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7.1.4: Describe the facilities in the institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste (within 500 words)

Solid waste management

Liquid waste management

Biomedical waste management

E-waste management

Waste recycling system

Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management

1. Solid Waste Management:

The institution employs various facilities for solid waste management. These facilities include:

- Segregation Units: These units have sorting mechanisms that separate recyclable materials such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal from non-recyclables.
- Composting Facilities: Composting facilities convert organic waste such as food scraps, yard trimmings, and other biodegradable items into nutrient-rich compost for landscaping and gardening.
- Incinerators: For non-recyclable and non-compostable garbage, the institution may use incinerators equipped with innovative pollution control technology to reduce waste volume and environmental effect.
- Landfills: If garbage cannot be recycled, composted, or burned, the institution may operate or contract with landfill facilities to ensure safe disposal.

2. Liquid Waste Management:

Liquid waste management facilities in the institution typically include:

- Wastewater Treatment Plants: These plants treat sewage and other liquid wastes to remove contaminants and pollutants before releasing the treated water back into the environment or reusing it for non-potable purposes.
- Effluent Treatment Units: These units handle liquid waste generated from industrial processes and laboratories, treating it to meet regulatory standards before discharge.



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- Oil-Water Separators: In facilities where oil or grease may be present in wastewater, oil-water separators are used to remove these substances before the water undergoes further treatment.

3. Biomedical Waste Management:

Facilities for managing biomedical waste include:

- Segregation Areas: Dedicated spaces for segregating biomedical waste from other types of waste at its source.

- Autoclaves: These machines use steam sterilization to treat infectious biomedical waste before it is sent for disposal.

- Chemical Treatment Units: Certain biomedical waste, such as sharps or chemical waste, may require special chemical treatment to neutralize pathogens or hazardous substances.

- Hazardous Waste Storage: Secure storage areas are designated for storing biomedical waste until it is collected by authorized disposal agencies.

4. E-Waste Management:

Facilities for handling electronic trash include Collection Centres, where staff and students may properly discard of gadgets including laptops, monitors, and mobile phones.

- E-Waste Recycling Units: Specialised facilities for disassembling and recycling electronic equipment, recovering precious metals and components while guaranteeing correct disposal of hazardous waste.

- Data Destruction Facilities: Before recycling, data-containing devices such as hard drives are securely deleted or physically destroyed to preserve sensitive information.

5. Waste Recycling System:

The institution likely has a comprehensive recycling system in place, including:

- Bins and Collection Points: Strategically placed bins and collection points for different types of recyclable materials throughout the campus.

- Education and Awareness Programs: Initiatives to educate the community about the importance of recycling and proper waste disposal practices.



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- Partnerships: Collaborations with recycling companies or municipal authorities for efficient collection, sorting, and processing of recyclable materials.

6. Hazardous Chemicals and Radioactive Waste Management:

Facilities for storing hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste generally comprise secure chemical storage areas with adequate containment and labelling.

- Radioactive Material Handling Facilities: Specialised spaces equipped with shielding and monitoring systems for the safe handling of radioactive materials.

- Waste Minimization Programmes: Initiatives that aim to limit the production of hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste through inventory management, substitution with safer alternatives, and process optimisation.

- Disposal Contracts: Arrangements with licensed disposal contractors for the safe and compliant disposal of hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste according to regulatory requirements.



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