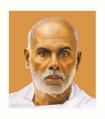


CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307



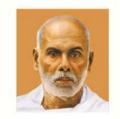
7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

- 7.1.3. Quality audits on environment and energy regularly undertaken by the Institution. The institutional environment and energy initiatives are confirmed through the following
 - 1. Green audit / Environment audit
 - 2. Energy audit
 - 3. Clean and green campus initiatives
 - 4. Beyond the campus environmental promotion activities

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INSTITUTIONAL POLICY

ON

ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN INITIATIVES

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology, which was established in 2003, is located at Korom, a rural village 6 km from Payyanur, a town in North Kerala. It is approximately 40 km from Kannur and 58 km from Kasaragod. Residents of Kannur and Kasaragod, are the two areas where the majority of the college's stakeholders live, rely mostly on agriculture for their livelihood. This emphasizes the requirement for environmental protection and the maintenance of the harmony between humans and the environment. The College, which is the first door for academic aspirations to the youth of this region who desire higher learning, has the fundamental responsibility of protecting and preserving the environment.

Scope of the Policy

The Green Campus, Energy, and Environment Policies will create innovative new cocurricular and extracurricular activities that inspire students to take the initiative in bringing about change. These initiatives demand a comprehensive evaluation of all administrative, cocurricular, and infrastructural activities from the perspectives of energy efficiency, sustainability, and the environment. This policy's key areas of focus are:

- Clean Campus Initiatives
- Landscaping Initiatives
- Clean Air Initiatives
- Alternative Energy sources and installation of Energy Efficiency Equipment
- Water Conservation measures

- Waste Management measures
- Awareness programmes on environmental protection
- Environmental Audits

Objectives of the Policy

The key objective of the policies includes

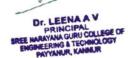
- Integrating environmental issues into policies, strategies and programmes for social development and outreach initiatives.
- Protection and preservation of ecological systems and resources on campus.
- Making sure that environmental resources are used wisely in order to satisfy the needs and ambitions of both the present and future generations.
- Joining hands with all stakeholders and the local community to increase acceptance of
 environmentally sound practices, improve awareness about them, and mitigate any
 negative effects they may have on the environment.
- To consistently increase the effective use of all resources, including water and energy, and to cut back on consumption and waste production while recovering and recycling waste materials whenever practical.
- To occasionally undertake audits of the environment and energy use.
- To reduce the usage of paper in administration by implementing an e-governance policy and minimizing use of plastics within campus.

Policy on Environment and Green Initiatives

As part of the initiatives under Institutional Policy on Environment and Green Initiatives, we had made the following method and operating procedures to be followed in the college under different criteria as stated below

a. Clean Campus Initiatives

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology views cleanliness as a fundamental practice of educated people, this includes both environmental and personal cleanliness. We are dedicated to providing appropriate instruction and fostering a culture of understanding among our student body regarding these issues.



- The college administration will take the lead on the clean campus initiative by ensuring that resources, personnel, and waste handling methods are properly distributed throughout the year.
- Every undergraduate student must take "Introduction to Sustainable and Engineering" course as part of their Third semester in order to graduate. This includes the need for environmental protection a part of the curriculum.
- Educating students and staff members about cleanliness and hygiene through awareness campaigns and cleaning initiatives. The goal is to inspire them to make a proactive contribution. Staff members will set an example for pupil by taking part in the college campus cleaning campaign.
- The community service projects carried out by volunteers of the college's NSS and Nature Club.
- To spark enthusiasm among the student body, activities including contests for posters and slogans, essays, speeches, and skits will be organized.
- Remove all waste materials in a proper manner, including e-waste, broken furniture, obsolete equipment, etc.
- Students undergo training in waste removal and keeping the campus clean, particularly during college events.
- Waste Disposal is an important part of the activities undertaken by the institution.

b. Landscaping Initiatives

It is an essential component of campus life since it offers areas for study, recreation, outdoor activities, relaxation, and aesthetic enjoyment. Green campus landscaping controls runoff, aids in groundwater recharging, purifies and cools campus air. The college community's dedication to sustainability is exemplified by the landscape. Campus landscaping projects are an excellent approach to raise environmental awareness because they are so visible and accessible.

- The tranquil landscape of trees and plants offers students and staff a refreshing atmosphere. Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology has a wide variety of vegetation, which is home to different kinds of animals and birds, making the campus highly diversified.
- Yearly tree-planting campaigns are organized and student organizations are

encouraged to host tree-planting activities. The college demonstrates its commitment to enhancing this healthy ecosystem and maintaining the symbiotic relationship between the institution and nature.

c. Clean Air Initiatives

As part of the initiatives under Institutional Policy on Environment and Green Initiatives,

- We promote the usage of public transit among our students and staff.
- We promote carpooling for college, which reduces air pollution and improves social contact.
- To deter the use of personal vehicles, the campus restricts the admission of vehicles.
- The rich natural environment serves as an extension of the area's green lung in addition to purifying the air on campus.
- In accordance with the guidelines established by the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), the college forbids the use of all forms of tobacco products, including smoking.
- We avoid burning waste and instead use environmentally friendly recycling techniques.

d. Alternative Energy sources and installation of Energy Efficiency Equipment

- We are dedicated to minimize and sustainably manage the consumption of electricity produced by non-renewable resources by switching to clean energy sources like solar energy.
- An LED manufacturing unit is functioning in the campus in order to promote the importance of energy conservation among our students, staff and local community.
 We commit to install environment-friendly electrical appliances that save energy and reduce wasteful inefficiencies.

e. Water Conservation and Management

We are devoted to this effort to refill the groundwater table by practicing rainwater harvesting through pits and channels. The replenishment and recharging of the groundwater are aided by this approach. We also adopt the following measure to



manage the use of water.

- Maintain leak proof water fixtures.
- Minimize the unwanted use and wastage of water.
- Immediate measures to stop any water leakage through taps, pipes, tanks, to flush etc.
- Study on possibility of reuse of wastewater.

f. Waste Management Processes

We are committed to reducing and managing the waste produced by the college campus in order to reduce its adverse impact on the environment. With its aim to p rovide holistic education that also has a positive impact on the environment, the college adopts practices that will mitigate the waste generation, and manage solid and liquid waste through the following methods:

- Consistently practice the three R's of environmental friendliness (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).
- Collect paper waste generated on campus and work with recyclers to find newuses for it.
- Minimize solid waste through the implementation of a teaching and management strategy that prioritizes technological solutions.
- Support the digitization of attendance and internal assessment records to reduce the
 usage of paper. By updating the college library's collection of e-books and e-journals,
 the need for printed books can be reduced.
- Encourage faculty and students to submit assignments via online
- Take steps to educate students about food waste and strategies for reducing it.
- Reducing the amount of packaged food consumed
- Recycling and reusing non-biodegradables as much as possible
- Conducting solid waste management workshops for students.
- Study on possibility of reuse of wastewater

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology ensures that its usage of technology and generation of e-waste does not impact the environment. For this purpose, the college plans to strive towards provisions for the disposal of the institutional e-waste by Collaborating with e-waste recycling companies to get the electronic waste recycled. We also create awareness amongst students regarding the reduction of e-waste and environment friendly disposal practices for e-waste and encourage department and society level activities.

pertaining to e-waste management.

g. Awareness programmes on environmental protection

- Outreach and education are of utmost importance so that all members of the campus community may value the objectives of the policy and aid in its implementation. We support and encourage awareness campaigns, seminars, workshops, conferences and other interactive sessions to facilitate effective implementation of the Green Campus along with implementation of Energy and Environment policies.
- We encourage all the departments and specific student organizations like NSS, Nature
 Club and others to organize events, competitions and training sessions that will bring
 about positive environmental changes at the grassroot level. The college supports
 departments and student associations in moulding the students into active agents of
 environment protection and conservation.

h. Environmental Audits

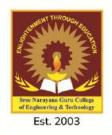
- The college aims to conduct a Green and Environment Audit of the college campus to assess the strengths and weaknesses in order to further our goals of long-term sustainability. A green audit is an useful tool to determine how and where most of the energy or water or resources are being used. It will create health consciousness and promote environmental values and ethics. It provides a better understanding of the impact of eco-friendly practices on campus. Green auditing will promote financial savings through reduction of resource use.
- The energy audit, with its specialized tools will identify wastage of energy. Such an
 inspection often reveals several different flaws which cause a loss of significant
 amounts of energy which the college will not be able to detect. These flaws often
 have easy and affordable solutions and provide significant savings.

Conclusion

The concept of a "green campus" is becoming more and more popular among students as a result of the institutional improvements toward sustainability and eco-friendly practices being passed down to the students. This provides a larger platform to spread the institution's environmental principles and increase awareness as the message steadily spreads to their homes and the broader community. This policy's implementation will aid in the protection

Dr. LEENA A V
PRINCIPAL
SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE O
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and preservation of ecological systems and resources on campus by ensuring that they are used wisely to meet the needs and aspirations of both the present and future generations. The policy will also aid in collaborating with all stakeholders and the local community to create a sustainable environment.





CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

ACTION TAKEN REPORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS RELATED TO GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY NATURE CLUB

Nature Club functions in this College with an aim to establish and foster a connection between students and nature. Nature club teaches students to love their mother nature and conserve the resources in it. Nature club organizes nature oriented activities which create awareness among the students, faculty and staff about nature and related issues and also which enable students to explore and conserve nature. The main objectives are Keep the campus green and clean, Create awareness among society about environment and related issues, Plant more trees and to preserve fresh and green environment, Organizing activities to reduce pollution, Executing small scale projects within the campus, etc.

The Nature Club conducts various activities such as Plantation Drive Program, 'Paravakalkkoru Thanneer Kudam' Program, Organic waste bin preparation maintenance of Floral Garden, Herbal Garden, nature trail etc.





Nature club Functions

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SREE HARAYANA GURU GOLLEGE OF ENGINEERINOL TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANUR KANNUR



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY NATURE CLUB

Report: Inauguration of the Natural Club

Sree Narayanaguru College of Engineering and Technology, Korom took a significant stride towards environmental consciousness with the inauguration of its Natural Club and Environment Cell. The ceremony, held on 04 June 2022, brought together faculty, staff, and students in a collective commitment to fostering sustainability and environmental stewardship.

Dr. Leena AV, the esteemed Principal of the college, graced the occasion with her presence and inaugurated the Natural Club. Her inspiring words underscored the importance of environmental awareness and the pivotal role of the newly formed club and cell in promoting eco-friendly practices within the college community.

The meeting was presided over by Professor K Raveendran, the Vice Principal, who provided valuable insights into the significance of initiatives aimed at environmental preservation. His leadership set the tone for a fruitful and impactful ceremony. Professor Sundar Venkatachalam, Head of the Department of Computer Science, extended a warm welcome to all attendees, emphasizing the collective responsibility towards safeguarding the environment. His welcoming remarks resonated with the audience, fostering a sense of unity and purpose. Mechanical Workshop Superintendent K Dhanraj expressed gratitude on behalf of the college administration, acknowledging the efforts put forth in organizing the inauguration ceremony. His heartfelt vote of thanks highlighted the collaborative spirit and dedication of all involved. Following the formal proceedings, participants engaged in practical environmental activities, including cleaning work and tree planting on the college premises. These hands-on initiatives demonstrated a commitment to not only raising awareness but also taking concrete steps towards environmental conservation.

IClub Chairman P Vilas and Convener Varsha M played pivotal roles in organizing and facilitating the activities of the Natural Club. Their leadership and dedication set the stage for future endeavours aimed at promoting sustainability and environmental consciousness.

The inauguration of the Natural Club and Environment Cell at Korom Sree Narayanaguru College of Engineering and Technology marked the beginning of an inspiring journey towards environmental stewardship and sustainability. With strong leadership, enthusiastic participation, and a shared commitment to preserving our planet. the college community stands united in its resolve to make a positive impact on the environment and create a greener, healthier future for generations to come.

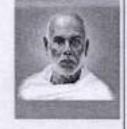
Varshe-M.
(Convener)



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING. & TECHNOLOGY,

CALL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION 2022



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INAUGURATION OF SNGCET NATURE CLUB

04TH JUNE 2022

TIME: 09.30 AM

VENUE: MEETING HALL, ADMIN BLOCK

AGENDA

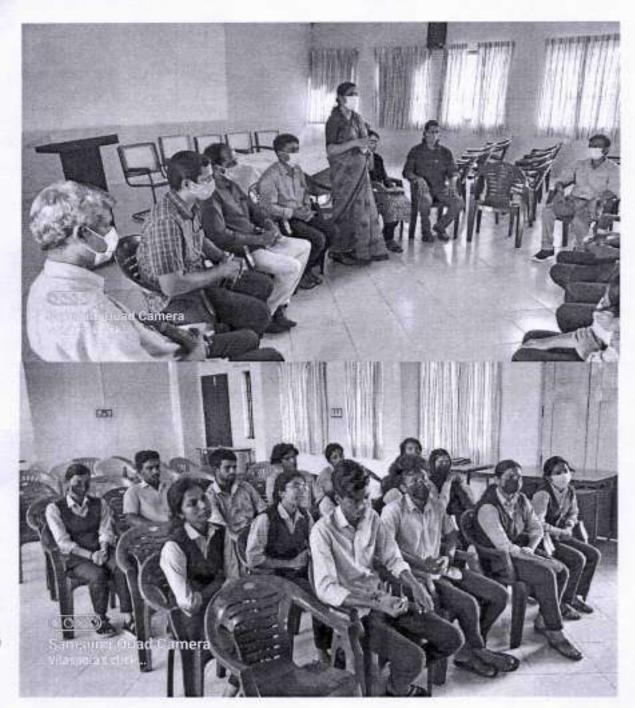
9.30	PRAYER	
9.32	WELCOME ADDRESS:	Mr. Sunder V, HOD CSE
9.35	INAUGURATION OF NATURE CLUB FOLLOWED BY INAUGURAL ADDRESS:	Dr. Leena A V, Principal SNGCET
9.45	FELICITATION:	Prof. Raveendran K, Vice Principal
		Mr. Ashok Hegde L, Administrative Officer
		Prof. Unnikrishnan O, HoD Physical Education
10.00	ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS FOR SN	GCET NATURE CLUB
10.05	VOTE OF THANKS:	Mr. Dhanraj K, Workshop



CONLY ONE EARTH

Dr. LEENA A. V.
PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
SREE HURAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF
ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PKYYANUR
ENGINEERING & KANNUR

Superintendant, ME Dept



Inaguration of SNGCET Nature Club

Varshim. Convener).



കോറോം ശ്രീനാരായണ ഇരു കോളേജ് ഒഫ് എൻജിനീയ റിംഗ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജിയിൽ നാച്ച്വർ ക്ലബിന്റെയും പരി സ്ഥിതി വാരാഘോഷത്തിന്റെയും ഉദ്ഘാടനം പ്രിൻസിഷൽ ഡോ. ലീന എ. വി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നു

നാച്ചർ ക്ലബ് ഉദ്ഘാടനവും പരിസ്ഥിതി വാരാഘോഷവും

പയ്യന്നൂർ: കോറോം ശ്രീനാരായണ ഗുരു കോളേജ് ഒഫ് എ ൻജിനീയറിംഗ് ആൻഡ് ടെക്നോളജിയിൽ നാച്ചർ ക്ലബ് ഉദ്ഘാടനവും പരിസ്ഥിതി വാരാഘോഷവും പ്രിൻസിഷൽ ഡോ. ലീന എ.വി. ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്ത. വൈസ് പ്രിൻസിഷൽ പ്രൊഫസർ കെ. രവീന്ദ്രൻ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷത വഹിച്ച യോഗത്തി ൽ കംപ്യൂട്ടർ സയൻസ് വിഭാഗം മേധാവി പ്രൊഫ. സ്വന്ദർ വെ ങ്കിടാചലം സ്വാഗതവും, മെക്കാനിക്കൽ വർക് ഷോഷ് സൂപ്ര ണ്ട് കെ. ധനരാജ് നന്ദിയും പറഞ്ഞു. തുടർന്ന് കോളേജ് പരി സരത്ത് ശുചീകരണ പ്രവൃത്തിയും, വൃക്ഷത്തൈ വച്ചുപിടിഷി ക്കലും നടത്തി. ക്ലബ് ചെയർമാൻ പി. വിലാസ്, കൺവീനർ പ്രൊഫ, എം. വർഷ, മെക്കാനിക്കൽ വിഭാഗം മേധാവി പ്രൊ ഫ. പി. രജീഷ്, സിവിൽ എൻജിനീയറിംഗ്പ്രൊഫ. സി. പ്രേ മാനന്ദ്, ലൈബ്രേറിയൻ എൻ. ഗാന നേതൃത്വം നല്ലി. ടെക്നോ ളജിക്കൽയൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെനിർദേശപ്രകാരംവനോത്സവം 2022 ന്റെ ഭാഗമായി ക്യാംപസിനെ പച്ചത്തുരുത്തായി മാറ്റാ നമുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളം ആരംഭിച്ച.

PRINCIPAL SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PAYYAMI,F

Convener Convener



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAYCELEBRATION ORGANIZED BY NATURE CLUB, SNGCET

5th of June 2022

A Nature Club was constituted in the college on the event of World Environment Dayon 5th of June 2022. Nature Club activities was inaugurated by the Principal Dr. Leena A V. The main objective of forming the club is to maintain a green and clean campus. The Mission of the club will be to conscientize and promote an environmental – friendly Campus. Environment Week Celebrated by the Nature Club with various activities – cleaning campus, planting of trees, invited talk by Mr. Padoli Ravi, Environmental Activist and plantation programs by the students.

Varsla-M.

(Convener)





World Environment Day Celebration

Vansha-M. Convener).



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON 75TH INDEPENDENCE DAY OR AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAVCELEBRATION ORGANIZED BY NATURE CLUB, SNGCET

The 75th Independence Day or AzadiKa Amrit Mahotsav was celebrated from 13/08/22 to 15/08/22 for a period of three days as per government directions. AzadiKa Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of Indian independence and the glorious history of its people, culture

and

achievements.

On the event of Independence Day programme Dr.Leena A V, Principal welcomed the gathering and the programme was inaugurated by Shri. K P Balakrishnan, Honourable President SBSY, Talap. Col. (Retd.) Padmanabhan P was the Chief Guest of the day. He spoke about India's achievements in the International level in contest of 75th years of Independence, he also spoke about the need of women empowerment in a developing nation like India. Sri. T K Rajendran, Vice President SBSY, Talap felicitated the function. After the function Honourable President SBSY, TalapShri. K P Balakrishnan hoisted the National flag. Sweets were distributed to all.

Col. (Retd.) Padmanabhan P, Chief Guest planted an Ashoka tree on this occasion in the campus, he also inaugurated the planation drive of planting flower plants in 75 flower pots sponsored by Management committee to the Nature Club of SNGCET.

PRINCIPA SREE NARAYANA GURU C ENGINEERING & TECHNOLO

Varsha-M. Convener.





75TH INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Warshi-M. Convener



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON TREE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

Nature club of SNGCEThas organised a tree identification programme on 15th of March 2023. Mr Vilas P ,chairman Nature club SNGCET, welcomed the gathering ,he briefed about the program's agenda to identify and name the trees in the campus as it is important for each individual to be aware of the species around them, and the importance to see the nature as a necessity. Mr Manu C, Convenor, Mrs Gana, Treasurer, Nature club were present at the venue along with other nature club staff members and students.

Dr Leena AV, officially inaugurated the programme and addressed the students and other members of nature cluband congratulated the members for the initiative taken.

Students along with staff members identified various trees in the campus and named them. Mr Vilas P,familiarized the trees to the students by making them aware of the importance and properties of each trees. Around 60 trees were identified along with their common names and scientific names.

Mr Manu C, Convenor, Nature club proposed the vote of thanks. Mr Harikanth, student member Nature club SNGCET, thanked the crowd and shared his happiness of learning new things.

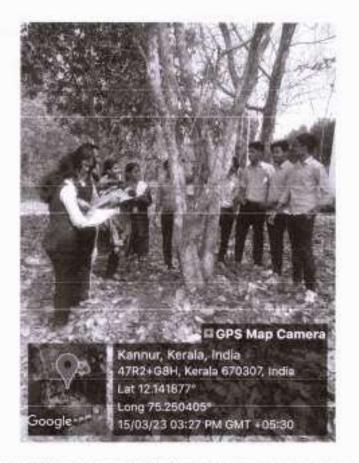
Dr. LEENA A. V.
PRINCIPAL
SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF
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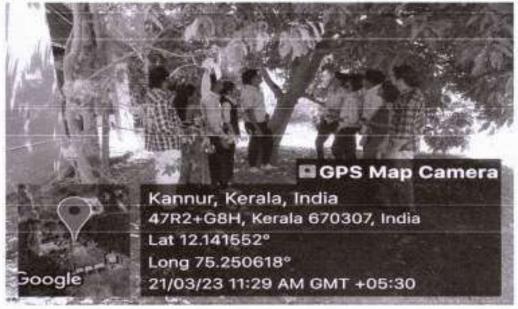
Consience)



TREE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

(Nonvenor)





TREE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

Mam e (Lowerner)



TREE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

Minuse (Constant)



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON ORGANIC WASTE BIN PREPARATION PROGRAM

Nature club of SNGCEThas organised a "Organic waste bin preparation" program on 17th of march 2023. Mr Vilas P ,cChairman Nature club SNGCET ,welcomed the gathering,he briefed about the traditional method for preparing organic waste bin from the green blades of coconut leavesas it is a best substitute for plastic bins. The students ,faculty and staff members of nature club along with other members of the institution joined their hands together for the preparation of the bins.

Later by the day bins were handed over to the principal as a part of inaugural ceremony by the students and staff members of nature club. Organic waste bins was placed in different parts of the college as a contribution towards "SATVI 2023".

Mr Manu C, Convenor, thanked the students and staff for their wholehearted support and cooperation.

(Convenor)





ORGANIC WASTE BIN PREPARATION

(Lomeron)





ORGANIC WASTE BIN PREPARATION

Man + (lower)



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON PARAVAKALKKORU THANEER KUDAM PROGRAM

Nature club of SNGCEThas organised a programme on 22nd ofMarch 2023. Mr
Manu C,Convenor Nature club SNGCET, welcomed the gathering, hebriefed about the
program's agenda to place water pots in the campus Providing water improves habitat
for birds and other animals, and increases your chances of observing their fun
behaviours up close Mr. Vilas P,Chairman Nature club, Mrs Gana, Treasurer, Nature
club were present at the venue along with other nature club staff members and students.

Dr Leena AVofficially inaugurated the programme and addressed the students and other members of nature cluband congratulated the members for the initiative taken.

Students along with staff members placed various water potsin the campus. Mr Vilas P,familiarized its importance to the students. Around 5 to 8 water pots were placed in the campus.

Mr Harikanth,student member Nature club SNGCET ,thanked the crowd and shared his happiness of learning new things.

(Cornerar)



PARAVAKALKKORU THANEER KUDAM

Menun c (Convenor)

പറവകൾക്കൊരു തണ്ണീർ കുടം

"Birds need you this Summer" Let us be there for them

Come! join us!

and be a part of this great event, organized by



NATURE CLUB SNGCET





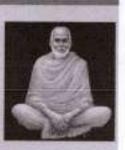
Venu: SNGCET Campus

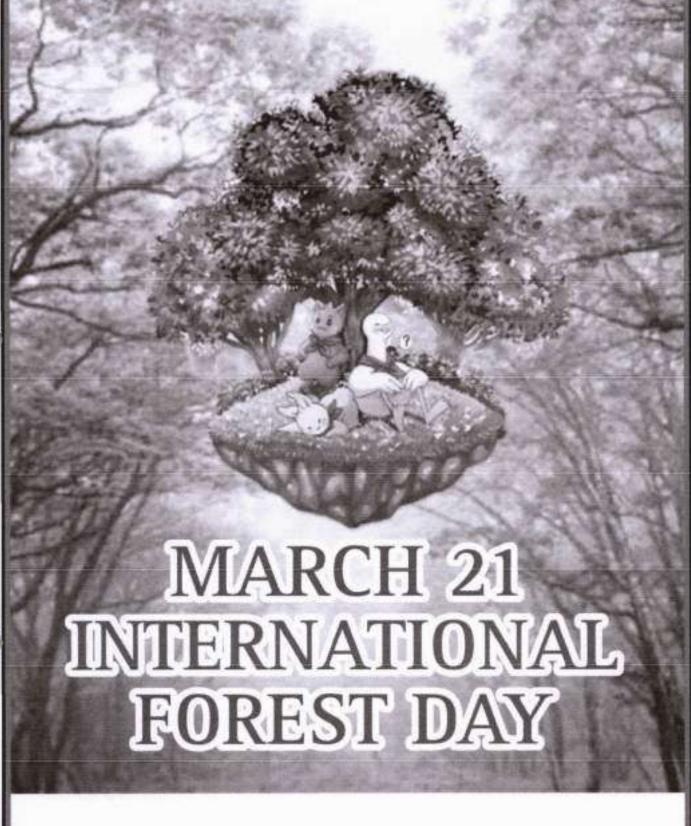
Time : 3.00 PM



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR





NATURE CLUB SNGCET PRINCE SREE NARAYANA GU

PRINCIPAL

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF
ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANA
KANNUR



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

NATURE CLUB

REPORT ON
WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION ORGANIZED BY NATURE CLUB, SNGCET

World Environment Day 2023 was celebrated in the college on 5th of June 2023 at 1:00 pm coordinated by NATURE CLUB, SNGCET. The programme was presided over by the representatives of the Management, Sree Bhakthi Samvardhini Yogam, Talap, Kannur. The Principal SNGCET, Dr. Leena A.V., welcomed all to the programme. The guest of honour, Shri. Rajeevan M., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry Division, Kannur, inaugurated the programme. The staff and students of the college also were present in the programme.

A plantation drive was organised by the club with initiatives like floral garden and herbal garden in the college campus under the programmes. The Management representatives, Chief Guest, Principal, Members of the Nature club, Staff and students of the college actively participated in the drive by planting over 200 saplings.

A photography competition was also conducted by the club on the World Environment Day 2023 theme- Beat Plastic Pollution with good number of responses. The winner was awarded with cash prize.

The programme concluded at 3:45 pm with the Chairman, Nature Club, Shri Vilas P., delivering the vote of thanks.

(Convenor)





World Environment Day Celebration





World Environment Day Celebration

(Conversor)



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANUR



Korom, Chalakode P.O., Payyanur, Kannur - 670307

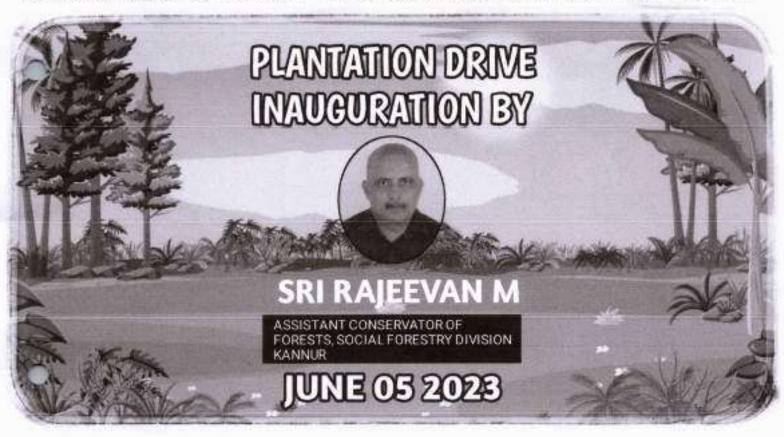
Managed by Sree Bhakthi Samvardhini Yogam, Talap, Kannur

Affiliated to APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University and Approved by AICTE

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2023

ORGANIZED BY

NATURE CLUB OF SNGCET IN ASSOCIATION WITH NSS UNIT SNGCET





Dr. LEENA A. V.
PRINCIPAL
SREE NARAYANA GURU COLFEGE OF
ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANUR
KANNUR

#BeatPlasticPollution If you can't reuse it, refuse it



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"FLORAL GARDEN"

AN INITIATIVE BY NATURE CLUB OF SNGCET
JUNE 05 2023





#BeatPlasticPollution

If you 35: an't reuse it, refuse it



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"HERBAL GARDEN"

AN INITIATIVE BY **NATURE CLUB** OF SNGCET JUNE 05 2023





SREE NURAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANUR

#BeatPlasticPollution

If you 36:an't reuse it, refuse it



Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology

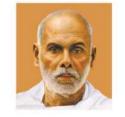


CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

GREEN, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY AUDIT REPORTS



Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology



CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

ENERGY AUDIT

ENERGY AUDIT - 2023



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PAYYANUR, KANNUR, KERALA

Conducted By



ATHUL ENERGY CONSULTANTS PVT LTD

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SEPTEMBER 2023



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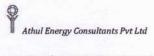
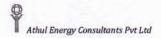


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to **Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology**, **Payyanur** for giving us an opportunity to carry out an Energy Audit. We are extremely thankful to the management and staff for their support throughout the audit process. The onsite visit for the energy audit was conducted on 30th Oct 2023.

SNGCET Team

1	Dr. Leena A V	Principal
2	Ms. Mary Sonia George	HOD - CE
3	Mr. Sundar V	HOD - CSE
4	Mr. Abilash Krishnan	HOD - EEE
5	Dr. Sudhin Chandran	HOD - ME
6	Mr. Manu C	Assistant Professor - EEE

Yours faithfully

Authorised signatory
Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd



GENERAL DETAILS - COLLEGE

The general details of the college are given in the table below

Sl. No:	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the College	Sree Narayana College of Engineering and Technology
2 Address		Chalakkode P.O, Payyanur, Kannur Pin - 670307, Kerala, India.
2	Contact Number &	04985-201989
3	E mail of the college	info@sngcet.org, admission@sngcet.org
4	Web site	www.sngcet.ac.in
5	Type of Building	Educational Institution
6	Annual Working Days	210
7	No: of students enrolled	414
8	No: of teaching & non-teaching staff	110
9	Total Built Up area	25929 Sq. m
10	Average power consumption per month. (kWh/month)	5548
11	Average electricity charges per month. (Rs. /month)	66,300



FIGURE 1: COLLEGE BUILDING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. PRESENT ANNUAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The present annual energy consumption has been analysed with the available data from the facility for the period July 2022- June 2023.

TABLE 1: ANNUAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Particulars	Unit	Gross calorific value (kCal)	Values	Toe	% of distribution
Electricity	kWh	860	66574	5.73	16.0
Diesel	Kg	11840	24243	28.70	80.2
LPG	Kg	12500	972	1.22	3.4
Wood	Kg	2500	637	0.16	0.4
		Total		35.8	100.0

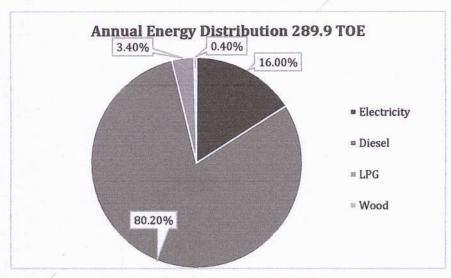


FIGURE 2: ANNUAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION

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2. ANNUAL ENERGY COST

Annual cost for energy consumption during July 2022- June 2023 is done in table below.

TABLE 2: ANNUAL ENERGY COST

Particulars	Unit	Rs/unit	Values	Rs in lakhs	% Of distribution
Electricity	kWh	7.36	66574	4.9	14.4
Diesel	litres	96	29340	28.17	82.8
LPG	Kg	90	972	0.87	2.6
Wood	Kg	12	667	0.08	0.2
	Tota	1		34.02	100.0

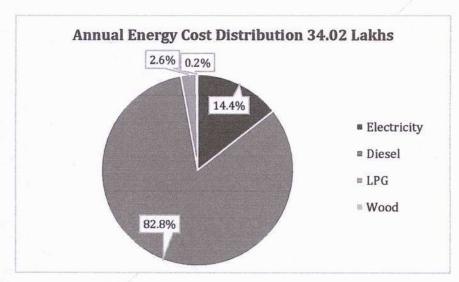


FIGURE 3: ANNUAL ENERGY COST DISTRIBUTION

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3. ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

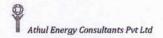
The following table shows the energy conservation measures and renewable energy integration possibility in the college its energy savings, financial savings & the payback period against the investment.

TABLE 3: ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Sl.	Energy conservation measures	Annual Energy Savings	Annual Financial Savings	Investme nt	Simple payback period
		kWh	Rs	Rs	Months
1	Replacement of old ceiling fans with BLDC fans	11,236	84269	7,10,500	101
2	Replacement of fluorescent lights with energy efficient LED lights	8,010	60077	1,72,200	34
				/	
	Total Savings	19,246	1,44,346	8,82,700	
SI	Renewable energy integration	Annual Energy Savings	Annual Financial Savings	Investme nt	Simple payback period
		kWh	Rs	Rs	Year
1	Installation of 10kw on- grid solar PV system		91,816	6,50,000	7 (Years)

3. AUDIT SUMMARY - ACTIONS

Sl No:	Particulars	Location	Action to be taken	Remarks
1	Energy efficiency – Replacement of ceiling fans with BLDC fans	Office, staff rooms, Classrooms	Change the existing old ceiling fans with BLDC fans	Power Consumption will get reduced
Energy efficiency – Replacement of fluorescent lights with LED lights		Office, staff rooms, Classrooms	Change the existing lights with LED lights	Power Consumption will get reduced
3	Energy consumption – Set Adjust the temperature		Power consumption will reduce.	
4	Installation of 10kW on- grid solar System	Rooftop	Solar plant can be installed	Energy charges would reduce



4. ENERGY PERFORMANCE INDEX

Energy performance index (EPI) was based on the energy consumption in the period **July 2022-June 2023**, is summarised in the table below.

TABLE 4: ENERGY PERFORMANCE INDEX

Energy Performance and climate impact	Unit	Baseline	Projection
	KWh	66,574	47,328
Annual Electricity Consumption	TOE	5.7	4.1
	CO ₂ emission (Tons)	53	37
	kg	24243	24243
Annual Diesel consumption	TOE	28.7	28.7
	CO ₂ emission (Tons)	74,79	74.79
	kg	972	972
Annual LPG consumption	TOE	1.2	1.2
	CO ₂ emission (Tons)	2.91	2.91
	kg	637	637
Annual Wood consumption	TOE	0.16	0.16
	CO ₂ emission (Tons)	2.1	2.1
Number of students	Number	414	414
Specific Electricity consumption	TOE/Student	0.0138	0.0098
Energy performance index	TOE/Number	0.08648	0.08248
Annual energy cost	Rs in Lakhs/annum	34.0	32.6
Carbon footprint - net (all energy input)	CO2 emission (Tons)	132	117
Specific carbon footprint	CO ₂ emission (Tons)/number of production	0.3198	0.2831

Tonne of oil equivalent (TOE)

1 TOE = 10 million kCal

CO2 conversion

Diesel

 $1kg ext{ of HSD} = 3.085 ext{ kg of } CO_2 ext{ at } 11840 ext{ kCal/kg of HSD}$

Electricity

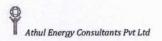
0.79 kg CO2 per unit of electricity at 860 kCal/kWh

LPG

 $1kg ext{ of } LPG = 2.99kg ext{ of } GO_2 ext{ at } 12500 ext{ kcal/kg}$

Wood

1kg of furnace oil = 3.3 kg of CO2 at 2500 kcal/kg



INTRODUCTION

ABOUT ATHUL ENERGY CONSULTANTS (AEC)

Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd (AEC) is an Accredited Energy Auditing Firm (AEA) recognized by BEE and also empaneled with Energy Management Centre (EMC), Govt of Kerala. Established in 2010 as Athul Engineering Systems and Energy Consultants, (AEC since 2016), is one of the leading consultancy firms concentrating mainly in Energy and safety audits across pan India. The motto of AEC is to deliver services at quality and in time. The basic priority given is for energy conservation and sustainable development.

AEC has wide experience in the energy audit sector and have conducted the same in Chemical, Textile, Steel, petrochemical, rubber, mines, food and beverages, DISCOM and buildings, hotels, hospitals, air ports, institutions etc. The safety audits are another sector in which the AEC has experience and have conducted more than 3000 safety audits in the banks, industries and buildings such as hotels, hospitals. AEC specialized in finding root cause of chronic issues pertinent in industries.

AEC have conducted various power quality audit in many industries as in industries, IT sector, hotels, hospitals, testing laboratories, solar installations, Banking institutions etc. Conducted more than 200 studies in its portfolio

NAME AND DETAILS OF ENERGY AUDIT TEAM MEMBERS

The contact details of energy audit team from AEC are given in the table below.

TABLE 5: CONTACT DETAILS OF ENERGY AUDIT TEAM

Sl	Name	Certification	EM/EA/AEA/ Registration	Phone no	Email	
1	Santhosh A	Accredited Energy Auditor		7356111990	santhosh@athulenergy.com	
2	Harikrishnan K	Certified Energy Manager	EM-11755/23	7356111996	hari@athulenergy.com	
3	Keerthana C	Project Engineer	Nil	7356111995	keerthana@athulenergy.com	

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BACKGROUND

ENERGY AUDIT

An energy audit is a key to assessing the energy performance of an energy consuming facility and for developing an energy management program. The typical steps of an energy audit are:

- Preparation and planning
- · Data collection and review
- Plant surveys and system measurements
- Observation and review of operating practices
- · Data documentation and analysis
- Reporting of the results and recommendations

1.1. Definition of energy auditing

In the Indian Energy Conservation Act of 2001 (BEE 2008), an energy audit is defined as: "The verification, monitoring and analysis of the use of energy and submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost-benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption."

1.2. Objectives of Energy Auditing

The objectives of an energy audit can vary from one plant to another. However, an energy audit is usually conducted to understand how energy issued within the plant and to find opportunities for improvement and energy saving. Sometimes, energy audits are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of an energy efficiency project or program. In college as per the request from the institution, we have assessed the energy consumption and saving opportunities at present scenario.

Methodology for the study

The methodology adopted for energy audit starts from historical energy data analysis, power quality analysis, monitoring of operational practices, system evaluation, cost benefit analysis of the energy conservation opportunities, and prepare plan for implementation. The proposals given in the report includes economical energy efficiency measures to reduce facilities unnecessary energy consumption and cost. The energy conservation options, recommendations and cost benefit ratio, indicating payback period are included in this report.

Scope of Work

The Scope of Work includes:

- 1. Historical energy data analysis.
- 2. Power Quality Analysis.
- 3. Identification of Energy saving opportunities.
- Cost Benefit Analysis.



FACILITY DESCRIPTION

ABOUT SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology, one of the prestigious technical institutions in North Malabar, was established in 2003. The engineering college is fully equipped to meet the rising demands for greater facilities in the scenario of higher education. Since its inception, it has been true to do the mission and the prophetic vision of the great Saint Sree Narayana Guru. With its emphasis on quality education augmented by exposure and training in other individual skills, the institute's focus is on creating individuals who are all-round performers and true professionals.

Sree Narayana Guru was a great Saint Philosopher and Social Reformer of Kerala. His thoughts and work have universal significance. His message "Educate that you may be free, organise that you may be strong, and industrialize that your financial status may improve" has relevance all the times and places. Guruji was instrumental in uplifting the people of Kerala and in the formation of Sree Bhakthi Samvardhani Yogam in 1907. Sree Sundareshwara Temple, Talap, Kannur, consecrated by Sree Narayana Guru in 1916 is the pivot of all the activities of Yogam. The Yogam upholds the Guru's vision to enrich the people educationally, socially, culturally and spiritually.

Sree Bhakthi Samvardhini Yogam is working towards fulfilling Guru's vision, establishing educational institutions, women's hostels and has been offering financial aid and endowments to deserving students. The Yogam embarked on a noble project - Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology an Engineering college in Malabar in 2003.

VISION

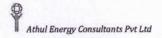
A knowledge society promoting human excellence and enlightenment through technical education

MISSION

To provide technical education of the highest quality and standard of excellence for socio-economic progress embedded in clearly articulated values and supported by commitments

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UTILITY FLOW DIAGRAM

This section shows the basic single line diagram of the major utility which is electricity.

ELECTRICITY

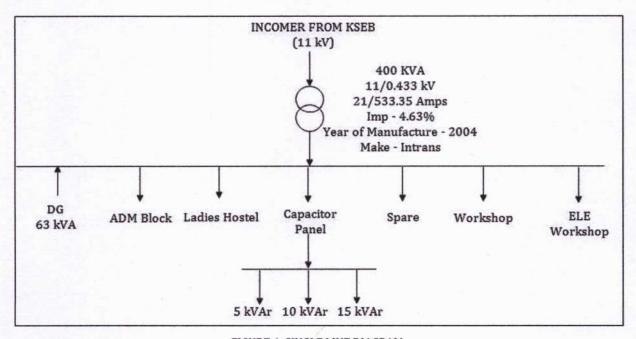


FIGURE 4: SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

Block

WATER FLOW DIAGRAM

LADIES HOSTEL 2.5 Hp Motor Bore Well OH OH Ladies Dept. MEN'S HOSTEL Hostel Block 2.5 Hp Motor Bore Well OH Men ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK 3 Hp Hostel Motor Open Well OH Admn

FIGURE 5: WATER FLOW DIAGRAM

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HISTORICAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

The major energy that is presently being used in the college are:

- 1. Electricity
- 2. Diesel
- 3. LPG
- 4. Wood

This section analyses the consumption of each energy in the facility for the period **July 2022** - **June 2023**

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

This section gives the detail analysis of electricity consumption in the building.

BASELINE DATA & CONSUMPTION: 12 MONTHS

The electricity baseline data, based on the bills, and the recorded, is summarized in the table below.

TABLE 6: BASELINE DATA

	Base Line Data (Based on 12 months - Jul	y 2022 to June 2023)	
1	Electricity provider	KSE	BL	
2	Supply Voltage	11 kV		
3	Tariff	HT II (B)	General	
4	Consumer number	LCN :17	7/4252	
5	Section office	110 kV	Section	
6	Contract demand (kVA)	6	5	
7	Maximum demand registered (kVA)	3	8	
8	Average monthly electricity consumption (kWh/month)	5548		
9	Average demand charges (Rs/month)	24,5	500	
10	Average power factor	0.9	97	
11	Annual Power factor incentives (Rs/annum)	4,2	87	
12	Annual Power factor penalties	Nil		
13	Tariff rate for energy consumption (Rs / kWh)	Normal - 6.8 Peak - 10.2 Off Peak - 5.1	Average - 7.36	
14	Demand charge (Rs / kVA)	50	00	
15	Average monthly electricity cost (Rs)	66,3	300	

Xeen



Inference & suggestions

- Recorded maximum demand (RMD) during the past year was 38 kVA, which is 58.46% of the contract demand.
- ii. The average PF for the past 12 months was 0.97 lagging and the company received an incentive of around **Rs 4,287** during last 12 months.

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DEMAND ANALYSIS

This section analyses the trend for the maximum demand versus the Contract Demand (CD) over the period June 2022 to July 2023.

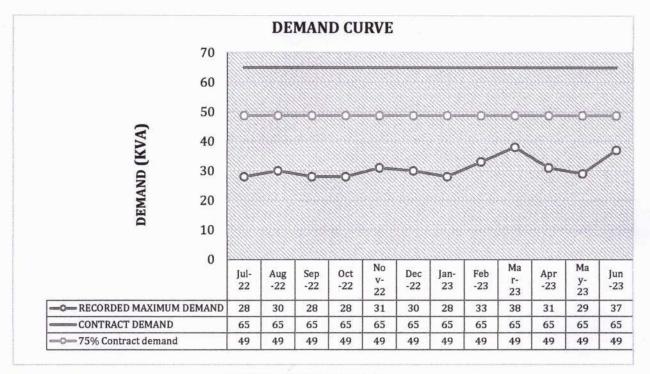


FIGURE 6: DEMAND ANALYSIS

Inference

- i. Average demand charges came as Rs. 24,500 per month.
- ii. The recorded maximum demand was found to be less than 75% of the contract demand in all months
- iii. The recorded maximum demand was found to be 38 kVA which is 58.4% of the contract demand.



ELECTRICITY DEMAND IN VARIOUS TIME ZONES

The variations of demands in the time zones in the past 12 months are given in the figure below.

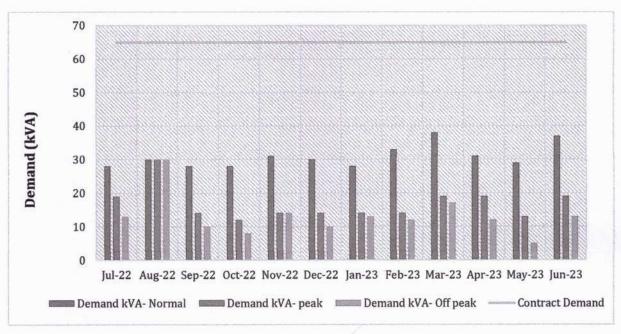


FIGURE 7: DEMAND IN VARIOUS TIME ZONES

Inference

- The maximum demand in the normal, Peak and off-peak period registered with respect to the contract demand (65kVA) are 47.6%, 25.8% and 20.1% respectively.
- ii. The percentage of maximum demand in the normal, Peak and off-peak period registered with respect to the minimum demand (48 kVA) is 58.46%, 46.15%, and 46.15% respectively.



POWER FACTOR ANALYSIS IN KSEB BILL

The Power factor is the ratio of Active power or energy (kWh) to apparent power or energy (kVA).

PF = Active energykWh/Apparentenergy(kVAh)

The power factor variations during June 2022 to July 2023 is given below in figure.

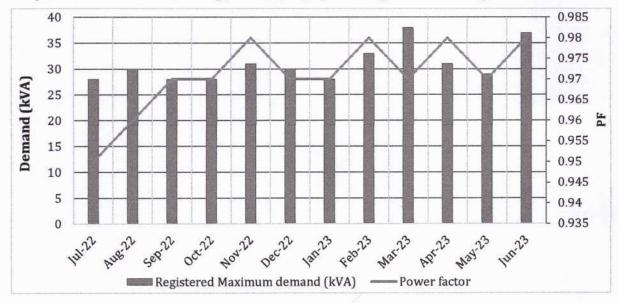


FIGURE 8: POWER FACTOR ANALYSIS

Inference

- Average power factor from the KSEB bills during the past year is found to be 0.97 lagging.
- ii. The company received an incentive of around **Rs 4,287** in last 12-month period.



TARIFF RATES ANALYSIS

The average monthly energy and demand charges in rupees for the past year is represented in the figure below.

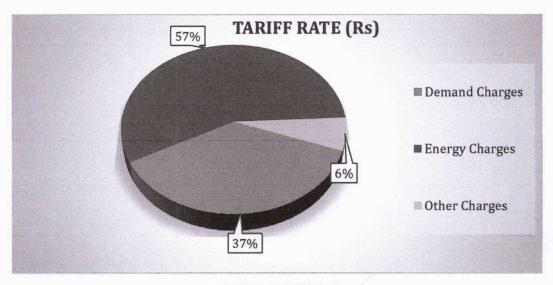


FIGURE 9: TARIFF RATE

Inference

- Average demand charges for the past one year were Rs 24,500 per month and energy charges was Rs 36,960 per month.
- The energy charges came about 57% of the total bill which is good comparing with the standards.

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SPECIFIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

The electricity consumption from the June 2022- July 2023 taken for the benchmarking. Here the comparison done with electricity consumption and building area, number of students.

TABLE 7: SPECIFIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Month	Electricity Consumption	Number of Students	Building Area	SEC	SEC
	kWh	Number	m²	kWh/Student	kWh/m²
Jul-22	5498	414	25929	13.28	0.21
Aug-22	5128	414	25929	12.39	0.20
Sep-22	4292	414	25929	10.37	0.17
Oct-22	4857	414	25929	11.73	0.19
Nov-22	5972	414	25929	14.43	0.23
Dec-22	5258	414	25929	12.70	0.20
Jan-23	6109	414	25929	14.76	0.24
Feb-23	5819	414	25929	14.06	0.22
Mar-23	6965	414	25929	16.82	0.27
Apr-23	5607	414	25929	13.54	0.22
May-23	4390	414	25929	10.60	0.17
Jun-23	6679	414	25929	16.13	0.26
Average	5547.83			13.40	0.21
A	nnual Specific Electri	city consumption	1	160.807	2.57
	Annual Electricity Cor	nsumption(kWh)		66574	

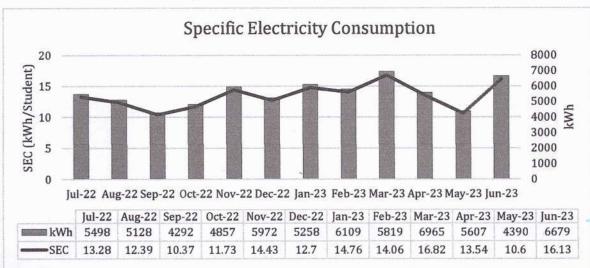


FIGURE 10: SPECIFIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLL ENGINEERING & TECHNOL PAYYANUR, KANNUR



DIESEL CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

Diesel is primarily utilized to fuel vehicles at the college and as a power source for the generator. The major portion of diesel is dedicated to vehicle usage. The consumption details of diesel over the past year are provided in the table below.

TABLE 8: ANNUAL DIESEL CONSUMPTION

Month	Diesel Consumption	Amount	Cost of Diesel
	Liters	Rs	Rs/Litre
Jul-22	2679.60	254615.54	95.02
Aug-22	2015.57	191560	95.04
Sep-22	2024.50	192408.08	95.04
Oct-22	2261.64	214946.4	95.04
Nov-22	3191.35	303305.72	95.04
Dec-22	2335.15	221932.77	95.04
Jan-23	2797.82	265904.73	95.04
Feb-23	2582.81	245470.05	95.04
Mar-23	3036.31	288570.95	95.04
Apr-23	2230.51	216470.99	97.05
May-23	1336.07	129666.02	97.05
Jun-23	2848.49	276446.22	97.05
Total diesel consumed (L)		29,3340	

The table below summarizes the annual diesel consumption in the college

TABLE 9: DIESEL CONSUMPTION - SUMMARY

Annual consumption (L)	Calorific value (TOE)	Tonne of Oil Equivalent (TOE)
29,3340	11840	80.14

Calorific value of Diesel is 11840 Kcal/kg and 1 TOE means 10000000 Kcal.

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LPG CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) is used at the college for cooking purposes, primarily in the college canteen, men's hostel, and women's hostel. The annual consumption details are as follows.

TABLE 10: LPG CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

Particulars	Annual consumption (Kg)	Calorific value (kcal)	Tonne of Oil Equivalent (TOE)
Ladies Hostel	278	12,500	0.29
Men's Hostel	278	12,500	0.29
Canteen	417	12,500	0.44
Total	972		1.02

¹ TOE equals 10000000 Kcal.

WOOD CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

The wood consumption details are summarized in the following tale

Particulars	Annual consumption (Kg)	Calorific value (kcal)	Tonne of Oil Equivalent (TOE)
Men's Hostel	667	2500	0.23
Total	667		0.23

1 TOE equals 10000000 Kcal.



ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION PERFORMANCE

The objective of this section is to establish how the facility is performing in terms of energy consumption.

MAIN LOGGING - TRANSFORMER - MEASUREMENT EVALUATION

Electricity is provided by KSEB through a 11-kV line feeder. The college is equipped with main transformer rated at 400 kVA, which steps down the voltage to 0.415 kV before further distribution across the college. The logging was conducted at the secondary side (415V) of the transformers using the Krykard ALM 35 power quality analyser. The measured data for the transformers is summarized in following table.

TABLE 11: TRANSFORMER LOGGING

Particulars		Details
Make		Intrans
Rating (kVA)		400
Voltage ratings (kV)		11/0.433
Current ratings (A) Volt impedance - % Year		21/533.35
		4.63
		2004
Parameters		Value
,	Min	380
Voltage line (V)	Avg	405
	Max	424
	Min	3.53
Current (A)	Avg	15.25
	Max	51
	Min	49.8
Frequency (Hz)	Avg	49.9
	Max	50.1
Energy consumed (kWh)	Total	230.31
Energy received (kVAh)	Total	254.98
Power factor		0.90
	Min	3.49
Active power (kW)	Avg	9.67
	Max	26.56
Parameters		Value
	Min	4.53
Apparent power (kVA)	Avg	10.70
	Max	27.89
Describes necessar (IrVAn)	Min	-3.57
Reactive power (kVAr)	Avg	-1.19



	Max	6.87	
	Min	0.6	
Voltage imbalance %	Avg	1.27	
	Max	2.6	
Current imbalance %	Min	2.3	
	Avg	24.6	
	Max	54.9	
	Min	0.9	
THDv %	Avg	2.75	
	Max	4.4	
	Min	4.1	
THDa %	Avg	18.18	
	Max	32.7	

TRANSFORMER EFFICIENCY

The transformer efficiency was calculated by measuring the parameters at the secondary side and is tabulated below.

TABLE 12: TRANSFORMER EFFICIENCY

Particulars	Unit	Value
Rated capacity of transformer	kVA	400
Rated no load loss	Watts	3400
Rated full load loss	Watts	1000
Average loading of transformer	%	2.6
Measured unit per day (24 hours)	kWh	230.319
Total transformer unit loss calculated	kWh	24
Transformer efficiency	%	90.56

ANALYSIS: VOLTAGE VARIATION DURING MEASUREMENT PERIOD

The Voltage profile at the LT side is plotted below in figure.

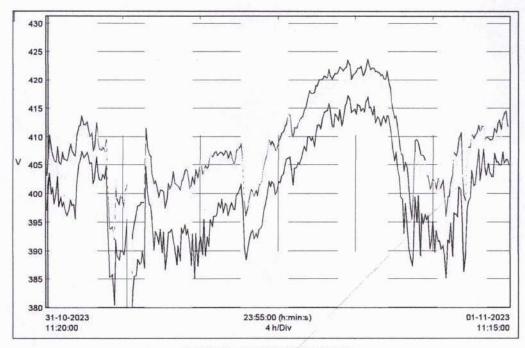


FIGURE 11: VOLTAGE VARIATION

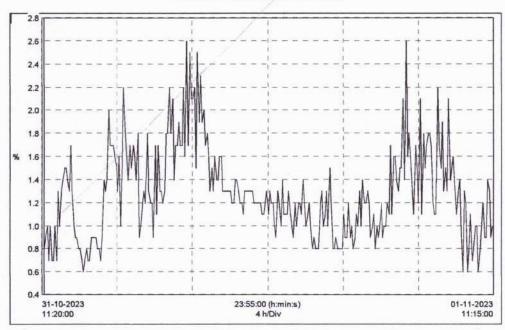


FIGURE 12: VOLTAGE UNBALANCE

Inference

- The voltage varied between 380V and 424V during the period of measurement.
- II. The voltage unbalance registered an average value of 1.27%.



ANALYSIS: CURRENT VARIATIONS IN MEASUREMENT PERIOD

The current variation during the measurement period is shown in the figure below

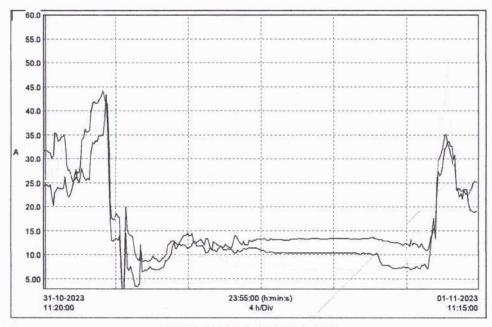


FIGURE 13: CURRENT VARIATIONS

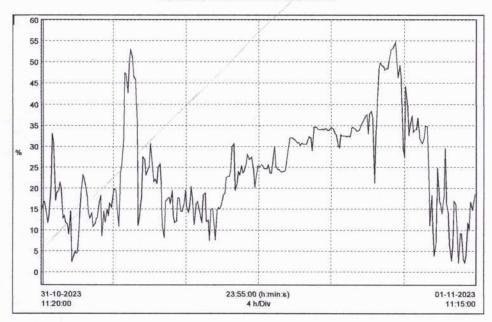


FIGURE 14: CURRENT UNBALANCE

Inference

- I. The current varied between 3.53A and 51A during the period of measurement.
- II. The current unbalance registered an average value of 24.6% which is above the recommended limits.



INFERENCE & OBSERVATION - DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS EVALUATION

TABLE 13: DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER ANALYSIS - INFERENCE & OBSERVATION

	Inference				Observation
>	The maximum and average loading of each transformer during the period of audit is:			> The	present loading pattern of the esformer is lower than the designed ones.
	Max load %		Avg load %		best loading point to have maximum iency for the transformer is in the range
	TR (400kVA)	6.97	2.6	of 4.	5 to 55% of rated load
9	The load factor [(Lo during the period demand (kW) x	(kWh) × 100 ÷	{Maximum	the	d factor of the transformer is low during audit period. The load factor shall be ater than 50% for better performance of
9		(kWh) × 100 ÷ Time under co nsformer during	{Maximum nsideration the audit	the gree	
9	during the period demand (kW) × (hr)}] of the tran period is:	(kWh) × 100 ÷ Time under co nsformer during Load factor	{Maximum nsideration the audit	the gree	audit period. The load factor shall be ater than 50% for better performance of
	during the period demand (kW) × (hr)}] of the trai	(kWh) × 100 ÷ Time under co nsformer during	{Maximum nsideration the audit	the gree	audit period. The load factor shall be ater than 50% for better performance of
	during the period demand (kW) × (hr)}] of the tran period is:	(kWh) × 100 ÷ Time under co nsformer during Load factor 36.13	{Maximum nsideration the audit	the gree the	audit period. The load factor shall be ater than 50% for better performance o
	during the period demand (kW) × (hr)}] of the tran period is: TR (400kVA) Efficiency of the tran	(kWh) × 100 ÷ Time under co nsformer during Load factor 36.13	{Maximum nsideration the audit	the gree the the the the the the the the the t	audit period. The load factor shall be ater than 50% for better performance of transformer. efficiency of the transformer is found to



HARMONICS ASSESSMENT - AT DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER LV SIDE

Harmonics study revolves around the use of non-linear loads that are connected to electric power systems including static power converters, arc discharge devices, saturated magnetic devices and to a lesser degree, rotating machines. Static power converters of electric power are the largest non-linear loads and are used in industry for a variety of purposes such as electro- chemical power supplies, adjustable speed drives, and uninterruptible power supplies. These devices are useful because they can convert ac to dc, dc to dc, dc to ac, and ac to ac. Non-linear loads change the sinusoidal (a succession of waves or curves) nature of the ac power current (and consequently the ac voltage drop) thereby resulting in the flow of harmonic currents in the ac power system that can cause interference with communication circuits and other types of equipment. Classification, effects and standards are given below:

TABLE 14: HARMONICS CLASSIFICATION

	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	3rd order	4th order	5th order	6th order
Frequency Hz	50	100	150	200	250	300	350
Sequence	+	-	0	+	-	0	+

TABLE 15: EFFECTS OF HARMONICS (IEEE 519)

Effect on - Motor & generator	-Transformers	- Cables	- Electronic equipment	- Metering	
Rotor heating, causes Reverse rotating magnetic field, causes pulsating torque output, Mechanical oscillations, increases Cogging & Crawling	Increase in copper & stray losses, increase in iron losses, transformer heating	Voltage stress & corona, I ² R losses increases	Voltage notching, Electromagnetic interference, Shifting of the voltage zero crossing	Erroneous reading	

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TABLE 16: CURRENT HARMONICS LIMIT (IEEE 519-2022)

Maximum harmonic current distortion in percent of $I_{\rm L}$ Individual harmonic order (odd harmonics) ^{a, b}						
<20°	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	5.0
20 < 50	7.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	8.0
50 < 100	10.0	4.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	12.0
100 < 1000	12.0	5.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	15.0
>1000	15.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.4	20.0

^aEven harmonics are limited to 25% of the odd harmonic limits above.

where

 I_{sc} = maximum short-circuit current at PCC

TABLE 17: VOLTAGE HARMONICS LIMIT (IEEE 519-2022)

Voltage distortion limits					
Bus voltage at PCC	Individual voltage distortion %	Total voltage harmonics distortion %			
V <u><</u> 01 kV	5.0	8.0			
01 kV < V ≤ 69 kV	3.0	5.0			
69.001 kV < V ≤ 161 kV	1.5	2.5			
161.001 kV and above	1.0	1.5			

HARMONICS MEASUREMENT

1. Standard for harmonics

IEEE 519-2022

2. Normal range of Isc/IL

 $20 < x \le 50$

3. Maximum standard Total demand distortion - current

8%

4. Maximum standard Total harmonic distortion - voltage

8%

TABLE 18: TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION

Particulars	Thdv max	Thda max	Remarks	Status with IEEE 519-2022
	%	%		
Transformer (400Kva)	4.4	32.7	Current harmonics is above limit	Above the limit

Where:

- THDv Total harmonic distortion voltage
- THDa Total harmonic distortion current

^bCurrent distortions that result in a dc offset, e.g., half-wave converters, are not allowed.

^cAll power generation equipment is limited to these values of current distortion, regardless of actual $I_{\rm sc}/I_{\rm L}$

 I_L = maximum demand load current (fundamental frequency component) at the PCC under normal load operating conditions



VOLTAGE HARMONICS ANALYSIS

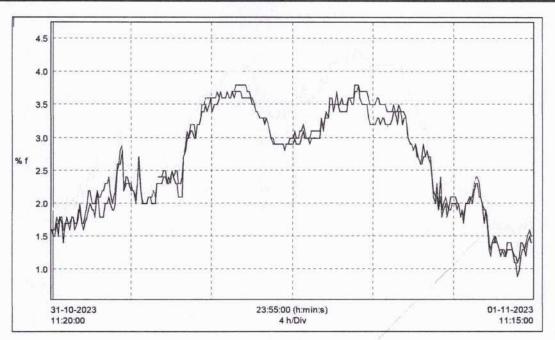


FIGURE 15: THDV

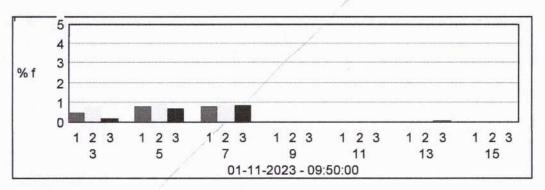


FIGURE 16: HARMONIC SPECTRUM VOLTAGE

CURRENT HARMONICS ANALYSIS

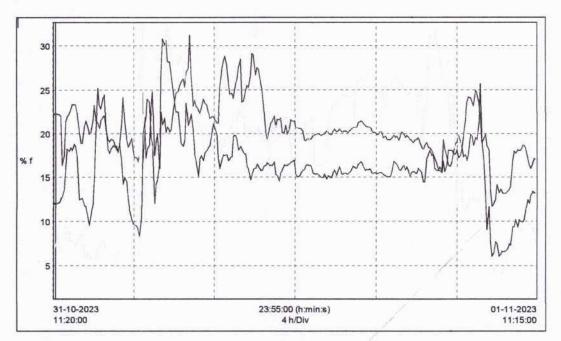


FIGURE 17: THDa

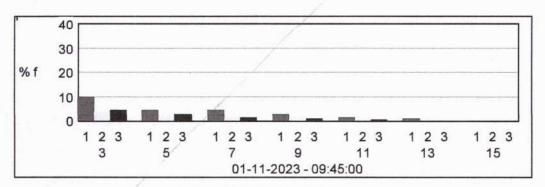


FIGURE 18: HARMONIC SPECTRUM CURRENT



INFERENCE & OBSERVATION – HARMONIC ASSESSMENT AT DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

TABLE 19: INFERENCE & OBSERVATION - HARMONIC ASSESSMENT

	Harmon	nics	
	Observation	Suggestion	
at the transform of 8%.	th harmonic THD voltage value LV side of the distribution ers is within the prescribed limit Also, the individual voltage values are within the prescribed 6.	To maintain the harmonic within the in future, ensure that the equi satisfies the harmonics standards as parties 519. This will reduce the effection on-linear loads in the system.	pment per the
	num value of current THD value be above limit		



ANALYSIS OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT

This section analysis the major equipment in the college

DIESEL GENERATOR

The college employs a diesel generator with a capacity of 62.5 kVA as a backup power supply. The details about the diesel generator can be found in the table provided below:

TABLE 20: DIESEL GENERATOR

Alter	nator Det	ails	I	Engine Detail	S	Year of
Rated power (kVA)	Make	Serial No:	Rated power (kW)	Make	Serial No:	mfg
63	Kel	0308PB580040	61	Kirloskar	4H 2454/0300148	2003



LIGHTS AND FANS

of the facility is as given in table shown below. The types of fans installed in the building include ceiling fans, wall fans, exhaust fans and pedestal fans. The lights and fans are provided in various rooms and areas of the building to improve human comfort conditions. The installed Fan load details

	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
Net Total kW	Total (kW)	Total (no's)	Ladies Hostel	Men's Hostel	Canteen and Seminar Hall	Corridor and Toilet	Board Room	Admin block	EC	ME	CE	CS	EEE	Watts	Area
	3.68	92	6	4		з				57			22	40	T12
	17.28	480	85	83	23	27		35	47	23	81	44	32	36	18
	0.056	2			*	2								28	T5
	1.58	79	28	29		9		7					6	20	LED
	0.345	23			\		23							15	LED
	0.114	19					19	\						6	LED
	0.08	2									\		2	40	LED
63.07	1.17	130	64		12	32	2	2	2			16		9	Led
	0.774	43	12		4			7		3	11	6		18	CFL
	0.5	ъ	3	2										100	Flood
	36.06	601	59	54	35		ω	51	63	73	96	87	80	60	Ceiling Fan
	0.54	9	1					ω	1	2		1	1	60	Pedastal fan
	0.72	12						3	1	5		2	1	60	I Wall
	0.18	3		2			1	74	4					60	Exhaust fan

Inference

- Majority of the lights are of fluorescent type lights, which can be replaced with energy efficient LED lights. Detailed calculations are given in Annexure 1
- II. Continuous working conventional fans can be replaced with energy efficient BLDC fans



AIR CONDITIONERS

Air conditioners are installed to maintain the comfort level of occupants. The Human comfort level as per the ASHRAE standard 60.1 is in the temperature range 23-27 °C with 50-60% Relative humidity. The details of installed ACs are given below

TABLE 21: AIR CONDITIONERS

Location	Make	Туре	Capacity (Tr)	Star rating	Rated power (W)	Year
Board room	Blue star	Split	1	2	1200	2010
Board room	Blue star	Split	1.5	2	1950	2010
Board room	Blue star	Split	2	3	2515	2010
Principal	Voltas	Split	1.5	5	939	2023
	Total			6.6	04	

- I. Run ACs at 23°C to 26°C.
- II. Every degree below 26°C increases energy consumption of AC.

Inference

- III. If lower temperature is preferred, it would be wiser to use the AC along with a ceiling fan.
- IV. Clean the filter of the AC's occasionally as it can help to reduce energy consumption.



UNINTERUPPTED POWER SUPPLY

An uninterruptible power supply, UPS is an electrical apparatus that provides emergency power to a load when the input power source fails. The table describes the ups/inverter in the college.

	UP	S Details	Battery Detai	ils
Location	Rated KVA	Make	Make/Type/Nos	Volt/Ah
	Depart	ment Block		
DBG(11)	6	APC	Amaron/SMF/16	12/42
IQAC, DB(F)12	2	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/4	12/150
	Adn	ın Block		
Office	3	APC	Exide/Tubular/4	12/75
	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/105
C LL ADCTION	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/105
Computer lab, AB(F)04	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/105
	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/40
Programming lab, AB(F)08	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/40
Internet Lab, AB(F)08	10	LiV fast Solar	LiV Fast Solar/Tubular/4	12/135
Digital Signal processing lab,	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/40
AB(G)07	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/40
CAD Lab	7.5	Luminous	Exide/Tubular/6	12/40

Inference

- $I. \hspace{0.5cm} \textbf{Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided for the UPS and batteries} \\$
- II. Neutral to Earth voltage was more in the output of UPS at different locations. UPS earthing needs to be checked



ANNEXURE-1

ENERGY SAVING PROPOSAL - 1

REPLACEMENT OF OLD CEILING FANS WITH BLDC FANS

Background

A BLDC fan takes in AC voltage and internally converts it into DC using SMPS. The main difference between BLDC and ordinary DC fans is the commutation method. All the fans used in the building are ordinary fans. In security cabin and examination cell the fans are running throughout the day.

Proposal

Replace the ceiling fans with BLDC in areas such as security cabin, Examination cell, Classrooms, Staff rooms, etc

Detailed calculation is shown in the table given below.

TABLE 22: ECM 1

Particulars	Unit	Continuous working fans	Others	
Present Power Consumption	Watts	60	60	
Proposed Power Consumption	Watts	28	28	
Reduction in power	Watts	32	32	
Operating hours per day	Hrs/day	24	8	
No: of working Days	days/annum	210	210	
No: of fans operating	Nos	3	200*	
Annual energy savings	kWh/annum	484	10,752	
Cost per kWh	Rs	7.5	7.5	
Annual Financial Saving	Rs/annum	3,629	80,640	
Cost of BLDC fan	Rs	3,500	3,500	
Investment /	Rs	10,500	7,00,000	
Simple payback period	Months	35	104	

 SUMMARY

 Annual unit savings
 kWh
 11,236

 Total savings
 Rs
 84,269

 Total investment
 Rs
 7,10,500

 Simple Payback period
 Months
 101

Replace as and when existing fans reach end of life

ENERGY SAVING PROPOSAL - 2

REPLACEMENT OF FLUROSCENT LIGHTS WITH ENERGY EFFICIENT LED LIGHTS

BACKGROUND

The installed light fittings are mainly LED and fluorescent light of different ratings. Replacement of Fluorescent lights (T8, T5 & T12) to be done in phase manner with LED lights.

PROPOSAL

By replacing the light fitting with LEDs as per preference of operating hours in the class rooms, hostel, office area, faculty rooms, canteen, etc, the power consumption will reduce by approximate 50% with the present operating hours. The calculation for the savings, approximate investment cost and payback period is given in the table below.

TABLE 23: ECM 2

Particulars	Units	T12	Т8	T5
Power of Fluorescent lights	Watts	40	36	28
Power of proposed LED tube	Watts	20	20	20
Difference in Wattage	Watts	20	16	8
Operating hours per day	Hrs/day	4	4	4
No: of working days per year (Average)	Nos	210	210	210
No: of working hours per annum	Hrs	840	840	840
Number of Lights operating	Nos	92	480	2
Annual Consumption for Fluorescent lights	kWh/Year	3091	14515	47
Annual Consumption for LED lights	kWh/Year	1546	8064	34
kWh Saving per Annum	kWh/Year	1546	6451	13
Cost per kWh (Average)	Rs	7.5	7.5	7.5
Annual Financial Savings	Rs. / Year	11592	48384	101
Cost of LED light	Rs	300	300	300
Investment for LED lights	Rs	27600	144000	600
Simple Payback period	Months	29	36	71

 SUMMARY

 Annual unit savings
 kWh
 8010

 Total savings
 Rs
 60076.8

 Total investment
 Rs
 172200

 Simple Payback period
 Months
 34

RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION

INSTALLATION OF 10kW On- grid Solar PV System

Background

The college has ample free space at the rooftop with sunlight throughout the day. The solar energy potential in India is immense due to its convenient location near the Equator. India receives nearly 3000 hours of sunshine every year, which is equivalent to 5000 trillion kWh of energy.



Proposal

A 10kW on-grid solar system can be installed atop the building.

Calculations

TABLE 24: RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION

Particular	Units	Value
Proposed system	kW	10
Approximate available units for utilisation	kWh/day	49.9
Approximate annual unit generation @ 250days per annum	kWh /year	12,475
Average utility electricity cost*	Rs	7.36
Annual Financial Savings	Rs/Annum	91,816
Investment (subsidized & in grid tied mode)	Rs	6,50,000
Simple payback period	Years	7

Ver 1



ANNEXURE-2

ELECTRICITY BILL SAMPLE COPY

Con. Code	13683	860002734			HAPTER		_	Due Date				UR No		-		
Tariff		(B) GENER						ast Date			-	D(cash)	_		11879486 \ 80 BG	/er:0
SREEN	IARAY	ANA GU	RU COLL	EGE OF	ENG.&	TECH	_					s:SBIN0070	14931-1	(SED)	1T17/2426	2
PAYYAI Kannur,	NNUR 10-949	CHALAP 95001980	CODE P C	7/4252				Consum	er GST	מו_או	- /KSEB	(L)GST ID=3	2AAEC	K2277	NBZ1	4
Disputed	_	-	on 31-Mar-2 O Undispute	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW				vious Reso		31-M	lar-2021	Email: Info	@ango	et org	,	_
Contrac		5% of CD	1	1	-	<	of Pre	sent Readi	-	30-A	pr-2021	Supply Volta	ge I	1 KV	НТ	
Demand(k	VA	(KVA)	130% of ((KVA)	CD Conne	cted Load KW)		AN/AN	Aver	age .	****	PF	Billing Type	_	DPS		
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l Iohi		Read	ing Deta	ils of me	ter 1742	252MM	Wor	king (K)	A KV	Wh MY	VAL S	KVArh) fo			wapuram	
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CONSOLIDATED KSEBL BILL - ANALYSIS PERIOD

TABLE 25: CONSOLIDATED KSEBL BILL

			Sree N	arayana Guri	a College of E	Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology	d Technolog	,				
				CON.	CONTRACT DEMAND = 65 KVA	ND = 65 KVA						
				L	Tarif: HT II (B) General) General						
				Con	Consumer No: LCN 17/4252	N 17/4252						
75% OF CONTRACT DEMAND							,					
kVA Normal	28	30	28	28	31	30	28	33	38	31	29	37
kVA Peak	19	30	14	12	14	14	14	14	19	19	13	19
kVA Off Peak	13	30	10	8	14	10	13	12	17	12	5	13
CONTRACT DEMAND CHARGE	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500	24500
KWH NORMAL	3548	3240	2681	3145	3865	3255	3584	3645	4348	3597	2875	4473
KWH PEAK	690	662	557	612	760	739	916	772	927	718	531	775
KWH OFFPEAK	1260	1226	1054	1100	1347	1264	1609	1402	1690	1292	984	1431
TOTAL KWH	5498	5128	4292	4857	5972	5258	6109	5819	6965	5607	4390	6679
KWH CHARGE	37590.40	35037.00	29287.60	33238.40	40903.70	36118.20	41920.30	39810.60	47640.80	38372.40	29984.60	45619.50
PF	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98
PF INCENTIVE/PENALTY	0	-175.19	-292.88	-332.38	-613.56	-361.18	-419.20	-597.16	-476.41	-575.59	-299.85	-684.29
YTUQ	3759.04	3503.70	2928.76	3323.84	4090.37	3611.82	4192.03	3981.06	4764.08	3837.24	2998.46	4561.95
ELEC SURCHARGE	137.45	128.20	107.30	121.43	149.30	131.45	152.73	145.48	174.13	140.18	109.75	166.98
OTHERS TOTAL	3896.49	3631.90	3036.06	3445.27	4239.67	3743.27	4344.76	4650.25	5565.06	4482.05	3942.31	5930.93
GRAND TOTAL	65986.89	62993.71	56530.78	60851.29	69029.81	64000.29	70345.86	68363.69	77229.45	66778.86	58127.06	75366.14

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ABBREVIATIONS

APFC	:	Automatic Power Factor controller
AVG		Average
BDV	:	Breakdown voltage
BEE	:	Bureau of energy efficiency
CEA	1)	Central electrical authority
CFL	:	Compact fluorescent lamp
CFM	:	Feet cube per minute
DB	:	Distribution Board
DG Set	;	Diesel Generator Set
EC	:	Energy Conservation
FD	1	Forced draft
FY	:	Financial year
HPSV	:	High-pressure sodium vapour
HT	:	High Tension
ID	:	Induced draft
IEC	:	International electro technical commission
IEEE	:	The Institute of electrical and electronics engineers
IS	:	Indian Standard
KG	:	Kilogram
KSEB	:	Kerala state electricity board
KVA		Kilo Volt Ampere
KVAH		Kilo volt Ampere Hour
KVAR	:	Kilo volt-ampere
KW	4	Kilo Watts
KWH	:	Kilowatt-hour
LED	:	Light emitting diode
MAX	4	Maximum
MH		Metal halide
NEMA	:	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
OLTC	:	On load tap changer
ONAN	:	Oil natural air natural
PCC	:	Point of common coupling
PSI	:	Pound square inch
RMD	:	Registered Maximum demand
SEC	:	Specific electricity consumption
SFU	:	Switch Fuse Unit
SLD	:	Single Line Diagram
TDD	:	Total demand distortion
THD	:	Total harmonics distortion
TOE	:	Tonne of oil equivalent
UPS	:	Uninterruptible power supply
VFD	:	Variable frequency drive

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- 1. BEE energy audit books
- 2. CEA regulations of grid connectivity-2007
- 3. IEEE Std. 519-1992.
- 4. National lighting code 2010

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Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology



CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

GREEN AUDIT

GREEN AUDIT - 2022-23



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PAYYANUR, KANNUR, KERALA

EXECUTED BY



ATHUL ENERGY CONSULTANTS PVT LTD

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September 2023

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PREFACE

Every institution should be imparting knowledge about the campus environment and its surroundings through activities that follows the principles of sustainability. Hence an evaluation is needed to understand where it stands in the path to be an environment friendly, talent nurturing educational institution. This Green Audit was done with the aim to assess and rate the sustainable nature of the campus. The college vision is "to enlighten and empower women in rural and suburban society and enable them to act as agents of social transformation and acquire knowledge of self and surroundings and to make the world a better place". And in the social goals, it is written as "to make the students aware of the pressing global issues and the moral responsibility to handover to the coming generation an eco-friendly life style and an earth free from pollution, filth, bigotry and corruption". It was observed by us from the students' participation during the green audit.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to the management of M/s Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur for giving us an opportunity to carry out the project of Green Audit. We are extremely thankful to all the staffs for their support to carry out the studies and for input data, and measurements related to the project of Green audit.

1	Dr. Leena A V	Principal
2	Ms. Mary Sonia George	HOD - CE
3	Mr. Sundar V	HOD - CSE
4	Mr. Abilash Krishnan	HOD - EEE
5	Dr. Sudhin Chandran	HOD - ME
6	Mr. Manu C	Assistant Professor - EEE

Also congratulating our Green audit team members for successfully completing the assignment in time and making their best efforts to add value.

GREEN AUDIT TEAM

1. Mr. Santhosh A

Registered Energy Auditor of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE – Govt. of India) Accredited Energy Auditor No – EA 7597

2. Mr. Ashok KMP

Energy Auditor of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, GRIHA Certified Professional

3. Ms. Keerthana Project Engineer

Yours faithfully

Managing Director
Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd

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GREEN AUDIT SUMMARY

- Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur taken considerable effort for maintaining the green and sustainable campus.
- Staff and student's collaboration of NSS unit is held responsible for maintenance of greenery inculcating a sustainable culture among the student's community.
- By recognizing the importance of making healthy youth, management taken initiatives and built a badminton and volleyball courts, food ball ground in the college surrounded with lush of greeneries.
- Roof water is from buildings and surface water from grounds also collected and used for ground water recharging by suitable mechanism.

Suggestions for improvement

- ❖ Water meter to be installed for measuring water consumption per day.
- College can create vegetable garden, Ornamental Garden, etc in the college
- College can create living boundary wall on the ground and path ways by trees,
- Crete a garden Library in the college in its open nature atmosphere
- Practice Institutional Ecology- Set an example of environmental responsibility by establishing institutional ecology policies and practices of resource conservation.
- Road map for the tree plantation to be done along with the master plan of the college. Gave importance for the oxygen generating plants and lush green trees.
- Display boards are to be placed in the, herbal, botanical garden areas with name of trees in that areas.



general details

The general details of the s Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur are given below in table.

Table 1 GENERAL DETAILS

Sl. No:	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the College	Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology
2	Address	Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Chalakkode P.O. Payyanur, Kannur Kerala 670307 04985 20201987, 04985 201988
3	Contact Person	Dr. Leena A V (Principal)
4	Contact Phone number & E mail	9447008398, 9746766440
		principal@sngcet.org
5	Web site	www.sngcet.ac.in
6	Type of Building	Educational Institution
7	Annual Working Days	210
8	No: of Shifts	Day Shift (One) (9AM -4PM)
9	No: of students enrolled	414
10	No: of teaching staff	56
11	No: of non-teaching staff	54
15	Total campus area	60 acre
16	Total Built Up area	25929m²
17	No: of hostel	01 for Women and 01 for men
18	Bio gas plant	01 (Fixed concrete 10m3)



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology, one of the prestigious technical institutions in North Malabar, was established in 2003. The engineering college is fully equipped to meet the rising demands for greater facilities in the scenario of higher education. Since its inception, it has been true to do the mission and the prophetic vision of the great Saint Sree Narayana Guru. With its emphasis on quality education augmented by exposure and training in other individual skills, the institute's focus is on creating individuals who are all-round performers and true professionals.

Sree Narayana Guru was a great Saint Philosopher and Social Reformer of Kerala. His thoughts and work have universal significance. His message "Educate that you may be free, organise that you may be strong, and industrialize that your financial status may improve" has relevance all the times and places. Guruji was instrumental in uplifting the people of Kerala and in the formation of Sree Bhakthi Samvardhani Yogam in 1907. Sree Sundareshwara Temple, Talap, Kannur, consecrated by Sree Narayana Guru in 1916 is the pivot of all the activities of Yogam. The Yogam upholds the Guru's vision to enrich the people educationally, socially, culturally and spiritually.

Sree Bhakthi Samvardhini Yogam is working towards fulfilling Guru's vision, establishing educational institutions, women's hostels and has been offering financial aid and endowments to deserving students. The Yogam embarked on a noble project - Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology an Engineering college in Malabar in 2003.

Vision

A knowledge society promoting human excellence and enlightenment through technical education.

Mission

To provide technical education of the highest quality and standard of excellence for socioeconomic progress embedded in clearly articulated values and supported by commitments

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GREEN AUDIT

The whole world is on the road to a sustainable development, and the environment conservation is the top priority among the list as every human activity has its effect on their surroundings, which is the environment. Hence be it a house, a commercial building, an industrial building, or any other construction will disturb the balance of the environment. It is very important to do a detailed study about the effects on the environment. This is conducted under the name of *Green Audit*, which can be defined as the official examination of the effects a company or other organization has on the environment, especially the damage that it causes. The objectives of the green audit can be listed as follows:

- · Including participants from every section of the organization in the auditing process.
- Understanding the environment by drawing a simple sketch of the total area.
- · Identifying the activities in the premises and listing them.
- · Calculating the resource consumption like the land and water.
- · Assessing the waste management and disposal.
- · Study the energy usage pattern.
- · Identify the good practices.
- · Suggest the viable solutions to improve the sustainable nature of the institution.
- Compile the report with the above-mentioned details.
- Conduct a walkthrough audit to check the suggestions implemented by the institution and suggest for further improvements
- Verify all the points with actual measurements is it is meeting the performance and gave suggestions for improvement

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CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT

The environment in and around the college campus plays an important part in maintaining a healthy atmosphere in nurturing talents. Trees are the major source of the oxygen we breathe, and receiver of the carbon dioxide we exhale. The sustainability of an ecosystem depends on the number of plants and trees in and around the surroundings. The open space in the college is used for gardening, , buildings are built up without disturbing the sustainable nature of land scape of the area.

Ultimately the campus is maintaining natural equilibrium with open spaces, buildings, trees, birds along with human interactions



Figure 1 CAMPUS VIEW

Scientific studies are proved that the nature can able to cure any diseases and this will reduce the stress among students during theirs studies and also increase the compassion among them and to nature. Ultimately the campus is maintaining natural equilibrium trees, birds and water bodies with human beings. Gardens and landscape are an aesthetic delight and it promotes attentiveness of students. Persons exposed to plants have higher level of positive feelings (pleasant, calm) as opposed to negative feelings (anger, fear).



SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Energy consuming devices installed to achieve the comfort levels for the occupants of the building gives rise to heat generation which adversely affects the environment within the building and in the surrounding. Buildings are thus the major pollutants that affect the urban air quality and contribute to climate change. Buildings are the major consumers of energy during their construction, operation and maintenance.

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur has developed an ecological design in their buildings and adopted minimum negative impact on ecosystem. Their approach to the constructional activities consciously is to conserve energy and ecology and avoid the adverse effects of ecological damage.

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur management constructed the building to optimum utilisation of land and classrooms and with abundant light and natural ventilation. Maximum day light ingression and natural ventilation increases the indoor air quality and avoid the sick building syndrome. The whole facility and buildings are designed to maximum and optimum utilisation of land without affecting the nature

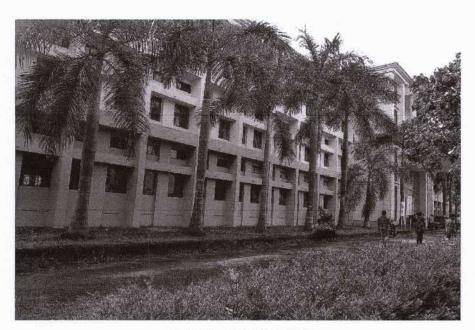


FIGURE 2: BUILDING VIEW

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CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS

Air quality is a major area of concern inside a building. The percentage share of oxygen and carbon dioxide should be such that the occupants are able to perform their tasks without any discomfort. This is generally done through a provision of fresh air duct for the air conditioning systems or by providing windows. Numerous factors need to be considered for the design and fabrication of the fresh air supply system like the number of occupants, weather pattern and air quality of the location, and so on. For the human comfort, production of carbon-dioxide (CO2) within a building space is the prime area of consideration. This is associated with respiration which produces CO2. As a result, the carbon-dioxide levels will increase if ventilations are not provided.

As per various standards (like the ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2016), indoor CO2 concentrations up to 1200 ppm is considered acceptable. For a typical outdoor condition, this value may change from 300 to 500 ppm.

The measurements were recorded along different locations inside the campus and the peak values are given in the following sections. The key concentration was on the study of carbon dioxide levels.

AREA Measured CO2 Standard CO2 Remarks No. level (Range) Main Block 550 300-500 Good 1 Class room in First Floor 2 625 300-500 Good Corridor Staff room 300-500 Good 3 600 4 Class room 550 300-500 Good Second Floor Corridor 550 300-500 Good 5 Computer lab 530 300-500 Good 6 7 Principal Office 480 300-500 Good 300-500 8 Office 460 Good

Table 2 CO2 LEVELS IN BUILDING

1. TYPE OF TREES IN THE CAMPUS

Trees release oxygen when they use energy from sunlight to make glucose from carbon dioxide and water. Like all plants, trees also use oxygen when they split glucose back down to release energy to power their metabolisms. Averaged over a 24-hour period, they produce more oxygen than they use up; otherwise there would be no net gain in growth. SNGET have 44 varieties of trees are in its campus



Table 3 TREES IN THE CAMPUS

Sl.no.	Name of trees	Botanical name
1	Ashoka tree	Saraca asoca)
2	Champak	(Magnolia champaca
3	Guava	(Psidium guajava)
4	Mango tree	Mangifera indica)
5	Kumpil tree	(Gmelina arborea)
6	Sandal wood	(Santalum album)
7	Orchid tree	(Bauhinia variegate
8	Mahogany tree	(Swietenia macrophylla)
9	Indian almond	Terminalia catappa
10	Spanish cherry	(Mimosops elengi
11	Black jamun	(Syzyyium cumini)
12	Golden shower	(Cassia fistula
13	Sacred fig	(Ficus religiosa)
14	Indian gooseberry	(Phyllanthus emblica
15	Golden apple	(Aegle marmelos)
16	Coastal she-oak	Casuarina equisetifolia
17	Golden flamboyant	(Peltophorum pterocarpum
18	Njara	(Syzygium caryophyllatum
19	Queen's flower tree	(Lagerstroemia speciosa
20	Royal poinciana	(Delonix regia)
21	Paradise tree	(Simarouba glauca)
22	Pomelo	(Citrus maxima
23	Chandada	(Macaranga peltata)
24	Indian rock fig	(Ficus arnottiana)
25	Thampakam	(Hopea parviflora
26	Kassod tree	(Senna siamea)
27	Royal palm	(Roystonea regia
28	Teak	Tectona grandis)
29	Drumstick tree	(Moringa oleifera)
30	Kassod tree	(Senna siamea
31	Soursop	(Annona muricata
32	Weeping fig	(Ficus benjamina)
33	Tamarind	Tamarindus indica)
34	Neem tree	Azadirachta indica
37	Golden shower tree	(Cassia fistula)
38	Amboyna wood	(Pterocarpus indicus
39	Indian gooseberry	(Phyllanthus emblica
40	Tamarind	(Tamarindus indica



41	Wild jack	Artocarpus eterophyllus)
42	Star gooseberry	(Phyllanthus acidus
43	Red frangipani	Plumeria rubra)

2. VEGETABLE GARDEN

It is a garden that exists to grow vegetables and other plants useful for human consumption. Gardening can provide students with hands-on learning opportunities while increasing environmental awareness and vital experience in problem-solving. The vegetable gardens are changing the eating habits of the students

Gardens are a wonderful way to use the college campus as a classroom, reconnect students with the natural world and the true source of their food, and teach them valuable gardening and agriculture concepts and skills that integrate with several subjects, such as math, science, art, health and physical education, and social studies, as well as several educational goals, including personal and social responsibility. They gain self-confidence and a sense of "capableness" along with new skills and knowledge in food growing — soon-to-be-vital for the 21st century students become more fit and healthy as they spend more time active in the outdoors and start choosing healthy foods over junk food.



Figure 3 LOCATION FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

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3. HERBAL GARDEN

The literal meaning of Ayurveda is "science of life," because ancient Indian system of health care focused on views of man and his illness. It has been pointed out that the positive health means metabolically well-balanced human beings. Ayurveda is also called the "science of longevity" because it offers a complete system to live a long healthy life. It is an interactive system that is user-friendly and educational. It teaches the patient to become responsible and self-empowered. It is a system for empowerment, a system of freedom, and long life. A significant part of knowledge and tradition is currently being eroded due to modernization, acculturation and availability of alternatives. Therefore, it is urgent to inculcate young minds to realize the fascinating knowledge and tradition associated with these resources, and help them understand the immense potentials the Kerala medicinal plants possess for the future.



Figure 4 LOCATION FOR HERBAL GARDEN

The "Promoting Herbal Gardens in Schools and colleges" has been a fun-filled learning activity for the students where they got the opportunity to learn about the medicinal plants by actually planting the medicinal herbs and watching them grow in their gardens, and by exploring information about them from various sources.

The task of making the garden itself has been enriching in terms of making students realize the importance of teamwork such as detailed planning, and allocation of tasks within a team. For the teachers, herbal garden project has been useful in terms of ease with which they could integrate the concept with other subject matter activities, such as writing essays, poems and stories, making posters, drawing and painting, making herbariums, and even preparing food recipe using some of the culinary herbs students have planted in their gardens. Kerala Government is also making lot of initiatives to developing and inculcating the herbal gardens in schools and colleges.



4. ORNAMENTAL GARDEN

The beauty of the flower garden is clearly evident through the ornamental plants grown here. They provide us with visual delight and beauty is their main trait. They are grown mainly for decorative Purposes and create a pleasant atmosphere throughout the garden

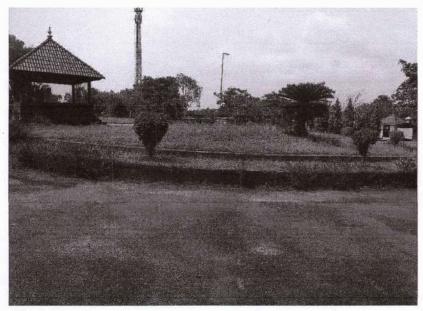


Figure 5 LOACTION FOR ORNAMENTAL GARDEN

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5. GREENERY IN THE COLLEGE

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur located 10 km away of Payannur town 60 acre hilly of land mainly covered by trees and it is well protected by management. This laterite soil area of college now constructing contours for diverting the rain water to charge the ground water to increase the ground water table. This will help the deep rooted trees will get water during summer. Educational institutions serve as important incubators for developing a 'green 'sense among students and teachers and create a new generation of professionals to drive the future change. Green sense is the sensitivity towards environment that is addressed in our decisions, practices and general lifestyle. In Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology teaching sustainability and environment not in books but it is demonstrated in the campus.



FIGURE 6: SCENIC COLLEGE PERIPHERALS

6. LIVE BOUNDARY WALL OF THE COLLEGE

The college can maintained a separate microclimatic zone by maintaining a thin and in certain areas thick boundary layer of trees around the college. Due to this boundary layer protects the college from dust and noise pollution to large extent. In this microclimate zone the temperature and humidity, particulate matter, oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide levels are different from the city and thus maintaining a comfort atmosphere to students.



Figure 7 LOCATION FOR LIVING BOUNDARY WALL

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7. OXYGEN PARK

Green space in the college where you can go for morning and evening walks, as well as for picnics. Oxygen Park is a location where we can rest and release all our stress by nature. In this aesthetic location with ample ventilation take us into heaven in the earth. This park is anything but regular with its many sections for, children, fitness enthusiasts, and just about anyone who wants to spend some quiet time amidst nature. Fitness enthusiasts, get here for some fresh air and undisturbed yoga sessions. Undisturbed nature along with water bodies enhances your creativity due to comfort feeling to mind along with abundant supply of oxygen. In this oxygen park classes are conducted by college which are increasing the creativity and it is practical way of learning methods to understand nature



Figure 8 OXYGEN PARK

8. SILENT ZONE

Now a day's silent zones are getting important in academic institutions. The noise pollution leads to stress and other medical and neurotic problems to children's and also creativity and absorption capacity of knowledge is also going down. For reduction of academic stress level there is apace for complete relaxation which gives the importance of silence zone Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology have aerated certain silent zones in the college itself. Natural silence zones are also crated in the college campus where there is no sound other than natures sound.

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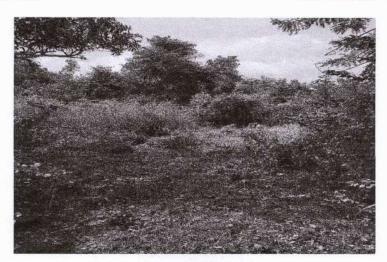


Figure 9 SILENT ZONE

9. OPEN GROUNDS

Education is incomplete without sports and games. Sports and games are beneficial in teaching us punctuality, responsibility, patience, discipline, and dedication towards our goal. The importance of games and sports in student's life is immense. It has proved to be very therapeutic in nature. Sports help improve stronger social skills, such as dispute management and sport-based interaction. Sports inculcate the feeling of fairness in a child and it encourages them to be committed, taking defeat in a positive manner. It teaches us to be joyful, united, and appreciative in life. Students are the youth of our Nation, and they need to be energetic, physically active, and mentally fit. By understanding the responsibility to make its students as healthy s Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur built and maintained football ground, volley and badminton court in a greenery surroundings.



Figure 10 OPEN PLAY GROUND

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10. SPECIAL INITIATIVES OF COLLEG

I. DISABLED FRIENDLY:

Disability is only disabling when it prevents someone from doing what they want or need to do. Government of India signed the UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities) on 1st October 2007. In this article 9 says about the requirements of disabled persons on accessibility to buildings. As per the signed UNCRPD Indian Parliament passed an act as RPD (Right to Persons Disability) act on March 2016. As per new act, all buildings should have ramps at the entry, exit, lifts for higher floors, separate toilet with suitable arrangements such as hand rails etc.



Figure 11 WHEEL CHAIR

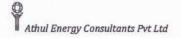
WATER AUDIT

The requirement of water for the college, hostels and gardening etc are met by supply from one OPEN well and two bore well for emergency requirements. The water from OPEN are mainly used for administrative block by using 3.5HP motor pump. This water is pumped into Overhead tank of capacity 8KL using 1.5HP motor The borewell pumps as one is used for ladies hostel and another one for men hostel.

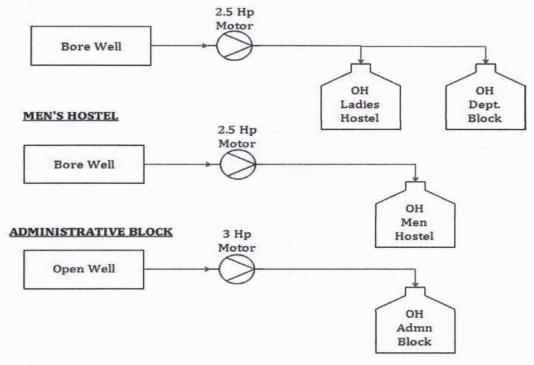
The water from different wells are checked in an accredited laboratory in time to time to ensure its portability.

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LADIES HOSTEL



1. WATER USAGE AREAS

UTILITIES

The labs have the highest tap points whereas the toilet accounts for the major consumption. The water outlet points in the college campus and hostel are listed in the following table.

Table 4 LIST OF WATER TAPS

ocation	No: of taps
Washing area taps	25
Toilets for students	40
College compound and garden	12
Kitchen	16
Staff rooms	93
Total	186

2. RAIN WATER HAVESTING

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is a technique of collection and storage of rainwater into natural reservoirs or tanks, or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers (before it is lost as surface runoff). There are different methods for artificial rain water harvesting. Ground water Recharging by different means and collection of rain water for direct use by installation of rain water Collection tank. Ground water recharging methods are decided by detailed study of rain fall, geological and hydrogeological

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mapping of the area etc. Another method of rainwater harvesting is rooftop harvesting. With rooftop harvesting consists of installation of pipes, filtration unit, by pass valve, tanks pumps etc.

Rainwater harvesting for ground water recharge.

Advantages

- ➤ Conservation of water for future use
- ➤ Biological purity of water is good
- ➤It is environment friendly, controls soil erosion and flood and provides sufficient soil moisture even during summer months
- ➤It provides a natural distribution system between recharge and discharge points
- ➤ Quality improvement by infiltration through the permeable media
- >Water stored underground is relatively immune to natural and man-made catastrophes



Figure 12 COLLECTING ROOF RAIN WATER

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Students Initiatives and Out Reach Activities

World Environment day celebration June 5

Nature club of college crested the environment day June 2, 2022 with various activities such cleaning of campus, planting trees and an invited talk by Pandoli Ravi an environment activist.



Figure 13 WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY JUNE 5 on 2022

Nature club

Plantation drive initiated by Nature club to plant more than 200 samplings in the college campus. Photography session as theme beat plastic pollution also conducted in connection with this initiatives.



Figure 14 WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY JUNE 5 2023.

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Tree Identification programme

The 60 acre campus have lot of trees and identification these plants are initiated by Nature club from 15/03/2023. Identification and its importance to create awareness among engineering students is better way to connect with nature

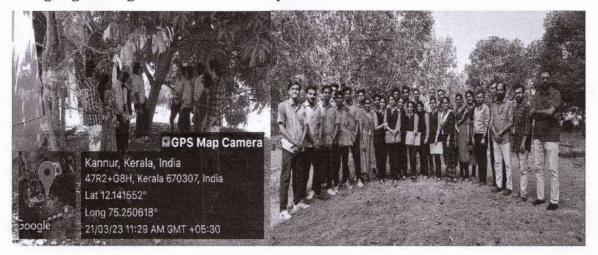


Figure 15 TREE INDENTIFICATION PROGRAMME

Paravalkalkoru Thaneerkudam

On 22/03/2023 Nature started to place water pots in different places of campus for birds and animals. This will help to bridge the gap with students and nature inhabitants.

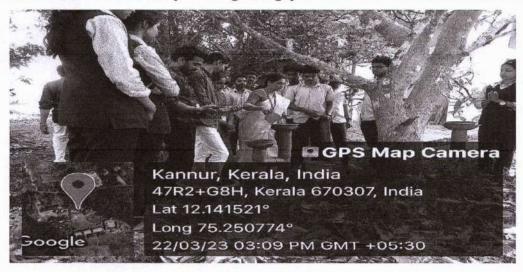


Figure 16 PARAVALKAKORU THANEERKUDAM.

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CONCLUSION

Green Audit is the most efficient & ecological way to solve such an environmental problem. Green Audit is one kind of professional care which is the responsibility of each individual who are the part of economic, financial, social, environmental factor. Green audits can "add value" to the management approaches being taken by the college and is a way of identifying, evaluating and managing environmental risks (known and unknown). The green audit reports assist in the process of attaining an eco-friendly approach to the development of the college.

The auditors observed during the campus visit and after the conversation with the staff and students of M/s Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur that they have taken continuous and considerable effort in several years for nurturing and maintaining the green coverage over the campus which is being well appreciated by us.

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CERTIFICATE



GREEN RATING FOR INTEGRATED HABITAT ASSESSMENT GRIHA CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Ashok KMP

has qualified as a GRIHA Certified Professional For V. 2015

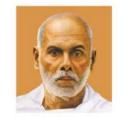
Date of issue: 19th June 2020

Note: This certification is valid only for GRIHA version 2015.

Chief Executive Officer GRIHA Council

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CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT - 2022-23



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PAYYANUR, KANNUR, KERALA

EXECUTED BY



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September-2023

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PREFACE

Every institution should be imparting knowledge about the campus environment and its surroundings through activities that follows the principles of sustainability and waste management. Hence an evaluation is needed to understand where it stands in the path to be an environment friendly, and in talent nurturing educational institution.

This Environment Audit was done with the aim to assess mainly on waste management of the campus. The college vision is "To become a centre par excellence of learning, where the best in humans is unveiled, based on human values, focused on life enhancement and constructive in adapting to the needs of the world". The mission of college is "to mould individuals into successful and vibrant professionals facilitating comprehensive and rounded formation, to function as effective and empathetic human beings, grounded with courage of conviction, personal integrity, professional ingenuity and social commitment "and it was we observed by us from the students' participation during the environmental audit.

This report is compiled by the BEE certified energy auditor along with the project engineers who are experienced in the field of energy, environment and management. The student volunteers made a mammoth contribution with data collection and in preparing an initial skeleton for the report.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to the management of M/S Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Payyannur for giving us an opportunity to carry out the project of Environment Audit. We are extremely thankful to all the staffs for their support to carry out the studies and for input data, and measurements related to the project of Environment audit.

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2	Ms. Mary Sonia George	HOD - CE
3	Mr. Sundar V	HOD - CSE
4	Mr. Abilash Krishnan	HOD - EEE
5	Dr. Sudhin Chandran	HOD - ME
6	Mr. Manu C	Assistant Professor - EEE

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TEAM

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Registered Energy Auditor of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE – Govt. of India) Accredited Energy Auditor No – EA 7597

2. Mr. K, Krishnakumar. Lead auditor ISO 50001, Certified energy auditor of BEE

THRISSUR 680 020

Yours faithfully

Managing Director
Athul Energy Consultants Pvt Ltd

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ENVIRONMENT AUDIT SUMMARY

- College segregated the waste from college, canteen, and hostels and treated in a scientific manner.
- Separate storage provisions are done for metal and plastics in college.
- Biodegradable wastes are treated in a biogas plant installed behind the canteen.
- Non-biodegradable wastes are incinerated which installed near the playground.

Suggestions for improvement

- Internal inspection team to be formed which comprises of staff and students for internal auditing of the waste management in the campus
- Introduce 'refuse plastic' concept in college inventories. This will increase the awareness among students and staffs and will seep into their behaviour.
- Display the weight of segregated wastes that collected from the canteen, hostels and college in prominent locations which will be an eye-opener for all and it will help in reduce the waste generation.
- Monthly Records should be kept for segregated wastes which will give the administration to pinpoint the source and can take necessary steps to reduce it.

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GENERAL DETAILS

The general details of the Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology are given below in table.

Table 1 GENERAL DETAILS

Sl. No:	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the College	Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology
2	Address	Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology Chalakkode P.O. Payyanur, Kannur Kerala 670307 04985 20201987, 04985 201988
3	Contact Person	Dr. Leena AV (Principal)
4	Contact Phone number&E mail	9447008398, 9746766440
		principal@sngcet.org
5	Web site	www.sngcet.ac.in
6	Type of Building	Educational Institution
7	Annual Working Days	210
8	No: of Shifts	Day Shift (One) (9AM -4PM)
9	No: of students enrolled	414
10	No: of teaching staff	56
11	No: of non-teaching staff	54
15	Total campus area	60 acre
16	Total Built Up area	25929m²
17	No: of hostel	01 for Women and 01 for men
18	Bio gas plant	01 (Fixed concrete 10m3)

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SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology, one of the prestigious technical institutions in North Malabar, was established in 2003. The engineering college is fully equipped to meet the rising demands for greater facilities in the scenario of higher education. Since its inception, it has been true to do the mission and the prophetic vision of the great Saint Sree Narayana Guru. With its emphasis on quality education augmented by exposure and training in other individual skills, the institute's focus is on creating individuals who are all-round performers and true professionals.

Sree Narayana Guru was a great Saint Philosopher and Social Reformer of Kerala. His thoughts and work have universal significance. His message "Educate that you may be free, organise that you may be strong, and industrialize that your financial status may improve" has relevance all the times and places. Guruji was instrumental in uplifting the people of Kerala and in the formation of Sree Bhakthi Samvardhani Yogam in 1907. Sree Sundareshwara Temple, Talap, Kannur, consecrated by Sree Narayana Guru in 1916 is the pivot of all the activities of Yogam. The Yogam upholds the Guru's vision to enrich the people educationally, socially, culturally and spiritually.

Sree Bhakthi Samvardhini Yogam is working towards fulfilling Guru's vision, establishing educational institutions, women's hostels and has been offering financial aid and endowments to deserving students. The Yogam embarked on a noble project - Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology an Engineering college in Malabar in 2003.

Vision

A knowledge society promoting human excellence and enlightenment through technical education.

Mission

To provide technical education of the highest quality and standard of excellence for socio-economic progress embedded in clearly articulated values and supported by commitments

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Figure 1 CAMPUS BUILDING

ABOUT ENVIRONMENT AUDIT

The ICC defines Environmental Auditing as: "A management tool comprising a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of how well environmental organization, management and equipment are performing with the aim of safeguarding the environment and natural resources in its operations/projects."

A clean and healthy environment aids effective learning and provides a conducive learning environment. There are various efforts around the world to address environmental education issues. Environmental conditions may be monitored from angles that are relevant to Indian requirements, without stress on legal issues or compliance. This innovative scheme is user friendly and totally voluntary. The environmental awareness helps the institution to set environmental examples for the community and to educate young learners.

Here we can mainly divide this report waste management initiatives and installations of systems such as bio gas plant, vermin-compost, incinerator and collection and segregation of waste in the campus etc and students initiates in waste management as a social cause

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WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste is generally termed as 'a resource at the wrong place'. The college authorities are aware of the possible methods and have installed waste management measures like biogas systems. The waste clearance measures associated with different types of wastes are briefly given below. In this college normally three types of wastes are generated and we can divide the same as,

- 1. Bio degradable
- 2. Non bio degradable and
- 3. E-waste

1. BIODEGRADABLE WASTES

Biodegradable waste includes any organic matter in waste which can be broken down into carbon dioxide, water, methane or simple organic molecules by micro-organisms and other living things by composting, aerobic digestion, anaerobic digestion or similar processes also includes some inorganic materials which can be decomposed by bacteria. These materials are non-toxic to the environment and mainly include the natural substances like Plants and animals waste, even the dead plants and animals, fruits, paper, vegetables, etc. get convert into the simpler units, which further get into the soil and are used as manures, biogas, fertilizers, compost, etc.

The biodegradable wastes are mainly from the college canteen and pushed it to the Biogas plant. The bio-slurry is used as manure to the plantation.

I. BIO GAS PLANT

Biogas is the mixture of gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen (anaerobically), primarily consisting of methane and carbon dioxide. Biogas is a renewable energy source Biogas is produced by anaerobic digestion with methanogen or anaerobic organisms, which digest material inside a closed system, or fermentation of biodegradable materials. This closed system is called an anaerobic digester, bio digester or a bioreactor.

Biogas is a renewable, as well as a clean, source of energy. Gas generated through bio digestion is non-polluting; it actually reduces greenhouse emissions. No combustion takes place in the process, meaning there is zero emission of greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere; therefore, using gas from waste as a form of energy is actually a great way to combat global warming. Another biogas advantage is that, unlike other types of renewable energies, the process is natural, not requiring energy for the generation process. In addition, the raw materials used in the production of biogas are renewable.

Bio gas plant reduces soil and water pollution. Consequently, yet another advantage of biogas is that biogas generation may improve water quality. Moreover, anaerobic digestion deactivates pathogens and parasites; thus, it's also quite effective in reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases.

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Bio gas generation produces organic fertiliser. The by-product of the biogas generation process is enriched organic (digest ate), which is a perfect supplement to, or substitute for, chemical fertilizers. The fertilizer discharge from the digester can accelerate plant growth and resilience to diseases, whereas commercial fertilizers contain chemicals that have toxic effects and can cause food poisoning, among other things.



Figure 2 BIO GAS PLANT

The biogas plant converts food wastes into methane gas and usable bio fertilizers which will used for plants. The methane gas from the biogas plant is used in the canteen for cooking purpose and for heating drinking water hot water. Approximately 100 kg of LPG /month is saved by using biogas plant. The bio maneuver from the biogas plant is used for gardening, agriculture and for trees. This bio waste is also act as best bio insecticide and thus the college avoided the usage environmentally toxic precipices for environment. Here college is using floating fixed dome concrete dome Type biogas plant of size 10 M³ for treating bio waste. The slurry coming from the plant is collected in drums and reused after diluting with water for agriculture and for gardens. The methane gas is used in the canteen

VERMI-COMPOST

It is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms, usually red wigglers, white worms, and other earthworms, to create a mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials, and vermin-cast. Vermicomposting contains water-soluble nutrients and is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner.^[3] It is used in farming and small scale sustainable, organic farming.

The major source of raw material for vermi-compost is the leaves in the college campus and also the wastes generated which are not fed into biogas such as Chicken bones etc. The vermi-compost plants installed near to the scrap yard in the college campus

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Benefits of Vermi-compost

a. For Soil

- Improves soil aeration
- Enriches soil with micro-organisms (adding enzymes such as phosphatase and cellulose)
- Microbial activity in worm castings is 10 to 20 times higher than in the soil and organic matter that the worm ingests
- * Attracts deep-burrowing earthworms already present in the soil
- Improves water holding capacity

b. For Plant growth

- Enhances germination, plant growth, and crop yield.
- Improves root growth, Enriches soil with micro-organisms, adding plant hormones such as auxins and gibberellic acid.

c. For Economic

- Bio wastes conversion reduces waste dumping in landfills.
- Elimination of bio wastes from the waste stream reduces contamination of other recyclables collected in a single bin (a common problem in communities practicing is single-stream recycling)
- Creates low-skill jobs at local level.
- Low capital investment and relatively simple technologies make vermicomposting practical for less-developed agricultural regions.

d. For Environmental

- Helps to close the "metabolic gap" through recycling waste on-site.
- Large systems often use temperature control and mechanized harvesting, however other equipment is relatively simple and does not wear out quickly
- Production reduces greenhouse gas emissions such as methane and nitric oxide (produced in landfills or incinerators when not composted).

II. WASTE GENERATED FROM PETS

The wastes generated from Pets (Different varieties of birds, rabbit etc) are collected separately and used as base manure after mixing with vermi compost as bio fertilizer for plants in the college. **NON-**

BIODEGRADABLE WASTE

Materials that remain for a long time in the environment, without getting decompose by any natural agents, also causing harm to the environment are called non-biodegradable substances. These materials are metals, plastics, bottles, glass, poly bags, chemicals, batteries, etc. But as these are readily available, convenient to use, and are of low cost, the non-biodegradable substances are more often used. But instead of returning to the environment, they become solid waste which cannot be broken down and



become hazardous to the health and the environment. Hence are regarded as toxic, pollution causing and are not considered as eco-friendly.

Many measures are taken these days, concerning the use of non-biodegradable materials. The **three** 'R' concept which says **Reduce-Recycle -Reuse** is in trend, which explains the use of the non-biodegradable materials. As we already discuss that these substances do not decompose, or dissolve easily so can be recycled and reuse. And one can help in reducing this waste by instead of throwing the plastics and poly bags in the garbage; it can be put in the recycling bags to use again.

Non-recyclable wastes are collected and burned once in a month using incinerator places inside the campus itself. The recyclable wastes are sorted out into categories and supplied it to the collecting units.

I. INCINERATOR

The objective of waste incineration, in common with most waste treatments, is to treat waste to reduce its volume and hazard, whilst capturing (and thus concentrating) or destroying potentially harmful substances. Incineration processes can also provide a means to enable recovery of the energy, mineral and/or chemical content from waste. Basically, waste incineration is the oxidation of the combustible materials contained in the waste. Waste is generally a highly heterogeneous material, consisting essentially of organic substances, minerals, metals and water. During incineration, fluegases are created that will contain most of the available fuel energy as heat. The organic substances in the waste will burn when they have reached the necessary ignition temperature and come into contact with oxygen. The actual combustion process takes place in the gas phase in fractions of seconds and simultaneously releases energy. Where the calorific value of the waste and oxygen supply is enough, this can lead to a thermal chain reaction and self-supporting combustion, i.e. there is no need for the addition of other fuels.

The incinerator is used for incinerating non-biodegradable waste such as paper, plastic, sanitary napkins etc. The ash generated are as for manoeuvre after mixing with cow dung for plants. The ash generated from plastic will be treated separately.

The ash generated from canteen were wood is used as a fuel is used as manoeuvre for plants. The college campus promoting biodegradable packaging and reducing the consumption of plastic to a large extent.

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Figure 3 INCINERATOR

2. ELECTRONIC WASTE

Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. The rapid expansion of technology and the consumption driven society results in the creation of a very large amount of e-waste in every minute. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste. Informal processing of e-waste in developing countries can lead to adverse human health effects and environment pollution. Certain components of some electronic products contain materials that render them hazardous, depending on their condition and density.

Recommendation

College has to sign an agreement for disposing the electronic wastes with a approved agency of Kerala State Pollution board for the same. For the time being it can be collected and stored in a fixed space near to common toilet and herbal garden area.

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FACILITIES PROVIDED BY COLLEGE FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT COLLECTION

- Toilets in every floor of all buildings separately for girls, and staff.
- There is separate toilet facility for department heads, staff rooms, administrative department and common facility.
- Certain toilets are facilitated for disable friendly with suitable hand rails and support mechanisms.
- Bins are provided in various areas of Campus for segregated collection of bio degradable (food,) and non-bio degradable wastes (Plastic, bottles)
- Separate team is maintained by college for maintain the clean campus, collection wastes from bins etc.



Figure 4 COLLECTION OF WASTES

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CONCLUSION

Environment audit is the best way to analyse and solving the critical issues of waste management. Environment audit can add value to management approach being taken by college for identifying, collecting, segregating and processing of waste generated in the college campus. By analysing the waste generation in each segment such as biodegradable, non-degradable, R waste etc. gave an indication of waste generation and thus put control for the same to reduce the environmental impacts in due course.

The findings in the report shows that college perform fairly well in waste management issues and taken considerable efforts in a responsible manner. During audit and the conversations with the college team, we observed that Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering and Technology done various approaches in the past few years to performing well to sustainable environment. Even though there is space for further improvement that mentioned in the executive summary, the college is a good example for the minimisation of environment issues in the existing conditions.

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ANNEXURE

> BEE Accredited energy auditor certificate



BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Examination Registration No.: EA-7597

Accreditation Registration No.: AEA-0275



Certificate of Accreditation

The certificate is subject to the provisions of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Qualifications for Accredited Energy Auditors and Maintenance of their List) Regulations, 2010.

This certificate shall be valid until it is cancelled under regulation 9 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Qualifications for Accredited Energy Auditors and Maintenance of their List) Regulations, 2010.

On cancellation, the certificate of accreditation shall be surrendered to the Bureau within fifteen days from the date of receipt of order of cancellation.

Your name has been entered at AEA No...0275... in the register of list of accredited energy auditors. Your name shall be liable to be struck out on the grounds specified in regulation 8 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Qualifications for Accredited Energy Auditors and Maintenance of their List) Regulations, 2010.

Given under the seal of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, this 12th day of February, 2018

Secretary, Bureau of Energy Efficiency New Delhi

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> EnMs Certified Professional

Certificate of Attendance



Intertek
Total Quality. Assured.

G KRISHNAKUMAR

has attended the following live virtual classroom course:

Transition training for Environment Management System as per ISO 14001:2015

Course is designed to explain:

- Requirements of ISO 14001:2015 in context of audit.
- Key changes from ISO 14001: 2004 to 14001:2015

Session Duration: 16 Hours

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 2020260507

TRAINING DATE: 25th & 26th May, 2020

Chamalhota

Authorising Signature:

(0)

Intertek India Private Limited

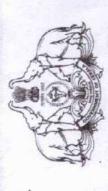
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CHALAKKODE P.O., KOROM, PAYYANUR, KANNUR-670 307

CERTIFICATE FROM AN EXTERNAL ACCREDITED AUDITING AGENCY



WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT Government of Kerala

of Appreciation

Department during November 2020 to February 2021 and successfully completing the FIELD STUDIES, WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION & ANALYSIS in the designated stretch of River Peruvamba in connection with the "PREPARATION OF APJAKTU in recognition of the outstanding contribution by the esteemed institution in associating with Water Resources Issued to SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PAYYANNUR under DPR FOR ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION & REJUVENATION OF 21 RIVERS IN KERALA".

Their involvement in the project and dedication towards the work are commendable and praiseworthy.

Thiruvananthapuram 28.02.2021

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY PAYYANUR, KANNUR Dr. LEENA A V

T.K.JOSEIAS

Water Resources Department Additional Chief Secretary.



ഏറത്ത് മാമ്പോയിൽ മണക്കടവ് പി.ഒ. കണ്ണൂർ - 670571

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തിയ്യതി 20.03.2024

College of Engineering & Technology) how chemon & Knoted exceptional cledication and commitment by conducting a ecleoning action and activity at the Primary Health Centre, Mampayil on & Morreh 2024. Their efforts have significantly contributed to the improvement of hygiene standards and the overall well-heing of the community.

Their selfless service reflects the true spirit of volunteesism and embackes the noble ideals of the National Service Scheme (NSS) Through their hardwork and perseverance they have set a commendable example for other to bollow.

We extended gratitude to each mens ber
of the NSS learn for these involved to each mension ber
towards fostering a healthier controller distribution

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SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF
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SACRED HEART L.P. SCHOOL

MAMPOYIL P.O. MANAKKADAVU - 670571

This is to certify

Deep appreciation to NSS UNIT No. 610 (Sree Narayana Guru College of Engineering & Technology) for your outstanding contribution to our school through your recent National Service Scheme (NSS) project.

Your dedication and hard work in volunteering your time and energy at SHLPS, Mampoil were truly commendable. We were particularly impressed by your efforts in planting a vegetable garden, cleaning the school premises, decorating the classroom walls with educational pictures and donating valuable study materials.

The positive impact you made on our school community goes far beyond the tangible results of your work. Your enthusiasm, commitment to service, and positive interactions with our students are truly an inspiration to all.

The students' acts of service truly show the essence of volunteerism and embody the NSS's core values. Their dedication and tireless efforts have established a remarkable standard that will undoubtedly inspire others.

MANAKADAVU * PIN - 670 571 PLAKODE WIA), NEARPOIL SALY. K.

HEADMISTRESS

SACRED HEART L.P. SCHOOL

MAMPOYIL - PIN:670571

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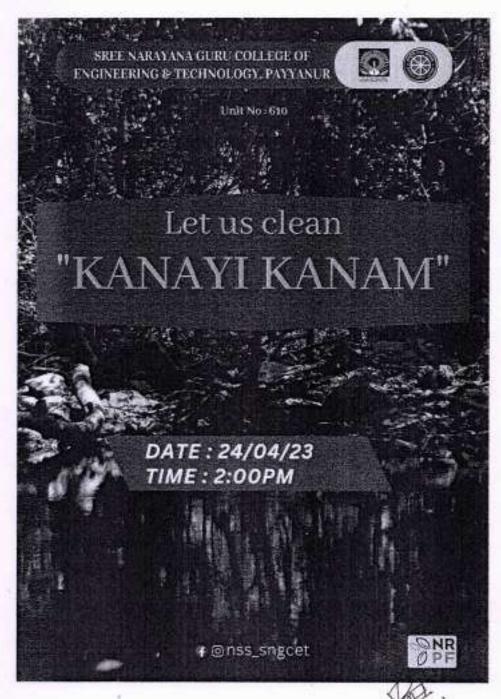
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GEO-TAGGED PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES BEYOND THE CAMPUS



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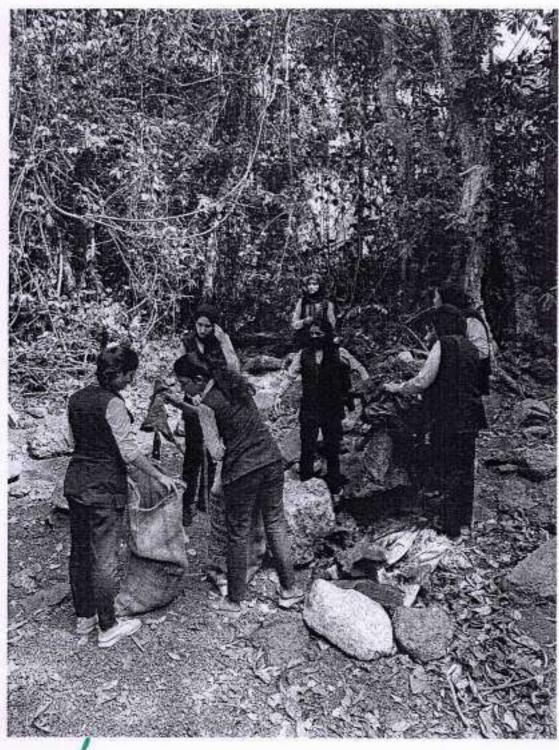
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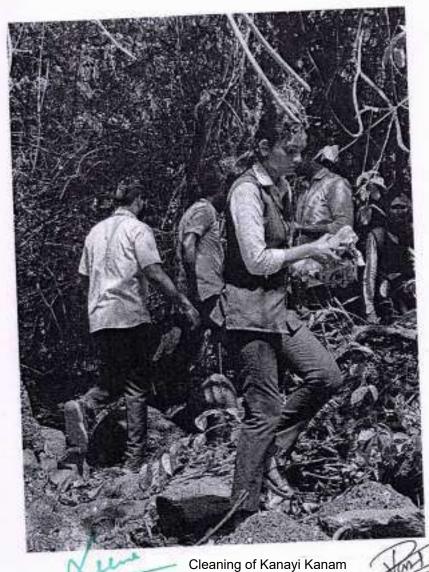
Kanayi Kanam, situated near Payyanur, is a picturesque water body that attracts numerous travelers and photographers, especially during the rainy seasons. However, the natural ecosystem of this area has been adversely affected by the accumulation of plastic bottles and covers. To address this issue, the NSS unit of SNGCET organized a cleaning drive at Kanayi Kanam on April 21, 2023, to clear away all plastic waste before the onset of the rainy season. Several students, alongside NSS volunteers, actively participated in this program.



Cleaning of Kanayi Kanam

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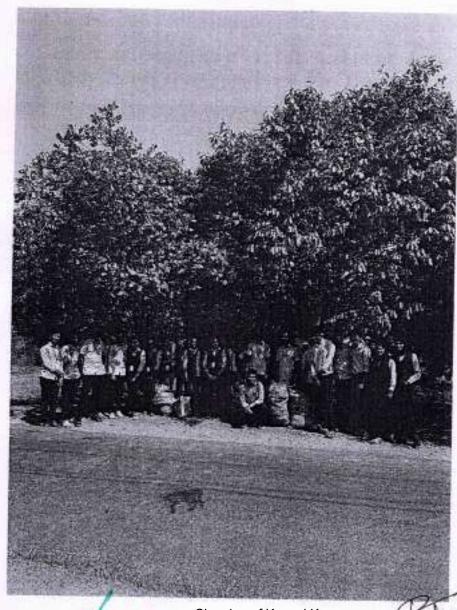
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Cleaning of Kanayi Kanam

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"THALAVINU ORU THANAL" TREE PLANTATION DRIVE AT THALAVIL JUNCTION

During the 7-day NSS residential camp held at Thalavil, NSS volunteers organized a plantation drive titled "THALAVINU ORU THANAL" on May 11, 2023.

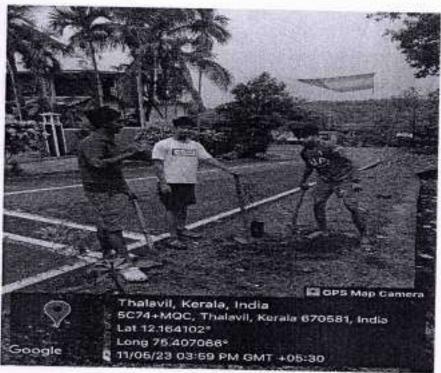


Tree Plantation Drive

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Tree Plantation Drive

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CLEANING ACTIVITY HELD AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER THALAVIL

As part of 7 days NSS residential camp held at thalavil, NSS volunteers had conducted a cleaning activity at Primary health centre thalavil on 10th may 2023.



Cleaning Activity at PHC Thalavil

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Cleaning Activity at PHC Thalavil

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NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

UNIT NO: 610

"CLEAN HOME CHALLENGE"

BATE: 22/05/23

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PROGRAMME OFFICER NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME UNIT No. 610 SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY,

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Clean Home Challenge

On May 22, 2023, the NSS Unit of SNGCET orchestrated a challenge for all college students to tidy up their own residences and submit pictures to NSS coordinators. The objective behind this initiative was to prevent the widespread of diseases caused by unsanitary environments. Numerous students alongside nss volunteers were participated

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Clean Home Challenge

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Clean Home Challenge

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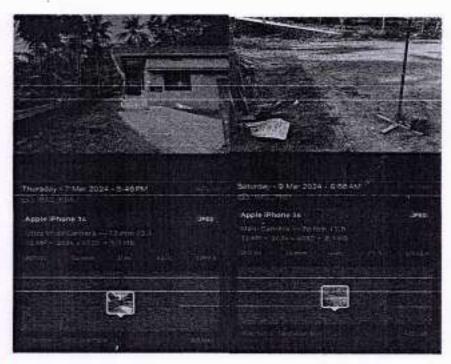
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NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME Unit No. 610



Primary Health Centre Cleaning Mampoil

During the Forenoon session of a residential camp on March 7th in Mampoil, On March 9th, volunteers conducted a cleaning drive at the primary health center in thalavil, which is the sole medical emergency facility available for the locals of Mampoil.



PHC Cleaning Mampoil

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Plastic Waste Collection and Disposal in Mampoil

&

Garden Making

On the 7th of March, 2024, a commendable environmental initiative took place at Mampoil Junction, led by a dedicated group of National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers. The event focused on the critical issues of plastic waste management and urban greening, showcasing the volunteers' commitment to environmental sustainability and community welfare.

The day commenced with a plastic waste collection drive, where NSS volunteers meticulously scoured the area, gathering discarded plastic items that littered the junction. This activity was not only about cleaning the environment but also served as a strong message to the local community about the detrimental effects of plastic waste on our planet. By disposing of the collected waste in an eco-friendly manner, the volunteers ensured that their efforts contributed positively to reducing pollution and promoting recycling practices.

The garden creation was a testament to the volunteers' hard work and creativity, embodying the spirit of 'green activism'. Through their efforts, they demonstrated that small actions can lead to significant environmental improvements. The garden stands as a symbol of hope and a reminder to the community of the importance of nurturing and preserving our natural surroundings.

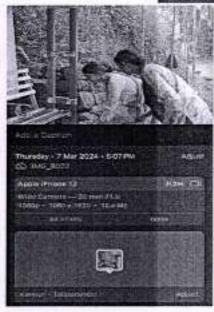
The NSS volunteers' initiative at Mampoil Junction is a shining example of how youth can lead the way in environmental conservation and community improvement. By addressing the twin issues of plastic waste and the lack of green spaces, they have made a tangible difference in their local community.

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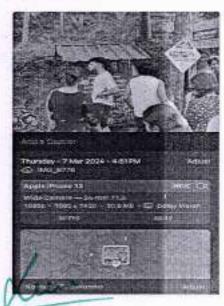
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Plastic Waste Collection and Disposal Mampoil & Garden Making

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Vegetable Garden Making – Sacred Heart L P School Mampoil

The initiative began early in the morning, with volunteers gathering at the designated area in the school grounds. The site was carefully chosen for its optimal sunlight exposure and accessibility to ensure the successful growth of the garden. The first step involved preparing the soil, a crucial process that involved clearing the land of weeds, tilling the earth, and enriching it with organic compost to create a fertile ground for the vegetables to thrive

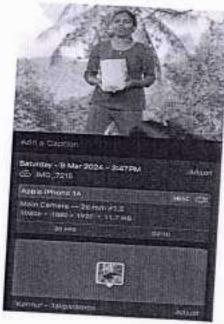
Once the soil was ready, the volunteers, alongside interested students and teachers, began the planting process. The selection of vegetables was strategic, focusing on varieties that were not only easy to grow but also beneficial for the school's lunch program. Tomatoes, carrots, spinach, and beans were among the chosen crops, planted with care and precision to ensure they would yield a bountiful harvest.

The vegetable garden at Sacred Heart LP School, Mampoil, stands as a testament to the power of community and the positive impact of youth-led initiatives. Through their hard work and dedication, the NSS volunteers have created more than just a garden; they have sown the seeds of change, inspiring a future generation to carry forward the torch of sustainability and care for our planet. This project marks a significant step towards a greener, healthier future, rooted in the principles of self-sufficiency and environmental respect.

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Vegetable Garden Making

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"VEGETABLE GARDEN MAKING FOR ECONOMICALLYBACKWARD HOUSES OF THALAVIL"

During the 7-day NSS residential camp at Thalavil, the NSS unit of SNGCET established a vegetable garden for selected households (in the Economically Backward Category) of Thalavil on May 12, 2023.



Vegetable Garden Making

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