7.1.3 Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste (within 200 words)

QlM

- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste management
- Biomedical waste management
- E-waste management
- Waste recycling system
- Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management

Provide web link to:

- Geo tagged photographs of the facilities
- Any other relevant information
- ➤ Solid Waste: The waste generated by all routine activities including paper, plastics, glass, foods, etc. is collected at each level and source. The safai workers collect and compile the waste in the dustbins and then is taken away to the dumping yard.
- In Microbiology department biohazard waste is classified. The infectious agents or material is segregated which has potential to cause damage to public health and environment. College laboratory waste generally includes infectious bacterial agar plate, slants, broth, contaminated broken glassware, needles and other chemicals.
- ➤ Before disposal decontamination of biohazard material is carried out as follows.

Biohazard		Treatment Method/ Disposal method
Infectious agents	biological	Heat killing using autoclave
Contaminated broken glassware's, Used needles		Disinfectant treatment placed into biohazard container for further disposal
Media and other chemicals		Dead stock

- In the Chemistry laboratory no radioactive substances are used. If any hazardous byproducts are produced during experiments, they are reused where ever is possible or disposed in separate dustbin.
- ➤ The separated liquids are distilled and reused wherever is possible. The complete waste products are neutralized during the experimental procedures and rest of the water is allowed to flow in drainage system.
- ➤ Generally, if a computer system slows down then, it is repaired and transferred to the class which might require low configuration.

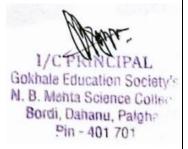




Solid Waste Management



Campus cleaning by students



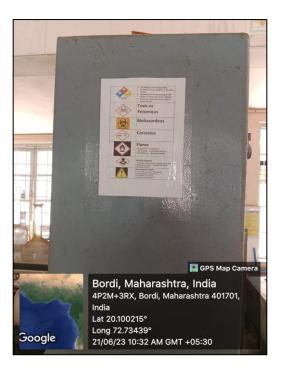


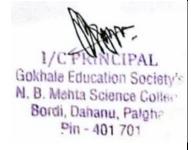
Safe handling of chemicals

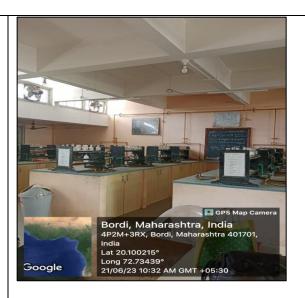


Autoclave









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7.1.4 Water conservation facilities available in the Institution:

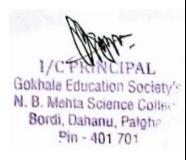
- 1. Rain water harvesting
- 2. Bore well /Open well recharge
- 3. Construction of tanks and bunds
- 4. Waste water recycling
- 5. Maintenance of water bodies and distribution system in the campus

Options:

- A. Any 4 or all of the above
- B. Any 3 of the above
- C. Any 2 of the above
- D. Any 1 of the above
- E. None of the above

Upload:

- Geo tagged photographs / videos of the facilities
- Any other relevant information
- Rainwater is collected from the rooftop of the College building, with the help of systematically laid pipes and stored in a well. This helps in reinvigorating the well water springs, which help to supply water even in the summer months of April, May and June. This helps us to subsist until the monsoon arrives because we cannot much depend upon the local water supply. The well is a boon during the months of water shortage
- ➤ Besides collecting rainwater in the well, we also collect it **in five molded** plastic tanks with a capacity of 1000 liters each. This water is used in place of distilled water for the purpose of science practical sessions. This practice helps to reduce the expenses on distilled water without affecting the quality of the experiments.
- > Students also realize the importance of water collection and harvesting and become aware of the importance of water saving and conservation.



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> Photographs:









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