



**Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College,
Vashi, Navi Mumbai
[Autonomous]**

**Policy Document on
Waste Management**





Policy Document on Waste Management

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Preamble:

Waste management is crucial since poorly handled trash can have negative effects on one's health, safety, and finances. Humans need to manage and store their waste in an effective and safe manner in order to protect the ecosystems and preserve a high standard of living.

KBP College, Vashi is deeply committed to safeguarding the environment, human health, and welfare by putting into practice efficient waste management techniques including composting, recycling, and segregation. It is properly disposed of to the sanitary department of NMMC after being segregated.

The policy focuses on the following points:

- Promoting cleanliness drives and appropriate waste disposal;
- Educating students and stakeholders about the importance of proper waste disposal;
- encouraging to have a plastic-free campus;
- Holding lectures and awareness programmes on waste management and environmental protection.

Waste Management Policy

1. Solid Waste Management

- *Waste Minimization and Reduction:* Promoting waste minimization at its source by recycling, reusing, and preventing waste.
- *The Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the non-profit organization Stree Mukti Sanghatana* assist the composting of food and biodegradable waste in campus pits for the benefit of gardening.
- *Recycling and Resource Recovery:* To recover valuable materials from waste streams and lessen the need for raw resources, recycling programs and resource recovery activities should be promoted.
- Our waste management facility processes more than 100 kg of rubbish every day, with 20% of it being moist and 80% being dry waste. Plastic bottles are sold for recycling, and segregation is accomplished using colored bins.



- Paper waste- With the help of Stree Mukti Sanghatana the paper waste is recycled and the recycled papers are used for printing letterheads of the institution.
- Disposal bins, sanitary napkin selling machines, and daily garbage removal by the female cleaning personnel are all available in the girls' restrooms. Toilet fresheners keep facilities clean and smelling good.
- To make the awareness regarding waste management among the students, staff and society, display boards are located at the strategic locations in the college premises. Also the manure making baskets were distributed to all the faculties, staff and different societies near the college campus for their household waste management.

2. Liquid waste and Hazardous chemicals management:

- *Identification and Classification:* Hazardous qualities including toxicity, flammability, and reactivity are used by governments and regulatory agencies to categorize chemicals. Substances that provide serious dangers can be identified and managed with the aid of this classification.
- *Storage and Handling:* To avoid spills, leaks, or other mishaps that could contaminate the environment or endanger public health, regulations frequently provide precise guidelines for the proper storage and handling of hazardous substances.
- *Wastewater Management:* Liquid waste, including effluents and sewage, must be treated in ETP to remove contaminants before discharge into water bodies or municipal sewer systems. Wastewater treatment plants employ various processes, such as filtration, biological treatment, and disinfection, to ensure compliance with water quality standards.
- Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) in the college is used to treat, recycle, and reuse the basic chemical waste generated in the laboratories. Heavy metals and water from the chemicals are separated out in this ETP plant. This water is recycled and used for gardening in the campus. Daily 50 lit. liquid waste is recycled in ETP plant.
- The only chemicals housed in departmental labs (Chemistry, Microbiology, Biotechnology, and Bioanalytical Sciences) are those essential to the academic process. Safe handling is ensured via training. To dispose of chemical waste in accordance with laws, departments segregate and label it.
- *Emergency Response Planning:* Preparedness for chemical spills or other emergencies involving hazardous substances is crucial. It is necessary to develop emergency

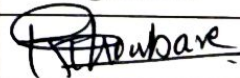

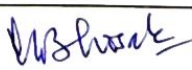
response plans and procedures to mitigate the impacts of accidents and protect human health and the environment.

3. e-Waste Management:

- *Collection and Segregation:* Establishing collection points or programs for the proper disposal of e-waste. Segregation of e-waste at collection centers helps in identifying materials that can be recycled or reused.
- *Recycling and Recovery:* Recycling procedures are used to extract valuable components from electronic waste, including metals, polymers, and precious metals like silver and gold. Recycling eliminates environmental damage from mining and manufacturing while reducing the need for raw materials.

4. Biomedical Waste Management

- Every day the biomedical waste generated from Microbiology, Biotechnology and Bioanalytical Departments is collected in separate bins/bags and it is given to an NGO called "Stree Mukti Sanghatana" for the further treatment.
- *Segregation:* Healthcare facilities must segregate biomedical waste at the point of generation to separate infectious and non-infectious waste streams. This ensures that different types of waste are treated and disposed of appropriately.
- *Storage:* Biomedical waste should be stored in leak-proof, puncture-resistant containers that are clearly labeled and color-coded according to the type of waste. Proper storage prevents the risk of spills, contamination, and exposure to healthcare workers and waste handlers.
- The collected waste in separate bins/bags should be given to an NGO called "Stree Mukti Sanghatana" or NMMC for the further treatment.

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