Environmental/ Green Audit Assessment Report of

Asian Educational Institute,Sirhind Road,Tehsil and Distt. Patiala

1.0 About the Institute:

Asian Educational Institute was established in the year 2010 and the institute was affiliated with Punjabi University, Patiala. The institute is a multidisciplinary college rendering educational programs in the field as diverse as Science, Commerce, Humanities, Library and Information Science, Management, Economics, Statistics, Computer Science and Bio-Sciences etc. The institute started its first session for the session year 2010-11. .

The management of the institute envisions an institute that fosters students attentiveness towards academics, sports and socio-cultural arena; caters to the pursuit of professional fulfilment via training and placement cell, tech fests and job fairs; makes quality education affordable and accessible to urban, sub-urban and downtrodden students. The college aspires to be a premier institute of scholarship and teaching; to equip students with specialized knowledge in the area of their chosen study with hands-on experience in well-equipped labs, digital library, smart classes, etc. It inspired students for meaningful lives accomplished with common good.

The Management of the institute is very keen to keep the institute clean and green to have no adverse impact on the environment and to ensure the statutory compliance of the environmental laws. In order to ensure same,the Management has constituted an internal Green Audit Team headed by Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Modi. The team is emphasising on the following thematic areas:

1. Waste Minimization and recycling
2. Energy conservation
3. Greening
4. Water Conservation

5. Clean Air
6. General Practices
7. Environmental Legislation
8. Animal Welfare

The institute is spread over an area of 8.0 acres, the out of which 1.5 acres area is under the green belt, 5.0 acres is covered area with building, roads and other utilities etc. and 1.5 acres land area is under agricultural use.

2.0 External Environmental/ Green Audit:

The institute engaged the services of M/s. Advance Environ Solution, Patiala to carry out environmental/green audit of the institute especially for the various thematic areas related to the environment.

In order to get information about the status of the environmental aspects of the institute and their status of compliance, the site of the institute was visited by Er.S.S.Matharu, Managing Partner of M/s. Advance Environ Solution, Patiala. Discussions were held Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Modi,who is Principal of the institute as well as head of the Green Audit Team. The salient features informed by him are as under:

a. The total sanctioned strength of the students for the different courses being offered by the institute is 650 nos.
b. At present, about 329 no. of students are studying in the institute in various courses
c. There is one hostel having 10 rooms and each room is meant for 3 students. Therefore, in the hostel only 30 students can be accommodated.
d. There is one canteen
e. 2 no. building blocks having class rooms, different laboratories, seminar/conference hall, administrative office, staff rooms, washrooms and Library etc.
f. There is one Multipurpose Hall having capacity to accommodate 450 no. of

students.

g. 2 no. septic tanks for treatment of sewage

h. 1 no. pit for converting solid waste to compost

i. One library

j. 1 no. Tubewell for supplying water for various activities of the institute

3.0 Status of Compliance of Thematic Areas:

As per discussions held with Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Modi, Principal of the Institute, the status of compliance of various thematic areas is given as under:

3.1 Waste Minimization and Recycling:

Waste minimization is the need of the hour, which mainly includes the minimization of the waste at source by adopting 5R technique i.e refuse, reduce, reuse, repurpose and lastly recycle to reduce the over burden due to disposal of the wastes. This technique is explained below:

Refuse

Refuse means restraining the use of items, which have potential impact on the environment. MoEF&CC, Govt. of India has made amendment in the Plastic Waste Management,2016 in the year 2021 to the effect that manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single-use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022:

a. ear buds with plastic sticks, plastic sticks for balloons, plastic flags, candy sticks, ice-cream sticks, polystyrene (Thermocol) for decoration;

b. plates, cups, glasses, cutlery such as forks, spoons, knives, straw, trays, wrapping or packing films around sweet boxes, invitation cards, and cigarette packets, plastic or PVC banners less than 100 micron, stirrers.

Therefore, as regards to this institute, refusing the use of above items wef 01.07.2022 is to ensure the compliance of the above mandate of the MoEF&CC.

As informed by the Principal of the institute, no student is allowed to use plastic carry bags and plastic packaging items to ensure the compliance of the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016.

Reduce

Reduce means reduction in the use of harmful, wasteful, and non-recyclable products. Reducing dependency on these kinds of products results in less waste materials ending up in landfill and the associated negative environmental impacts. So, it is recommended to minimise the use to avoid unnecessary waste i.e print double-sided to cut your waste output in half. Other commonly used items on which focus can be done to reduce are single-use plastics, plastic packaging, organic waste and Styrofoam cups.

In addition focus can be given to reduce the following wastes:

a. Hazardous waste being generated from servicing of the DG set
b. E-Waste covered under the E-Waste Management Rules,2016
c. Plastic Waste covered under the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016
d. C&D Waste Management Rules,2016

Reuse

Single-use plastics have created a "throw-away" culture by normalizing consumer behaviour of using materials once and then throwing them away. The rate at which we consume plastics has become unimaginable and the plastic crisis has become one of the world's greatest environmental challenges. In an effort to reduce waste, reuse items throughout the workplace instead of buying new ones. Replace all of the single-use eating utensils, Styrofoam cups, water bottles and paper plates with compostable or reusable alternatives.

Repurpose

For every item that can't be refused, reduced or reused, try repurposing it. This is also known as up-cycling. If we look into the matter carefully and meticulously, many

common office products can serve more than one purpose. Sometimes it requires using some creativity, but the possibilities are endless. Try using wasted printer paper for scrap paper, cardboard boxes for storing supplies, binder clips to hold power cords and chargers in place and even mason jars, coffee mugs and tin cans for holding pens and pencils. Some of the best places to start with this is collecting any packaging such as cardboard boxes and packaging material to keep for storing other items from the worksite. Designate an area of the institute as an Upcycle Station for collecting and storing supplies. The students must be encouraged to add items to such created station for their repurpose.

Recycle

Last but definitely not least: recycle. Once you've gone through all of the other R's, recycling is the most environmentally friendly waste disposal method. In the campus of the institute the students can be encouraged to start gathering any recyclable materials, which includes cardboard, paper, plastics, glass and organics.

3.2 Energy conservation

To achieve conservation of energy, appropriate design of a building is of paramount importance. Accordingly, there is need to incorporate the guidelines of Punjab Energy Conservation Building Code, for the building structures. Effective measures have been incorporated to minimize the energy consumption in following manners:

- Extensive use of CFL and LED based lighting
- Putting fire pumps on terrace (to reduce power rating)
- Use of high efficiency motors
- Solar Energy based lighting in the outer area of the institute

Suggestions:

Although the institute has made efforts to conserve the energy,but the institute has been advised to replace the internal lighting with LED and to use solar lighting in the outer area of the campus to save the energy produced with fossil fuel, to the extent possible.

3.3 Greening

The total area of the institute is 8.0 acres, out of which 1.5 acres of land area has been developed as land scaping and remaining 1.5 acres is presently being used for agriculture purposes. Besides, trees have been planted along the boundary wall , which are now fully grown. Therefore, the institute has developed 37.5% of the total area as green belt, which is as per norms fixed by the MoEF&CC, Govt. of India for the projects covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification dated 14.09.2006. The green belt is helping to attenuate noise as well as air pollution being generated in the campus of the institute due to various activities.

The site plan showing the green area is attached herewith as **Annexure-I.**

3.4 Water Conservation

For meeting the water requirement, the institute has installed 1 no. submersible tubewell. The total sanctioned strength of the students for the different courses being offered by the institute is 650 nos, but at present, about 329 no. of students are studying in the institute in various courses.There is one hostel having 10 rooms and each room is meant for 3 students. Therefore, in the hostel only 30 students can be accommodated. However, at present, only 3 students are residing there.The water consumption calculated based on the various factors,is given in Table-I.

Table-I

Sr. No.	Description	Water Consumption Rate (Litres/Capita/ day)	Total Water Consumption (KLD)	
			Full Strength	Present Strength
1.	Campus Day scholar Students	45	620X45 =27900lts/day =27.9KLD	326X45 =14670lts/day =14.67KLD
2.	Hostler Students	135	30x135 =4050lts/day =4.05KLD	3x135=405lts/day =0.405
3.	Canteen	70	124x70 =8680lts/day =8.68KLD	65x70=4550 ltr/day =4.55 KLD

4.	Irrigation of Green Area	5.5lt/m^2/day in summer season (Highest demand)	6210 sqm(1.5 acre)x5.5 =34155lts/day =34.15KLD	6210 sqm(1.5 acre)x5.5 =34155lts =34.15KLD
Total			**74.78 KLD**	**53.775KLD**

The total water consumption as of now is 53.775KLD and at the full strength it becomes 74.78KLD.

In order to recharge the ground water, the institute has provided 2no. rain water harvesting pits for recharging of groundwater with rain water collected from the roof top.As informed,following measures have been adopted for minimization of water consumption:

a. Low flow and push type taps installed.
b. Adequate no. of urinals for urination with auto cleaning system.
c. Regular checking and repairing of taps and complete water supply system to rule out the possibility of water leakages.
d. Auto start and stopping system for the water pump for rule out the possibility of overflow of water from the overhead water storage tank.

Suggestions:

I. Replacing the conventional type Urinals with waterless Green Urinals.

II. Use of low water closet, which requires only 12 lt/day for one time defecation and five times urination, in place of conventional water closet to save 30lt/day of water for one person.

III. The institute is required to install water meter on the tubewell and to maintain the daily record of the readings of the same to ascertain the actual quantity of water pumped from the ground.

IV. The institute shall use only roof top rain water for recharging groundwater through 2no. rain water harvesting pits and shall clean the settling tanks of the rain water harvesting system on regular basis for its effective working.

3.5 Sewage Generation, its treatment and Reuse:

The sewage is generated due to use of water by the students, staff, use of water in the canteen and hostel etc.The quantification of generation of sewage is done in Table-II.

Table-II

Sr. No.	Description	Total Wastewater Generation (KLD)	
		Full Strength	Present Strength
1.	Campus Day scholar Students	27.9x0.8= 22.32KLD	14.67x0.8=11.73KLD
2.	Hostler Students	4.05 x0.8= 3.24KLD	0.405 x0.8=0.32 KLD
3.	Canteen	8.68 x0.8= 6.94KLD	4.55 x0.8=3.64 KLD
Total		**32.5KLD**	**15.69KLD**

The maximum generation of sewage at full strength will be to the tune of 32.5 KLD, but as of now due to lesser strength of the students in the institute, the sewage generation is about 15.69KLD.

The institute has provided two septic tanks to treat the sewage and the treated sewage is discharged into a soakage pit.

Characteristics of Sewage as per CPHEEO manual

In the manual prepared by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), the characteristics of the untreated sewage has been discussed, which is given in Table-III:

Table-III

Sr. No.	Parameters	Range
1	Biochemical oxygen demand, BOD	45-54gm/capita/day
2	Chemical oxygen demand, COD	1.6-1.9 times BOD
3	Total organic carbon, TOC	0.6-1.0 times BOD
4	Total solids, TS	170-220 mg/l
5	Suspended solids, SS	70-145 mg/l

6	Grit (inorganic,0.2 mm and above)	5-15 mg/l
7	Grease	10-30 mg/l
8	Alkalinity as calcium carbonate (CaGO3)	20-30 mg/l
9	Chlorides	4-8 mg/l
10	Total nitrogen N	6-12 mg/l
11	Organic nitrogen	0.4 mg/l as total N
12	Free ammonia	0.6 mg/l as total N
13	Nitrate	0.0-0.5 mg/l as total N
14	Total phosphorus	0.64.5 mg/l
15	Organic phosphorus	0.3 mg/l as total P
16	Inorganic (orlho- and poly-phosphates)	0.7 mg/l as total P
17	Potassium(as potassium oxide K20)	2.0-6.0 mg/l

Microorganisms in 100 ml of sewage					
18	Total bacteria	109-	22	Protozoan cysts	Up to
19	Coliforms	109-	23	Helminthic eggs	Up to
20	Faecal	105-106	24	Virus (plaque forming units)	102-
21	Salmonella	101-104			

Standards of Treated Sewage laid Down by CPCB and WHO

CPCB standards

The standards laid down by the CPCB for discharge of treated domestic wastewater are given in Table-IV:

Table-IV

Sr. No.	Parameter	Standards for New STPs/ Effluent Characteristics at the final outlet of the STP
1.	pH	6.5 to 9.0
2.	BOD	30mg/l
3.	TSS	100mg/l
4.	Faecal Coliform	1000 MPN/100 ml

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WHO standards

The WHO has laid down standards,in the year 1989, in respect of F.Coli for use of treated wastewater for agriculture purpose for the crops likely to be eaten uncooked, sports fields and public parks. The prescribed standards for this parameter is 1000 MPN/100 ml in case of wastewater is to be used for above mentioned intended use.

Suggestions:

1. Although the institute has installed 2 no. septic tanks for treatment of the sewage,but in order to get good quality of treated sewage, there is need to install Anaerobic Baffled Reactor (ABR) as it has merits over the conventional type septic tank.The treated sewage after collection in a collection tank can be utilised for irrigation of horticulture area as well as agriculture purposes.Thereby,reducing the usage of fresh water as calculated in Table-I.
2. Had the institute provided dual plumbing, the treated sewage would have been used for flushing purpose?

3.6 Clean Air

The main source of air pollution is the movement of vehicles through which transportation of students and staff is facilitated. However, there is no other major source of air pollution except use of 1 no. DG set of 62.5 KVA during failure of power supply of PSPCL.This DG set is fitted with a proper canopy to contain the sound pressure level within the prescribed limits and with proper silencer.In the canteen only LPG is used as fuel.Therefore, there is insignificant impact on the air environment.

Suggestions:

In order to control the generation of vehicular exhaust emissions/DG set gases, it is suggested to take the following mitigation measures:

a. The roads within the premises of the institute will be cleaned on regular basis.
b. All transportation vehicles shall carry a valid PUC (Pollution Under Control)

certificate.

c. Timely and proper servicing & maintenance of vehicles shall be carried out.
d. Timely servicing of the DG set and use of low sulphur fuel.
e. Maintaining adequate green belt to attenuate the air pollution.

3.7 Solid Waste

The solid waste being generated by the institute is required to be handled as per the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules,2016.The definitions given in rule 3 of the said rules relevant to the institute are given as under:

"biodegradable waste " means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

"composting" means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

"non-biodegradable waste" means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds;

"segregation" means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, nonrecyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

"bulk waste generator" means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;

The solid waste is generated from the different activities of the institute has been calculated based on inventory of actual generation ,which are enumerated in Table-V.

Table-V

Sr. No.	Source of generation	Total Generation of Solid Waste	Total Generation of Solid Waste
		Full Strength	Present Strength
1.	Used Papers	5 Kg/day	2.5 Kg/day
2.	Left over of the eating from the canteen	5 Kg/day	2.5 Kg/day
3.	Dry leaves	4kg/10 days	4kg/10 days
4.	Cutting Grass	25kg/month	25kg/month

The institute has provided one pit of size 6'x6'x5' for conversion of solid waste into compost.The compost so produced is used in the green area.

Suggestions:

I. There is need to construct 3 no. honey combed pits of size 6'x6'x4'made of brick masonry for aerobic digestion of the solid waste in a better way and to use the compost in the green area.The pit should be constructed under the shed to avoid entry of rain water resulting into generation of leachate.The floor of the pits should be pukka one for collection of leachate in a small pit.The leachate should be sprayed on the waste to enhance the digestion activity.The systematic construction of honey combed aerobic pits is shown in Figure-I.But this institute is required to construct only three such pits.

Figure-I

II. There is need to maintain C:N to the tune of 30, but in no case it should not be below 20 for proper aerobic digestion of the waste in the shortest period.

3.8 Hazardous Waste:

DG set has been installed to meet the power requirement only during the failure of power supply of PSPCL,which happens only few hours in a year.Therefore, the DG set is operated only as and when needed to meet the power requirement.From the servicing of the DG set,which is based on its operation hours, used oil is generated which is covered under category 5.1 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes(Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016.As informed to the consultancy firm, the used oil as and when generated is kept in a separate earmarked room.This oil is sold out only to the registered recyclers having valid statutory clearances required under the Environmental Laws.

Suggestions:

a. The used oil pertaining to category 5.1 of the Hazardous & Other Wastes(Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016 as and when generated should be stored in a leakproof container marked with a slip mentioning the date of its generated,approximate quantity and category of waste.
b. The institute shall maintain record of the manifest farm issued by the registered recycler at the time of transporting the used oil,date of generation of waste and its quantity.
c. The institute shall oil is sold out the used oil only to the registered recyclers having valid statutory clearances required under the Environmental Laws.
d. A 'Danger' sign must be affixed outside the dedicated room in which the used oil is stored.
e. The institute shall maintain records of hazardous waste generated in Form-3 as required under rule 6(5) Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016

f. The institute shall file annual returns of hazardous waste generated in Form-4 as required under rule 6(5) Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016, to the PPCB before 30th June following the financial year

g. The institute shall affix environmental data board of size 6'x4' outside the main gate,for indicating environmental data.The environmental data board is given in Table-VI.

Table-VI

Sr. No.	Description	Latest Status
1.	Name of the Institute	
2.	Consent Number granted under the Water Act,1974	
3.	Date of issuance of consent	
4.	Date of expiry of consent	
5.	Method of treatment and mode of disposal of sewage	
6.	Consent Number granted under the Air Act,1981	
7.	Date of issuance of consent	
8.	Date of expiry of consent	
9.	Authorization Number granted under the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016	
10.	Date of issuance of Authorization	
11.	Date of expiry of Authorization	

3.9 E-waste:

As per Rule 3(c) of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016,bulk consumer' means bulk users of electrical and electronic equipment such as Central Government or State Government Departments, public sector undertakings, banks, educational institutions,

multinational organisations, international agencies, partnership and public or private companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) and the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees.

Therefore, the institute is covered under the definition of bulk waste generator and is required to comply with the provisions of rule 9 of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016. The responsibilities of consumer or bulk consumer as provisions of rule 9 are reproduced as under:

(1) consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that e-waste generated by them is channelised through collection centre or dealer of authorised producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorised dismantler or recycler.

(2) bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall maintain records of e-waste generated by them in Form-2 and make such records available for scrutiny by the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

(3) consumers or bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall ensure that such end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment are not admixed with e-waste containing radioactive material as covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962) and rules made there under.

(4) bulk consumers of electrical and electronic equipment listed in Schedule I shall file annual returns in Form-3, to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates. In case of the bulk consumer with multiple offices in a State, one annual return combining information from all the offices shall be filed to the concerned State Pollution Control Board on or before the 30th day of June following the financial year to which that return relates.

As informed to the consultancy firm, as and when the e-waste is generated, is given to the authorised E-waste collection Centre/facility.

Suggestions:

a. The institute shall maintain records of e-waste generated in Form-2 as required under rule 9(2) of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016.

b. The institute shall file the annual returns of e-waste generated in Form-3 as required under rule 9(3) of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016, to the PPCB before 30th June following the financial year.

c. The institute shall give the e-waste only to the authorised e-waste collection Centre/facility having valid registration under the E-Waste Management Ruyles,2016.

3.10 Construction and Demolition Waste:

The Construction and Demolition Waste is reused for the intended use to avoid any environmental impact to comply with the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules,2016.

3.11 Plastic Waste:

The plastic waste generated in the institute is required be handled as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016.The State Govt. has imposed ban on the manufacture,usages,sale and use of plastic carry bags wef 01.04.2016. Therefore, the institute is required not to allow any student and staff to use plastic carry bags. However, the compostable carry bags of any thickness can be used as per mandate of the said rules.MoEF&CC, Govt. of India has made amendment in the Plastic Waste Management,2016 on 12.08.2021 to the effect that manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of following single-use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, commodities shall be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022.Some of the definitions relevant to the institute as defined in rule 3 of the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016 are given as under:

3(b) “brand owner” means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label;

3(e) “compostable plastics” mean plastic that undergoes degradation by biological processes during composting to yield CO2, water, inorganic compounds and biomass at a rate consistent with other known compostable materials, excluding conventional petro-based plastics, and does not leave visible, distinguishable or toxic residue;

3(h) “extended producer’s responsibility” means the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life;

3(k) “importer” means a person who imports or intends to import and holds an Importer - Exporter Code number, unless otherwise specifically exempted.

3(l) “institutional waste generator” means and includes occupier of the institutional buildings such as building occupied by Central Government Departments, State Government Departments, public or private sector companies, hospitals, schools, colleges, universities or other places of education, organisation, academy, hotels, restaurants, malls and shopping complexes;

3(n) “multi-layered packaging” means any material used or to be used for packaging and having at least one layer of plastic as the main ingredients in combination with one or more layers of materials such as paper, paper board, polymeric materials, metalized layers or aluminium foil, either in the form of a laminate or co-extruded structure;

3(s) “producer” means persons engaged in manufacture or import of carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets or like, and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets or multi-layered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity;

3(va) “Single-use plastic commodity” mean a plastic item intended to be used once for the same purpose before being disposed of or recycled”

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Suggestions

a. The institute shall ensure not to allow any student and staff to use plastic carry bags banned by the Govt. of Punjab wef 01.04.2016.

b. The institute may encourage the use of the compostable carry bags of any thickness admissible under the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016.

c. The institute may encourage the use of carry bags made from clothes/recycled paper.

d. The institute is required to ensure the ban on single use plastic item wef 01.07.2022 as per amendment made 12.08.2021 in the Plastic Waste Management Rules,2016.

e. The multi layered plastic/plastic sheet waste generated in the institute should be given to the brand owner/producer/importer for its environmentally sound disposal.

3.12 Statutory Clearances:

The detail of the statutory clearance required to be obtained under the various environmental laws/rules and their present status, is given in Table-VII.

Table-VII

Sr. No.	Description	Latest Status
1.	Consent u/s 25/26 of the Water Act,1974	Applied to the PPCB
2.	Consent u/s 21 of the Air Act,1974	Applied to the PPCB
3.	Environmental Audit Report rule 14 of the Environment Protection Rules,1986	Yet to be filed
4.	Authorization under the Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016	Applied to the PPCB
5.	Maintaining records of hazardous waste generated in Form-3 as required under rule 6(5) Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016	Being maintained

6.	Filing of annual returns of hazardous waste generated in Form-4 as required under rule 6(5) Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules,2016, to the PPCB before 30th June following the financial year	To be filed
7.	Maintaining records of e-waste generated in Form-2 as required under rule 9(2) of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016	Being maintained
8.	Filing of annual returns of e-waste generated in Form-3 as required under rule 9(3) of the E-Waste Management Rules,2016, to the PPCB before 30th June following the financial year	To be filed
9.	Ensure the compliance of prescribed standards of PPCB/CPCB for discharge of treated sewage	To be complied with