi	Botany	Member	3
18	Prof. Kavita Patil	Statistics	Member	1
19	Prof. Sharada Hiremath	Computer Science	Member	4 & 5

LIST OF FACULTIES AFTER MEDICINAL GARDEN				
Sl No	Name of Faculty	Department	Convenor/Member	Criteria
1	Prof. S. C. Gogi	Botany	Member	3
2	Prof. Daneshwari Talikoti	Botany	Member	7

Wishing the team, a great success we deeply express our gratitude and heartfelt "THANKYOU" for allowing us to assess the energy flow scenario there by the ENERGY STATUS.

Mallikarjun A. Kambalyal. B.E.(E&C).
 Certified Energy Auditors (EA-3485)
 SUNSHUBH TECHNOVATIONS PVT LTD.,

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

THOUGHT FOR EVERY MOMENT

There are about 19,00,00,000 students in INDIA. If every student saves one sheet per day, 19,00,00,000 sheets of paper meaning 988 tonnes of paper will be saved every day. This is equivalent to saving 2748.54 tonnes of wood a day. This will lead to saving about 33,00,678 trees per year.

CRITERIA 7.1.6**ENVIRONMENT AUDIT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE**

I, Mallikarjun A Kambalyal, endorse and confirm that the Energy Audit has been carried out on 8th Aug 2020 under the instructions of Principal Prof. R.V. Jalawadi, V.V.S's Shree Khasgateshwar College of Arts And Commerce, Talikoti, Vijayapur, Karnataka.

This report is generated based on the site visits and evidence collected from the site.

All attempts have been made to evaluate the scope for development and inculcate green practices in the campus and extended throughout the campus. The focus is also laid to make positive impact on the society for a better living.

I also confirm and sign this certificate, in case the institution needs demonstration, my team of professionals shall be happy to do so.

We present this report to much more than the legal or mandatory compliances. This report is tabled in two parts. The first forms the core discussions which are general in nature. The second section is subject specific under the statutory requirements of the NAAC accreditation norms. They are Audit reports on, green aspects, Energy aspects, Environment aspects, Health aspects and the discussions on net CARBON FOOTPRINT & the CARBON HANDPRINT initiatives.

Any modifications, changes, omissions after the site visit shall be exclusive.

Authorised Auditor.**Mallikarjun A. Kambalyal** B.E (E&C)**Certified Energy Auditors EA-3485& ISO 50001:2011 & ISO14001:2015 Lead Auditor.**

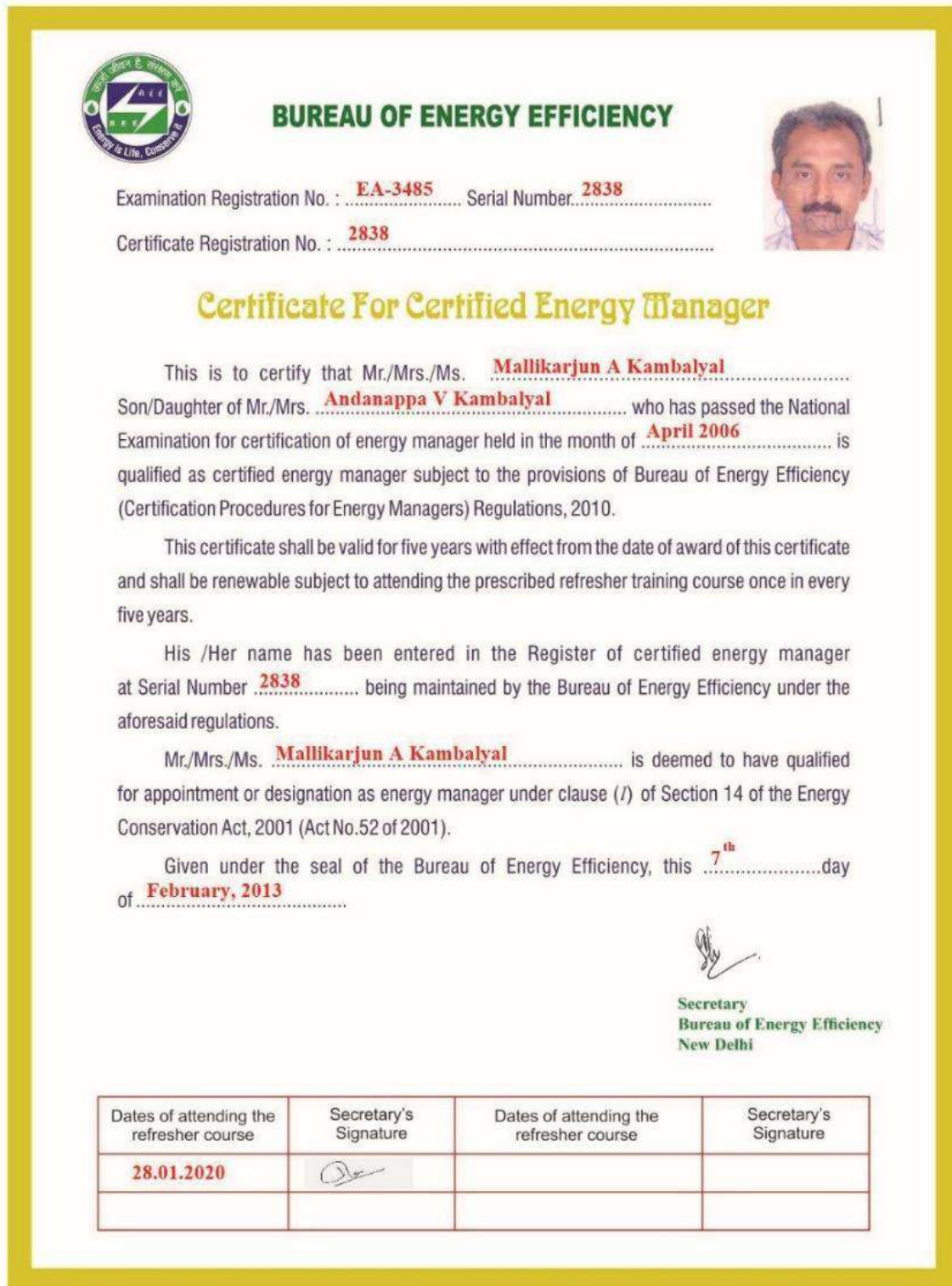


Figure 2 - Bureau of energy Efficiency Regd No: EA3485



Figure 3 - ISO Certified Lead Auditor. Certificate No: 47730

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Figure 4 - ISO Certified Lead Auditor. Certificate No: ENR-00253448

Figure 5 - Manager training programme, Germany

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Teilnahmebescheinigung

Mr. Mallikarjun Andanappa Kambalyal

has successfully completed the

**Manager Training Programme
of the Federal Ministry of
Economics and Technology**

Germany, September 02 – 28, 2013

Energy Efficiency in Industrial Enterprises

Cologne, September 28th, 2013

Dr. Steffi Artl
(Geschäftsführerin)

Hubert Smarowos
(Geschäftsführer)

TÜV Rheinland Akademie GmbH • Alboinstr. 56 • 12103 Berlin

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Figure 6 - Fit for partnership with Germany

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ONGOING STATUS:

It's an optimistic & highly dedicated team effort lead by the principal & the senior staff who have dedicated all their wits & free time to initiate Green Carpet the entire college premises. It is also a fact that there do exist few short comings which however is unintentional & on being trained & educated the campus should look for continued minimized waste generation. With all due appreciation to the management, staff involved & cooperation by the students, we have made few suggestions which on implementation, will reduce, demand for water & electrical power. It will also reduce the existing level of pollution to bear minimum.

NO WASTE – NO POLLUTION – NO HEALTH HAZARD.

WHY IS THIS AUDIT BEING CARRIED OUT?

Whether you own or manage a small business, a large commercial facility, or a manufacturing operation, it's important to take advantage of any tips, programs and incentives that will help you save money on your energy bills. There are measures that will generate savings to positively impact your bottom line immediately, as well as longer-term strategic initiatives to assess your needs and stabilize your energy spend in the longer term – which is great news for your budget!

One such initiative is an energy audit. Energy audits reveal your usage patterns, identify waste, over-expenditure and, generally, make you fully cognizant of where your energy dollars are going. This knowledge will enable you to be more efficient with your energy use and be able to track and accelerate savings. Energy Audits may sound expensive or complicated, but they can be free and are easier than you think.

WHAT IS AN ENERGY AUDIT?

An energy audit is the basis for evaluation of impact on environment. It is an analysis of a facility, indicating how and where that facility can reduce energy consumption and save energy costs. Its insight to energy efficiency and conservation can lead to significant savings on the company's utility bill.

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WHY SHOULD YOU GET AN ENERGY AUDIT?

Energy costs are soaring and your business can be at considerable risk if you do not take the guesswork out of your energy usage and the budget you need to cover it. Energy audits identify where your business is wasting energy. Residential and commercial properties account for around 10% of carbon emissions in the US, according to the EPA, which means they are very inefficient and waste huge amounts of energy and... revenue. An energy audit helps by revealing just how and where energy is being wasted. With thousands of commercial energy customers nationwide, we are well-qualified to advise you on which methods are best used for reducing energy waste and overall energy consumption. Let's start with a simple free evaluation of your bills and show you how we have been found to save between 5% and 35% for many of our customers.

In the case of energy, less is more. Lower energy consumption equals lower energy costs. And, of course, less energy consumption is obviously good for the environment.

As you can see, to be truly effective, energy management requires a strategy just like the other aspect of your operation and measures to curb costs can be simple and in some cases free. Gaining more control over your energy costs will improve the general health of your budget. Not only that but reducing your CARBON FOOTPRINT is great for the environment too!

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT OBJECTIVES

Energy Audit was initiated in the beginning of 1970's, with the motive of inspecting the work executed within an organization, whose exercises could cause risk to the health of inhabitants and the environment. It exposes the genuineness of the proclamation made by the organisation with the concern on health issues. As a consequence of their operations with respect to environmental pollution it is the duty of the organisation to carry out the green audit of the ongoing processes for various reasons, such as,

- To make sure whether one is performing in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations,
- To improve the procedures and aptness of material in use,
- To analyse the potential duties and to determine a way which can lower the cost and to the revenue.

Through green audit one gets adoration as to how to improve the condition of the environment. There are various factors that were forced upon and determine the growth of/or conduct of green audit. Incidents like,

- Decades old Bhopal gas tragedy, that has left its residual effect which still haunts us.
- Our buildings catching fire due to various reasons,
- Industries blowing off taking valuable human lives etc
- People going sick, feeling tired, after long hours of operations in the organization,
- Increased demand of generators due to inconsistent power supply, which has resulted or lead into recent floods and droughts,

are some of the situations to ponder about!

To address various issues in context with human health, green audit is assigned to "Criteria 7" of NAAC (National assessment and accreditation council) accreditation. NAAC is a self-governing organization in India that declares the institutions as Grade "A++", "A+", "A", Grade "B", according to the scores assigned at the time of accreditation.

The other intention of organising green audit is to update the environment conditions in and around the institutions i.e., within the compound and outside the compound. It is carried out with the aid of performing certain tasks like waste management, energy consumed, diesel burnt it performing the objective of the

organization. Lastly to self-assess the net carbon footprint of the conduct of process in the organization.

THE GOALS OF GREEN AUDIT

- The purpose of carrying out green audit is securing the environment and cut down the threat posed to human health.
- To Make sure that rules and regulations are complied with.
- To avoid the environmental interruptions that are more difficult to handle and their corrections call for high cost.
- To suggest the best protocol for adding to sustainable development.
- To execute the process of the organisation utilising minimum natural resources and efficient use of those resources contributing to minimum waste generation.

How is the green audit conducted?

- Pre-audit
- Planning
- Selecting the team of auditors both internal and external
- Schedule the audit facility
- Acquire the background information
- Visit areas under audit

UNDERSTAND THE SCOPE OF AUDIT

- Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the internal controls
- Conduct audit with end user comfort focused and making it easy to perform.
- Collect necessary evidence so that the stakeholders stand to understand how and where they are going wrong in the process of their conduct.
- Post audit draw the report based on the data collected.
- On confirmation of the preliminary report, draw a final report of the observations and inference with accuracy more near to implementable way.
- Discuss various remedial measures for alternatives if required.

- Prepare an action plan to overcome the shortcomings with continual observation on the action plan initiated.

Steps under green audit

- Water is one of the cheapest commodities next to the Air we breathe. Although we Indians, use less water in comparison to western countries. However, the extent of pollutants that we leave behind has polluted all the resources including the deep well.
- Rainwater harvesting is one of the best techniques that can be adopted by harvesting the rainwater and using it at the time of scarcity. the audit team to observe and investigate the relevant methods that can be adopted and implemented and draw the balance of use of water.
- The point of generation of waste, the type of waste generated, i.e., hazardous, recyclable and organically compostable wastes and segregating method at the point of generation for easy and best way to handle the same. Evaluating such methods to minimise the use of resources in the process of their management.
- It deals with use of energy in the conduct of the process. The priority is topmost for conservation over efficiency; hence, energy auditor should always consider not to use the energy if necessary. At best it can be used judiciously.
- It analyses air quality, noise level and the programs undertaken by the institution for plantation creating awareness of trees around us and how nature provides us with remedial measures within its framework.
- In the process of use of resources and conduct of the activities, they can develop impact on human health, that might be off minutely harmful, cause permanent disorder or may even cause death. Occupational health hazards are discussed in detail and the stakeholders are informed of the same and required necessary remedial measures indicated.
- To make in organisation net zero net zero carbon emission use of renewable resources including energy such as solar wind biogas geothermal energies are put into ooh utilisation.
- The net impact of all the above audits should be to make an organisation contribute zero emissions which are called bye bhai use of water generation of waste use of energy e environmental damage health damage and finally

to explore if the campus or direction can go in in contributing to third-party emissions minimising

- To draw home the benefits, the system has been separated out into various audits as listed above. In doing so, and if audit findings are effectively implemented there are many advantages that can be practised in the process
- Recognise the cost saving methods through waste minimising and managing technologies.
- Point out the prevailing and forth coming complications.
- Authenticate conformity with the legal requirements.
- Empower the organisation to frame a better environmental performance.
- Portray a good image of the institution which helps build better relationships with the group's organisations, stakeholders in and around its operations
- Enhance the alertness for environmental guidelines duties and conduct of preparedness for any eventualities due to environmental disasters proposed)
- Indicative templet for display at all prominent areas, classrooms, waiting rooms, canteen, library, relaxing areas in the campus.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

THOUGHT FOR EVERY MOMENT

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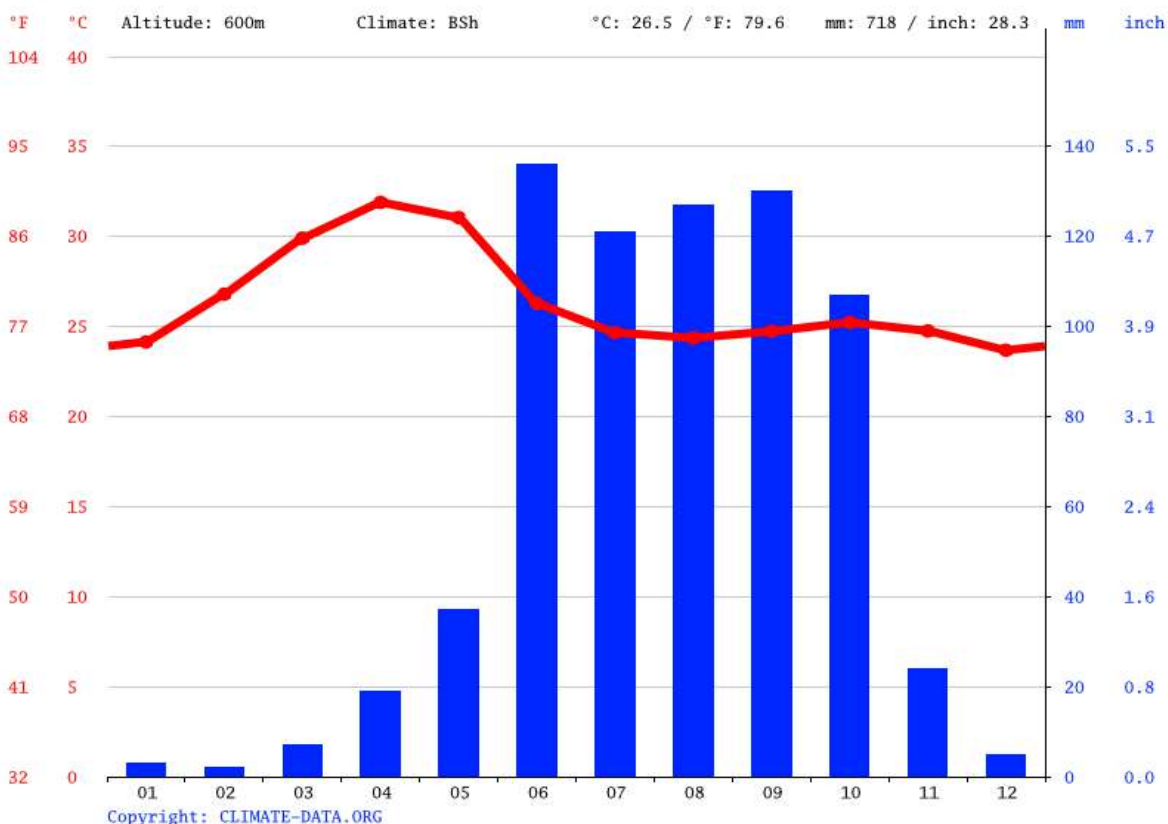
GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Before we present our report, the factors that are considered for positive impact recommendations are,

CLIMATE VIJAYAPURA (INDIA)

The prevailing climate in Vijayapura is known as a local steppe climate. In Vijayapura, there is little rainfall throughout the year. This location is classified as Hot semi-arid climates. The average annual temperature in Vijayapura is 26.5 °C | 79.6 °F. The rainfall here is around 718 mm | 28.3 inch per year.

CLIMATE GRAPH // WEATHER BY MONTH VIJAYAPURA



The driest month is February. There is 2 mm | 0.1 inch of precipitation in February. With an average of 136 mm | 5.4 inch, the most precipitation falls in June.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE VIJAYAPURA

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With an average of 31.9 °C | 89.4 °F, April is the warmest month. December has the lowest average temperature of the year. It is 23.7 °C | 74.6 °F.

WEATHER BY MONTH // WEATHER AVERAGES VIJAYAPURA

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Sun Hrs	9.8	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.2	8.4	7.2	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.2	9.4
Rainy days(d)	1	0	1	3	5	12	14	14	11	8	3	1
Humidity (%)	39%	31%	26%	31%	41%	70%	76%	77%	75%	64%	50%	43%
Rainfall mm (in)	3 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.3)	19 (0.7)	37 (1.5)	136 (5.4)	121 (4.8)	127 (5)	130 (5.1)	107 (4.2)	24 (0.9)	5 (0.2)
Max. Temp °C	29.7 °C	32.6 °C	35.7 °C	37.9 °C	37.5 °C	30.9 °C	28.5 °C	28.2 °C	28.8 °C	29.8 °C	29.8 °C	29.2 °C
Min. Temp °C	17.9 °C	20.1 °C	23.1 °C	25.2 °C	24.9 °C	23 °C	22.1 °C	21.7 °C	21.5 °C	21 °C	19.5 °C	17.8 °C
Avg. Temp °C	24.1 °C	26.8 °C	29.9 °C	31.9 °C	31.1 °C	26.3 °C	24.7 °C	24.4 °C	24.7 °C	25.2 °C	24.8 °C	23.7 °C

The precipitation varies 134 mm | 5 inches between the driest month and the wettest month. During the year, the average temperatures vary by 8.2 °C | 14.8 °F.

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The month with the highest relative humidity is August (77.25 %). The month with the lowest relative humidity is March (26.43 %).

The month with the highest number of rainy days is July (18.17 days). The month with the lowest number of rainy days is February (0.47 days).

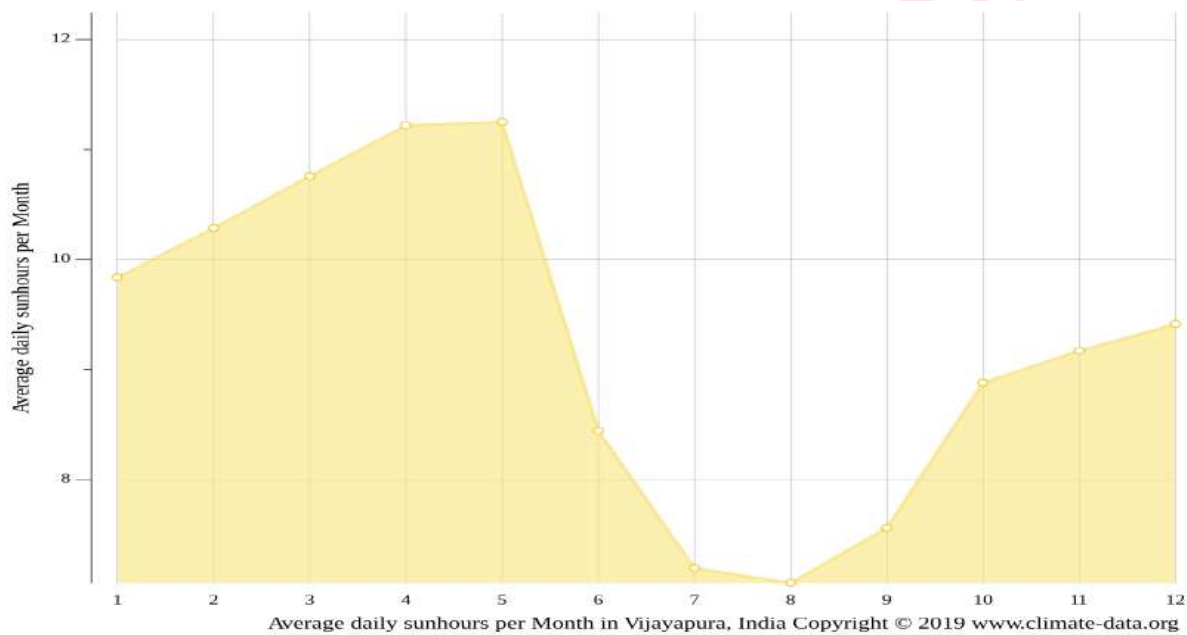
Vijayapura are in the middle and the summers are that easy to define.

The best time to visit are January, February, March, June, July, August, September, October, November.

HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN VIJAYAPURA

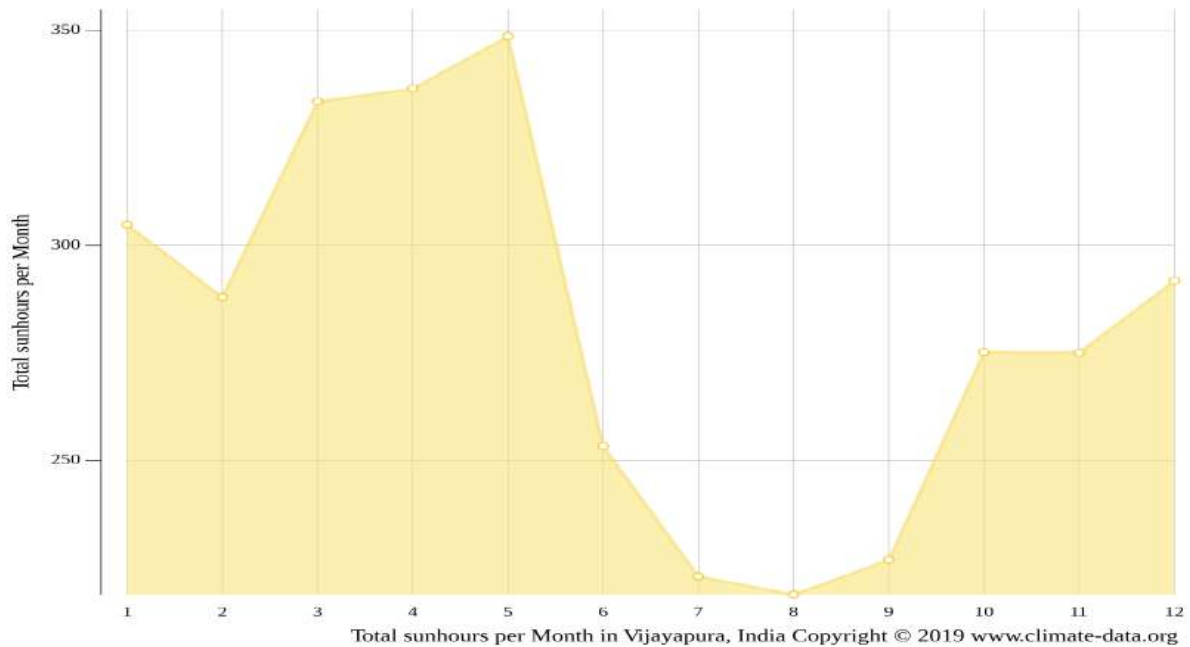
average hours of sunshine

Total hours of sunshine



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In Vijayapura, the month with the most daily hours of sunshine is May with an average of 11.25 hours of sunshine. In total there are 348.71 hours of sunshine throughout May.

The month with the fewest daily hours of sunshine in Vijayapura is January with an average of 7.06 hours of sunshine a day. In total there are 218.81 hours of sunshine in January.

Around 3375.79 hours of sunshine are counted in Vijayapura throughout the year. On average there are 111.07 hours of sunshine per month.

Source Courtesy: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/india/karnataka/vijayapura-2796/>

LIMITATIONS:

Our recommendations are in the interest of conservation of Electrical Energy and Green Culture i.e., the reduction in CARBON FOOTPRINT. The compliance to the recommendations will be subjected to meeting the safety and Environmental rules and guidelines.

PART 2 – TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS.

DISCUSSIONS ON EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- Water management.
- Organic waste management.
- Clear windows
- Rainwater Harvesting Abuse and Use.
- Chemical waste disposal
- LPG (Fuel) cylinders storage and management.
- HACCP practices.
- Utility Management.
- Food wastage and waste minimisation.
- Construction waste management.
- Asset management.
- Indoor Air Quality
- Fire Safety

It is important to discuss the geographical layout for better understanding.

GEOGRAPHICAL LAYOUT.



Figure 7- Satellite view of the College campus.

Water availability and the quality of water decides the environment in the campus.

Considering the geographical parameters and weather conditions, water management methodology has evolved and the barren land is now fully covered with grass, shrubs and plants.

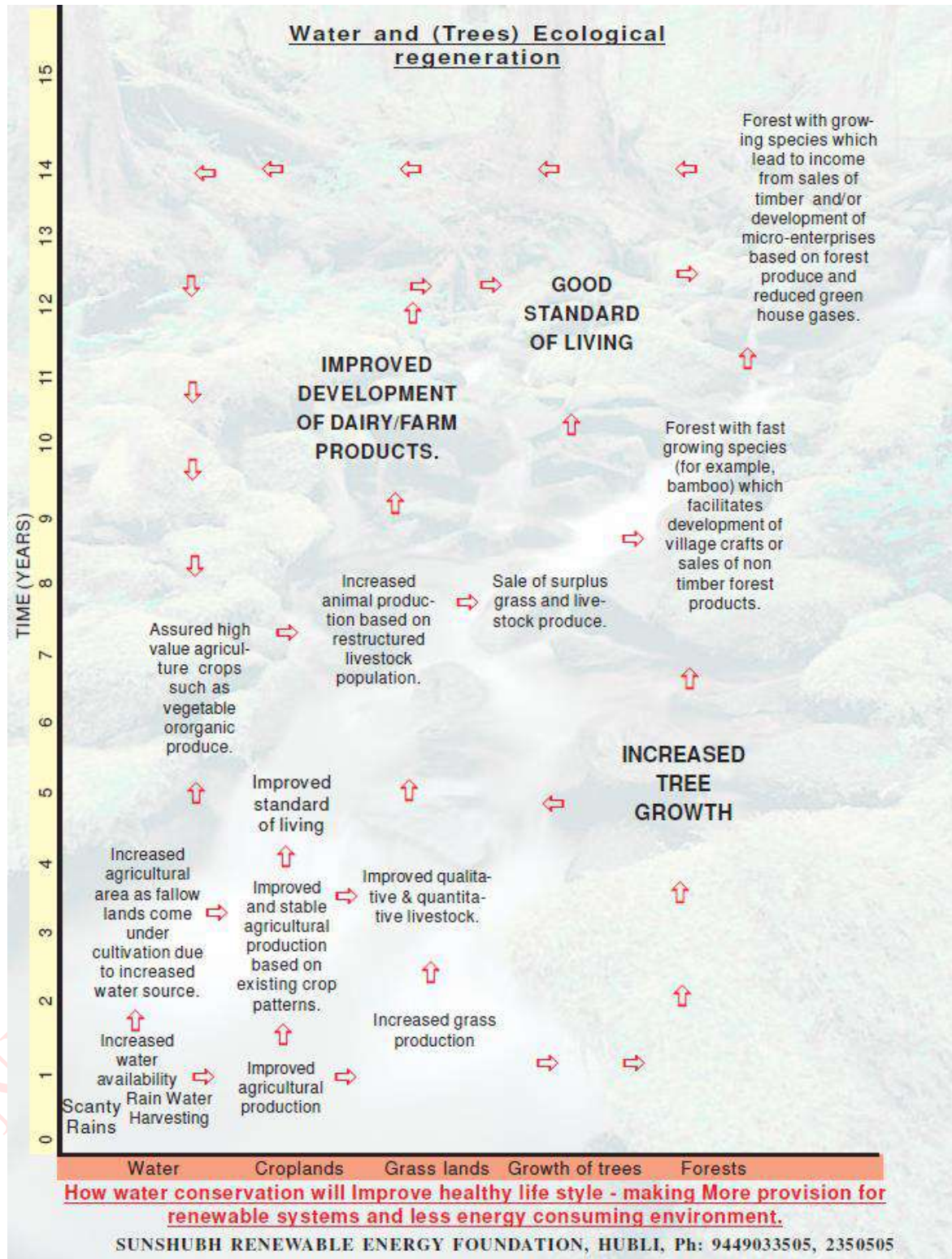


Figure 8- College premises open for rainwater management.

The area marked at 1945ft is the lowest level and most ideal for rainwater harvesting and needs no major capital expenses. The college can erect a bund along the east border, along with the nala that flows by.

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NOT BURNING OR UPROOTING THE GRASS – SUPPORTS THE FOREST GROWTH.

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PLACING OF WASTE COLLECTION BINS.



Figure 9 - Missing waste collection bins in the corridor

Considering human tendency, not to walk the distance, the waste collection bins should be placed before every room for ease of handling and convenience. Once the people get to the habit the waste collection will automatically be self-driven.

It is important to implement the measure for imparting sense of responsibility and good civic sense.

Few options are provided. The management can select the method based on cost factor.



If the rural technology is opted, the colour code need to be maintained.



If sufficient bins are placed before every room with colour code i.e., Green bins for organic and compostable waste. Yellow/Red for non-compostable wastes. (The management may choose to have any colour options as required) the manpower required to clear the same will be reduced as well.

These locally sourced bins may be placed all along the campus. We suggest that these bins be colour coded to segregate the waste at source.

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This option may look to be off the date. It should be important in placing a small placard as to why hand sewed bins are being put to use.

- **The biggest being the empowering the rural youth in being economically self-sufficient and promoting ethnic skills.**

- Bins are organic and biodegradable. Hence do not contribute to the carbon emissions. Leading to a very innovative Carbon Handprint initiative.

- Readily visible and easy to empty when half full.

WATER MANAGEMENT.

The institute is located on the first floor. However, the voluntary team may be formed to educate the other stake holders in managing the water appropriately.

The images shown are typical methods followed by many of the people for keeping green cover live.



Figure 11 - Watering the lawn



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Figure 12 - Watering the lawn

Water is money. Water is Energy and water is life. Judicious use of water is crucial considering the availability of water we suggest that the team of gardeners get educated on...

How we should water, How much should we water, How often should we water and when to stop watering are few check points.

Proper watering is crucial to having the best-looking lawn on the block. Here are some key points:

Since we reside in tropical zone, it is important that we operate the sprinklers after sunset to avoid

evaporation and allow the water to percolate deep into the top soil.

- Lawn needs *at least* 1"-1 ½" of water per week, year-round, during the winter, too.
- It's important to retain moisture content hence, Water deeply 2-3 times per week, rather than daily.
- Watering early in the morning also is favoured, when possible.
- We will need more water during the day hours.



Figure 13 - Sprinkler, Consumer much less water and time.

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- Should not water the lawns for so long that, water runs down.
- It is important to have automatic sprinklers and also to check them regularly to be sure that we get complete coverage. Going a step further, one can place the moisture sensor and automate the operation of sprinklers if one can afford the system.

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

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BATTERY MANAGEMENT:

Placing the batteries is the beginning of prolonging the life. It is important to increase the life of batteries than regenerate.

The batteries regeneration if incorporated, can also be a revenue ear



Figure 14 - Placement of battery is in danger

ning model for the college by educating the students and training them by undertaking third party batteries for re-generation.

This also takes the institute to reducing its Carbon Footprint and closely interacting with the Industries, other educational institutes and the society at large.

First is to enhance the life of these batteries by properly placing them.

All batteries should be placed in well ventilated area. As battery disposal is turning out to be a serious issue, ways to prolong the life of the batteries is very important from the environmental point and also from the Financial implications. We will elaborate on why and how batteries underperform and/or fail much before the expected life tenure.



Figure 15 - Placement of battery without ventilation

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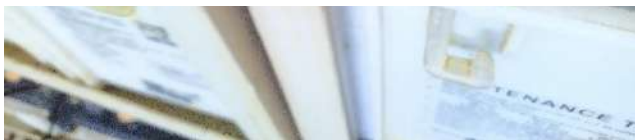
WHAT IS GALVANIC CORROSION?

Galvanic corrosion is caused by self-induced current created by electrical potential of two dissimilar metals in contact with an electrolyte. It can occur when two dissimilar metals (such as copper tube and steel pipe) are connected in the presence of an electrolyte. Water is a weak electrolyte. ie When Two Dissimilar Metals Come Into Contact - Electrolysis Occurs, Causing Corrosion - Rusting Of Both Surfaces.



Figure 16 - Galvanic reaction.

The similar case is present in the college battery bank. It is obvious that the battery discharges by itself at all times when charged.



HOW DO WE PREVENT GALVANIC CORROSION - ELECTROLYSIS FROM OCCURRING?

OCCURRING?

The quickest way to prevent Galvanic Corrosion or Electrolysis from occurring is to place two batteries away from each other without physical contact.

It is also required to prevent batteries resting or coming in contact with metal stand supports.

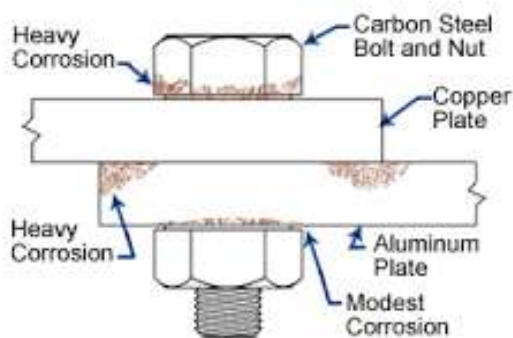
Placing the batteries on an insulated mat will be an added advantage.

We will discuss the regenerative system of used and week batteries to enhance the life. It is important to know few points on handling of batteries. BU-703: Health Concerns with Batteries

Become familiar with the do's and don'ts when handling batteries.

Batteries are safe, but caution is necessary when touching damaged cells and when handling lead acid systems that have access to lead and sulfuric acid. Several countries label lead acid as hazardous

material, and rightly so. Lead can be a health hazard if not properly handled.



LEAD

Lead is a toxic metal that can enter the body by inhalation of lead dust or ingestion when touching the mouth with lead-contaminated hands. If leaked onto the ground, acid and lead particles contaminate the soil and become airborne when dry.

Children and foetuses are most vulnerable to lead exposure because their bodies are developing. Excessive levels of lead can affect a child's growth, cause brain damage, harm kidneys, impair hearing and induce behavioural problems. In adults, lead can cause memory loss and lower the ability to concentrate, as well as harm the reproductive system. Lead is also known to cause high blood pressure, nerve disorders, and muscle and joint pain. Researchers speculate that Ludwig van Beethoven became ill and died because of lead poisoning.

THOUGHT FOR EVERY MOMENT

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By 2017, members of the International Lead Association (ILA) want to keep the lead blood level of workers in mining, smelting, refining and recycling below 30 micrograms per decilitre (30µg/dl). In 2014, the average participating employee checked in at 15.6µg/dl, but 4.8 percent were above 30µg/dl. (Source Batteries & Energy Storage Technology, Summer 2015.)

In 2019, the University of Southern California published the detection of lead in teeth of children living near the Exide Technologies battery recycling plant in Vernon, California

Lead occurs naturally in soil at 15–40mg/kg level. This level can increase multi-fold near lead battery manufacturing and recycling plants. Soil levels in developing countries, including on the continent of Africa, recorded lead contamination levels of 40–140,000mg/kg. (See [BU-705: How to Recycle Batteries.](#))

SULFURIC ACID

The sulfuric acid in a lead acid battery is highly corrosive and is more harmful than acids used in most other battery systems. Contact with eye can cause permanent blindness; swallowing damages internal organs that can lead to death. First aid treatment calls for flushing the skin for 10–15 minutes with large amounts of water to cool the affected tissue and to prevent secondary damage. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash the underlying skin. Always wear protective equipment when handling sulfuric acid.

CADMIUM

Cadmium used in nickel-cadmium batteries is considered more harmful than lead if ingested. Workers at NiCd manufacturing plants in Japan have been experiencing health problems from prolonged exposure to the metal, and governments have banned disposal of nickel-cadmium batteries in landfills. The soft, whitish metal that occurs naturally in the soil can damage kidneys. Cadmium can be absorbed through the skin by touching a spilled battery. Since most NiCd batteries are sealed, there are no health risks in handling intact cells; caution is required when working with an open battery.

Nickel-metal-hydride is considered non-toxic and the only concern is the electrolyte. Although toxic to plants, nickel is not harmful to humans.

Lithium-ion is also benign — the battery contains little toxic material. Nevertheless, caution is required when working with a damaged battery. When handling a spilled battery, do not touch your mouth, nose or eyes. Wash your hands thoroughly.

Keep small batteries out of children's reach. Children younger than four are the most likely to swallow batteries, and the most common types that are ingested are button cells. Each year in the United States alone, more than 2,800 children are treated in emergency rooms for swallowing button batteries. According to a 2015 report, serious injuries and deaths from swallowing batteries have increased nine-fold in the last decade. The battery often gets stuck in the oesophagus (the tube that passes food). Water or saliva creates an electrical current that can trigger a chemical reaction producing hydroxide, a caustic ion that

causes serious burns to the surrounding tissue. Doctors often misdiagnose the symptoms, which can reveal themselves as fever, vomiting, poor appetite and weariness. Batteries that make it through the oesophagus often move through the digestive tract with little or no lasting damage. The advice to a parent is to choose safe toys and to keep small batteries away from young children.

Safety Tips

- Keep button batteries out of sight and reach of children. Remote controls, singing greeting cards, watches, hearing aids, thermometers, toys and electric keys may contain these batteries.
- Similar to pharmaceutical products, keep loose batteries locked away to prevent access by small children.
- Communicate the danger of swallowing button batteries with your children, as well as caregivers, friends, family members and babysitters.
- If you suspect your child has ingested a battery, go to the hospital immediately. Wait for a medical assessment before allowing the child to eat and drink.

VENTILATION

Charging batteries in living quarters should be safe, and this also applies to lead acid. Ventilate the area regularly as you would a kitchen when cooking. Lead acid produces some hydrogen gas but the amount is minimal when charged correctly. Hydrogen gas becomes explosive at a concentration of 4 percent. This would only be achieved if large lead acid batteries were charged in a sealed room.

Over-charging a lead acid battery can produce hydrogen sulphide. The gas is colourless, very poisonous, flammable and has the odour of rotten eggs. Hydrogen sulphide also occurs naturally during the breakdown of organic matter in swamps and sewers; it is present in volcanic gases, natural gas and some well waters. Being heavier than air, the gas accumulates at the bottom of poorly ventilated spaces. Although noticeable at first, the sense of smell deadens the sensation with time and potential victims may be unaware of its presence.

As a simple guideline, hydrogen sulphide becomes harmful to human life if the odour is noticeable. Turn off the charger, vent the facility and stay outside until the odour disappears. Other gases that can develop during charging and the operations of lead acid batteries are arsine (arsenic hydride, AsH_3) and (antimony hydride, SbH_3). Although the levels of these metal hydrides stay well below the occupational exposure limits, they are a reminder to provide adequate ventilation.

REGENERATION OF WEEK BATTERIES FOR THE SECOND/THIRD LEASE OF LIFE.

Significance

- The early regeneration results into second tenure of the batteries i.e., another term of 3 to 5 years as per Battery specifications.
- Optimised energy consumption. Thus, reduced cost of operation.
- Delayed disposal results into elimination of environment pollution.
- Reduced impact on CARBON FOOTPRINT.

HACCP PRACTICES – GENDER EQUALITY:

Sanitary Pad dispenser :

We appreciate the placement of the sanitary pad dispenser and also being used by the members. One improvement is however needed. The custodian of the pads contact details may be displayed. This should help to draw the attention of the stock holder to replenish the dispenser when empty.



Figure 18 - Pad dispenser

Sanitary pad Incinerator:

The pad incinerator is placed higher for easy reach. The short children may find it difficult to use it. The unit should be lowered down to 3' for



Figure 19 -- No easy access to incinerator

easy use.

The women empowerment committee should be asked to check for all the women comfort necessities. It may be stressed more as a necessity and not as a luxury.

It would be important to display the usage instructions in Kannada, Hindi and English so that the members can operate the incinerator by themselves.

FIRE PREVENTION & SAFETY :

The fire extinguishers should be placed at the entrance of the room housing dangerous devices and chemistry lab. So that, they are handy when need to be used.

The detailed information chart on fire extinguishers is to be prominently displayed and all staff should be educated and trained.

A typical discussion is made for better understanding below.

It is also important that the handling

instructions are Predominantly displayed. The sample poster is reproduced for replication.



Figure 20- Need ready access to fire extinguisher.

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

IN CASE OF FIRE:

- Call the fire department immediately.
- Do not use an extinguisher without proper training.
- Know which extinguisher is correct for what type of fire.
- Only use portable extinguishers when the fire is contained to a small area.

FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

A
Use for ordinary combustibles. Contains water.

C
Use for electrical fires. Do not use water on these fires! Contains dry chemicals, carbon dioxide or halogenated agents to smother the fire with foam.

B
Use for flammable liquids. Contains dry chemicals or halogenated agents to smother the fire with foam.

D
Use for combustible metals. Contains special liquids or dry powder agent.

P. A. S. S. OPERATING PROCEDURE

P

A

S

S

extinguisher with the nozzle pointing away from you, and release the locking mechanism.

base of the fire.

slowly and evenly.

side-to-side at the base of the flame.

Figure 21- Fire extinguisher Operating instructions

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Type Extinguisher	Fire		CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS D	Electrical	CLASS F	Comments
			Combustible materials (e.g. paper & wood)	Flammable liquids (e.g. paint & petrol)	Flammable gases (e.g. butane and methane)	Flammable metals (e.g. lithium & potassium)	Electrical equipment (e.g. computers & generators)	Deep fat fryers (e.g. chip pans)	
Water	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Do not use on liquid or electric fires
Foam	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Not suited to domestic use
Dry Powder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	Can be used safely up to 1000 volts
CO2	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	Safe on both high and low voltage
Wet Chemical	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	Use on extremely high temperatures

Figure 22 - Fire extinguisher: Class

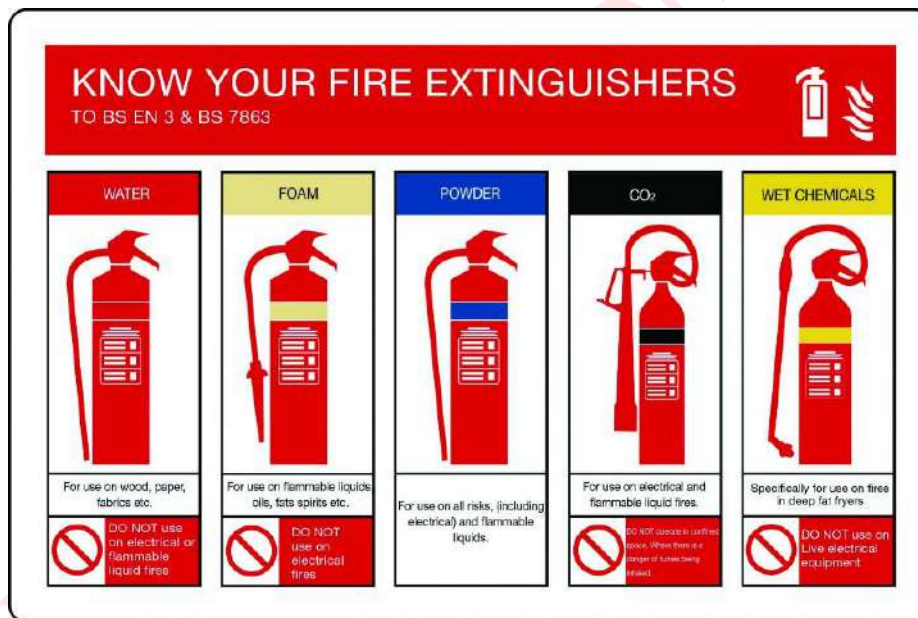


Figure 23 - Types of Fire extinguishers

In case of fire, the appropriate Fire extinguishers should be placed at the entrance but outside the room. The details of such classified Extinguishers is indicated for reference.

PLACEMENT GAS FUEL CYLINDERS:



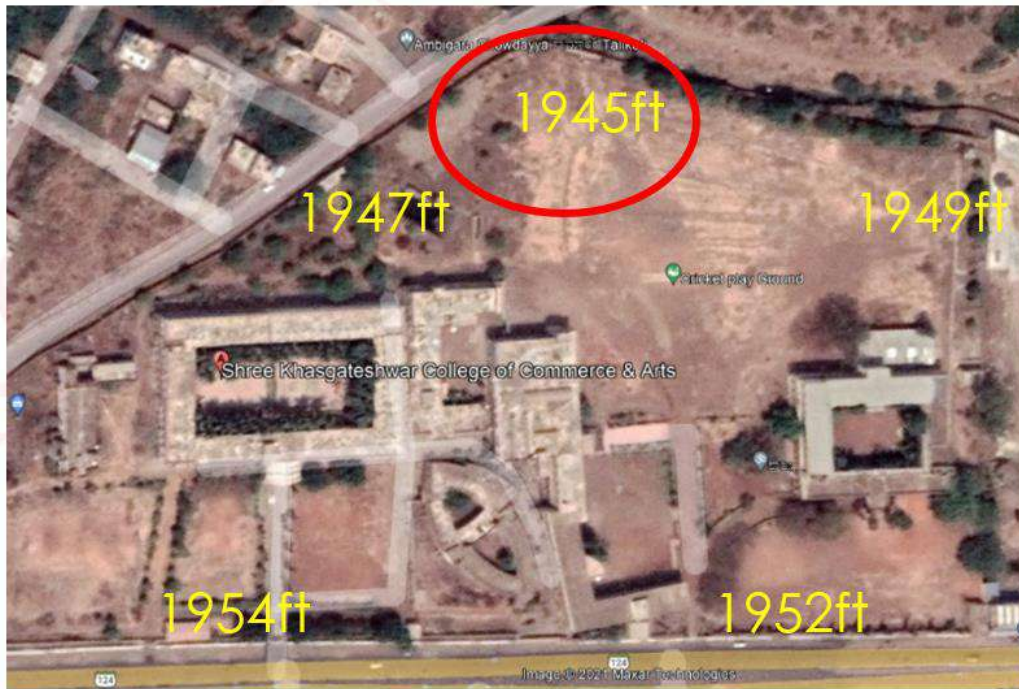
Figure 24- Placement of LPG cylinders in wrong location.

The LPG and other high pressure cylinders should be placed outside the room in well ventilated area as shown above.

If there is any space constraint, it is necessary that the lowest part of the space should be open and free ventilation provided.

The slope should be leading towards the outer wall and proper bund be made to prevent any leakage flowing into the hall/room/laboratory.

RAINWATER MANAGEMENT.



As indicated above, the lowest level is at 1945 feet. The west entry to the college campus lies at an elevation of 1952 & 1954 feet. However, as we move to the college building, the elevation lowers down.

As we move further, the elevation drops to 1945 feet to the east end and flows in to the nala. A small rise of 2' should retain all the water and help to conserve.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

While one looks for exotic plantations, we suggest not to weed out the grass, instead the over grown grass can be chopped retaining the

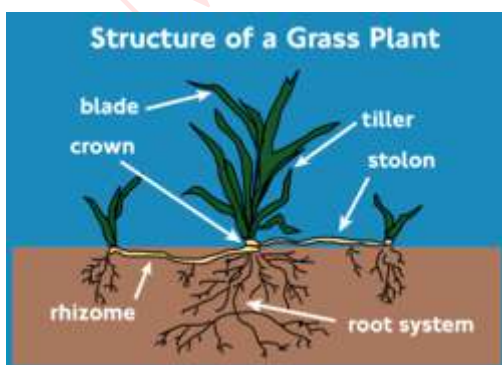


Figure 25 - Normally grown grass

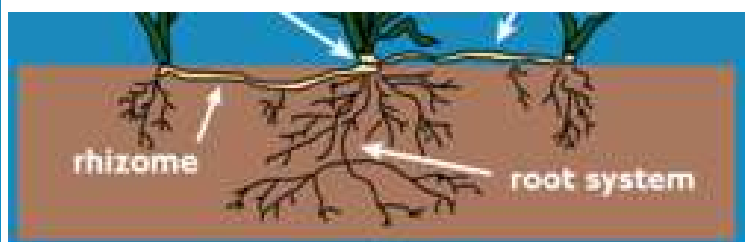


Figure 26 - chopped grass retaining the crown and the root system

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The significance of the grass can be best viewed in the video link below and the concepts can be appropriately followed.

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=video+AGRI+-+Green+Gold+-+Documentary+by+John+D.+Liu.mp4



Figure 27- Burning chopped and dry organic waste

It is advised not to burn the dry organic matter. The benefits of chopped grass are well described in the link given above.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

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MEDICINAL GARDEN:

The college has a well laid medicinal garden.



Figure 28 - Medicinal Garden.

The importance of the medicinal plants should be elaborated and displayed in local language as well.

VERMICOMPOST

Presently the institute has not made any provision for Vermicompost. It is mainly because of the pandemic time and newly constructed campus. As the canteen gets established and the plantations take shape, the need for organic manure can be explored.

The organic waste composting structure should be created, needs the attention of all the stake holders in making it successful. Collective effort will take the initiative to a great and meaningful implementation. The infrastructure can be planned and discussed elaboratively before execution. The different species that help catalyse the composting process can be considered.

The compost so formed should be exhibited for the information of the farming community through the students coming to college for education.

The chemical analysis of the organic manure so produced can be carried out by the science stream students and the same can be carried out of the campus.

The experience and pride of discussing the initiatives may be recorded and the same may be projected during the functions and honoured. These initiatives will be a motivator for other students to explore similar opportunities.

Just to quote, The commerce students may take-up a project where the local product say agricultural produce is marketed after value addition in any possible way.

These measures give financial stability to the weaker sections of the society and thus the moral responsibility of the establishment.

A typical working model where one can replicate the rural economy is by managing kitchen waste. This may be used to showcase the ways of developing the vermicompost.

The benefits of vermicompost if exhibited, the children can disseminate the same to their parents back home.



Figure 29 - composted kithchen waste

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GREY WATER MANAGEMENT.:



Figure 30 - Grey water pond (for illustration only)

In today's context, use of soaps and cosmetics has increased multifold. The water that is let out along with the soap and cosmetic chemicals is termed as Grey water. This water is containing valuable chemicals which form micro nutrients to the fertilizers. If this water if left open untreated, would cause foul smell and would be a breeding zone for mosquito and other harmful insects.

It is important to arrest the negative impact and extract the useful nutrients for good use. The botany department can initiate and do some research to come up with first hand experience on benefits of grey water use.

Planting Canna Indica locally known as kaabaali and water hyacinth which is predominantly seen in polluted water ponds are known as water purifying plants. While kaabaali grows in greywater accumulated areas. Water hyacinth grows well in polluted water ponds.

The images of the two plants are reproduced below.

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Canna Indica (Kaabaali)



Water Hyacinth.

More information can be drawn from the two links below.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969719347229>

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323278568> Waste Water Treatment using Water Hyacinth

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

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LIST OF INSTRUMENTS:

During the process of the Audit, the following lists of instruments were used.

Sr No.	INSTRUMENT	MAKE	APPLICATION
1	Digital Power Analyser (PC Interfaced)	SCHIVAN ARNOX	Electrical Machinery.
2	Accessories -3000 Amps	ARNOX	Higher load UPTO 3000 Amps,
3	Accessories -200 Amps	ARNOX	UPTO 200 Amps,
4	Thermal Imager	FLIR	Identify loose contacts and bearing losses
5	Power Analyser (Manual)	MECO	Electrical Machinery.
6	Infrared Thermometer	METRAVI	Thermal (Fuel) Energy.
7	Digital (Contact) Temperature & Humidity Meter.	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery. (A/C's And Cooling Towers)
8	Digital Tachometer	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery.(A/C's And Cooling Towers)
9	Lux Meter	METRAVI	General & Task Lighting.
10	Sound Level Meter	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery. Generator Sound Proofing
11	Digital Anemometer	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery.(A/C's And Cooling Towers)
12	Digital KW Meter	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery.
13	Digital Power Factor Meter	METRAVI	Electrical Machinery.
14	Lap Top Computer	HP	To Interface The Instruments For More Accurate - Sophisticated Readings In Sensitive Equipment.
15	Ultrasonic flow meter		Measure liquid flow.
16	Portable Vibration Meter.	METRAVI	Effect Of Filtration - Sewing System. Structural Stability
17	Live cable detector probe	-	Detect hidden cables for safety audit.
18	Power Analyser – EMM 5	Beluk	For remote communication and detailed audit.
19	Power Analyser – ELITE PRO	Beluk	Power Analyser.
20	ETV meter, KWh & PF meters for site recording.	Secure	
21	PT's for Transformer audits.	KALPA	On field auditing of transformer loading and imbalance evaluation.

Only appropriate instruments will used wherever necessary.

ACTION PLAN SUMMARY:

Earmark the action plan.

- Invite subject experts for Tec talks,
- Organize in person panel discussions and interaction to propagate the knowledge and mitigate the problems in practicing the same.
- Prioritize the initiatives and execute.
- Observe the benefits and shortcomings.
- Workout further improvement by involving the staff and students.

MODE OF ACTION:

The process of environment protection should be carried out in three steps.

- Good housekeeping practices.
- Minor alterations using in house work culture and minimum investments on accessories as discussed.
- Capital investments, which may be required for installation of new methodologies may be taken up on phased manner.

We will be happy to assist you for any further advice/consultancy if required either on Rainwater management or on any of the measures discussed in the report.

We hope the measures are implemented in good spirit and to human convenience and comfort.

For SUNSHUBH TECHNOVATIONS PVT LTD.,

Mallikarjun A. Kambalyal. B.E. (E&C)

Certified Energy Auditors EA-3485

NOTES:

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

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Notes:

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Certified Energy Auditors EA-3485

IQAC Co-ordinator,

S. K. College of Arts, Comm. & Science, Talikoti, Dist. Vijayapur

PRINCIPAL

S. K. College of Arts, Comm. & Science

TALIKOTI 586214, Dist-Vijayapur

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