

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.
Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in

POLICY DOCUMENT ON ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY USAGE



(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

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Policy Document On

Environment and Energy Usage

The Environment and Energy usage Policy of Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research, Hyderabad, is to optimize energy use a systematic way to minimize its impact on the environment. The policy implies to explore the renewable energy resources to find out substitute natural resources as solution to the energy crisis.

This environment and energy policy is binding for all the components of the institution and applies to all its stakeholders and to the various activities undertaken by the institution. It will help us to embed efficiency and environmental awareness into our everyday activities, thus helping us to realize our responsibilities and commitment to conservation of natural resources and to limit its usage. NSS an official platform devoted to the cause of environmental awareness, to undertake green initiatives, and to conduct green literacy programmes to save energy and to protect the environment.

Policies:

- To assess our energy usage and measure its impact on the environment.
- To count CO2 emissions generated by our means of transportations vehicles.
- To reduce local air pollution emissions using environment-friendly vehicles, including bicycles, public transportation and use of pedestrian- friendly roads.
- To install photovoltaic solar panels for the generation of alternate energy.
- To install LED bulbs in the complete campus to save energy.
- To develop systematic waste management mechanism
- To develop rain water harvesting unit
- To undertake tree plantation drive.
- To take additional measures to continuously improve our energy consumption.
- To ensure the availability of necessary resources to achieve our objectives.
- To encourage use of advanced technology to minimize energy consumption, atmospheric emissions and noise, particularly from our vehicle fleets.

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• To engage in dialogue with the government agencies, municipal corporation and the affiliating university and actively work with the local organizations in the areas of environment, energy

efficiency and sustainable development.

• To monitor and respond to emerging environmental and energy issues.

• To provide information and training opportunities on energy saving measures.

• To offer opportunities for employees and students to engage in initiatives those contribute to

environmental protection.

• To train our employees and students through our NSS to make them "Go Green Specialists" and

partners to plant trees each year.

This policy will be communicated to the students and employees via internal communication channels,

and will be made available to all the stakeholders on the institutional website. The environment and

Energy Policy, Objectives and targets will be reviewed on a regular basis by the NSS Convener and its

members under the guidance of the Principal of the college.

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GREEN AUDIT/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT/ENERGY AUDIT REPORTS

Sustainable Living Inc



Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research

Green Landscape Audit

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Acknowledgment

Sustainable Living Inc

Hiran Prashanth

Environmental Sustainability Auditor

10 January 2023

Green Landscape Audit at Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER)

The Sustainable Living Inc acknowledges with thanks the cooperation extended to our team for completing the study at Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER).

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

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

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hiran Prashanth

Environmental Sustainability Auditor

Sustainable Living In

About Auditor

Hiran Prashanth is a sustainability consultant based in London. He has over 14 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.

Hiran Prashanth has helped more than 150 organizations around the world the 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.

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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, Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER) firmly believes that there is an urgent need to address the environmental challenges and improve their environmental footprint.

True to its belief, KNRCER maintains an excellent landscaping in its campus. The whole campus is lush green, and trees are seen everywhere around the campus. Sustainable Living Inc congratulates the KNRCER team for their wonderful efforts to create a truly green campus.

Based on the data submitted by KNRCER team, following improvement opportunities have been identified in the campus in terms of landscaping:

- Implement ecosystem restoration by development of theme gardens in unused areas of the campus
- Develop green corridors between existing areas in the campus
- Develop natural areas to encourage bird roosting and nesting in built-up areas
- Increase tree density and canopy cover in the built-up areas by planting more fruit yielding
 tree

- Conduct regular flora surveys for improving the existing data
- Develop strategies for regular monitoring & prevention of invasive plant species

By addressing the improvement opportunities, the campus would be able to achieve the following benefits:

- Identifying & implementation of proper measure for conservation of endangered floral species in the campus
- Reduce the microclimate temperature of the campus by 1-2 degrees which is quite significant
- As many of the species have the capability to absorb contaminants in the air and therefore this would lead to better air quality in the campus
- This can evolve as an excellent educational campus for spreading awareness on biodiversity and benefit the nation at large

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Introduction

Urbanisation and its effect on loss of biodiversity

Urbanization causes biodiversity to decline. As cities grow vital habitat is destroyed or fragmented into patches not big enough to support complex ecological communities. In the city, species may become endangered or even locally extinct as natural areas are swallowed up by the urban jungle.

Ironically, it is urban growth that is often responsible for the introduction of non-native species, either accidentally or deliberately, for food, pets or for aesthetic reasons.

Documentation of Flora

Knowledge on biodiversity of any geographical region is of paramount importance for sustainable management and conservation plans. The foremost task in the conservation process is to prepare an inventory of species. It is necessary to have full knowledge regarding the habit, habitat, distribution and phenology of various plants for their proper conservation.

The documentation of flora will help in identifying, documenting and promoting the conservation of native flora in India. This in turn will help in promoting native species for landscapes as they suit the growing interest in "low-maintenance" gardening and landscaping.

Many species are vigorous & hard and can survive winter, cold and summer heat. These species, once established, can flourish without irrigation or fertilization and are resistant to most pests & diseases.



Need for Documentation of Flora

The knowledge building on significance and importance of various flora existing around us is the need of the hour. Loss of the biodiversity is likely to result in loss of various other taxonomic groups.

Serve as a ready reckoner:

Most of the campuses have huge landscape with diverse floral species. Nevertheless, the availability of information on these species is minimal. Hence, the documentation of the species would serve as an educational material on the details of species existing within the campus

Public Visibility:

Despite having various Biodiversity initiatives in place within the campus most of the campuses lack the visibility of the measures taken in conservation. The study will create awareness & visibility of the campus on various conservation measures implemented to the occupants as well as to the visitors.

Also, the organization will gain visibility globally amongst its shareholders for the positive steps taken towards protecting biodiversity.

Conservation of species:

Due to urbanization most of the floral species are under tremendous pressure. The need of the hour is to conserve and protect these species. The study would help in identifying such species in the campus which need to be conserved.

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KNRCER carbon sequestration through plantation

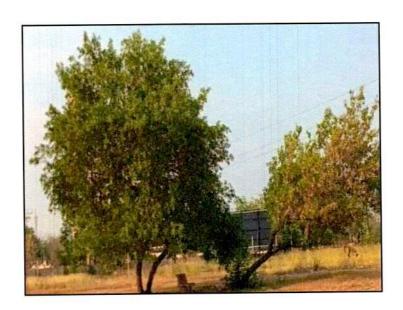
Carbon sequestration through plantation is one of the important steps towards achieving carbon neutrality. In carbon footprint calculation of KNRCER, carbon sequestration through plantation is considered and due credit has been given.

No. of trees considered for carbon footprint calculation : 280 trees

CO2 absorbed by a tree in one year : 18 KG

Total CO2 sequestrated : 280 trees x 18 KG of CO2 / year

: 5040 KGs of CO2





Plantation & Maintenance techniques

Selection of species

- Native species like Azadirachta indica (Neem), Pongamia pinnata (Pongam tree), Cassia fistula (Indian shower tree), Butea monosperma (Flame of the forest) and also fruit bearing species like Mangifera indica (Mango), Manilkara sapota (Chikoo), Syzygium cumini (Jamun Tree), Psidium guajva (Guava), Annona squamosal (Custard apple), Punica granatum (Pomegranate), Phyllanthus emblica (Indian Gooseberry), Citrus sinensis (Sweet lime) and Citrus limon (Lime) to be selected for plantation
- Saplings of 2-3 ft height to be considered for plantation in public areas
- Plantation can be taken up as avenues (roadside plantation) and green belts (thick plantation in one area)
- Fruit plantation can be taken up in protected areas, institutions with large areas. Special care
 to be taken in maintenance since these plants also generate revenue

Digging of pits

Pits to be dug about one month prior to the plantation date and it should be exposed to sunlight. This will help in killing of harmful disease-causing bacteria and virus.

- 1. In places of no availability of proper sunlight, dry trash to be filled in the pit and burnt.
- Pit size should be normally 2ft³ or 3ft³ and in soils which are very hard 4ft³ or above to be dug.
- 3. Further to the digging of pit, the bottom of the pit should be loosened up to 6-9 inches.
- 4. While digging, we can observe different soil profiles. Topsoil will be soft and contains enough nutrients for nourishing the plant. The topsoil should be deposited on one end and hard soil on the other end. While filling the pit with soil, the topsoil only should be used. The topsoil from the non-plantation area around the pit to be collected and mixed with manure and used for filling of the pit.



Transportation

- Visit to the nurseries and enquire about plant species like availability, size, age and girth prior to the plantation. Also, the size of the packet in which the plant is existing to be enquired.
- Ensure that the material is available in the nursery and allotted to pick up
- The saplings to be watered one or two days prior to the movement of plants to plantation area.
- The plants to be procured at least 15 days prior to plantation.
 - The saplings to be watered as soon as they reach the plantation area and regularly thereafter.
 - They should be kept in shade, non-windy & protected areas.

The above said steps to be followed for movement of plants near to the pits within the plantation area. Enough water to be stored for watering the plants after plantation. Also, tools and manpower to be kept in place to ensure proper plantation of saplings. If the sapling is bushy with many branches, then the branches are to be trimmed before plantation.

Plantation

- The poly bag around the root ball to be carefully cut with a knife / sickle / scissors without disturbing the roots
- Rope and stakes are to be kept ready to support the plant after plantation.
- Regular watering to be done to the plants followed by mulching (loosening of top 3 4 inches of soil)
- Mulching will help in conservation of moisture, aeration of roots and control of weeds.
- Note: At least 5% of extra plants to be procured for timely gap filling and to ensure 100% survival.
 Care to be taken for these plants like other plants.

Recommendations for Enhancing Flora in Campus

		recommendations for Emilancing Flora in Campus
1. Implement Ecosystem Restoration		
	>	Develop naturalised areas in the Open Area segments
		☐ Wastelands in the campus can be converted to a Park
	>	'Theme Gardens' can be developed in unused areas of the campus to increase proportion
		natural area
2.	2. Enhance Ecosystem Protection	
	>	Protect and maintain the existing Open Area segments
3.	Plantin	g more fruit yielding trees
	>	Increase tree density and canopy cover in the built-up areas
4.	1. Increase number of Native Plants in the Landscape area	
	>	Increase native plants to boost native biodiversity
		☐ Bees, butterflies and other insects
	>	Healthy native plant growth will help in easy identification of invasive alien species
5.	Introdu	ice more native species in Open Areas
6.	Preven	ting/ Decreasing Invasive Alien Species Spread
	>	Identify potential threatening species in advance and implement quarantine measures
		☐ Mass Eradication techniques for larger spreads
	>	Commitment to complete eradication
	>	Manual Uprooting of small populations
7.	7. Develop natural areas to encourage bird roosting and nesting in built-up areas	
8.	Introduce features to attract birds in the built-up areas	
	>	Bird feeders
	>	Water troughs/ Bird baths
	>	Nesting material
9.	Improv	PRINCIPAL RASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE NARAYANREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE NARAYAN NARAYANREDDY NARAYAN NARAYANREDDY NARAYAN N

- Open fields, parks, pavement landscapes, etc.
- Develop outdoor parks in open areas

Conclusion

As seen in the carbon sequestration calculation, tree plantations lead to a tremendous reduction in net emissions of the campus. Therefore, KNRCER needs to develop a roadmap to include tree plantation as a strategy to reduce overall carbon emissions of the campus.

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Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research

Environmental Audit (Water and Waste Management)

Acknowledgment

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Hiran Prashanth

Environmental Sustainability Auditor

10 January 2023

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

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

Attain water positive status: KNRCER 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,
KNRCER is consuming nearly 200 KL of fresh water per day. Since metering is not available,
the water consumption is calculated rather than measure yalue.

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. KNRCER 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,
 KNRCER 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: KNRCER has provided bins for waste collection. KNRCER 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

KNRCER 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 KNRCER 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 KNRCER was carried out with the help data submitted by KNRCER team.

KNRCER 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

KNRCER 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.

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Note

Environmental audit is based on the data provided by KNRCER 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.

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OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R. District-501 505.

Water Conservation

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

Fresh water consumption of KNRCER

50 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.

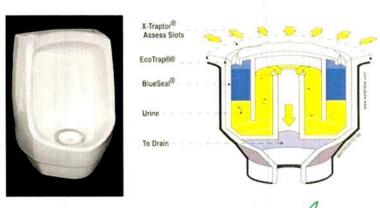
Recommendations for water conservation:

- 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 conKNRCERt 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.
 - 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 overspills into the central tube and travels down into the drain line.

Waterless Urinal



Waterless Urinal



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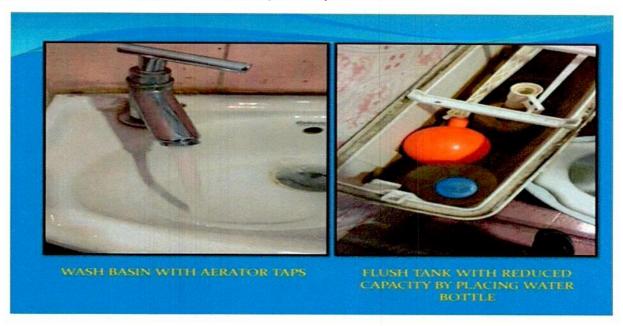
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- d. Approximately 1500 sanitary uses are possible with just 3 ounces of BlueSeal. When the BlueSeal liquid is gone, it is simply replenished. This only takes about 20 seconds to perform and the EcoTrap is not touched.
- e. Urine sediments are retained within the EcoTrap. Replacement is easy and need only be done 2 to 4 times per year depending on traffic to the urinal. As tool called the X-Traptor must be used to remove the EcoTrap. The use of the special 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.

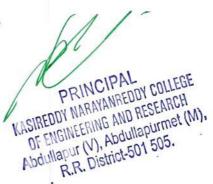
2) Volume reduction in flush tanks: One simple method is to add a one-liter equivalent water both in the flush tank thereby reducing its consumption majorly. One-liter savings in the tank will help save approximately by 20% and doesn't require any investment.



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 specific water consumption numbers in terms of domestic use at the entrance of each blocks 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 specific water consumption numbers in terms of domestic use at the entrance of each blocks 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.

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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

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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 waster 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.

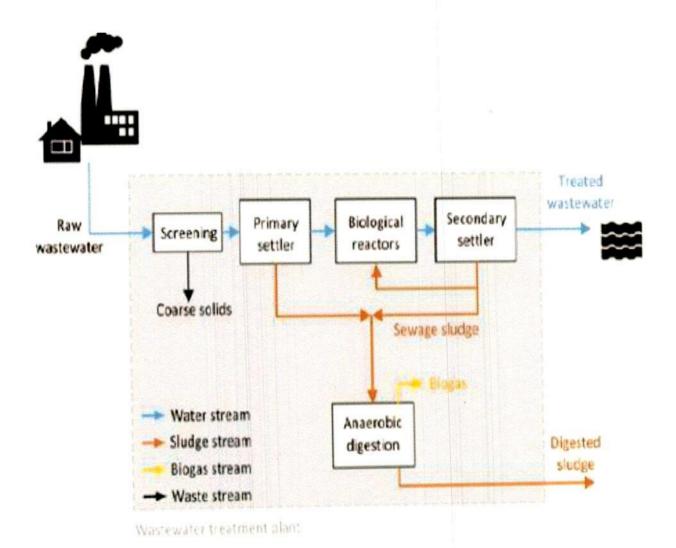
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The physical process: this is the mechanical treatment of the water that involves removal of debris from the raw wastewater right from the point it enters the plant. The screening and primary settling of debris. Wastewater enters the treatment plant 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

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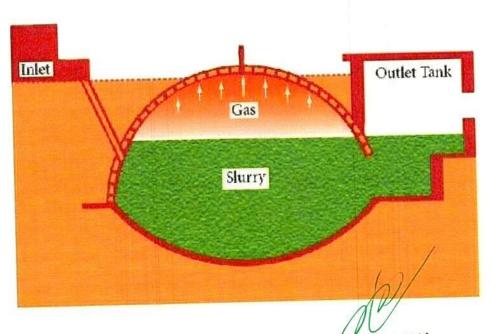
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disinfection and onward discharge for use while the sludge is removed by the returned activation sludge (RAS) pump that removes and sends part to the anaerobic digestion chamber while some are return to the anaerobic bioreactor for reactivation.

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 7% 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.



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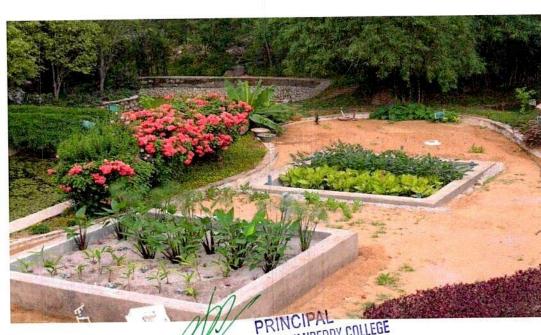
Rootzone treatment:

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



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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.

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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. Additional ly, 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 minimiz 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 pr gram, colleges can reduce the amount of organic waste that requires disposal and promote sustainable.

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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 issufor 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 environments 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 cal include implementing community outreach programs, educating the public on the importance of was 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: KNRCER 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

KNRCER should focus on implementing sustainable waste management practices. KNRCER 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

KNRCER 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.

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Conclusion

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

KNRCER needs to focus and work on areas efficiency levels needs to be enhanced. For example: was management. The observations and suggestions put forth by the report would help the facility 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 environmental stewardship. As one of the pioneers and leaders KNRCER shoulder the task of furth 'learning – teaching – learning' to improve, excel, and continue the innovative efforts for success of the students and associates.

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Sustainable Living Inc



Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research

Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit

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Acknowledgment

Sustainable Living Inc

Hiran Prashanth

Environmental Sustainability Auditor

10 January 2023

Carbon footprint and Energy audit at Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER)

The Sustainable Living Inc acknowledges with thanks the cooperation extended to our team for completing the study at Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER).

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

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

Kind regards,

HIRAN PRASHANTH

Yours sincerely,

Hiran Prashanth

Environmental Sustainability Auditor Sustainable Living In

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About Auditor

Hiran Prashanth is a sustainability consultant based in London. He has over 14 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 the 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 a faculty at IIM Lucknow and SIBM, Pune. His credentials can be found on https://disable.com/hiran-prashanth-linkedIn. Sustainable Living Inc provides services on carbon footprint, energy audit, resource management and embodied carbon.

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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, Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER) firmly believes that there is an urgent need to address the environmental challenges and improve their environmental footprint.

True to its belief, KNRCER has solar PV for generating clean energy for its campus. 75 KWp of solar panels has been installed in the campus. KNRCER is also in the process of replacing conventional lamps with energy efficiency lamps. Sustainable Living Inc Team congratulates KNRCER team for their efforts.

Keeping KNRCER's work in energy efficiency, we recommend the following to be taken by the competent team at KNRCER:

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Work towards achieving carbon neutrality: INDC emphasizes creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. KNRCER's net carbon emission for the year 2022-23 is 147 MT CO2e. KNRCER should focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and carbon sequestration as tools that will enable them to offset the present carbon emissions and achieve carbon neutrality.

Installation of biogas plant: In 2022-23, KNRCER had used 3.99 MT of LPG. There is an opportunity to install a biogas plant to generate biogas from sewage water. Presently, sewage water is being let out to the drain without treatment. An opportunity exists to generate biogas from the untreated sewage water and use the generated biogas to substitute LPG used in the college. By generating biogas from sewage water, about 0.93 MT of LPG can be replaced which will result in carbon savings of 2.79 MT CO2e.

Improve energy efficiency of the college: It is recommended to adopt latest energy efficient technologies for reducing energy consumption in fans, lighting, and air conditioners. We recommend the following projects to be implemented at the earliest:

- Replace conventional 70W ceiling fans with energy efficient BLDC fans of 30W
- Installation of Air conditioners energy savers
- Replace conventional lamps with LED lamps
- Installation of solar water heaters for hostel

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Introduction

As educational institutions continue to expand and evolve, energy consumption remains a critical challenge. Colleges and universities are some of the largest energy consumers, as they require electricity to run various facilities, dormitories, and laboratories. Energy efficiency is essential for colleges as it helps institutions reduce energy usage, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save money, and promote sustainability. This report will discuss the reasons why energy efficiency is essential for colleges.

Reduced Energy Costs

Energy costs represent a significant expense for colleges, and as energy prices increase, institutions are facing an increasingly challenging financial landscape. By implementing energy-efficient measures, colleges can reduce energy consumption and save money. For instance, energy-efficient lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems can significantly reduce energy usage in buildings. Similarly, energy-efficient equipment such as computers, printers, and other office appliances can also contribute to energy savings. Additionally, implementing renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, can help reduce energy costs and provide a reliable source of energy.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a critical aspect that colleges must consider to reduce their carbon footprint and promote environmental conservation. By promoting energy efficiency, colleges can reduce their carbon emissions 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.

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Education and Awareness

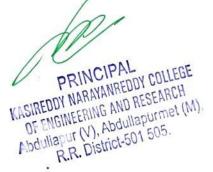
Colleges are responsible for educating and raising awareness among their students, faculty, and staff on energy conservation and sustainability. By promoting energy efficiency, colleges can educate individuals on the importance of conserving energy, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting sustainable practices. Additionally, colleges can encourage students and faculty to adopt sustainable practices such as using public transport, reducing paper usage, and recycling waste. Colleges can also promote energy efficiency and sustainability through various academic programs such as environmental studies, sustainable development, and green energy technology.

Green Building Standards

Green building standards are critical to ensuring that buildings are designed and constructed with energy efficiency in mind. Colleges can adopt green building standards such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) to ensure that their buildings are designed and constructed with sustainability in mind. These standards promote energy-efficient building designs, renewable energy usage, and sustainable practices that contribute towards reducing energy consumption and promoting environmental conservation. Green buildings are also healthier for occupants as they provide better indoor air quality, natural lighting, and thermal comfort.

Increased Resilience

Energy efficiency is critical to ensuring that colleges are resilient and prepared for emergencies. By implementing energy-efficient measures such as backup power systems, colleges can ensure that their facilities remain operational during power outages or emergencies. Additionally, renewable energy sources such as solar panels can provide a reliable source of energy, reducing the dependence on the grid. This can be critical in times of natural disasters or other emergencies.



Improved Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air quality is critical to the health and well-being of individuals, especially in colleges where students, faculty, and staff spend most of their time indoors. Energy-efficient HVAC systems can improve indoor air quality by filtering out pollutants and providing adequate ventilation. Additionally, energy-efficient lighting can reduce glare, eyestrain, and headaches, improving the comfort and well-being of individuals.

Community Engagement

Colleges are an integral part of their communities, and by promoting energy efficiency, they can engage with their communities and raise awareness on the importance of conserving energy and promoting sustainability. Additionally, colleges can collaborate with local businesses and organizations to promote sustainable practices and reduce the carbon footprint of their communities.

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Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering & Research (KNRCER) and Sustainable Living Inc are working together to identify opportunities for improvement in energy efficiency and carbon reduction. This report highlights all the potential proposals for improvement through the audit and analysis of the data provided by KNRCER for lighting, air conditioning, ceiling fans, and biogas potential.

The report also details the carbon emissions from college operations. For carbon emissions, scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are calculated from the data submitted by KNRCER. The report emphasizes the GHG emission reduction potential possible through a reduction in power consumption.

Submission of Documents

Carbon footprint and energy audit at KNRCER was carried out with the help of data submitted by KNRCER team. KNRCER team was responsible for collecting all the necessary data and submitting the relevant documents to Sustainable Living Inc for the study.

Carbon Footprint and Energy Audit

Data submitted and collected was used to calculate the carbon footprint of the campus and assess energy consumption and finally provide necessary recommendations for environmental improvement.

Note

Carbon footprint and energy audit are based on the data provided by KNRCER team and discussions the Sustainable Living Inc team had with KNRCER 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.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

As a part of the overall environmental improvement study at KNRCER, carbon footprint calculations were also carried out. The objective of calculating the carbon footprint of the campus is find the present level of emissions from campus operation and what initiatives that the KNRCER can take to offset the emissions. By offsetting the emissions, the college can become carbon neutral in the future by adopting energy efficient processes, increase in renewable energy share and tree plantation.

Carbon footprint calculations:

To help delineate direct and indirect emission sources, improve transparency, and provide utility for different types of organizations and different types of climate policies and business goals, three "scopes" (scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3) are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes.

For calculating carbon footprint of the campus, Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions are being considered. Since day scholars use college provided transportation and hostelers stay in campus, Scope 1 and Scope 2 are the highest contributor to overall emissions. For this reason, Scope 3 is not being calculated.

Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions

Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled DG sets, canteen, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment. Direct CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass shall not be included in scope 1 but reported separately.

KNRCER Scope 1 emissions for 2022-23:

Sources of Scope 1 emissions in KNRCER:

- 1) LPG used for canteen
- 2) Diesel used for generator
- 3) Diesel for transportation

S No	Fuel Type	Description	Activity Data	Units	CO2 eq. Emissions (tons)
1	LPG	Canteen	3.99	MT	11.89
2	Diesel	Transportation	36.00	KL	95.04
3	Diesel	Generator	3.50	KL	9.24

Total Scope 1 emissions of KNRCER

: 116.20 Tons (for year 2022-23)

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Scope 2: Electricity Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by a company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

KNRCER Scope 2 emissions for 2022-23:

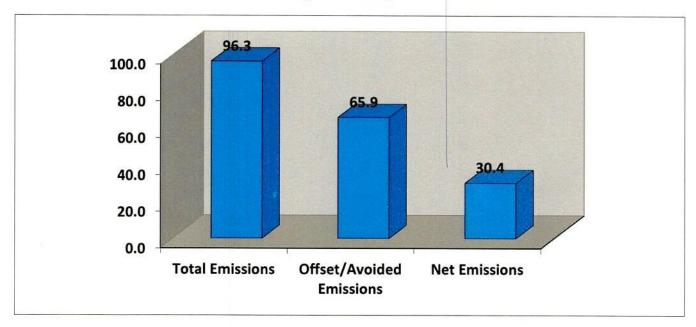
Electricity purchased from grid

42,792

Solar energy produced

: 92,812

Scope 2 Breakup



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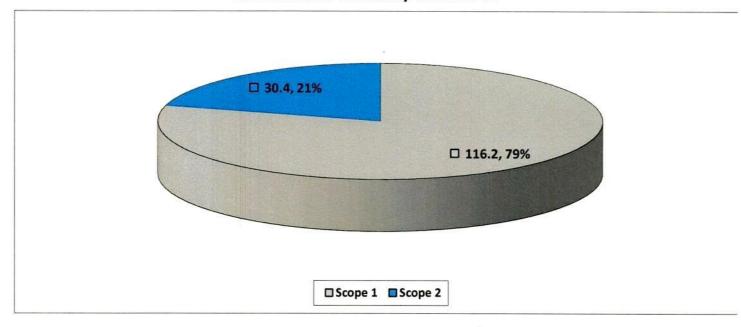
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GHG Emission Summary of KNRCER



Scope 1	116.20	MT CO2 eq.	
Scope 2	30.40	MT CO2 eq.	
Total	146.60	MT CO2 eq.	

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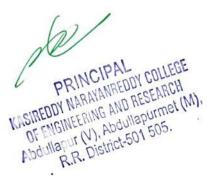
Develop a roadmap to increase contribution of renewable energy in the overall energy consumption

To have a continued focus on increasing renewable energy utilization to 100% which will also lead to reduction in GHG emissions, it is suggested to develop a detailed roadmap on RE utilization. The road map should broadly feature the following aspects -

- Renewable energy potential of KNRCER and the maximum offset that can be achieved at KNRCER
- Percentage substitution with renewable energy that KNRCER wants to achieve in a specified time frame
- Key tasks that needs to be executed to achieve the renewable energy target
- Specific financial break up for each of the projects highlighting the amount required, available and the utilization status as on date
- A regular review mechanism to ensure progress along the lines of the roadmap should be framed
- The roadmap should also highlight important milestones/key tasks, anticipated bottleKNRCERks
 & proposed

Renewable energy roadmap should be used as a base to frame GHG emissions reduction target

It is suggested to use the developed renewable energy roadmap to correlate the GHG reduction that each of the renewable energy project will achieve. This approach will provide a base to set targets for reduction in GHG emissions. The action plan for renewable energy will shoulder the action plan for GHG emissions reduction and work towards achieving carbon neutrality.



Explore the option of other onsite and offsite renewable energy projects

The renewable energy field has been witnessing many private investors due its increased market demand and attractive policies in many states. There are Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers (RE IPPs) who have installed RE based power plants like wind, small hydro and solar PV. GOC can consider having a long-term power purchase agreement with these RE IPPs in purchasing fixed quantity of power for a period of 5 to 10 years.

Evolve a system to monitor the implementation of various GHG mitigation opportunities

KNRCER has an action plan to reduce its GHG emissions. KNRCER should also evolve a system to monitor the implementation of various GHG mitigation opportunities. It is recommended to use a Gantt chart to mark out the action plan for the activities and track its implementation. Gantt chart will serve as an excellent way to instantly monitor and comprehend all different tasks in one place which would ease tracking of implementation.

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Install biogas plant at KNRCER Institutions

Presently, sewage water is treated in a sewage treatment plant and the treated water is used for gardening purpose. An opportunity exists to generate biogas from the untreated sewage water before it reaches the sewage treatment plant and use the generated biogas to substitute LPG used in the college.

KNRCER had used 3.99 MT of LPG. By generating biogas from sewage water, about 0.93 MT of LPG can be replaced which will result in carbon savings of 2.79 MT CO2e.

Biogas Production Potential of Wastewater

The sewage water is a useful waster 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.

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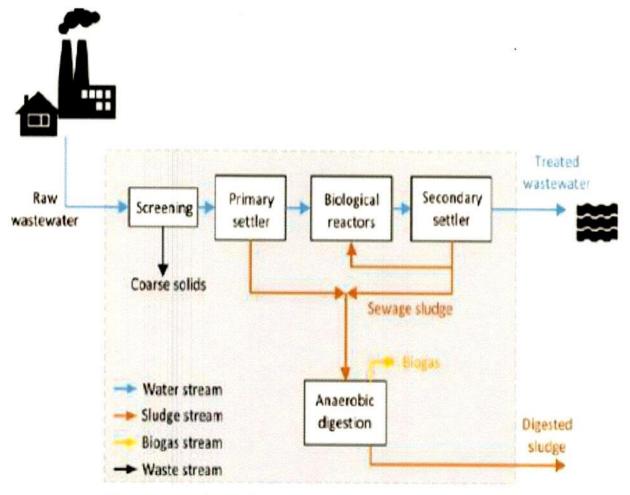
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Wastewater treatment plant

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 7% 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.

Calculations:

Sewage water available per day : 5 KL (Least value considered for calculation)

Sludge in 10KL of sewage water : 1% (100 kg)

From 6kg of organic waste : 1kg of biogas can be produced

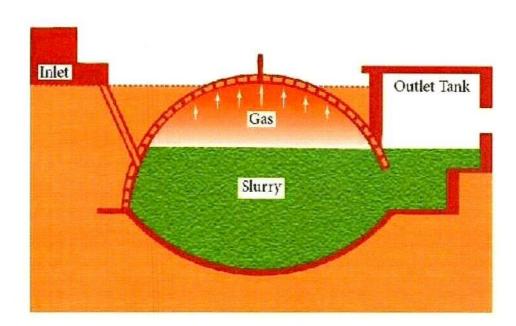
Therefore, from 50 kg : 8.33 kg of biogas can be produced

Kg of biogas : 0.45kg of LPG

Per day equivalent LPG production : 3.25 kg per day

Annual LPG production for 250 days : 937.50 kg

Annual emission reduction potential : 2.79 T CO2



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Annual energy consumption of KNRCER Institutions is 42,792 units. There are major blocks in the campus which consumes energy for their operation. Major energy consumers are:

- 1. Fans
- 2. Air conditioners
- 3. Water heating in hostels

Replace Conventional Ceiling Fans with Energy Efficient BLDC Fans

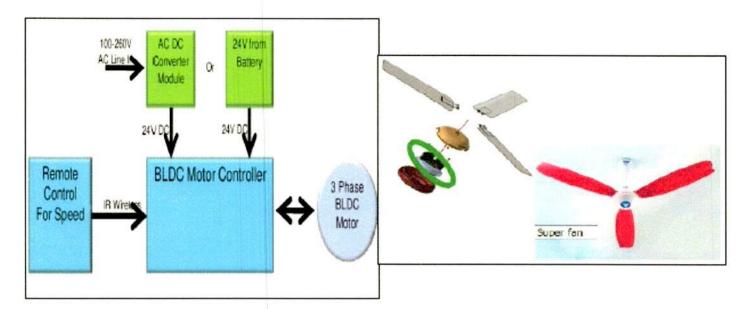
During the Energy Audit at KNRCER, a detailed study was carried out to identify the potential for replacing the existing ceiling fans with BLDC super fans. There are 612 fans operating in KNRCER Institutions.

Instead of conventional ceiling fans, latest technology BLDC fans which consume only 30W can be installed in the newly constructed building. A brushless DC (BLDC) motor is a synchronous electric motor powered by direct-current (DC) electricity and having an electronic commutation system, rather than a mechanical commutator and brushes. A BLDC motor has an external armature called the stator, and an internal armature called the rotor.

The rotor can usually be a permanent magnet. Typical BLDC motor-based ceiling fan has much better efficiency and excellent constant RPM control as it operates out of fixed DC voltage. The proposed BLDC motor and the control electronics operate out of 24V DC through an SMPS having input AC which can vary from 90V to 270V. The operational block diagram of a BLDC motor is as follows:

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Calculations:



With the replacement of existing ceiling fans with Super Fans the energy consumption is likely to reduce by 55% per fixture. Considering 100 fans being replaced with super-efficient BLDC fans, 3.50 kW can be saved. Considering the average operating hours to be 2000 and unit cost as Rs. 7.50, the calculations are as follows:

Total no. of fans in college : 612

Energy consumption per fan : 70 W

Total energy consumption of fans : 70W X 100 fans

: 7 kW

Super-efficient BLDC fans energy consumption: 30 W

Savings from 70W to 30 W : 55%

Total savings in fans energy consumption : 55% of 7kW

: 3.5 kW

Savings per year : 3.5 kW X 2000 hrs X Rs. 7.50 / unit

: Rs. 0.75 Lakhs

Investment : Rs. 2, 50, 000

52 months

Annual emission reduction potential : 6.00 T CO2

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Install Air conditioners energy saver for spilt air conditioners:

Present status: As per the data obtained from KNRCER team, the campus has majorly 1.5 TR units installed. There are 10 spilt air conditioners installed and operate 8 hours a day.

Recommendation:

We recommend installing "Airtron", an energy saver that can be installed at every individual unit of AC. The Airtron is the world's most advanced AC SAVER, with all the controls of a Precision AC. The Airtron's dual sensors reference the Room and Coil & Ambient Temp, and uses complex, multiple algorithms in a "closed -loop circuit" to reduce the Compressor Run-Time, to ensure the high savings while maintaining and displaying the Set temperature accurately. The Airtron is Programmable for geographical location and climate and adapts automatically to changes in season and ambient conditions.

This unique device has been developed on Patent-Published technology and approved by leading MNC'S, PSU'S and Govt. Departments. The Airtron is validated by EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.), Ministry of Power, Government of India, for 44% savings. The Airtron has been validated on all AC's- Inverters, 5 Star, Splits, Multi-Splits, Packages, ducts, Windows, Cassettes from 1.0 - 20.0 TR, LG ltd, Videocon Ltd, Tata Communications, L&T, Nestle, Ashok Leyland etc. The AIRTRON comes with a Remote for setting the Room Temperature, and in a Non-Flammable Polycarbonate Enclosure, with SMPS Power Supply, to tolerate w ide Voltage and Current fluctuations, Surges, Spikes and Sags.

In our case, Airtron installation can reduce the energy consumption of each fixture by 15% on a conservative basis. For a total energy consumption, for air conditioners, as 20 units per hour, 3 units per hour can be saved. It is recommended to install Airtron energy saver in a phase wise

manner preferably in the batches of 10 units.

Saving Calculation: Considering the operating hours to be 2000 and unit cost as Rs 7.50/-.

Monetary annual savings

: Rs 45,000/-

Total investment

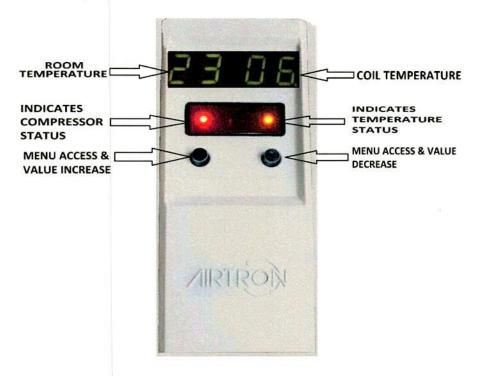
: Rs 80,000/-

Payback period

: 22 months (2 years)

Annual emission reduction potential :

4.92 MT CO2



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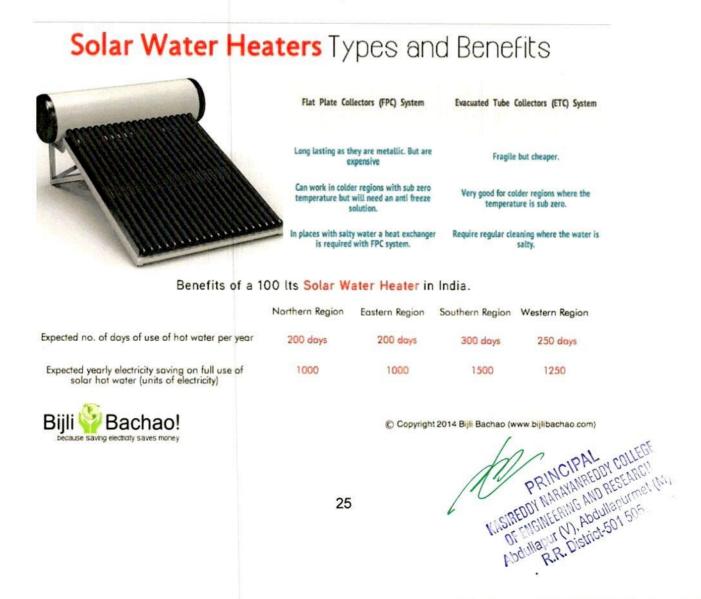
Install solar water heater for hostel hot water requirements

Heaters are being used for the hot water requirements of the hostel Electrical heaters are one of the highest energy consumers in the hostel with each heater consuming 800W of energy.

Replacing the electrical heaters with solar water heaters is the best solution for eliminating the power consumption of the heaters.

The following explanation of solar water heaters is taken from www.bijlibachao.com.

A solar water heater is a system that utilizes solar energy (or the energy from sunlight) to heat water. It has a system that is installed on a terrace or open space where it can get sunlight and the energy from the sun is then used to heat water and store it in an insulated tank. The system is not connected to electricity supply and thus does not have an on-off switch, but it uses the sunlight throughout the day to heat the water and store it in the storage tank. Most of the solar water heater on a sunny day can provide heater water at about 68° ±5° C temperature. Water from the storage tank can then be used for any application as desired. One can feed this heated water to the electric geyser so that when sunlight is not enough, it uses electric energy to heat the water to the desired set temperature. This is also called Hybrid Water Heater.



For this report, a 100-liter capacity solar water heater is considered. A 100-liter, EPC solar water require requires 20 square feet of space. The energy saving from the system is calculated a follow:

Heat required (kcal) = M (Mass of water) x Cp (Specific heat of water) x delta T (Difference in starting temperature and desired temperature)

kW saving = M (Mass of water) x Cp (Specific heat of water) x delta T (Difference in starting temperature and desired temperature) X 0.0012 (conversion from kcal to kW)

= 100 kg X 1 X (50 Deg C – 25 Deg C) X 0.0012

= 3 kW

Therefore, for heating 100 litres of water, the energy saving would be 3 kW.

Cost of 500-liter EPC solar water will be Rs. 60,000.

For a 500-litre solar water heater the energy saving will be 15 kW.

Cost saving for 250 days of operation will be Rs. 28,000.

Pay back will be in 25 months.

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Replace Conventional Lamps with LED Lamps

As per the data submitted, the total number of all the lighting fixtures installed are 512 tube lights. Under failure replacement policy, at least 130 lamps can be changed in the first year.

Types of fixtures	36 W Tube
No of fixtures	130
No of hours in Operation	2000

The campus should be keen in harnessing the day lighting available thereby reducing the use of artificial lighting. Based on the occupancy, monitoring should be ensured to reduce excessive consumption of energy.

Major savings in energy through lighting fixtures can be achieved by replacing all the above existing fixtures with LED's meeting the required LUX levels. The LED's being less energy consuming while maintaining the equivalent lux is the more sustainable option. The replacement of lighting fixtures should be done as per failure replacement policy i.e. change the old fixture with LED when it fails

Advantages of LED

 Lower energy consumption: The energy consumption of LEDs is low when compared to the other conventional sources for the same amount of Lumen output.

Performance comparison of different type lights

Type of Lamp	Lumen/ Watt	CRI	Life hours
HPSV lamps	90-120	Bad (22-25)	15,000- 20,000
Metal Halide lamps	65-00	Good (65- 90)	18,000
LED lamps	100-150	Very Good (> 80)	10,000 – 12,000

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- High S/P ratio: LEDs have higher scotopic/photopic ratio (S/P ratio). The eye has two primary light sensing cells called rods and cones cones function in day light and process visual information whereas rods function in night light. The cone dominated vision is called photopic and the rod dominated vision is called scotopic. The S/P ratio indicates the measure of light that excites rods compared to the light that excites cones. In office environments, illumination is more effective if the S/P ratio is high as it is under scotopic region. LEDs hence are ideally suited for these applications as they have a high S/P ratio.
- Longer life-time: LEDs have longer life time of around 1,00,000 hours. This is equivalent to 11years of continuous operation or 22 years of 50% operation.
- Faster switching: LED lights reach its brightness instantly upon switching and can frequently be switched on/off without reducing the operational life expectancy.
- Greater durability and reliability: As LEDs are solid-state devices and uses semi-conductor
 material; they are sturdier than conventional sources that use filaments or glass. LEDs can also
 withstand shock, extreme temperatures and vibration as they don't have fragile materials as
 components.
- Good Colour Rendering Index (CRI): The color rendering index, i.e., measure of a light sources'
 ability to show objects as perceived under sunlight is high for LEDs. The CRI of natural sunlight
 is 100 and LEDs offer CRI of 80 and above.
- LED offers more focused light and reduced glare. Moreover, it does not contain pollutants like mercury. LED technology is highly compatible for solar lighting as low-voltage power supply is enough for LED illumination.

Calculations are as follows:

Existing Lighting Fixtures	36 W Tube
Existing power consumption (kW)	4.50 kW (130 lamps)
Proposed LED Wattage (W)	15
LED power consumption (kW)	1.95 kW
Energy saving (kW)	2.55 kW
Operating hours	2000

Annual monetary savings : Rs 38,250/-

Investment needed : Rs 90,000/-

Payback period : 2.50 Years

Annual Emission reduction potential: 4.18 MT of CO2

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Conclusion

KNRCER has initiated few energy efficiency activities in their campus. While Sustainable Living Inc appreciates the plant team for their efforts, we would like to emphasize that opportunity exists further reduce the energy consumption. Installation of renewable energy is to be given major focus. RESCO model can be adopted to install renewable energy without upfront capital investment. We in Sustainable Living Inc are sure that all the recommendations mentioned in the report will be implemented by KNRCER team and the overall environmental performance of the campus will be improved.

List of Vendors

Equipment	Supplier Name	Contact Person	Mail Address	Contact Number
AC Energy Saver	Gloabtel Convergence Ltd	Mr Chirag Morakhia	chirag@gloabtel.com	9324176440
AC Energy Saver	Magnatron International	Mr Kishore Mansata	indiaenergysaver@gmail.com	9748727966
BLDC Ceiling Fans	Atomberg Technologies Pvt Ltd	Ms Roshni Noronha	roshninoronha@atomberg.com	9987366655
BLDC Ceiling Fans	Versa Drives	Mr Sathish	sathish@versadrives.com	94885 94382
LED	Havells India Ltd	Mr. Sunil Sikka	sunil.sikka@havells.com	0120-4771000
LED	Kwality Photonics Pvt. Ltd.	Mr. K. Vijay Kumar Gupta	kwality@kwalityindia.com	+ 91 40 2712 3555
LED	OSRAM Lighting Pvt. Ltd.	Mr Nitin Saxena	N.saxena@osram.com	+91 124 626 1300
LED	Reckon Green Innovations Pvt Ltd	Mr Krishna Ravi	krishna@reckongreen.com	9985333559



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(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH) Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in

GREEN AUDIT/ENVIRONMENT AUDIT/ENERGY AUDIT CERTIFICATES



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Hiran Prashanth
Environmental Sustainability Auditor
Sustainable Living

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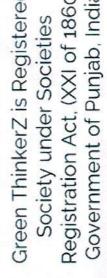
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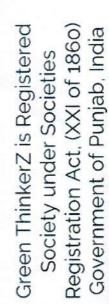
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Telangana State

Best Environment Sustainability Award in





KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING greenthinkerz.org AND RESEARCH, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA greenthinkerz.org

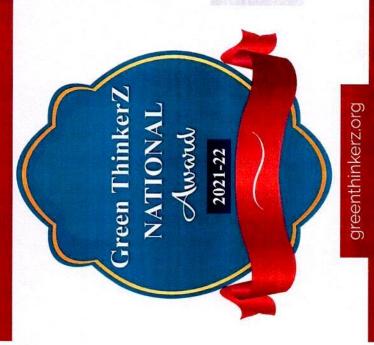




Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M).
R.P. District-501 505.

CERTIFICATE AWARD

GREEN THINKERZ NATIONAL AWARD 2021-22



Green ThinkerZ is Registered Society under Societies Registration Act, Government of Punjab, India

GTNA2021-22/051

Best Environment Sustainability Award in Telangana State 2021-22

presented to

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, also known as The Global Goals Green ThinkerZ is advocating United Nations (UN) Sustainable



Green ThinkerZ Coordinator H. Kaur



Er. T. Singh

Dr. S.N. Mehta

Founder President

Green ThinkerZ Head (R & D)

Greerpailhouth College OF ENGINEEHING AND RESEARCH

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M).
R.R. District-501 505.

Green ThinkerZ

Advocating UN's SDGs 2030: The Global Goals
A Registered Society under Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)
Govt of Punjab, India (Registration Number: 4893/2014-2015)

https://facebook.com/greenthinkerz
https://twitter.com/greenthinkerz
greenthinkerz2014@gmail.com

https://greenthinkerz.org

Ref. No. GTNA2021-22/I51

To
Dr. M. Narendra Kumar
Principal
Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research
Hyderabad, Telangana

Subject: Green ThinkerZ National Award 2021-22 - reg.

Dear Awardee,

Apropos the subject cited above, I wish to congratulate your Institution for having been **selected** out of 69 nominations for the most prestigious "**Green ThinkerZ Best Environment Sustainability Award in Telangana State 2021-22"**, instituted by the **Green ThinkerZ**, **India** which is a registered society under Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860), Govt of Punjab, India; advocating United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals 2030: The global Goals and Academic & Research Programs for API and Career Advancement Scheme.

We are composing to extend our genial congratulations on your victorious "Award" which has really been deserved perceptually by your institution through your most indomitable spirits and the exceptional qualitative radiance. Your exclusive intensity of performance has already been privileged as the global appeal of stimulation in style.

Therefore, our esteemed "Juri Members" of "Green ThinkerZ Society" have confidently nominated your Institution's name because you have undoubtedly ensured the assiduous flame to reach this crucial academic benchmark. We are quite certain that both of your integrity and work ethics will take you in a revolutionary journey based upon the infinite avenue of devotion.

We are magnificently proud to confer the same in order to pay our communal recognition. Best of luck in culminating your forthcoming stair of success.

Sincere Regards

(Dr. S Mehta) Head (Research) Green ThinkerZ RASIREDO: MARAYANREDOY COLLEGE

WASIREDO: MARAYANREDOY COLLEGE

OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH

Abdullapur (V). ADJULIA PURMET (M).

Abdullapur (V). ADJULIA PURMET (M).

R.R. District-501 505.

(Er. T Singh) President Green ThinkerZ Green Thinker

Dated: 24th May 2022

ကြုံဆာ ဆိုဝှမာတာမို့ နှင့် မြောက်သည် – မယ္ထမ္တာဆိုတြင်

అబ్దల్లాపూర్మెట్ మండలల, జిల్హారంగారెడ్డి, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం

စ်ိန္မာ လ်ဝနာ္သ :

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

తేది :

Date:10-02-2019

То

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear Sir,

We appreciate the efforts initiated by Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for organizing "Save Water Campaign" on 5th February 2019 at our village and making awareness on importance of water usage and how to reutilize water to our villagers.

Our heartfelt appreciation to Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research. Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad and look forward to such programs in future.

We wish you all the best and have a fruitful future.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully

గ్రామ పంవాయేతి అజ్మల్లాపూర్ **మం**॥ అబ్జల్లాపూష్మమేట్, జిబ రంగారెడ్డి ကြုံဆာ ဆိဝဆာတာမို မြှုပ်မှာသော – ဖည္သုတ္တုဆွာပြ

అబ్దల్లాపూర్మెట్ మండలం, జిల్లా రంగారెడ్డి, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం

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LETTER OF APPRECIATION

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Date:27-12-2021

To

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear Sir,

We appreciate the efforts initiated by Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for conducting awareness program and rally on pollution with their students and faculty members at our village.

This is to put on record of appreciation for conducting such an awareness program

We look forward to organize such programs in future.

We wish you all the best for your future endeavors.

మ పంచాయతి ఆజ్మల్లా**హర్** జాలాహాన్హిల్ జిల్ల రంగానెకి గ్రామ పంచాయతి కార్డ్హాలయము - అబ్దుల్లాపూర్

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LETTER OF APPRECIATION

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Date: 27-09-2017

To

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear Sir,

We appreciate the efforts of Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research. Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for conducting "clean and green" program on 23 Sep 2017 at our village with your faculty and students and providing awareness to the villagers about cleanness and plantation.

This is to put on record of our appreciation for helping the villagers. We look forward in Organize such programs in future

We wish you all the best for your future endeavors.

Panchayath Secretary G.P. ABDULLAPUR Mdl: Abdullapurmet

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శ్రీమతి వై. లతశ్రీ గౌలి శంకరచాలి సర్వంచ్

30:15/11/2020

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Date: 15/11/2020

To

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear sir,

We thank you for the efforts initiated Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for conducting a program on "Cloth bag Distribution" on 11 November 2020 to our villagers.

We record of our appreciation to Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad and look forward to such programs in future.

We wish you all the best and have a fruitful future.

Thanking you,

SARPANCH G.P. Batasingaram Abdullapurmet Mandal, R.R.Dist.

ದ್ರಾಮ ಎಂಪಾಯಾ ಕಾರ್ನ್ಯಲಯಮು - ಬಾಟಸಿಂಗಾರೆಂ

అబ్<mark>డల్లాపూర్మెట్ మండలం, "రంగారెడ్డి</mark> జల్లా, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం

శ్రీమతి వై. లతశ్రీ గౌలి శంకరచాలి సర్పంచ్

30: 24/12/2020

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Date: 24/12/2020

To

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear Sir,

We appreciate the efforts in timed by Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research. Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for organizing a program on "Swatchata Pakwada" –on 20 December 2020 at Batasingaram village and educating people about swatchata.

This is to put on record of our appreciation for helping the villagers. We look forward in Organize such programs in future

We wish you all the best for your future endeavors.

SARPANCH G.P. Batasingaram Abdulla Yournet (Wah (2) | R.P. Dist. က္ခြာဆဲ ဆိဝဆ္ခတာမိ နာ့ပြဲသည္ကြည္သာ – ဖည္မပ္ကာဆွာဝီ

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LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Date: 10/02/2020

To

The Principal

Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research,

Abdullapurmet,

Ranga Reddy - 501505

Dear sir,

We thank you for the efforts initiated Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad for conducting a program on "HarithaHaram" on 08 February 2020 and planting number of plants at our village to increase greenery. The faculty also made awareness to the villagers about the importance of plants.

We record of our appreciation to Kasireddy Narayanreddy College of Engineering and Research, Abdullapurmet, Hyderabad and look forward to such programs in future.

We wish you all the best and have a fruitful future.

Thanking you,

ిస్తాను పంచాయతి అబ్దల్లా**హర్** సిస్టు అలుకామార్**మెట్. జి**ఖ రంగారెడ్డ్



KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.
Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in

Report on environmental promotional activities conducted beyond the campus

(ASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), Abdullapur (R), Chistrict-501 505.

KNRR

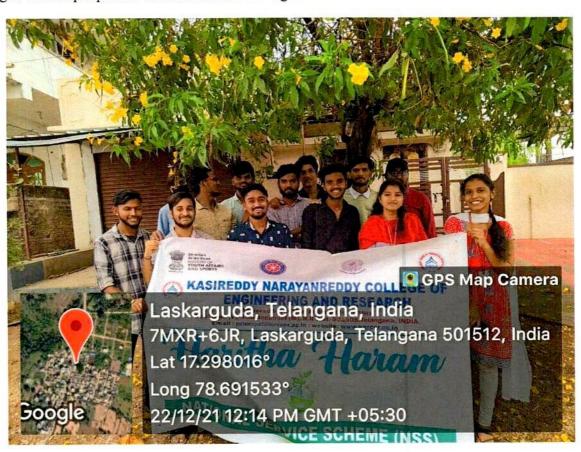
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Haritha Haram at Laskarguda Village:

KNRR under NSS have conducted Haritha Haram Programme on 22nd December 2021, at Laskarguda Village. The Haritha-Haram program was initiated in Telengana by our Telangana Chief Minister Sri.Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao garu on 3 July 2015. It is one of the Telangana Flagship programmes to rejuvenate degraded forests, protecting these forests from threats such as smuggling, encroachment, fire and grazing. This Program is conducted to create awareness about Protection of Trees & Forests for the upcoming generation. Total 150 students have participated in this Programme. Following is the sample picture of Haritha-Haram Programme.



Haritha Haram Programme at Laskarguda (A.Y 2021-22)

WASIREDDY WARAYANREDDY COLLEGE
OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M),
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M),
R,R, District 501 505:

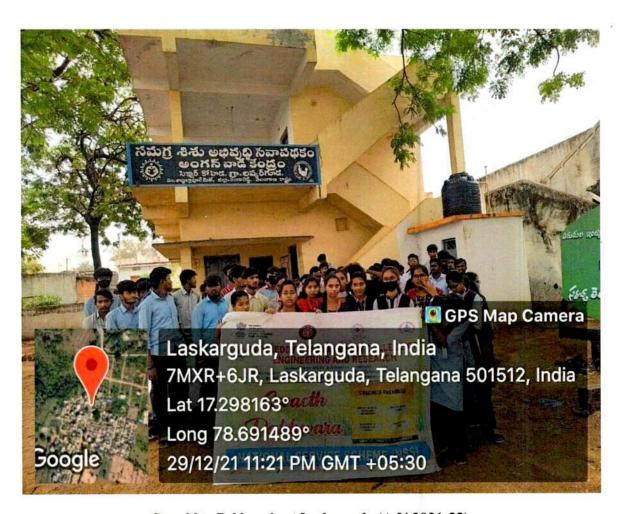
KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

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Swachhta Pakhwada at Laskarguda Village:

NSS unit of our KNRR has conducted Swachhta Pakhwada on 29th of December 2021, at Laskarguda Village. For this Programme around 100 students are Participated. Swachh Pakhwada is about Cleanliness and it is introduced by Government of India in the Year 2016. This Programme is conducted to create awareness & importance of Cleanliness of the Surroundings to Villagers. Following is the sample picture of Swacchta Pakhwada near the Anganwadi Centre, Laskarguda.



Swachhta Pakhwada at Laskarguda (A.Y 2021-22)

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH pur (V), Abdullapurmet (M); F.R. District-501 5



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Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

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Swachh Bharat Programme at Laskarguda:

KNRR with the help of NSS unit, has conducted Swachh Bharat Programme on 14th February 2022. For this event around 150 students have participated. Swachh Bharat Mission has initiated by the Prime Minister of India & had launched on 2nd October 2014, to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put the focus on sanitation. Our Students have created awareness to the Villagers about the Swachh Bharat Scheme. Following is the sample picture of Swachh Bharat Programme conducted at Laskarguda.



Swachh Bharat at Lashkarguda (A.Y 2021-22)

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Save-Water Campaign near Laskarguda:

This Public water conservation campaign raised awareness in all levels of society about the importance of saving water to cope with its scarcity and ensure sustainability. The aim is to change citizen attitudes and behavior to improve water use efficiency. This Programmme is conducted by our NSS unit on 22nd April 2022, near the Laskarguda to create awareness about water wastage & its effects. Around 50 students have participated in this activity to make it successful by creating awareness door to door. Following is the sample picture of Save-Water campaign at a Residential Building at Laskarguda.



Save-Water Campaign by NSS Unit at Laskarguda (A.Y 2021-22)

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Action taken Report and Achievement Report (Green Campus Initiatives)



(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in

The first step toward college campus sustainability is to make recycling as easy as

possible. Every trash bin on campus is paired with a recycling bin for students to toss,

paper, glass cans and cardboard without having to sort it beforehand. Using this system,

the college hopes to achieve a 50% waste diversion rate.

College campus our setting up an e-waste collection event is a great idea for promoting

campus sustainability.

• Get permission from your facilities department to set up collection bins in an on-

campus parking lot.

• Contact local recycling businesses and vendors to see what kinds of electronics

they accept and make sure they are willing to accept bulk drop-offs.

• Check to see if there are any additional fees for recycling certain items.

• Use social media to spread the word about your event and include a list of

accepted electronics.

• Promote exercise and healthy living.

• Reduce vehicle emissions around campus.

• Fund additional campus sustainability initiatives with bike rental fees.

• Encourage those who wouldn't normally ride a bike to start using greener

transportation.

PRINCIPAL

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M),



(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA. Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in

Many Programmes are conducted with respect to Green Campus Initiatives at KNRR Campus under the NSS Unit. Following are the sample pictures of such Programmes.



Haritha Haram Programme at our campus during 2021-2022

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

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Medical Plantation at our College during 2021-22

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OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R. District-501 505.

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Conducted Swachh Pakhwada at the Campus during 2021-22

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OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH

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Tree Plantation Programme conducted at the Campus during 2022-23

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(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

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Conducted a Programme to create awareness about the Plastic usage, wastage & its Effects, during 2017-18

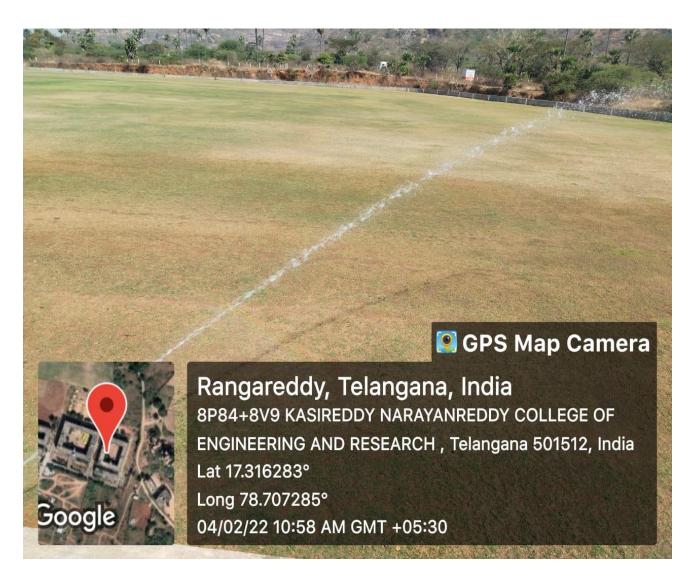
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KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in



Maintaining the Campus garbage & plastic wastage-Free

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in



Maintaining separate bins for both wet & dry wastage at the campus

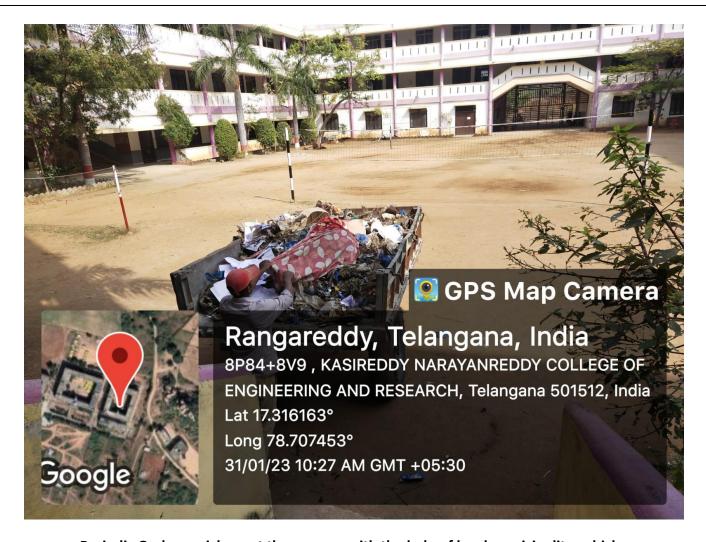
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OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M),

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in



Periodic Garbage pick-up at the campus with the help of local municipality vehicle



(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in



Clean & Green campus activity conducted at the campus premises

KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH.

(Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to JNTUH)

Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R Dist, 501505, Telangana, INDIA.

Email: principal@knrcer.ac.in; website: www.knrcer.ac.in



Haritha-Haram Programme conducted at the Campus

PRINCIPAL
KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE
OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
Abdullapur (V), Abdullapurmet (M),



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Frequent Watering of Plants at the Campus