

Waste Management Policy



**NABAGRAM AMAR CHAND KUNDU
COLLEGE**

P.O. - Nabagram District. - Murshidabad PIN- 742184 West Bengal



Introduction

Nabagram Amar Chand Kundu College is a Govt. aided degree College affiliated under the University of Kalyani situated in Nabagram block, Murshidabad. Since its inception in 2009, as an outcome of a sincere desire and effort of the common people of Nabagram and with the constant support and patronage of Sri Amar Chand Kundu, a famous social worker and an eminent educationist, the institution has played a major role in providing the people of this entire block with the opportunity of quality higher Education. Being situated in a rural area where a major part of the population belongs to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and minority sections, the significance of this college in bringing forth an overall development of the area has been immense. At the present moment the college provides honours courses in Bengali, History, English and Education and Programme courses in other arts subjects.

How to reach- The college is located 25 kms away from the Berhampore town and is well connected by local bus Service. The nearest railway stations are Berhampore court, Sagardighi and Khagraghat Road Station..

The Policy Statement

The College has adopted principles of the 'best practicable environmental option' in the delivery of its waste management services. The approach is a 'waste hierarchical approach', to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover waste products in preference to the disposal of waste. The college recognizes the importance of meeting these requirements and managing its waste responsibly, reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills and maximizing reuse and recycling where possible.

The College requires all the stakeholders of the premises to comply with this Policy and be associated with "**Green IEW Campus**" to ensure compliance with all waste legislations. Any solid waste generated on the campus shall be managed and handled following the compliance criteria and the procedure laid down in Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1999, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 783(E), dated, the 27th September 1999 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii). IEW is keen to ensure safety during every step of the waste management practices, which are being implemented with the help and active participation of the nearest municipal corporation.

Policy Objectives

The objectives of this policy are:

- To ensure that waste management is performed in accordance with all legal requirements, and to plan for future legislative changes and to mitigate the effects.
- To minimize waste generation at source and facilitate repair, reuse and recycling over the disposal of wastes in a cost-effective manner.
- To provide clearly defined roles and responsibilities to identify and coordinate each activity of the waste management.
- To promote environmental awareness to increase and encourage waste minimization, reuse and recycling.
- To expand the recycling opportunities in the college campus and ensure the waste-to-wealth mission.
- To ensure the safe handling and storage of wastes in the college campus.
- To provide appropriate training for teachers, residents, staff, students and other stakeholders on waste management issues.
- To promote a holistic approach of waste management in campus.

Organization and Management

The responsibilities and organization arrangements for this Waste Management Policy with a variety of personnel within the College.

Advisory Board

Principal

President-Governing Body

The Environmental Management Committee shall be constituted as follows:

- i. Mr. Tanmoy Dutta Members, Convener
- ii. Mr. Abhijit Bhattacharyya, IQAC Coordinator
- iii. Mr. Kader Molla, Member
- iv. Mr. Supriyo Mondal, Member
- v. Mr. Nitu Dewan, Member

Waste Policy and Operation

The College will:

- Meet all waste-related legislation and requirements;
- Implement waste strategies based on the waste hierarchy

- **Reduce** waste production – Before you buy, consider whether the item is being offered for reuse by another. If not, then make sure that waste from the item purchased can be effectively reused or recycled. Where possible make attempts to repair items before going on to purchase new ones. Get suppliers to take back unwanted packaging when delivery is made as part of or performed by procurement;
- **Reuse** items – Explore opportunities to reuse items before disposing as waste. Examples are furniture, books and IT equipment;
- **Recycle** as much as possible–Most materials can now be recycled. Purchase products that can be recycled and where possible are made from recycled materials.
- **Recover** useful materials from waste, Energy from Waste – for example metal can be separated and taken to scrapyards and food waste can be collected and turned in to compost;
- **Disposal**–Disposal to landfill is the last resort for items that cannot be dealt with by any of the above options;
- Ensure that all staff as producers of waste become responsible for managing their own domestic waste stream, sorting out their recycling and reducing waste to landfills;

Responsibilities

Responsibility for waste production and consequently waste management has to be shared by every member of IEW staff, students, and partners. Below is a list of key stakeholders and their role in waste management:

All Staff

All staff are required to support the College's waste policies by: minimizing waste production, reusing items, and recycling as much waste as possible. Table 1 outlines a breakdown of the Institute's waste streams.

All Students

All students are required to support and abide by the college's waste policies–reducing waste, reusing, and recycling as much as possible. Students are also expected to be tidy and considerate when on IEW property.

Cleaning Staff

Clean in staff are responsible for empty in the designated waste receptacles and for the

appropriate storage of the different waste stream prior to collection by the appropriate waste contractor. Also, they are required to assist with improvements to waste management operations and waste audit exercises.

Waste Contractors

The waste services contractor will assist in the continual improvement to the College's waste management operations and performance as much as possible and fulfill the performance-related aspects of their contract.

Communication and outreach campaigns

Effective communication and outreach campaigns will greatly contribute to the Improvement of the waste management system and provide a platform for promoting other objectives within the environmental policy. *Table 1* provides a breakdown of promotional/communication avenues for the different stakeholder groups within the College.

Table 1: Education and Promotion				
Target Group	Avenue	Engagement	Responsibility	Note
New Students	Students Induction week	Presentation /Video, Talk and Information Pack	Administrators and Convener of the respective Cell	To convey what is Expected of new Students as part of Their responsibility to The IEW environment as a part of their Learning experience
All Students	Students promoting behavioral change	Various schemes including promotions and competition	Student mentor Convener- Environment Cell	Student-friendly avenues for promoting Behavior change
Staff in Different Departments	Staff meetings	Presentation /Talk	Departmental Heads and Convener- Environment Cell	Encourage departments To invite updates from The Sustainability Manager at some

				Departmental meetings
All Staff	Emails, Newsletter	Print and Electronic Medium	External Relations Environment Cell	Getting environmental Stories out through the College's communication Structures and NSS team
Cleaning Staff	Organized briefing sessions	Presentation /Talk, Updates on Service	Domestic Service Manager and Convener-Environment Cell	Discussing the Importance of the role To our objectives, highlighting results of their contributions as
Maintenance Staff	Organize briefings sessions	Presentation / Talk, Updates on Service	Maintenance Manager / Convener-Environment Cell	well as getting their feedback on operations on the ground

Auditing and Continuous Improvements

Spot check audits will be conducted twice a year across the College's estate to identify recycling hotspots with a view to introducing targeted interventions. In addition, areas of improvement and non-conformities can be identified during the Sustainability Management System (SMS) auditing process.



Glossary

Hazardous Waste - Waste that causes substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment e.g. Acids, Pesticides, Fluorescent Tubes, Alkaline Solutions, Photographic Chemicals, Batteries Waste Oils Paint, Solvents, Computer Monitors, radioactive substances.

Recycling - The diversion of waste away from landfill or incineration and the reprocessing of those wastes either into the same product or a different one. This mainly includes non-hazardous wastes such as organic waste, wood, paper, glass, cardboard, plastic and scrap metal.

Waste- According to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), waste consists of "materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further reuse in terms of his/her own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which he/she wants to dispose. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded."

Segregation - An activity where waste or materials are separated or are kept separate according to radiological, chemical and/or physical properties to facilitate waste handling and/or processing.

Cytotoxic waste may be contaminated with cytotoxic, pharmaceuticals, and laboratory chemicals used in preparation, transportation, and administration.

Chemicals generated from the use of chemicals in laboratories for teaching and research

Radioactive waste is contaminated with radioactive substances which arise from medical or research uses.

General waste- includes paper, plastics, glass, liquids and organics.

Hazardous Waste -generated by industries, can cause environmental pollution and adverse health effects if not handled and managed properly. Its effective management, with emphasis on minimization of generation and recycling/ reuse, taking into account economic aspects, is therefore essential.