

6.3.2 Preventing Water System Pollution

Sri Sri University has an active solid waste management system in the campus and makes a valuable contribution to pollution abatement. We rigorously safeguard our surrounding ecosystem and take every preventive measure to ensure that the polluted water does not enter any of the valued environmental matrices. Following measures are taken by the University to prevent water system pollution:

- The University segregates dry and wet waste at source. Waste bins are installed across the university to handle the waste generated, which prevents the waste from contaminating the water sources. Subsequently, the dry waste is transported to the Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC) for recycling (**Plate 6.3.2a**).
- The sanitary napkins incinerators are installed in the women hostels (**Plate 6.3.2b**). The sanitary waste is not disposed off in landfills, which could pollute the water resource.
- All the buildings in the University have a separate pipeline for grey water, black water and roof/rain water. University has provision of an Effluent Treatment Plant, which is capable of treating all effluents (**Plate 6.3.2c**).
- Around harvested rainwater is passed through the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) consisting of sand filters, activated carbon filter. Upon removal of odour and iron through WTP, the water is stored in tanks for future use. The laterite quarries being porous in nature, help in groundwater recharge. Proper mechanism is followed that ensures that water is not getting stagnated.
- The recycled water from Biological Sewage Treatment Plant (Bio STP) is used for watering the plants and agriculture. Stringent measures are taken to ensure that the effluent is non-polluting. Both WTP and STP treated water samples are regularly monitored for quality by an accredited third party consultant in Bhubaneswar, Odisha (**Plate 6.3.2d**).
- Sri Sri University, Cuttack, Odisha ensures efficient utilization of treated waste water for various purposes such as irrigation, sprinkling, and flushing in common toilets. Around >75% of treated waste water is consumed in different ways.
- Colour coding (black, red, blue) for different categories of bio-medical waste is followed to dispose them into designated bins, thus avoiding mixing of bio-medical wastes with

other wastes. The University has signed a MoU with 'Sani Clean' for the collection and treatment of bio-medical waste generated in the university (**Plate 6.3.2e**). Our ayurveda hospital has almost 50 dust-bins with varying capacity (from 12 litre upto 500 litre).

- The university has 05 DG sets with Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC). The lube oil generated as waste from DG sets is handled appropriately and care is taken to avoid any leak/spill. The university has an Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) with the recyclers authorized by SPCB/MoEF&CC who collect toxic waste and recycle it.
- Organic waste converter installed in the University converts vegetable waste/peel/rind into manure. Around 70 kg of raw vegetable peel is generated every day in the campus and is sent to organic waste converter (to be used as manure) (**Plate 6.3.2f**) and also used for permaculture.
- The university has 02 vermicompost pits (Farm 1 and 2). The pits are of 6 ft length x 4 ft breadth x 3 ft depth. The capacity of each vermicompost pit is around 100 kg and almost 15 kg manure is received from each pit every 6 weeks. The vegetable peels/rinds and other plant based wastes are utilized in vermicompost units along with various biomass and leaf litter available on the campus (**Plate 6.3.2g**).
- The University discourages application of pesticide or chemicals and thus the home grown organic vegetables are produced in the campus (**Plate 6.3.2h**) following permaculture. Permaculture is a technique where vegetable rinds/peels are used for growing vegetables. Around 3500 kg of different vegetables are harvested organically in the campus and these are consumed in the common kitchen.
- Around 100 kg of cooked food waste is generated every day. The cooked food waste is sent to in-house cowshed and poultry farms.
- The university regularly conducts awareness programs to ensure that paper and plastic waste on the campus is minimal.
- Sri Sri University is a recipient of various awards and certificates such as Green Audit certificate (**Plate 6.3.2i**) and Environment Audit certificate (**Plate 6.3.2j**). Through these awards University has shown its efforts for bringing nature into higher education, and efforts towards green campus, environment, and sustainability.
- The University has collected and channelized around 1162.8 kg of electronic waste (E-Waste) for recycling as per the E-Waste Management Rules (2016) (**Plate 6.3.2k**).

This includes inorganic waste such as printer cartridges, metal scraps, desktops, tube lights, etc. The waste is sent to the authorized scrap vendor for recycling.

- Dedicated sites are provided in the campus where electronic-waste (E-waste) and Bio-medical waste are segregated and transported to recycling unit outside the university.
- Cloth/jute bags are used instead of plastic bags in the multi utility store in the university (Plate 6.3.2I).

All these activities conducted and measures taken by Sri Sri University help in preventing water sources from being contaminated.



Plate 6.3.2a. Segregation of waste at SSU

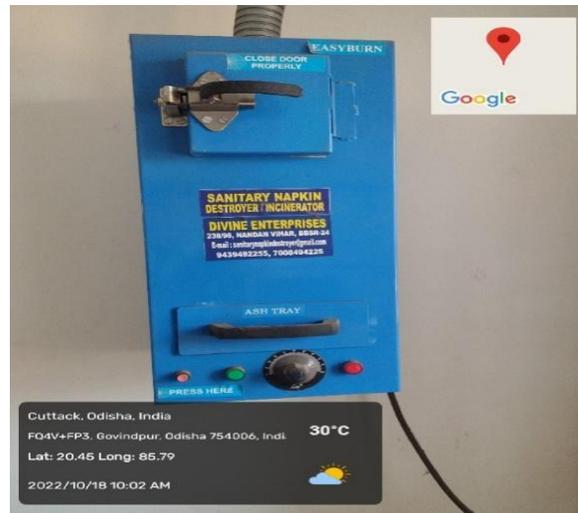


Plate 6.3.2b. Sanitary napkin incinerator

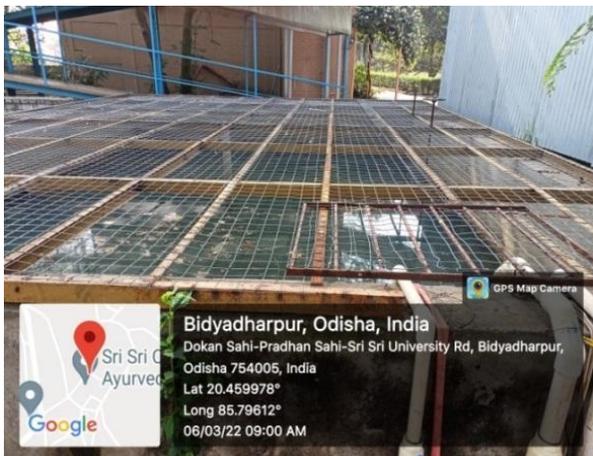


Plate 6.3.2c. Effluent Treatment Plant at SSU

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT-DEC 2021

1. Name of the Client : M/s Sri Sri University, Cuttack
2. Sample Location : W1: STP Outlet Water
3. Date of Sampling : 17.12.2021
4. Date of Analysis : 19.12.2021 TO 23.12.2021
5. Sample Collected By : VCSPL Representative

Name of the Parameters	Unit	Testing Method	General Standards for discharge of Environmental Pollutants Part A- Effluents	Analysis Result
				W1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand as BOD(3 days at 27°C)	mg/l	APHA 5210 B	30	10.1
Chemical Oxygen Demand as COD	mg/l	APHA 5220-C	250	69
Total Suspended Solids as TSS	mg/l	APHA 2540 D	100	22




Plate 6.3.2d. Water quality of STP in SSU

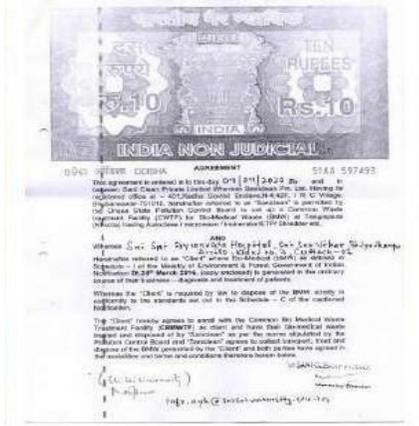


Plate 6.3.2e. MoU with Sani Clean



Plate 6.3.2f. Organic waste converter in SSU



Plate 6.3.2g. Vermicompost unit in SSU



Plate 6.3.2h. Organically grown vegetables in SSU



CERTIFICATE No. EHSAC2123A

CERTIFICATE

M/s Sri Sri University
Cuttack – Odisha

Sri Sri Vihar, Ward No – 3, Godi Sahi, Cuttack – 754006 Odisha, India

Has been assessed by us for the comprehensive study of environmental impact on institutional working framework to fulfill the requirement of

Green Audit

The green initiatives carried out by the University have been verified on the report submitted and was found to be satisfactory.

The efforts taken by management and faculty towards the green campus of the university and sustainability are highly appreciated and noteworthy.

Date of Audit: 27 Dec, 2021



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Plate 6.3.2i. Green Audit certificate of SSU



CERTIFICATE No. EHSAC2123B

CERTIFICATE

M/s Sri Sri University
Cuttack – Odisha

Sri Sri Vihar, Ward No – 3, Godi Sahi, Cuttack – 754006 Odisha, India

Has been assessed by us for the comprehensive study of environmental impact on institutional working framework to fulfill the requirement of

Environment Audit

The environment legal compliances and initiatives carried out by the University have been verified on the report submitted and was found to be satisfactory.

The efforts taken by management and faculty towards environment and sustainability are highly appreciated and noteworthy.

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Plate 6.3.2j. Environment Audit certificate of SSU



Plate 6.3.2k. E-waste collected/channelized by SSU



Plate 6.3.2l. Use of cloth/jute bags instead of polythene at the multi utility store in SSU