

**Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Samstha's
Smt. Bakul Tambat Institute of Nursing Education
Karvenagar, Pune -411052**

7.1.4 -Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste.

Solid waste management: Waste Management and Recycling support the campus goal to reduce the amount of material entering the waste stream. Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Samstha's Smt. Bakul Tambat Institute of Nursing Education follows the same principle and its campus is cleaned by outsourcing housekeeping staff every day. The collected waste is segregated in the segregation area. Plastic waste is given to agencies for recycling. Waste that is not able to be recycled is given to Pune Municipal Corporation, for this Samstha pays Rs 2000 /- per container per month. Every classroom, department, office and washrooms are provided with separate bins in which solid waste is segregated which will be taken away by the group D workers. Paper waste is collected and sold to the vendors for recycling. Solid waste which is generated from Samstha is collected and used for biogas production. Generated biogas is used for hostel mess domestic gas and it is used for cooking.

Liquid waste management: - Rainwater from the terrace is attached to a separate pipeline and drains into a designed percolation pit and collected water is used for the gardening purpose with the help of a motor system. This way rainwater harvesting is done. Samstha has 17 bore wells, collected rainwater is released in these bore wells. Liquid waste collected from all the washrooms and washbasins is directed to the STP plant and water recycling process takes place there. Once water is recycled it is reused for watering plants and toilet flush in hostels and institutes. The toilet water linked to drainage pipelines further it is drained into PMC drainage system.

Biomedical waste management: - Biomedical waste generated from Samstha's dispensary includes cotton balls, bandages, and dressings, are collected and incinerated. Syringes are separated from the plunger and are shredded; needles are burned in the needle burner after immediate use. Sanitary napkin waste is collected daily and incinerated. Biomedical waste which is generated from our parent Deenanath Mangeshkar hospital segregated according to color

coding and collected from each ward and department. Yellow containers for non-plastic soiled cotton, a red container for infectious plastic waste, a white/transparent container for ampoules, vials, metal sharp such as safety pro needles, blades, etc., the pink-colored container for general dry waste like wrappers, covers, etc.

E-waste management: - Electronic scrap components such as CPUs contain potentially harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, beryllium, or brominated flame retardants. Recycling and disposal of e-waste may involve significant risks to the health of workers. E-waste or electronic waste is created when an electronic product is discarded after the end of its useful life. Electronic scrap is collected and given to a private company for its disposal.

Waste recycling system:-Waste recycle system is active in Samstha. Recyclable waste is given to plastic pickers and non-recyclable waste is given to Pune Municipal Corporation.

Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management:-

Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management in these iron rods, pieces are sold. Bricks pieces, tiles pieces are used for gap filling in construction and repairs and maintenance of buildings.