



St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous)
Cuddalore – 607 001, Tamil Nadu.

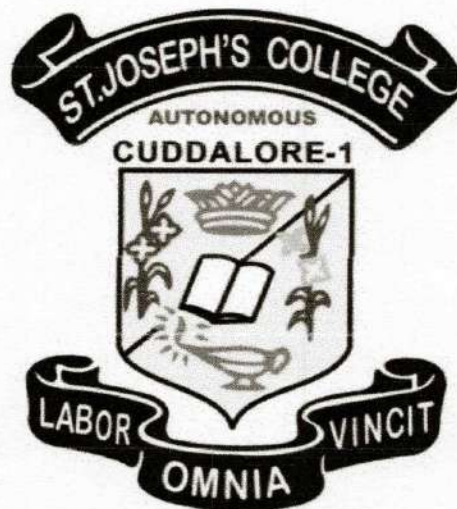
E-mail : josecol27998@gmail.com
Website: www.sjctnc.edu.in



ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORTS
BY
THE COLLEGE

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

CUDDALORE - 1



ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT-2021-2022

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT TEAM MEMBERS:

1. Dr. P. Marie Arockianathan,

Asst. Professor in Department of Biochemistry,
St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous),
Cuddalore - 1.

2. Dr. T. Antony Sandosh

Asst. Professor in Department in Microbiology,
St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous),
Cuddalore-1.

3. Dr. S. Sridevi

Assistant Professor in Department of Botany,
C. Kandaswamy Naidu College for Women,
Cuddalore - 1.

4. Dr. P. Thenmozhi,

Asst. Prof. & Head,
Department of Zoology
St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous),
Cuddalore - 1.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

CUDDALORE – 1.

ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT-2021-2022

PREAMBLE

Environmental auditing is a process whereby an institution's environmental performance is tested against its environmental policies and objectives.

Environment Audit of our St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous) Cuddalore mainly focuses on the following parameters.

1. Waste Water Management
2. Solid Waste Management
3. Soil and Ground Water Protection
4. Noise Control
5. Resource Consumption
6. Other Environmental Impacts

1. Waste Water Management

The waste water sources in our college are

- a. Rain water
- b. Lab waste water
- c. Spilled water from drinking water tap
- d. Waste water after purification from RO unit
- e. Sewage water

a. Rain water

There are two rainwater harvesting tanks each of approximately 1500 liters capacity in the college. One is installed near the Department of Microbiology and the other one is near the old hostel. Approximately 3000 liters of water can be saved in our college in every rainy season and rain water saved in these tanks are diverted for underground recharge.

b. Lab waste water

There are two sumps in our campus for collecting laboratory liquid waste. One is near the chemistry block and another one is near the Microbiology block. Approximately 480 liters of laboratory liquid waste generated every day in both the sumps. The liquid waste collected in these sumps are kept for sedimentation and dilution by adding water and then it is utilized for gardening operations and other non-potable usages.

c. Spilled water from drinking water tap

Spilled water while drinking is diverted to garden through proper channel. There are four RO units in the college. Each is recharged with 1000 liters of water every day on all working days. Totally 4000 liters of water is being purified every day. Approximately 300 to 350 liters of water may be spilled per day on every working day and is diverted to garden through proper channel.

2. Solid Waste Management

Vermicomposting is one of the best practice adapted in the campus for the management of decomposable organic waste.

There are two big vermicomposting sites in the campus. One is in front of the microbiology department with the size of 20 X 15 X 3 (feet). Another one is on the western side of Library Block with the size of 4 X 30 X 4 (feet)

- In order to reduce the quantity of the solid waste in the campus, the students, staff and sweepers are being educated periodically on proper waste management practices through awareness programs, giving hand notices, displaying slogan boards in the campus etc.
- Wastes are collected on daily basis from various sources and segregated as degradable and non-degradable ones.
- Colour coded dust bins are used for the two types of solid wastes as blue for degradable and red for non-degradable wastes.
- Waste Category Constituent Parameter Method of Disposal was introduced.
- The bio-degradable wastes such as food wastes, garden wastes and yard wastes are utilized for vermicomposting.
- Paper wastes and plastic wastes such as pen, refills, plastic water bottles, other plastic containers, wrappers etc. are send for direct selling to favor recycling.

3. Soil and Ground Water Protection

Groundwater recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is a hydrologic process, where water moves downward from surface to ground. To sustain and to recharge the underground water level the waste water from RO plant situated near the Arul Ilam block is diverted to percolation pit through a channel.

Quantity of water recharged per day in RO Plant near Arul Ilam	= 4000 Litres
Potable water segregated from it	= 1000 Litres
Remaining non potable water send for percolation pit is	= 3000 Litres

4. Noise Control

In view of reducing noise pollution and air pollution, our college is maintaining a big canopy of trees in and around the campus. Trees are the very good absorbents of noise. Leaves, twigs, and branches on trees, shrubs, and herbaceous growth **absorb and deflect sound energy**. Refraction of sound waves occurs when sound passes through vegetative barriers and bends around plant structures. Vegetation generates masking sounds, as leaves rustle, branches sway, and stems creak.

As trees are the preventing factor of all kinds of natural disasters, the college has organized various Tree Plantation programs in the College Campus and surrounding villages through NSS unit, Enviro club, RRC, YRC, Rrotract and other supporting services in the college.

The following table shows the tree plantation details of various supporting services in the college

S.No.	Supporting Service	No. of trees planted
1.	NSS	20
2.	NCC	8
3.	Enviro club	15
4.	YRC	15
5.	RRC	13
6.	JCI	10
TOTAL		81
No. of trees fell down		10

5. Resource Consumption

The concept of natural resources refers to naturally occurring living and non-living elements of the Earth system, including plants, fish, and fungi, but also water, soil, and minerals. The most prominent natural resource consumption from our institution are water and sunlight and plant products. The details of harvest from fruits and vegetable plants are listed below.

- 1. Plantain bunches = 18 nos.
- 2. Raddish = 20 Kg
- 3. Tomato = 13 Kg

- 4. Brinjal = 22 Kg
- 5. Coconut = 1611 nos.
- 6. Gooseberry = 25 Kg.
- 7. Fig Fruit = 9 Kg.
- 8. Papaya = 22 Kg.
- 9. Mango = 21 Kg.
- 10. Badham = 3.5 Kg.

a. Water

The source of water used in the College are three bore wells present in the campus. A total of 7000L of water is pumped out from the bore wells every day. An average of 1, 40,000 L of water is used by the College per month.

S. No	Parameters	Response
1.	Source of water	Bore wells
2.	Number of Bore Wells	3
3.	Number of Horse Power motors used	3
4.	Depth of well –Total	Bore well 1 200 feet Bore well 2 150 feet Bore well 3 100 feet
5.	Number of water tanks	15
6.	Total Capacity of tanks	32000 L
7.	Quantity of water pumped every day	7000 L
8.	Number of units and amount of Rain water harvested	2 units - each with 1500 L
9.	The usage of water on every working day(approximately)	7000 L
10.	The consumption of drinking water	2,500 L (apprx)
11.	For Gardening	1,500 L/Day
12.	Cleaning purposes	2,000 L

13.	Laboratory purposes	1,000 L
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Water saving methodologies adapted

1. Lab waste water /day=500 litres-Periodically used for gardening
2. Waste water from RO plants=8000/day litres-send for gardening and percolation pit
3. Rain water approximately 2000-3000 litres/year depends upon the seasonal rainfall, which is used for laboratory purposes.

b. Sunlight

Sunlight is the alternative source of energy which has been utilized through the solar power plants fitted in the campus (two in number).

6. Other Environmental Impacts

1. Waste minimization is in practice from the beginning.
For example taking double side print out in papers and all the official documents are submitted as soft copies.
2. Restricted entry of automobiles and celebrating no vehicle day on every Wednesdays.
Separate parking area for vehicles outside is provided.
3. Serving food in plantain leaf on all college celebrations.
4. Conducting campaign for plastic free campus regularly.

1. Name: Dr. P. Marie Arockianathan

Signature:

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Head & Associate Professor
PG & Research Dept. of Biochemistry
St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous)
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2. Name: Dr. T. Antony Sandosh

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HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
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3. Name: Dr. S. Sridevi

Signature: 

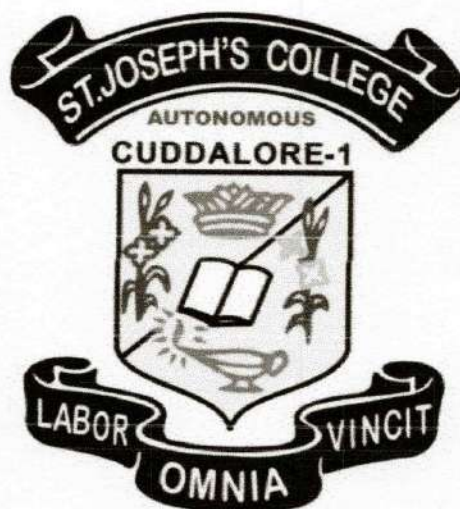
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Department of ZOOLOGY
St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous)
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ENVIRONMENT AUDIT REPORT 2020 - 2021

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PREAMBLE

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2. Solid Waste Management
3. Soil and Ground Water Protection
4. Noise Control
5. Resource Consumption
6. Other Environmental Impacts

1. Waste Water Management

The waste water sources in our college are

- a. Rain water
- b. Lab waste water
- c. Spilled water from drinking water tap
- d. Waste water after purification from RO unit
- e. Sewage water

a. Rain water

There are two rainwater harvesting tanks each of approximately 1500 litres capacity in the college. One is installed near the Department of Microbiology and the other one is near the old hostel. Approximately 3000 litres of water can be saved in our college in every rainy season and rain water saved in these tanks are diverted for underground recharge.

b. Lab waste water

There are two sumps in our campus for collecting laboratory liquid waste. One is near the chemistry block and another one is near the Microbiology block. Approximately 480 litres of laboratory liquid waste generated every day in both the sumps. The liquid waste collected in these sumps are kept for sedimentation and dilution by adding water and then it is

utilized for gardening operations and other non-potable usages. No waste water collected in the current year due to lockdown for Covid.

c. Spilled water from drinking water tap

Spilled water while drinking is diverted to garden through proper channel. There are four RO units in the college. Each is recharged with 1000 litres of water every day on all working days. Totally 4000 litres of water is being purified every day. Approximately 300 to 350 litres of water may be spilled per day on every working day and is diverted to garden through proper channel. No waste water collected in the current year due to lockdown for Covid.

2. Solid Waste Management

Vermicomposting is one of the best practice adapted in the campus for the management of decomposable organic waste.

There are two big vermicomposting sites in the campus. One is In Front of the microbiology department with the size of 20 X 15 X 3 (feet). Another one is on the western side of Library Block with the size of 4 X 30 X 4 (feet)

- In order to reduce the quantity of the solid waste in the campus, the students, staff and sweepers are being educated periodically on proper waste management practices through awareness programmes, giving hand notices, displaying slogan boards in the campus etc.
- Wastes are collected on daily basis from various sources and segregated as degradable and non-degradable ones.
- Colour coded dust bins are used for such two types as blue for degradable and red for non-degradable wastes.
- Waste Category Constituent Parameter Method of Disposal was introduced.
- The bio-degradable wastes such as food wastes, garden wastes and yard wastes are utilized for vermicomposting.
- Paper wastes and plastic wastes such as pen, refills, plastic water bottles, other plastic containers, wrappers etc. are send for direct selling for favour of recycling.
- No vermicomposting operations were carried out in this year due to lockdown for Covid-19.

3. Soil and Ground Water Protection

Groundwater recharge or deep drainage or deep percolation is a hydrologic process, where water moves downward from surface water to ground water. To sustain and to recharge the underground water level the waste water from RO plant situated near the Arul Ilam block is diverted to percolation pit through a channel.

Quantity of water recharged per day in RO Plant near Arul Ilam =4000 Litres

Potable water segregated from it =1000 Litres

Remaining non potable water send for percolation pit is =3000 Litres

No recharging was done at this year

4. Noise Control

In view of reducing noise pollution and air pollution, our college is maintaining a big canopy of trees in and around the campus. Trees are the very good absorbents of noise. Leaves, twigs, and branches on trees, shrubs, and herbaceous growth **absorb and deflect sound energy**. Refraction of sound waves occurs when sound passes through vegetative barriers and bends around plant structures. Vegetation generates masking sounds, as leaves rustle, branches sway, and stems creak.

As trees are the preventing factor of all kinds of natural disasters, the college has organized various Tree Plantation programmes in the College Campus and surrounding villages through NSS unit, Enviroclub , RRC, YRC, Rotract and other supporting services in the college.

The following table shows the tree plantation details of various supporting services in the college

S.No.	Supporting Service	No. of trees planted
1.	NSS	23
2.	NCC	10
3.	Enviroclub	13
4.	YRC	14
5.	RRC	11
6.	JCI	9
TOTAL		80
No. of trees fell down		11

5. Resource Consumption

The concept of natural resources refers to naturally occurring living and non-living elements of the Earth system, including plants, fish, and fungi, but also water, soil, and minerals. The most prominent natural resource consumption from our institution are water and sunlight and plant products. The details of harvest from fruits and vegetable plants are listed below.

1.Plantain bunches	=	16 nos.
2.Raddish	=	12Kg
3.Tomato	=	14Kg
4.Brinjal	=	22Kg
5.Coconut	=	1435nos.
6.Gooseberry	=	30Kg.
7.Fig Fruit	=	10Kg.
8.Papaya	=	22Kg.
9.Mango	=	21Kg.
10.Jamun	=	4Kg.
11.Badham	=	3Kg.

a. Water

The source of water used in the College are three bore wells present in the campus. A total of 7000L of water is pumped out from the bore wells every day. An average of 1,40,000 L of water is used by the College per month.

S. No	Parameters	Response
1.	Source of water	Bore wells
2.	Number of Bore Wells	3
3.	Number of Horse Power motors used	3
4.	Depth of well –Total	Bore well1 200 feet Bore well 2 150 feet Bore well 3 100 feet
5.	Number of water tanks	15

6.	Total Capacity of tanks	32000 L
7.	Quantity of water pumped every day	7000 L
8.	Number of units and amount of Rain water harvested	2 units - each with 1500 L
9.	The usage of water on every working day(approximately)	7000 L
10.	The consumption of drinking water	2,500 L (apprx)
11.	For Gardening	1,500 L/Day
12.	Cleaning purposes	2,000 L
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Water saving methodologies adapted

1. Lab waste water /day=500 litres-Periodically used for gardening
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3. Rain water approximately 2000-3000 litres/year depends upon the seasonal rainfall, which is used for laboratory purposes.

b. Sunlight

Sunlight is the alternative source of energy which has been utilized through the solar power plants fitted in the campus (two in number).

6. Other Environmental Impacts

1. Waste minimization is in practice from the beginning.
For example taking double side print out in papers and all the official documents are submitted as soft copies.
2. Restricted entry of automobiles and separate parking area for vehicles outside is provided.
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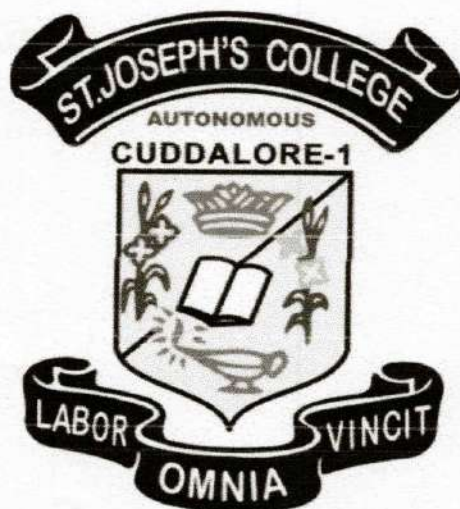
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- Waste Category Constituent Parameter Method of Disposal was introduced.
- The bio-degradable wastes such as food wastes, garden wastes and yard wastes are utilized for vermicomposting.
- Paper wastes and plastic wastes such as pen, refills, plastic water bottles, other plastic containers, wrappers etc. are sent for direct selling.
- The approximate quantity of organic compost produced through vermicomposting in this academic year is 2000 kg which is used for our college garden and to the students for their home Terrace Gardening.

3. Soil and Ground Water Protection

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recharge the underground water level the waste water from RO plant situated near the Arul Ilam block is diverted to percolation pit through a channel.

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5.	RRC	8
6.	JCI	7
TOTAL		35
No. of trees fell down		96

5. Resource Consumption

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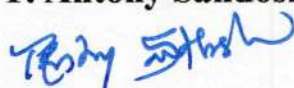
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