G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS).

Re-Accredited with "A" Grade by NACC/ DBT Star Scheme College (Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli) KOVILPATTI.

WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

G.Venkataswamy Naidu College is following a clear cut waste disposal policy. It aims to control waste generation at the source itself. Usage of plastics is banned inside the campus, So that the environment is green and pollution free

Also the College adopts solid waste management activities. This include

- i) Reducing the wastes
- ii) Recycling and
- iii) Reuse (3R) methods

The Garden Wastes collected by sweeping is dumped in pits to produce compost/vermi compost. This compost manure is used to fertilize the plants grown in the garden.

We have napkin incinerators in both campuses to burn sanitary napkins disposed by women students and staff.

The biological wastes including sanitary wastes and wastes collected otherwise.

The Department attached laboratories are following waste disposal procedure according to the type of waste produced by them.

- i) Biochemical wastes
- ii) Chemical wastes
- iii) Electronic wastes

Physics and Electronic department laboratories produce by almost Zero wastes, Botany and Chemistry laboratories treat/dispose the wastes safely. The electronic wastes are disposed off and are sold to scraps. The scrap wastes used writing materials are collected and sold to vendors. Even dead trees are removed periodically to plant new tree saplings.

In chemistry laboratory, waste papers used to weigh (paper waste) are collected in different dustbins, Chemical wastes classified as organic, inorganic waste, broken glassware etc., are collected in red, blue, yellow and green dust bins for easy disposal. Chemistry department is following micro scale procedure to reduce the utilization of chemicals and reagents where and also replacing harmful chemicals as the traditional methods employ more amount of chemicals causing Environmental and health hazards. Corrosive Liquid wastes are diluted and made inactive and are sent through sewerage pipeline outside the campus (not treated), Plastic free campus indication boards are erected at several points, plastic bottle are collected and sold as scrap periodically.

Green chemistry principles re followed. Some organic and inorganic chemicals prepared are collected for future use. Chemicals like H₂S, Bromine and acetyl chloride are kept in fume hood and used with precautions. Exhaust fans are fitted in the lab to sweep away the vapours/gases or performed by following alternative harmless procedures.

Segregation of Biological Waste in the Zoology Laboratory

- Bio wastes would be treated and thrown away quickly, and it would not be allowed to build up.
- It may be held temporarily under refrigeration prior in some times to disposal in a safe manner that does not create aesthetic (visual or odor) problems.
- Storage enclosures must be clean and organized, and warning signs must be put up to keep students from getting in.

Bio-hazardous waste generated in a Zoology laboratory

- 1. Worms and vermi composting
- 2. fish internal organs
- 3. Blood samples
- 4. Acids and salts

Treatment of Bio Hazardous Waste

It must be rendered harmless by appropriate treatment prior to disposal. Waste should be treated as close to its source as possible.

Treatment methods: Incineration, Chemical Disinfection, and Encapsulation are methods of treatment.

Handling and Transport

- A properly trained laboratory person would be responsible for transporting treated biological waste from the generation site to the dumpster or incinerator. Untreated bio hazardous waste would be handled only by properly trained technical personnel.
- Waste that has been treated must be properly sealed and labelled before it can be transported to a disposal site or put in a TAMIU dumpster for disposal.
- Transport of untreated bio hazardous materials or foul or visually offensive materials through non-lab or populated areas should be avoided.