RISE KRISHNA SAI GANDHI GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS::ONGOLE

POLICY ON WASTE MANAGEMENT

VERSION 1.0

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RISE KRISHNA SAI GANDHI GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS VALLUR

Approved By	Date of Release
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Objective of the Policy

Waste management is intended to reduce the adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources, and aesthetics. The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health.

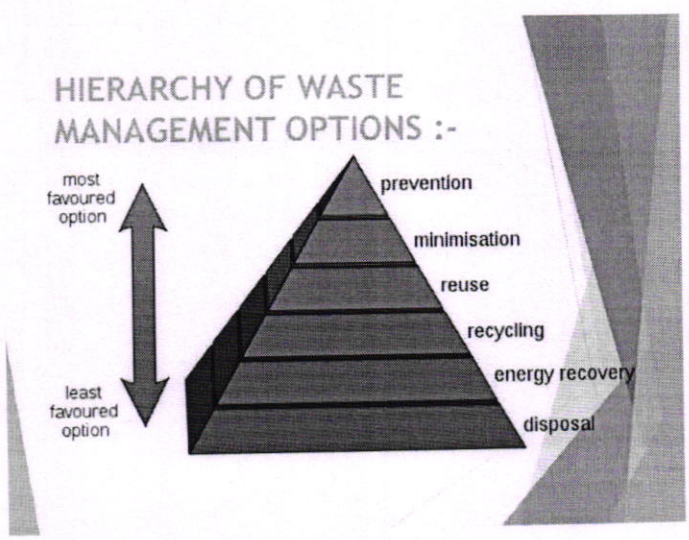
Action Plan

Waste Management

Campus cleaning involves collecting the solid waste regularly from all class rooms, laboratories, library, mess and hostel. The collected waste is properly disposed in appropriate place using dustcart which includes shipping cost. Trashcans are used in the institution to collect waste materials. Damaged or worn out trashcans are replaced periodically and expenditure includes purchase of trashcans, trolleys, Gloves, etc,

Maintenance of laboratories, Library and playground require special maintenance gadgets to clean and dispose the waste.

Kitchen wastes are disposed regularly. Expenditure is incurred for the waste disposal containers and carriers.



Solid waste management:

Solid waste is collected from hostel rooms each morning by housekeeping staff in separate containers and assembled at the waste yard marked as compost pit at extreme end of the campus. Here the dry waste including paper/plastics etc. is segregated and sent in vans to recyclable joints and/or Municipal Corporation dump yard.

We encourage students and staff not to use plastic items. Also we encourage them to reuse the plastic items. Many of our students are encouraged for making best from waste items by using plastic bottles etc. In our college campus NO PLASTIC sign boards are available at various places to encourage students and staff not to use

plastic items. The waste generated in the campus includes wrappers, glass, metals, paper, plastics, etc.

Old newspapers, used papers, workshop scrap etc. are given for recycling to external agency with an objective to educate people on recycling of waste to protect environment, conserve natural resources, incubate the habit of source segregation among the citizens, recover the dry recyclable waste which is going in to landfill and make it available for recycling and incentivize the municipal workers. Leaf litter is allowed to decompose systematically over a period of time to be used as manure for the gardens in the institute.

College adopts almost paperless concept by digitization of office procedures through electronic means via WhatsApp group, email, thus reducing paper-based waste and reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Also to encourage paper waste in the aspect of teaching and learning - Slip tests, Quizzes etc, are conducted using various apps and by sharing link to the students. PowerPoint is also shared to student's whatsapp groups by the faculty members to reduce the wastage in paper printing as well as expenses. Use of paper printed on one side is encouraged in print drafts before final document, meeting minutes, memos and notes in office practices as environmentally preferred alternative to waste management. Biodegradable kitchen waste from mess and cafeteria is collected in separate bins. Horticultural waste such as dried leaves, twigs, and plant clippings

is collected from all around the campus and used for vermi composting. Dustbins have been installed throughout campus for waste segregation. Students are encouraged to use waste paper and newspaper in creative practices during various extracurricular activities.

Liquid Waste Management:

Liquid waste is generated from Science laboratories, Hostels, Residential quarters and canteen. Liquid wastes generated are of two types:

- Sewage Waste
- Laboratory, Residential washing and canteen effluent.

The liquid wastes are mainly drained to improve the ground level of water. Hazardous Chemicals are kept separately in the laboratory away from the reach of students. Lab

In-charge and lab-assistant takes care of the chemicals and safety norms in the laboratory are strictly followed. Students are made aware of the hazardous chemicals and safety aspects when they are given instructions before utilizing the chemicals. The chemicals are wisely utilized for the batches of students in morning and afternoon under the guidance of faculty. Water for washing and rinsing of glassware for cleaning is done with regular water in low amounts. The Chemicals used in the experiments are diluted and after usage the chemical waste gets mixed with routine waste water. The rain water and the water which is over floated from water tanks are diverted towards lawn/garden through pipe lines.

E-waste management:

Electronic goods are put to optimum use; the minor repairs are set right by the laboratory assistants and the major repairs are handled by the support of technical assistants. The equipment which cannot be refurbished for re-use is dismantled and remanufactured into raw materials (i.e. metals, plastics, glass) to be marketed as recyclable. Input devices like keyboards which are of no use are utilized by students for their typing practice and teaching in a very basic level. UPS Batteries are recharged / repaired / exchanged by the suppliers. The waste compact discs and other disposable non-hazardous items are used by students for scrap art in extracurricular activities.

Any other relevant information:

The institution conducts Science fairs periodically where the participants from schools and colleges are invited. As a part of this, the students of the institution makes exhibits by using solid waste like papers, water bottles, iron pieces, rubbers and other e – waste like tube lights, bulbs and CPU fans.

Recycling waste

The Process of Anaerobic Digestion converts organic Waste into cooking gas and clean liquid fertilizer for the garden.

Anaerobic digestion is a series of biological processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. One of the end products is biogas, which is combusted to generate electricity and heat, or can be processed into renewable natural gas and transportation fuels. A range of anaerobic digestion technologies are converting livestock manure, municipal waste water solids, food waste, municipal organic solid waste, high strength industrial waste water and residuals, fats, oils and grease (FOG), and various other organic waste streams like spent grains from distilleries or breweries into biogas.

Continuous Review

This policy will be reviewed as and when required to assess its effectiveness and make necessary improvements.