AKS University
SATNA

The University with Difference

Waste Management Policy

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AKS University

Guideline for Waste Management Policy

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1. Introduction

The University is dedicated to perform in a unique manner to achieve academic excellence in a creative way by using innovative ideas to produce perfect human resources and to act as center for 'Amicable Knowledge Solution' to be a Global Centre of Learning to promote Professional Excellence and Innovation. University established by MP Legislature Act No., 44/2011 and dully recognized by UGC u/s 2(f).

AKS University realizes sustainable and holistic waste management essential in reducing its environmental footprint and providing a safe and healthy work environment for teaching and non-teaching employees, students, and visitors.

The University has a duty to ensure that all the campus wastes are disposed of responsibly by using proper waste segregation mechanism at the source and if possible, converting it into value added environment friendly product.

2. Policy Statement

The University will adopt the principles of the 'best practicable environmental option' in the delivery of its waste management services. The University applies a 'waste hierarchical approach', to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover waste products in preference to the disposal of waste to landfill.

The University recognizes the importance of meeting these legal requirements and to manage its waste responsibly, reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and maximize reuse and recycling where possible.

Bio-degradable Wastes

- Food wastes of all kinds, cooked and uncooked, including eggshells, bones
- Flower and fruit wastes including juice peels and house-plant wastes
- House sweepings (not garden sweepings or yard waste: dispose on-site)
- Household Inert (sweepings/ashes)

Recyclable and Other Non-Bio-degradable Wastes

- Paper and plastic, all kinds
- Cardboard and cartons
- Containers of all kinds excluding those containing hazardous materials

- ❖ Packaging of all kinds
- ❖ Glass, all kinds
- ❖ Metals, all kinds
- ❖ Rags, rubber, wood
- ❖ Foils, wrappings, pouches, sachets and tetrapaks (rinsed)
- ❖ Cassettes, computer diskettes, printer cartridges and electronic parts · Discarded clothing, furniture and equipment.

Wastes such as used batteries, CFLs, LEDs, containers for chemicals and pesticides, discarded medicines and other toxic or hazardous household waste (as under), if and when produced, kept separately from the above two streams of waste.

3. Policy Objectives

The objectives of this policy are:

a. To minimize waste generation at source and facilitate repair, reuse and recycling over the disposal of wastes in a cost-effective manner.
b. To promote environmental awareness in order to increase and encourage waste minimization, utilization, reuse and recycling.
c. To ensure the safe handling and storage of wastes on University campus.
d. To provide appropriate training for teachers, staffs, students and other stakeholders on waste management issues.
e. To promote holistic approach of waste management in the campus.

4. Organization and Management

The responsibilities and organizational arrangements for this Waste Management Policy lie with a variety of personnel within the University.

- **Advisory Board**

S.N	Name	Designation	Task
1.	Prof. R.N. Tripathi	OSD and Dean Life Science	Chairman
2.	Dr. Mahendra Kr. Tiwari	HoD, Environmental Science	Member Secretary
3.	Dr. Dinesh Mishra	HoD, Chemistry	Member
4.	Dr. Neeraj Verma	HoD, Agriculture	Member

5.	Dr. Akhilesh A. Waoo	HoD, Computer Science	Member
6.	Dr. S.P. Gupta	HoD, Pharmacy	Member
7.	Dr. Kamlesh Choure	HoD, Biotechnology	Member

Functions of Advisory Board

- To formulate system of disposal of the biodegradable, non-biodegradable and e wastes
- Operational monitoring and handling of waste generated in the campus.
- To conduct the training and awareness programme on handling of waste including Agriculture and Dairy wastes.
- Formulate the system and mechanism to utilize the non-hazardous biological wastes.

5. Solid Waste Management

Effective solid waste management in a university setting involves implementing comprehensive strategies to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste generated by students, faculty, and staff. This can include initiatives such as setting up clearly labeled recycling bins throughout the campus, promoting composting programs for organic waste, and organizing educational campaigns to raise awareness about sustainable practices. Additionally, universities collaborate with Satna Municipal Corporation services to ensure proper disposal and treatment of non-recyclable materials. By fostering a culture of environmental responsibility and integrating waste management into campus operations, universities can significantly minimize their ecological footprint and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Figure 1: Solid Watse Management

6. Liquid Waste Management

The purpose of the Liquid Waste Management is to provide a comprehensive framework for the safe and environmentally responsible management of liquid waste generated across university facilities. This policy aims to protect the health and safety of the university community, ensure compliance with legal requirements, and promote sustainability. This covers all types of liquid waste, including chemical, biological, and sanitary waste, generated by laboratories, food services, maintenance operations, and other university activities. The

University commits to adhering to all local, and state regulations regarding liquid waste management, including the Clean Water Act (1974) and relevant environmental protection guidelines. Compliance with university-specific health and safety standards is also mandatory. The treated water used for gardening purposes.

Figure 2: Water Treatment Plant

7. Biomedical Waste Management

Biomedical waste management in a university involves implementing a structured plan to handle waste from laboratory and research activities safely and efficiently. This includes segregating waste into categories like sharps, and chemicals using color-coded containers, ensuring secure and compliant storage, and employing proper disposal methods such as on-site treatment or licensed off-site disposal services. Regular training for students, faculty, and staff on handling procedures and emergency protocols is essential. Continuous monitoring, including inspections and record-keeping, ensures adherence to regulations and identifies areas for improvement, thereby protecting both the campus community and the environment. We

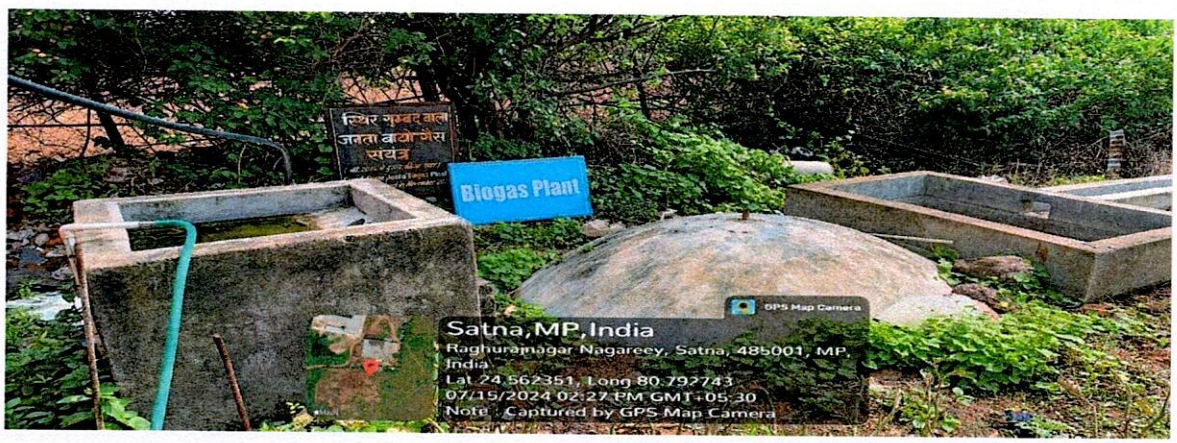
have signed MoU with Indo Water Management Satna for collection and management of biomedical waste generated in university.

8. E-waste Management

The university is committed to effective e-waste management to handle electronic waste responsibly and sustainably. This includes the collection, recycling, and disposal of outdated or broken electronic devices such as computers, printers, and smartphones. Designated e-waste collection points will be established across campus to facilitate proper disposal. The university is partner with certified e-waste recycling agency i.e. M/s Prateek Enterprises to ensure that all e-waste is processed in accordance with environmental regulations, recovering valuable materials and minimizing harmful impacts.

9. Waste recycling System

A waste recycling system in a university involves establishing a comprehensive program to manage and reduce waste through effective recycling practices. This includes setting up clearly labeled recycling bins across campus for materials like paper, plastics, metals, and glass, and ensuring they are easily accessible to students and staff. The university should implement educational initiatives to raise awareness about proper recycling practices and the importance of reducing waste. Regular monitoring and coordination with waste management services are crucial for efficient collection, sorting, and processing of recyclable material. Biodegradable waste generated from kitchens, agricultural activities, and animal husbandry is converted into compost using the Vermi Compost Unit and the Nodap Model, which is then utilized in agricultural practices.



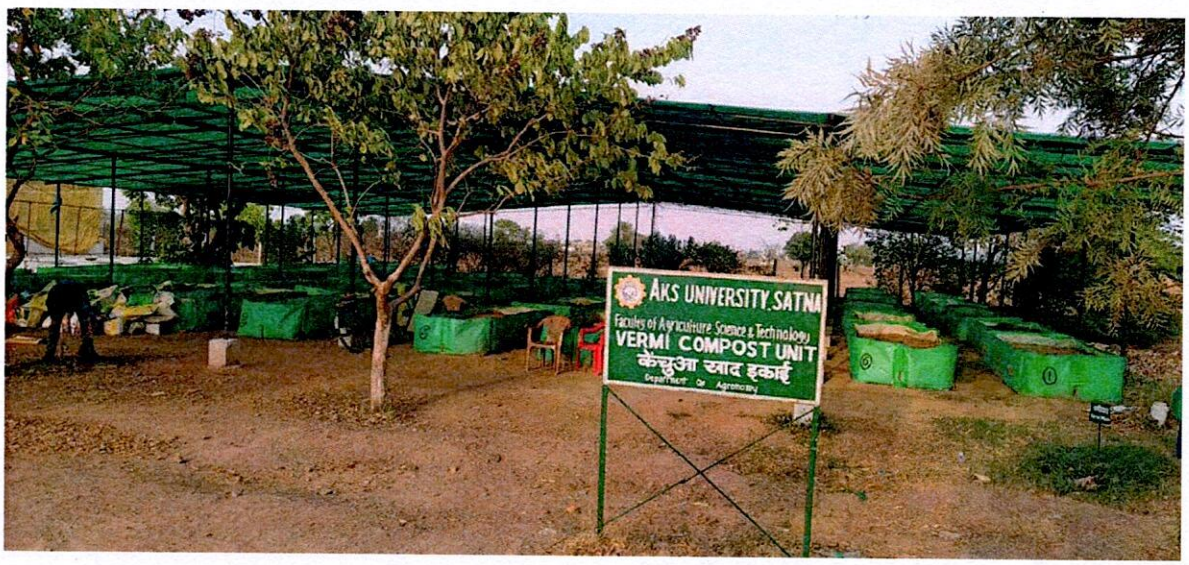


Figure 3: Nadep Compost and Vermi Compost Unit

10. Action Plan

The successful implementation of effective waste management practices requires a strong commitment from both the people and the authorities involved. The people should use the communal waste containers in the correct way and avoid littering. In return, the University administration should empty the containers at regular, predetermined times and keep the containers and immediate area clean.

The storage, collection and disposal of solid waste in a sanitary manner are compulsory and universal for all institutions.

1. Blue and green color covered storage containers are kept in every corner of each floors in building for onsite storage. Keep, dry/recyclable waste in a bin/bag or a sack.
2. After on-site storage, the next step is collection.
3. Primary collection is the collection of waste from the point where it is placed by the person or organization that has produced it. Depending on the collection vehicle and the distance to the waste treatment/disposal site, the waste at this stage may be taken to the final disposal site or to a transfer station.
4. Secondary collections are where the waste from a number of primary collections is taken from the transfer station to the final disposal site.
5. All non-biodegradable solid wastes collected by municipal vehicles twice in a week from our collection centers as decided by university management's advisory board.
6. Biological wastes (canteen and departmental kitchens), leaf litter and cow dung are using in vermicomposting and NADEP to produce valuable product vermicompost manure.
7. Making diesel by paralyzing of plastics and polythene, this type innovative R & D work is doing for optimum utilization of non-biodegradable waste materials for sustainable uses of resources.
8. Developed technology to make distemper, emulsion from biodegradable wastes (leaves and cow dungs) and distemper is applied in some walls and rooms of this university and technology/ product is ready to transfer in market.
9. Agriculture waste material is also using as raw material for mushroom cultivation unit and leaves residues are used as raw materials for making vermicompost.
10. Sanitary pad incinerators have been installed in the building washroom to destroy the used sanitary pads.
11. Waste materials of agriculture biotechnology laboratory first disinfected through autoclave then incinerated.