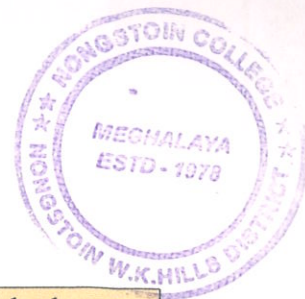


# **WASTE MANAGEMENT AUDIT**

# **NONGSTOIN COLLEGE**

## **2024**



## Waste Management:

### Different types of waste generated in the college and their disposal

Types of waste	Particulars	Disposal method
E-Waste	Computers, electrical and electronic parts	Direct selling
Plastic waste	Pen, Refill, Plastic water bottles and other plastic containers, wrappers etc	Burning, Direct selling
Solid wastes	Damaged furniture	Re- assembling, Direct selling
	Paper waste, paper plates	Direct selling, Burning
	Food wastes	Compost pit
Chemical wastes	Laboratory waste	Neutralise with water
Wastewater	Washing, urinals, bathrooms	Septic tanks, Soak pits
Glass waste	Broken glass wares from the labs	Burning

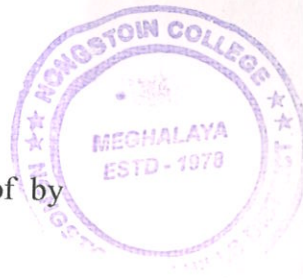
### Approximate quantity of waste generated per day (in kg)

Particulars	Bio-degradable	Nonbio-degradable	Hazardous
Office	1kg/day	0.5kg/day	-
Laboratories	0.3kg/day	0.5kg/day	0.3kg/day
Hostels	8kg/day	1kg/day	-
Canteen	14 kg/day	0.5kg/day	-

### Waste management practices adopted by the College

Proper waste management is necessary to protect the health and safety of the college campus and surrounding communities and the environment. With the context of waste management RRR (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) model should be inculcated to reduce the severity of waste accumulation. The college has made efforts to implement sustainable waste management practices on campus through multiple initiatives.

- Placement of bins in classrooms, offices, and main spaces so the opportunity to discard waste is easily accessible.
- Organic waste generated on the campus primarily from the hostel mess, canteen etc are collected for feeding purpose and balanced is dumped in the dumping yard with other biodegradable waste in a compost pit.
- The chemicals from the laboratories are disposed in a sealed tank along with water, so that the chemicals undergo neutralization with the water.



- Solid wastes like paper, broken glass wares, plastics etc are disposed of by burning or incineration and direct selling to vendors.
- Liquid waste generated from various sources like urinals, bathrooms, is disposed off into septic tanks and soak pits. Besides sanitary waste, liquid waste from other sources like canteen effluents is directed to the drains and ultimately allows the liquid to seep, leach or percolate into the ground.
- Oldordamagedfurniture arereassembled orsold.
- Cleaningthecampusondailybasis.

### Areasinwhich toimprove

- Create bins specifically for materials eligible for reimbursement including water bottles and aluminium cans.
- Segregation of waste in the academic buildings leading to a higher quantity of waste being sent out to be dumped.
- Decomposing of inorganic waste via decomposing machines. Implementation of Biodegradable waste management in the premises of the campus itself.
- Awareness has to be created in the people through various programs and policies, emphasis to be laid on –reduce, reuse and recycle’.
- To develop in house biogas and compost production techniques.
- Regular workshops and various competitions need to be organized to synthesize awareness among the people about waste.

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