



## Practice 1:

**1. Title: Implementation of green initiatives and energy conservation practices in SVMCH& RC**

### **2. Objectives of the practice:**

- Follow sustainable construction practices.
- Solid waste management program to separate recyclable waste and dispose all waste in non-polluting and responsible manner.
- Energy and water conservation measures
- Establish campus renewable energy sources like roof-top solar power plants.
- Green belt development
- Rain water harvesting and water conservation to provide independent water supply during regional water restrictions and also to supplement the main supply

### **3. The Context**

- To implement practices to ensure pollution free environment



- To use renewable energy
- To conserve water and energy in the campus

Rain water harvesting provides water when a drought occurs, can help mitigate flooding of low-lying areas, and reduces demand on wells which may enable groundwater levels to be sustained. It also helps in the availability of potable water, as rainwater is substantially free of salinity and other salts.

Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during water restrictions. In areas where clean water is costly, or difficult to come by, rainwater harvesting is a critical source of clean water.

#### **4. The Practices**

##### **Renewable Energy:**

- Solar Power Plant – Capacity : 650 kWp
- LED Lights
- Sensor based energy Conservation

##### **Safety and security Measurements**

Fire Extinguishers in Campus



CCTV system in campus

## **Protected Water Supply**

Water treatment plants

RO drinking water plants

Frequent analysis of water sample to check the Quality

## **Environmental sustainability**

- Rain water harvesting
- Sewage treatment plants
  - Institute - 250 KLD : 2003 and revamped in 2015
  - Hostel - 250KLD : Commissioned in 2014
- Napkin Burner (Attached with Wet Scrubber for Pollution Control)

## **Rainwater Harvesting:**



The source of water that is to be harvested is the roof water and sheet flow. These are used for productive use such as domestic water supply, stock water, for irrigation of the fodder crops, trees and also for fish farming. The rainwater collected from the terrace of the buildings through the pipe line and saucer drain connected to the rainwater harvest pit, the rainwater filtered through the media of sand & several sizes of stone jelly, pebbles and finally stored below the ground level.

### **Evidence of Success**

- Certification for Bio-medical waste
- Due to Rainwater harvesting, ground water level increased and quality of water also increased in our campus. It also helps to maintain good quantity of water in the pond which is situated in our campus.
- Continuous supply of water even during drought conditions for usage in hospital, College, Hostels

### **Problems Encountered and Resources Required**

- Unpredictable Rainfall. Rainfall is hard to predict, and sometimes little, or no rainfall can limit the supply of rainwater.
- Initial High Cost.



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CREATING HEALTHIER SOCIETY

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- Regular Maintenance.
  - Certain Roof Types may Seep Chemicals or Animal Droppings.
  - Storage Limits.