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**Mahila Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Solapur**

283/1 B Kolgiri Nagar, Hotagi Road, Majrewadi, Solapur. Tel. (0217)2991315

### **7.1.4: Describe the facilities in the institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste**



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### SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management or waste disposal includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process. The aim of waste management is to reduce the dangerous effects of such waste on the environment and human health. A big part of waste management deals with municipal waste, which is created by industrial, commercial, and household activity

#### Three Bin System



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### LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Liquid waste can be defined as such Liquids as wastewater, fats, oils or grease (FOG), used oil, liquids, solids, gases, or sludge's and hazardous household liquids. These liquids that are hazardous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. They can also be discarded commercial products classified as "Liquid Waste" such as cleaning fluids.



*Guarantee*  
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### **BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Biomedical waste is any kind of waste containing infectious (or potentially infectious) materials. Biomedical waste may be solid or liquid. Examples of infectious waste include discarded blood, sharps, unwanted microbiological cultures and stocks, other human or animal tissue, used sanitary pads, used bandages and dressings, discarded gloves, other medical supplies that may have been in contact with blood and body fluids, and laboratory waste that exhibits the characteristics described above. Waste sharps include potentially contaminated used (and unused discarded) needles, scalpels, lancets and other devices capable of penetrating skin. We collect biomedical waste from Anatomy laboratory, Microbiology laboratory in the Bin for biomedical waste and handover the content to our Raigad Ayurved Hospital. The hospital hands over the content to Biomedical Waste Collecting authority for further processing.



  
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### **E-WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Electronic waste (or e-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. It is also commonly known as waste electrical and electronic equipment or end-of- life electronics. Used electronics which are destined for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or disposal are also considered e-waste. Informal processing of e-waste can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. The rapid exponential increase of e-waste is due to frequent new model releases and unnecessary purchases of electrical and electronic equipment, short innovation cycles and low recycling rates, and a drop in the average life span of computers. Electronic scrap components, such as CPUs, mouse, monitors and keyboards contain potentially harmful materials such as lead, cadmium, beryllium, or brominated flame retardants. Recycling and disposal of e-waste may involve significant risk to the health of workers and their communities. We segregate the e-waste and hand over the local collecting organization who then send the content for disposal.



**e- Waste for recycling**



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### **WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEM**

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. This concept often includes the recovery of energy from waste materials. The recyclability of a material depends on its ability to reacquire the properties it had in its original state. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. It can also prevent the waste of potentially useful materials and reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reducing energy use, air pollution (from incineration) pollution (from landfilling) and water.



**RO Plant processed water is used for gardening**



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### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Chemical waste is any excess, unused, or unwanted chemical, especially those that cause damage to human health or the environment. Chemical waste may be classified as hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste, universal waste, or household hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is material that displays one or more of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity. Radioactive waste requires special ways of handling and disposal due to its radioactive properties. Bio hazardous waste, which may contain hazardous materials, is also handled differently. Radioactive waste is a type of hazardous waste that contains radioactive material. The storage and disposal of radioactive waste is regulated by government agencies in order to protect human health and the environment.



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