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7.1.3: DESCRIBE THE FACILITIES IN THE INSTITUTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON-DEGRADABLE WASTE

Introduction

Bareilly International University, Bareilly is dedicated to use its resources and providing a clean ecofriendly environment with proper waste management and infection control measures.

Solid waste management:

Waste management & recycling helps the campus to achieve its goal to reduce the amount of waste production. The major sources of solid waste generation are hospital followed by various hostels and kitchens. Waste is collected daily from dustbins and sent to authorized vendors as per the MOU of the University. Organic solid waste is treated on-site with an organic waste convertor.

Liquid waste management

The specification and design of all water systems enable the management staff to monitor the system by remote means. The total water consumption of Bareilly International University, Bareilly is 1791 KLD out of which is 786 KLD as recycled water. Water monitoring is done regularly to analyse the unit cost of water and the volume of water used.

The wastewater treatment process facilitates the treatment of existing contaminants in the water or reduces the concentration of such contaminants so that the water becomes fit for the desired use. Wastewater generated in the campus is disposed off into 3 sewage treatment plants (STP) of a cumulative capacity of 600 KLD based on MBBR technology which is in under progress to increase to 850 KLD.

The sludge settled in the STPs is removed and is used as manure for the gardens and landscaping. Thus, the entire wastewater which is generated in the campus is treated and used. Effluent treatment plant (ETP) is also placed in the campus for the safe disposal of Water.

Biomedical waste management

Storage of biomedical waste is done as per BMW rule 2016 and subsequent amendments. Color-coded bins are placed at desired places wherever necessary. Hospital is NABH accredited and has robust biomedical waste management with policies as per NABH guidelines. BMW is sent to CBWTF in barcoded non chlorinated bags.

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E-Waste management

Electronic wastes include computer monitors, printers, scanners, keyboards, mics, cables, television tubes, Kitchen equipment (toasters, coffee maker, microwave ovens) and laboratory equipment. E-waste collected at the site is transferred for wiping or recycling to the local vendors every year.

Waste recycling system

Bio gas plant using kitchen waste generates gas to cook food in the kitchen. Paper is cut in small pieces to be recycled for reuse. Waste water is recycled to produce clean water for reuse.

Hazardous chemical and Radioactive waste management.

Waste disposal in the hospital is based on the guidelines of PCB and NABH/ NABL. The rules, regulations and methods employed comply with their directions.

Radiation safety measures: The conventional X-ray rooms, CT, MRI, and Cobalt are designed, approved& certified by AERB. The Radio diagnosis & Radiotherapy departments follow the guidelines set out by the AERB. Standard safety precautions are observed by Radiologists and Radiotherapists.

Thermo- illuminate dosimeter badges are used by all staff and Post Graduate Students to monitor radiation exposure. No case of over dosage has been reported in the last 5 years.

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One of the objectives of waste management is to keep the campus clean, we at Rohilkhand College strongly believe waste management has a direct and indirect impact on Climate change. The production of Methane and Carbon Monoxide from organic decomposes has a significant impact on climate change, which is of major global concern in the current world. To effectively address both the issues, the college use the "Refuse, Reduce, Re-use, and Recycle" approach to handling various types of wastages on the campus.

Solid Waste Management: The following are various sources of bio-degradable and non-degradable solid wastes on the campus and the mechanism to address them.

Solid Waste Management Leftover Food Collected and Transferred to nearby cattle Unused Vegetables Collected daily and transferred to nearby cattle



Liquid waste

Next to air, water is the most important element for the preservation of life. Water is a finite commodity which, if not managed properly, will result in shortages in the near future. Water conservation can go a long way to help alleviate these impending shortages. Students are made aware that conserving water is equivalent to conserving their future. Drinking water from the tap, and refilling bottle as often as the students need is one of the best practices. Sustainable liquid waste treatment is adopted in campus through bioremediation using microorganism metabolism which helps to minimize the chemical and biological load of domestic sewage and is good for gardening purpose

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Liquid waste management in campus

Bio medical waste management

E-waste management

Waste recycling system

Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management

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