



**SANT BABA BHAG SINGH
UNIVERSITY**

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**SANT BABA BHAG SINGH
UNIVERSITY**

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

2022-2023

PREPARED BY
EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES

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CERTIFICATE



CERTIFICATE

PRESENTED TO

SANT BABA BHAG SINGH UNIVERSITY

Village Khiala, P.O Padhiana, Distt. Jalandhar-144030

Has been assessed by EHS Alliance Services for the comprehensive study of environmental impacts on institutional working framework to fulfill the requirement of

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

The environment legal compliances and initiatives carried out by the institution have been verified on the report submitted and were found to be satisfactory.

The efforts taken by management and faculty towards environment and sustainability are highly appreciated and noteworthy.


SIGNATURE



31.01.2024
DATE OF AUDIT

EHS ALLIANCE SERVICES, PLOT A-72, SURYA VIHAR, GURUGRAM, 122001
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EHS Alliance Services would like to thank the management of Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, Jalandhar for assigning this important work of Green Audit. We appreciate the cooperation to the teams for the completion of the assessment.

First of all, we would like to thank Dr. Dharmjit Singh Parmar – Honourable Vice Chancellor for allowing us to evaluate the environmental performance of the campus.

We would like to thank Dr. Anju Sood- Director IQAC and Dr. Vivek- Member Core IQAC team for their Continuous Support and guidance, without which the completion of the project would not have been possible. We are also thankful to other staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.

We are also thankful to Dr. Aneet Kumar – Registrar and Dr. Vijay Dhir – Dean- Academics



DISCLAIMER

EHS Alliance Services Audit Team has prepared this report for Sant Baba Bhag Singh University based on input data submitted by the representatives of university complemented with the best judgment capacity of the expert team.

While all sensible care has been taken in its preparation, details contained in this report have been compiled in good faith based on information gathered.

It is further informed that the conclusions are arrived following best estimates and no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied is made and no responsibility is accepted by Audit Team in this report or for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of the information, statements or forecasts in the report.

If you wish to distribute copies of this report external to your organisation, then all pages must be included.

EHS Alliance, its staff and agents shall keep confidential all information relating to your organisation and shall not disclose any such information to any third party, except that in the public domain or required by law or relevant accreditation bodies.

EHS Alliance staff, agents and accreditation bodies have signed individual confidentiality undertakings and will only receive confidential information on a 'need to know' basis.



Signature

LEAD AUDITOR

CONCEPT AND CONTEXT

In India, the process for environmental audit was first mentioned under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 by the Ministry of Environment of forests on 13th march, 1992. As per this act, every person owning an industry or performing an operation or process needs a legal consent and must submit an environmental report or statement.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council, New Delhi (NAAC) has made it mandatory from the academic year 2019–20 onwards that all Higher Educational Institutions should submit an annual Green, Environment and Energy Audit Report. Moreover, it is part of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Institutions to ensure that they contribute towards the sustainable environment.

In view of the NAAC circular regarding environment auditing, the University management decided to conduct an external environment assessment study by a competent external professional auditor.

The term ‘Environmental audit’ means differently to different people. Terms like ‘assessment’, ‘survey’ and ‘review’ are also used to describe similar activities. Furthermore, some organizations believe that an ‘environmental audit’ addresses only environmental matters, whereas others use the term to mean an audit of health, safety and environment-related matters. Although there is no universal definition of Environment Audit, many leading companies/institutions follow the basic philosophy and approach summarized by the broad definition adopted by the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) in its publication of Environmental Auditing (1989).

The ICC defines Environmental Auditing as:

“A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the aim of safeguarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects.”

This audit focuses on the environment legal compliances and implementation of rules defined by MoEFCC or state pollution control board. The concepts, structure, objectives, methodology, tools of analysis, and objectives of the audit are discussed below.

INTRODUCTION

Nature is very precious gift for all life forms. Disturbance in the nature causes environmental Problems. These are increasing day by day as a result of development of urbanization and industrialization on earth. Because of unplanned utilization of resources, our planet is facing tremendous pressure results a sharp rise in temperature. Therefore, there is an urgent need to plan the consumption of the resources in sustainable manner in order to conserve natural resources for future generation.

Sustainable development is becoming popular in the world for saving the earth. Utilizing resources judiciously can save the earth's precious resources. Measurement of environmental components is the most effective step to conserve and protect natural resources.

Environmental auditing had begun in the early 1970s with provision of civil lawsuits for non-compliance with environmental regulations. Environment auditing involves on site visit, collection of samples, performing analyses, and report results to competent authorities.

Industry, the corporate world is initiating auditing for saving natural resources. Academic institutions also can contribute to the preservation and conservation of resources within their premises.

In this, "Environment Audit" report would help everyone to think about preserving resources, show willingness to learn their importance, adopt steps to minimize resource use and set an example for others to follow the path of eco-friendly practices to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Effective implementation of environmental auditing helps in minimization of environmental risks at low cost.

OVERVIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY

Sant Baba Bhag Singh Memorial Charitable Society, under the dynamic leadership of Sant Baba Malkit Singh ji, has been providing basic infrastructure facilities to the people living in the areas of the vicinity of Dera Sant Pura Jabbar, near Adampur Doaba, Dist. Jalandhar, by constructing bridges and roads, providing street lights to villages, etc. The Society started providing formal education by setting up SBBS Institute of Engineering & Technology in 2003, followed by the setting up of SBBS International School in 2004, SBBS Institute of Education (2005), SBBS Institute of Nursing (2005), SBBS Research & Development Centre (2010), SBBS Post Graduate College (2011), SBBS Public School, Binjon (2011). Rural Healthcare is being provided through Guru Nanak Sadh Sangat Charitable Hospital, Kalra, since 2003.



In pursuance of the vision: "To encourage each and every child to get educated, acquire knowledge and wisdom so dias to learn the art of leading a happy, successful and meaningful life," all these institutions established their presence in the field of education, leading to their flowering into Sant Baba Bhag Singh University, established vide the Sant Baba Bhag Singh University Act, 2014.

The institutions have made significant contributions in the field of education, which is visible in excellent results and placement records. With state-of-the-art infrastructure catering to the needs of students, a pollution and drug free campus, focus on excellence in teaching, active involvement of students & faculty in co-curricular and extracurricular activities, including NCC & NSS, industrial

visits and a remarkable presence in the field of sports amongst educational institutions, along with a culture of imbibing ethical values, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University is an ideal place to be in to choose for quality education.

MISSION, VISION & OBJECTIVES

MISSION

To encourage learners to be educated, acquire knowledge and wisdom so as to live a happy, successful and meaningful life.

VISION

To achieve the best possible academic standard by exposing every student to a holistic educational experience in an active and dynamic environment.

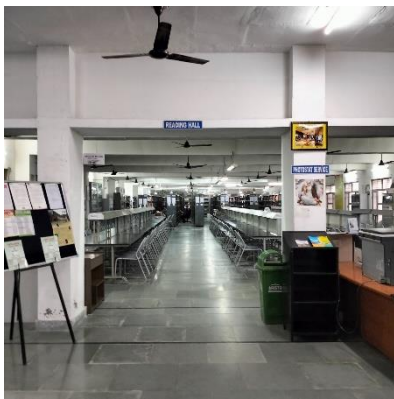
To develop self expression, self reliance, confidence, self esteem and eventually endorse self directed learning which is befitting the life in the rapidly changing world of the new millennium.

OBJECTIVES

- To address the educational needs of the society through participatory mechanisms.
- To develop curriculum addressing challenges of the stakeholders for finding appropriate technology options to promote a just and equitable economic and social development.
- To develop a pool of researchers and academicians across the disciplines interested in and working for rural communities leveraging academic inputs for higher education.
- To train manpower to meet with the scientific and industrial needs- locally and globally.
- To pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the region.
- To inculcate entrepreneurial spirit among the girls belonging to rural areas.

The University offers opportunities for students to get education & knowledge leading to B.A., B.Com, B.Com (Hons.), B.Ed, B.Ped, B.Sc (Non-Medical), B.Sc. (Agriculture), B.Sc. (IT), B.Sc. (Medical), B.Sc. (MLS), B.Tech Civil Engineering, B.Tech Computer Science & Engineering, B.Tech Electrical Engineering, B.Tech Mechanical Engineering, BBA, BCA, M.Com, M.Ed, M.Ped, M.Sc(Chemistry), M.Sc(Mathematics), M.Tech Computer Science & Engineering, MBA, MCA, Ph.D

(Chemistry), Ph.D (Mathematics), Ph.D (Physics), Ph.D (Commerce), Ph.D (Education), Ph.D (English), Ph.D (Physical Education), Ph.D (Punjabi), Ph.D(Economics), Ph.D(History), Ph.D. Computer Science & Engineering, Ph.D. Electrical Engineering, Ph.D. Management along with certificate courses. The institutions have made significant contributions in the field of education, which is visible in excellent results and placement records. With state of the art infrastructure catering to the needs of students, a pollution and drug free campus, focus on excellence in teaching, active involvement of students & faculty in co-curricular and extracurricular activities, including NCC & NSS, industrial visits and a remarkable presence in the field of sports amongst educational institutions, along with a culture of imbibing ethical values, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University is an ideal place to be in to choose for quality education.



Library



Transportation



Canteen



Class rooms



Sports Ground

Geo Location
Geo Coordinates from Google maps:
31.4212151, 75.8080489



AUDIT PARTICIPANTS

On behalf of Sant Baba Bhag Singh University

Name	Designation
Dr. Dharmjit Singh Parmar	Vice Chancellor
Dr. Anju Sood	Director IQAC
Dr. Vivek	Member Core IQAC Team
Dr. Indu Sharma	Convener, ESM Cell
Dr. Harmeet Singh	Member Core IQAC Team
Er. Harish Sharma	Member Core IQAC Team
Ms. Sukhmeet Kaur	Member Core IQAC Team
Mr. Abhinav Sharma	Asst. Professor, Humanities
Er. Anil	Asst. Professor, E.E.
Er. Paramjit Singh	Asst. Professor, E.E.
Capt. Sukhdev Singh	Manager Facilities In-charge

On behalf of EHS Alliance Services

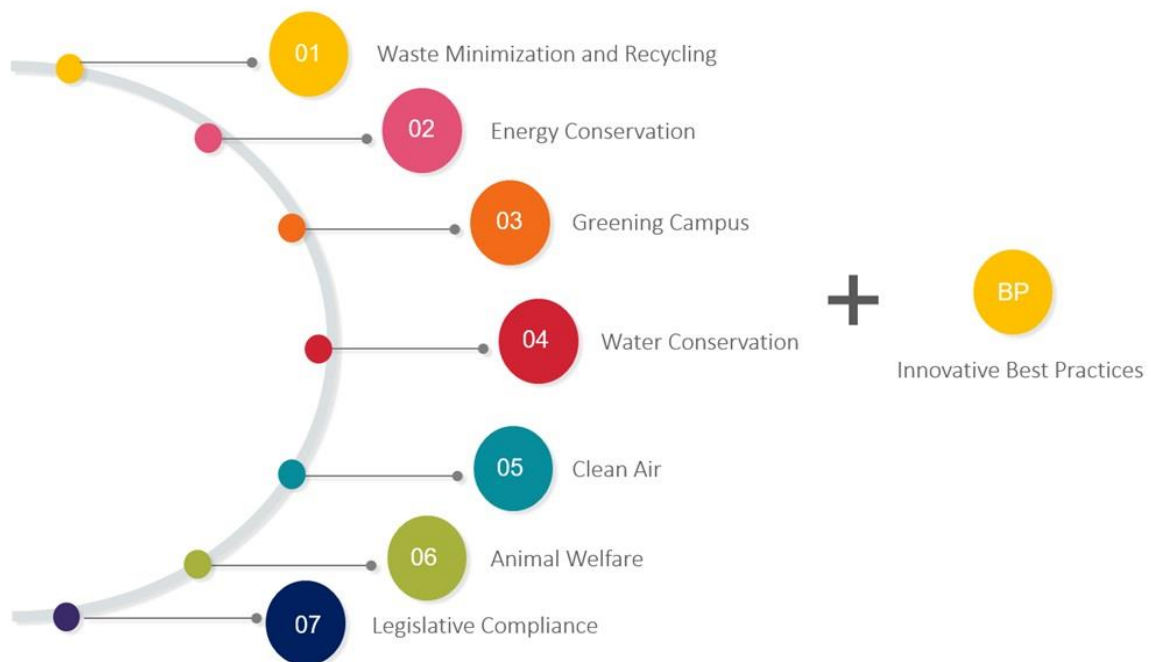
Name	Position	Qualifications
Dr. Uday Pratap	Lead Auditor	Ph.D., PDIS, QCI – WASH, Lead Auditor ISO 14001:2015
Ms. Pooja Kaushik	Co-Auditor	M.Sc., Field Expert, QCI – WASH

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The environment audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes out-dated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance. Our approach to promote a Green Campus to inculcate the sustainable value systems among the students, so that they carry the learning and practices them in their future endeavours. This will ensure that Sustainability and Environmental practices get embedded in all the institutions and organizations in the country.

A Green Campus is a place where environmentally friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainability in the campus which ultimately offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind.

This is the third environment audit of the University for doing their bit towards environmental protection and environmental awareness at local and global front. Audit criterion is environmental cognizance, waste minimization and management, biodiversity conservation, water conservation, energy conservation and environmental legislative compliance by the campus. A questionnaire is used during audit. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.



WASTE MANAGEMENT

TYPE OF WASTE ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

To create effective waste management plans, University first needs to know the type of waste being generated at the campus. Below, we have compiled a list of various kinds of waste commonly generated on institutional campus:

1. **FOOD WASTE** - The University campus generates food waste. The average mess and canteen generate approximately 10 kg of food waste a day. The reasons for food waste on an educational campus may be over-purchasing food to ensure a sufficient supply and then throwing it away, especially in all hostel messes where plentiful stores are essential. And in the cafeteria or hostel mess, students may pile food onto their trays, find it unappealing once they sit down and dutifully scrape it into the garbage. Immediate attention is given to the food waste minimization techniques.
2. **RECYCLABLE PAPER, CARDBOARD, PLASTIC, GLASS AND CANS** - Campus tends to produce vast quantities of these recyclables. Even in the digital age, many students, professors and staff members still prefer handwritten notes and end up with piles of unwanted paper once their courses and projects are complete. And shipments of necessary items throughout the year are likely to arrive in recyclable plastic and cardboard packaging. The same is sold/auctioned to the scrap vendors time to time.
3. **STUDENT CLOTHES AND HOUSEWARES** - As we have mentioned above, many students find it more convenient to throw away their clothes and dorm furnishings at the end of the year than donate or recycle them.
4. **E-WASTE** - Student and facility electronics often form a large portion of a campus's waste — As campus continually upgrade their computing facilities and office computers to keep up with the latest technology, the old computers have to go somewhere. So do old printers, phones, copy machines and other electronics that receive upgrades over the years. Discarded student electronics often become part of a campus's waste stream as well.
5. **CHEMICAL WASTE** - Chemical waste on campus may come from numerous sources. Campus laboratories generate waste chemicals, as do cleaning services. The detergents used in campus laundry rooms eventually become waste as well. Much of these chemical substances are hazardous waste under Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 and must undergo specific disposal processes according to state environmental rules and regulations.

6. **MAINTENANCE WASTE** - In the maintenance department, spent paints, solvents, adhesives and lubricants all form potentially hazardous waste. Because they are difficult to recycle, spent incandescent light bulbs usually become landfill waste. Spent fluorescent light bulbs, which contain small amounts of mercury, typically require special handling because of the environmental and health risks they pose.
7. **BIOLOGICAL WASTE** - Biological waste from laboratories will require special handling and disposal as per BMW Rules, 2016. Sant Baba Bhag Singh University has installed a number of furnaces to manage lab's waste at different labs.
8. **FURNITURE** - Furniture waste on a campus has a couple different sources. The campus itself may also get rid of old furniture as it modernizes its classrooms, cafeterias, computer labs and study spaces. Annually sold to junk dealer.
9. **BOOKS/MAGAZINES/NEWSPAPERS** - Books account for solid waste generation and institutions often generate tons of textbook waste. As courses upgrade to new editions, they may end up throwing their newly obsolete textbooks into the garbage if donation programs cannot use them. Students of Sant Baba Bhag Singh University donates their text books and notes to junior students, or else are auctioned to reseller.
10. **C & D WASTE** - Expansion of campus building and renovation works result significant amount of construction and demolition waste that should be either used for back filling or disposed off through an authorised dumping site by CPCB/SPCB.
11. **SOLID WASTE** - The University is managing solid waste by providing via composting and bio gas plant.
12. **HORTICULTURE WASTE** - University campus has lavished greenery and grounds that results significant horticulture waste which is managed by in-house composting system.



ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. List ten ways that you use energy in your institute. (Electricity, LPG, firewood, others). Using this list, try to think of ways that you could use less energy every day.

A. Electricity

- Lights, Fans, Air conditioners
- Lab equipment
- Computers in labs, faculty rooms & offices
- Electrical Appliances in Pantry

B. LPG

- Cafeteria and hostel mess

Ways to use less energy

- Replacing the conventional bulbs to LEDs
- Solar PV installed on building roofs
- Use of natural light when possible
- Use large appliances together to reduce energy use.
- Cleaning of Filters on regular basis and replace them whenever needed.
- Insulate the room spaces
- Turn off the switch on the socket after use.

2. Are there any energy saving methods employed in your institute? If yes, please specify. If no, suggest some

- Electricity is saved by use of LED bulbs for illumination.
- In Canteen, LPG is saved by use of pressure cookers for cooking food but in pandemic time, canteen was non-operational.
- Switch off fans and lights when not in use
- Various energy conservation awareness programs for students and staff
- Keep the computers and ACs on power saving mode.

3. How many CFL/LED bulbs has your institute installed?

Approx 85 % of Total Conventional bulbs and tube lights are replaced by LED Lights.

4. Do you run “switch off” drills at institute?

Yes

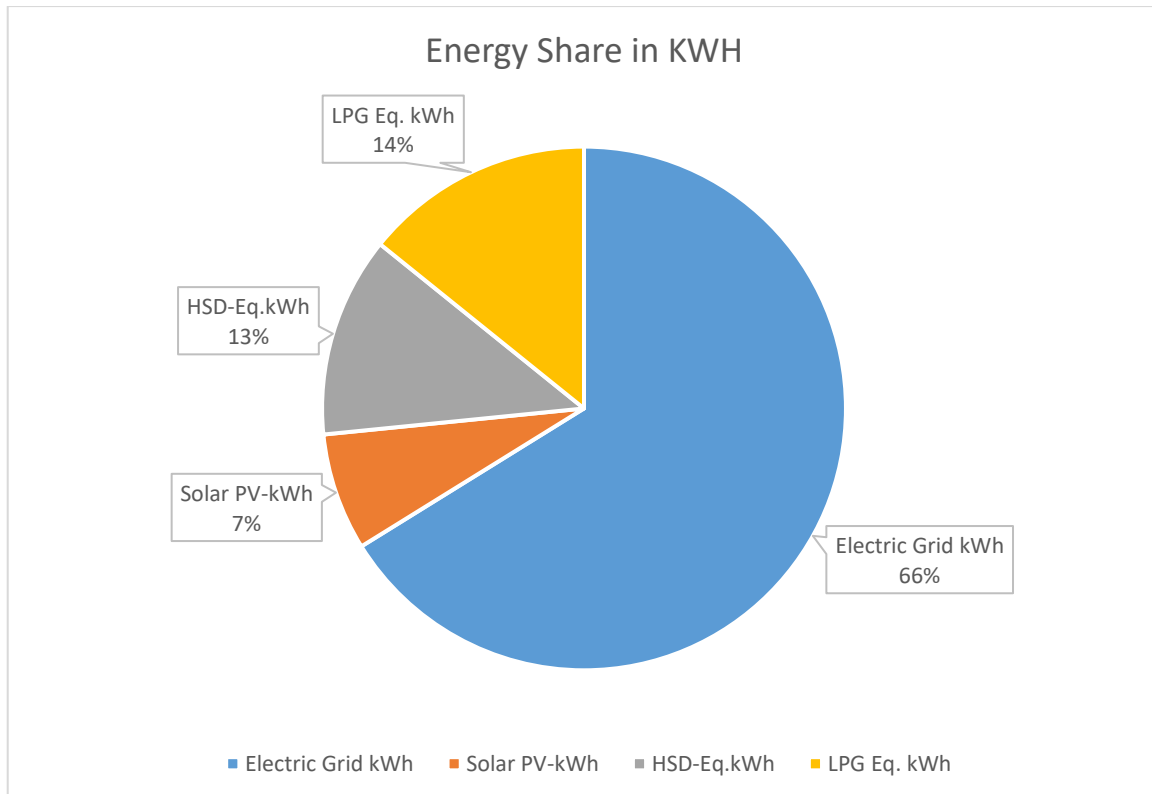
5. Are your computers and other equipment's put-on power-saving mode?

Yes

6. Does your machinery (TV, AC, Computer, weighing balance, printers, etc.) run on standby modes most of the time? If yes, how many hours?

Yes, In office hours

Energy Share	kWh	Percentage
Electric Grid kWh	556128.80	66.17%
Solar PV-kWh	60874.00	7.24%
HSD-Eq. kWh	104100.82	12.39%
LPG Eq. kWh	119358.00	14.20%
Total -kWh	840461.62	100%



WATER AND WASTE-WATER MANAGEMENT

1. List uses of water in your institute

Basic use of water in campus:

Drinking – 106.35 KL/month

Gardening – 1171.63 Kl/month

Kitchen and Toilets – 699.97 KL/month

Others – 249.63 KL/month

Hostel – 2127.60 KL/Month

Total = 4355.19 KL/Month

2 How does your institute store water? Are there any water saving techniques followed in your institute?

There are total 21 Overhead Water Storage Tanks with capacity of 2000 liters. 01 main overhead Water tank with capacity of 5 lakh liters

Saving Techniques

Avoid overflow of water-controlled valves are provided in the water supply system.

- *Close supervision for the water supply system.*
- *Push taps are installed for water conservation*
- *Water Conservation awareness for new students*
- *Sprinklers usage for gardening and grass cover*

3. Locate the point of entry of water and point of exit of waste water in your institute. (Entry and Exit)

Entry - *Water comes from Borewell*

Exit- *From Canteen, Toilets, Hostel, Bathrooms and Labs through covered drainage which is connected to sewage treatment plant (600 KLD), and treated waster is used for gardening purpose*

4. Write down ways that could reduce the amount of water used in your institute

Basic ways:

- *Close the taps after usage*
- *Water Conservation awareness for new students*
- *Maintenance and monitoring of valves in supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage*
- *Push taps are installed to save water*
- *Water recycling and use of sprinklers for gardening*

5. Does your institute harvest rainwater?

The University has seven rainwater harvesting pits for better groundwater recharge. The stored water in this tank can be used for gardening purposes



Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the groundwater. Total **7 RWH** units have been installed in campus with capacity of $10 \times 15 \times 6 = 900$ Cubic Fit and total capacity in liters is **1,76,400** (Approx. in total)

6. Is there any water recycling System?

Yes, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University has a fully functional STP (600 KLD) which treats the wastewater. And treated water is being used for gardening purposes.



Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) is a strategic wastewater management system that ensures that there will be no discharge of industrial wastewater into the environment. It is achieved by treating wastewater through recycling and then recovery and reuse for flushing, gardening, Dg cooling and housekeeping purposes. 600 KLD STP is installed and functional in Campus as per environmental clearance from State Pollution Control Board

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

1. Are the Rooms in Campus Well Ventilated?

Yes, as per the National Building Code, guidelines

2. Window Floor ratio of the Rooms?

Very Good, ample daylight utilization because of big windows.

3. What is the ownership of the vehicles used by your campus?

There are 18 buses, 8 cars, 1 van, and 1 Electric Rikshaw in University.

4. Provide details of Institute-owned vehicles?

*18 Buses – Diesel
7 Cars – Diesel
1 Van – Diesel
1 E-Rikshaw – EV*

5. PUC done?

Yes

6. Specify the type of fuel used by your campus's vehicles

*18 Buses – Diesel
8 Cars – petrol
1 Van – Diesel
1 E-Rikshaw – EV*

8. Air Quality Monitoring Program (If, Any)

No

ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

1. Are you aware of any environmental Laws Pertaining to different aspects of environmental management?

Yes, SBBSU follows following rules

- Segregation and Recycling of Waste (Solid Waste Management Rules 2016)
- De-concretization of trees (National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)
- Protection of trees on campus (Delhi Preservation of Tree Act, 1994, National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)
- Reduce Noise on campus (Noise Pollution (regulation and Control) rule, 2000)
- Reduce single use of plastic, and recycling of plastic (Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016)
- Recycling of electronic waste (e-waste Management and Handling Rules 2011)

2. Does your institute have any rules to protect the environment? List possible rules you could include.

Yes, Sant Baba Bhag Singh University's- Eco club is conscious about the environmental protection and takes proper measures in terms of awareness campaigns, activities, webinars, seminars, etc.

3. Does Environmental Ambient Air Quality Monitoring conducted by the Institute?

No

4. Does Environmental Water and Waste water Quality monitoring conducted by the Institute?

No

5. Does stack monitoring of DG sets conducted by the Institute?

No

6. Is any warning notice, letter issued by state government bodies?

No

7. Does any Hazardous waste generated by the Institute?

No

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Does your institute have any rules to protect the environment? List possible rules you could include.

- *Periodic Plantation drive*
- *Ban on single-use plastic*
- *Biodegradable waste management through Composting and bio gas plant*
- *Water and energy conservation through posters*

2. Are students and faculties aware of environmental cleanliness ways? If Yes Explain

Yes. Sant Baba Bhag Singh University creates awareness through ECO Club activities, Webinars, and cleanliness drives in the community.

3. Does Important Days Like World Environment Day, Earth Day, and Ozone Day etc. eminent in Campus?

Yes, World Environment Day, Ozone Day, Earth Day, World Water Day, World Wetland Day, Earth hour, and more are celebrated by campus.

4. Does the Institute participate in National and Local Environmental Protection Movement?

Yes

5. Does Institute have any Recognition or certification for environment friendliness?

Yes

7. Does the Institution conduct a green or environmental audit of its campus?

This is the third external audit carried out by the University.

INITIATIVES CARRIED OUT BY UNIVERSITY

➤ **Solid Waste Management**

- Collect paper waste produced on campus and collaborate with scrap dealers for recycling.
- University has fully functional composting pits for managing bio degradable waste
- Reduce use of paper by supporting digitization of attendance and internal assessment records.
- Reduce requirement of printed books by updating the e-books and e-journals collection of the University library.
- Take initiatives to spread awareness amongst students about food wastage and ways of minimizing it
- The habit of reusing and recycling non-biodegradable products
- Organizing workshops for students on solid waste management.
- There is ban on single-use plastic and plastic crockery in the campus.

➤ **Liquid Waste Management**

- Maintain leakproof water fixtures.
- Minimize the use of water by constructing more Indian-style toilets instead of western style toilets.
- Continued employment of a caretaker to take immediate steps to stop water leakage through taps, pipes, tanks, toilet flush etc.
- Reuse of wastewater generated by the Reverse Osmosis (RO) system in washrooms.
- Urinals are installed in boy's washroom to reduce water wastage
- STP (600 KLD) is installed for wastewater treatment

➤ **E-waste Management**

- University has a separate storeroom for the safe storage of electronic waste. After a certain interval of time University disposes of the E-waste to concerned agencies through the auction process.

➤ **Rainwater harvesting**

- The university has 7 rainwater harvesting pits for better groundwater recharge. The stored water in this tank can be used for gardening purposes

➤ **Renewable Energy**

- The University has also installed solar PV (100 kWp) on the rooftop of the building.
- The University is using solar lights for street lights.
- The University believes in using cleaner energy such as LED lighting.

➤ **Air Pollution Reduction**

- Personal Vehicles (Students) are not allowed in the campus

➤ **Tree Plantation Drives**

- Two plantation drives were carried out in the current year in the Campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The periodic maintenance schedule for solar PV, rainwater harvesting, and STP to achieve optimized efficiencies.
- Environmental Monitoring i.e. Stack Monitoring of DG sets, Water monitoring, and air quality monitoring needs to be conducted periodically (as per SPCB).
- Reduce carbon emissions by reducing LPG and diesel consumption
- Eco-friendly parameters should be included in the purchase of articles and goods for the campus.

CONCLUSION

This audit involved extensive consultation with all the campus team, and interactions with key personnel on a wide range of issues related to environmental aspects. Overall, 70% of the University campus is for landscaping. Sant Baba Bhag Singh University is dedicated to promoting the environment management and conservation in the campus and community. The audit has identified some suggestions for making the campus premises more environment friendly. The recommendations and suggestions are mentioned for the campus to initiate actions.

The audit team opines that the overall site is well-maintained from an environmental perspective. The recommendations in this report highlight many ways in which the University can work to improve its actions and become a more sustainable institution.

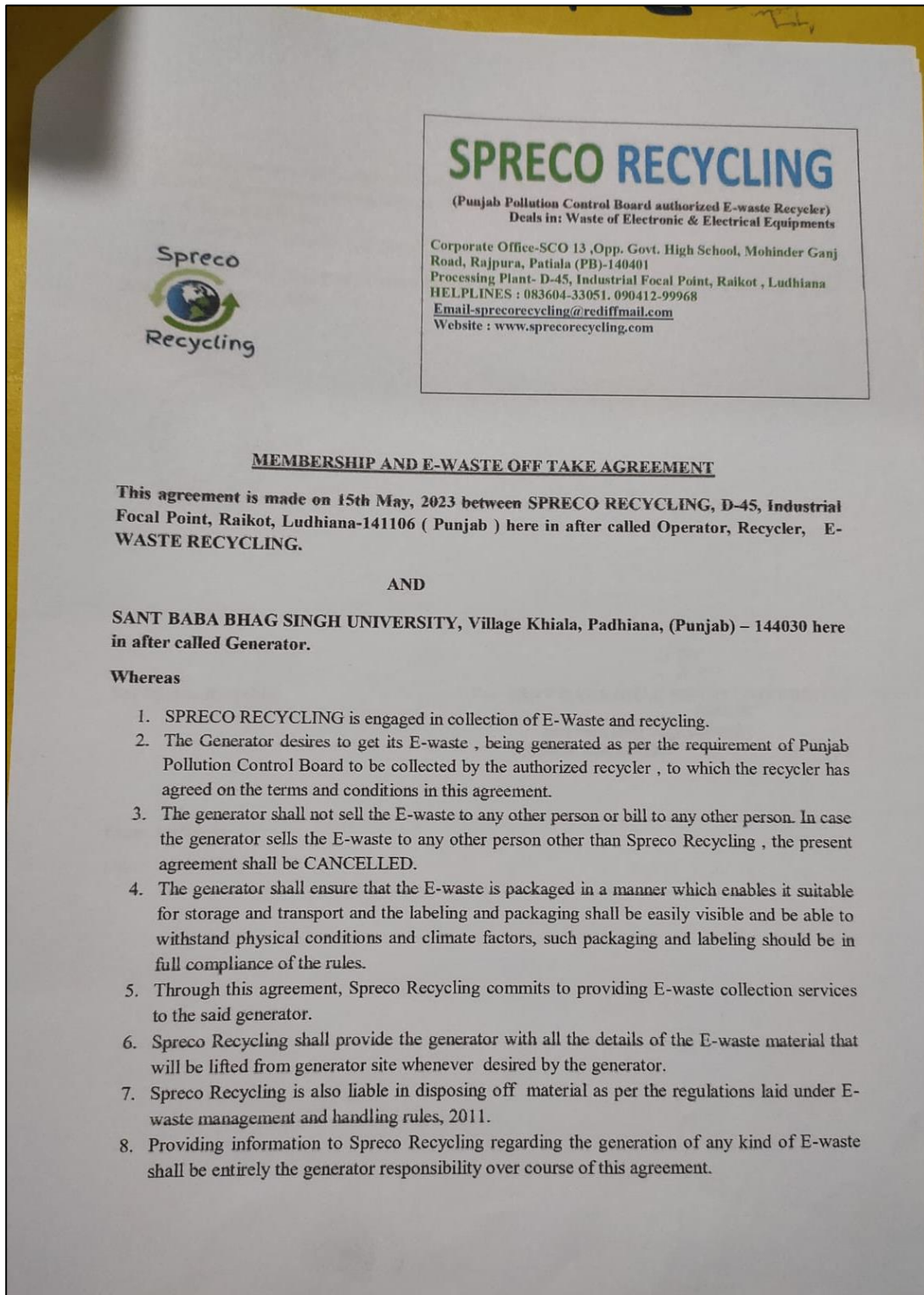
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REFERENCES

- **The Environment [Protection] Act – 1986 (Amended 1991) & Rules-1986 (Amended 2010)**
- **The Petroleum Act: 1934 – The Petroleum Rules: 2002**
- **The Central Motor Vehicle Act: 1988 (Amended 2011) and The Central Motor Vehicle Rules:1989 (Amended in 2005)**
- **Energy Conservation Act 2010.**
- **The Water [Prevention & Control Of Pollution] Act – 1974 (Amended 1988) & the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1975**
- **The Air [Prevention & Control Of Pollution] Act – 1981 (Amended 1987) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Rules – 1982**
- **The Gas Cylinders Rules – 2016 (Replaces the Gas Cylinder Rules – 1981**
- **E-waste management rules 2016**
- **Electrical Act 2003 (Amended 2001) / Rules 1956 (Amended 2006)**
- **The Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules, 2008 (Amended 2016)**
- **The Noise Pollution Regulation & Control rules, 2000 (Amended 2010)**
- **The Batteries (Management and Handling) rules, 2001 (Amended 2010)**
- **Relevant Indian Standard Code practices**



ANNEXURE I – THIRD-PARTY MOU AND AGREEMENTS



ANNEXURE II – PHOTOGRAPHS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES



Sewage treatment Plant



Water storage tanks & RO plant



Solar Panel installed on building roof



Autopush taps for water saving



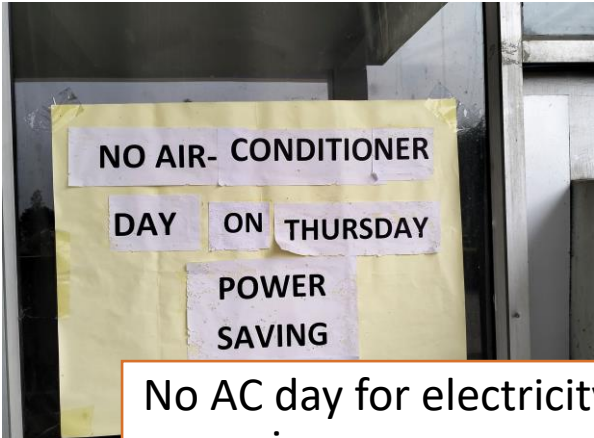
Soundproof silent generators



Color-coded dustbins



Bicycle lane



No AC day for electricity saving awareness



No-Single Use plastic poster



Drip irrigation to save water



Strom water drainage



Cleanliness drive



Waste segregation awareness posters



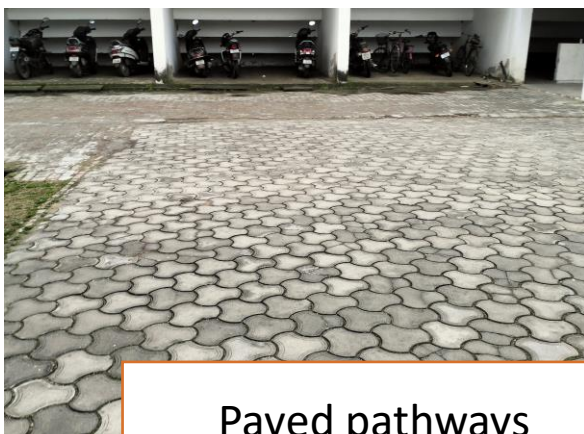
Energy saving message



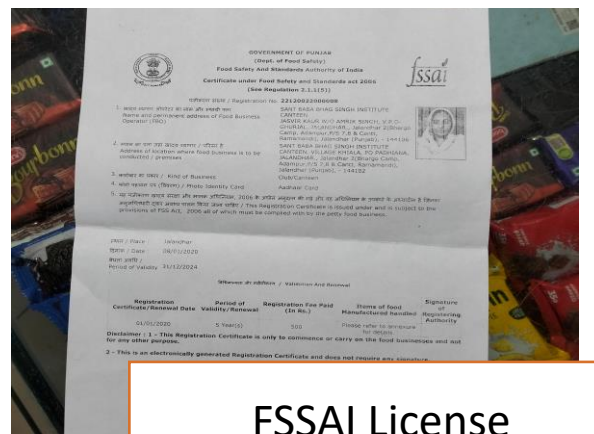
Plastic containers reused as dustbins



Rainwater harvesting pit



Paved pathways



FSSAI License



Bird feeder for bio diversity conservation



Waste paper collection for recycle



Water conservation message displa



E-Rikshaw to reduce carbon footprints



Best out of waste



Incinerators for BMW disposal

***** END OF THE REPORT *****