Narula Institute of Technology

81, Nilgunj Road
Agarpara
Kolkata-700109, W.B

NIT

POLICY

FOR

Waste Management

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Index

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WASTEMANAGEMENTPOLICY

Overview

Waste management system is the strategy an organization uses to dispose, reduce, reuse and prevent waste. Possible waste disposal methods are recycling, composting, incineration, landfills, bioremediation, waste to energy, and waste minimization. As for waste management, it is the approach utilized to manage waste in its entire life cycle, from waste generation to disposal or recovery.

Narula Institute of Technology being an autonomous institution aims at a holistic and sustainable approach to waste management essential in reducing its environmental footprint and providing a safe and healthy environment for teaching, non-teaching employees, students and visitors. The College has a duty to ensure that all the campus waste is disposed responsibly by using proper waste segregation mechanisms at the source and if possible, converting it intovalue-addedenvironment-friendly product. The purpose of the policy is to facilitate implementation of the action plan brought out in "National Environment Policy 2006" on management aspects of hazardous waste including their minimization, environmentally sound management and active promotion to transfer and use of cleaner technologies.

Policy statement

The Institution will adopt the principles of the 'best available feasible environmental option' in the deliverance of its waste management services. The institution requires all the teaching and non-teaching staff, students, guests and residence to act at par with this policy. Any solid waste generated within the campus shall be managed and handled in accordance with the compliance criteria and the procedure laid down in Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules and shall also comply with the various regulations under national and international environmental protection legislation.

Objectives

- Ensure safe handling and storage of wastes on campus.
- Invest in the expansion of recycling opportunities on the college campus.
- Ensure that waste management on campus is in accordance with all waste legislative requirements.
- Provide clearly defined roles and responsibilities to identify and coordinate activities of waste management.
- Provide an appropriate training program for teachers, staffs and students on waste management issues.
- To promote environmental awareness in order to increase and encourage waste minimization, reuse, and recycling.
- To promote a holistic approach towards waste management on campus.

Electronic Waste

ElectronicWasteorE-wastedescribesordenotesalldiscardedelectricalandelectronicdevices and items. Used electrical and electronic items which have become non-functionaland/or reached beyond the end-of-life span and which are ready for disposal become part ofe-waste. It is non-biodegradable and poses serious health hazards because of itstoxic emissions.As per E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, educational institutes are classifiedas bulk consumers and are required to follow the guidelines as laid down by Central PollutionControlBoard,MinistryofEnvironment,ForestandClimatechange,Govt.ofIndia.Thisdocument provides an overview on the collection and disposal of the E–wastes generated byNarulaInstituteofTechnology.

Purpose

Narula Institute of Technology recognizes the importance of E-waste management and is totallycommittedtotheprotectionofthe environmentbyfollowingtherulesandguidelinesregarding the disposal of discarded electrical and electronic waste. The institutemaintains andcarries out an organic method of selecting and cataloging entire E-wastes like computers,printers, cables, floppies, CDs, mouse, keyboards and other electronic items, which are thendisposed off through selected certified vendors or recyclers as per guidelines for implementationof E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 issued by the Central Pollution ControlBoard.

Vendor/Recycler

Recycling raw materials from end-of-life electronics is the most effective solution to the growing e-waste problem. Most electronic devices contain a variety of materials, including metals that can be recovered for future uses. By dismantling and providing reuse possibilities, intact natural resources are conserved and air and water pollution caused by hazardous disposal is avoided. Additional to that, recycling reduces the amount of greenhouse gas emissions. A recycler or e-waste vendor comprises of a center established individually or jointly or as a registered society or a company, as an association to collect e-Waste and facilitates the process of recycling by strictly adhering to the rules of the Pollution Control Board of India.

Solid Waste

The term solid waste management mainly refers to the complete process of collecting, treating and disposing of solid wastes. In the waste management process, the wastes are collected from different sources and disposed off in entirety. This process includes collection, transportation, treatment, analysis and disposal of waste. It needs to be monitored so that strict regulations and guidelines are followed.

Purpose

Narula Institute of Technology recognizes the importance of solid waste management and istotallycommitted to the protection of the environment by following the rules and guidelines. The primary goal of solid waste management is reducing and eliminating adverse impacts of waste materials on human health and the environment to support economic development and superior quality of life. This is to be done in the most efficient manner possible, to keep costs low and prevent waste buildup with optimum accuracy.

Recycling

Separating, recovering, and reusing components of solid waste that may still have economic value is called recycling. One type of recycling is the recovery and reuse of heat energy, a practice discussed separately in incineration. Composting can also be considered a recycling process, since it reclaims the organic parts of solid waste for reuse as mulch or soil conditioner. Still other waste materials have the potential for repurposing. These include paper, metal, glass, plastic, and rubber, and their recovery is discussed here.

Liquid Waste

Liquid waste can be defined as such Liquids as wastewater, fats, oils or grease (FOG), used oil, liquids, solids, gases, or sledges and hazardous household liquids. These liquids are hazardous i.e.

potentially harmful to human health or the environment. That can also be discarded commercial products, classified as "Liquid Industrial Waste" such as cleaning fluids or pesticides, or the by-products of manufacturing processes. There are general regulatory requirements related to waste, additional regulations apply to generating, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous and liquid wastes.

Narula Institute of Technology always promotes the proper liquid waste management policy which helps to-

❖   Prevent or reduce environmental pollution.

❖   Keep the college campus hygienic, clean and aesthetic.

❖   Protect the health of students, teaching and nonteaching employees from various liquid waste-relatedhealth issues.

❖   Reuse of non-bio waste through proper recycling techniques. Bio waste can be further converted into energy fuels like bio-gas.

❖   Liquid waste management projects generate income opportunities for local communities. Segregation of waste, transportation, recycling and disposal generates employment.

All the Departments of this institution maintain all the records of Waste items and make suchRecords available for scrutiny by the Central Pollution Control Board or the concerned statePollution Control board.

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