

SUSTAINABLE LIVING INC

Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that

PYDAH COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

has successfully completed

Environmental Audit (Water conservation and
Waste management)

The study was completed by Sustainable Living Inc

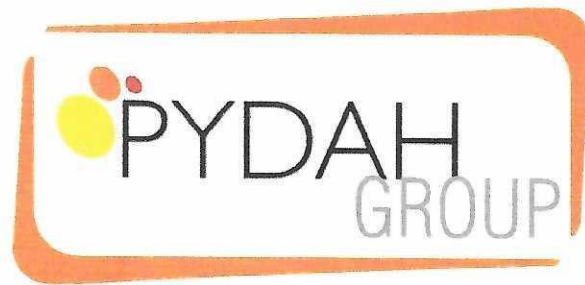


Hiran Prashanth
Environmental Sustainability Auditor
Sustainable Living

Issued by Sustainable Living Inc

May 2022
GA - 02 - 22 - PYDAH

Sustainable Living Inc



Education & Beyond

Pydah College of Engineering

Environmental Audit (Water and Waste Management)

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Acknowledgment

Sustainable Living Inc

Hiran Prashanth
Environmental Sustainability Auditor

31 May 2022

Environmental Audit at Pydah College of Engineering (PYDAH)

Sustainable Living Inc acknowledges with thanks the cooperation extended to our team for completing the study at Pydah College of Engineering (PYDAH).

The interactions and deliberations with PYDAH team were exemplary and the whole exercise was thoroughly a rewarding experience for us. We deeply appreciate the interest, enthusiasm, and commitment of PYDAH team towards environmental sustainability.

We are sure that the recommendations presented in this report will be implemented and the PYDAH team will further improve their environmental performance.

Kind regards,



Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Hiran Prashanth".

Hiran Prashanth
Environmental Sustainability Auditor
Sustainable Living Inc

About Auditor

Hiran Prashanth is a sustainability consultant based in London. He has over 15 years of experience in climate change and environmental sustainability. He was working with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) before moving to London to pursue a master's degree at King's College, London. He currently advises companies to reach net zero carbon emissions. He works with companies in 12 countries around the world.

Hiran Prashanth has helped more than 150 organizations around the world to achieve carbon neutrality. Apart from carbon neutrality, Hiran Prashanth has also facilitated organizations to achieve net-zero energy, water neutrality, and zero waste to landfill. He has audited more than 500 companies for their sustainability performance.

Hiran Prashanth was awarded the 'Best Sustainability Assessor' by the Honorable Minister for HRD, Mr. Prakash Javadekar. Hiran Prashanth is a CII certified carbon footprint expert and a resource efficiency expert. He has trained more than 1000 industry personnel across the world on climate change and sustainability. He is a guest faculty at IIM Lucknow and SIBM, Pune. His credentials can be found on [Hiran Prashanth | LinkedIn](#). Sustainable Living Inc provides services on carbon footprint, energy audit, resource management and embodied carbon.

Executive Summary

The growth of countries across the world is leading to increased consumption of natural resources. There is an urgent need to establish environmental sustainability in every activity we do. In a modern economy, environmental sustainability will play a critical role in the very existence of an organization.

An educational institution is no different. Built environment, especially an educational institution, has a considerable footprint on the environment. Impact on the environment due to energy consumption, water usage and waste generation in an educational institute is prominent. Therefore, there is an imminent need to reduce the overall environmental footprint of the institution.

As an Institution of higher learning, Pydah College of Engineering(PYDAH) firmly believes that there is an urgent need to address the environmental challenges and improve their environmental footprint.

True to its belief, PYDAH has implemented rainwater harvesting in the campus. Continuing with rainwater harvesting, the college can also investigate the following recommendations:

- **Attain water positive status:** PYDAH should focus on capturing the harvested rainwater to substitute freshwater consumption, work on sustainable groundwater beyond the fence and create a framework towards attaining water positive status over a period. Presently, PYDAH is consuming nearly 150 KL of fresh water per day. Since metering is not available, the water consumption is calculated rather than measure value.

The first step is to increase the water conservation activities in the campus to reduce water consumption at source. The next step is to increase the rainwater harvesting capacity to completely offset the freshwater requirements of the plant. PYDAH can also explore adopting lakes, desilting of ponds and restoration of water bodies in localities surrounding the campus. Water getting harvested in those structures can offset the freshwater consumption of the college.

- **Install water efficient fixtures:** The best way to conserve water is at the source. Therefore, PYDAH will have to install water efficient fixtures to reduce water consumption. Some of the water efficient fixtures are:
 - Waterless urinals
 - Electronic taps (e-taps)
 - Electronic flush urinals (e-flush)
 - Foam taps
 - Spring loaded push taps
 - Low flush cistern
- **Install water flow meters:** Water flow meters are vital in understating the water consumption patterns of the campus. Presently, the water consumption is calculated rather than being measured. Water flow meters gives an accurate status if water consumption in the campus and from the water consumption values, the roadmap for water conservation activities can be prepared.
- **Segregate waste at source:** PYDAH has provided bins for waste collection. PYDAH must embark on awareness creation methods to increase the effectiveness of collection and provide more bins for proper waste segregation.
- **Maintenance of waste management yard:** The waste management yard is to be maintained just like raw materials storage room. Waste is nothing but a resource in wrong place. Therefore, by maintaining the waste management yard, quality of wastes can be maintained.

Environmental Audit

PYDAH and Sustainable Living Inc are working together to identify opportunities for improvement in water management, and waste management. This report highlights all the potential proposals for improvement through the audit and analysis of the data provided by PYDAH for water consumption and waste management. The report details the process conducted for the analysis such as on ground surveys performed for listing the type of water consumers with consumption per year, types of waste generated and disposal mechanisms.

Submission of Documents

Environmental audit at PYDAH was carried out with the help data submitted by PYDAH team. PYDAH team was responsible for collecting all the necessary data and submitting the relevant documents to Sustainable Living Inc for the study.

Preliminary Study

After the receipt of documents, a desktop review of the data for quality check, followed by preliminary study was carried out by Sustainable Living Inc. In case of discrepancy/inadequacy/non-clarity of data, Sustainable Living Inc team got in touch with the PYDAH team for clarification/additional information.

Environmental Audit

Data submitted and collected during the visit was used to assess the water and waste management practices of the campus and finally provide necessary recommendation for environmental improvement.

Note

Environmental audit is based on the data provided by PYDAH team. The scope of the study does not include the exclusive verification of various regulatory requirements related to environmental sustainability.

Sustainable Living Inc has the right to recall the study, if it finds (a) major violation in meeting the environmental regulatory requirements by the location and (b) occurrence of major accidents, leading to significant damage to ecology and environment.

Introduction

In addition to energy efficiency, water efficiency and waste management are also critical aspects for educational institutions to consider. Colleges and universities are known for their large-scale operations, which include a significant water and waste output. Therefore, it is essential for institutions to implement water-efficient practices and manage waste effectively to minimize their environmental impact. This report discusses the reasons why water efficiency and waste management are essential for an educational institution.

Water Scarcity and Conservation

Water scarcity is a growing concern, and many regions across the globe are facing water shortages due to climate change and population growth. Educational institutions, as large consumers of water, must take measures to reduce water usage and conserve water. This can include the implementation of low-flow plumbing fixtures, such as faucets, showers, and toilets, which can reduce water usage significantly. Additionally, colleges can promote water conservation by educating their students, faculty, and staff on the importance of water conservation and adopting sustainable practices such as xeriscaping.

Cost Savings

Water costs can represent a significant expense for colleges, and as water prices increase, institutions are facing an increasingly challenging financial landscape. By implementing water-efficient measures, colleges can reduce water consumption and save money. For instance, installing low-flow plumbing fixtures and repairing leaks can significantly reduce water usage in buildings. Additionally, water-efficient landscaping practices, such as using native plants that require less water, can also contribute to water savings.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

Waste reduction and recycling are critical aspects of waste management that colleges must consider to minimize their environmental impact. Educational institutions generate a significant amount of waste, including paper, plastics, and other materials, which can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. By implementing waste reduction and recycling practices, colleges can minimize their waste output and promote sustainability. This can include implementing recycling programs, using composting, and reducing paper usage.

Cost Savings

Waste disposal costs can represent a significant expense for colleges, and as waste disposal prices increase, institutions are facing an increasingly challenging financial landscape. By implementing waste reduction and recycling measures, colleges can reduce waste output and save money on waste disposal costs. For instance, implementing a recycling program can reduce the amount of waste that requires disposal, reducing waste disposal costs.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a critical aspect that colleges must consider to reduce their environmental impact and promote environmental conservation. By promoting water efficiency and waste reduction, colleges can minimize their impact on the environment and contribute towards a sustainable future. Additionally, colleges can adopt sustainable practices such as using recycled materials and reducing waste to reduce their environmental impact. Sustainability has become a significant issue for students, and it can play a critical role in attracting prospective students to colleges.

Education and Awareness

Colleges are responsible for educating and raising awareness among their students, faculty, and staff on water conservation and waste reduction. By promoting water efficiency and waste reduction, colleges can educate individuals on the importance of conserving water, reducing waste, and promoting sustainable practices. Additionally, colleges can encourage students and

faculty to adopt sustainable practices such as using reusable water bottles and reducing paper usage.

Community Engagement

Colleges are an integral part of their communities, and by promoting water efficiency and waste reduction, they can engage with their communities and promote sustainability. This can include implementing community outreach programs, educating the public on the importance of water conservation and waste reduction, and partnering with local organizations to promote sustainable and reduce the environmental footprint of their communities.

Water Conservation

To achieve a water positive status by continuous reduction of freshwater consumption should be the ultimate focus of PYDAH. Increased and focused attention should be given to attain water sustainability in future by inculcating the discipline of water conservation.

Fresh water consumption of PYDAH	:	150 KL per day (KLD) (calculated)
Rainwater harvesting	:	carried out for roof area

According to the report, 'Water in India: Situation & Prospects', India is the largest consumer of groundwater in the world with an estimated usage of 230 km³ per year. Approximately 60 per cent of the demand from agriculture and irrigation, and about 80 per cent of the domestic water demand, is met through groundwater. As per the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation nearly 90 per cent of the rural water supply is from groundwater sources. This has led to an increased pressure on aquifers and the resulting hydrological imbalance.

Recommendations for water conservation:

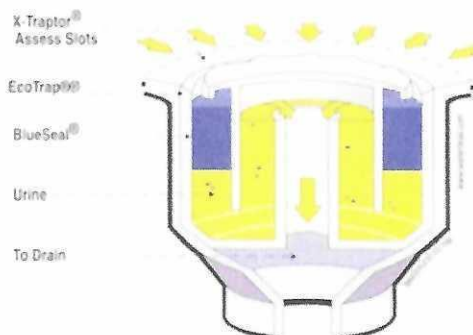
1) Waterless urinals: Waterless urinals look like regular urinals without a pipe for water intake. Men use them normally, but the urinals don't flush. Instead, they drain by gravity. Their outflow pipes connect to a building's conventional plumbing system. In other words, unlike a composting toilet, which leaves you to deal with your waste, these urinals send the urine to a water treatment plant.

- a. Urine flows into the drain insert of the EcoTrap.
- b. Inside of the EcoTrap the urine moves through a floating layer of proprietary immiscible BlueSeal liquid, which creates a barrier, preventing sewer gases and urine odors from entering the restroom area.
- c. The urine below the BlueSeal barrier overflows into the central tube and travels down into the drain line.

Waterless Urinal



Waterless Urinal



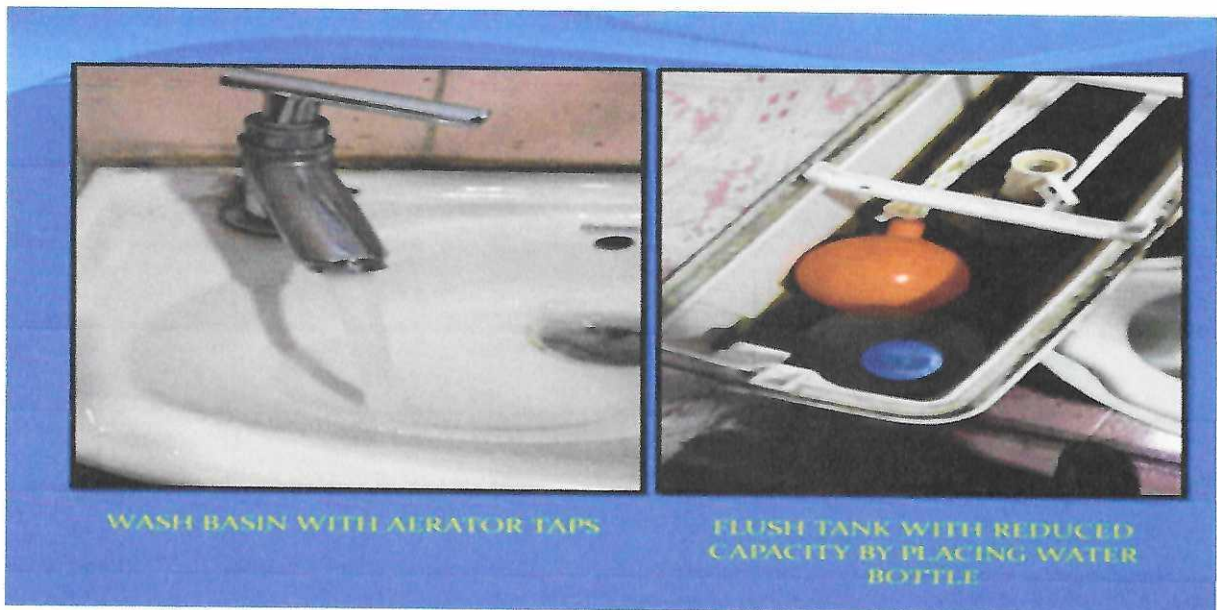


d. Approximately 1500 sanitary uses are possible with just 3 ounces of BlueSeal. When the BlueSeal liquid is gone, it is simply replenished. This only takes about 20 seconds to perform and the EcoTrap is not touched.

e. Urine sediments are retained within the EcoTrap. Replacement is easy and need only be done 2 to 4 times per year depending on traffic to the urinal. A tool called the X-Traptor must be used to remove the EcoTrap. The use of the sPydahial tool helps to minimize vandalism. The entire process of replacement only takes 3 to 4 minutes.

f. Waterless urinals are available for women. Indian manufacturers are supplying waterless urinals technology. Ekameco is one such company providing solution for women waterless urinals. You may visit www.ekameco.com and mail info@ekameco.com for more details on waterless urinals for women.

2) Volume reduction in flush tanks: One simple method is to add a one-liter equivalent water bottle in the flush tank thereby reducing its consumption majorly. One-liter savings in the tank will help to save approximately by 20% and doesn't require any investment.



3) Rainwater harvesting: Water harvesting or more precisely rainwater harvesting is the technique of collection and storage of rainwater at surface or in subsurface aquifer, before it is lost as surface run off. In artificial recharge, the ground water reservoirs are recharged at a rate higher than natural conditions of replenishment.

According to a report by the Central Groundwater Board published in 2007, the selection of a suitable technique for artificial recharge of ground water depends on various factors. They include:

- a) Quantum of non-committed surface runoff available
- b) Rainfall pattern
- c) Land use and vegetation
- c) Topography and terrain profile
- d) Soil type and soil depth
- e) Thickness of weathered / granular zones
- f) Hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics

g) Socio-economic conditions and infrastructural facilities available

h) Environmental and ecological impacts of artificial recharge scheme proposed

Rainwater Harvesting Techniques in Urban Area

In urban areas rainwater is available from roof tops of buildings, paved and unpaved areas. This water could be stored and used to replace freshwater as well as used for recharging the aquifer.



4) Display water balance/conservation status at entrance of all blocks for overall involvement of all students & staff

It is suggested to display scientific water consumption numbers in terms of domestic use at the entrance of each block to create awareness among all students and stakeholders visiting the facility. This daily/continuous awareness creation will ultimately help in reduction of water consumption by students.

Water Saving Gadgets

It is suggested to display scientific water consumption numbers in terms of domestic use at the entrance of each block to create awareness among all students and stakeholders visiting the facility. This

Electronic Taps (e-taps)

The latest trend in industries is to install electronic taps (e-taps). The advantages of using e-taps are as mentioned below:

- Unlike conventional taps, there is no twisting or turning in e-taps. They have a sensor, which cuts off water supply completely when not in use. This helps in saving up to 70% water during hand wash.
- E-taps enable hands free operation. No fear of cross contamination or contact with germs. E taps score very high on hygiene. It is the most ideal choice for multipurpose and multi-user washrooms.
- E-taps can work efficiently up to raw water TDS of 1,800 ppm.
- The touch free electronic taps, available in AC and DC models consume minimal power only. The AC model has an efficient battery back-up, while the DC model runs on just 4 alkaline batteries.



Operation of Electronic Taps

This has been successfully implemented in several hotels & restaurants. Of late, several industries have also started implementing this proposal. Thus, there is a good potential to optimize the freshwater consumption by replacing the existing taps with e-taps.

Electronic flush (e-flush) urinals

The latest trend in industries is to install e-flush urinals. The advantages of using e-flush urinals are as mentioned below:

- E-flush urinals are fitted with a sensor, which senses the usage and flush with water for few seconds after use. This helps in saving 70% water during urinal flush.
- E-flush urinals enable hands-free operation and score very high on hygiene. It is the most ideal choice for multipurpose and multi-user washrooms.
- E-flush urinals can work efficiently up to raw water TDS of 1,800 ppm.
- The touch free e-flush urinals available in AC and DC models consume minimal power only. The AC model has an efficient battery back-up, while the DC model runs on just 4 alkaline batteries.

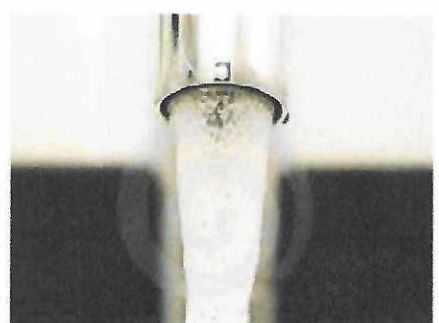
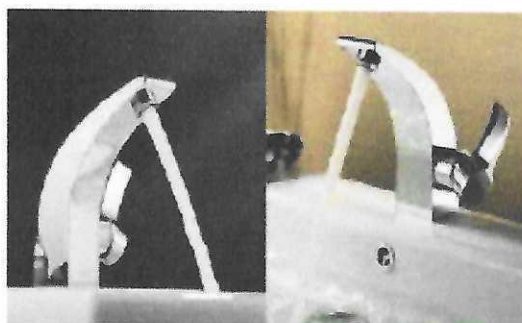


Photographs: Electronic flush urinals

Hand wash

Foam taps

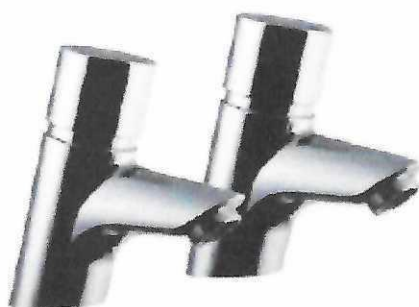
Conventional taps are used in the hand wash areas which results in wastage of large quantities of fresh water. Foam taps are a better fit in these high consumption areas. They consume 25-30% less water than conventional taps.



Photographs: Foam taps

Spring loaded Push taps

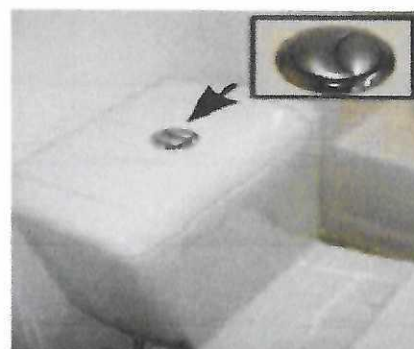
Spring loaded push type tap is an alternate device for minimizing hand wash water. The spring-loaded push taps operate with the simple mechanism of pressing the knob for water. The knob is automatically released back to close position in 5-7 seconds. This saves about 30-40% of water compared to the conventional taps.



Photographs: Spring loaded push taps

Low flush cistern

The latest model closets are water efficient and operate in dual mode, with a single flush releasing 2 litres of water and the dual flush releasing 4 litres per flush. This results in excellent water savings.

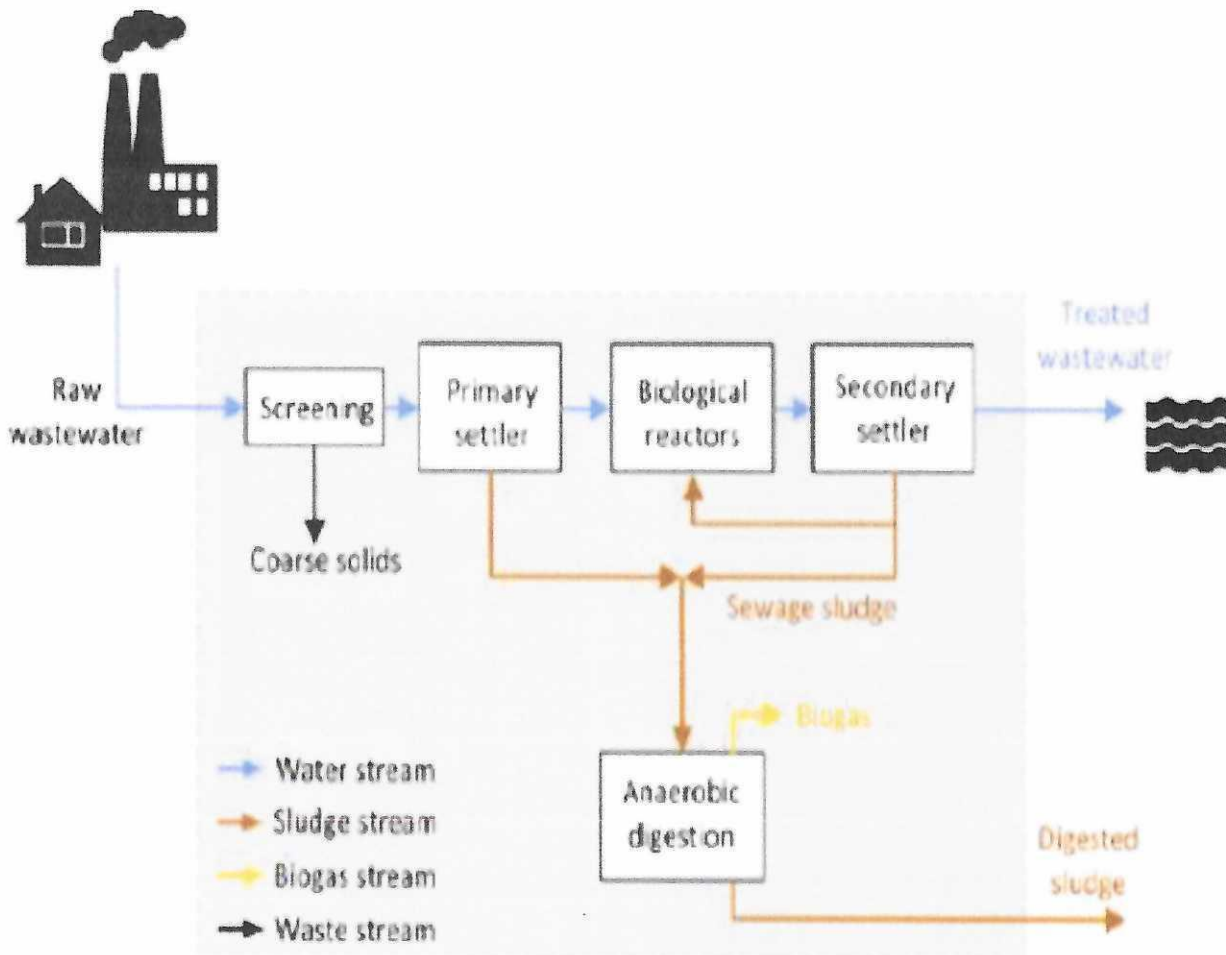


Photographs: Low flush cisterns

Biogas Production Potential of Wastewater

The sewage water is a useful waste as 1% of it in any quantity is a sludge which when subjected to anaerobic digestion will produce biogas. Wastewater is the effluent from household, commercial establishments and institutions, hospitals, industries and so on. Sewage water source contains large amount of organic material which can be efficiently recovered in as sludge which and when subjected to anaerobic digestion, the sludge produces methane gas (biogas).

Biogas is a mixture of gases containing 50-75% Methane, and 25-50% Carbon dioxide while 0-10% Nitrogen, 0-3% Hydrogen disulphide and 0-2% Hydrogen may be present as impurities which is produced by anaerobic digestion of organic material i.e. a sequential enzymatic breakdown of biodegradable organic material (Biomass) in the absence of oxygen. The process is usually carried out in a digester tank known as biodigester. Biogas is an important energy source used as cooking gas, to generate electricity, etc. thus producing biogas from wastewater is an efficient and sustainable waste management and renewable energy technique. One of the major environmental problems of the world today is waste management and wastewater constitutes a huge environmental problem to the society thus the need for wastewater treatment to recover and also recycle the recovered water for usage.



Wastewater treatment plant

The physical process: this is the mechanical treatment of the water that involves removal of debris from the raw wastewater right from the point it enters the plant. The screening and primary settling of debris. Wastewater enters the treatment plant through the inlet chamber from where it is channeled to the coarse screen that removes solid waste.

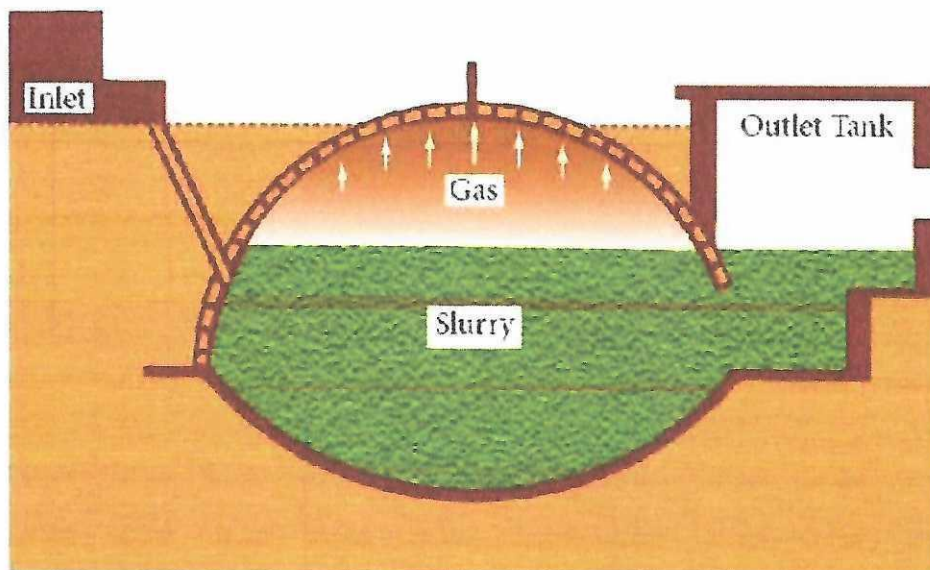
The biological process: this involve the biotreatment of the sewage in the bioreactors. It is the heart of the treatment plant where a biological process takes place. The bioreactors of a treatment plant are usually large tanks consisting of several mammoth rotors and submersible mixers. While the rotor introduces atmospheric oxygen into the sewage, the submersible mixers keep the biomass in suspension thus several reactions takes place in the bioreactors.

From the bioreactor, the sewage enters the sedimentation tank. Here the biological process ends and sludge is separated from water such that the clean water is passed to the disinfection tank for

disinfection and onward discharge for use while the sludge is removed by the returned activation sludge (RAS) pump that removes and sends part to the anaerobic digestion chamber while some are return to the anaerobic bioreactor for reactivation.

Production of biogas is an anaerobic digestion whereby microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen to produce methane/carbon dioxide used to generate electricity and heat. Sludge from the treatment plant (primary and activated sludge) is the main feedstock (biodegradable organic matter) in the biogas production plant of a wastewater treatment plant and the biogas production process involves series of steps. The combine sludge resulting from primary and secondary water treatment is gathered, sieved and thickened to a dry solids content of up to 70% before entering the digesters. Optionally, the sludge can be pretreated by disintegration technologies with the aim to improve the gas yield. In the anaerobic digestion process, the sludge is pumped into the anaerobic continuously stirred tank reactors where digestion takes place.

In the process, microorganisms break down part of the organic matter that is contained in the sludge and produce biogas, which is composed of methane, carbon dioxide and trace gases. The raw biogas produced is dried and hydrogen sulphide and other trace substances removed and burned in burners after treatment. The digested sludge is dewatered, and the water reintroduce into the treatment plant while the remaining undigested matter used for organic fertilizer.



Rootzone treatment:

Root Zone' is a scientific term used to cover all the biological activity among different types of microbes, the roots of plants, water soil and the sun. It consists planted filter-beds containing gravel, sand and soil. The RZWT system utilises nature's way of biologically processing domestic & industrial effluents. This effective technology called Decentralised Wastewater Systems (DEWATS) was developed in 1970s in Germany and has been successfully implemented in different countries mainly in Europe and America.

The root zone wastewater treatment system makes use of biological and physical-treatment processes to remove pollutants from wastewater. Due to its natural process, there is no need to add any input such as chemicals, mechanical pumps or external energy. This reduces both the maintenance and energy costs.

- To accomplish this, the root zone wastewater treatment undertakes the following steps:
- Pre-treatment done in a Settler – a device that separates the liquid from the solid First treatment takes place in a Anaerobic Baffled Reactor – a device with several identical chambers through which the effluent moves from top to bottom.
- Second treatment happens in an Anaerobic Filter – a device filled with a filter material (cinder), through which the effluent moves from top to bottom.
- Third treatment takes place in a Planted Gravel Filter – a structure filled with gravel material and planted with water-resistant reed plants, which provide oxygen to the passing effluent.

The Root Zone Wastewater Treatment system takes into account the natural slope of the ground, so that water flows from one device to another without any external energy input such



as motor pump. Once the reed plants create an established stand, usually after the first growing season, the reed bed requires little or no maintenance. The plant foliage will soon blend naturally into the landscape, ever changing with the seasons and creating a pleasing sight as well!

Install water flow meter:

Water flow meters are vital in understating the water consumption patterns of the campus. Presently, the water consumption is calculated rather than being measured. Water flow meters gives an accurate status if water consumption in the campus and from the water consumption values, the roadmap for water conservation activities can be prepared.



Water Meters would have many advantages:

- Encourage water conservation – important given strain on water resources
- Encourage allocatively efficient distribution. People would consume to where the marginal cost = marginal utility
- In long term lower overall water consumption would reduce leading to even lower water bills.

Waste Management

Waste management is a critical aspect of environmental conservation, and colleges play a significant role in reducing waste and promoting sustainability. Colleges generate a significant amount of waste, including paper, plastics, and other materials, which can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation. Therefore, it is essential for colleges to implement waste management practices to reduce waste output and minimize their environmental impact. This report discusses the importance of waste management in colleges.

Environmental Impact

Colleges are responsible for minimizing their environmental impact and promoting environmental conservation. Waste management is a critical aspect of this responsibility, as colleges generate a significant amount of waste that can contribute to environmental degradation. By implementing waste management practices such as recycling, composting, and reducing waste output, colleges can minimize their environmental impact and promote sustainability.

Recycling

Recycling is one of the most effective waste management practices that colleges can implement to minimize their environmental impact. Colleges generate a significant amount of paper, plastics, and other materials, which can be recycled and used again. By implementing a recycling program, colleges can reduce the amount of waste that requires disposal and promote sustainable practices. Additionally, recycling can reduce the energy required to produce new materials, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to environmental conservation.

Composting

Composting is another effective waste management practice that colleges can implement to minimize their environmental impact. Composting involves the breakdown of organic materials such as food waste and yard waste, resulting in a nutrient-rich soil amendment. By implementing a composting program, colleges can reduce the amount of organic waste that requires disposal and promote sustainability.

practices. Additionally, composting can reduce the energy required to produce fertilizers, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to environmental conservation.

Cost Savings

Waste disposal costs can represent a significant expense for colleges, and as waste disposal prices increase, institutions are facing an increasingly challenging financial landscape. By implementing waste management practices such as recycling and composting, colleges can reduce waste output and save money on waste disposal costs. For instance, implementing a recycling program can reduce the amount of waste that requires disposal, reducing waste disposal costs. Additionally, composting can reduce the amount of organic waste that requires disposal, reducing waste disposal costs further.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a critical aspect that colleges must consider to reduce their environmental impact and promote environmental conservation. By promoting waste management practices such as recycling and composting, colleges can minimize their impact on the environment and contribute towards a sustainable future. Additionally, colleges can adopt sustainable practices such as using recycled materials and reducing waste to reduce their environmental impact. Sustainability has become a significant issue for students, and it can play a critical role in attracting prospective students to colleges.

Education and Awareness

Colleges are responsible for educating and raising awareness among their students, faculty, and staff on waste reduction and promoting sustainable practices. By promoting waste management practices such as recycling and composting, colleges can educate individuals on the importance of waste reduction and promoting sustainable practices. Additionally, colleges can encourage students and faculty to adopt sustainable practices such as using reusable water bottles and reducing paper usage.

Regulations and Policies

Government regulations and policies are critical in promoting waste management and environmental conservation. Colleges are required to comply with government regulations and policies such as the

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which regulates the management of hazardous waste. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides guidelines and resources to promote waste reduction and environmental conservation. By complying with these regulations and policies, colleges can reduce their environmental impact and contribute towards a sustainable future.

Community Engagement

Colleges are an integral part of their communities, and by promoting waste management and environmental conservation, they can engage with their communities and promote sustainability. This can include implementing community outreach programs, educating the public on the importance of waste reduction and promoting sustainable practices, and partnering with local organizations to promote sustainable practices.

India has drawn world's attention with its high paced urbanization and industrialization. Over the last decade, India has emerged as the fastest growing country with rapid economic growth. A renewed focus on sustainable growth and development is imperative as India strives to maintain its high GDP growth rate in its pursuit of achieving developed country status by the year 2022. However, the flip side of higher economic growth has resulted in increased consumption of the natural resources, increased waste generation and hence ecological degradation.

Present status: PYDAH has initiated waste management activities inside its facility. Separate bins have been provided for different types of wastes. Waste bins are provided throughout the campus and students are being urged to use the bins effectively.

Recommendation: The waste management yard must be maintained in a similar fashion as that of a raw material storage room. Therefore, a total revamp of the waste storage yard is to be carried out. By doing so, the quality of the materials stored in the yard will not deteriorate and can be used a raw material for a subsequent process.

Enhance awareness creation, training and capacity building

PYDAH should focus on implementing sustainable waste management practices. PYDAH should regularly interact with Pollution Control Board and TSDF operators to enhance knowledge on waste management. The team should also take efforts to communicate the waste management and other policies and activities to all students in the college.

Achieve zero liquid discharge status

PYDAH may install a STP to treat and recycle water. The treated water from STP can be used to substitute freshwater by utilizing the treated water in both high end and low-end applications.

Conclusion

Environmental sustainability is a continuous process and there is always a scope for improvement. PYDAH has displayed itself as an advocate of environmental sustainability by getting environmental audit carried out. The organization has implemented several initiatives and measures to enhance efficiency and to optimize resource intensity. The journey ahead in the path towards environmental excellence has immense scope for improvement as brought out by this report.

PYDAH needs to focus and work on areas where efficiency levels need to be enhanced. For example: waste management. The observations and suggestions put forth by the report would help the facility in improving its environmental performance and pave way for ecologically sustainable growth.

This report may be taken as a guide and roadmap for achieving higher performance rating in environmental stewardship. As one of the pioneers and leaders PYDAH should shoulder the task of further 'learning – teaching – learning' to improve, excel, and continue the innovative efforts for success of the students and associates.