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Criterion-7

AQAR

2021-22



NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE

MARATHAHALLI

Permanently Affiliated to Bangalore North University.

Recognized by the Govt. of Karnataka (Recognized under section 2 (i) of the UGC Act, 1956)
accredited by AACSB with 'A' Grade

Certification by Auditing Agency



Smart Solutions for
Sustainable Tomorrow


Eco Energime Engineers LLP

Certificate

This is to certify that M/s. Eco Energime Engineers LLP, Bengaluru has conducted Green Audit and Quality Audit that comprises of Water Audit, Energy Audit, Waste Management Audit, Green Campus Management Audit, and Environment Audit of " New Horizon College, Marathalli Bengaluru" during the September 2021 to October 2021.

The audit involves field visit, measurements and observations, verification of bills, log books, data base, maintenance registers and interview with staffs, and this gives an overview of the existing system. In an opinion and to the best of our information and according to the information given to us, said Quality Audit gives a true and fair view in conformity with auditing principles.

For Eco Energime Engineers LLP


Authorized Signatory


Principal
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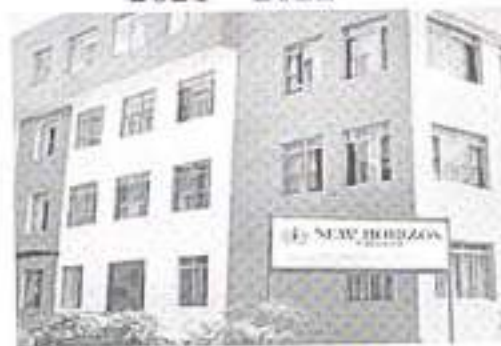
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GREEN AUDIT AND QUALITY AUDIT REPORT
OF
NEW HORIZON COLLEGE

MARATHAHALLI, BENGALURU – 560 103
2021 – 2022



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We are thankful to the management of **New Horizon College, Bengaluru**, for the support, guidance and, giving us the opportunity to be involved in this very interesting and challenging assignment.

We would be happy to provide any further clarifications, if required, to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations.

We received full co-operation and support from the concerned personnel/ staff members of the college. They took key interest and gave valuable inputs during the course of study. We would like to thank:

Chairman – New Horizon Educational Institutions, Bangalore

And other Staff in personnel who have given full co-operation and support. They took a keen interest and gave valuable inputs during the course of study.



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Green Audit Report of New Horizon College , Bengaluru



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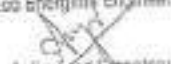
EEELLP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EEELLP Team thanks the Management of New Horizon College Marathalli, Bengaluru for assigning this interesting work to us. We appreciate the cooperation extended to our team during the entire process.

Our special thanks to The Registrar – Mr H N Suryaprakash & Team of colleagues for giving us necessary support and inputs to carry out this very vital exercise.

We would like to thank Principal, the Head of Departments and staff members who were actively involved while collecting the data and conducting field measurements.

For Eco Energime Engineers LLP


Authorized Signatory



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Eco Energime Engineers LLP

DISCLAIMER

The audit team has prepared this report for New Horizon College Marathalli, Bengaluru based on input data submitted by the representatives of College complemented with the best judgment capacity of the expert team.

While all reasonable 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 recommendations are arrived following best judgments 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.

For Eco Energime Engineers LLP


Authorized Signatory

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

1.	A	:	Amperes
2.	AC	:	Air Conditioner
3.	APFC	:	Automatic Power Factor Controller
4.	BBMP	:	Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike
5.	BESCOM	:	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company
6.	BWSSB	:	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board
7.	CC Camera	:	Closed Circuit Camera
8.	DG	:	Diesel Generators
9.	EE Fan	:	Energy Efficient Fan
10.	E-Waste	:	Electronic Waste
11.	etc.	:	Etcetera
12.	FTL	:	Fluorescent Tube Light
13.	GHG	:	Green House Gas
14.	Hz	:	Hertz
15.	HP	:	Horse Power
16.	HT	:	High Tension
17.	I	:	Current
18.	ICT	:	Information and Communications Technology
19.	IQAC	:	Internal Quality Assurance Cell
20.	ISO	:	International Organization for Standardization
21.	kgs	:	Kilograms
22.	kL	:	Kilo Liters
23.	kV	:	kilo volt
24.	kVA	:	kilo volt ampere
25.	kVAr	:	Reactive kilo volt ampere
26.	kW	:	Kilo Watt
27.	kWh	:	kilo Watt hour
28.	kWp	:	kilo Watt peak
29.	Lab	:	Laboratory
30.	LCD	:	Liquid Crystal Display
31.	LED	:	Light Emitting Diode
32.	LT	:	Low Tension
33.	mA	:	Milli Amperes
34.	MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
35.	NA	:	Not Applicable
36.	NAAC	:	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
37.	Nos.	:	Numbers
38.	NSS	:	National Service Scheme
39.	Prim/Sec	:	Primary/Secondary
40.	PF	:	Power factor

41.	PG	:	Post Graduate
42.	Ph.D.	:	Doctor of Philosophy
43.	PV	:	Photo Voltaic
44.	Rs.	:	Rupees
45.	RO	:	Reverse Osmosis
46.	RR. No.	:	Revenue Register Number.
47.	SMV	:	Sir. Mekshagundam Visvesvaraya
48.	S. No.	:	Serial Number
49.	Sq. Ft.	:	Square Feet
50.	Sq.m.	:	Square Meter
51.	S RTPV	:	Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic
52.	TL	:	Tube Light
53.	TR	:	Ton of Refrigeration
54.	TV	:	Television
55.	UG	:	Under Graduate
56.	USD	:	United States Dollar
57.	V	:	Volts
58.	W	:	Watts
59.	Wi-Fi	:	Wireless Fidelity
60.	Wp	:	Watt peak
61.	#	:	Number

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conducting Quality Audit covering areas such as water audit, energy audit, waste management audit, green campus management audit and environment audit (carbon foot print perspective only), in college helps to increase the awareness levels of stakeholders, staffs and students, to understand its advantages towards impact on sustainable future.

The New Horizon College Campus is very **well maintained, clean and neat**, which emphasis the resource allocation (man power, finance and support) by management and importance given for **clean and hygiene environment for students, staffs and stakeholders**.

Considering the fact that the institution is Degree College, there is significant environmental research both by faculty and students. The environmental awareness initiatives are **substantial**. The installation of solar PV systems, solar hot water systems, STP treated water for gardening purposes, and rain water harvesting system are **noteworthy**.

Besides, environmental awareness programmes initiated by the management and administration shows how the campus is going green.

As part of Quality Audit of campus, we carried out campus monitoring, including Illumination and Ventilation of the class room. It was observed that Illumination and Ventilation is **adequate** considering natural light and fresh air circulation.

From the Quality Audit study, it was observed the college had taken various initiatives and implemented best practices in conserving natural resources that include:

A. Best Practices Implemented for Water Conservation

- Water consumption monitoring
- Dual water piping systems for wash rooms
- Low flow taps
- Rain water harvesting
- Water less urinals
- Regular testing of water quality
- Sewage treatment plant
- Maintenance team
- Posters for creating awareness

B. Best Practices Implemented for Energy Conservation

- Day light integration in class rooms, staff rooms, hostels and common areas
- Use of LED lights
- Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic (SRTPV) system for power generation
- Use of energy efficient air conditioning systems such as VRV and inverter AC units
- Use of Solar water heaters for hot water generation
- Complaints and maintenance monitoring registers
- Use of LED/ LCD monitors
- Use of sign boards and posters for awareness creation

C. Best Practices Implemented for Waste Management

- Zero waste campus campaign
- Color code bins for waste collection
- Organic Waste Composting Machine
- Leaf composte
- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Posters on plastic ban

D. Best Practices Implemented for Green Campus Management

- Campaign on Plastic free campus
- Green landscaping
- Paperless office
- Gardening is maintained by separate team

E. Best Practices Implemented for Carbon Footprint Analysis

- Campaign on environment conservation
- Color Code Bins for waste segregation
- Posters on environment conservation
- Promoting use of electric vehicles

Quality Audit will be a valuable tool in the management and monitoring of environmental and sustainable development programs of the college.

I. INTRODUCTION

New Horizon College is affiliated to Bangalore North University (BNU), It is accredited by NAAC with 'A' grade. New Horizon College is located in the heart of the IT capital of India, Bangalore. The college campus is situated in the IT corridor of Bangalore surrounded by MNCs and IT giants such as Intel, Accenture, Capgemini, ARM, Symphony, Wipro, Nokia, JP Morgan and Cisco to name a few.

NHCM has a scenic and serene campus that provides an environment which is conducive for personal and intellectual growth. The infrastructure acts as a facilitator for the effective delivery of the curriculum. NHCM boasts of state-of-the-art facilities for its students.

They are given utmost encouragement in their areas of interest by providing hi-tech facilities backed by faculty support. The institute places highest priority on innovative programs that include both traditional classroom theory and professional skills training. There is a strong impetus on overall personality development of the students with emphasis on soft skills.

Students are supported through mentoring and counseling systems. The management offers scholarships to meritorious students. At NHCM, we understand and respect our role as educators and from the moment a student walks into the campus, he/she is well guided to know his/her strengths and choose an area of functional specialization. This enables students to concentrate their efforts and energies to gain the competitive edge.

QUALITY POLICY

To benchmark education services of highest quality so that our students can confidently serve industry and society equally well here and abroad.

VALUES

To edify students to uphold integrity, civility and honesty, to relentlessly pursue excellence, to embrace diversity and inclusion, and to ignite creativity, inquiry and scholarship. Our sole aim is to teach, learn, interact, nurture and equip them to be responsible citizens.

VISION

To impart student centric education and empower them to fulfill their academic and professional passions in an environment that is diverse, vibrant, and inclusive.

MISSION

The Mission of the college is to groom holistic individuals capable of critical and lateral thinking, with the ability to preserve and transmit knowledge, wisdom and values that will instill self-fulfillment and competitiveness.

Committee and Cells

Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

To create quality, to maintain quality, to enhance quality in all spheres – that is the task of the IQAC or the Internal Quality Assurance Cell of the college. The IQAC is the central quality- monitoring body of the institution. It functions under the Chairmanship of the Principal and comprises senior faculty members, representative from the local community and a student representative. Its aim is to develop and maintain a system to promote academic and administrative excellence.

The IQAC functions with the belief that excellence and quality are not one-time goals but continuous processes. To this end, the IQAC meets on a regular basis. New programs, up gradation of infrastructure and increasing the effective functioning of all systems are some of the major concerns of the IQAC.

Campus Area and Built-up area

The area of the campus (built up and total) is given in table 1-1.

S. No.	Description	Units	Details
1	College Campus total area	Acres	1.35
2	Built up area	Sq.mts.	4401

Table 1-1: College Area

Internal Quality Auditing Team – 2021 – 2022

The college management constitutes the internal Quality Auditing team including students, staff, stakeholders, employees, and alumni's every year. Table 1-2 gives the list of internal Quality Auditing team for the year 2021 – 2022.

S. No.	Name	Designation	Role
1	Dr. R Bodhisatvan	Principal	Chairman
2	Mr. Arun Raghu Babu	HOD, Dept. of BBA	IQAC coordinator
3	Ms. Prasanna Prakash	HOD Dept. of B.Com	Member
4	Mr. Muniraja H	Administrator	Administrative official
5	Dr. Nagaraju Kilari	HOD Dept. of BCA	Member
6	Ms. Anjana S Murthy	Assistant Professor Dept. of BCA	Member and Criterion-1 incharge
7	Ms. Kampa Belliappa	Senior Assistant Professor Dept. of BBA	Member and Criterion-2 incharge
8	Ms. Gnaneswari G	Senior Assistant Professor Dept. of BCA	Member and Criterion-3 incharge
9	Ms. Apoorva A	Assistant Professor Dept. of BCA	Member and Criterion-4 incharge
10	Ms. Nanditha S Matad	Senior Assistant Professor Dept. of BBA	Member and Criterion-5 incharge
11	Ms. Ruchi Vohra	Assistant Professor Dept. of B.Com	Member and Criterion-6 incharge
12	Ms. Greeshma Francis	Senior Assistant Professor Dept. of B.Com	Member and Criterion-7 incharge
13	Mr. Surya Prakash H N	Registrar	Member from Management
14	Prof. V Nanjundiah	Block Education Officer (Retd.,)	Nominees from Local society
15	Mr. Venkateshwara Rao M G	Industrial representative	Industrial representative
16	Ms. Nikitha Sridhar	Student Representative	Student Representative
17	Mr. Ravi Choudhary	Student Representative	Student Representative
18	Ms. R Shirisha	Alumni	Alumni
19	Ms. Kalyani Raghu	Parent	Nominee from the stake holder
20	Mr. Raghu L P	Parent	Nominee from the stake holder

Table 1-2: Internal Quality Audit Team

Facilities available for physical wellness3

The management has provided physical wellness equipment in the hostel, open (outdoor gym) near NSB block, indoor gym in BSB, Indoor Arena in Sandeep Unnikrishnan Block, playground and basketball court. Pictures of the playground, gym and open space gym are given in figure 1.1.



Figure 1-1; Facilities inside the campus for physical wellness

Overview of Green Audit:

Green Audit helps college / facility to:

- Understand the usage of electricity, water and other natural resources
- Identify opportunities to conserve various natural resources
- Identify various technological improvements
- Evaluate the techno-commercial of identified conservative measures
- Create awareness among the students and staff
- Disseminate the commitment of management towards saving nature
- Develop a culture among students, staff and management to be socially responsible

2. PRE – AUDIT PHASE

A pre-audit meeting is a prerequisite for the Audit; it helps to meet and discuss about the schedule and documents required during the audit. The pre-audit meeting was conducted at New Horizon College, Marathalli, Bengaluru in October 2021. During the meeting, introduction of team members, scope and objectives of the audit were discussed.

Management Commitment

The Management of the college has shown significant commitment towards Quality Auditing during the pre-audit meeting. They were ready to encourage all green activities. It is decided to promote all activities that are environment friendly such as awareness programmes on the environment, campus farming, planting more trees on the campus etc., after the Quality Auditing.

College administration is vital to the process of realizing campus sustainability, and college policy is an essential instrument for any substantial change in the campus environment.

Scope and goals of Quality Auditing

A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. There are various efforts around the world to address environmental education issues. Quality Auditing is one among them for educational institutions.

Once a baseline is established, the data can serve as a point of departure for further action in campus greening. Existing data will allow the college to compare its programs and operations with those of peer institutions, identify areas in need of improvement, and prioritize the implementation of future projects.

This data will also provide a basis for calculating the economic benefits of resource conservation projects by establishing the current rates of resource use and their associated costs. This audit initiative focused initially on educating colleges and universities through workshops, guidebooks, fact sheets and ensuring compliance through inspections and self-audits.

2.1. Audit Schedule

Quality Audit schedule includes the pre-audit phase, on-site / audit phase and post audit phase. Table 2-1 details the complete Quality Audit schedule.

S. No	Description	Timeline
1.	Pre-audit Phase	29 Sep 21 to 01 Oct 21
2.	Onsite-audit Phase	04 Oct 21 to 09 Oct 21
3.	Post-audit Phase	21 Oct 21 to 26 Oct 21
4.	Presentation	29 Oct 21

Table 2-1: Audit Schedule

3. ON-SITE AUDIT PHASE

3.1. Scope / Target Areas of Quality Auditing

3.1.1. Water Audit

Water Audit addresses water consumption, water sources, appliances and fixtures. Aquifer depletion and water contamination are taking place at unprecedented rates. It is therefore essential that any environmentally responsible institution should examine its water use practices.

3.1.2. Energy Audit

Energy Audit addresses energy consumption, energy sources, energy monitoring, lighting, appliances, and vehicles. Energy use is clearly an important aspect of campus sustainability.

3.1.3. Waste Management Audit

Waste Audit addresses waste production and disposal, plastic waste, paper waste, food waste, and recycling. Municipal solid waste has a number of adverse environmental impacts, most of which are well known and not in need of elaboration.

3.1.4. Green Campus Management Audit

Green campus initiatives are becoming an integral part of modern day's university systems. Green campus Audit helps in maintaining the air and water clean. It regulates the climatic conditions and provides a healthy and comfortable environment for living.

3.1.5. Environment Audit

Environment Audit addresses the usage of fossil fuels (coal, diesel, petrol and gas). The mode of commute to and from college each day has an impact on the environment through the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels.

3.2. Audit Methodology and Approach

The methodology and approach adopted for the study involve various steps that include:

- Review of Document and records
- Review of Policies
- Review of MoU

- Review of various measures implemented
- Site Walkthrough
- Data Collection
- Interviews.

3.2.1. Review of Document and Records

Electricity bills, Water bills, equipment register, list of appliances, office registers, internal Quality Audit document, purchase document, were reviewed and relevant data and inputs required for analysis have been collected.

3.2.2. Review of Policies

College has various policies that include safety policy, environment policy, and Anti-ragging policy.

A. Safety Policy:

An organization's safety policy is a recognized, written statement of its commitment to protect the health and safety of the students and employees, as well as the surrounding community. The college has provided the safety wears to all in the laboratory and wearing them has been made mandatory.

All the students, teaching and non-teaching staff, maintenance and house-keeping staff have been given training to use fire extinguishers in emergency situations of fire and explosion. Fire extinguishing cylinders have been installed in each floor and in laboratory areas. Safety policy statements and use of fire extinguisher has been posted at each block and the same is shown in the figure 3-1. Sample photos of fire extinguishers and fire hydrant system are as shown in figure 3-2.



Figure 3-1: Safety Policy



Figure 3-2: Fire Extinguisher and Fire hydrant system

B. Environmental Policy:

The college is ISO certified for quality, environment, health and safety. The copy of the ISO certification is given in Figure 3-3.



Figure 3-3: ISO Certificate

C. Anti-Ragging policy:

Ragging in all its forms shall be totally banned in the entire institution, including its departments, constituent units, all its premises (academic, hostel, sports, canteen, etc.)

Whether located within the campus or outside and in all means of transportation of students whether public or private. 'Ragging is banned' poster is placed in each block of the campus and a sample photo is as shown in the figure 3-4.

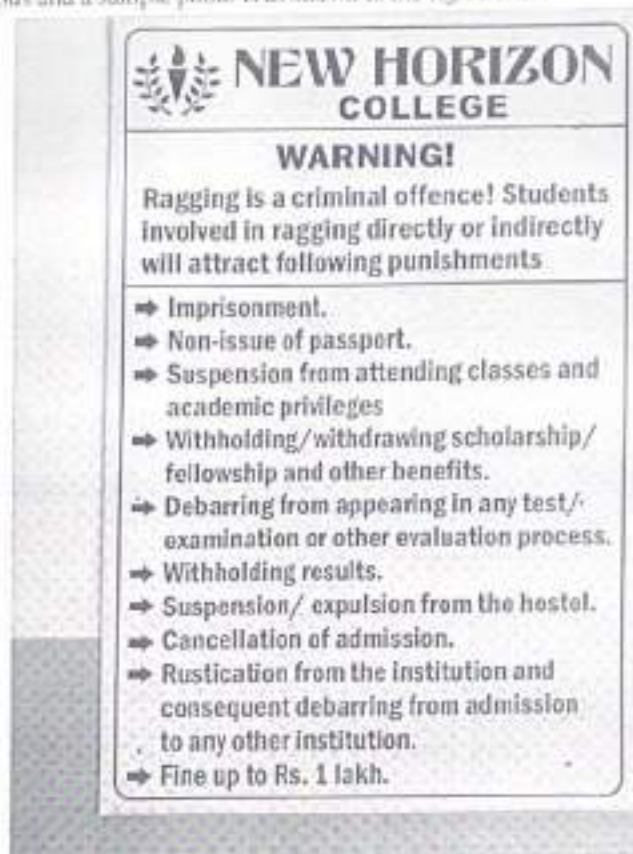


Figure 3-4: Anti-ragging poster

D. Quality policy:

The Quality Assessment and Skill Development Center is established to increase the effectiveness of each member in particular and the institution as a whole. Based on the requirements of each institution, QASDC is offering varied training programs to all the faculties, including the supporting staff to help them to better their performances and to enhance their work skills.

The center is also focusing on developing various kinds of assessment tools for all the staff members of The New Horizon College, Marathalli, in order to discover their potential and skills. With this assurance, the center ensures that all the members of the institution are availing of all help and support that is provided by QASDC, for strengthening their capabilities, which in turn enables to empower the student fraternity. The quality policy posters available in the college are shown in figure 3-5.

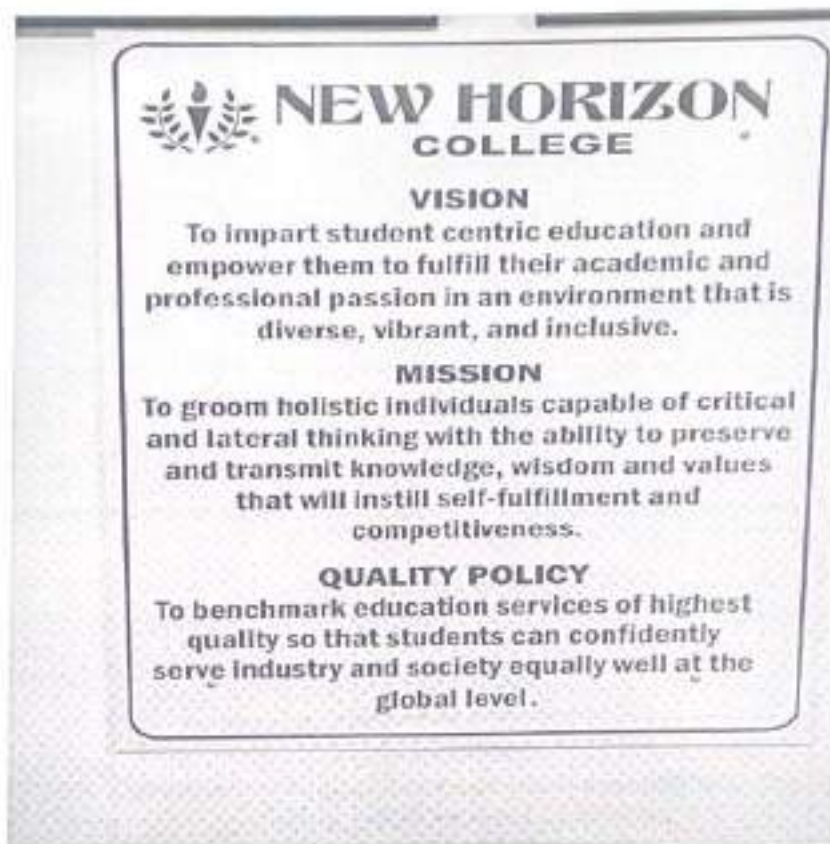


Figure 3-5: Quality policy

3.2.3. Review of various measures implemented

During the Green Audit study, it was observed the college has taken various initiatives in conserving natural resources that include:

- Green Audit team including Management, Staff and Students
- Installation of Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic (SRTPV) system for power generation
- Installation of pressurized water system for solar panel cleaning and maintenance
- Installation of LED tube lights to reduce electricity consumption
- Water flow meter to monitor the water consumption
- Dual water piping system for washrooms and toilets, to use STP treated water for flushing
- Low flow taps for water conservation

- Water less urinals for water conservation
- Sewage treatment and using the treated final water for toilet flushing, gardening and cleaning purposes
- Rain water collection system and filters are available in all buildings. The collected water is filtered and is stored in the sumps
- Regular testing of water quality parameters
- Installation of waste segregation bins at all the rooms to separate the dry and wet waste
- Installation of aerators in water taps to conserve water
- Installation of LCD/LED monitors for all the desktops to conserve electricity
- Switching OFF lights and fans wherever not in use to save electricity
- Food waste is collected separately and given to piggeries.
- The use of Sign boards in all the class-rooms, staff-rooms and library were observed, to create awareness for energy conservation among the students and staff.
- The use of sign boards in all the wash rooms were observed, to create awareness for water conservation
- Training is conducted on regular basis regarding usage of fire extinguisher, conservation of resources such as electricity, water, food and green campus.

3.2.4. Site Walk through

Site walk through was conducted with staff members, students and audit team members. Staff and students have shown very keen interest in the data collection process and methods to be followed in field data collection. The staff and students have given inputs and suggestions for resource conservation as well.

College Infrastructure

New Horizon College, Marathalli has various departments. Each floor has state of the art class rooms, staff rooms, laboratories libraries and many more. Details of infrastructure are as follows:

- ATM – Indian Bank
- Outdoor Gym
- Indoor Gym
- Cafeteria/Canteen/Food Courts
- Courier/DTP
- Sports and Games
- Indoor and Outdoor Stadium
- Power Backup
- Recreation Centre
- First Aid Clinic
- 24 Hrs. Ambulance Facility
- Facilities like lift, ramps and toilets for specially abled students
- Auditorium (800 Capacity)
- 1 Smart Class room
- 2 Seminar Halls (200 Capacity each)
- Conference Rooms
- Board Room
- RO Water Plants with Cooler
- Transport (20 Buses)
- Stationery & Reprography
- Safety Norms & Checks
- Sewage treatment plant
- Rain water harvesting
- Hostel (separately for girls & boys)
- Library
- Digital Library
- Staff Room
- Common Room for girls and boys

All the classrooms and staff rooms are well ventilated and the integration of day-light is well utilized. This has helped in optimized usage of electricity for lights and fans during day time.

3.2.5. Inventory Collection

To understand the types of appliances used, inventory collection was carried out by the audit team members. The various types of appliances used are lights, fans, geysers, RO water plants etc. The consolidated list of inventories is given in table 3-1.

S. No.	Inventory Type	Quantity
1	LED lamps	441
2	Ceiling Fan	182
3	RO Plant	3
5	Geysers	22

Table 3-1: Consolidated list of Inventories

3.2.6. Interviews

To collect the various data, information and operating patterns, interviews were conducted with college staff (Principal, teaching staff, non-teaching staff) and students. The consolidated information from the interviews is given in the following sub-sections.

3.2.6.1. List of Holidays:

The lists of holidays were collected during the study and the same is given in figure 3-7.

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE
BANGALURU
LIST OF HOLIDAYS FOR 2021

S.No.	DD/MM	Day	Name of the Festival
1	01/01/2021	Monday	New Year Day
2	02/01/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
3	05/04/2021	Monday	Good Friday
4	07/04/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
5	09/04/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
6	10/04/2021	Friday	Good Friday
7	11/04/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
8	12/04/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
9	13/04/2021	Monday	Good Friday
10	14/04/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
11	15/04/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
12	16/04/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
13	17/04/2021	Friday	Good Friday
14	18/04/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
15	19/04/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
16	20/04/2021	Monday	Good Friday
17	21/04/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
18	22/04/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
19	23/04/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
20	24/04/2021	Friday	Good Friday
21	25/04/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
22	26/04/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
23	27/04/2021	Monday	Good Friday
24	28/04/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
25	29/04/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
26	30/04/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
27	01/05/2021	Friday	Good Friday
28	02/05/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
29	03/05/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
30	04/05/2021	Monday	Good Friday
31	05/05/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
32	06/05/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
33	07/05/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
34	08/05/2021	Friday	Good Friday
35	09/05/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
36	10/05/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
37	11/05/2021	Monday	Good Friday
38	12/05/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
39	13/05/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
40	14/05/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
41	15/05/2021	Friday	Good Friday
42	16/05/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
43	17/05/2021	Sunday	Good Friday
44	18/05/2021	Monday	Good Friday
45	19/05/2021	Tuesday	Good Friday
46	20/05/2021	Wednesday	Good Friday
47	21/05/2021	Thursday	Good Friday
48	22/05/2021	Friday	Good Friday
49	23/05/2021	Saturday	Good Friday
50	24/05/2021	Sunday	Good Friday

01/01/2021 - Full working day No compensation for holiday on 01/01/2021
02/01/2021 - Full working day No compensation for holiday on 02/01/2021
Independence Day is not included in the table of list as it falls on Sunday

Figure 3-6: List of Holidays

3.2.6.2. Tentative Schedule of College:

The tentative schedule of the college is 08:40 AM to 04:40 PM. The details of the sessions are given in table 3.2.

S. No.	Description	Timings
1	Session - I	08.50 AM to 09:50 AM
2	Session - II	09:50 AM to 10.50 AM
3	Session - III	10.50 AM to 11.50 AM
4	Lunch	11.50 AM to 12.30 PM
5	Session - IV	12.30 PM to 01.30 PM
6	Session - V	01.30 PM to 02.30 PM
7	Session - VI	02.30 PM to 03.30 PM
8	Session - VII	03.30 PM to 04.30 PM

Table 3-2: Tentative College Schedule

3.2.6.3. Staff and Students of College:

The number of staff includes teaching, non-teaching, and house-keeping is given in the table 3-3. The number of students includes both boys and girls.

S. No.	Staff	Students
1	51	1502

Table 3-3: Number of staff and students

4. WATER AUDIT

4.1. Facility description

The water audit study involved carrying out various observations and analysis, to realistically assess usage of water and potential for water conservation. BWSSB and Borewell are the sources of water, for facilitating the water supply requirement of the entire campus.

BWSSB water received at main sump of 1000 kL near ground at gate no.3. From the main sump, then the water further distributed to SVB block, CSB block, NSCB block, SMV block and RC block sumps by hydro pneumatic pumps of 3 Nos. to maintain the water level in the sumps.

The list of sumps and location details are given in table 4.1.

S. No.	Location	Sump	Source of water
1	Near Ground (Gate-3)	Main Sump	From BWSSB
2	SVB Block	Surface Sump - PVC Tanks	From Main Sump
3	CSB Block	UG Sump - RCC Tank	From Main Sump
4	NSCB Block	UG Sump - RCC Tank	From Main Sump
5	SMV Block-Main Store	UG Sump - RCC Tank	From Main Sump
6	RC Block	UG Sump - RCC Tank	From Main Sump

Table 4-1: Details of sumps and location

The details of list of tanks installed in various blocks with capacity, type of tank and installed location are given in table 4.2.

S. No.	Block Name	Location	PVC Tank	RCC Tank
1	SVB Block	Terrace	5 kL x 2 No. for Raw Water 5 kL x 2 No. for Hot water inlet 2 kL x 1 No. for Drinking Water - This drinking water tank supplies water for SVB block and Henu Kalani block	-
2	Henu Kalani Block	Terrace	2 kL x 3 No. for Raw Water	

S. No.	Block Name	Location	PVC Tank	RCC Tank
3	CSB Block	Terrace	2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water - LHS 2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water - RHS	Fire Water Tank - LHS - 2 No. Raw Water Tank - LHS - 2 No. Fire Water Tank - RHS - 2 No. Raw Water Tank - RHS - 2 No.
4	NSCB Block	Terrace	2 kL x 2 No. for Raw Water 2 kL x 1 No. for Drinking Water	
		Ground Floor	2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water - near open gym area	
5	SBS Block	Terrace	2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water	Fire Water Tank - 1 No. Raw Water Tank - 1 No.
		Ground Floor	2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water - behind the building	
6	SMV Block	Terrace	5 kL x 2 No. for Raw Water 2 kL x 1 No. for Hot water inlet 2 kL x 1 No. for Drinking Water	
		Ground Floor	2 kL x 1 No. Drinking Water - in Main store area	
7	RC Block	Terrace	2 kL x 1 No. for Raw Water 2 kL x 1 No. for Hot water inlet	
8	JKR Block	Terrace	500 litre x 1 No. for Hot water inlet & Raw water 2 kL x 1 No. for Drinking Water - This drinking water tank supplies water for RC block and JKR block	

Table 4-2: Details of tanks, type and location

Based on the source, usage, type and recycling, water is classified as following types in the college campus that include:

- Raw Water
- Drinking Water
- Hot Water
- Rain Water
- Sewage Water
- Treated Water (from Sewage Treatment Plant)
- RO Reject Water

Details of the various types of water usages are discussed in detail, in the following sections.

4.1.1. Raw Water System

The raw water is consumed in the following areas:

- RO Input
- Hostel – Bathrooms
- Washrooms
- Cleaning
- Laboratories
- Garden

The schematic of overall raw water distribution system of the campus is given in figure 4-1.

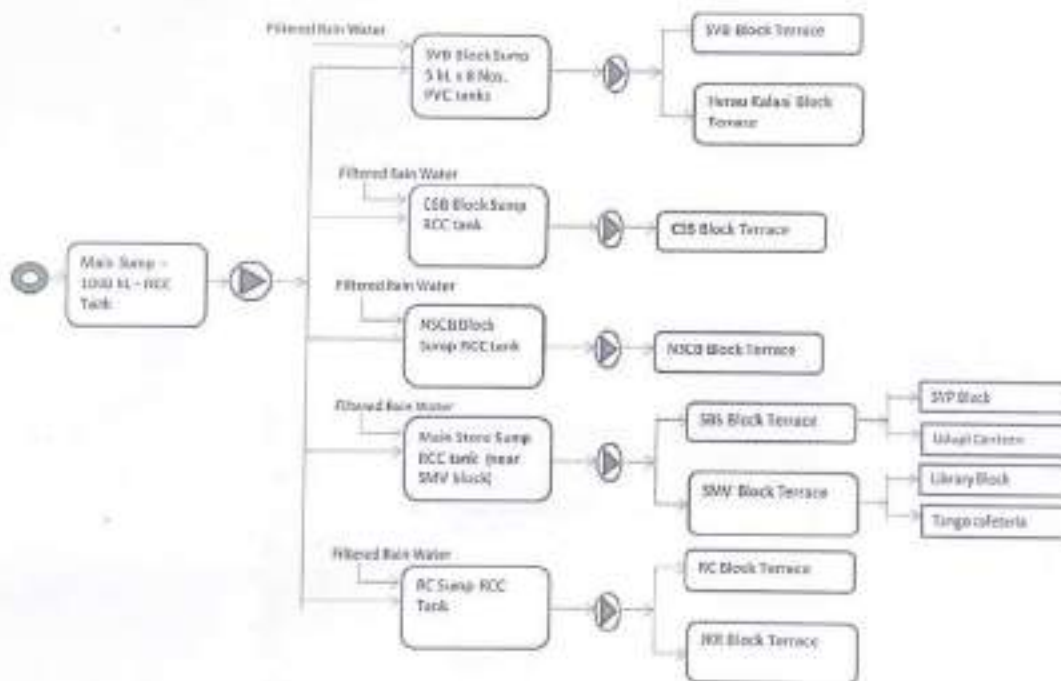


Figure 4-1: Schematic of Overall Raw Water Distribution System

- The main water sump (BWSSB) capacity is 1000 kL, and it is located at the entrance of gate No.3 (near playground area).
- BWSSB water flow meter is located at Gate 3. Figure 4.2 shows the BWSSB water flow meter and main water sump located near Gate 3.
- From the main water tank, the water is transferred to the sump (SVB, CSB, NSCB, SMV, RCB) by hydro pneumatic pumps. Three numbers of hydro-

pneumatic pumps are available in the pump room near the main water sump. From the main sump, the water is distributed to various sumps through underground water pipe lines. Control and regulation valves are provided in the water distribution system for better operation and control.

- From the sump tank, the water is pumped to the overhead tanks located in the terrace by submersible pumps. The pictures of UG Sumps and Overhead tanks are given in figure 4.2 and figure 4.3.



Figure 4-2: Sumps in the campus

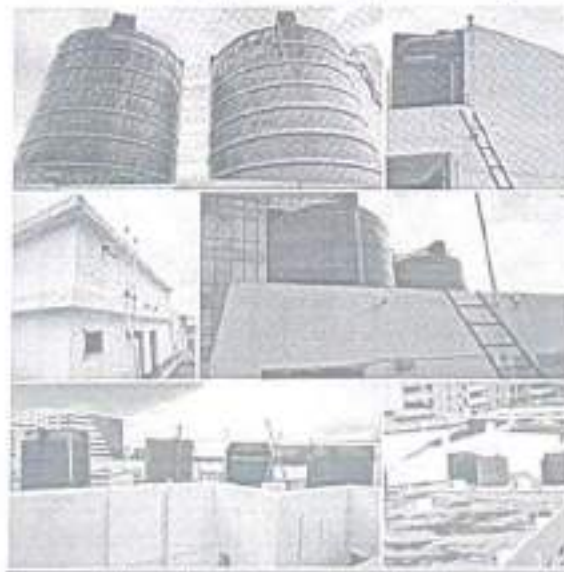


Figure 4-3: Overhead tanks in the campus

RC Block Sump:

The raw water from main sump is received in the RC block sump. Filtered rain water is also connected to this sump. Two numbers of submersible pumps have been installed in the sump, to pump the raw water from sump to overhead tanks.

One submersible pump transfers water from RC block sump to overhead tanks in RC block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of this block.

The other submersible pump transfers raw water from RC block sump to overhead tank in JKR block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of this block.

SMV Block Sump:

The raw water from main sump is received in the SMV block (main store) sump. Filtered rain water is also connected to this sump. Three numbers of submersible pumps have been installed in the sump, to pump the raw water from sump to overhead tanks.

One submersible pump transfers water from SMV block sump to overhead tanks in SMV block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water requirement of SMV block, Library block and Tango cafeteria.

The second submersible pump transfers raw water from SMV block sump to overhead tank in SBS block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of SBS block, SVP block and Udipi Canteen.

The third submersible pump is used to transfer water from sump to hot water inlet tank directly.

SVB Block Sump:

The raw water from main sump is received in the SVB block sump. Filtered rain water is also connected to this sump. Two numbers of submersible pumps have been installed in the sump, to pump the raw water from sump to overhead tanks.

One submersible pump transfers water from SVB block sump to overhead tanks in SVB block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of this block.

The other submersible pump transfers raw water from SVB block sump to overhead tank in Hemu Kalani block terrace. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of this block.

CSB Block Sump:

The raw water from main sump is received in the CSB block sump. Filtered rain water is also connected to this sump. One number of submersible pump is installed in the sump, to pump the raw water from sump to overhead tanks. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water needs of this block.

NSCB Block Sump:

The raw water from main sump is received in the NSCB block sump. Filtered rain water is also connected to this sump. One number of submersible pump is installed in the sump, to pump the raw water from sump to overhead tanks. From the overhead tank, water is supplied to meet the water requirement of this block.

4.1.2. Drinking Water System

The drinking water requirement of the entire campus is met by RO water system installed the campus. Three numbers of RO plant is available in the campus. Two numbers of RO plants are installed in NSCB block and one number of RO plant is installed in SVB block. The schematic of drinking water system is given in figure 4.4.

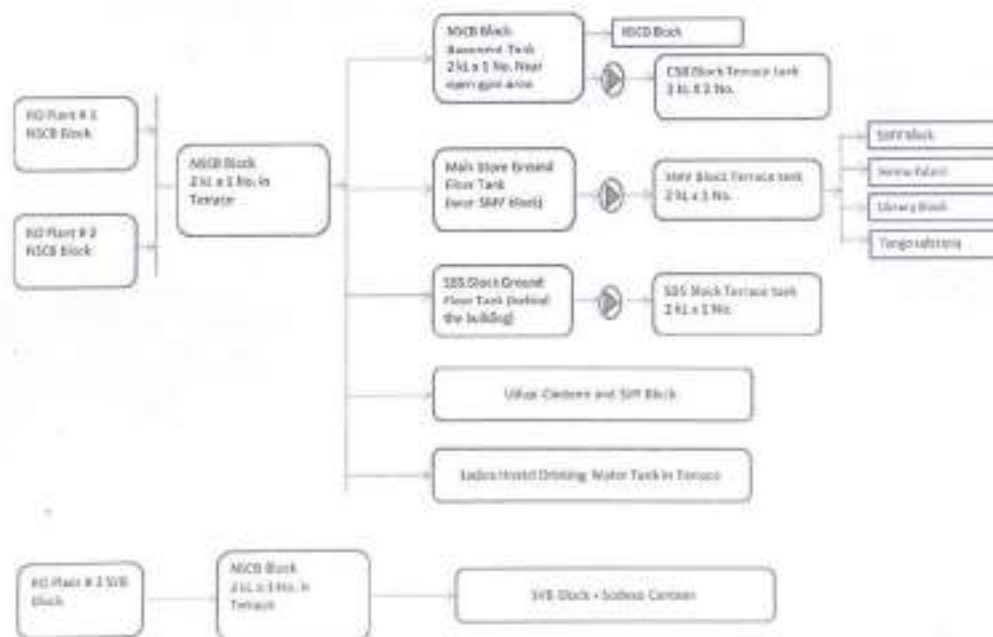


Figure 4-4: Schematic of drinking water system in the campus

4.1.2.1. NSCB Block RO Plant

- The input for the RO plant comes from the overhead tanks
- The output water from two numbers of RO plant in NSCB block is stored in the overhead drinking water tank (2000 Litres x 1 No) available in NSCB block.
- The RO reject water is sent to sump
- The RO back wash water is collected and sent to STP for recycling
- From the overhead drinking water tank, plumbing lines are distributed to all the blocks across the campus. For better control and maintenance purposes, water tanks are kept at some of the blocks, the details are explained below
 - NSCB block ground floor (near open gym area), one number of 2000 litres drinking water tank is available. The input supply to this tank is from the main drinking water distribution header. From the ground floor drinking water tank, water distribution line is given to CSB block terrace drinking water tank of two numbers each 2000 litres capacity
 - One number of 2000 litres capacity drinking water tank is available in ground floor of main store (near SMV block). The input supply to this tank is from the main drinking water distribution header. From the ground floor drinking water tank, water is pumped to SMV block terrace drinking water tank – 2000 litres capacity, one number. From this drinking water tank, the drinking water is supplied to SMV block, Henu Kalani block, Library block and Tango cafeteria
 - One number of 2000 litres capacity drinking water tank is available in ground floor of SBS block (behind the building). The input supply to this tank is from the main drinking water distribution header. From the ground floor drinking water tank, water is pumped to SBS block terrace drinking water tank – 2000 litres capacity, one number. From this tank, the water is supplied to the SBS block. The picture of RO plant installed in the campus is given in figure 4.5.



Figure 4-5: RO water treatment plant in the campus

4.1.2.2. SVB Block RO Plant

- The input for the RO plant comes from the overhead tank
- The output water from RO plant in SVB block is stored in the overhead drinking water tank (2000 Litres x 1 No) available in SVB block.
- The RO reject water is sent to sump
- The RO back wash water is collected and sent to STP for recycling
- From the overhead drinking water tank – one number of 2000 litres capacity, the drinking water is supplied to SVB block and Sodexo canteen.

The drinking water coolers and water dispensers are available in each floor of all the blocks. Sample photos of the water coolers and water dispensers are given in figure 4.6.

RO water is used for cooking in the hostel and canteens.

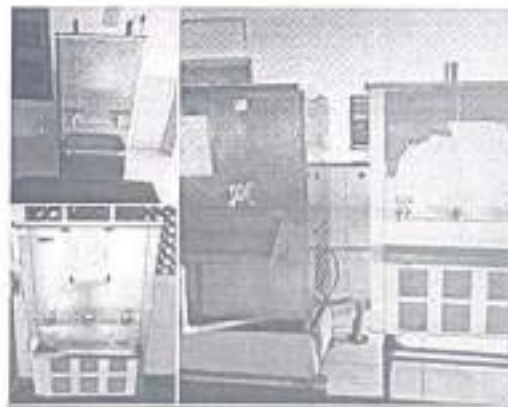


Figure 4-6: RO water treatment plant in the campus

4.1.3 Hot Water System

The hot water is mainly consumed in hostels for bathing purposes. The hot water requirement for bathing is met by solar water heater systems and electrical heaters (geysers) installed in the hostel bathrooms.

Apart from this, hot water for drinking purposes in canteen is supplied by water drums (water is heated in cooking gas stoves and stored in a water drum). In few places water dispenser with electrical heating option is also available for supplying drinking hot water. Electrical kettles are also provided in some of the departments for drinking water purposes.

The details of solar water heater systems, capacity and installed location are given in table 4.3. The pictures of solar water heater installed in the hostels are given in figure 4.7.

S. No.	Block	Location	SWH	Capacity, Litres	Total Capacity, Litres
1	SVB	Terrace	2	500	1000
2	SMV	Terrace	2	500	1000
3	SBS	Terrace	2	500	1000
4	RC	Terrace	2	500	1000
5	JKR	Terrace	2	500	1000
				Total	5000

Table 4-3: Details of Solar heater systems



Figure 4-7: Solar water heater installed in the campus

The details of electrical water heaters and installed location are given in table 4.4. The pictures of electrical water heater installed in the hostels are given in figure-4.8.

S. No.	Block	Location	Electrical Heaters
1	SVB	Bathrooms	4
2	SMV	Bathrooms	7
3	SBS	Bathrooms	10
4	RC	Bathrooms	3
5	JKR	Bathrooms	8
		Total	32

Table 4-4: Details of Electrical water heaters



Figure 4-8: Electrical water heaters installed in hostels

The hot water supplied in canteen for drinking purposes is shown in figure 4.9.



Figure 4-9: Hot water supplied in canteen

The hot water dispenser available in college for drinking purposes is shown in figure 4.10.



Figure 4-10: Hot water dispenser available in college

4.1.4. Rain Water System

- The college campus has a well designed and engineered rain water harvesting system in place for rain water harvesting.
- Ground water recharging is done with rainwater collected from the roof and open space.
- Bore well recharge well is available for ground water recharge
- The rain water from terrace of each of blocks is brought to ground level through pipes and rain water filters are connected. The filtered rain water is then connected to the sumps available in each building respectively.
- There is provision of storing rain water in STP final treated water tank. Pipeline interconnections are available to regulate the water towards STP final treated water tank.
- During rainy seasons, the intake of water from BWSSB is reduced and maximum utilization of rain water collected in the sumps are utilized to the maximum possible extent.
- Figure 4-11 depicts the sample rain water filters installed in each blocks.



Figure 4-11: Rain water harvesting system in the campus

4.1.5. Sewage Water System

- The sources of waste water in the college campus of all blocks are as follows
 - Washrooms
 - Toilets
 - Kitchen
 - Hostel
 - Labs
 - Canteen
- Waste water from the above mentioned sources are collected and treated at sewage treatment plant (STP). The capacity of STP is 200 kLPD (kilo Litres Per Day)
- The plumbing system (waste water collection, waste water transfer to STP, STP treated water storage and STP treated water to land scaping) is very well designed, the pipes are laid underground, and access / chambers are provided to regulate and control the flow of water.
- The treated water from the STP is distributed via underground pipes to the entire campus for flushing, Cleaning and gardening purposes.
- All the blocks have dual water piping system to use STP treated final water for flushing purposes
- The picture of STP facility is show in figure 4.12.



Figure 4-12: Sewage Treatment Plant

Figure 4.13 depicts the STP Schematic, Figure 4.14 depicts STP block diagram

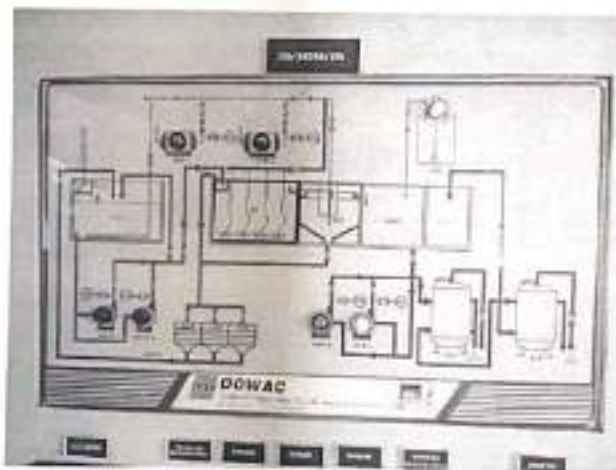


Figure 4-13: STP Schematic

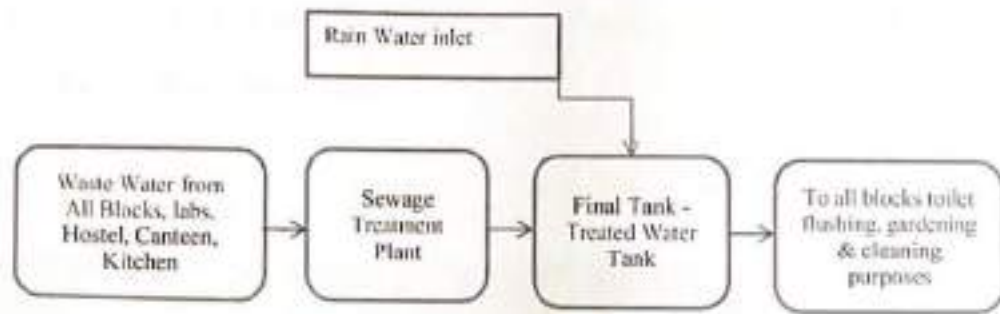


Figure 4-14: STP Block Diagram

4.2. Best Practices Implemented for Water Conservation

4.2.1. Water Flow Meter

One number of water flow meter is installed near gate# 3 to quantify the water used. Regular monitoring of water consumption data and recording of data is being carried out. The water flow meter is shown in figure 4-15.



Figure 4-15: Water flow meter installed in the campus

4.2.2. Dual water piping system for wash rooms

The toilets and rest rooms in all the blocks of the college campus have been provided with dual water piping system. The dual water piping system consists of raw water piping network and STP treated final water piping network.

The STP treated final water is used for flushing in the toilets.

This method of processing the sewage water to convert as treated water, and utilizing in all possible areas would have resulted in substantial amount of water savings.



Figure 4-16: Dual water piping system installed in the campus

4.2.3. Low flow taps

Low flow taps perform better with less water usage when compared to regular taps. These taps compensate the water pressure and give defined water flow rate, therefore less water wastage & more savings on water bills. The advantages of low flow taps are as follows:

- Saves water
- Reduced water bill
- Optimized flow rate
- Different flow patterns (shower/Foam)
- Annual Savings upto 10,000 litres/Year/tap

The picture of low flow taps used in the college is shown in figure 4.17.



Figure 4-17: Low flow taps installed in the college

4.2.4. Water less urinals

Traditional water based urinals are one of the major water consumer in any facility. Apart from the water usage, the cost for handling raw water to the urinals is an added expenditure. Also, maintaining the water taps and flushes for urinals will add to maintenance cost as well.

To overcome these challenges and as part of water conservation measure, the management has initiated the water less urinals implementation in campus.

The advantages of water less urinals are as follows:

- Saves water
- Reduces water bill
- Reduces maintenance cost
- Reduces water handling cost (electricity cost for pumping raw water)
- Reduces usage of chemicals
- Improves overall bathroom hygiene

The poster of water less urinals is shown in figure 4.18.



Figure 4-18: Water less urinals installed in the college

4.2.5 Rain water harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve rainwater by collecting, conveying, purifying and storing of rainwater for later use.

The benefits of rainwater harvesting system are listed below.

- Helps in reducing the water bill.
- Decreases the demand for water.
- Reduces the need of bore well water
- Promotes both water and energy conservation
- Improves the quality and quantity of groundwater
- It is an excellent source of water for landscape irrigation

The college campus has a fully integrated rain water harvesting system for each blocks and inter-connections are available between blocks, STP and storm water chambers.

The purchase bills of the rain water harvesting system related procurement has been verified during the study. Sample purchase invoice is given in figure 4.19.

TAX INVOICE
MAHESH HARDWARE & PIPES PVT. LTD.

DATE: 27/07/18
TOTAL: 77,420.00

S.No	Description	Qty	Rate	Amount
1	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
2	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
3	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
4	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
5	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
6	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
7	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
8	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
9	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
10	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
11	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
12	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
13	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
14	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
15	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
16	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
17	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
18	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
19	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
20	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
21	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
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66	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
67	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
68	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
69	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
70	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
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73	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
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77	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
78	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
79	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
80	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
81	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
82	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
83	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
84	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
85	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
86	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
87	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
88	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
89	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
90	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
91	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
92	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
93	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
94	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
95	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
96	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
97	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
98	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
99	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000
100	1/2" dia x 10' length galvanized iron pipe	10	1000	10000

TOTAL: 77,420.00

MAHESH HARDWARE & PIPES PVT. LTD.

Figure 4-19: Sample procurement bills for rain water harvesting system

4.2.6. Regular testing of water quality

Testing water quality on a regular basis is an important part of maintaining a safe and reliable source. The test result allows to properly addressing the specific problems of a water supply. This will help ensure that the water source is being properly protected from potential contamination, and that appropriate treatment is selected and operating properly.

It is important to test the suitability of water quality for its intended use, whether it be livestock watering, chemical spraying, or drinking water. This will assist in making informed decisions about your water and how you use it. The sample water test report is given in figure 4.20. Water testing is done by college, on regular basis to ensure quality of water used for drinking and other purposes.

Regular testing is important to :

- identify existing problems
- ensure water is suitable for the intended use, especially if used for drinking by humans and animals
- track changes over time
- determine the effectiveness of a treatment system

AQUACHEK
WATER TESTING LABORATORY
AN ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED LABORATORY

TEST REPORT

Report No: **19/02/2022/001** Sample Date On: **12/11/2021**
 Sample Location: **10/11/2021** Sample Description: **Drinking Water**
 Analysis Date: **12/11/2021** Unit Ref No: **001**
 Date of Report Issue: **12/11/2021** Report to: **Dr. P. S. Srinivasan**
 Sample From: **Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

Issued to: **New Horizon College, Bangalore**

Sl. No.	PARAMETER TESTED	UNIT	RESULT	IS 3745:2015 Drinking water specifications (General)	
				Requirement (Maximum Limit)	TESTED VALUE
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL					
1.	Color		APPROX	APPROX	
2.	Taste		APPROX	APPROX	
3.	Odour	ODI	0.2	1.0	0.2 (1000/1000000)
4.	Total Solids	TSS	1.28	5.0	1.28 (1000/1000000)
5.	Total Dissolved Solids	TDS	1.0	500	1.0 (1000/1000000)
6.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	Hardness	4.0	500	4.0 (1000/1000000)
7.	Calcium as CaCO ₃	Ca	0.0	75	0.0 (1000/1000000)
8.	Magnesium as CaCO ₃	Mg	0.0	75	0.0 (1000/1000000)
9.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Alkalinity	1.0	500	1.0 (1000/1000000)
10.	Chloride as Cl	Cl	1.0	250	1.0 (1000/1000000)
11.	Sulfate as SO ₄	SO ₄	0.0	250	0.0 (1000/1000000)
12.	Fluoride as F	F	0.0	1.5	0.0 (1000/1000000)
13.	Iron as Fe	Fe	0.0	0.3	0.0 (1000/1000000)
14.	Copper as Cu	Cu	0.0	0.05	0.0 (1000/1000000)
15.	Zinc as Zn	Zn	0.0	0.05	0.0 (1000/1000000)
BACTERIOLOGICAL					
16.	Total Coliforms (CFU/100ml)	CFU/100ml	0	500	0 (1000/1000000)
17.	Fecal Coliforms (CFU/100ml)	CFU/100ml	0	100	0 (1000/1000000)
18.	E. coli (CFU/100ml)	CFU/100ml	0	10	0 (1000/1000000)

This report is valid only for the purpose and conditions specified. It is not valid for any other purpose. The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the data provided by the client. The laboratory is not responsible for the accuracy of the data provided by the client.

Figure 4-20: Sample water testing report

Useful tests are available to help determine the health and safety of a water supply, and the performance of a water treatment system. Details of various tests are as follows:

- **Basic water potability**

Include tests for coliform bacteria, nitrates, pH, sodium, chloride, fluoride, sulphate, iron, manganese, total dissolved solids, and hardness.

- **Coliform bacteria**

Indicate the presence of microorganisms in the water that are potentially harmful to human health.

- **Nitrate**

A common contaminant found mainly in groundwater. High nitrate concentrations can be particularly dangerous for babies under six months, since nitrate interferes with the ability of blood to carry oxygen.

- **Ions**

Ions such as sodium, chloride, sulphate, iron, and manganese can impart objectionable taste or odor to water.

- **Sulfate**

Excessive amounts of sulfate can have a laxative effect or cause gastrointestinal irritation.

- **Fluoride**

Fluoride is an essential micro-nutrient, but excessive amounts can cause dental problems.

- **Total dissolved solids**

Represent the amount of inorganic substances (i.e. sodium, chloride, sulphate) that are dissolved in the water. High total dissolved solids (TDS) can reduce the palatability of water.

- **Additional testing**

Other tests may be appropriate if a particular contaminant is suspected in the water. For instance, groundwater sources are sometimes tested for arsenic, selenium, and uranium. Both surface and groundwater sources may also be tested for pesticide contamination.

4.2.7. Sewage Treatment Plant

The procedure for removing contaminants from the wastewater basically from the household sewage is called sewage treatment. It has to undergo the chemical, physical and biological procedure to remove these contaminants and give out an environmentally safe treated effluent. A semi-solid slurry called the sewage sludge is the by-product of the sewage treatment. This sludge is further processed before it is suitable for land application.

The institution has installed STP with capacity of 200 kLPD and the quantity of final treated water is 75% of the total capacity, which is 150 kLPD.

The details of water savings and cost savings due to installation of STP is given in table 4.5.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Value
1	STP capacity	kLPD	200
2	Quantity of final treated water from STP	kLPD	150
3	Quantity of water reused @ 50% utilization factor	kLPD	75
4	No. of working days per year	days	250
5	Annual Quantity of water reused (saved)	kLPD	18750
6	Average water cost	Rs./litre	0.086
7	Annual cost savings achieved	Rs. lakh/year	16.125

Table 4-5: Annual water and cost savings by installation of STP

4.2.8. Maintenance Team

The college management has formed separate operations & maintenance team, house-keeping team and security personnel's for maintaining the cleanliness of various areas inside the campus.

During the audit, walk through survey was carried out to observe the maintenance of the electrical panels, water distribution system, housekeeping and log book/ records for maintenance and housekeeping.

The entire campus is maintained clean and tidy. The electrical panels, panel rooms in each block, sub-station, DG set area, water distribution system, STP area, terrace water tanks, solar water heaters, SRTPV systems, class rooms, office rooms, hostels, kitchen and dining area, canteen, auditorium, library, playground, corridors, walk ways, and toilets & wash rooms, is found to be well maintained and cleaned on regular intervals.

The college campus has a dedicated team for maintenance of the campus. The breakup of the maintenance team members are given in table 4.6. Sample bill copy of list of items purchased for housekeeping and maintenance is given in figure 4.21.

S. No.	Department	No. of Staffs
1	Electrical	16
2	Maintenance	12
3	House Keeping	101
4	Security	63
5	Transport	18
	Total	210

Table 4-6: Details of maintenance staffs

4.2.9. Other measures implemented for water conservation

- Regular checking and maintenance of pipelines are done to control water wastage.
- Water conservation awareness campaigns are organized, dedicated staff members have been deputed for this activity and support of trust members is also extended.
- Usage of sign boards in all the wash rooms are posted to create awareness for water conservation, sample photos are taken during the audit and are shown in figure 4-22.



Figure 4-22: Posters to conserve water

4.3. Recommendations for Water Audit

- Installation of water flow meters for individual blocks and monitoring the block wise water consumption
- Regular checking of taps and valves to avoid leaks and water wastage
- Conduct seminars, workshops and exhibitions on water conservation

5. ENERGY AUDIT

5.1. Facility Description

New Horizon College, Bellandur campus receives power supply from the state electricity board (BESCOM – Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited) S7 Murgeshpalya at HT 11 kV. NHCM has availed power supply, with connection – RR. No 6083066719 (S7HT7) with 1HT2C2 tariff.

Incoming power supply from BESCOM is received at the transformer yard inside the college premises. The 11 kV rated HT power supply is stepped down to LT 433V, by one number of 500 kVA rated transformer. Transformer unit installed inside college premises is as shown in the figure 5-1.



Figure 5-1: Transformer unit Installed in the campus

The name plate details of transformer are given in table 4-1.

S. No.	Description	Units	Details
1	Rated Capacity	kVA	500
2	Rated Voltage Prim/Sec	kV	11/0.433
3	Rated Current Prim/Sec	A	2.6-24/6.66-64
4	Type of Cooling	-	ONAN
5	Frequency	Hz	50
6	Impedance	-	4.48%

S. No.	Description	Units	Details
7	Phase	-	3
8	Make	-	Kiran Power Rectification Services (P) Ltd. (KPRS)

Table 5-1: Name plate details of transformer

The LT supply from the transformer is taken to the main distribution panel located inside the Electrical panel room near the transformer yard. Electrical panel room is as shown in the figure 5-2. One number of 400 kVAr rated capacitor bank have been installed at the main incomer panel for power factor improvement.



Figure 5-2: Electrical panel Room



Figure 5-3: APFC panel

Power supply cables from the electrical panel room is distributed to the various distribution panels placed inside the blocks. From the main LT sub-station panel room, power supply is catered to individual blocks. There is an feeder pillar installed near the NSB block. From this feeder pillar the power is supplied to SVP block, NSB block, RC block and JKR block. For all the other remaining blocks, the power is supplied directly from the LT sub-station panel room. Figure 5.4 shows the feeder pillar near the NSB block. The electrical panels located in various blocks sample pictures are given in figure 5.5.



Figure 5-4: Feeder Pillar near NSB block



Figure 5-5: Electrical distribution panels in various blocks

Two numbers of DG (Diesel Generator) sets are used for backup power supply, during power failure from BESCOM. DG set installed at the college premises is shown in the figure 5-6. The name plate specification rating of the DG set is shown in the table 5-2.



Figure 5-6: Diesel Generator (DG) sets

S. No.	Description	Unit	DG # 1	DG # 2
1	Rated Capacity	kVA	500	250
2	Rated voltage	Volts	415	415
3	Rated current	Ampere	696	347.8
4	Frequency	Hz	50	50
5	Power factor	-	0.80	0.80
6	Rated Demand	kVA	500	250
7	Rated Power	kW	400	200
8	Make	-	Caterpillar	Leroy Somer

Table 5-2: DG set specifications

5.1.1. Tariff Structure

The sanctioned contract demand of the campus is 475 kVA at specified voltage of 11 kV. Electricity supply from BESCOM is billed under 1HT2C2 schedule of tariffs. The tariff includes demand charges of Rs. 240 per kVA, and energy charges of Rs.8.20 per kWh.

The kVA demand charges @ Rs. 240/kVA of maximum demand recorded during the month or 85% of the contract demand, whichever is higher

5.1.2. Electricity Consumption Data

Details of electricity consumption for the last two years have been collected and Salient features of electrical energy details are given in table 5-3.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Details
1	Contract Demand	kVA	475
2	Demand Charges	Rs./kVA	240
3	Maximum Demand Recorded during last three years	kVA	446
4	Average Monthly Energy Consumption during last three years	kWh	87057.53
5	Average System Power Factor		0.987
6	Average Energy Charges considered for savings calculations	Rs./ kWh	9.73

Table 5-3: Electricity Bill Parameters

Figure 5-7 indicates the month wise recorded maximum demand and month wise energy consumption of the college campus for the last three years (Dec 2018 to Oct 2021).

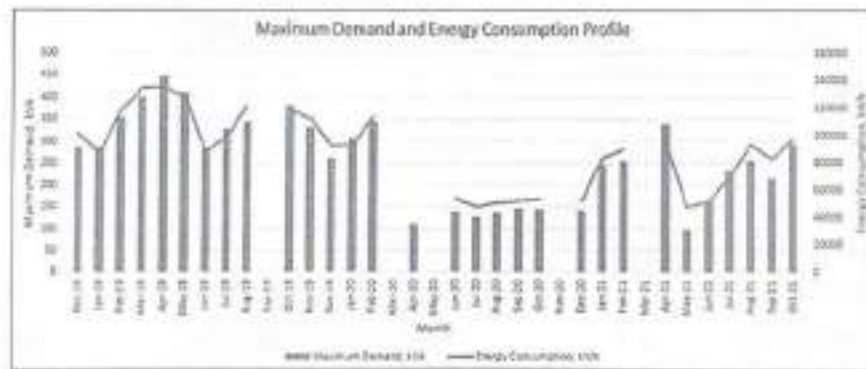


Figure 5-7: Month wise Recorded Maximum Demand and Energy Consumption

From the maximum demand curve, it was observed that maximum demand registered during the month of March 2020 was found to be 446 kVA and is the peak demand during the last three years of billing period. Average of registered maximum demand during December 2018 to October 2021 is 349.33 kVA.

From the month wise energy consumption profile, it was observed maximum energy consumption was registered during April 2019. Average monthly energy consumption is 10,66,751 kWh.

5.1.3. SRTPV (Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic) system

SRTPV (Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic) system was installed at the terrace of SVP (Mechanical) block and in NSB block. The capacity of SRTPV installed in SVP block is of 25 kWp rated and the capacity of SRTPV installed in NSB block is of 5 kWp rated.

The SRTPV is off-grid system type with battery backup. During the audit, photo of SRTPV systems are collected and is shown in figure 5-8 and figure 5-9.

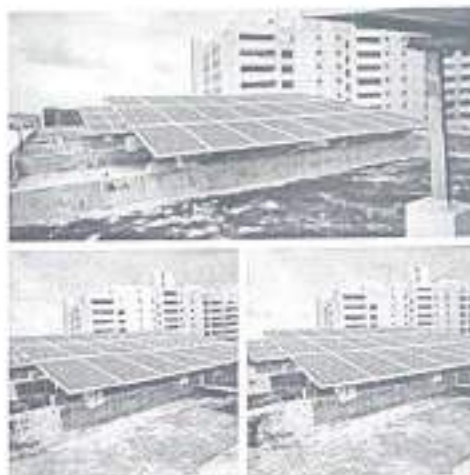


Figure 5-8: Solar rooftop PV system installed in SVP block



Figure 5-9: Solar rooftop PV system installed in NSB block

The solar power generated from 25 kWp system installed in the SVP block is consumed by the electrical loads in the SVP block only. The 5 kWp system installed in NSB block supplies power to NSB block lighting loads.

The SRTPV system panels are well maintained and cleaned on regular basis. To remove the dust accumulated on the solar panel cells, pressurized water system is used for cleaning. The picture of the pressurized water cleaning system is given in figure 5.10.



Figure 5-10 Pressurized water cleaning for SRTPV systems

5.2. Measurements & Observations

Main LT incomer of Campus

The power parameters were observed at main LT incoming panel. The parameters such as incoming voltage, variation in load current, kW, kVA, kVA_r, power factor and frequency were monitored from the existing meter installed in the main incomer panel. Summary of observed power parameters at the main LT incoming supply panel during typical working day is given in table 5-4.

S. No.	Description	Phase	V	I	kW	kVA	kVA _r	PF	Hz
1	Main LT Incomer	R	241.0	368.0	86.9	88.7	17.6	0.98	49.9
		Y	244.0	371.0	89.6	90.5	12.8	0.99	49.9
		B	243.6	382.0	92.1	93.1	13.1	0.99	50.0
					268.7				

Table 5-4: Power parameters at main incomer panel room

The UPS power is supplied to computers and server loads. Each block has separate UPS system. Table 5.5 gives the list of UPS system available in each block and its rated capacity.

S. No.	Block	Capacity, kVA	Quantity, Nos.
1	Sub-station	15	2
2	Sub-station	3	1
3	SHK Block	20	1
4	SHK Block	15	1
5	SHK Block	3	1
6	SHK Block	3	1
7	SV Block	3	1
8	SV Block	3	1
9	SV Block	3	1
10	Library	30	1
11	Library	10	1
12	NSC Block	30	1
13	NSC Block	30	1
14	NSC Block	30	1
15	NSC Block	30	1
16	NSC Block	15	1
17	NSC Block	12.5	1
18	NSC Block	10	1
19	NSC Block	10	1
20	NSC Block	10	1
21	NSC Block - Solar	5	1
22	Auditorium	3	1
23	SMV	3	1
24	SMV	3	1
25	SBC Block	15	1
26	SBS Block	3	1
27	RC Block	3	1
28	JKR Block	5	1
29	SVP Block	25	1
30	CSB Block	15	1
31	CSB Block	5	1
32	CSB Block	100	1
33	CSB Block	5	1
34	Main Gate	1	1
35	Main Gate	2	1

S. No.	Block	Capacity, kVA	Quantity, Nos.
36	SVP Block	20	2
37	SVP Block - Solar	25	1
38	Store	1	1

Table 5-5: List of UPS and its rated capacity

Note: As part of regular practice the inverters and batteries are always kept in a separate room and electrical panel rooms are separate.

5.3. Best Practices Implemented for Energy Conservation

During the study, observations were carried out on the usage of the inventories in the college building premises. In the intension of saving the electricity, various measures have been adopted in the college. Computers and AC units are used only during the working hours, after completion of class hours – fans, lights, computers and AC units are found to be turned OFF. This practice is followed across the college premises (class rooms, labs, staff rooms, office rooms, library and auditoriums).

5.3.1. Day-light Integration:

During the audit phase classrooms, Staff-rooms, computer lab, seminar hall, UPS & batteries room and library areas were surveyed for illumination levels and fresh air-circulation. It was observed most of the rooms are well ventilated and day-light integrated; sample photos are shown in figure 5-11 and figure 5-12.



Figure 5-11: Well-ventilated and day-light integrated rooms



Figure 5-12: Well-ventilated and day-light integrated Staff room and class room

5.3.2. Installation of LED lights

Many of the FTL in all the blocks of the campus are replaced with LED lights. LED tube lights are used in the class rooms, staff-rooms, corridors, hostel, dining area, building façade lighting and in the library area. Sample photo of LED lamp used in the some of the location of the college area are shown in figure 5-13.

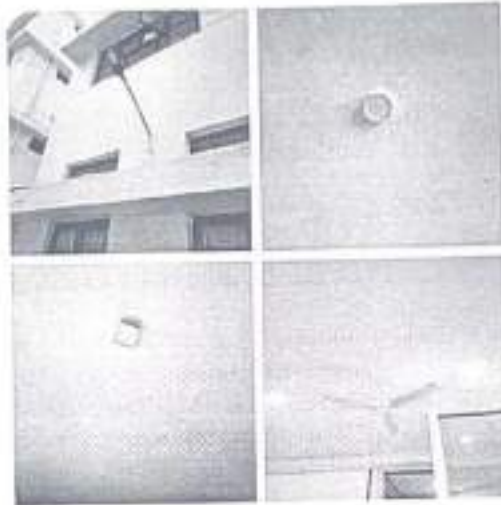


Figure 5-13: Use of LED lights

The cost savings by installation of LED lights are given in table 5-6.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Values
1	Rated Wattage of LED lamps installed	W	20
2	Quantity of LED lamps installed	Nos	2513
3	Rated wattage of lamps used earlier	W	40
4	Savings per lamp by installation of LED lamps	W	20
5	Total savings	kW	50.26
6	Working hours per day	hours	8
7	No. of working days per year	days	250
8	Annual electricity savings	kWh	100520
9	Average electricity cost	Rs./kWh	9.73
10	Annual cost savings achieved per year	Rs. lakh/year	9.78
11	CO2 mitigations per year	Tons/year	85.44

Table 5-6: Annual cost savings by installation of LED lights

5.3.3. Installation of VRV and Inverter AC Systems

The conventional air cooled AC units are replaced with energy efficient VRV and Inverter type AC units. Purchase bills of energy efficient AC units are reviewed during the study and sample bill copy is given in figure 5-14 and figure 5-15.



Figure 5-14: VRV Air Conditioning Unit



Figure 5-15: VRV Air Conditioning Unit – Purchase Invoice

The cost savings by installation of energy efficient VRV and inverter-based AC Units are given in table 5-7.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Values
1	Rated Tonnage of AC units installed	TR	50
2	SEC of VRV AC units	kW/TR	1.2
3	SEC of Conventional air cooled AC units	kW/TR	1.8
4	Difference in SEC	kW/TR	0.6
5	Savings due to installation of VRV AC units	kW	30
6	Realizable savings @60%	kW	18
7	Working hours per day	hours	2
8	No. of working days per year	days	250
9	Annual electricity savings	kWh	9000
10	Average electricity cost	Rs./kWh	9.73
11	Annual cost savings achieved per year	Rs. lakhs/year	0.88
12	CO2 mitigations per year	Tons/year	7.65

Table 5-7: Annual cost savings by installation of LED lights

5.3.4. Installation of SRTPV system

25 kWp rated SRTPV system was installed in the terrace of SVP block and 5 kWp SRTPV system is installed in terrace of NSB Block. During the audit, photo of SRTPV systems installed at terrace are collected and is shown in figure 5-8 and figure 5-9, in section 5.1.3.

Energy generation and cost savings of 25 kWp and 5 kWp SRTPV system is estimated and the same is given in the table 5-8.

S. No.	Description	Unit	SVP Block	NSB Block
1	Rated Capacity of SRTPV system	kWp	25	5
2	Average units generated per day	kWh/day/kWp	3	3
3	No. of working hours per annum	days	250	250
4	No. of years in operation	years	2	2
5	Annual energy generation from SRTPV	kWh/ annum	18,750	3,750
6	Average energy cost	Rs./kWh	9.73	9.73
7	Annual cost savings due to installation of SRTPV - 2017-2018	Rs. Lakh / annum	1.8	0.4
8	Annual cost savings due to installation of SRTPV - 2018-2019	Rs. Lakh / annum	1.8	0.4
9	Annual cost savings due to installation of SRTPV - 2019-2020	Rs. Lakh / annum	1.8	0.4
10	Annual cost savings due to installation of SRTPV - 2020-2021	Rs. Lakh / annum	1.8	0.4
11	Annual cost savings due to installation of SRTPV - 2021-till date	Rs. Lakh / annum	1.4	0.3
12	Total cost savings due to installation of SRTPV	Rs. Lakh	8.7	1.7

Table 5-8: Cost savings from SRTPV system

5.3.5. Installation of Solar Water Heater

Solar water heaters are installed in boys and girls hostel for generating hot water. Sample photo of solar water heater used in the college area are shown in figure 5-16.

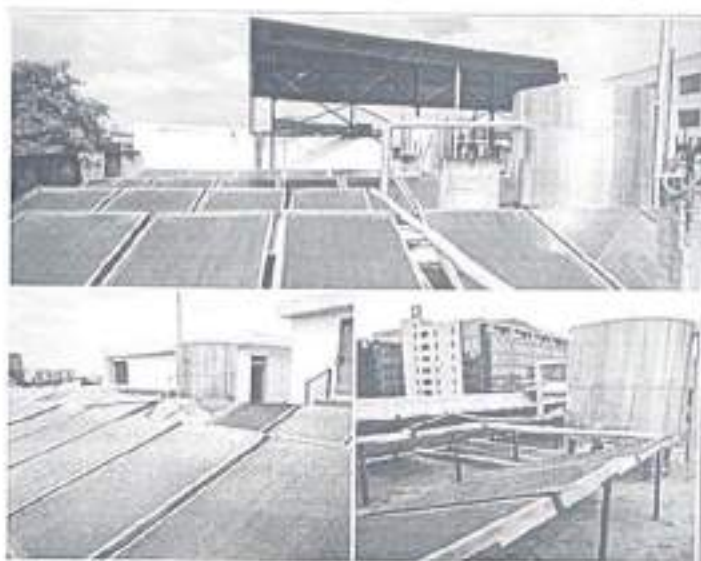


Figure 5-16: Use of Solar Water Heater

The cost savings by installation of solar water heater are given in table 5-9.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Values
1	Solar water heater installed	L	5000
2	Total amount of heat produced	kCal/hr	150000
3	Electricity equivalent	kWh	174.4186
4	No. of working days per year	days	250
5	Annual electricity savings	kWh	43604.65
6	Average electricity cost	Rs./kWh	9.73
7	Annual cost savings achieved per year	Rs. lakh/year	4.24
8	CO2 mitigations per year	Tons/year	37.06

Table 5-9: Annual cost savings by installation of LED lights

5.3.6 Procurement of LED/LCD monitors

LED/LCD monitors are used for all the desktop computers in staff rooms and in computer labs. Sample photos of the computer labs are as shown in the figure 5-17.



Figure 5-17: Use of LED monitors in the computer labs

5.3.7. Micro wind mill

Micro wind mill was installed in the terrace of SVP block which is of 1 kW. The power generated from this wind mill is used for illuminating the lights in the class rooms and two number of street lights during night time. Figure 5-18 shows the picture of wind mill installed in SVP block. Purchase order of the wind mill is as shown in the figure 5-19.



Figure 5-18: Micro wind mill installed in SVP block

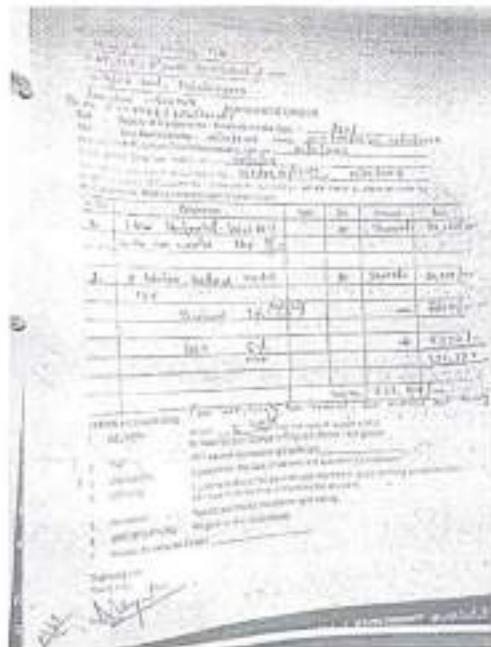


Figure 5-19: Micro wind – Purchase Order

5.3.8. Usage of Sign boards

There were Sign boards stating 'Switch off the lights and fans when not in use' and 'Save Energy' posted in class rooms, staff-rooms, labs, libraries hostels and corridors. Sample picture taken during walk through is shown in the figure 5-20.

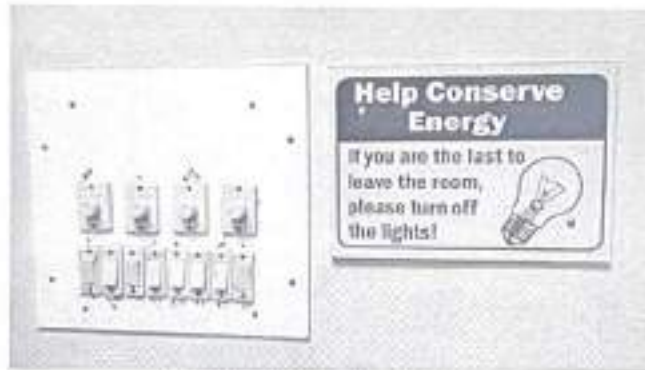


Figure 5-20: Sign boards to save energy

5.4. Recommendations for Energy Audit

- Conduct training and awareness programs on energy conservation
- Demand optimization
- Replacement of conventional FTL lamps with energy efficient LED lamps in phased manner, as part of procurement practice
- Replacement of conventional fans with energy efficient fans in phased manner, as part of procurement practice,
- Installation of SRTPV (Solar Roof Top Photo Voltaic) system

5.3.9. Complaints and Maintenance Register

There is a systematic process in place for complaints and maintenance monitoring. The complaints are sent by email and recorded manually in the log register. Once the complaint is attended and fixed, manual sign of completion is obtained from the person raised the complaint and then the complaint gets closed in the register. The pictures of the complaint and maintenance register are shown in figure 5.21.



Figure 5-21: Complaints and Maintenance Register

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AUDIT

6.1. Facility Description

The study involved carrying out various analyses to realistically assess waste generation.

There are different types of waste generated in the college and is tabulated in table 6-1.

S. No.	Description	Yes / No	Details
1	E-Waste	Yes	External Agency
2	Hazardous / Chemical Waste	No	NA
3	Solid Waste	Yes	External Agency
4	Dry Leaves	Yes	Compost Unit
5	Food Waste	Yes	Compost Unit
6	Waste Water	Yes	STP
7	Glass Waste	No	NA
8	Unused Materials	No	External Agency
10	Plastic Waste	Yes	External Agency

Table 6-1: Types of Waste Generated in the college

6.1.1. Dry Waste Management

Separate bins are used across the campus for waste collection. Each room (Staff, class rooms, corridors, office, restrooms, and library) is provided with the separate dustbin to segregate waste. MoU with VAH trucks is signed to manage dry waste in the campus which is as shown in figure 6-1 and figure 6-2.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made on this day, 27/09/2021 between VAI TRUCKS, No. 11, 3rd Main Road, Karmasandra, Bengaluru, Karnataka, 560047 whose registration shall include authorized representative Mr. Kankarthy Sarvesh, Ph. 91, 8894477220, 91, 9029625870 of the first part

And

New Horizon Educational Institutions, Bangalore which, Hereinafter referred to as NHEI represented by Mr. H N Surya Prakash - Registrar of the second part.

NHEI refers to all the institutions viz 1. New Horizon College of Engineering, Marathalli 2. New Horizon College, Marathalli 3. New Horizon PU College, Kankarbagar 4. New Horizon College, Kankarbagar 5. New Horizon Public School, Indiranagar 6. New Horizon Technical, Kulkarninahalli 7. New Horizon Vidya Mandir, Baganahalli

The activities for which this MoU is signed are to be known as "Etab to Inspire Program"

Whereas VAI TRUCKS is desirous of executing a project under the above Program, detailed proposal of which was exchanged on mail, has approached NHEI to certify that the project will aid in recycling the waste generated within the campus.

And Whereas NHEI has appraised the detailed proposal submitted by VAI TRUCKS and is

satisfied that the project proposed to be executed by VAI TRUCKS will, on completion, aid in the recycling and issuance of green certificate and is agreeable to certify it as such subject to the terms and conditions stated hereunder:

I. Responsibilities of VAI TRUCKS

VAI TRUCKS shall

- a. Collect unwanted paper from campus on mutually agreed intervals and provide the reimbursement in return.
- b. Issue of 'Green Certificate' to NHEI for the initiative undertaken in collaboration with VAI TRUCKS.
- c. Weighing and marking the segregated unwanted paper.
- d. Ensure that entire Recyclable Items of Paper will be Properly Recycled at Authorized Mills.

For VAI TRUCKS

Partner

27/09/2021
New Horizon Educational Institutions

Figure 6-1: Image 1 of 2 – MoU for Dry -Waste management

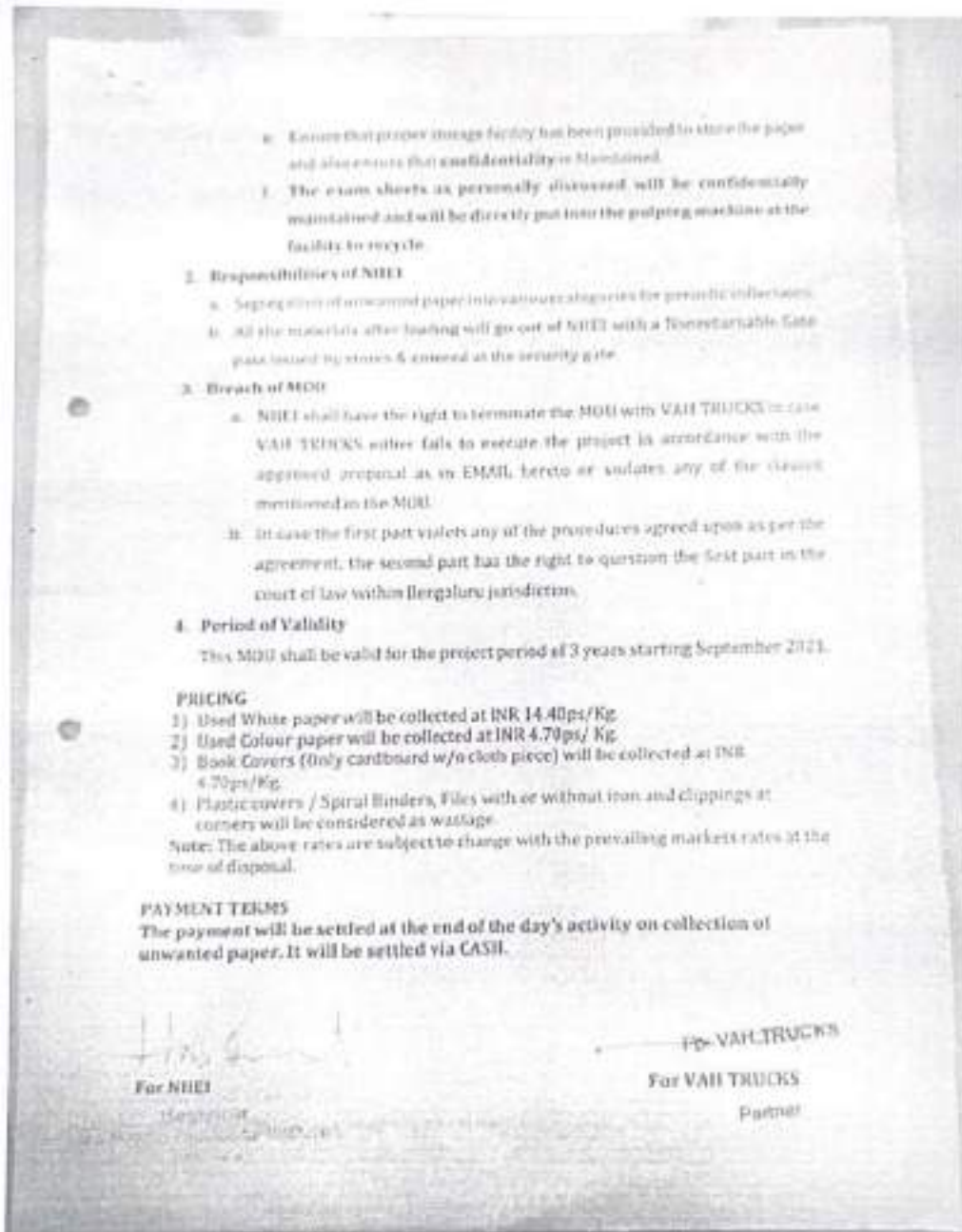


Figure 6-2: Image 2 of 2 - MoU for Dry - Waste management

6.1.2. Wet Waste Management

To manage the wet waste produced in the college, which is produced from kitchens of canteens in the campus, from the remains of the tiffin boxes brought by the students, teachers, & staff of the college, the college management has signed MoU with external agency; the copy of MoU is given in figure 6.3 and 6.4.

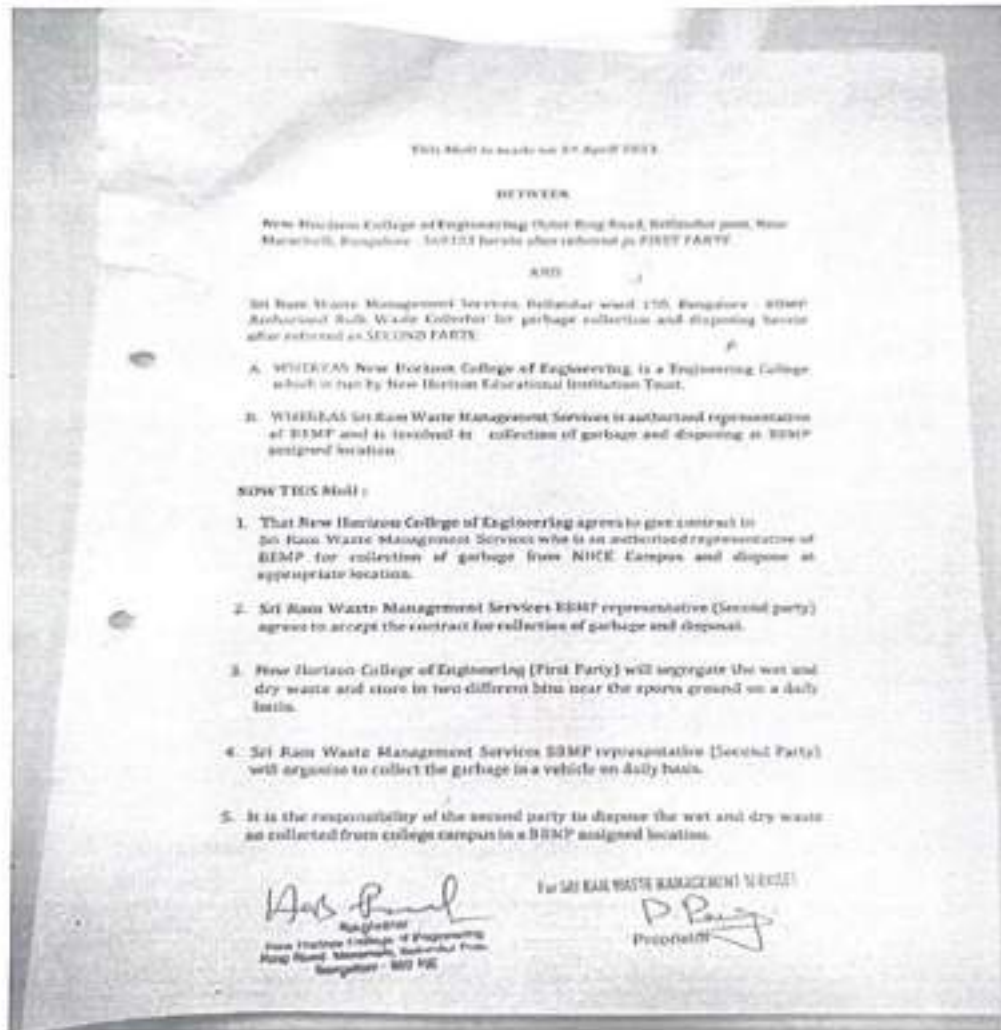


Figure 6-3: Image 1 of 2 – MoU for Wet - Waste management

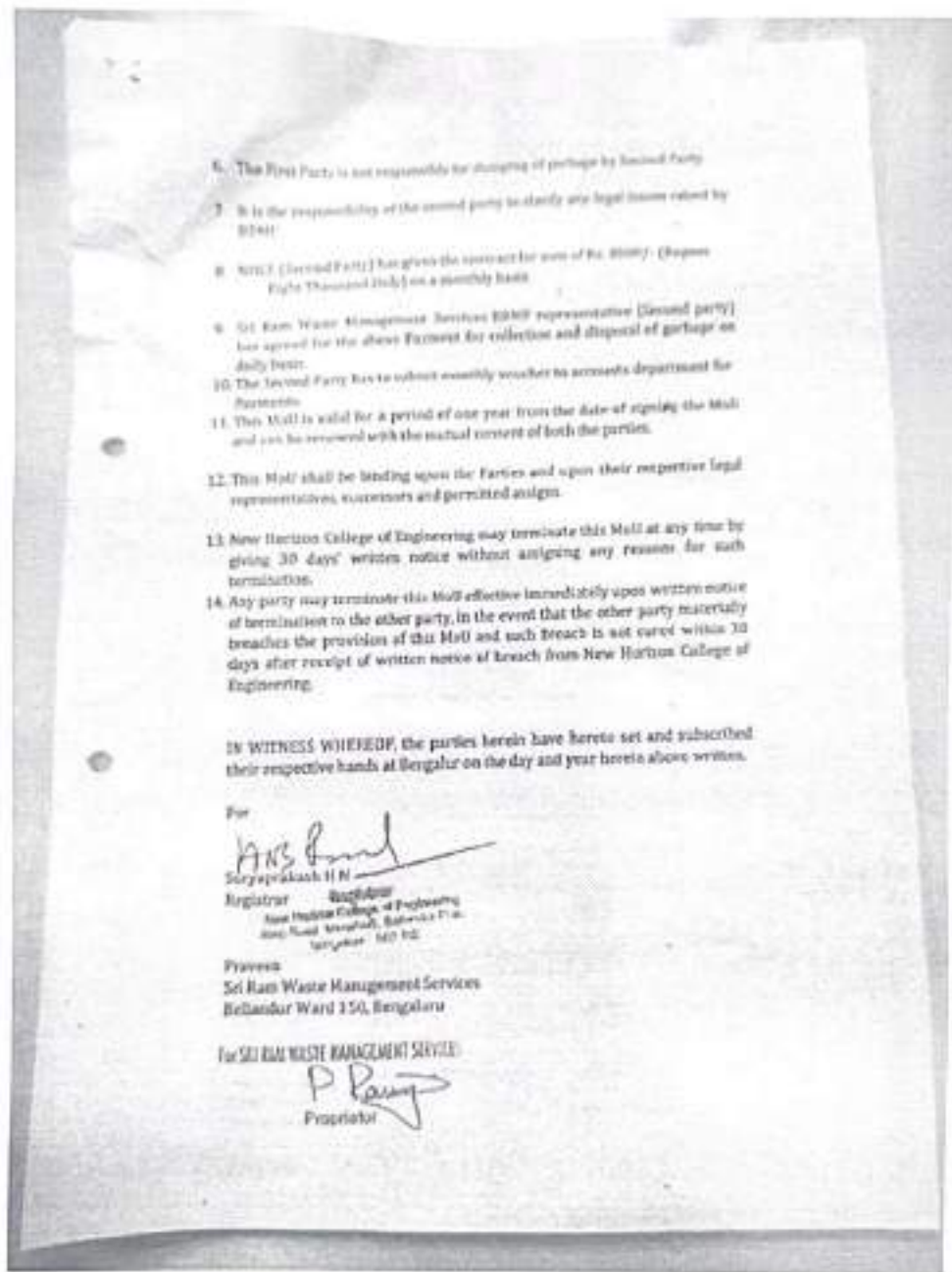


Figure 6-4: Image 2 of 2 – MoU for Wet - Waste management

6.1.3. Bio- Waste Management

As part of maintaining hygienic environment for the girl's, the management has provided the sanitary napkin dispenser and sanitary napkin incinerator in the girl's toilet. The pictures of the same are given in figure 6-5.

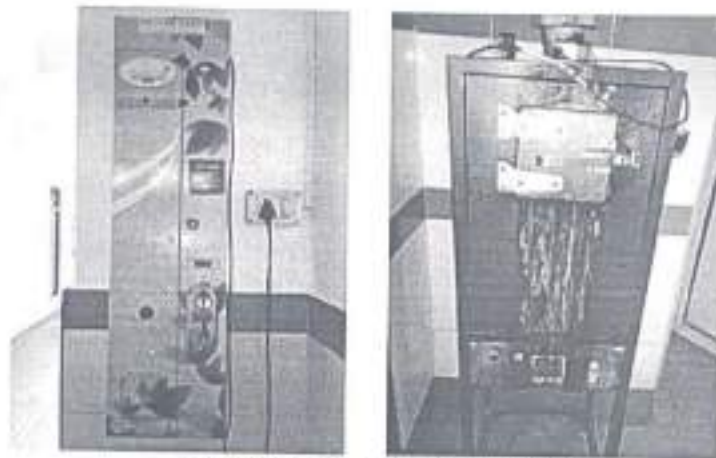


Figure 6-5: Bio-waste management

6.2. Best Practices Implemented for Waste management

6.2.1. Zero Waste Campus Campaigns

Zero waste campus was one of the major initiatives taken to ban all one time use plastic items. The awareness poster for zero waste campaign is given in figure 6-6.



Figure 6-6: Zero waste campus campaign poster

6.2.2. Color Code Bins

The garbage segregation is done and the garbage is given to external agencies / municipal agencies from time to time in order to maintain the college premises clean & hygiene. Figure 6-7 shows the waste segregation bins at each floor in the college campus.



Figure 6-7: Dry and wet waste collection bins at different places

Waste collection bins of different colors Blue, Green and Red are kept in all the floors in each block. The self-explanation poster helps the students/ staffs to dispose the waste according to the category in the relevant waste collection bins. The waste collection bins picture is shown in figure 6.7 and the self-explanation poster is shown in figure 6.8 respectively.



Figure 6-8: Poster for waste collection bins

6.2.3. Installation of Organic Waste Composting Machine

Food waste management through organic waste composting machine. Any type of food or organic waste which is biodegradable can be converted into soil amendment products like compost. Food waste which has to be disposed of gets treated in the organic waste composting machine which is available at campus. . Figure 6-9 depicts the organic waste composting machine in the campus.

The environment as well as the economic benefits of organic waste composting machine is as follows:

- Composting through a machine makes composting easier and hassle-free.
- Composting helps soil maintain fertility and accelerates plant growth.
- With the help of compost, soil can retain more water
- Composting serves as a natural fertilizer
- Composting helps to manage waste efficiently and reduce transportation costs.



Figure 6-9: Organic Waste Composting Machine

6.2.4 Posters on Plastic Ban

Different Posters on plastic ban has been placed inside the college. Photos are as shown in the figure 6-10.



Figure 6-10: Posters – Single use Plastic Ban

Management has installed digital panels to reduce the marketing waste such as banners and flexes.

6.2.5. Installation of leaf composter:

The dry leaves are collected manually and disposed in the leaf composter. The leaf composter available in the campus is shown in figure 6-11.



Figure 6-11: Leaf composter available in campus

6.2.6. Sewage Treatment Plant for waste water recycling

The procedure for removing contaminants from the wastewater basically from the household sewage is called sewage treatment. It has to undergo the chemical, physical and biological procedure to remove these contaminants and give out an environmentally safe treated effluent. A semi-solid slurry called the sewage sludge is the by-product of the sewage treatment. This sludge is further processed before it is suitable for land application.

The institution has installed STP with capacity of 200 kLPD and the quantity of final treated water is 75% of the total capacity, which is 150 kLPD.

The details of water savings and cost savings due to installation of STP is given in table 6.2.

S.No.	Description	Unit	Values
1	STP capacity	kLPD	200
2	Quantity of final treated water from STP	kLPD	150
3	Quantity of water reused @ 50% utilization factor	kLPD	75
4	No. of working days per year	days	250
5	Annual Quantity of water reused (saved)	kLPD	18750
6	Average water cost	Rs./Litre	0.086
7	Annual cost savings achieved	Rs. lakh/year	16.125

Table 6-2: Annual water and cost savings by installation of STP

6.3. Recommendations on Waste Management Audit

- Conducting waste management (collection) drives

7. GREEN CAMPUS MANAGEMENT AUDIT

7.1. Facility Description

The institute is a green campus, lavish, serene atmosphere with more than 50 variety of plants and trees. The inside garden area of the NHCM campus accounts to 1.5 acres. The students and faculty are encouraged to adopt cleanliness, making the campus garbage and plastic free zone. Tree plantation programs help in encouraging eco-friendly environment, which provides pure oxygen within the institute.

The maintenance team takes care of the up-keeping of the environment and ensures to keep the surroundings clean. They maintain all the plantations by employing the cleanliness and watering regularly.

There are more than 80 trees and well-maintained landscaping of lawns. It was observed different types of herbs, shrubs, species of vegetables & fruits and also, some medicinal plantations in the garden area.

7.1.1. Plantations and Lawn

Photos taken during the audit are shown in the following figures 7.1 to 7.8.

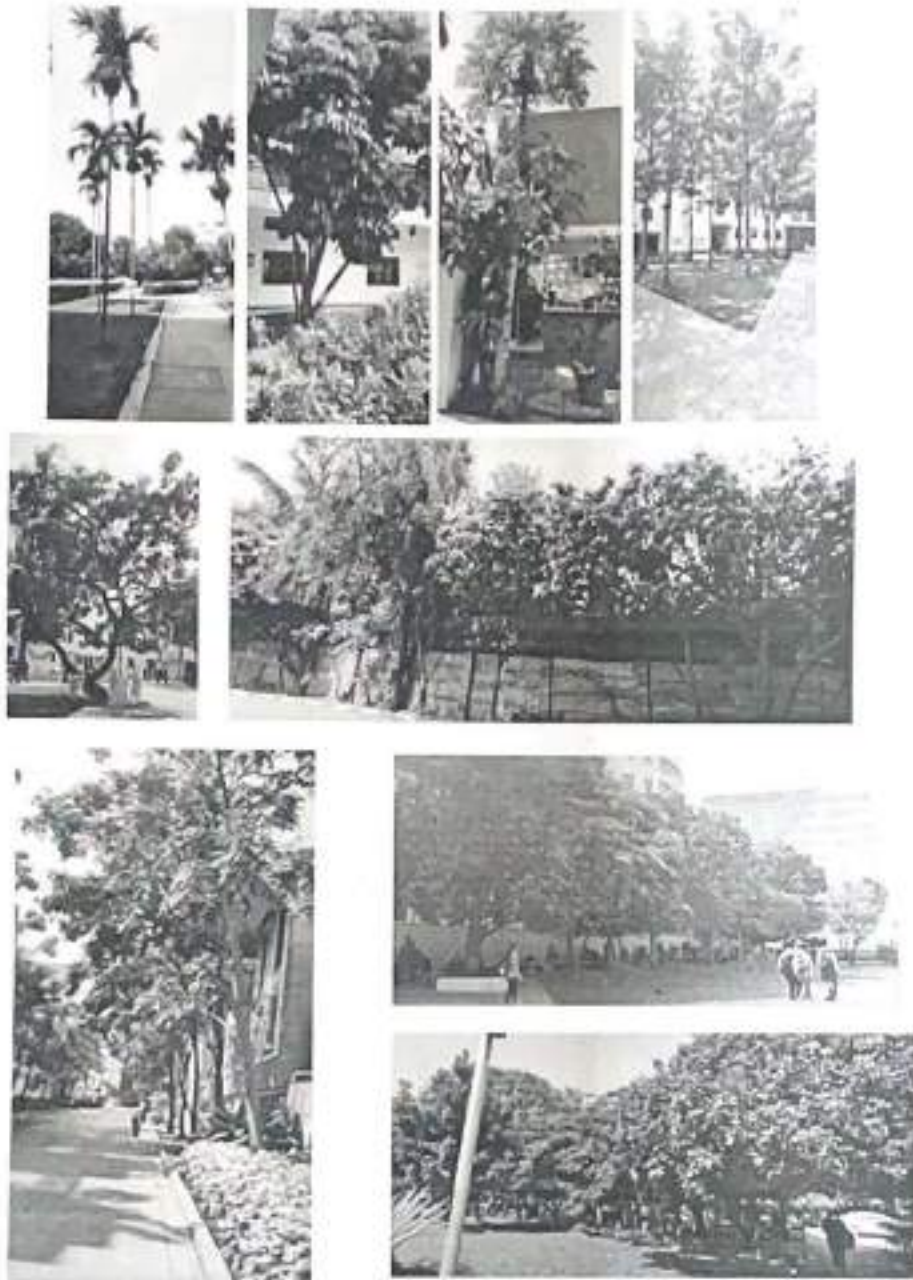


Figure 7-1: Sample photos of Trees around the campus

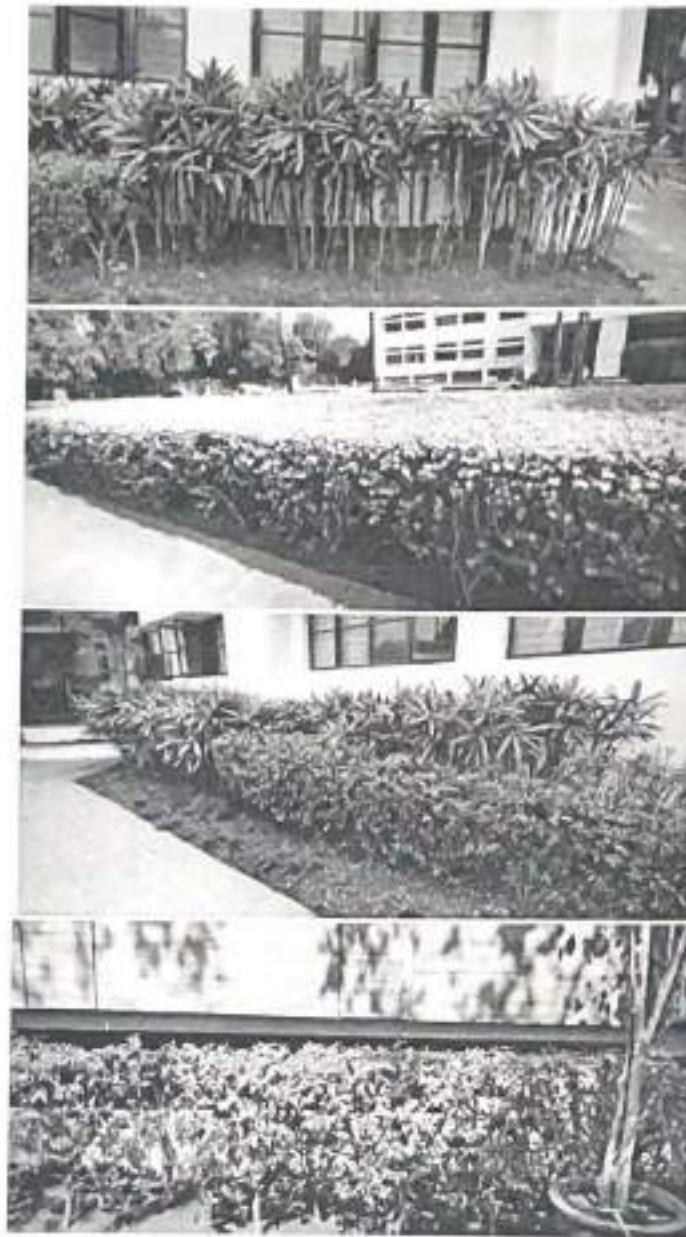


Figure 7-1: plantations around different blocks



Figure 7-3: plantations beside the compound walls



Figure 7-4: Sample Flower plantations



Figure 7-5: Sample Flower plantations



Figure 7-6: Shrub Plantations

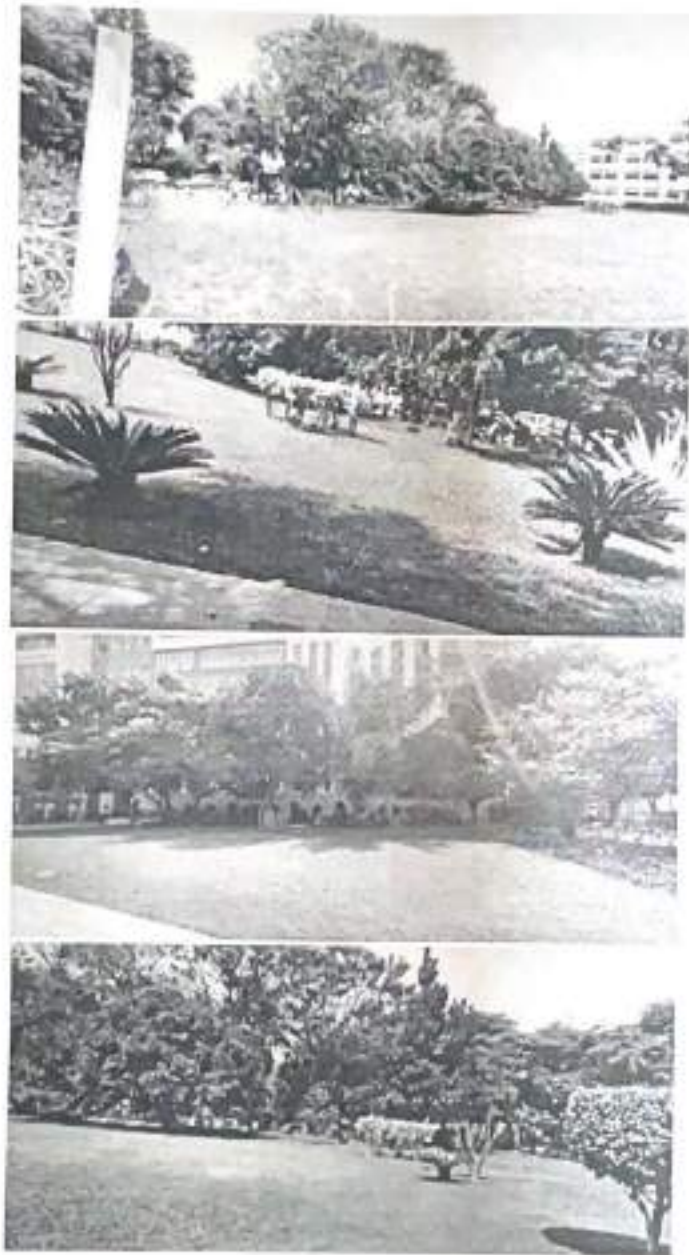


Figure 7-7: lawns maintained inside the campus



Figure 7-8: Pot plantations in between the blocks.

7.2. Best Practices Implemented for Green Campus Management

The maintenance staff members do periodic checks and maintain records for the same. Many initiatives are taken by the management to inculcate the eco-friendly culture among the student community. The green campus provides the facilities such as rain water harvesting, well grown plantations and lawn all around the campus.

- Plastic free campus
- Green landscaping with trees, plants like vegetable, fruits and medicinal plants; lawns
- Paperless office: All communication regarding academics and administration are sent as e-mails and messages to faculty members and students that contributes paperless communication
- Apart from above, the maintenance of entire campus gardening and nurseries are outsourced. The sample monthly invoice for the AMC of gardening and nurseries is given in figure 7.9.

BILL				
MANASA GARDENS				
Bill No: 021		Date: 30/10/2021		
To: New Horizon College of Engg Srinagar Road, Marathalli, Bangalore				
Sl No	Particulars	Qty	Unit Price	Amount Rs
1	Garden Maintenance Charge for the Month of October 21			42,500/-
	W/L (1+2+3+2 = 8 days) Gardener Salary for garden Rs. 40,500/-			3,700/-
	② W/L - GST @ 18%			39,750/-
	① COST - 9%			3,578/-
	② COST - 9%			3,578/-
	TOTAL			46,916/-
For MANASA GARDENS				

Amount in words: Rupees forty six thousand nine hundred sixteen & paise forty four only.

Figure 7-9: Invoice for plantations and nurseries AMC

7.3. Recommendations on Green Campus Management

- Encouraging students to recommend creative ideas for making campus more greenery.
- Conducting competition among departments to promote student's ideas in sustainability initiatives

8. ENVIRONMENT AUDIT (CARBON FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS)

8.1. Facility Description

The carbon footprint is "the total amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an organization, event or product". Global warming and climate change are the foremost environmental challenges facing the world today. It is our responsibility to minimize the consumption of energy and hence reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.

To analyze the carbon footprint, transportation details of students and staff are collected as below:

1. Whether college provides transport facility for staff and students (Yes/No)? Yes.
2. Number (or Percentage) of staff using transport services provided by college: 10%
3. Number (or Percentage) of students using transport services provided by college: 5%
4. Number (or Percentage) of Staff using public transport: 40%
5. Number (or Percentage) of Staff using Bike: 40%
6. Number (or Percentage) of Staff using Car: 10%
7. Number (or Percentage) of students using public transport: 60%
8. Number (or Percentage) of students using Car: 2%
9. Number (or Percentage) of students using Bike: 33%

8.2. Best Practices Implemented for Environment Conservation

8.2.1. Awareness campaign on environment conservation

Management has taken steps to create awareness among students and staff regarding;

- Creating awareness campaigns on Environment Conservation
- Awareness campaigns on avoiding use of plastics

Environment awareness drawing competition is been conducted for the students. The competition winner's poster is displayed in the college notice board and recognized by the management. Figure 8.1 depicts the environment awareness competition poster displayed in notice board.



Figure 8-1: Environment Awareness Competition Poster displayed in notice board

8.2.2. Encouraging for usage of electric vehicles

The institution management is recommending and encouraging the staff and students to use the public transport and electric vehicles, to reduce the carbon foot prints.

Some of the students coming to college are Electric bikes. During audit pictures of electric bikes are taken and the same is given in figure 8-2.



Figure 8-2: Students using Electric Bikes

8.2.3. Color Code Bins

Waste collection bins of different colors Blue, Green and Red are kept in all the floors in each block. The self-explanation poster helps the students/ staffs to dispose the waste according to the category in the relevant waste collection bins. The waste collection bins picture is shown in figure 8.3 and the self-explanation poster is show in figure 8.4 respectively.



Figure 8-3: Waste Collection Bins



Figure 8-4: Poster for waste collection bins

8.2.4. Posters on Plastic Ban

Usage of single use plastic is banned inside the college premises and campus areas. Posters are placed for ban of plastic, the same is given in figure 8.5.



Figure 8-5: Posters for Plastic Ban

Management have installed digital panels to reduce the marketing waste such as banners and flexes.

8.3. Recommendations on Carbon Footprint Analysis

During the study, there was continuous interaction between the audit team, college engineers and staff members to ensure that the suggestions made are realistic, practical and implementable.

- Recommend staff to use car-pooling system
- Recommend students and staff to use public transport system
- Recommend students and staff to use bicycle
- Recommend staff and students to use electric vehicles
- Use of Display Boards to conserve fuel and the use of bicycle.

9. ANNEXURES

9.1. Data Collection Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a checklist used as the primary tool for the collection of data / information in a systematic manner that enables to perform the audit.

9.1.1. General information of the college:

General information of the college needs to be collected to get an overview of the campus for the walk-through purpose. It includes a set of questionnaires as given below.

1. Previous NAAC Grading's:

Previous NAAC Grading's of the college was collected from table 9-1.

S. No.	Phase	Grade	CGPA/Percentage	Year of Acc.	Acc. Period
1	1	A	3.11	2019	5

Table 9-1: NAAC grading's Table

2. Internal Quality Audit Team : 2021- 2022

Table 9-2 depicts the format for the collection of Internal Quality Audit team.

S. No.	Name	Designation	Role
1			
2			
3			

Table 9-2: Internal Quality Audit team

3. General Information of the college

General information of the college includes an address of college and head office, contact person details, year of establishment etc., as given in table 9-3.

S. No.	Description	Details
1.	Name of the College and address:	

S. No.	Description	Details
1.a	Head office address :	
2.	Telephone/Fax No	
3.	Co-ordinating officer:	Name:
		Mob:
		Email:
4.	Year of Establishment:	
5.	Hostel (Available/Not Available)	
6.	No. of Working days/year	
7.	Brief description of Campus	

Table 9-3: General information of the college

4. College Infrastructure

Infrastructure details of the college were gathered from table 9-4.

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Block Name	Class rooms
		Labs
		Staff rooms
		Wash rooms
2		
3		

Table 9-4: Detail Infrastructure of the college

5. Details of Student clubs
6. Details of cells that support students
7. Tentative Schedule of a working day:

- a. No. of working days per year
- b. List of holidays:
8. Total area of the campus
9. Details of List of Departments and Courses (Faculty wise)

The total number of department, laboratories, conference hall, Libraries, Auditorium, and Cafeteria are obtained from table 9-5.

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Department	
2	Laboratories	
3	Conference Hall	
4	Libraries	
5	Auditorium	
6	Cafeteria	

Table 9-5: Details of the departments

10. Number of staff

Teaching, non-teaching, supporting staff with a male and female breakup is obtained from table 9-6

S. No.	Teaching Staff		Non-teaching Staff		Support Staff (Security, House Keeping)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Table 9-6: Details of the Staff

11. Number of Students

Number of students is collected from table 9-7.

S. No.	Boys	Girls
1		

Table 9-7: Details of the Students

12. Additional infrastructure details have been collected from table 9-8.

S. No.	Description	Details
1.	Number of blocks available for boys hostel	Nos.
2.	Number of rooms available for boys hostel	Nos.
3.	Number of blocks available for girls hostel	Nos.
4.	Number of rooms available for girls hostel	Nos.
5.	Whether Laundry is available in the hostel	Yes / No
6.	If Yes List the Electrical Equipment in Laundry Section of the hostel (like Washing machine, Dry Cleaning Machine, Iron)	
7.	Whether gym/ indoor sports hall is available in hostel	Yes / No
8.	Whether Solar PV based Power Generation is available in campus (academic or hostel block)	Yes / No
9.	Whether lifts available in academic block	Yes / No
10.	Whether Kitchen is available in the academic block	Yes / No
11.	Whether any food counter (outside caterers) available in academic block	Yes / No
12.	Whether any commercial shops available in academic block	Yes / No
13.	Any more information or additional details of academic block you would like to share – kindly elaborate here	

Table 9-8: Details of the departments

9.1.2. Water Audit details:

1. General information

General information required for water management analysis is collected from table 9-9.

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Source of water	

2	Types of water	
---	----------------	--

S. No.	Description	Details
3	No of Wells	
4	No of motors used	
5	No of bore wells	
6	Rating of the motors in HP	
7	Depth of each bore-well	
8	Water level of bore well	
9	Number of water tanks (overhead & underground tanks)	
10	Capacity of overhead tank	
11	Capacity of underground tank	
12	Quantity of water pumped every day	
13	Any water wastage of water /why?	
14	Water usage for gardening.	
15	Waste water sources	
16	Use of waste water	
17	Faith of waste water from labs	
18	Whether waste water from labs mixed with ground water?	
19	Any treatment method available for lab water?	
20	Whether any green chemistry method practiced in labs?	
21	Total number of water coolers	
22	Whether Rain water harvesting system available?	
23	Whether Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is available?	
24	List of equipment installed in STP (If S.No.23 is Yes)	
25	Whether Solar Hot Water System is available in the campus	
26	Number of units and amount of water harvested	
27	Any leaky taps in the campus	
28	Amount of water lost per day	
29	Any water management plan used?	
30	Any water-saving techniques followed?	
31	Are there any signs reminding peoples to turn off the water?	

32	No. of water flow meters available	
----	------------------------------------	--

S. No.	Description	Details
33	Method of water consumption monitoring	
34	Breakup of daily water consumption	
35	Attach Month wise water bill for last 2 years	
36	Please attach recent water quality test reports for Bore well water, Drinking Water and STP processed water.	
37	What are the sources of hot water	
38	What are the usage areas of hot water	

Table 9-9: Water management details

2. STP information

STP details are collected from table 9-10

S. No.	Description	Details
1.	Number of STP plants installed	
2.	Capacity of STP	
3.	Technology of STP	
4.	Year of Installation	
5.	Schematic / Layout of STP	
6.	Water flow meters installed	
7.	Quantity of Sludge	
8.	Disposal of Sludge	

Table 9-10: Details of STP

3. RO Plant information

RO Plant details are obtained from table 9-11.

S. No.	Location	Quantity	Capacity
1.			
2.			
3.			

Table 9-11: Details of RO Plant

9.1.3. Energy consumption details:

1. Energy consumption details:

The energy consumption details required for the audit is collected, the brief format of the same is given in table 9-12.

S. No.	Type	Units	Value	Cost in Rs.
1	Electricity	kWh	2019	
			2020	
2	LPG	Cylinders		
3	Diesel	Litres (Month wise consumption for the last two years)		
4	Others resources (Please specify)			
5	Total connected load	kW		
6	Contract demand	kVA		
7	Maximum demand recorded	kVA		
8	Average power factor			
9	Energy charges	Rs./kWh		
10	Demand charges	Rs./kVA		
* Attach Electricity Bill Copy of last 2 years				

Table 9-12: Details of Energy consumption

2. Solar Energy details:

The solar energy details required are collected from table 9-13.

S. No.	Building No./ Name	Solar water Heater			Solar PV System		
		Capacity	Working / Not working	Year of Installation	Capacity	Working / Not working	Year of Installation

Table 9-13: Details of Solar Energy

3. Solar Street lights details:

a. Quantity -

- b. Capacity -
- c. Year of Installation -

4. Electrical Equipment details:

Electrical Equipment like transformers DGs UPS Capacitor Bank, AC, Computers, water coolers, fans, exhaust fans are obtained from the table 9-14.

S. No.	Description	Details	
1.	Number of Transformers Installed	Nos.	
2.	Number of Electrical Panels / Electrical Panel Rooms	Nos.	
3.	Whether Diesel Generator Set Backup Power is Available	Yes / No	
4.	How many number of DG Sets available in the campus (If S.No.3 is Yes)	Nos.	
5.	Whether UPS is available for labs, computers and/or any equipment	Yes / No	
6.	Number of UPS installed with location and capacity (If S.No.5 is Yes)	Nos.	
7.	Whether Capacitor Banks is installed in the electrical panel rooms	Yes / No	
8.	Whether Air Conditioning Units have been installed in the campus	Yes / No	
9.	Type of AC units (split, cassette or packaged) available, capacity and installed location (If S.No.8 is Yes)	Nos.	
10.	Total number of computers available in the campus	Nos.	
11.	Type of computer monitors available (CRT, LCD, LED)	Nos.	
12.	Whether water coolers are installed in the academic blocks	Yes/No	
13.	Type of lamps (Fluorescent Tube Light, CFL, LED, Incandescent, Sodium / Mercury lamps, etc.,) installed in the campus	Nos.	
14.	Type of fans (ceiling, wall mount, standing, exhaust, etc.,) installed in the campus	Nos.	
15.	Whether exhaust fans are installed in hostel / kitchen.(If Yes, share the quantity and installed location)	Yes/No	

16.	Any other electrical equipment's in college		
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S. No.	Description	Details	
	buildings.		

Table 9-14: Details of Electrical Equipment

5. List of energy saving initiatives implemented
6. List of energy saving initiatives in plan for future

9.14. Waste management details:

Waste management includes the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. The various data/ information required for the assessment of waste management is as collected from the following set of questionnaires.

1. Basic information

Basic information for waste management is collected from table 9-15.

S. No.	Description	Yes/ No
1	Whether wet and dry garbage segregation is done inside the campus?	
2	Whether garbage is given to external agencies / municipal agencies?	

Table 9-15: Basic details of waste management

2. Types of Waste generated

Types of waste generated in the college are obtained from table 9-16.

S. No.	Description	Yes / No	Remarks
1	E-Waste (Computers, electrical and electronic parts)		
2	Hazardous / Chemical Waste		
3	Solid Waste (Damaged furniture, paper waste, paper plates)		
4	Dry Leaves		
5	Food Waste		
6	Waste Water (Washing, urinals, bathrooms)		
7	Glass Waste (Broken glass wares from the labs)		
8	Unused Materials		
9	Plastic Waste (Pen, Refill, Plastic water bottles and other plastic containers, wrappers etc.)		

Table 9-16: Types of waste generated

3. Segregation of waste

Segregation of waste information at different locations with quantity is gathered from table 9-17.

S. No.	Location	Bio-degradable	Non-Biodegradable	E-waste	Quantity, kgs/month
1	Office				
2	Labs				
3	Cafeteria / Kitchen				
4	College				

Table 9-17: Segregation of waste

4. Waste generation management

Waste generation management of the college was collected from table 9-18

S. No.	Description	Yes / No	Remarks
1	Composting / Vermicomposting		
2	Recycling		
3	Reusing		
4	Other ways		

Table 9-18: Waste Disposal methods

9.1.5. Green campus management details:

I. Total number of plants and trees

The total number of plantations, garden area, and many more are collected as per the set of questionnaires given in table 9-19

S. No	Description	Details
1	Total number of plant species identified	
2	Total number of plants on the campus	
3	Total number of Trees on the campus	
4	Garden area inside the college -	
5	Total number of medicinal plants /trees on the campus	

6	Total number of vegetables and fruits plantation in the campus	
7	Whether display boards are given to plants and trees for identification	
8	Does Institute celebrate World environment day?	
9	Does Institute celebrate World water day?	
10	Does Institute celebrate World ozone day?	
11	Does Institute celebrate World Earth day?	
12	Total number of aquatic water plants	

Table 9-19: List of plantation details

2. List of plants/ trees

List of plants/ trees with their scientific names obtained from table 9-20.

S. No.	Common/Local Name	Scientific name	No. of Trees/Plants

Table 9-20: List of plants/trees in campus

9.1.6. Carbon footprint management details:

The carbon emission from various activities such as transport, diesel generator usage, LPG consumption, and electricity consumption were collected, as per table 9-21.

S. No	Description	Details
1	Whether college provides transport facility for staff and students (Yes/No)	
2	Number (or Percentage) of staff using transport services provided by college	
3	Number (or Percentage) of students using transport services provided by college	
4	Number (or Percentage) of Staff using public transport	
5	Number (or Percentage) of Staff using Bike	
6	Number (or Percentage) of Staff using Car	
7	Number (or Percentage) of students using Public transport	
8	Number (or Percentage) of students using Car	
9	Number (or Percentage) of students using Bike	
10	Number (or Percentage) of students using Bicycles	
11	Average consumption of diesel per month	
12	Average electricity consumption per month	
13	Average LPG consumption per month	

Table 9-21: Details of Carbon footprint management

9.1.7. Photos required for Audit:

1. General Photos

In various sections, different types of photos are required to validate the existence of things, and hence they are collected from table 9-22.

S. No	Description	Details
1	Photos of student's NSS activities	
2	Photos of Safety policy	
3	Photos of the training program on the use of fire extinguishers	
4	Photos of environmental policies adopted by college	
5	Photos of MoUs for Waste management	

6	Photos of any other policies adopted by college		
7	Photos of water test report	Drinking Water	
		STP processed water	
		Bore-well water	
		Other water Sources (Like Tanker water and any other)	
8	Photos of use of Energy efficient devices like fan, bulbs etc.		
9	Photos of LCD/LED monitors used in Labs		
10	Photos of dry and wet waste collection bins		
11	Photos of celebrating World Environment Day		
12	Photos of celebrating World Water Day		
13	Photos of celebrating World Earth Day		
14	Photos of celebrating World Ozone Day		

Table 9-22: List of photos


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