

## CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This is to certify that

## Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Located at CTS No. 218, Br. Nath Pai Nagar,
Ghatkopar (E) Mumbai

Has successfully undergone for Environmental Audit to establish Eco-friendly practices for conservation of environment at all stages. The environmental awareness initiatives taken by the college are substantial to meet all the standards for maintaining a sustainable environment in the college premises.


Date of Issue: 4th June 2017
(Term of validity)
June, $1^{\text {t }} 2017$ - May, 31 2019

(Dr. Pramod Salaskar) Dharitree Enviro Research Centre

## DHARITREE ENVIRO RESEARCH CENTRE



## Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT
(2017-2019)


For Dharitree Enviro Research Centre roalorkous

Proprietor


An education only can provide, the stability, and one could gain name and fame in the ${ }_{50} 0$ ciety, an education is a weath and becomes a treasure to the ones, who do not have money, and to the ones, who have a clever brain and ambitions in mind. "Anath Vidyarthi Griha" came into existence in the year 1909 on May 12th, having the same motto and with the aspiration to educate the poor and destitute needy children. There were many of the gsudents, who used to work hard and some of them would get the charitable offerings from the society, but there was not a home or shelter for them and even a school where they would get an education. Eventually, this task was shouldered idealistically by "Pune Vidyarth Griha".

Considering the increase in the volume of the students, in year 1912, the arrangement was made to stay for the students at Nagnath Par in the palatial house owned by Shri, Balukaka kanitkar. It was a time that the school at Yeotmal was closed down by the Government, and so Shri Balukaka Kanitkar had become a part of the Institute, Shri. Balukaka Kanitkar had a wish that this institute should gain its name and fame not only giving education and shelter to the needy and destitute children, but also to hold a fame for offering "National Education", i. e, My Country, My Religion, My Language", which indulges into the fields such 35 Physical, Intellectual and Professional Education. In the year 1916-17, Shri, Balukaka Kanitkar had shifted one of its branches at Chinchwad. Shri Babasaheb Patwardhan had donated his palatial house of Kasaba Peth to the Institute, and Shri Dadasaheb Ketkar had opened the second branch in a row.

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Environment audit report is one such initiative that has been introduced to make the educational institute environmentally sustainable and active in spreading the education about the same. It is a tool to assess general practices implemented by the organization in terms of the impact on environment. The report also aims to spread the awareness on the adverse practices that are responsible for the degradation of the environment and how strongly the institute is involved in curtailing those practises. It helps in recognizing the need of a college to work around the year for environment sustainability. Thus, Environment audit forms the base line survey to decide for the Green policy.

> Arulke
> I/C Principal
> Pune Vidarthi Grihe's
> College of Science \& Techno: 3 jay

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude towards the president of the Institute, Hon. president, Shri. Sunil Redekar and Hon. Secretary of College Development Committee, Dr. Rajendar Kambale, \& Hon. Director Shri. Rajendra Borade and all Hon. Members of the CDC committee of the college for their valuable guidance, continuous encouragement, generous git of time with constructive critism \& suggestion during the composition of work of entire," Environmental Audit Report- 2017-19".
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We are thankful to Dr. Ajay Kumar Pathak for his valuable guidance.
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Coordinator,
Environmental Audit Report
 biodiversity conservation is really unique, which may become pilot project gives message about to avoid the for coming natural disaster like global warming, land sliding etc. We try to maintain environment eco-friendly through activities like landscaping and plantation, rain water harvesting, solid waste Management, sewage treatment plant, energy conservation, e-waste management, and paperless technology to minimize the use of paper basically prepare from the plants.
The ultimate aim of our institution to develop youth as fertile probe who understand for their social responsibilities.

I express my hearty wishes for success of this movement of Environmental Audit Report for the new beginning of the conservation from the doorstep of the people.

Our Environmental audit reflects assessment and achievement of vision and mission of the college.

## Dr. B.G. Kulkarni

Principal

> Alula
> I/C Principal
> Pune Vidarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE


$$
(2017-2019)
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(Dr. Pramod Salaskar) Dharitree Enviro Research Centre

> Alulthe
> I/C Principal
> Pune Vdarth Gris: "s College of Science \& ?

NEED FOR ENVIRONMENT AUDITING:
Environment auditing is the process of identification and determination of the institution's practices in creating awareness and practising the environment friendly measures. Over the period of time over exploitation of resources like energy, water, etc. have resulted in the environmental degradation. It is necessary to check whether our way of living and handling resources is not going to cause detrimental effects in our surroundings. Environment audit Report aims at summarising the college's contribution and its activeness in creating awareness and consciousness in practically applying the environmental friendly measures towards an institute.

## GOALS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

Identification and documentation of environment practices followed by university.
2. Identify strength and weakness in environment practices.
3. Analyze and suggest solution for problems identified.
4. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
5. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
6. Identify and assess environmental risk.
7. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
8. The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

## OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

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

BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

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

## OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE:

1. Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
2. Improving environmental standards
3. Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
4. Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
5. Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
6. Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
7. Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
8. Enhancement of College profile
9. Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.

Table: Species wise count of trees


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Afflle } \\
\text { I/C Principal } \\
\text { Pun Wdarti Grthen } \\
\text { College of Science \& Tecthelegy }
\end{gathered}
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POLLUTIONAL PARAMETERS


NOTE: 1) The above results relate only to the item tested \& the condition prevailing at the time of sampling
2) $\operatorname{PM} M_{20}-$ Particulate Matter of size $<10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, PM 2 s - Particulate Matter of size $<2.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
3) NAAQS-National Ambient Air Quality Standards
4) Lower Detection Limit $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}<20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{Pb}<0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}<4 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{As}<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$,
( $\mathrm{N} /<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), (Benzo(a)Pyrene $<0.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ )

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| AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL MONITORING |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date OF Monitoring : 26.04 .2017 |  |  |
| Sampling Location : Approx. 50 Meter from Main Gate |  |  |
| Sr. No. | Time | Noise Levels in dB (A) Req |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | 8.00 am | 43.1 |
| 2 | 9.00 am | 46.7 |
| 3 | 10.00 am | 53.3 |
| 4 | 11.00 am | 49.4 |
| 5 | 12.00 am | 41.2 |
| 6 | 2.00 pm | 39.2 |
| 7 | 4.00 pm | 45.6 |
| 8 | 6.00 pm | 58.4 |

Method:-1S:9989-1981 (RA 2001)
NOTE: 1) CPCB Limit During Day time < 55 . (Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm .)
2) CPCB Limit During Night time < 45. (Night time shall mean from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am .)

# Alula <br> I/C Prindpel <br> Pune Vidarthi Grith's College of Science a Technology 



Aim:-

1) Scientific disposal of solid waste
2) protection of human health and environment
objective:-
3) To increase recycling level
4) To reduce organic waste in landfills
5) To control air, water, soil pollution
6) Production of green manure and vermicompost.

Activity / Observation :
solid waste is separated as dry and wet. Dry waste includes plastic, glass, paper, metals, wood and related product. Wet waste typically refers to organic waste usually generated as canteen waste, plant debris. Dry waste is separated and it is given for its reuse and recycling to the recycler agency to avoid the pollution. Wet waste is also known as organic waste. It is obtain from canteen, fallen leaves, litter, ort, trash etc. produce in this campus if it is not disposed properly it creates air pollution, to avoid this we have implemented solid organic waste management activity, we run it at two level one is decomposition of solid waste through the composting in pit, vermicompost form solid organic waste and second is training to the students, farmers about production of organic manure like vermicompost, production of mushroom from the solid organic agricultural waste which ultimately conversion of Best from Waste, further the best biofertilizer is used for plants of college campus which enhances greenery leads environment clean and fresh.

## ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAM

Aim and objective:

- To plan, organize and implement programmes like landscape and plantation, water management \& conservation, and rain water harvesting.
- To provide education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop a global awareness.
- To introduce environmental education programmes for strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To organize training programmes for vocationalisation of environmental careers.
- To strengthen Global Environmental Education Programmes for standardization of greening activities.
- To introduce environmental education programmes in strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To make special plans for the studies vermiculture, plantation, nursery development, water \& energy conservation and management, rain water harvesting and other related fields.
- To provide environmental education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility by teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop global environmental awareness and sensitivity.

> Ajulihe
> I/C Principal
> Pune Vidarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) :

- There is adequate size of windows in college class rooms as well as in corridor which allow sufficient light and ventilation.
- Corridors are wide with good ceiling height
- Classrooms also have high ceiling with wide doors. Windows are kept open to receive sunlight.
- All classrooms are provided with ceiling fans for proper air circulation.


## Water Efficiency \& Wastewater Management:

- Two RO filtration plant has been installed on main building to provide clean drinking water in campus.
- No water leakage observed anywhere in Campus.
- The students have awareness for water conservation.


## Energy Efficiency:

- All the CRT monitors of computers have been replaced with LED monitors.
- Computers are kept switched off when not required to operate.
- Save energy posters/stickers such as "Switch off all electrical equipment's when not required to use" at maximum locations to spread energy conservation awareness.
- All conventional incandescent tube lights are replaced with LED tube lights.


## Ambiance and Acoustic Control:

- Tree plantation in and around the campus help in reducing ambient temperature and acoustic control.
- The college is located away from road side so there is no major noise pollution.

Waste Management:
Paper waste

- Being academic institution, waste paper is the main solid waste generated in the premises. The institution has taken steps to minimize usage of papers by implementing e-notice board.
pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology
- Both sides of the pages are utilized to avoid excess paper usages.
- Paper wastes are not directly disposed off in dustbin, it is given to local vendors fo
- The college has taken initiative to segregate and collect e-wastes and stored at
designated place for its proper disposal. designated place for its proper disposal. recycling and reuse. e-waste

Canteen and Solid Waste Management

- Wet and dry wastes are segregated in college canteens and directly handed over to the concern Municipal Corporation for disposal.
- Bio-degradable and iton-biodegradable waste is generated labs, are also segregated and disposed of through Municipal Corporation

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> I/C Principal Pune Vidarti Griha's College of Science \& Technology

Location:
punt Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology located at CTS No. 218, Br, Nath Pal
$\mathrm{NaE}^{\text {ar, Ghatkopar-E Ghatkopar (East) Mumbai-400077, Maharashtra, India, }}$


Figure. Schematic representation of Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology Campus

| Country | India |
| :--- | :--- |
| State | Maharashtra |
| District | Mumbai |
| City | Mumbai |
| Area | Ghatkopar East |
| Elevation | 20 meter |
| Population (1917) | 6.2 Lakh |
| Area Code | $+91-022$ |
| Official Languages | Marathi, English |
| College Campus <br> area: | Approximately $9,586.65 q$. <br> meter |
| Perimeter | Approximately 467.3 meter |
| Location: | $19^{\circ} 04.197^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.236^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |



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## Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT(2019-2021)


For Dharitree' Enviro Research Centre
Malabker.
Proprietor

PHOTOGALLARY


Fire Extinguishers


Sports facilities at premises


Green belt around the college premises

> Aficile
> I/C Pilnclayel
> Pune Viderthi Gotha's College of Science \& Teeknology

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Coordinator,
Environmental Audit Report

# Aprine <br> I/C Phinchpel <br> Pune Vateriti Crithe College of Science \& Technology 

principal Message....
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## ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE

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(2019-2021)
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| Sr.No. | Name | Designation | Committee Role | Signature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dr. Ajay Kumar Pathak | 1/C Principal | Coordinator | $\mathrm{Ad}^{\text {tire }}$ |
| 2 | Dr. Pramod Salaskar | Dharitree Enviro Research Centre | External Auditor | - |
| 3 | Prof. Meena Patel | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | 1 |
| 4 | Prof. Sadhana Mishra | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | , |
| 5 | Prof. Gaurav Singh | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | Sfrab |

Nagar, Ghatkopar-E Ghatkopar (East) Mumbai-400077, Maharashtra, India.


Figure. Schematic representation of Vidya Bhavan Campus

| Country | India |
| :--- | :--- |
| State | Maharashtra |
| District | Mumbai |
| City | Mumbai |
| Area | Ghatkopar East |
| Elevation | 20 meter |
| Population | Population (2020): 146056 |
|  | Male Population: 76084 <br> Female Population: 69972 |
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2. 2. To identify and analyze significant environmental issues.
1. Setup goal, vision, and mission for environment practices in campus.
2. Establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
3. Continuous assessment for betterment in performance in environment
4. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
5. 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
1. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
2. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus. Finally, it will help to build positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE:

1. Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
2. Improving environmental standards
3. Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
4. Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
5. Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
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| St. | Botanical Name | Local Name | Family | Native/ Introd. / Nt. | Vegeta tion type | No. of individuals plants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aegle marmelos | Bel $\quad$ R | Rutaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| $1$ | Annono squamoso | Sitaphal A | Annonaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 3 |
| 3 | Artocarpus heterophyllus | Phanus M | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 3 | Arodirachto indica | Neem | Meliaceae | Native | Evergreen | 2 |
| 5 | Bombax ceiba | Katesavar M | Malvaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 6 | Corico papaya | Pappayi C | Caricaceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 7 | cocos nucifera | Naral | Arecaceae | Native | Evergreen | 47 |
| 8 | Delonix regia | Gulmohar | Caesalpiniaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 1 |
| 9 | Dypsis lutescens | Areca paim | Arecaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 1 |
| 10 | Eucolyptus grandis | Neelgiri | Myrtaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 3 |
| 11 | Ficus benghalensis | Vad | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 12 | Ficus racemosa | Umber | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 3 |
| 13 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle Palm | Arecaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 7 |
| 14 | Mangifera Indico | Amba | Anacardiaceae | Native | Evergreen | 4 |
| 15 | Moringa oleifera | Shevga | Moringaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 16 | Murrayg koenigii | Kaddi patta | Rutaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 17 | Neolamarckia cadamba | Kadamb | Rubiacea | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 18 | Peltophorum pterocarpum | Sonmohar | Caesalpiniaceae | Introd | Evergreen | 3 |
| 19 | Plumeria obtusa | Chapha | Apocynaceae | Introd | Evergreen | 1 |
| 20 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | Annonaceae | Native | Evergreen | 14 |
| 21 | Pongomía pinnata | Karanj | Fabaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 22 | Tectono grandis | Sagwan | Verbenaceae | Native | Deciduous | 18 |
| 23 | Terminalia catapa | Deshibadam | Combretacear | Native | Deciduous | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | 122 |

I/C Principal
Pune Vidarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

## pmevidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

| Table 2: Avifaunal divers |  |  | Common <br> Name | IUCN Status | IWPA <br> Assessment | Feeding Habit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dwelling } \\ & \text { status } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| convidae |  | corvus splendens | House Crow | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule -V | Omnivorous | R |
|  |  | Corvus mocrorhynchos | Jungle Crow | Least Concern ver 3.1 | -* | Omnivorous | R |
| pycronotidae |  | Pycnonotus cafer | Red Vented Bulbul | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule - IV | Omnivorous | R |
|  |  | Pycnonotus jocosus | Red Whiskered Bulbul | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule - IV | Omnivorous | R |
| 5 | Meropidae | Merops orientalis | Small Bee Eater | Least Concern ver 3.1 | -- | Insectivorous | R |
| 6 | Halcyonidae | Halcyon smyrnensis | Whitethroated Kingfisher | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule-IV | Piscivorous \& Insectivorous | R |
| ${ }^{7} 8$ | columbidae | Streptopelia chinensis | Spotted Dove | Not Assessed | Schedule-IV | Granivorous | R |
|  |  | Columba livia | Blue Rock Pigeon | Least Concern ver 3.1 | -- | Granivorous | R |
| 9 | Dicruridae | Dicrurus macrocercus | Black Drongo | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule - IV | Omnivorous | R |
| 18 | Sturnidae | Acridotheres tristis | Common Myna | Least Concern ver 3.1 | Schedule - IV | Omnivorous | R |
| H | Muscicapidae | Copsychus saularis | Oriental MagpieRobin | Least Concern ver 3.1 | - | Insectivorous \& Herbivorous | R |
| 4 | Cuculidae | Centropus sinensis | Greater Coucal | Least Concern ver $3.1$ | Schedule -IV | Carnivorous | R |


|  | 10/05/2019 | Analysis Completed On | 17/05/2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| on of H.V.S. | Aprrox. 50 meter from Main Gate |  |  |
|  | 80 Meter from Main Gate |  |  |
| por Distance | 1.5 Meters From Ground Level |  |  |
|  | 32 | Humidity (\%) | 43 |
| Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | 08 | Wind Direction (deg ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | W 267 |
|  | R.D.S.(APM-460), F.P.S.(APM - 550), G.P.S.(APM - 411) \& Benzene Sampler (GT1-177) |  |  |


| AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL MONITORING |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Date Of Monitoring: 24.05.2019 |  |  |
| Sampling Location : 50 Meter from Main Gate |  |  |
| Sr. No. | Time | Noise Levels in dB(A) Req |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | 8.00 am | 39.4 |
| 2 | 9.00 am | 42.4 |
| 3 | 10.00 am | 56.8 |
| 4 | 11.00 am | 51.6 |
| 5 | 12.00 am | 48.2 |
| 6 | 2.00 pm | 50.4 |
| 7 | 4.00 pm | 44.2 |
| 8 | 6.00 pm | 57.2 |

Method:-15:9989-1981 (RA 2001)
NOTE: 1) CPCB Limit During Day time < 55 . (Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm .) 2) CPCB Limit During Night time $<45$, (Night time shall mean from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am .)

| ANALYSIS TEST RLPORT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tion Date | 10/05/2019 | Analysis Completed On | 24/05/2019 |
| \% | Canteen |  |  |
| وाP | Drinking Water |  |  |
| ontainer | PVC Can | Sample Quantity | 5000 ml |



## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Aim:-

1) Scientific disposal of solid waste
2) protection of human health and environment
objective:-
3) To increase recycling level
4) To reduce organic waste in landfills
5) To control air, water, soil pollution
6) production of green manure and vermicompost.

Activity / Observation :
solid waste is separated as dry and wet. Dry waste includes plastic, glass, paper, metals, wood and related product. Wet waste typically refers to organic waste usually generated as canteen waste, plant debris. Dry waste is separated and it is given for its reuse and recycling to the recycler agency to avoid the pollution. Wet waste is also known as organic waste. It is obtain from canteen, fallen leaves, litter, ort, trash etc. produce in this campus if it is not disposed properly it creates air pollution, to avoid this we have implemented solid organic waste management activity, we run it at two level one is decomposition of solid waste through the composting in pit, vermicompost form solid organic waste and second is training to the students, farmers about production of organic manure like vermicompost, production of mushroom from the solid organic agricultural waste which ultimately conversion of Best from Waste, further the best biofertilizer is used for plants of college campus which enhances greenery leads environment clean and fresh.

## ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAM

Aim and objective:

- To plan, organize and implement programmes like landscape and plantation, water management \& conservation, and rain water harvesting.
- To provide education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop a global awareness.
- To introduce environmental education programmes for strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To organize training programmes for vocationalisation of environmental careers.
- To strengthen Global Environmental Education Programmes for standardization of greening activities.
- To introduce environmental education programmes in strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To make special plans for the studies vermiculture, plantation, nursery development, water \& energy conservation and management, rain water harvesting and other related fields.
- To provide environmental education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility by teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop global environmental awareness and sensitivity.

Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) :

- There is adequate size of windows in college class rooms as well as in corridor which allow sufficient light and ventilation.
- Corridors are wide with good ceiling height
- Classrooms also have high ceiling with wide doors. Windows are kept open to receive sunlight.
- All classrooms are provided with ceiling fans for proper air circulation.


## Water Efficiency \& Wastewater Management:

- Two RO filtration plant has been installed on main building to provide clean drinking water in campus.
- No water leakage observed anywhere in Campus.
- The students have awareness for water conservation.


## Energy Efficiency:

- All the CRT monitors of computers have been replaced with LED monitors.
- Computers are kept switched off when not required to operate,
- Save energy posters/stickers such as "Switch off all electrical equipment's when not required to use ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ at maximum locations to spread energy conservation awareness.
- All conventional incandescent tube lights are replaced with LED tube lights.


## Ambiance and Acoustic Control:

- Tree plantation in and around the campus help in reducing ambient temperature and acoustic control.
- The college is located away from road side so there is no major noise pollution.


Management:

- Being academic institution, waste paper is the main solid waste generated in the premises. The institution has taken steps to minimize usage of papers by implementing e-notice board.
- Both sides of the pages are utilized to avoid excess paper usages.
- paper wastes are not directly disposed off in dustbin, it is given to local vendors for recycling and reuse.
e.waste
- The college has taken initiative to segregate and collect e-wastes and stored at designated place for its proper disposal.

Canteen and Solid Waste Management

- Wet and dry wastes are segregated in college canteens and directly handed over to the concern Municipal Corporation for disposal.
- Bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste is generated labs, are also segregated and disposed of through Municipal Corporation



## CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This is to certify that
Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Located at CTS No. 218, Br. Nath Pai Nagar,
Ghatkopar (E) Mumbai

Has successfully undergone for Environmental Audit to establish Eco-friendly practices for conservation of environment at all stages. The environmental awareness initiatives taken by the college are substantial to meet all the standards for maintaining a sustainable environment in the college premises.

(Term of validity)
June, 1" 2021 - May, 31" 2023


Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

## ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

(2021-2023)


For Dharitree' Enviro Research Centre


Proprietor
pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology aims at producing awareness about the environment consciousness. The institute takes initiatives to organize different events of green practices to percolate the knowledge amongst students, teachers, and nonteaching staff. This green message being transferred along with its practical dimensions among the families, societies and thereby to the stakeholders, forms a chain and network to spread the message at large. College is also aimed at giving solution to the different burning topics related to the environment, its awareness as well as its protection. As the government is taking initiative to sensitize mass with environment protection, newer concepts are being introduced to make college eco-friendly. To create and conserve the environment within the campus and to so..e the environmental problems such as promotion of the energy savings, energy conservation, water reduction, water harvestine, solid waste management, improvement in the air quality of the campus, control on noise pollution, and minimizing the use of Plastic, etc. is one of the prime objectives of the college.

Environment audit report is one such initiative that has been introduced to make the educational institute environmentally sustainable and active in spreading the education about the same. It is a tool to assess general practices implemented by the organization in terms of the impact on environment. The report also aims to spread the awareness on the adverse practices that are responsible for the degradation of the environment and how strongly the institute is involved in curtailing those practises. It helps in recognizing the need of a college to work around the year for environment sustainability. Thus, Environment audit forms the base line survey to decide for the green policy.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude towards the prid Hon. President, Shri. Sunil Redekar and Hon. Secretary of College Development Committee, pr. Rajendar Kambale, \& Hon. Director Shri. Rajendra Borade and all Hon. Members of the $C D C$ committee of the college for their valuable guidance, continuous encouragement, generous gift of time with constructive criticism \& suggestion during the composition of work of entire," Environmental Audit Report-2023".

We also express our deep sense of gratitude to our Hon. Principal, Dr Ajay Kumar Pathak, who inspired and encouraged us throughout the work. We gratefully acknowledge the help provided by him on several occasions.

It is right time to express our deep sense of gratitude to our college Prof. Meena Patel, Prof. Sita Nadar, rof. Gaurav Singh for their continuous help, inspiring resoluteness and sensible suggestion without any reservation whenever we approached throughout investigation.

We are thankful to Dr. B.G Kulkarni for his valuable guidance.
We are equally thankful to our colleagues' teachers and students of
B.SC. Cs/B.SC. IT B.com/ BMS which helps during data collection and identification of plants.

Coordinator, Green Audit Report pecome pilot project gives message out to avoid the for coming natural disaster like global warming, land sliding etc. We try to aintain environment eco-friendly through activities like landscaping and plantation, rain ater harvesting, solid waste Management, sewage treatment plant, energy conservation, -waste management, and paperless technology to minimize the use of paper basically repare from the plants.

The ultimate aim of our institution to develop youth as fertile probe who understand for their social responsibilities.
lexpress my hearty wishes for success of this movement of Environmental Audit Report for the new beginning of the conservation from the doorstep of the people.

Our green audit rerlects assessment and achievement of vision and mission of the college.

Or. Ajay Kumar Pathak
VcPrincipal


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| 5 | Metrology | 12 |
| 7 | Number of Plants in College Campus | $13-14$ |
| 8 | Air, Noise and Drinking Water Analysis | $15-17$ |
| 9 | Report |  |
| 10 | Environment Awareness Program Wurvey of Plants | $19-20$ |
| 11 | Waste Management | 21 |
| 12 | Photo Gallery | $22-23$ |



ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE
(2021-2023)

| Sr.No. | Name | Designation | Committee Role | Signature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dr. Ajay Kumar Pathak | I/C Principal | Coordinator | piolie |
| 2 | Dr. Pramod Salaskar | Dharitree Enviro Research Centre | External Auditor | molardes |
| 3 | Prof. Meena Patel | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | YRal |
| 4 | Prof. Sita Nadar | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor |  |
| 5 | Prof. Gaurav Singh | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | CiSinin |
| 6 | Prof. Archana Bhosale | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | - Ahtura |

I/C Principal
Pune Vidyarthí Griha's College of Science \& Technology

1. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
2. 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
1. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
2. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus. Finally, it will help to build positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit

OBIECTIVE AND SCOPE:

1. Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
2. Improving environmental standards
3. Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
4. Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
5. Financial so dings through a reduction in resource use
6. Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
7. Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
8. Enhancement of College profile
9. Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental conscionsness
$\mathrm{gnvir}^{\text {ir }}$ nment auditing is the process of identification and determination of the institution's factices in creating awareness and practising the environment friendly measures. Over the riod of time over exploitation of resources like energy, water, etc. have resulted in the mental degradation. It is necessary to check whether our way of living and handling resources is not going to cause detrimental effects in our surroundings. Environment audit Report aims at summarising the college's contribution and its activeness in creating avareness and consciousness in practically applying the environmentally friendly measures towards an institute.

GOALS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

Identification and 'ocumentation of environment practices followed by university. 2. Identify strength and weakness in environment practices.
3. Analyse and suggest solution for problems identified.
4. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
5. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
6. Identify and assess environmental risk.
7. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
8. The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

## OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

1. To examine the current practices, which can impact on environment such as of resource utilization, waste management etc.
2. 2. To identify and analyse significant environmental issues.
1. Setup goai, vision, and mission for environment practices in campus.
2. Establish and implement Environment Management in various departments.
sment for betterment in performance in environment


Nme Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology located at CTS No. 218, Br. Nath Pai Ghatkopar-E Ghatkopar (East) Mumbai-400077, Maharashtra, India.


Figure. Schematic representation of Vidya Bhavan Campus

| Country | India |
| :--- | :--- |
| State | Maharashtra |
| District | Mumbai |
| City | Mumbai |
| Area | Ghatkopar East |
| Elevation | 20 meters |
| Population | Population (2020): 146056 |
| Male Population: 76084 <br> Female Population: 69972 |  |
| Area Code | +91 - 022 |
| Official Languages | Marathi, English |
| College Campus <br> area: | Approximately $9,586.6$ Sq. <br> meter |
| Perimeter | Approximately 467.3 meter |
| Location: | 19 $9^{\circ} 04.197^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.236^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |

Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology


Sports facilities at premises


Approach Road to College


Green Belt in College Premises

For Dharitree' Enviro Research Centre Malantes Proprietor
$\left\{\mid a^{m p s}\right.$ can be used in all sections to minimize the usage of fluorescent tubes . Was ${ }^{4}$ water management still needs to be practiced and designed in the campus.
,oips and sprinklers can be used for watering the gardens and lawns.
of top rain water harvesting can be designed and constructed

annations.
Ewaste segregation, handling and disposal can be deployed at the campus.


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Date of Issue: 6th June 2021
(Term of validity)
June, 1" 2021 - May, $31^{\text {" }} 2023$

(Dr. Pramod Salaskar) Dhantree Enviro Research Centre

|  | IENT NOIS | EL MONITORING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date Of Monitoring: 03.02.2023 |  |  |
| Sampling Location: 50 Meter from Main Gate |  |  |
| Sr. No. | Time | Noise Levels in $\mathrm{dB}(\mathrm{A})$ Leq${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 1 | 8.00 am | 44.7 |
| 2 | 9.00 am | 46.4 |
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## Method:-15:9989-1981 (RA 2001)

NoTE: 1| CPCB Limit During Day time < 5 . (Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm .)
2) CPCB Limit During Night time < 45. (Night time shall mean from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am .)
${ }^{2}$ Diaritree' Enviro Research Centre
Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Sciente \& Technology

matruments Used
POLLUTIONAL PARAMETERS

| Parameters | Result | Units | NAAQS Limits | Method |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PMo | 68 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 100.00 | IS 5182 (Part 23): 2006 (RA 2022) |
| PMus | 33 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 60.00 | EPA Quality assurance guidance document 2.12, based on CPCB- 2011 |
| $\mathrm{SO}_{3}$ | 16 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 80.00 | IS 5182 (Part 2): 2001 (RA 2022) |
| N0, | 22 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 80.00 | 15 5182 (Part 6): 2006 (RA 2022) |
| Anmonia ( $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ) | $<20$ | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 400.00 | CPCB Guidelines for Measurement of Ambient Air Pollutants Volume-1 , 2011 |
| co | 0.97 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 04.00 | IS 5182 (Part 10): 1999 (RA 2019) |
| tead as Pb | <0.1 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 01.00 | EPA compendium method 10 \| 3.5:2012 |
| tervene ( $\mathrm{C}_{\left(1 \mathrm{H}_{6} \text { ) }\right.}$ | <4 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 5.00 | IS 5182 (Part 11) :2006 (RA 2022) |
| Nstric (As) | $<5$ | $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 6.00 | EPA compendium method 10 3.5:2012 |
| Fircel (同) | $<5$ | $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 20.00 | EPA compendium method 10 3.5:2012 |
| ORane 10,1 | 14 | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 180.00 | 155182 (Part 9): 1974 RA 2019 |
| Benmopalaprene | <0.1 | $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 1.00 | 15 5182 (Part 12): 2004 (RA 2019) |

NOTE: 1) The above results relate only to the item tested \& the condition prevailing at the
time of satupling
2) $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$-Particulate Matter of size $<10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{PM}_{25}$ - Particulate Matter of size $<2.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

3/ NAAQS-National Ambient Air Quality Standards
4) Lower Detection Limit $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}<20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, $\left(\mathrm{Pb}<0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}<4 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{As}<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$,
(Wi $<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ), (Benzo(a)Pyrene $<0.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ )
For Dlaritree Enviro Research Centre



[^0]
## * "Aitres Enviro Pesperch Centre matsons



Puns Vopsini Gets Clileged Epenco is fertroligy

Table 2: Avifaunal diversity observed immediate surroundings of the Coll
Aviraunal diversity observedin


## Wasto Management:

paper waste


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summary:

Invironment Audit is one of the important tools to check the balance of natural resources ind its judicial use. Environment auditing is the process of identifying and determining Whether institutional practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. It is a process of regular bentification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally impontant components in a specified area. College has conducted a "Environment Audit" in the academic year 2023. The main objective to carry out environment audit is to check the C'een practices followed by college and to conduct a well-defined audit report to understand whether the Institute is on the track of sustainable development.

Two RO filtration plant has been installed on main building to provide clean drinking water in campus.
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1/C Principal
Pune Vidyarthi Griha's


For Dharitree' Enviro Research Centre
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LS. Cs/B.Sc. IT B.com/ BMS which helps during data collection and identification of plants.

Cordinator, Green Audit Report
"Green" means eco-friendly or not damaging the envir term, is known by another name "Environmental Auditing" are being usedive of green audi, drive cos, and advantages are necessary to understand.
ant: green audit is not limited to the decorating the college campus but also corporate firty, with quality education keep college environment eco-friendly with its facilities. h35 been made on that direction by landscaping and plantation, solid waste -2ement, recycling of waste water, conservation of energy, water conservation, geter harvesting and minimum of usage of paper.

Wheping this view our campus is clean and fresh, we try to inculcate value of surrounding gromment amongst the students through Environmental awareness activities like nature 24.N55, Quiz competition on environment, Flower Arrangement, Gardening development I. nussery management course, Mushroom cultivation course, Production of - -icomposting from solid waste and activity like Competition on Preparation of ${ }_{\text {„ Best from }}$ lez; preparation of trenches and plantation of tree sapling on "Green sunrise hill", presery of the campus is maintaining by the student of Zoology and Botany departments. bass of the greenery and eco-friendly sustainable environment, college campus becomes fre chatming, refreshing and healthier. This increases efficiency of every element of the㱜欵

Pune Vidyarthi Griha's


## CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

This is to certify that Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology (Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Located at CTS No. 218, Br. Nath Pai Nagar, Ghatkopar (E) Mumbai

Has successfully undergone for Environmental Audit to establish Eco-friendly practices for conservation of environment at all stages. The environmental awareness initiatives taken by the college are substantial to meet all the standards for maintaining a sustainable environment in the college premises.

(Term of validity)
June, 1" 2023 - May, 31" 2025

Date of Issue: 10th June 2023

Maladkar
(Dr. Pramod Salaskar) Dharitree Enviro Research Centre


## Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology

## ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

(2023-2025)


For Dharitree Enviro Research Centre malankar

Proprietor

## Preface....

Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology aims at producing awareness about the environment consciousness. The institute takes initiatives to organize different events of green practices to percolate the knowledge amongst students, teachers, and non-teaching staff. This green message being transferred along with its practical dimensions among the families, societies and thereby to the stakeholders, forms a chain and network to spread the message at large. College is also aimed at giving solution to the different burning topics related to the environment, its awareness as well as its protection. As the government is taking initiative to sensitize mass with environment protection, newer concepts are being introduced to make college eco-friendly. To create and conserve the environment within the campus and to solve the environmental problems such as promotion of the energy savings, energy conservation, water reduction, water harvesting, solid waste management, improvement in the air quality of the campus, control on noise pollution, and minimizing the use of Plastic, etc. is one of the prime objective of the college.

Environment audit report is one such initiative that has been introduced to make the educational institute environmentally sustainable and active in spreading the education about the same. It is a tool to assess general practices implemented by the organization in terms of the impact on environment. The report also aims to spread the awareness on the adverse practices that are responsible for the degradation of the environment and how strongly the institute is involved in curtailing those practices. It helps in recognizing the need of a college to work around the year for environment sustainability. Thus, Environment audit forms the base line survey to decide for the green policy.

## Acknowledgement....

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude towards the president of the institute, Hon. President, Shri. Sunil Redekar and Hon. Secretary of College Development Committee, Dr. Rajendra Kamble, \& Hon. Director Shri. Rajendra Borhade and all Hon. Members of the CDC committee of the college for their valuable guidance, continuous encouragement, generous gift of time with constructive critism \& suggestion during the composition of work of entire," Environmental Audit Report- 2023-25n.

We also express our deep sense of gratitude to our Hon. Principal, Dr Ajay Kumar Pathak, who inspired and encouraged us throughout the work. We gratefully acknowledge the help provided by him on several occasions.

It is right time to express our deep sense of gratitude to our college Prof. Meena Patel, Prof. Jayshri Borhade, Prof. Gaurav Singh for their continuous help, inspiring resoluteness and sensible suggestion without any reservation whenever we approached throughout investigation.

We are thankful to Dr. B.G Kulkarni for his valuable guidance.
We are equally thankful to our colleagues teachers and students of B.Sc CS/B.Sc. IT B.com/ BMS which helps during data collection and identification of plants.

[^1]
## Principal Message....



I express my hearty wishes for success of this publication of 'Environmental Audit 2023. 2025'

Efforts made by our institution and senior college for the protection of environment and biodiversity conservation is really unique, which may become pilot project gives message about to avoid the for coming natural disaster like global warming, land sliding etc. We try to maintain environment eco-friendly through activities like landscaping and plantation, rain water harvesting, solid waste Management, energy conservation, e-waste management, and paperless technology to minimize the use of paper basically prepare from the plants.

The ultimate aim of our institution to develop youth as fertile probe who understand for their social responsibilities.

I express my hearty wishes for success of this movement of Environmental Audit Report for the new beginning of the conservation from the doorstep of the people.

Our Environmental audit reflects assessment and achievement of vision and mission of the college.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT COMMITTEE
(2021-2023)

| Sr.No. | Name | Designation | Committee Role | Signature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dr. Ajay Kumar Pathak | 1/C Principal | Coordinator | Aum |
| 2 | Dr. Pramod Salaskar | Dharitree Enviro Research Centre | External Auditor | makover |
| 3 | Prof. Meena Patel | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | Pa |
| 4 | Prof. Jayshri Borhade | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | Jriboghdes |
| 5 | Prof. Gaurav Singh | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | GSingh |
| 6 | Prof. Archana Bhosale | Asst. Professor | Internal Auditor | A Hhosale. |



## CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

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June, 1" 2023 - May, $31^{\prime \prime} 2025$

[^2]
(Dr. Pramod Salaskar) Dharitree Enviro Research Centre

## History:

An education only can provide, the stability, and one could gain name and fame in the society, an education is a wealth and becomes a treasure to the ones, who do not have money, and to the ones, who have a clever brain and ambitions in mind. "Anath Vidyarthi Griha" came into existence in the year 1909 on May 12th, having the same motto and with the aspiration to educate the poor and destitute needy children. There were many of the students, who used to work hard and some of them would get the charitable offerings from the society, but there was not a home or shelter for them and even a school where they would get an education. Eventually, this task was shouldered idealistically by "Pune Vidyarthi Griha".

The Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology is affiliated to Mumbai University \& managed by Pune Vidyarthi Griha's [PVG] formerly called as "Pune Anath Vidyarthi Griha's". Pune Anath Griha's was established in 1909 Kul guru Dada Saheb Ketkar for imparting school education to the students for weaker section of the society. Initially till 1969 it was called as Pune Ananth Vidyarthi Griha's. Since 1969 it was called as a Pune Vidyarthi Griha's as suggested by the Dr. Nana Saheb Parudekar than editor of Sakal Marathi newspaper published from Pune the beginning has focused on school education \& for school Maharashtra Vidyalaya was founded in 1921, Later on realizing the need of higher education institution PVG started higher education institution in Printing technology, Engineering and Management. At present PVG has campuses located at Pune and Nashik \& Mumbai where more than 20,000 students take education right from school to higher education.

The Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology was established in the year 2008. It is Affiliated to University of Mumbai and Recognized by Govt. of Maharashtra in 2008. Initially the permission was granted only for B. Sc. Information Technology \& B.Sc. Computer Science Course. Observing the excellence of the college, the University granted the permission to the college to start B.com, BMS \& BBI course in the year 2017-18.

## Location:



Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Science \& Technology located at CTS No. 218, Br. Nath Pai Nagar, Ghatkopar-E Ghatkopar (East) Mumbai-400077, Maharashtra, India.


Figure. Schematic representation of Vidya Bhavan Campus

| Country | India |
| :--- | :--- |
| State | Maharashtra |
| District | Mumbai |
| City | Mumbai |
| Area | Ghatkopar East |
| Elevation | 20 meter |
| Population | Population (2020): 146056 |
|  | Male Population: 76084 <br> Female Population: 69972 |
| Area Code | $+91-022$ |
| Official Languages | Marathi, English |
| College Campus <br> area: | Approximately $9,586.6 S q-$ <br> meter |
| Perimeter | Approximately 467.3 meter |
| Location: | $19^{\circ} 04.197^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.236^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |

## NEED FOR ENVIRONMENT AUDITING:

Environment auditing is the process of identification and determination of the institution's practices in creating awareness and practising the environment friendly measures. Over the period of time over exploitation of resources like energy, water, etc. have resulted in the environmental degradation. It is necessary to check whether our way of living and handling resources is not going to cause detrimental effects in our surroundings. Environment audit Report aims at summarising the college's contribution and its activeness in creating awareness and consciousness in practically applying the environmental friendly measures towards an institute.

## GOALS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

Identification and documentation of environment practices followed by university.
2. Identify strength and weakness in environment practices.
3. Analyze and suggest solution for problems identified.
4. Assess facility of different types of waste management.
5. Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
6. Identify and assess environmental risk.
7. Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
8. The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issue before they become problem.

## OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT:

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

## BENEFITS OF ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

1. It would help to protect the environment in and around the campus.
2. 2. Recognize the cost saving methods through waste minimization and energy conservation.
1. Empower the organization to frame a better environmental performance.
2. It portrays good image of institution through its clean and green campus. Finally, it will help to build positive impression for through green initiatives the upcoming NAAC visit

## OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE:

1. Environmental education through systematic environmental management approach
2. Improving environmental standards
3. Benchmarking for environmental protection initiatives
4. Sustainable use of natural resource in the campus.
5. Financial savings through a reduction in resource use
6. Curriculum enrichment through practical experience
7. Development of ownership, personal and social responsibility for the College campus and its environment
8. Enhancement of College profile
9. Developing an environmental ethic and value systems in young people

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

An environmental audit is a snapshot in time, in which one assesses campus performance in complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Though a helpful benchmark, the audit almost immediately becomes outdated unless there is some mechanism in place to continue the effort of monitoring environmental compliance. This audit report contains observations and recommendations for improvement of environmental consciousness.

Table: Species wise count of trees

| 5 s . <br> No. | Botanical Name | Local Name | Family | Native/ Introd. / Nt. | Vegeta tion type | No. of individuals plants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Aegle mormelos | Bel | Rutaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 2 | Annona squamosa | Sitaphal | Annonaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 3 |
| 3 | Artocarpus heterophyllus | Phanus | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 4 | Azadirachta indica | Neem | Meliaceae | Native | Evergreen | 2 |
| 5 | Bombax ceiba | Katesavar | Malvaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 6 | Carica papaya | Pappayi | Caricaceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| $\frac{7}{8}$ | Cocos nucifera | Naral | Arecaceae | Native | Evergreen | 47 |
| 8 | Delonix regia | Gulmohar | Caesalpiniaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 1 |
| 9 | Dypsis <br> lutescens | Areca palm | Arecaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 1 |
| 10 | Eucalyptus grandis | Neelgiri | Myrtaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 3 |
| 11 | Ficus benghalensis | Vad | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 12 | Ficus racemosa | Umber | Moraceae | Native | Evergreen | 3 |
| 13 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle Palm | Arecaceae | Nt | Evergreen | 7 |
| 14 | Mangifera <br> indica | Amba | Anacardiaceae | Native | Evergreen | 4 |
| 15 | Moringa oleifera | Shevga | Moringaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 16 | Murraya koenigii | Kaddi patta | Rutaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 17 | Neolamarckia cadamba | Kadamb | Rubiacea | Native | Evergreen | 1 |
| 18 | Peltophorum pterocarpum | Sonmohar | Caesalpiniaceae | Introd | Evergreen | 3 |
| 19 | Plumeria obtusa | Chapha | Apocynaceae | Introd | Evergreen | 1 |
| 20 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | Annonaceae | Native | Evergreen | 14 |
| 21 | Pongamia pínnato | Karanj | Fabaceae | Native | Deciduous | 1 |
| 22 | Tectona grondis | Sagwan | Verbenaceae | Native | Deciduous | 18 |
| 23 | Terminalia cotapa | Deshibadam | Combretaceae | Native | Deciduous | 6 |


|  |  |  | Total 122 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TABLE , FLORAL DIVERSITY (TREE) OBSERVED IN THE COLLEGE CAMPUS |  |  |  |
| Tree No. | Botanical name | Local Name | Lat./Long (Location) |
| 1 | Terminalia catapa | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.216^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.240^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 2 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.216^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.238^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 3 | Terminalia catapa | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.216^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.238^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 4 | Dypsis lutescens | Aareca Palm | $19^{\circ} 04.215^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.223^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 5 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.211^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.234^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 6 | Terminalia catapa L. | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.211^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.232^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 7 | Terminalia catapa L. | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.211^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.233^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 8 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.210^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.232^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 9 | Terminalia catopa L | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.197^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.223^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 10 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.204^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.229^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 11 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.194^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.220^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 12 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.219^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 13 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.217^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 14 | Cocos nucifera | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.217^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 15 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.223^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 16 | Cocos nucifera | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.215^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 17 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.217^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 18 | Mangifera indica $L$. | Amba | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.213^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 19 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.213^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 20 | Neolamarckia cadamba | Kadam | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 4.213^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 21 | Cocos mucifera | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.213^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 22 | Cacos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.216^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 23 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.219^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 24 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.212^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 25 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle paim | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.214^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 26 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.211^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |


| 27 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 29 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.222^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 30 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 4.225^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 31 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.219^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 32 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 4.214^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 33 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.209^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 34 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.210^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 35 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S4.227}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 36 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 37 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 38 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 39 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 40 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 41 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle palm | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 42 | Cocos nucifera $L$. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 43 | Cocos nucifera $L$. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 44 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 45 | Cocos nucifera $L$. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 46 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.183^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.227^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 47 | Annona squamosa | Sitphal | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.226^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 48 | Cocos nucifera 2. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.226^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 49 | Ficus racemosa L | Umber | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.221^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 50 | Cocos nucifera $L$. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.226^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 51 | Annona squamosa | Sitphal | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\prime \prime} 54.230^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 52 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.225^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 53 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 54 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S4.213} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 55 | Cocos nucifera $L$ | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.207^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 56 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle palm | $19^{\circ} 04.188^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.242^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |


| 57 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.188^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.240^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | Terminalia catapa $L$. | Deshibadam | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $72^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 59 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 60 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.186^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 61 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.197^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 62 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottie palm | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.269^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 63 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.269^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 64 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.271^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 65 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.276^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 66 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} 54.283^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 67 | Mangifera indica $L$. | Amba | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72054.294'E |
| 68 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 69 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 70 | Polyalthia Iongifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.194^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 71 | Artocarpus heterophylus Lamk. | Phanas | 19004.185 ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S4.197}$ 'モ |
| 72 | Cocos nucifera 1. | Naral | 19904.185 ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.195^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 73 | Moringa oleijera | Shevga | 19004.185'N; $72^{\circ} 54.199^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 74 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; $72^{\circ} 54.202^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 75 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle palm | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} 54.204^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 76 | Polyaithia Iongifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.209^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 77 | Ficus racemosa $L$. | Umber | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.213^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 78 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} 54.218^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 79 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.223^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 80 | Delonix regia | Gulmohar | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.225^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 81 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\circ} 54.229^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 82 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.234^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 83 | Hyophorbe lagenicaulis | Bottle palm | $19{ }^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; 72 ${ }^{\text {²5 }} 4.237^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 84 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.239^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 85 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.241^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 86 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.243^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |


| 87 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.185^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.247^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88 | Cocos nuciferal. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 4.247^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 89 | Aegle marmelos | Bel | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.244{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 90 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | 19 ${ }^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.240^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 91 | Hyophorbe logenicaulis | Bottle palm | $19^{\circ} 04.182^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.235^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 92 | Murraya koenigii | Kadi Patta | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.253^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 93 | Peltophorum pterocarpum | Sonmohar | $19^{\circ} 04.190^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.270^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 94 | Bombax ceiba L. | Katesavar | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.249^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 95 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.184^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.241^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 96 | Peltophorum pterocarpum | Sonmohar | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.267^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 97 | Ficus benghalensis $L$. | Vad | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.273^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 98 | Azadirachta indica | Neem | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.273^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 99 | Eucalyptus grandis | Neelgiri | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.273^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 100 | Azodirachta indica | Neem | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.269^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 101 | Plumeria obtusa L. | Chapha | $19^{\circ} 04.193^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.268^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 102 | Carica papaya | Pappayi | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.274^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 103 | Eucalyptus grandis | Neelgiri | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.273^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 104 | Eucalyptus grandis | Neelgiri | $19^{\circ} 04.192^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.273^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 105 | Annona squamosa | Sitphal | $19^{\circ} 04.189^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S4} 4.255^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 106 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.198^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.264^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 107 | Tectona grandis | Sagwan | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.112^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 108 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.202^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.243^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 109 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.202^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.245^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 110 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} \mathrm{S4.206} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 111 | Mangifera indica $L$. | Amba | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.203^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 112 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.176^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 113 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.189^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 114 | Cocos nucifera L | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.192^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 115 | Ficus racemosal. | Umber | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.196^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 116 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.184^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |


| 117 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.200^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.169^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 118 | Cocos nucifera L. | Naral | $19^{\circ} 04.206^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.282^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 119 | Pongamia pinnata | Karanj | $19^{\circ} 04.205^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.279^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 120 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.207^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.223^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 121 | Peltophorum pteracarpum | Sonmohar | $19^{\circ} 04.208^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.237^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 122 | Polyalthia longifolia | Ashoka | $19^{\circ} 04.208^{\prime} \mathrm{N} ; 72^{\circ} 54.249^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ |

For Dharitree' Enviro Research Centre
roalaolces ${ }_{\text {Proprietor }}$

Table : Avifaunal diversity observed immediate surroundings of the College Campus


For Dharitree' Environ Research Centre


Proprietor

Table: Lepidopteran diversity observed in the College Campus


## Tor Clarkirce'Enalo Resound Centre

 malaonesProprietor

AMBIENT AIR STATION


NOTE: 1) The above results relate only to the item tested \& the condition prevailing at the time of sampling
2) $\mathrm{PM}_{10}-$ Particulate Matter of size $<10 \mu \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ - Particulate Matter of size $<2.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$
3) NAAQS-National Ambient Air Quality Standards
4) Lower Detection Limit $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}<20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, $\left(\mathrm{Pb}<0.10 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$, $\left(\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}<4 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right),\left(\mathrm{As}<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right)$,
( $\mathrm{Ni}<5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ), (Benzo(a)Pyrene $<0.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) For Dharitree Environ Reseat $\mathrm{H}_{1}$. Centre


Method:-IS:9989-1981 (RA 2001)
NOTE: 1) CPCB Limit During Day time < 55 . (Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm .)
2) CPCB Limit During Night time $<45$. (Night time shall mean from 10.00 pm to 6.00 am .)

For Dhantree Entry Research Centre Malables. Proprietor

| ANALYSIS TEST REPORT |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample Collection Date | $01 / 06 / 2023$ | Analysis Completed On | $08 / 06 / 2023$ |
| Sampling Point | Canteen |  |  |
| Sample Details | Drinking Water |  |  |
| Sample Container | PVC Can | Sample Quantity | 5000 ml |



For Ohature Elvira Rescarci Centre


## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Aim :-

1) Scientific disposal of solid waste
2) Protection of human health and environment Objective:-
3) To increase recycling level
4) To reduce organic waste in landfills
5) To control air, water, soil pollution
6) Production of green manure and vermicompost.

## Activity / Observation:

Solid waste is separated as dry and wet. Dry waste includes plastic, glass, paper, metals, wood and related product. Wet waste typically refers to organic waste usually generated as canteen waste, plant debris. Dry waste is separated and it is given for its reuse and recycling to the recycler agency to avoid the pollution. Wet waste is also known as organic waste. It is obtain from canteen, fallen leaves, litter, trash etc. produce in this campus if it is not disposed properly it creates air pollution, to avoid this we have implemented solid organic waste management activity, we run it at two level one is decomposition of solid waste through the composting in pit, vermicompost form solid organic waste and second is training to the students, farmers about production of organic manure like vermicompost, production of mushroom from the solid organic agricultural waste which ultimately conversion of Best from Waste, further the best biofertilizer is used for plants of college campus which enhances greenery leads environment clean and fresh.

## ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROGRAM

## Aim and objective:

- To plan, organize and implement programmes like landscape and plantation, water management \& conservation, and rain water harvesting.
- To provide education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop a global awareness.
- To introduce environmental education programmes for strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To organize training programmes for vocationalisation of environmental careers.
- To strengthen Global Environmental Education Programmes for standardization of greening activities.
- To introduce environmental education programmes in strengthen the existing ecological and environment related training infrastructure.
- To make special plans for the studies vermiculture, plantation, nursery development, water \& energy conservation and management, rain water harvesting and other related fields.
- To provide environmental education that prepares students for leadership and social responsibility by teaching them to think and communicate effectively and develop global environmental awareness and sensitivity.


## Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) :

- There is adequate size of windows in college class rooms as well as in corridor which allow sufficient light and ventilation.
- Corridors are wide with good ceiling height
- Classrooms also have high ceiling with wide doors. Windows are kept open to receive sunlight.
- All classrooms are provided with ceiling fans for proper air circulation.


## Water Efficiency \& Wastewater Management:

- Two RO filtration plant has been installed on main building to provide clean drinking water in campus.
- No water leakage observed anywhere in Campus.
- The students have awareness for water conservation.


## Energy Efficiency:

- All the CRT monitors of computers have been replaced with LED monitors,
- Computers are kept switched off when not required to operate.
- Save energy posters/stickers such as "Switch off all electrical equipment's when not required to use" at maximum locations to spread energy conservation awareness.
- All conventional incandescent tube lights are replaced with LED tube lights.


## Ambiance and Acoustic Control:

- Tree plantation in and around the campus help in reducing ambient temperature and acoustic control.
- The college is located away from road side so there is no major noise pollution.


## Waste Management:

## Paper waste



- Being academic institution, waste paper is the main solid waste generated in the premises. The institution has taken steps to minimize usage of papers by implementing e-notice board.
- Both sides of the pages are utilized to avoid excess paper usages.
- Paper wastes are not directly disposed off in dustbin, it is given to local vendors for recycling and reuse.
e-waste
- The college has taken initiative to segregate and collect e-wastes and stored at designated place for its proper disposal.


## Canteen and Solid Waste Management

- Wet and dry wastes are segregated in college canteens and directly handed over to the concern Municipal Corporation for disposal.
- Bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste is generated labs, are also segregated and disposed of through Municipal Corporation


## Summary:

Environment Audit is one of the important tools to check the balance of natural resources and its judicial use. Environment auditing is the process of identifying and determining whether institutional practices are eco-friendly and sustainable. It is a process of regular identification, quantification, documenting, reporting and monitoring of environmentally important components in a specified area. College has conducted a "Environment Audit" in the academic year 2023. The main objective to carry out environment audit is to check the green practices followed by College and to conduct a well-defined audit report to understand whether the Institute is on the track of sustainable development.

## Recommendations:

- CFL lamps can be used in all sections to minimize the usage of fluorescent tubes
- Waste water management still needs to be practiced and designed in the campus.

- Drips and sprinklers can be used for watering the gardens and lawns.
- Roof top rain water harvesting can be designed and constructed.
- Special days like, Teachers Day, Guru poornima, van mahotsav can be celebrated by plant donations. - E-waste segregation, handling and disposal can be deployed at the campus.


## PHOTOGALLARY



Rainwater Harvesting Unit


Compost Pit


Compost Pit


Compost Pit

For Dh- Than'Enfio Research Centre
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Fire Extinguishers


Plastic Waste Segregation Bin


Environmental Education program Systematic Identification and Geo-Tagging of the flora


Sports facilities at premises


Green belt


Approach Road to college


Green belt in the college premises


[^0]:    

[^1]:    $\mathrm{Al}^{\mathrm{cle}}$
    Coordinator,
    Environmental Audit Report

[^2]:    Date of Issue: 10th June 2023

