GURU NANAK COLLEGE BUDHLADA

NAAC Accredied 'A' Grade, Star College Status by DBT Govt. of India &

Skill Hub Institute selected by NSDC, Govt. of India

Under the management of S.G.P.C. Sri Amritsar Sahib

Affiliated with Punjabi University, Patiala & Approved by AICTE

GREEN AND ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT

2021-22

PRINCIPAL

DR. KULDIP SINGH BAL

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Environment & Green Audit Team

We, the external Environment & Green Audit Committee members carried out the Environment & Green Audit of Guru Nanak College Budhlada- 151502 (Mansa) Punjab, assessed the flora, fauna, green & environmental conservation practices conducted in the Campus and supporting documents presented by the internal committee were examined and certified.

External committee

1. Dr. Ajay Dhul Prof. Department of Geography, National Govt. College, Sirsa(Haryana)
2. Dr. Jaspal Singh Shawney, Rtd. Prof. Soil Science PAU Ludhiana
3. Jagmail Singh Rtd. S.D.O. PSPCL Budhlada (Punjab)
4. Dr Gulshan Kumar Jawa Associate prof. Department of Chemical Engineering & Technology SLIET Longowal

Internal committee

1. Dr. Narinder Singh Coordinator IQAC
2. Dr. Garima Mahajan Prof. Environmental Science Department of Agriculture
3. Dr. Gurjasjeet Kaur Assist. Prof. Department of English
4. Dr. Sarvan Kumar Assist. Prof. Department of Agriculture
5. Dr. Jatinder Singh Assist. Prof. Department of Chemistry

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16 APR 2022

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16 April 2029

1. Introduction

The green audit aims to analyse environmental practices within and outside the university campuses, which will have an impact on the eco-friendly atmosphere. Green audit can be defined as systematic identification, quantification, recording, reporting and analysis of components of College environment. It was initiated with the motive of inspecting the effort within the institutions whose exercises can cause threat to the health of inhabitants and the environment. Through the green audit, a direction as how to improve the structure of environment and there are include several factors that have determined the growth of carried out the green audit.

1.1. Need For Green & Environment Auditing

Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutions practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. Traditionally, we are good and efficient users of natural resources. But over the period of time excess use of resources like energy, water, are become habitual for everyone especially, in common areas. Now, it is necessary to check whether our processes are consuming more than required resources? Whether we are handling resources carefully? Green audit regulates all such practices and gives an efficient way of natural resource utilization. In the era of climate change and resource depletion it is necessary to verify the processes and convert it in to green and clean one. Green audit provides an approach for it. It also increases overall consciousness among the people working in institution towards an environment.

1.2. Goals of Green & Environment Audit

College/University has conducted a green audit with specific goals as:

1. Identification and documentation of green practices followed by university/ College.
2. Identify strength and weakness in green practices.
3. Analyze and suggest solution for problems identified.
4. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
5. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
6. Identify and assess environmental risk.
7. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.

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8. The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

1.3. Objectives of Green & Environment Audit

The overall objective of green auditing is to help safeguard the environment and minimize risks to human health. The key objectives of an environmental audit therefore are to:

1. To examine the current practices, which can impact on environment such as of resource utilization, waste management etc.
2. To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
3. Setup goal, vision, and mission for Green practices in campus.
4. Establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
5. Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in green

1.4. Benefits of Green & Environment Audit To Educational Institutions

There are many advantages of green audit to an Educational Institute:

1. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
3. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
4. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus.

Finally, it will help to built positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit.

2. Target Areas of Green and Environmental Auditing

- **Biodiversity Conservation:** All plant and animal species - including microorganisms - are a part of biodiversity. All types of gardens, lawns and trees are considered in this aspect.
- **Waste Management:** This indicator addresses all types of waste from college and associated amenities. The minimization, safe handling, and ultimate elimination of these materials are essential to the long-term health of the planet.
- **Carbon Footprint:** This aspect is for quantifying the carbon emissions from all the parts of the institution and quantifying how much of it is sequestrated with the help of landscape.
- **Energy Conservation and Management:** This indicator addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliances, and vehicles.
- **Water Quality and Conservation:** This indicator addresses water consumption, water sources, irrigation, storm water, appliances and fixtures.

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Target Areas of Green Audit

3. Executive Summary

An environmental 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 outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance.

This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Collection In preliminary data collection phase, exhaustive data collection is performed using different tools such as preparation of questionnaire, physical inspection of the campus, observation and review of the documentation, interviewing key persons, etc. Focus groups, if practiced, can also be a vital part of data collection stage to acquire qualitative information. The discussion should be focused on identifying the attitudes and awareness towards environmental issues at the institutional and local level. Questionnaire (Annexure) prepared to conduct the green audit in the campus is in accordance with the guidelines, rules, acts and formats prepared by Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi, Central Pollution Control Board and other statutory organizations. The data covers the target areas to summarize the present status of environment management in the campus.

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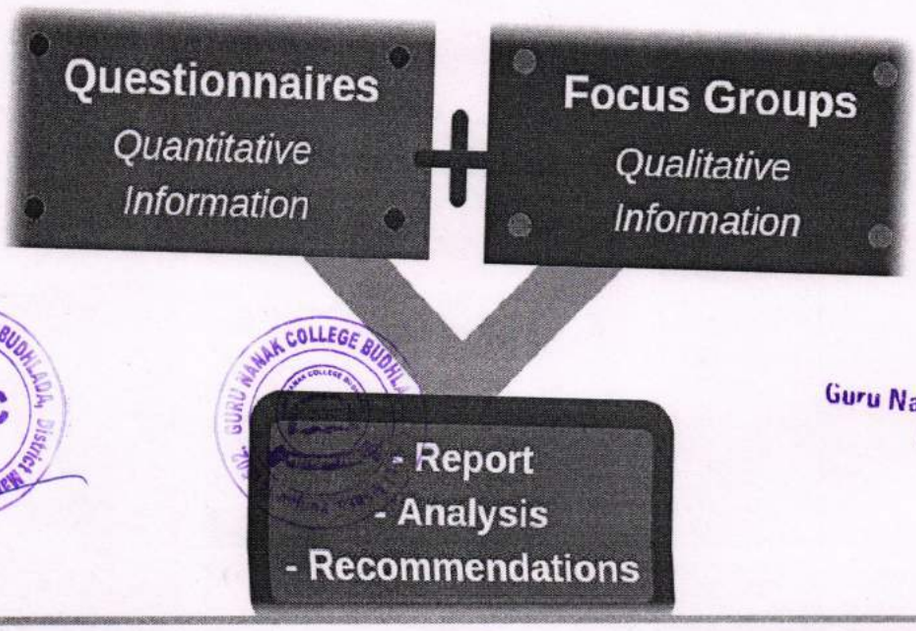
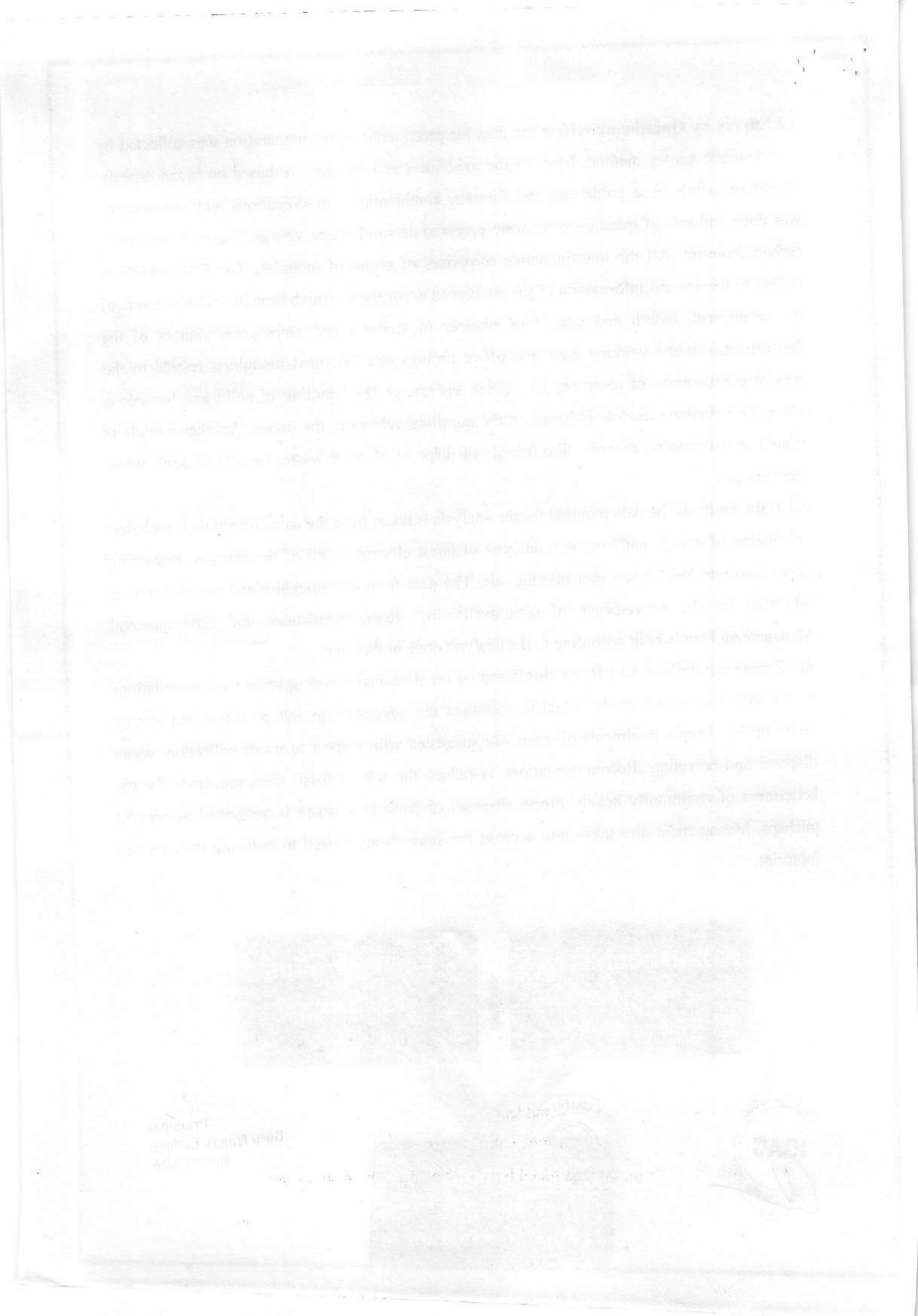
4.2 Survey by Questionnaire Baseline data for green audit report preparation was collected by questionnaire survey method. Most of the guidelines and formats are based on broad aspects. Therefore, using these guidelines and formats, combinations, modifications and restructuring was done and sets of questionnaires were prepared as solid waste, energy, water, biodiversity, carbon footprint. All the questionnaires comprises of group of modules. The first module is related to the general information of the concerned department, which broadly includes name of the department, month and year, total number of students and employees, visitors of the department, average working days and office timings etc. The next module is related to the present consumption of resources like water, energy, or the handling of solid and hazardous waste. One separate module is based on the questions related to the losses. Another module is related to maintaining records, like records of disposal of solid waste, records of solid waste recovery etc.

4.3 Data Analysis The data required for the analysis is taken from the data collection, it includes: calculation of energy consumption, analysis of latest electricity bill of the campus, measuring water consumption, carbon foot printing, etc. The data from questionnaire and survey forms is tabulated for the convenience of data availability; Recommendations and Environmental Management Plan is built according to the analysis done in this step.

4.4 Recommendations and Reporting Based on the data analysis step, some recommendations in the target areas are made. Specific measures are suggested to reduce water and energy consumption. Proper treatments of waste are suggested with respect to waste collection, waste disposal and recycling. Recommendations to reduce the use of fossil fuels are made for the betterment of community health. Proper disposal of hazardous waste is suggested to prevent mishaps. Management also takes into account the suggestions related to reducing their carbon footprint.





5. About the College

Guru Nanak College, affiliated to Punjabi University, Patiala (listed in 12(b) & 2(f) sections of UGC Act 1956) is situated on the outskirts of Budhlada city - a small town of district Mansa in Punjab. To tribute the 500th birth anniversary of **"Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji",** it was started in 1971 by some eminent personalities of the region to keep in mind the noble cause of making affordable education accessible to all the people of this backward, rural and remote area. In the beginning, it was functioning under the local management but later on handed over to SGPC (Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Sri Amritsar Sahib), an apex and philanthropic body of the Sikhs committed to serving humanity, on 09 November 1994 due to meager financial resources and some other executive problems.It was followed by some significant reforms in both college functioning and infrastructure. The growth of the college has been at a phenomenal pace since 2008 with a radical adjustment in a number of courses, faculty, infrastructure and other teaching learning resources. At present, it has become the foremost organization in the area, having 16 PG and 12 UG courses (including 03 skill-development vocational and industry oriented courses), 151 faculty members, 4446 students (2042 girls and 2404 boys) with state-of-the-art infrastructure and technology to provide quality education.In addition to it, the institute was awarded 'A' grade assessed by NAAC in1st cyclеduring 2017.

5.1. Motto, Vision, Mission and Objectives, Quality Policy

Motto- earning with Perseverance; Rising with Honour

Vision- 'Enlightening Human Minds and Social Empowerment through Education'

Mission-Transforming the youth into a productive asset of society through value-based quality education focusing on their all round development so that they are able to contribute to the progress of society to their utmost potential.

Objectives-

- ✓ To achieve excellence in teaching and learning.
- ✓ To inculcate social, moral and spiritual values among the students.
- ✓ To sensitise the students towards social issues and make them responsible citizens.

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- ✓ To make the students skilled and productive.
- ✓ To groom the students intellectually with a scientific temper, providing congenial ambience.
- ✓ To enable the youth to become tomorrow's leaders of change.
- ✓ To provide educational opportunities for the under-privileged sections of society.
- ✓ To ensure all round development of the students through extra-curricular activities.

Quality Policy

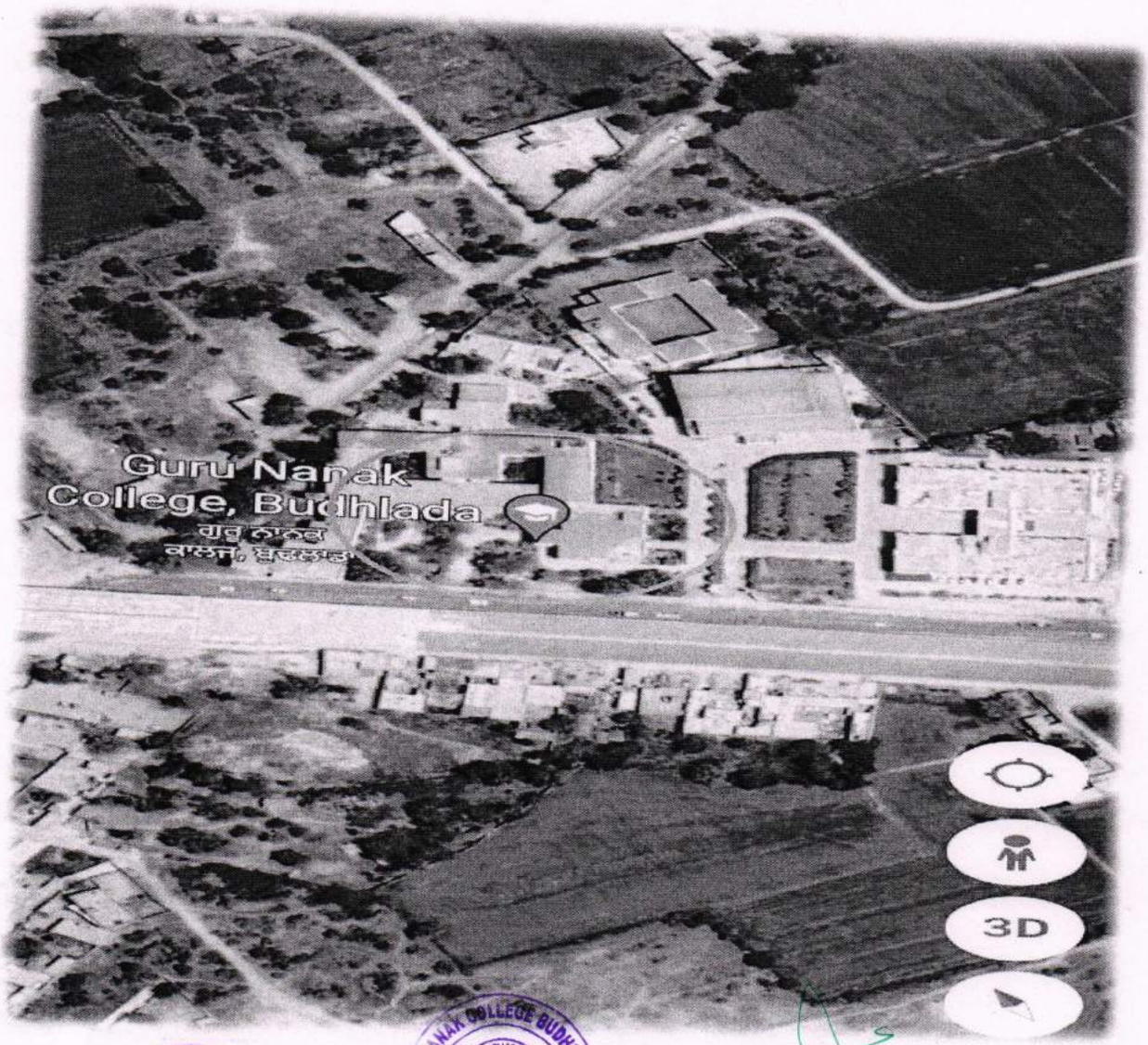
The institute is committed to promoting and supporting all-round effective learning and teaching with a view to contributing to development through increasing equal access and participation in higher education.

Our quality policy aligns with our vision, mission and objectives. The policy aims to achieve perfection and excellence in every step we take to shape the future of the younger generation towards a brighter tomorrow. To this end, each academic program is designed to hone students' skills inside and outside the classroom. Each program allows them to discover something beyond the syllabus and motivates them to read between the lines. We believe that children are agents of change, and every effort is made to engage them in meaningful discussions. Our Quality Policy seeks to celebrate and recognize quality in teaching and learning and to ensure that the premier quality education is always with us in every field.

6. Overview of Administration block and other buildings of GNC

Guru Nanak College Budhlada

6.1. Earth image of Guru Nanak College Budhlada



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6.2. Google Earth image of Library at GNC College

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7. Detailed Analysis

7.1Mite Infrastructure

7.1.1 Floral &FaunalDiversity in College Campus

The term biodiversity (from "biological diversity") refers to the variety of life on Earth at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems, and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. This aspect addresses all the flora and fauna of the campus. The list below has the name and quantity of trees as well as bird species.

Sr.No.	NameofPlant	BotanicalName	Family	No. of plants
1	AshokaTree	*Saracaasoca*	Caesalpiniodae	43
	Arjun	*Terminaliaarjuna*	Combretaceae	12
2	Ber	*Ziziphusmauritiana*	Rhamnaceae	9
3	Amaltas	*Acaciafistula*	Fabaceae	6
4	Amla	*Phyllanthusemblica*	Phyllanthaceae	15
5	Alstonia	*Alstoniascholaris*	Apocyanaceae	5
6	Ficus	*Ficus sp.*	Moraceae	100
7	Bohad/ Banyan	*Ficus benghalenisis*	Moraceae	03
8	Hibiscus	*Hibiscus sp.*	Malvaceae	31
9	Dek	*Meliaazedarch*	Meliaceae	11
10	Araucaria	*Araucaria sp.*	Araucariaceae	02
11	Bottlebrush	*Callistemonviminalis*	Myrtaceae	04
12	BottlePalm	*Hypophorbelagenicaulis*	Arecaceae	43
13	Areca palm	*Dypsislutescens*	Arecaceae	06
14	Date palm (Phoenixplam)	*Phoenix sp.*	Arecaceae	45
15	Cheeku	*Manilkarazabota*	Asparagaceae	1
16	Lantena(West Indian Lantana)	*Lantenacamra*	Verbenaceae	14

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17	Cycas	*Cycasrevoluta*	Cycadaceae	9
18	China palm	*Livistona Chinensis*	Arecaceae	01
19	Golden shower tree	*Cassia fistula*	Fabaceae	01
20	Double Chandni	*Tabernaemontanadivaricata*	Apocynaceae	03
21	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea sp.	Nyctaginaceae	10
22	Rose (Gulab)	*Rosa indica*	Rosaceae	
23	Guava	*Psidiumguajava*	Myrtaceae	32
24	Gulmohar	*Delonixregia*	Fabaceae	9
25	Kadam (Burflower Tree)	*Neolamarckiacadamba*	Rubiaceae	03
26	Harshingar	*Nyctanthesarbortristis*	Oleaceae	01
27	Cheel tree (Narrow leaved paperbark)	*Melaleuca alternifolia*	Myrtaceae	01
28	Jamun	*Syzygiumcumini*	Myrtaceae	02
29	Jatropha	*Jatrophacurcus*	Euphorbiaceae	02
30	Kachniar	*Bauchiniavariegata*	Caesalpinaceae	02
31	Kachniar	*Bauchiniavariegata*	Caesalpinaceae	01
31	Nolina (Ponytail palm)	*Beaucarnearecurvata*	Asparagaceae	04
32	Washingtonia tree (Maxican Fan plam)	Washingtoniarobusta	Arecaceae	51
33	Lasuda	*Cordiamyxa*	Boraginaceae	01
34	Mango	*Mangiferaindica*	Anacardiaceae	03
35	Neem	*Azadirachtaindica*	Meliaceae	30
36	Peepal	*Ficusreligiosa*	Moraceae	02
37	Rabishpalms	*Rhapisexcelsa*	Arecaceae	09
38	RubberPlant	*Ficuselastica*	Moraceae	01

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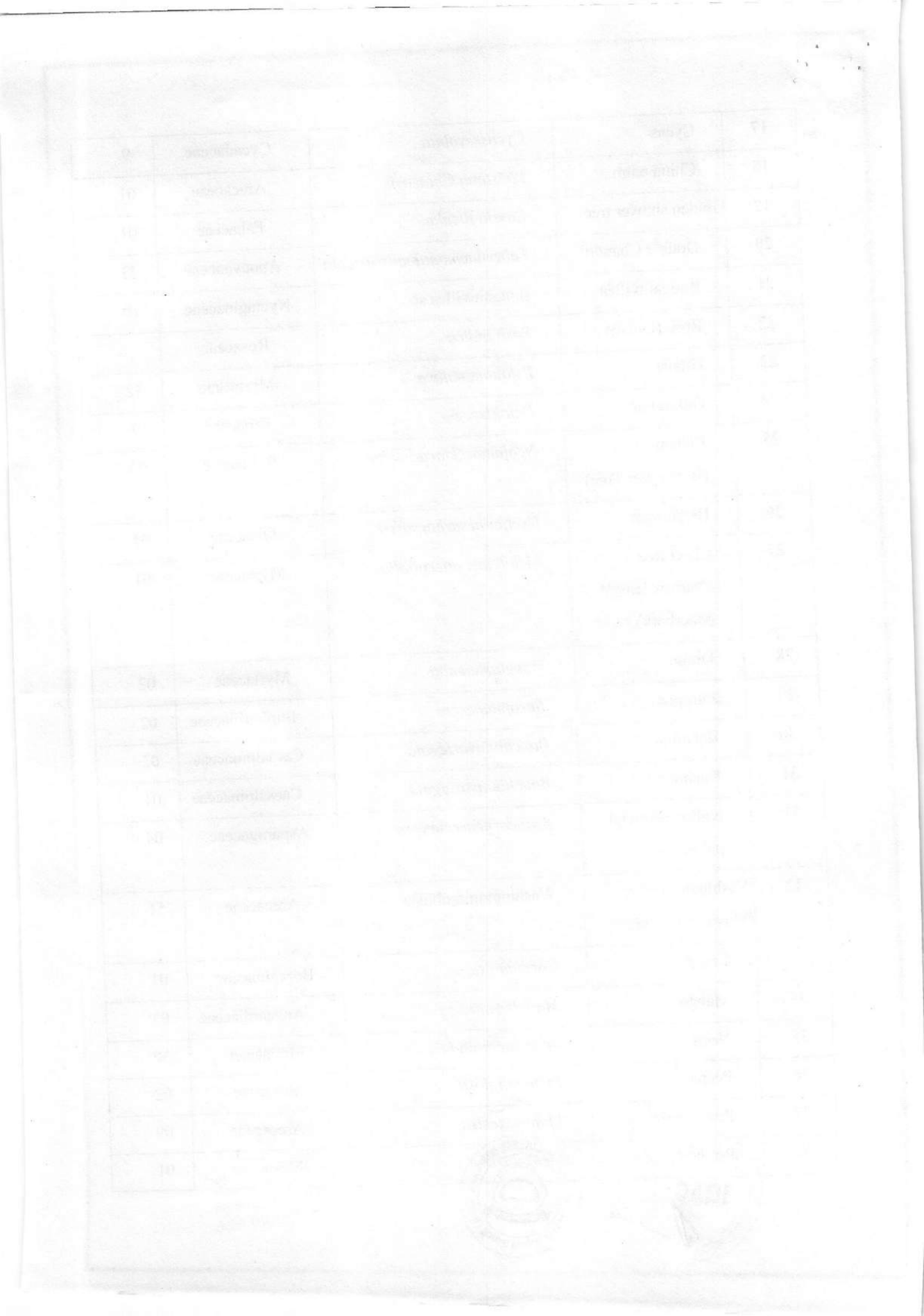

39	Safeda	*Eucalyptusobliqua*	Myrtaceae	11
40	Sarien	*Albegialebbeck*	Fabaceae	01
41	Sukhchain	*Millettiapinnata*	Fabaceae	43
42	Tahli	*Delbergiasisso*	Fabaceae	16
43	Tecona	*Tecona sp.*	Bignoniaceae	09
44	Cupressus	Cupressus sp.	Cupressaceae	01
45	Ixora (West Indian Jasmine)	*Ixora sp.*	Rubiaceae	03
46	Furcraea	*Furcraea sp.*	Asparagaceae	02
47	White Marigold	*Caltha sp.*	Ranunculaceae	100
48	Baheda	*Terminalia bellirica*	Combretaceae	14
49	Coral tree	*Erythrina variegata*	Fabaceae	02
50	Graps	*Vitis vinifera*	Vitaceae	20
51	Pear	Pyrus	Rosaceae	10
52	Pomegranate	Punica granatum	Lythraceae	10
53	Peach	Prunus persica	Rosaceae	05
54	Lemon	Citrus limon	Rutaceae	05
55	Phalsa	Grewia asiatica	Malvaceae	10
56	Chandni	*Tabernaemontanadivaricata*	Apocynaceae	04

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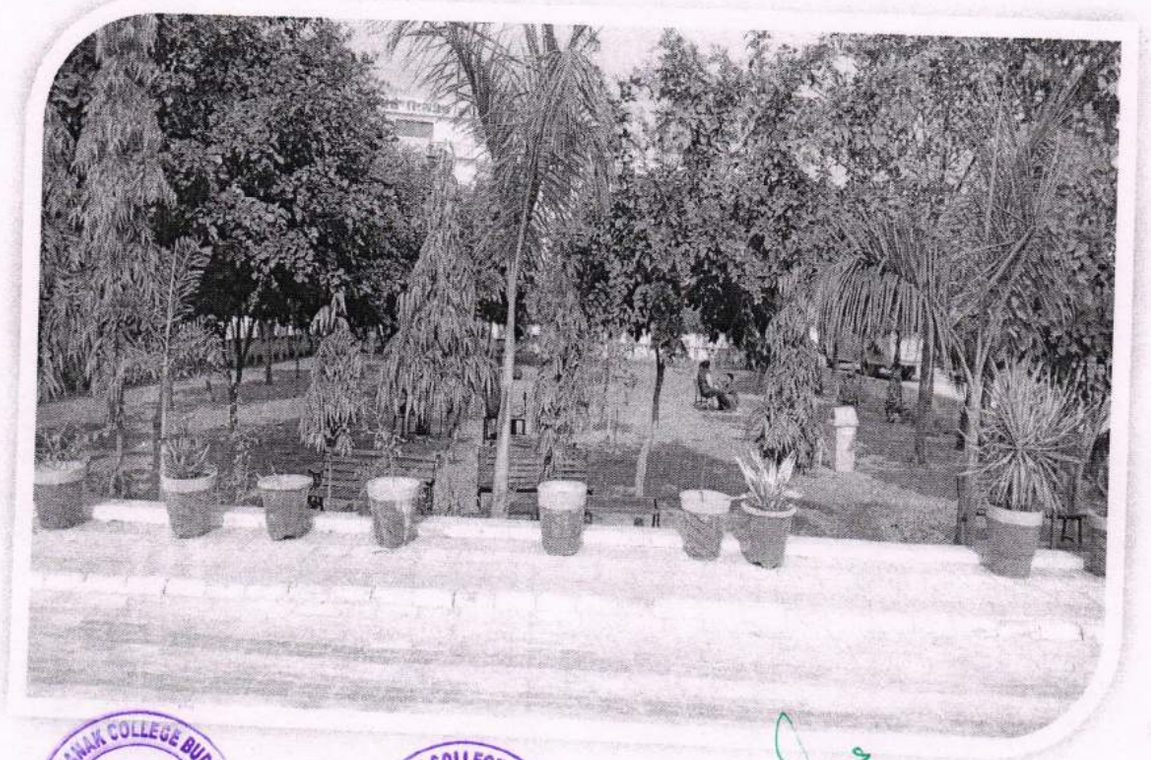
Floral Diversity in GNC College Campus

Ashoka tree Plantation on road side in campus



Different type of plantation in lawn

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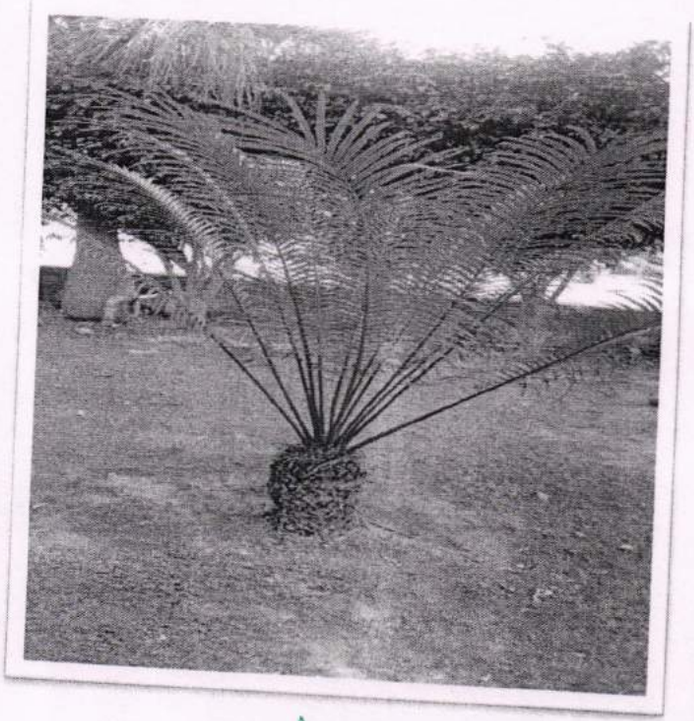
View of lawn near administration block



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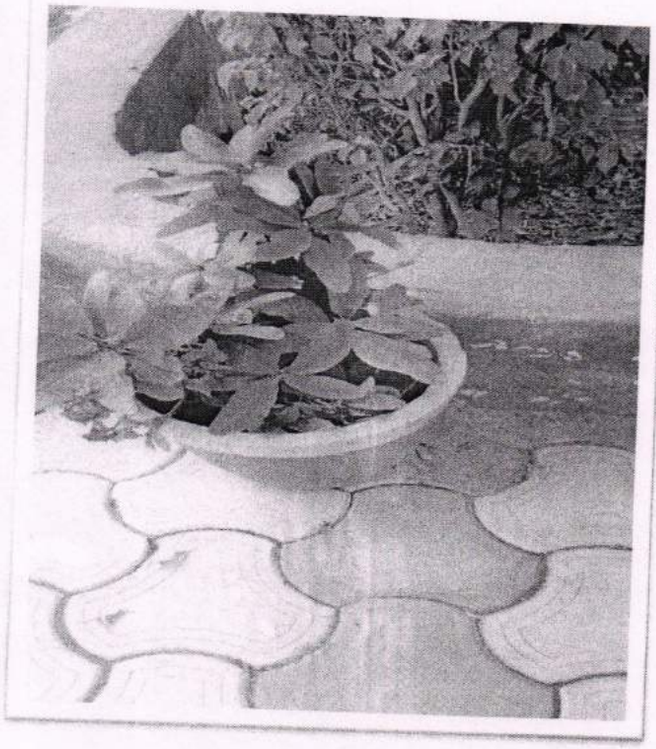
Christmas Plant in pot

Areca Palm plant in pot



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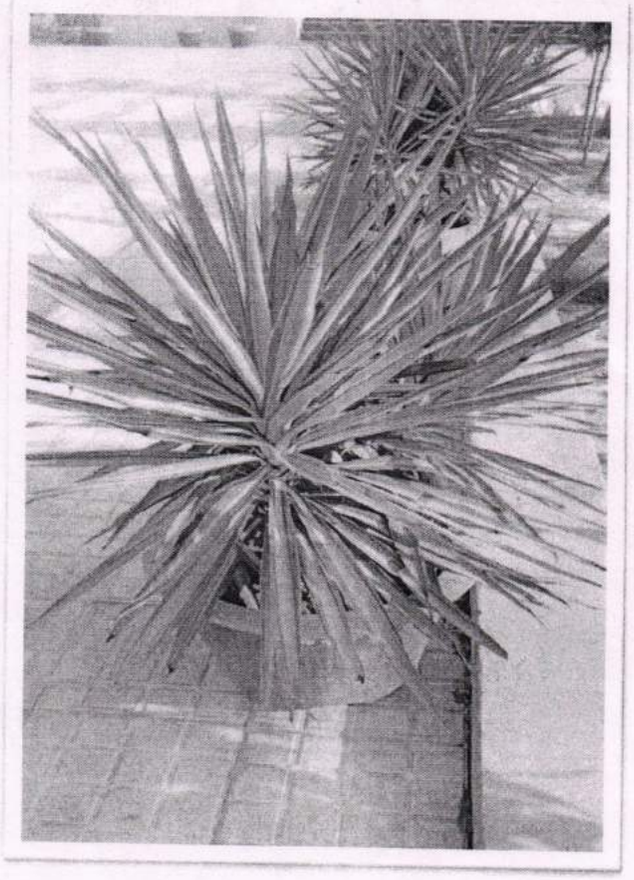
Snak plant in pot



Silver yucca plant

View of plantation in girlslawn

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7.1.2 Faunal Diversity in GNC Campus Budhlada

The faunal Diversity of GNC campus has been studied and documented as below:

S.No.	CommonName	ScientificName
1.	Grasshopper	*Caelifera*
2.	WaterBeetle	*Hydrophilinae*
3.	DungBeetle	*Scarabaeus*
4.	Dragonfly	*Anax*
5.	Redpierrot	*Talicada*
6.	JewelBug	*Chrysocoris*
7.	SkipperButterfly	*Pelopidas*
8.	CommonmormonButterfly	*Papilio*
9.	RedCottonBug	*Dysdercus*
10.	BlisterBeetle	*Mylabris*
11.	Housefly	*Muscadomestica*
12.	CabbageButterfly	*Peiris*
13.	MoleCricket	*Gryllotalpa*
14.	CommonShieldBug	*Palomena*
15.	Indianpalmsquirrel	*Funambulus*
16.	PunjabToad/Indianmarbledtoad	*Duttaphrynus*
17.	GardenLizard	*Calotes*
18.	Rat	*Rattusrattus*
19.	Earthworm	*Pheretima*
20.	Slug	*Limax*
21.	HouseCricket	*Acheta*
22.	GardenSnail	*Cornu*
23.	PrayingMantid	*Mantis*
24.	StableFly	*Stomoxys*
25.	BlowFly	*Calliphora*
26.	White-throatedKingfisher	*Halcyon*
27.	Honeybee	*Apisspp.*
28.	BluetigerButterfly	*Tirumala*

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29.	Carpenter Ants	*Camponotus*
30.	Cockroaches	*Periplaneta*
31.	Plaintigerbutterfly	*Danaus*
32.	LemonButterfly	*Papilio*
33.	Hornbill	*Buceros*
34.	CommonKingfisher	*Alcedo*
35.	CrowPheasant	*Centropus*
36.	TheCommonPierrot	*Castaliusrosimon*
37.	ThePeaBlue	*Lampidesboeticus*
38.	TheCommonSilverline	*Spindasisvulcanus*
39.	YellowWasp	*Polistes*
40.	Ladybirdbeetle	*Coccinella*
41.	Rockdove, rockpigeon, orcommonpigeon	*Columba livia*
42.	CommonmynaorIndianmyna	*Acridotheres*
43.	Ringneckedparakeet	*Psittacula*
44.	JungleBabbler	*Turdoides*
45.	Greatercoucalorcrow pheasant	*Centropus*
46.	White-throatedKingfisher	*Halcyon*
47.	Rufoustreepie	*Dendrocitta*
48.	Owl	*Tyto*
49.	CommonCrow	*Corvus*
50	HouseSparrow	*Passer*

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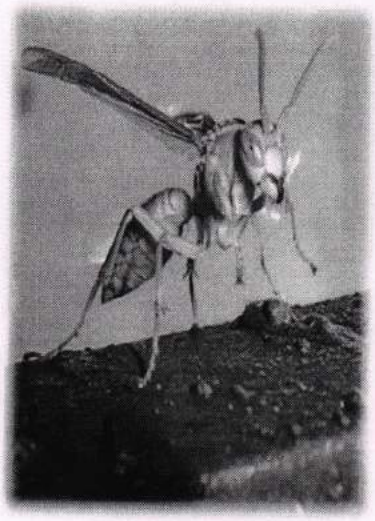
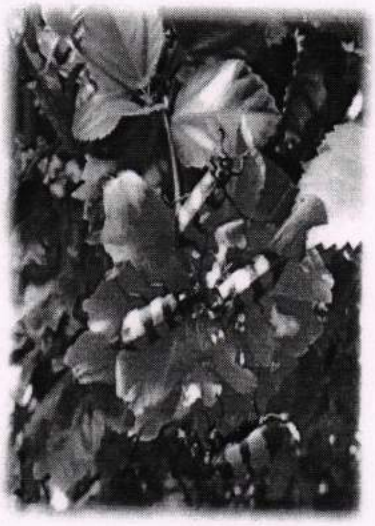
Faunal Diversity in GNC Campus Budhlada

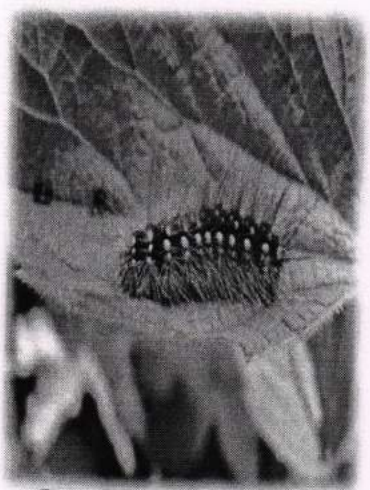


Yellow Wasp

Butter Fly



Beetle insect



Garden Tiger Moth

Oleander Moth

Slender Skimmer

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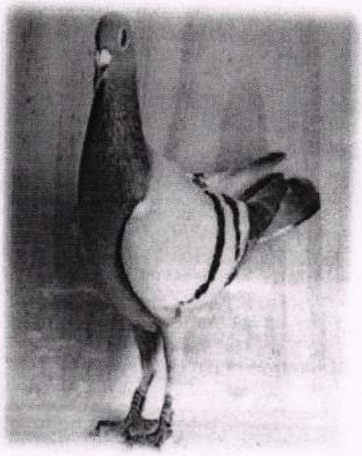
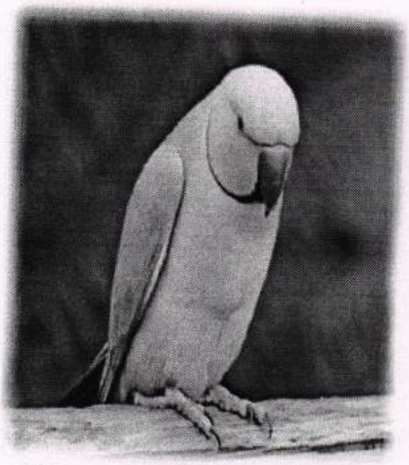
Common Wood shrike



Common Pigeon



Ring necked parakeet

Tyto (Owl)

Centropus

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Red-Vented Bulbul

Skylark

Common Myna

House Crow

House Sparrow

Cuckoo

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7.1.3 Weather Data of GNC campus

Weather Data Month Wise (averages) of Budhlada city and GNC Campus: 2022

The climate of budhlada mainly comprises of three seasons i.e., summer, rainy and winter. The summer season spans from mid-April to the end of June. The rainy season spans from the month of July to September. The winter season starts from the end of November to the end of February with lowest temperatures in December and January. The climatic conditions bear a strong resemblance with the other cities in the northern part of India. The summers are usually very hot and the winters are very cold. The summers are prevalent during the months of April to September with June, July, August, and mid of September being the hottest months. The winter is prevalent from the month of November till the month of March. There is onset of monsoon in September and from the mid of September to November one experiences the transitional weather. It is worth mentioning that an extreme type of climatic conditions is found in BudhladaMansa as the location of the region is continental and far away from sea coast. Therefore, the average annual range of temperature is up to 19°C due to extremely high temperatures in summers and extremely low temperatures in winter season

Table: **Weather Data Month Wise of Budhladaand GNC Campus**

Parameters \ Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg.Temp.(°C)	14	18	23	29	34	34	33	31	30	27	21	15
Max.Temp(°C)	20	26	32	38	43	31	38	36	36	35	29	23
Min.Temp(°C)	7	10	15	20	25	27	27	26	24	19	13	8
RH (%)	72	67	59	39	37	49	67	72	70	58	62	70
Av.Pressure (mb)	1018	1015	1011	1007	1001	998	997	1000	1004	1010	1014	1017
Precipitation /Rainfall(mm)	7.6	11.1	20.9	16.8	18.6	36.5	58.3	68.1	58.8	2.9	1.6	4.3

(Source Google)

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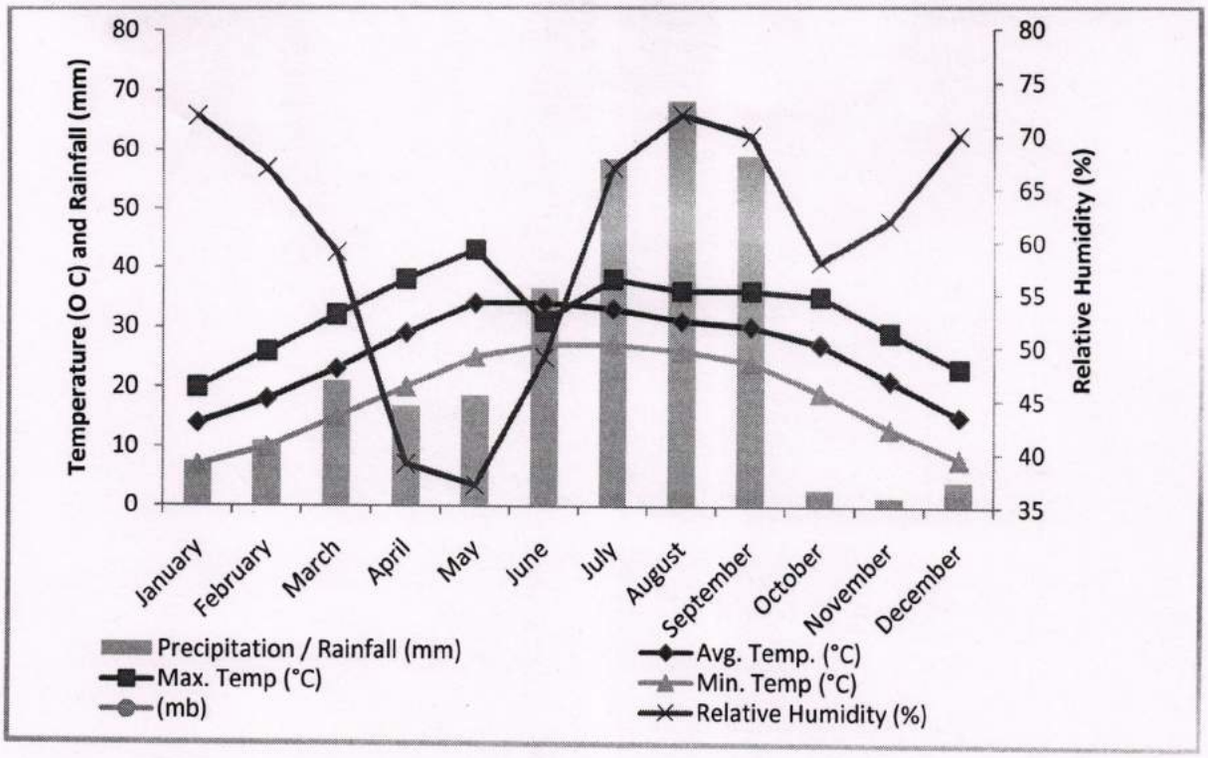
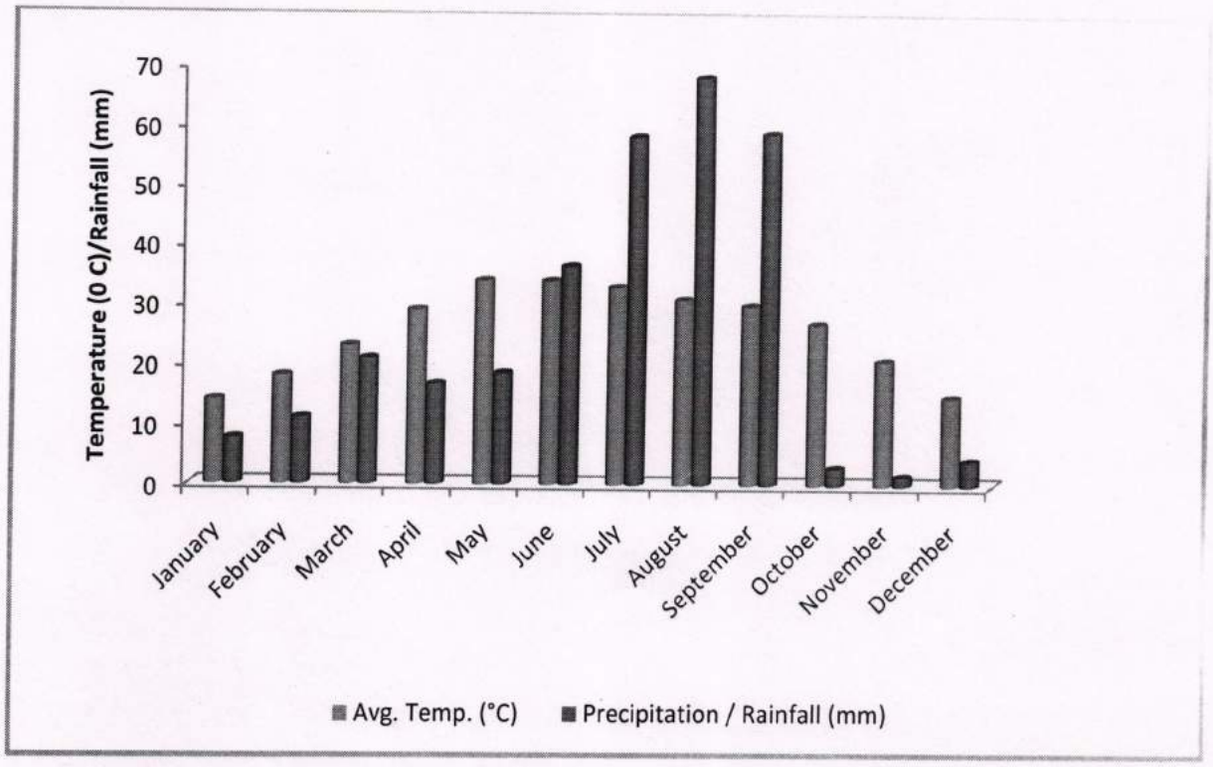


Weather Data Month Wise of Budhladaand GNC Campus



Average temperature and rainfall data Month Wise of Budhlada and GNC Campus

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7.1.4 The Noise Level at the Campus:

Loudness is the strength of the sensation of sound received by the individual. It is measured in decibels (dB). The loudest sound a person can tolerate without much discomfort is about 80 dB. Sound beyond 80 dB is considered noise pollution as it harms the hearing system of humans. According to a report of WHO, 45 dB is safe for city and its surroundings.

The noise level of the college campus was measured by Sound Meter App (Data source: Sound Meter App)

Noise pollution in Bhai Nanad Lal block (Agriculture Department)

Noise pollution in Administrative block

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Noise pollution in Administrative block

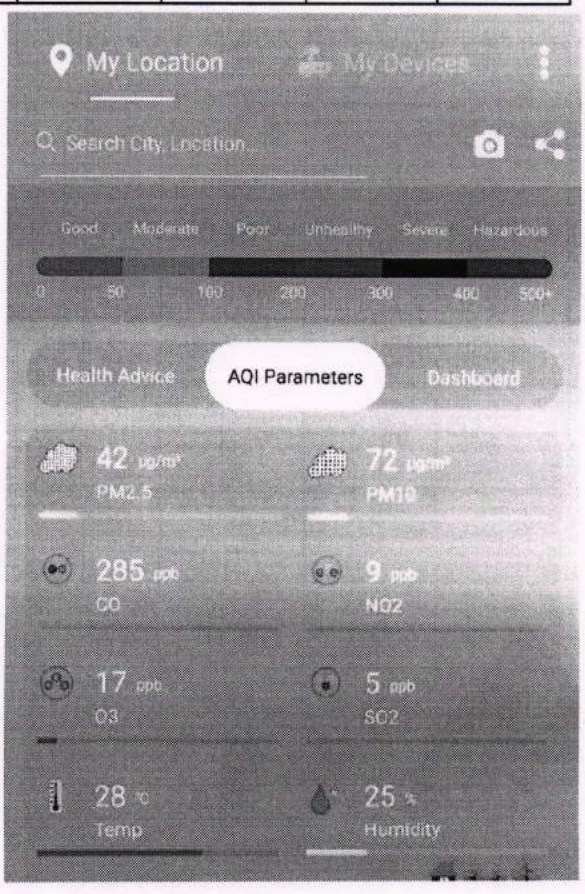
7.1.5 Air quality in Budhlada and College Campus:

Air pollution is the contamination of air due to the presence of substances in the atmosphere that are harmful to the health of humans and other living beings, or cause damage to the climate or to materials. There are many different types of air pollutants, such as gases, particulates, and biological molecules.There is predictability to the narrative around North India's air pollution. Air that is unhealthy all year-round becomes unbreathable during winter, largely due to particulate matter in emissions from farm fires in Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh. This contributes to the portrayal of farmers as the primary architects of Delhi's air pollution crisis, and short-term solutions sustain only till the skies clear up.

Punjab pollution control board is regularly monitoring the Ambient Air Quality at different locations. The major source of air pollution is duet and less plantation, construction activity and poor condition of road etc. The Sunam city (Patiala) is nearer monitoring station show for air quality on google map.

The Ambient Air Quality of the near monitoring station and Budhlada city is found Moderate (data source: AQI App).There are six AQI categories, namely Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe. The proposed AQI will consider eight pollutants (PM10, PM2.5, NO2, SO2, CO, O3, NH3, and Pb) for which short-term (up to 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.

AQI Category, Pollutants and Health Breakpoints								
AQI Category (Range)	**PM_{10} 24-hr**	**$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hr**	**NO_2 24-hr**	**O_3 8-hr**	**CO 8-hr (mg/m^3)**	**SO_2 24-hr**	**NH_3 24-hr**	**Pb 24-hr**
Good (0-50)	0-50	0-30	0-40	0-50	0-1.0	0-40	0-200	0-0.5
Satisfactory (51-100)	51-100	31-60	41-80	51-100	1.1-2.0	41-80	201-400	0.5 –1.0
Moderately polluted (101-200)	101-250	61-90	81-180	101-168	2.1- 10	81-380	401-800	1.1-2.0
Poor (201-300)	251-350	91-120	181-280	169-208	10-17	381-800	801-1200	2.1-3.0
Very poor (301-400)	351-430	121-250	281-400	209-748*	17-34	801-1600	1200-1800	3.1-3.5
Severe (401-500)	430 +	250+	400+	748+*	34+	1600+	1800+	3.5+



AQI of nearest monitoring city

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AQI of College, Campus

AQI of Budhlada

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8. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENTOFGURU NANAK COLLEGE, BUDHLADA

Waste disposal are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.

The waste from all around the college is separated daily as wet and dry waste in different bags which are disposed separately. Dry waste includes paper, cardboard, glass tin cans etc. on the other hand; wet waste refers to organic waste such as vegetable peds, left-over food etc. Separation of waste is essential as the amount of waste being generated today causes immense problem. The material was composted and evaluated as a fertilizing material. Disposal of these waste results in the production of good quality organic manure that can be used as soil amendments and source of plant nutrients.

With smart initiatives like **"Think Green Campus Model",** waste management is helping colleges and universities to achieve a higher level of environmental performance. By reusing or recycling we are contributing to the conservation of natural resources, saving energy, helping to protect the environment, reducing landfill. We will also reduce our impact on the environment by minimizing the carbon emissions associated with both disposing of old products and obtaining new ones. GNC adopts environment friendly practices and takes necessary actions such as energy conservation, waste recycling, carbon neutral etc. The biological reusable waste are processed as organic manure for the plants available in the college campus and the other solid waste generated in the college campus is taken to the community bin of Budhlada municipality for recycling and disposal.

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GreenWastecollectionpitforpreparationofmanure

Pit preparation for green disposal by students of agriculture department

SEGREGATION OF WASTE

All the solid waste is sorted in the dump yard by the college employees so that the degradable and non degradable materials can be separated and dumped according to the standard protocols of the administration. The resultant non biodegradable materials are collecte.

Separate bins have been installed in the college campus for segregation of non biodegradable and biodegradable solid wastesegregated and disposed of by Municipal CorporationBudhlada

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BUDHLADA

Vehicle of Municipal CorporationBudhladafor collection of wastesegregated materials from campus

Dustbin setup of different colour in campus for wastesegregated materials

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Dry waste segregated materials

Composting pit for green dry waste material

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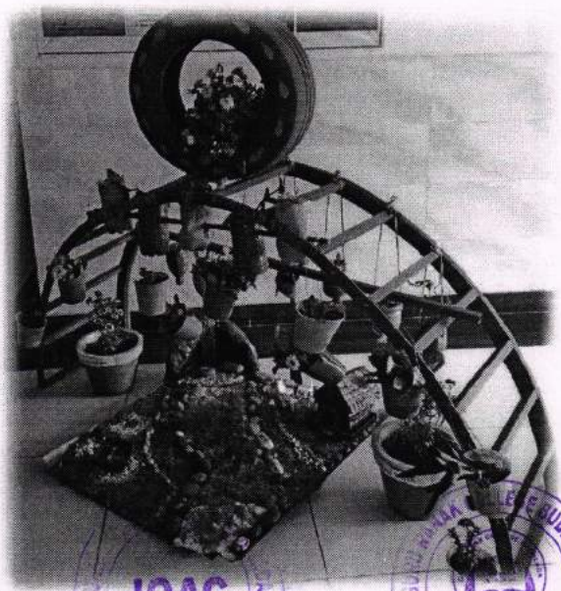
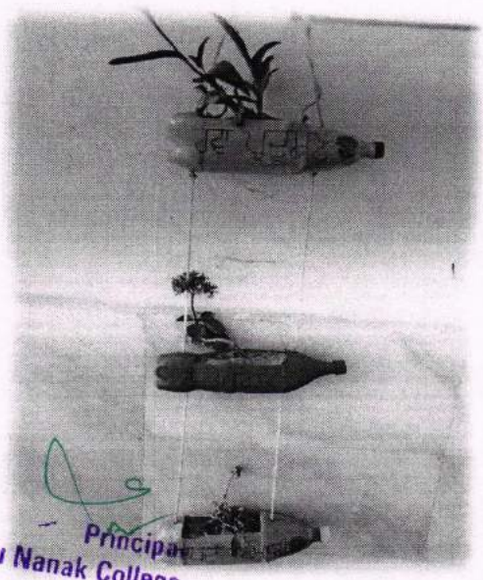
Management of crop Residue/ waste material through Mushrooms production

Department of Agriculture organized awareness programme on time to time on crop residue management and also conduct training/ demonstration/ project work by students for Production of Button Mushrooms in the college campus.

Green wall making by the students

The waste plastic bottles have been collected from the college campus and are being used as the planting base for the saplings.





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9. Liquid waste management

The waste chemicals mixed water from laboratory passes through concealed pipe line into soak pit & recycled water is used for the watering trees or non-potable usage.Liquids are diluted by getting mixed with the washroom and toilet liquid wastes in to the common drainage. Oue College has MOU with MedwasteSolution Pvt Ltd during the pandemic COVID-19 for the maintain then cleanness of campus and recently MOU with Municipal corporation committee Budhlada for the collection of liquid waste material from laboratory.

AC water discharge collection

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਬੋਰਡ
PUNJAB POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

No. 516 Dated. 28.9.2020

Office Order

Subject: **Regarding rates to be charged for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of COVID-19 waste generated from HCEs/ Isolation Wards/Quarantine Centers/Camps/Home Quarantine / Home-Care facilities/ Collection Centers/ Testing Laboratories.**

The Central Pollution Control Board had issued guidelines for the Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities in the year 2003, wherein, in Para-J, it has been mentioned as under:

"Cost to be charged from the healthcare units plays an important role in sustaining the project. The cost shall be so worked out that neither it becomes a monopoly of the CBWTF operator nor the interest of the CBWTF operator is overlooked. Accordingly, it is recommended that cost to be charged from the healthcare units shall be worked out in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee and the Local Medical Association."

And whereas, in compliance to the said guidelines the Punjab Pollution Control Board vide the letter no EPA/2014/3742-45 dated 15.10.2014 has fixed the rates to be charged by the operator of the Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) from the Health Care Facilities (HCFs)for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of Bio-medical Waste.

And whereas, the Central Pollution Control Board has issued revised guidelines for the Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities on 21.12.2016, wherein, in Para-14 titled 'cost to be charged by the CBWTF operator for the HCFs', it has been mentioned as under:

"Cost to be charged from the healthcare facilities plays an important role in financial viability and sustainable operation of a CBWTF project, for providing the best treatment services to the Healthcare Units and for ensuring compliance to the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules. The cost shall be so worked out that neither it becomes a monopoly of the CBWTF operator not the interest of the CBWTF operator is overlooked. It is recommended that cost to be charged from the healthcare units, depending on the size, no. of beds and the distance from the location of the CBWTF and same shall be worked out in consultation with the concerned SPCB/PCC and the local Medical association, keeping in view the following options.

PTO

ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਭਵਨ, ਨਾਭਾ ਰੋਡ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ - 147001
Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala - 147001
Phone : Chairman : 0175-2215793, Member Secretary : 0175-2215802 (O), 22[illegible] (XX)
Website : www.ppcb.gov.in | E-Mail : chairmanppcb@yahoo.in | msppcb@gmail.com

पंजाब PUNJAB

START - 27/05/2021
END - 26/05/2022

AN 832723

AGREEMENT FOR COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF COVID-19 Bio-Medical waste

In order to deal with COVID-19 pandemic, State and Central Governments have initiated various steps, which include setting up of quarantine centres/ camps, isolation wards, sample collection centres and laboratories. Specific guidelines for management of waste including Bio-medical waste generated during diagnostic and treatment of COVID-19 suspected / confirmed patients are required to be followed by all the stakeholders including isolation wards, quarantine centres, sample collection centres, laboratories, ULBs and common biomedical waste treatment and disposal facilities in addition to existing practices under BMW Management Rules, 2016.

As per these guidelines This Outsourcing Agreement made on dated 24/05/2021

Between

M/s Medwaste Solutions Pvt Ltd,

Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)-First Party

And

Guru Nanak College, Budhlada, under the Management of S.G.P.C. (Amritsar)
Contact - 01652 - 253146, 81465 - 53146.
EMAIL - gncbudhlada@yahoo.co.in

.....Second Party

Whereas both parties already have an existing agreement for collection and treatment of normal bio-medical waste and whereas now isolation wards created in the existing premises and covid care centres (CCC) in the external premises or might be created in future as per need to treat COVID-19 patients / suspects. Now this outsourcing agreement is been made at the following terms and conditions valid for one year from the day of commencement of agreement:

1. That the First Party shall inform regarding COVID-19 Biomedical waste to the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) from time to time with copy to Second Party.
2. The First Party shall carry out and shall be responsible for procedures and operations as attributed to it in the Guidelines issued time to time.
3. To follow the definition of Bio Medical Waste

4. COMMON WASTE DEPOSITION CENTRES

Second Party shall create a one waste deposition centre for COVID-19 waste in the isolation facility. All BMW Collected by the Second Party in Bags/Liners/ bags provided by First Party shall be stored in preferably separate deposition centre designated for "COVID WASTE" from where it will be lifted by the First Party.

Medwaste Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Auth. Sign.

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BUDHLADA

a) *In case of non-bedded healthcare units, fixed charges depending on the average quantity of waste generation per day, in case of the nursing homes clinics sample collection centres Dental Centres, dispensary, pathological laboratory, blood banks and other non-bedded hospitals irrespective of their system of medicine including ayush hospitals.*

b) *In case of bedded hospitals, fixed charges per bed per day basis and based on the no. of beds for which consents under the Water Act, 1974 Air Act, 1981 and authorization granted under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules by the prescribed authority."*

And whereas, due to pandemic of COVID-19 and being contagious in nature, in order to provide medical facilities to the COVID-19 patients, the State Government has notified HCEs Isolation Wards/Quarantine Centers/Camps/Home Quarantine / Home-Care facilities Collection Centers/ Testing Laboratories for separately treating COVID-19 patients to control the spreading of the same.

And whereas, the CPCB has issued guidelines for handling, treatment and disposal of waste generated during treatment/ diagnosis/ quarantine of COVID-19 patients and as per these guidelines, the waste generated from HCEs/ Isolation Wards Quarantine Centers/Camps/Home Quarantine / Home-Care facilities/ Collection Centers Testing Laboratories is to be collected, segregated, transported, treated and disposed of separately than the Bio-medical Waste to be generated from the other patients.

And whereas, as per the guidelines of CPCB, the COVID-19 waste is to be collected on daily basis and for this purpose the operators of the CBWTFs have deployed dedicated vehicles and staff for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of COVID-19 waste and are providing PPE kits to the staff.

And whereas, there are verbal representations from different quarters to formulate the rates for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of COVID-19 waste.

And whereas, a meeting through video conferencing was held with the operators of the CBWTFs on 04.09.2020 by the Chief Environmental Engineer (HQ), Punjab Pollution Control Board, wherein, the rates being charged by the operators of 5 CBWTFs located at Mohali, Pathankot, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Sri Muktsar Sahib from the HCEs Isolation Wards/Quarantine Centers/Camps/Home Quarantine / Home-Care facilities Collection Centers/ Testing Laboratories were discussed.

And whereas, another meeting through video conferencing was held on 15.09.2020 with the operators of the 5 CBWTFs of the State by the Chairman of the Board, wherein, the operators of CBWTFs were requested to work out the rates to be charged depending upon no. of beds in the range of upto 10 beds, 11-30 beds, 31-50 beds and more than 51 beds, keeping in view the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal charges being actually incurred, which will be further deliberated for finalization.

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...fected by spraying 1% Sodium hypochlorite multiple times a ...store should be kept dry and be accessible to First Party's collection ...e a mid sized truck. The room should be kept under lock and key.

DUTIES OF SECOND PARTY (COVID-19 Isolation wards/ COVID CARE CENTERS):

i. To keep separate color coded bins/ bags/ containers in wards and maintain proper segregation of waste as per BMWM Rules, 2016 as amended and CPCB guidelines for implementation of BMW Management Rules or covid related BMW.

ii. As precaution double layered bags (using 2 bags) should be used for collection of waste from COVID-19 isolation wards so as to ensure adequate strength and no leaks.

iii. Collect and store biomedical waste separately prior to handling over the same CBWTF. Use a dedicated collection bin labelled as "COVID-19" to store COVID-19 waste and keep separately in temporary storage room prior to handling over to First Party.

iv. In addition to mandatory labelling, bags / containers used for collecting biomedical waste from COVID-19 wards, should be labelled as "COVID-19 Waste "along with the date and time of disposal. This marking would enable CBWTFs to identify the waste easily for priority treatment and disposal immediately upon the receipt.

v. The Second Party will keep a separate record of COVID waste in a register on daily basis or whenever the First Party lift the waste with record of no. of bags lifted and their weight.

6. DUTIES OF FIRST PARTY

a) Report to PPCB about receiving of waste from COVID-19 isolation wards / COVID-19 Testing Centres/ CCC.

b) The First Party shall ensure regular sanitization and safety for workers involved in handling and collection of biomedical waste.

c) Vehicle should be sanitized with 1% sodium hypochlorite or any appropriate chemical disinfectant after every trip.

d) In case it is required to treat and dispose more quantity of bio medical waste generated from COVID-19 treatment, CBWTF may operate their facilities for extra hours, by giving information to SPCBs. Operator of CBWTF shall maintain separate record for collection, treatment and disposal of COVID-19 waste.

For Medwaste Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Authorised Signatory

Principal
Guru Nanak College
BUDHLADA

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...ing has been necessitated because of expected and unprecedented ...umstances created by the COVID-19. The First Party shall continue to collect and treat the waste to the best of its capability and as allowed by its available capacity. The first party can delay but can't refuse lifting of waste (by abiding to act criteria) if its capacity is exhausted or due to any other reason outside its control for any other major reasons with information to the Second Party and PPCB.

(b) This agreement shall be valid for 1 year from commencement which can be terminated, unilaterally at any time by the second party with notice of 48 hours without citing any reason.

(c) The agreement shall extend with mutual consent for further period as required.

8. **COST & PAYMENTS.**

For isolation facilities which are not part of the existing hospital the cost is to be paid by the second party to the First Party for collection & Treatment of COVID-19 BMW shall be;

a) The payment will be as per the bed Occupancy rate (BOR) of the facility, i.e. if the facility is 100 beds at the rate at which the payment is being made for the hospitals already in agreement in the district.

b) Same rates and terms shall apply to the Covid Care Centres.

c) In order to prevent any loss to the First Party, a minimum fixed amount of Rs 1000/- per visit is fixed for the facilities having 10 or less than 10 beds/ or cases of less than 10 admitted / where payment on BOR formula comes out to be less then Rs 1000/ day.

d) The cost of liners/ Bags of appropriate size of BMW rules 2016 shall be paid by second party at the existing rates and terms. This cost will include the cost of "COVID WASTE" stickers on bags.

Agreed and Signed as below

For Mapdwaste Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Auth. Sign.

First Party

Second Party

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GURU NANAK COLLEGE BUDHLADA District Mansa, Punjab-151502

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Guru Nanak College
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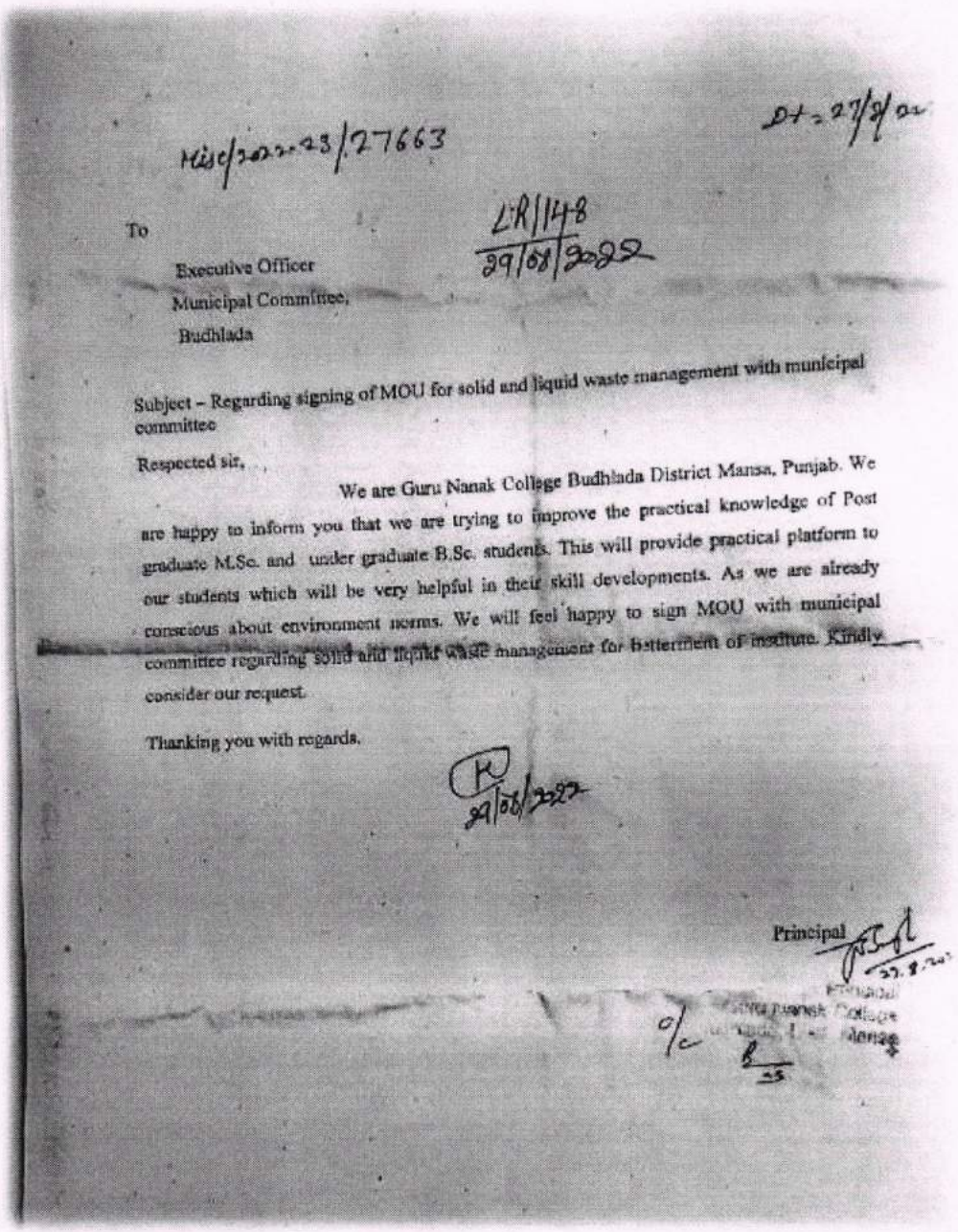
MOU with Municipal committee Budhlada



Misc/2022-23/27663 Dt-27/8/22

LiR/148
29/08/2022

To

Executive Officer
Municipal Committee,
Budhlada

Subject – Regarding signing of MOU for solid and liquid waste management with municipal committee

Respected sir,

We are Guru Nanak College Budhlada District Mansa, Punjab. We are happy to inform you that we are trying to improve the practical knowledge of Post graduate M.Sc. and under graduate B.Sc. students. This will provide practical platform to our students which will be very helpful in their skill developments. As we are already conscious about environment norms. We will feel happy to sign MOU with municipal committee regarding solid and liquid waste management for betterment of institute. Kindly consider our request.

Thanking you with regards.

29/08/2022

Principal

27.8.22

O/C

25

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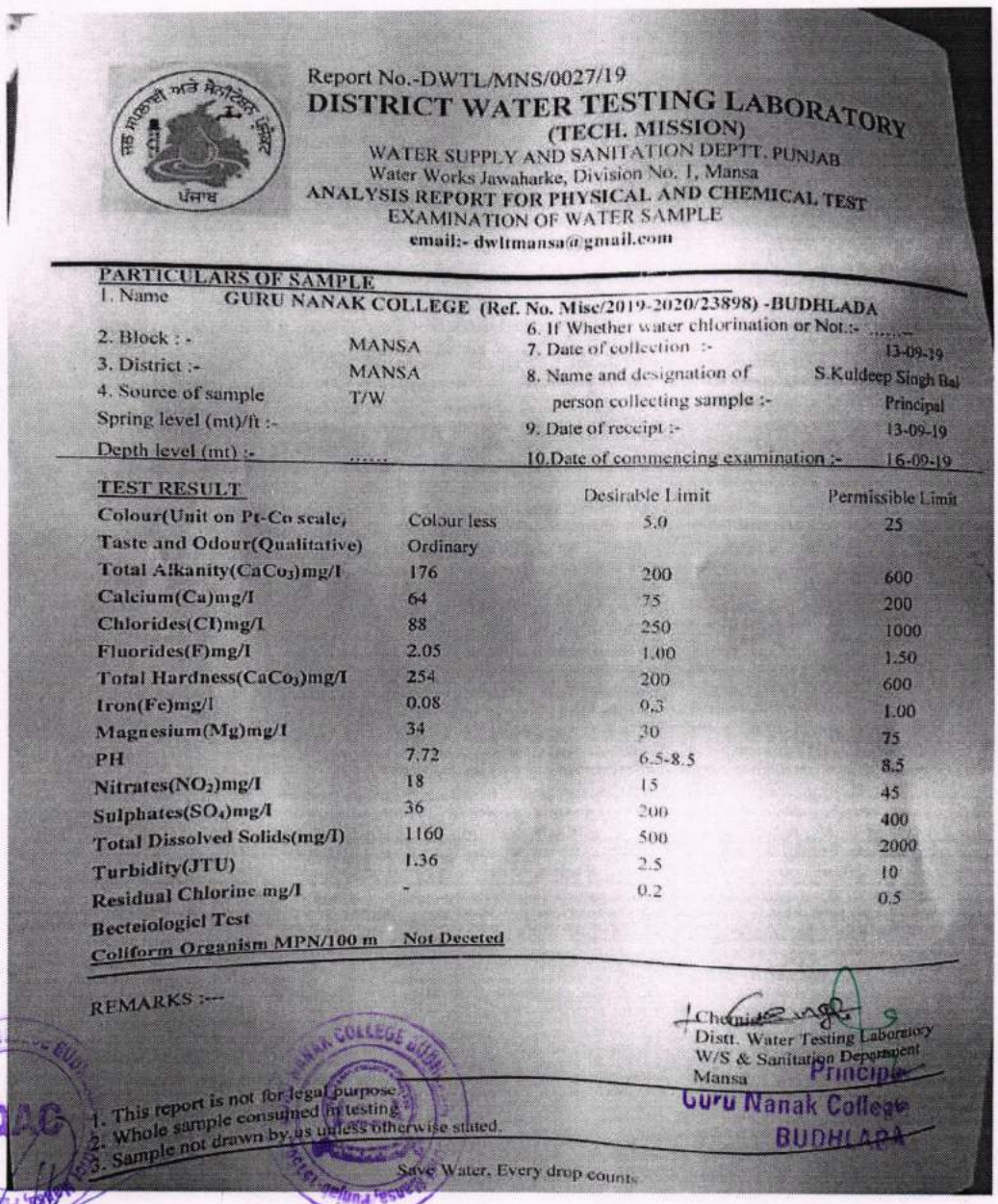
Guru Nanak College
BUDHLADA

10. WATER ANALYSIS REPORT OF GURU NANAK COLLEGE

Water is life. Water quality analysis is important because it identifies pollutants and prevents water-borne diseases. Using contaminated water can result in severe illness. That's why it is important to ensure that drinking water is safe and clean from bacteria and disease. That is why it is important to ensure that drinking water is safe, clean and free from bacteria and disease. The parameters for water quality are determined by the intended use. Work in the area of water quality tends to be focused on water that is treated for human consumption, or in the environment.The following is a list of indicators often measured by situational categorylike Alkalinity, Color of water, pH value,Taste and odor (Geosmin,2-Methylisoborneol(MIB),etc.). Dissolved metals and salts (Sodium,Chloride,Potassium,Calcium,Manganese,Magnesium), Micro organismsetc.



Report No.-DWTL/MNS/0027/19

DISTRICT WATER TESTING LABORATORY
(TECH. MISSION)
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DEPTT. PUNJAB
Water Works Jawaharke, Division No. 1, Mansa
ANALYSIS REPORT FOR PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TEST
EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLE
email:- dwltmansa@gmail.com

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLE

1. Name GURU NANAK COLLEGE (Ref. No. Misc/2019-2020/23898) -BUDHLADA
2. Block : - MANSA
3. District :- MANSA
4. Source of sample T/W
Spring level (mt)/ft :-
Depth level (mt) :- .....
6. If Whether water chlorination or Not.:- .....
7. Date of collection :- 13-09-19
8. Name and designation of person collecting sample :- S.Kuldeep Singh Bal Principal
9. Date of receipt :- 13-09-19
10.Date of commencing examination :- 16-09-19

TEST RESULT		Desirable Limit	Permissible Limit
Colour(Unit on Pt-Co scale)	Colour less	5.0	25
Taste and Odour(Qualitative)	Ordinary		
Total Alkanity($CaCo_3$)mg/l	176	200	600
Calcium(Ca)mg/l	64	75	200
Chlorides(Cl)mg/l	88	250	1000
Fluorides(F)mg/l	2.05	1.00	1.50
Total Hardness($CaCo_3$)mg/l	254	200	600
Iron(Fe)mg/l	0.08	0.3	1.00
Magnesium(Mg)mg/l	34	30	75
PH	7.72	6.5-8.5	8.5
Nitrates(NO_2)mg/l	18	15	45
Sulphates(SO_4)mg/l	36	200	400
Total Dissolved Solids(mg/l)	1160	500	2000
Turbidity(JTU)	1.36	2.5	10
Residual Chlorine mg/l	-	0.2	0.5
Becteiologicl Test			
Coliform Organism MPN/100 m	Not Deceted		

REMARKS :---

Chemist
Distt. Water Testing Laboratory
W/S & Sanitation Department
Mansa

Principal
Guru Nanak College
BUDHLADA

1. This report is not for legal purpose.
2. Whole sample consumed in testing.
3. Sample not drawn by us unless otherwise stated.

Save Water, Every drop counts

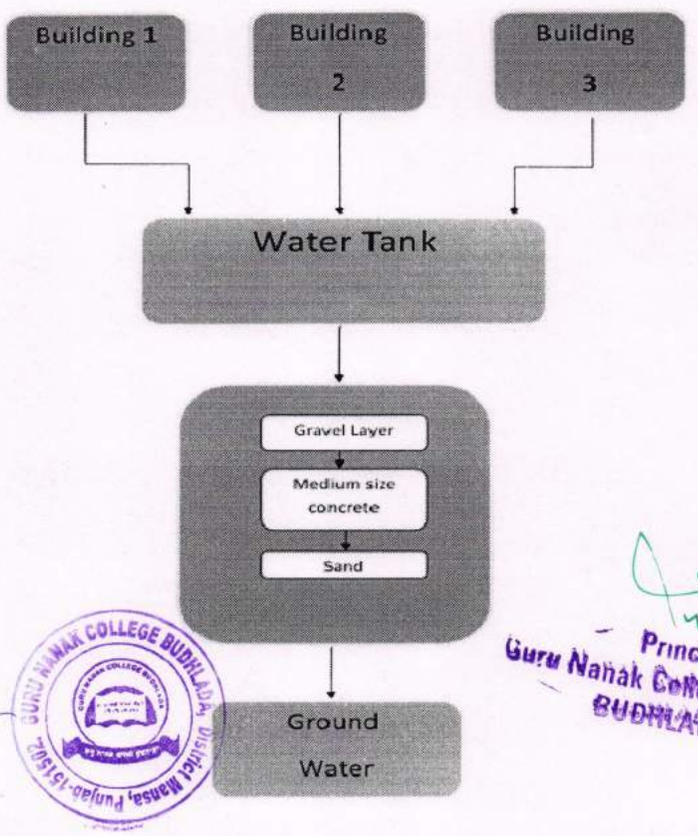
11. Water Conservation at GNC Campus

The college has planned to conserve water at different level by harvesting, reuse and groundwater recharge. As per geographical area this place is received very less amount of av. annual rainfall 300-400 mm. So need and supply of water for the green belt and other uses is main challenges. College area are divided into four major group all area interconnected with proper channel to collect the rainwater for the supplementary uses in green belt and to filter it and direct discharge into groundwater for the recharge of groundwater

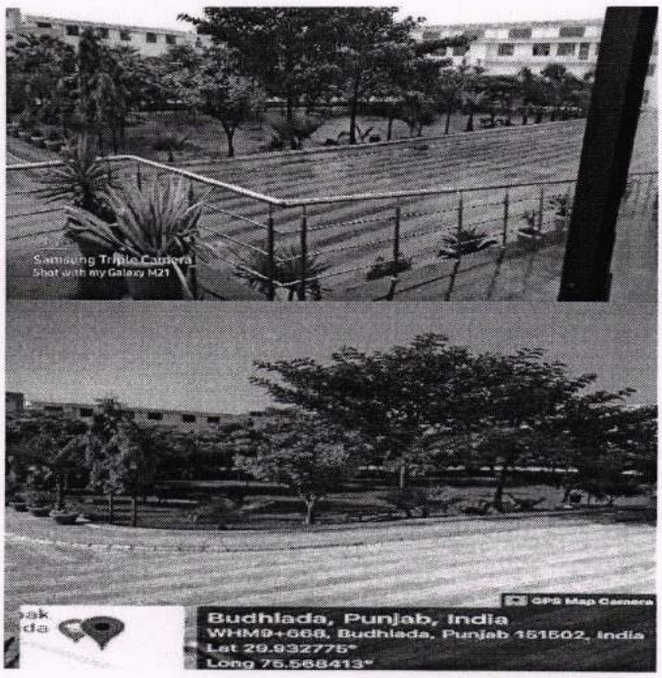
College has very precise facilities to avoid any kind of wastes of water in different way that mentioned below.

- Rain water collection
- Rainwater harvesting and uses for irrigation of green belt
- Excess amount of harvested water use to filter and recharge of ground water
- College has proper storage tank to supply water as per need only
- Proper GI pipe and polymer pipe for proper circulation water and drip and sprinkler irrigation system to irrigate green belt.
- Department level water conservation awareness practices

Ground Water Harvesting Flow Diagram



Floor water discharge in lawn



Low Land Area for the collection of excess rainwater

Rain Water Harvesting Borewell at College Campus

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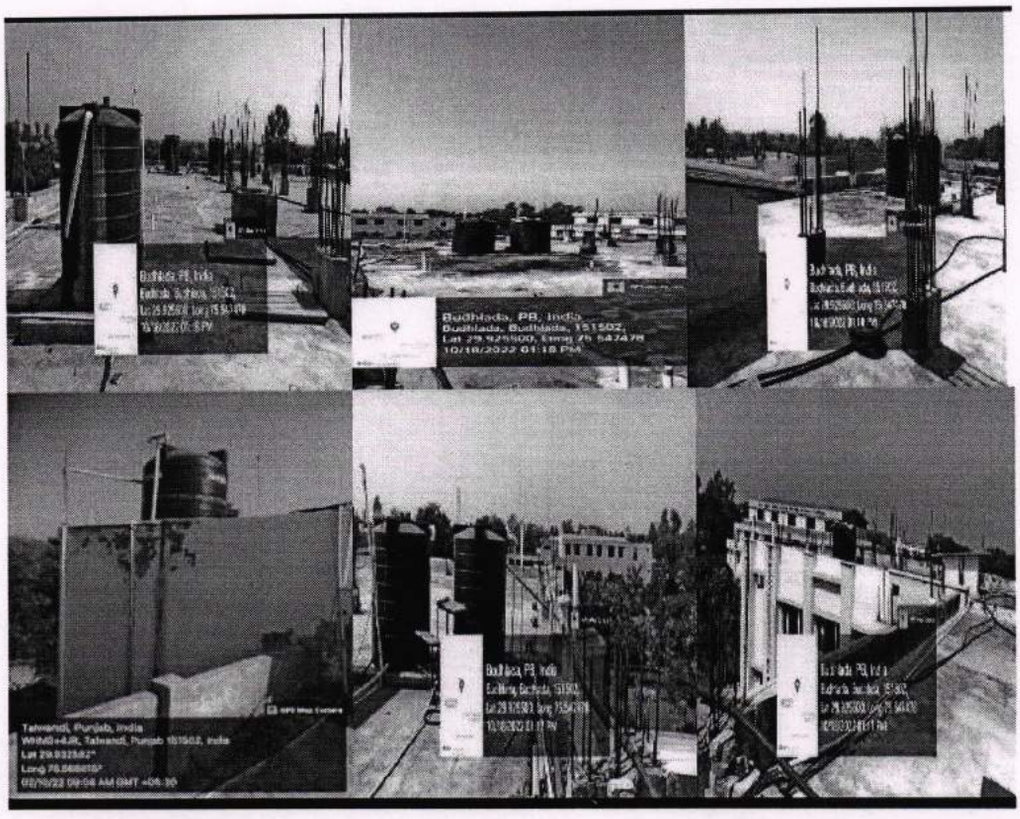
Micro Irrigation system installed in campus

Water Harvesting System



Water storage Tank at College Campus

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12. Energy Resource managements

Electricity Load of Guru Nanak College campus approved by Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) is 229 KW. Average units of energy consumed per month is 12,000- 15,000 to maintain its volumetric activities throughout the year. The average expenditure per month is around Rs 1,15,000 -1,20,000/-. Different measures of the college for efficient power consumption are as follows:

- Most of the PCs and LED screens in the campus have the feature of auto screen off to save electricity.
- The college has been replacing the old filament bulbs, CFL bulbs and tube lights by low energy consuming LED bulbs and LED tubes and bulky high-power consuming fans by energy efficient fans.
- The college has installed solar panel installation is helping offset of the institute's daytime peak electricity demand from the grid. With the installation of solar rooftop at old building, The College is able to offset 50% of its energy usage from the state grid. Thus moving towards a more reliable and greener option and reducing its carbon footprint.
- Underground water pumping motor of power 5 KW, which works for almost 4 hours a day, has an inbuilt feature of auto power cut to save energy and water.
- Outer lighting is completely on solar energy

USE OF LED LIGHTS

LED Lights the LED lights has been installed in Library, Administration Block, Computer Science Block, Conference room and principal office etc

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View of Principal office

View of Meeting Hall

View of Seminar Hall

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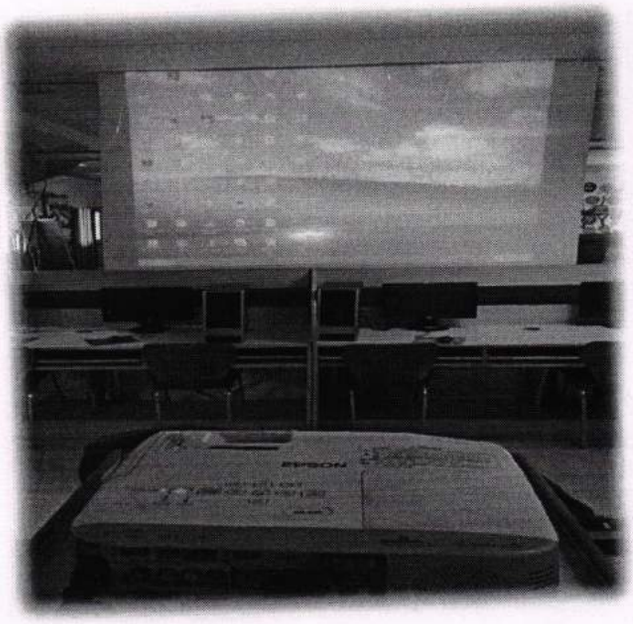
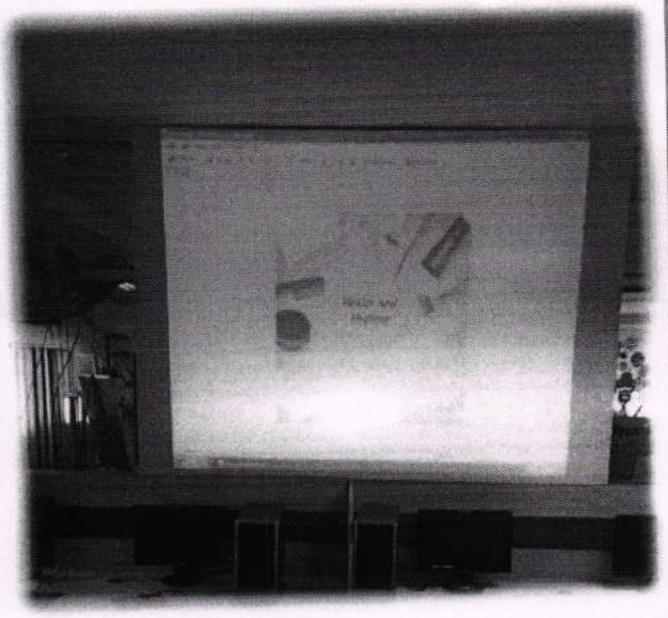
POWER EFFICIENT LEDs

In addition to the computer labs and principal office, energy star rated LED screens have installed in different buildings to display notices or any other information





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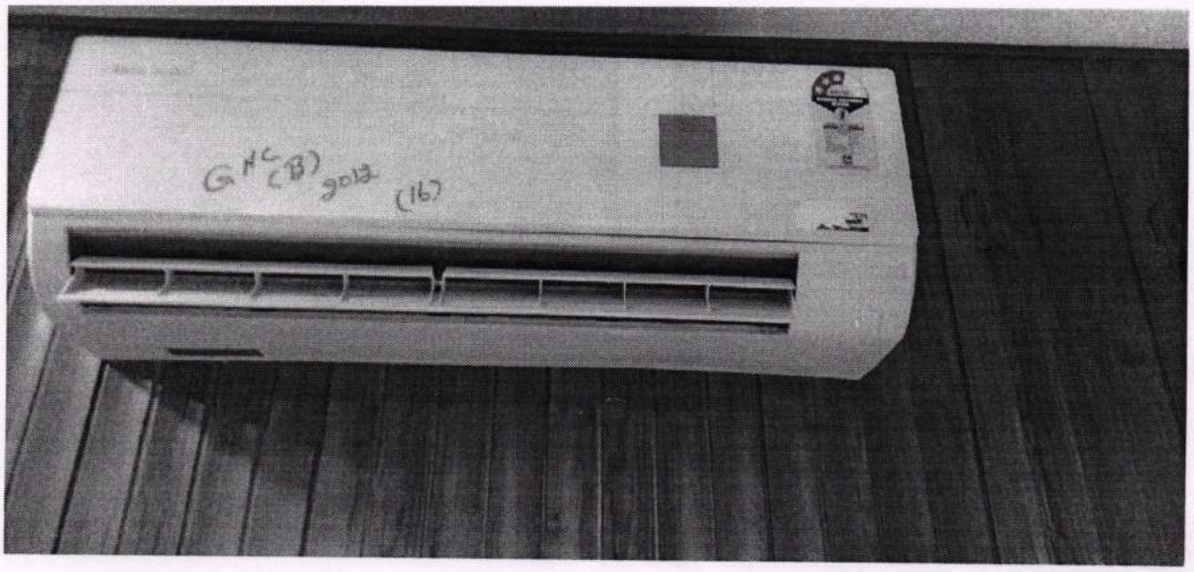
ENERGY STAR CERTIFIED AcS

Most of the air conditioners in the college are energy star certified with higher energy efficiency ratio



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SOLAR LIGHTS IN CAMPUS ROAD

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13. Transportation Facility at GNC:

Being a largest campus in the region and located centrally, GNC faculty, staff and studentscommute on their own. The college is dedicated to provide its students and staff all the comfortand convenience to help them to achieve their targets. The students are encouraged to usecycles,two wheelersratherthanfourwheelerswhichleadstofuelsavingandalsothecontributionof pollutants to atmospheres less. College has five own bus for transport facility specially for female students as given below

College Bus and Routes

Sr. No.	Bus No.	Name of Driver	Contact No.	Define route
1	PB-31F 6855	Mr. Amandeep Singh	9815922640	Reondkalan, Gandhukalan, Boha, Rampur Mander,kalipur etc.
2	PB-31 L9157	Jagdeep Singh	8146556247	Phulera,Rattakheda, Daska, Ranghrial, Ralli etc.
3	PB-31 H 9158	Binder Singh	9876269078	Sidhani, Chandpura, Kulrian, Mander, Juglanetc
4	PB-31 H 9159	Hariender Singh	9915259009	Kishangarh, Bareta, Jalwehra, sangreri, govindpuraetc
5	PB-31 H 9160	Jisvir Singh	9464419004	Mansa, Jwaherke, Chakerian, Phapre bhai k, Hasanpur, Gurne etc.

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14. College Initiatives for Environment

College has adopted environment conservation and preservation as best practices done last five years.

- College is organized the plantation drives periodically by students and staff of campus.
- Reduction in Air Pollution through vehicular emission
- Biodiversity Conservation Flora and fauna conservation in College campus have lush green campus which provides habitat to various species. Recently conducted bird count reports Indian peafowl, paraqueets, Sunbird, black kite, house crow, Humeswasbler, large billed crow, wood pecker, jungle babler, roofers trrpie, common tailor bird, Eurasian collar dove, oriental magpie Robin, bulbul, Greenbee eater, brown headed green barbet, Brahmini Starling, Paro cistatus, Indian Robin etc
- 100% recharge of rain water by the harvesting system
- Awareness programme/ workshop/ guest lecture organized by the college on stable burning and waste material management, water saving etc.

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15. Summary

Green Audit is one of the important tools to check the balance of natural resources and its judicial use. Green auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutional practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area. Guru Nanak College, Budhlada has conducted a "Green Audit" in the academic year 2021-2022. The main objective to carry out green audit is to check the green practices followed by GNC and to conduct a well-defined audit report to understand whether the GNC is on the track of sustainable development

16. Conclusion

Formation of Green and Environment Policy and communicated to all From the green audit following are the conclusions, which can be taken for improvement in the campus.

1) All departments generate paper waste. Especially, academic building is using more one paper for printing and writing is good practices.
2) Food waste generated in campus is mostly from is collected from dining areas. The food waste is diverted to nearby farm
3) E- waste are segregated, handled and disposed properly in an eco-friendly manner.
4) Reducing the use of one-time use plastic bottles, cups, folders, pens, bouquets, decorative items will be useful to solve the problem of plastic pollution to some extent.
6) Rainwater is collected from rooftop to recharge the ground water level table

17. Recommendation

Following are some of the key recommendations for improving campus environment:

- Increase in Environmental promotional activities for spreading awareness at campus.
- As practically feasible avoid use of personal vehicles inside the campus.
- Reduction in use of paper work by go digital system.
- Water Meter should be installed at institute for monitoring of water consumption for landscape.
- The solid waste should be reused or recycled at maximum possible places.
- Water monitoring need to be conducted by Punjab state Pollution Control Committee approved laboratory with frequency of every year month.

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- ❖ A frequent visit should be conducted to ensure that the generated waste is measured, monitored and recorded regularly and information should be made available to administration

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