SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (2023-2024)

Use of Non-Bio degradable waste as Biological Models and Experimental insulation

Department of Botany creatively used thermocol for making different types of biological models due to its light weight and easily moldable properties. Biology models like *Zea maize* and *Solanum melanogena* and Different charts were made for study purpose. We also use thermocol for common laboratory settings for insulations and protections of delicate laboratory experimental setups.

Though the thermocols are non-biodegradable, it may cause bio hazards to environments. Hence, we are utilizing these for above mentioned purposes.



Students are busy to making Biological Models.



Insulation Processing

Use of *Bio degradable* waste as snail food

The Department of Zoology explores using vegetable, fruit peels and biodegradable waste as sustainable snail feed. This eco-friendly approach recycles organic waste while providing essential nutrients for snail growth. It promotes waste management, reduces environmental pollution, and supports sustainable agriculture. The initiative highlights a cost-effective method for enhancing snail farming productivity and maintains a self-sufficient ecosystem.



<u>Students using organic waste as snail feed</u> <u>maintained in the college laboratory</u>



Vegetables and Fruit peels

WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEM (2023-2024)

Re Use, Re Cycle and Re-Imagine: Motto of the geography department

The department of geography always takes opportunities to recycle its papers, re use them in various works in order the practice what we preach. We talk about environment degradation and conservation so these are our students' tiny steps for bigger objective of healing the nature. We the faculty members use single page to print more than one question papers; that paper is usually, used for five sets of questions written in smaller fonts and greater margins.









LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT (2023-2024)

The department of Chemistry laboratory prioritizes safe and sustainable liquid waste management to minimize environmental impact. Organic solvents like hexane, chloroform, dichloromethane (DCM), and methyl acrylate are segregated based on their chemical properties, toxicity, and disposal requirements. Waste solvents are stored in properly labeled, chemically resistant containers, ensuring separation of halogenated and non-halogenated organics. Containers are kept in well-ventilated, secondary containment areas to prevent leaks or spills.

Periodic collection is managed following proper hazardous waste disposal protocols, ensuring compliance with local environmental regulations. Distillation is employed where feasible to recover and reuse solvents like hexane and DCM, reducing waste generation. Small-scale reactions are optimized to limit solvent usage, and solvent substitutes are explored when practical.

Laboratory personnel are trained in proper waste handling procedures, spill response, and the importance of regulatory adherence to minimize risks to health, safety, and the environment.