CERTIFICATE
OF
GREEN AUDIT

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University

Has been audited by TECHNO CONSULTANT for GREEN AUDIT
as per NAAC Advisory No. F. 14-29/2022 Dated: 26th May 2022
Details of which is available in audit report issued by TECHNO CONSULTANT.

Dev Deepta Nandy
AUTHORISED
SIGNATORY

Techno Consultant

Certificate Date: 21.01.2025
Valid Till: 20.01.2026

CERTIFICATE NUMBER:
GA/JANUARY-25/01

विज्ञानं ब्रह्म

GREEN AUDIT REPORT 2023-24

Prepared by

TECHNO CONSULTANT

Prepared for

SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI UNIVERSITY
Kakryal, Katra,
Jammu & Kashmir, 182320

01 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TECHNO CONSULTANT thanks the management of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University for assigning work of Green Audit. We appreciate the co-operation extended to us for completion of the Green Audit. Also, our sincere thanks to teaching & supporting Staff of the university for giving us necessary inputs to carry out this very vital exercise of Green Audit.

TECHNO CONSULTANT Green Audit Team has prepared this report for Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University based on input data submitted by the representatives of university complemented with the best judgment capacity of the audit team. 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 Institute, then all pages must be included. TECHNO CONSULTANT, its staff and auditors shall keep this report confidential 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. TECHNO CONSULTANT also confirms that during this audit, no environmental monitoring was done with the help of instruments.

The entire report is prepared & compiled by Ms. Indrani Dey, Assessor of Carbon Foot Print Management, Certificate No.: 23042023007 Dated: 23rd April 2023 & checked by Mr. Dev Deepta Nandy, Lead Auditor-ISO 14001:2015 (Environment Management System) IRCA Certificate No. 11606 dated 13th November 2006.

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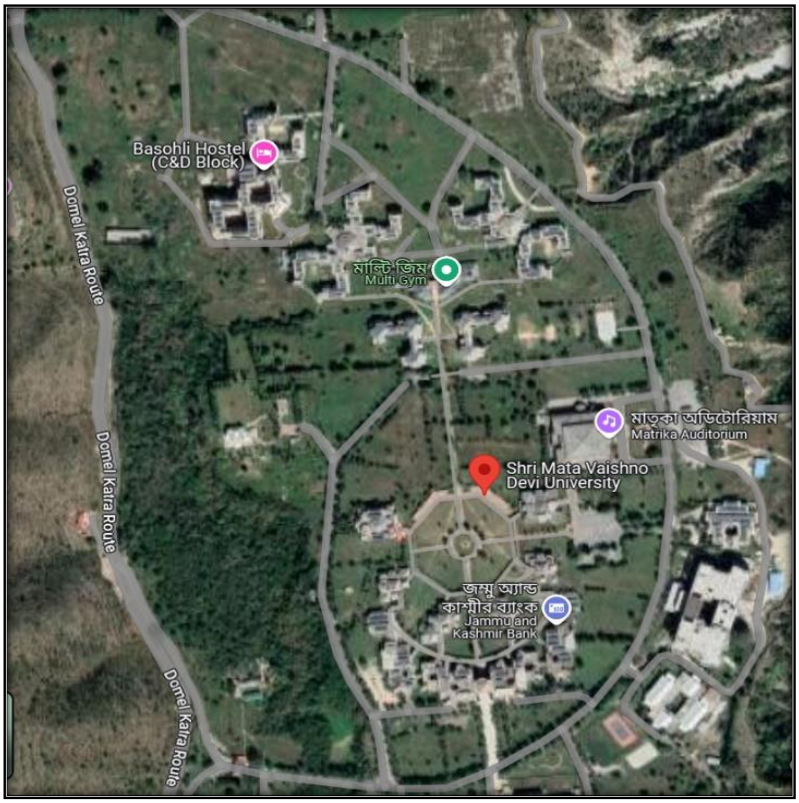
02 ABOUT SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI UNIVERSITY

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, commonly referred to as SMVD University or SMVDU, is a State University located in Katra, Reasi district, Jammu and Kashmir, India. It was established under an Act of J&K State Legislature in 1999, as fully residential and technical university, a Public University recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act of 1956 and is established on more than an 369.6-acre provides technical education in the field of engineering, architecture, science, management, philosophy and other subjects, with all technical programs recognized by AICTE, University Grants Commission (India) and Council of Architecture.

The University is Ranked 151-200 (Rank band) in Engineering Institutions, Ranked 31st Among Architecture Institutions & 51-100 (Rank band) in State Public Universities Universities in India by NIRF 2024 of MoE. Govt. of India. In International Rankings, SMVDU is ranked 401-600 in SDG-7 category in Times Higher Education (THE) & 1001+ Rank in SDG 5 Gender Equality category in Times Higher Education (THE). Impact Rankings 2024 and is ranked globally in band 801-1000 by prestigious World University Rankings of Times Higher Education 2024(THE). World University ranking of Times Higher Education 2024 by Subject : Engineering: Rank Band 601-800 & Physical Sciences: Rank Band 601-800 (THE). Asia University Ranking of Times Higher Education 2024: Ranked 251-300 Band. Young University Ranking of Times Higher Education 2024: Ranked 201-250 Band https://smvdu.ac.in/

Located at a distance of 45 km (28 mi) from Jammu Airport and 14 km (8.7 mi) short of the town of Katra, the university is situated on a plateau surrounded by mountains on three sides in the foothills of the Trikuta Range where the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi is located. It is a self-contained township with most facilities available in-house.



Satellite View of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University

2.1 VISION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Establishment of a Scientific & Technical University of Excellence to nurture young talented human resource for the service of Indian Society & World at large preserving the integrity and sanctity of human values.

2.2 MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Mission of the University is the pursuit of Education, Scholarship and Research and its application to the Society at highest international levels of excellence.

2.3 QUALITY POLICY OF THE UNIVERSITY

“Harnessing excellent academic environment infused with integrity, professionalism and human values for continuous intellectual & personal development through participative and transparent mechanism.”

2.4 THE STUDENT & FACULTY STRENGTH OF UNIVERSITY

Number	Male	Female	Total
Students	1675	981	2656
Teachers	97	25	139
Non-Teaching Staff	149	25	174

2.5 PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

The University is located in about 369.60 Acres of land & the build-up area is 1790583 m^2.

Sl. No.	Name of Building	Number
1.	Academic Block	12
2.	Boys Hostel	5
3.	Girls Hostel	2
4.	Residential Building	43
5.	Central Facilities	9
Total		71

03 ABOUT TECHNO CONSULTANT

Founded in 21.08.2017, Techno Consultant is engaged in Consultancy on various management system, Consultancy on Risk Management, Workplace Safety audits/assessments, Conducting External Safety Audit as per IS 14489:2018. Consultancy on Social Accountability - SA 8000:2014, 5S Audit & training, Sustainability Reporting as per GRI guidelines, Fire Safety Management System (Assessment, training, on site mock drills), Consultancy on various statistical process control, Training on various technical & non-technical aspects, Electrical Safety Assessment (SLD, Earthing, Insulation, Hot-Spot, Load Balancing, Load Table, Energy Audits & Water Audits). Details available in website www.technoconsultant.online.

3.1 ISO 17020:2012 CERTIFICATE OF TECHNO CONSULTANT

■ CERTIFICATE ■ CERTIFICADO ■ CERTIFICATO ■ ZERTIFIKAT ■ شهادة

Certificate of Compliance

This is to certify that

TECHNO CONSULTANT

at

ADDRESS: 26/1 BABUPARA SOUTH, PO-KORA CHANDIGARH, DIST-24 PARGANAS NORTH-700130, WEST BENGAL (INDIA)

Has been Audited by QCS and found to be in Compliance with the requirements of standard:

ISO/IEC 17020:2012

"Conformity Assessment — Requirements For The Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspection"

For the following scope:

"PROVIDING CONSULTANCY & TRAINING SERVICES ON VARIOUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, CONDUCTING VARIOUS SAFETY AUDIT, GREEN AUDIT, ENERGY AUDIT"

Certificate Number: QCS-2023-TNSL-0672

To verify this certificate please visit www.gacb.us

Date of Certification: 17th June 2023
Date of Recertification: 16th June 2026
(Subject to the company maintaining its system To the required standard)

1ST Surveillance Due: 16th June 2024
2ND Surveillance Due: 16th June 2025

GLOBAL ACCREDITATION BOARD CERTIFICATION GACB

Inspection Bodies Accreditation ISO/IEC 17020

Authorized Signatory

PLAN DO CHECK ACT QCS

Validity of this Certificate is subject to Annual Surveillance audits done successfully

This certificate remains the property of QCS and must be returned whenever demanded QCS is an independent system product and personal assessment body QCS is accredited by

Global Accreditation Certification Board (GACB)
US OFFICE: Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, D.C. -20202
info@qcscertgroup.com, www.qcscertgroup.com

04 SCOPE OF AUDIT

- To identify opportunities to sustainable development practices
- Assessment of environmental aspects within the facility
- Material management, savings and alternatives,
- Water management and economy of use,
- Waste generation, management, and disposal,
- Noise reduction, evaluation, and control,
- Air emissions and indoor air quality,
- Environmental emergency prevention and preparedness.

05 AUDIT TEAM

Name of Auditor	Auditor Details
Ms. Indrani Dey	Ms. Dey is graduate in Electronics & Communication Engineering with more than 5 years of field experience. She has independently handled projects of green audit in various institutes. She has successfully completed Implementation & Auditing of Carbon Footprint Management training based on ISO 14064-1,2,3, ISO 14066:2011, ISO 14064:2018 standards.

06 NAME OF AUDITEE

Sl. No.	Name of Auditee	Designation
1	Dr. V. K. Dogra	Associate Professor, SoALD, Chairman, Engineering Affairs Committee DQA
2	Dr. Sanjeev Anand	Associate Professor, SoEM, Member, Engineering Affairs Committee DQA
3	Dr. Bharat Bhushan Jindal	Associate Professor, SoCE, Member, Engineering Affairs Committee DQA
4	Dr. Vaibhav Sapkal	Assistant Professor, SoCE, Member, Engineering Affairs Committee DQA
5	Mr. Kamal Sharma	University Engineer, Member, Engineering Affairs Committee DQA
6	Dr. Supran Kumar Sharma	Director, DQA
7	Dr. Surendar Singh	Dy. Director DQA
8	Mr. Samir Vohra	Deputy Registrar, DQA
9	Mr. Surinder Kumar	Chief Security Officer

07 GREEN AUDIT & ITS OBJECTIVES

The green audits are tools that organizations use to identify their environmental impacts and assess their compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as with the expectations of their various stakeholders. It also serves as a means to identify opportunities to save money, enhance work quality, improves employee health, safety and morale, reduce liabilities and achieve other form of business values.

Green audit is a way to show that what type of carbon footprint are leaving on the planet by the organization, while also giving them ways to reduce it. Green audit involves the inspection of an organization to assess the total environmental impact of its activities, or of a particular product or a process. The main objectives of carrying out Green Audit are:

- To ensure development along with safeguarding the environment.
- To ensure compliance with present legislations of the State and other legal requirements.
- To physically ensure installation of devices that reduce pollution and authentication of such devices by competent authority.
- To ensure optimum utilization of resources.
- To see whether provisions are made for liabilities arising out of unintentional pollution related damages and their compliance in cases so arose.
- To ensure that sufficient precaution has been taken by the organization to protect the employees of the organization from pollution resulting from it.
- To suggest improvement in the system to promote safe and clean environment.

08 METHODOLOGY

To perform green audit, the methodology included different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation, and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons and data analysis, measurements and recommendations. The study covered the following areas to summarise the present status of environment management in the campus:

- Water Management
- Waste Management (solid, liquid & e-waste)
- Management on Carbon Foot-print
- Ambient Air & Noise Monitoring
- Green area management

09 OBSERVATION & RECOMMENDATION

9.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management or waste disposal includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. Waste can either be solid, liquid, or gases and each type have different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Health issues are associated with the entire process of waste management. Health issues can also arise indirectly or directly. Directly through the handling of solid waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, soil, and food. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce the adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources, and aesthetics.

Category wise solid waste generation at university (kg/year):

Category of Waste	Quantity (Kg)
Bio Waste	121
Bio Degradable Waste	30000
Non- Bio Degradable Waste	9000
E-Waste	500

Type of waste particulars and disposal method in university:

Types of waste	Particulars	Disposal method
E-Waste	Computers, electrical and electronic parts	Sent to vendors through auction or as appropriate for recycling
Plastic waste	Pen, Refill, Plastic water bottles and other plastic containers, wrappers etc	Sent to vendors through auction or as appropriate for recycling
Organic (Biodegradable)	Peels of fruits & vegetables, left-over food, leaves, horticulture waste	Disposed on campus through composting & also sent to vendors for disposal
Domestic Hazardous	Metals, Broken Glass, Batteries, Sharp Objects, Cold drinks cans etc.	Sent to vendors through auction or as appropriate for recycling/ disposal
Bio Medical Waste	Waste from Medical Aid Centre, Sanitary Napkins/pads, Diapers, used cotton	Sanitary napkins and pads are burned by Sanitary Disposal Machine & other waste send to authorised vendor for disposal
Wastewater	Washing, urinals, bathrooms	Sewage Treatment Plant
Paper Waste	All type of papers & paper products like cups/plates	Sent to vendors through auction or as appropriate for recycling after shredding

Observation	Recommendation
University has adopted Solid waste management policy, approved in DQA Meeting, dated: 14.11.2018.	This is a good practice.
In Waste Management Policy it is observed that, Bio medical waste disposal method is not updated.	Policy to be revised as per present disposal method.
University is declared as “Plastic free Zone” & also made circular for banning of single use plastic items. Details available in Circular No. SMVDU/DSW/19/758-64, Dated: 17.09.2019.	“Single Use Plastic Free Zone” board to be displayed at strategic location.
Excessive habit of printing on paper observed.	Printing practice to be reduced or both side printing practice may be adopted to reduce paper waste.
University signed agreement with “Anmol Health Care” for collecting bio medical waste. Agreement is valid till 10-07-2027.	Continue with the good practice.
For Solid waste disposal, University signed contract with “Godawari Farms & Services”.	Continue with the good practice.
The segregated dry & wet waste is lifted from the campus on daily basis by the outsourcing agency providing housekeeping services to the University. The waste is then handed over by the agency to the Katra Municipal Committee for further disposal.	Continue with the good practice.
They have a grant of NSS Self-Financing Units with 100 NSS volunteers, letter No. 14/3/NSS/RDD/2022-23/05 Dated: 04/04/2022.	Continue with the good practice.
Monthly 1-2 cleanliness drive to be conducted by NSS team. This activity is also published in local newspaper.	Continue with the good practice.
To eliminate the contaminants from sewage, Sewage Treatment Plant with capacity of 500 KLD implemented by the university.	Continue with the good practice.
Cloth distribution program initiated to recycle & reuse of used cloths.	Continue with the good practice.
Composting area built inside the campus.	Continue with the good practice.
Inhouse Awareness training on waste management is provided by the faculties.	Training attendance to be maintained.
Sanatory Disposal Machine installed to burn sanatory napkins.	Continue with the good practice.
Separate bins are placed at strategic location to segregate waste at source as per following convention:	Continue with the good practice.

Sl. No.	Type Waste	Bin Colour
1	Paper	Blue
2	Plastic	Yellow/Orange
3	Organic	Green
4	Domestic Hazard	Red

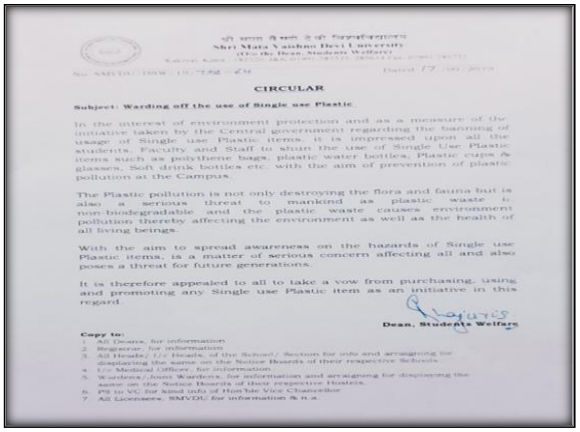



Cleanliness Drive by NSS Team


Compositing Area of the University

Sanitary Disposal Machine

Dustbins placed at different places inside the University

	
Sewage Treatment Plant	Circular for the Banning of Plastic Usage

9.2 WATER CONSERVATION

Water sources: 2 nos overhead tanks with 1.5 lakh gallon capacity & one reservoir with 60,000 litres installed inside the campus. 3 nos. 60Hp.

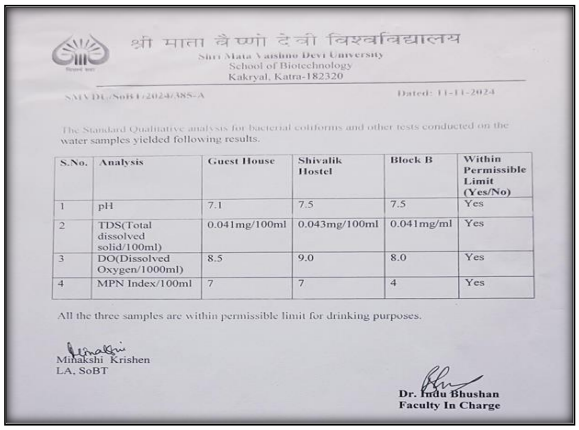
Sl. No.	Sector	Per Day Consumption (litre)	Annual Consumption (litre)
1	Toilet & Urinal	245250	49050000
2	Shower	30478	6095600
3	Cleaning	2500	500000
4	Washing cloths	26124	5224800
5	Washing hands in Basin	6812.5	18564062.5
6	Drinking	13625	37128125
7	Cooking at Kitchen	4000	800000
8	**Total**	327489.5	117102587.5

Observation	Recommendation
At roof top, pipes are fitted to drain the rain water & it is collected at designated area where dam is made by the university to store the water. During that time minerals stagnate there & form a fertile land. After that the stored water released to the main flow of Jhajjar river.	This is a very impressive process. Continue with the good practice.
Water from sewage treatment plant is used for gardening purpose.	Continue with the good practice.
For watering the garden pipe system is used.	Sprinkler system may be installed for gardening purpose.
RO system installed at various places.	This is a good practice
Dedicated plumbers are appointed to check plumbing system monthly.	Continue with the good practice.
Drinking water is tested in the lab of the university. Last checked on 11.11.2024. Detailed report mentioned in Document No. SMVDU/SoBT/2024/385-A.	Continue with the good practice.
In many purposes (e.g. washing clothes, toilets, cleaning) ground water is used.	In addition to the existing, few more well may be made to store rain water & after treatment it can be used for washing clothes & toilet purpose.

Over Head Tank to Reserve Water

Gorge Area to Store Rain Water

Water Filter Installed for Drinking Purpose



श्री माता वैष्णो देवी विश्वविद्यालय
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University
School of Biotechnology
Kakryal, Katra-182320

SMVDU/SoBT/2024/385-A Dated: 11-11-2024

The Standard Qualitative analysis for bacterial coliforms and other tests conducted on the water samples yielded following results.

S.No.	Analysis	Guest House	Shivalik Hostel	Block B	Within Permissible Limit (Yes/No)
1	pH	7.1	7.5	7.5	Yes
2	TDS(Total dissolved solid/100ml)	0.041mg/100ml	0.043mg/100ml	0.041mg/ml	Yes
3	DO(Dissolved Oxygen/1000ml)	8.5	9.0	8.0	Yes
4	MPN Index/100ml	7	7	4	Yes

All the three samples are within permissible limit for drinking purposes.

Mihakshi Krishen
LA, SoBT

Dr. Indu Bhushan
Faculty In Charge

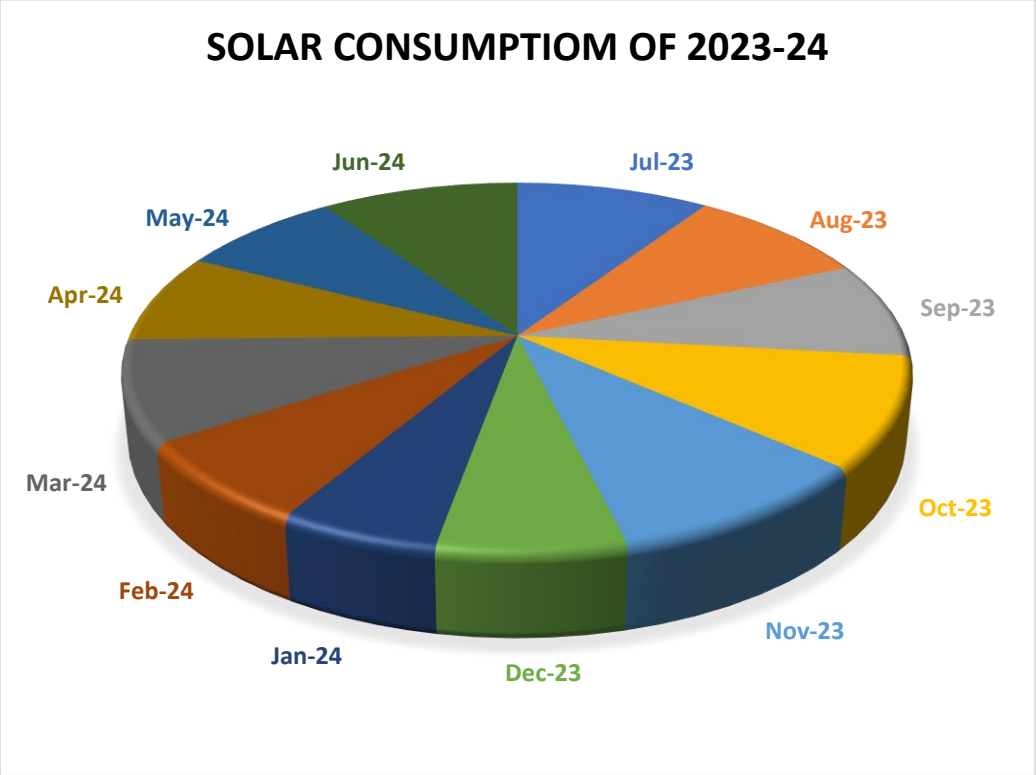
Drinking Water Test Report

9.3 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Source of Power: Power at University is supplied by JKPDCL (Jammu and Kashmir Power Corporation Limited). SMVDU installed 900 KW Solar Panel.

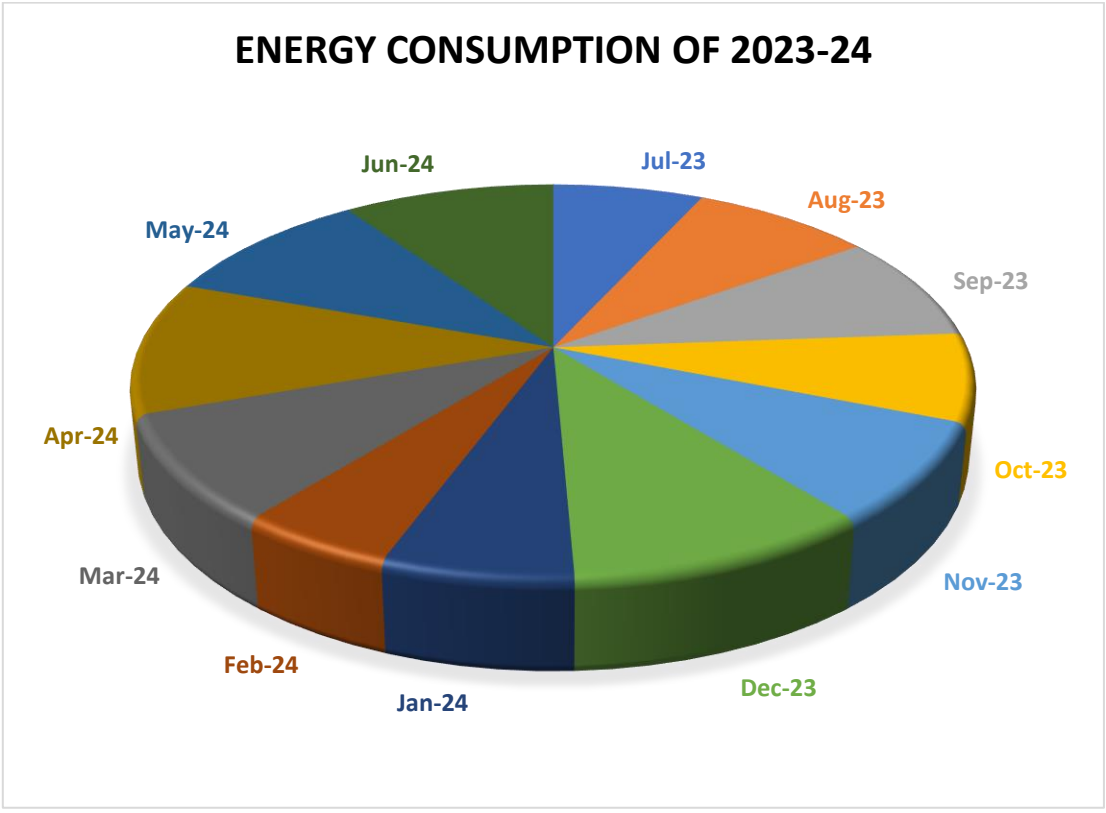
Solar Generation for the year 2023-24:

Month	Unit (KVAH)
Jul-23	67478
Aug-23	64292
Sep-23	60625
Oct-23	69902
Nov-23	70012
Dec-23	48032
Jan-24	41000
Feb-24	52439
Mar-24	63739
Apr-24	56055
May-24	56898
Jun-24	69259



Electricity Consumption details for the year 2023-24:

Month	Unit (KVAH)
Jul-23	153540
Aug-23	185220
Sep-23	195180
Oct-23	161460
Nov-23	183120
Dec-23	226750
Jan-24	141840
Feb-24	116400
Mar-24	196400
Apr-24	244760
May-24	220653
Jun-24	215857



Observation	Recommendation
University implemented 900 kW_P Solar panel at rooftops, fitted by BOSCH.	This is a good practice adopted by university.
9 no. of solar water heater with 2000 LPD is implemented to reduce electricity.	Continue with the good practice.
Non-LED light observed at many places.	Gradual replacement of existing non-LED based lights to LEDs can further bring down costs for lighting.
Non-BLDC fan observed at many places.	Gradual replacement of existing electric fans with BLDC fans can significantly reduce power consumption and help in a good reduction in electricity charges.
Somewhere 3-star rating Air Conditioning Machine observed.	Gradual replacement of old Air Conditioning Machines to 5-star rating Air Conditioning Machines can reduce power consumption.
Sensor does not exist anywhere.	Sensors may be installed in specific places (e.g. Conferences, Lecture Rooms, Conference Rooms) to reduce unnecessary use of electricity.


Solar Panel Installed at Rooftops


Solar Water Heater


Substation of the University is Well Maintained

9.4 CARBON FOOT PRINT ANALYSIS

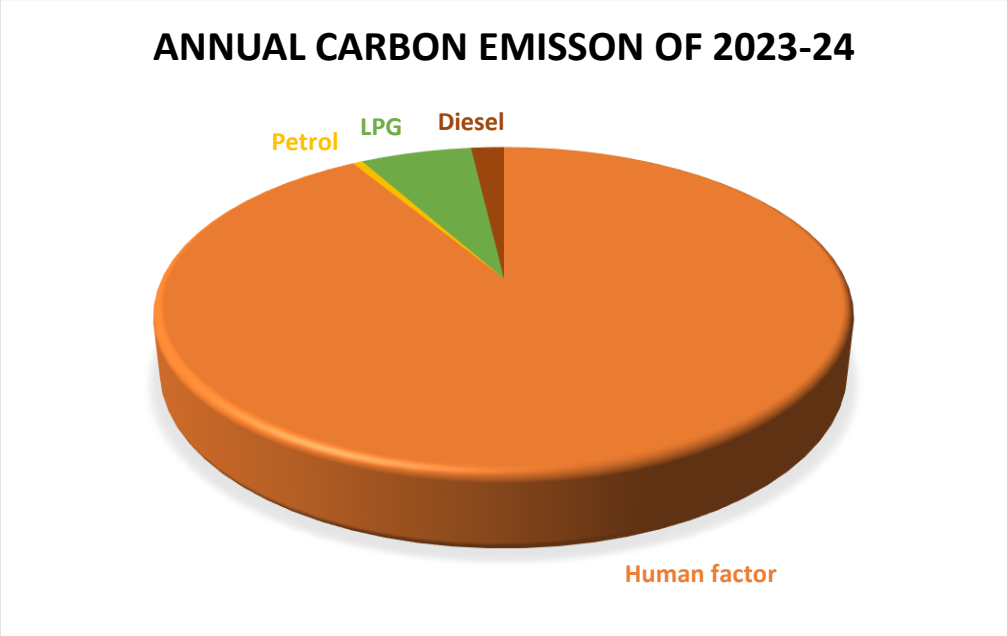
A carbon footprint is defined as the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), expressed in equivalent tons of CO_2. It is associated with the activities of an individual, a community, an organisation, a process, a product or service, or an event, among other things. Individual carbon footprint can thus be termed as the total amount of greenhouse gases produced by our personal actions such as transportation, household activities, clothing and food.

The carbon footprint is a valuable tool for measuring the contribution to climate change by an individual, organisations, products and services, and more. For example, by computing the organization carbon footprint, an organization can better understand its major sources of emissions and find ways to minimise them.

Data required for carbon footprint

- No. of working days= 200
- University working time= 8 hours.
- Total number of people per day (approx.) = 3239
- No. of two-wheelers used= 27
- No. of four-wheeler used= 20
- No. of LPG cylinders used= 2900

Emission factor	Emission CO_2	Annual emission CO_2 (kg)
Human factor	1.043 kg/day	1,013,483
Petrol	2.3 kg/ltr.	6,210
LPG	1.7 kg/ltr	69,020
Diesel	2.68 kg/ltr.	20,368
Total	-	1,109,081



9.5 CO_2 SEQUESTRATION FOR TREE PLANTATION

To estimate the CO_2 sequestration for a **tree plantation in an academic campus** with **many different species**, some key factors are considered. In this case, either a detailed inventory of the plantation with the species and age can be undertaken. However, based on the site inspection and feedback from experts, a simplified approach has been considered in this quantification. However, the estimate is still a nuanced approach by categorizing trees based on typical species, their size and growth rate.

The methodology is explained below:

I. Categorize the Trees

Since the plantation has many species, we can break them into broad categories:

- **Fast-Growing Trees**: These trees grow quickly and sequester carbon at a higher rate in their early years.
- **Moderate-Growth Trees**: These are medium-growth species that balance carbon sequestration over time.
- **Slow-Growing Trees**: These trees grow slowly but can sequester carbon at a steady pace over their long lifespan.

II. Estimate the Sequestration Rates Based on Tree Categories

Here are average sequestration rates for different types of trees:

- **Fast-Growing Trees**: 20–30 kg CO_2 per year (might increase to 40–50 kg as they mature).
- **Moderate-Growth Trees**: 15–25 kg CO_2 per year.
- **Slow-Growing Trees**: 10–20 kg CO_2 per year (but over a much longer lifespan).

The campus is found to have a plantation with 100000 trees, distributed among fast-growing, moderate-growth, and slow-growing species. We'll assume the following:

- **20% Fast-Growing Trees**: 20000 trees
- **40% Moderate-Growth Trees**: 40000 trees
- **40% Slow-Growing Trees**: 40000 trees

Category of Tree	Average Sequestration (kg/Year)	Total Sequestration (kg/Year)
Fast-Growing Trees	30	600000
Moderate-Growth Trees	20	800000
Slow-Growing Trees	15	600000
Total	-	2000000

This plantation sequesters about 2000 metric tons of CO_2 per year.

9.6 GREEN AREA MANAGEMENT

Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University has been recognized as District Green Champion for the Reasi District of Jammu & Kashmir for the Academic Year 2020-21 by the Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

In the campus, total green area is 300 acres. Approx 9000 trees have been planted excluding shrubs, ornamental plants and natural vegetation (1 lakh approx.) in the gorge running through the campus.

Observation	Recommendation
Plantation drive initiated by university students in every year.	Continue with the good practice.
University has Green Campus Certificate.	"Green Campus" board to be displayed at strategic location.
"Tree Talk" programs were conducted for the students by the faculty members to make them aware of the nomenclature of the trees and their distinguish properties.	Continue the with the good practice. Also kept an attendance sheet of the training.
University has 2 acres separate area for herbal plants.	Continue with the good practice.
As a thanks giving culture, the visitors & delegates usually get presented with the plants which also synergises with the moto of the greener Earth.	Continue with the good practice.
Dedicated team of gardeners who prepare all the dissected stems & saplings for vegetative propagation.	Continue with the good practice.
Along with the conventional planting methods & technics, they are also excelling the horticulture for the vegetation.	Continue with the good practice.
Different types of medicinal plants (e.g. Arjun, Amla, Drumstick, Pine etc.) are planted.	This is a good practice. Scan code may implement for details about the Tree.
There is no Environment Policy adopted by the University.	Environment policy may be adopted & displayed at Strategic location.

Process of Seedling

Horticulture Area




Plantation Drive of the University




Greenery of the University

9.7 AMBIENT AIR MANAGEMENT & NOISE MONITORING

Observation	Recommendation
University has a device, named Outdoor Monitor 0075 to monitor their air quality. As per last measurement the minimum air quality index is 0091.	Continue with the good practice & maintained a record in a log book.
Noise level is not monitored by the University.	It is advised to start noise level monitoring & maintained a record in a log book.

9.8 EMERGENCY PREPAREDENESS

Observation	Recommendation
University has their own medical aid centre where 24x7 hours service available.	Continue with the good practice.
University has their own ambulance service for emergency purpose.	Continue with the good practice.
To prevent fire incident, university placed fire extinguishers at different places. Also fire hydrant system available.	Continue with the good practice.
Emergency contact numbers are not displayed at strategic location.	Emergency numbers, like nearest police station, nearest hospital, ambulance, nearest fire brigade can be displayed at various strategic locations in the institute.
Mock drills are conducted to overcome possible environmental disaster such as fire, earthquake, electric shock, etc.	Continue with the good practice.
Assembly point is available but display board is not there.	Board to be displayed at Assembly Point & also Assembly Point path way to be marked.

Ambulance Service Available for 24x7 hours

Fire Extinguisher Placed at Different Places

10 PHOTOGRAPHS

Pedestrian-Friendly Pathway

Bicycle Provided to Students to Reduce Carbon Emission

University Playground

Medial Aid Centre

Clean Campus

11 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

11.1 GOOD POINTS OBSERVED IN THE INSTITUTE

- University is declared as “Single Use Plastic free Zone” & also made circular for banning of single use plastic items. Details available in Circular No. SMVDU/DSW/19/758-64, Dated: 17.09.2019.
- University signed agreement with “Anmol Health Care” for collecting bio medical waste & for Solid waste disposal, University signed contract with “Godawari Farms & Services”.
- The segregated dry & wet waste is lifted from the campus on daily basis by the outsourcing agency providing housekeeping services to the University. The waste is then handed over by the agency to the Katra Municipal Committee for further disposal.
- Monthly 1-2 cleanliness drives are conducted by NSS team. This activity is also published in local newspaper.
- To eliminate the contaminants from sewage, Sewage Treatment Plant with capacity of 500 KLD implemented by the university.
- Composting area built inside the campus.
- Water from sewage treatment plant is used for gardening purpose.
- Drinking water is tested in the lab of the university.
- University implemented 900 kW_p Solar panel at rooftops, fitted by BOSCH.
- Cycles provided to students to reduce carbon emission.
- Plantation drive initiated by university students every year.
- “Tree Talk” programs were conducted for the students by the faculty members.
- University has their own ambulance service for emergency purpose.

11.2 OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Printing practice to be reduced or both side printing practice should be adopted to reduce paper waste.
- In addition to the existing, few more wells may be made to store rain water & after treatment it can be used for washing clothes & toilet purpose.
- Gradual replacement of existing non-LED based lights to LEDs can further bring down costs for lighting.
- Gradual replacement of existing electric fans with BLDC fans can significantly reduce power consumption and help in a good reduction in electricity charges.
- Gradual replacement of old AC machines to 5-star rating Air Conditioning machine can reduce power consumption.
- Environment policy may be adopted & displayed at Strategic location.
- Emergency numbers, like nearest police station, nearest hospital, ambulance, nearest fire brigade can be displayed at various strategic locations in the institute.

12 CONFIDENTIALITY & DISCLAIMER

The above report will be kept fully confidential and shall not be shared or disclosed to any other organization or authority by Techno Consultant under any circumstances. The entire report is made on sample check points visual at site and accessible during assessment. While every minute point cannot be observed by the auditors, every effort was made to identify environment related deficiencies with reference to the system approach. The Audit recommendations are based on the field visit, sample observations made, discussions had with institute team and documents provided by the institute at the time of audit. Green Audit was made based on field study and document review dated 20th & 21st January 2025 conducted by M/s. Techno Consultant. M/s. Techno Consultant is not responsible for any non-implementation or violation of statutory requirements at a later stage by any authority in this regard.

13 REFERENCES:

- The Environment [Protection] Act – 1986 (Amended 1991) & Rules-1986 (Amended 2010)
- ISO 14001:2015 Standard.
- ISO 50001:2018 Standard.

This Report is:

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