

Krishnarajapura village, Shivakote post, Bangalore-89 (NAAC Accredited)

E mail: nsamfgcb@nitte.edu.in Website: www.nsam.ac.in

7.1.3: Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste

<u>Index</u>

Sl. No	List of contents	Page Number
1	Solid waste management	2-3
2	Bio-medical waste management	4-5
3	Liquid waste management	6-9
4	Waste recycling	9-11

Dr. N.S.A.M. First Grade College Sy. No. 21, Krishnerajapura Village, Shivakote (P) Hesaraghatta Habli, Bengaluru-560 089

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management focuses on the collection, segregation, recycling, and proper disposal of waste to reduce environmental impact. It promotes practices like composting and recycling to minimize waste and conserve resources. Effective management ensures cleanliness, sustainability, and public health.









Bio-Medical Waste Management

The institution provides sanitary pads and an incinerator machine for the proper disposal of used pads. This ensures hygiene, convenience, and environmental responsibility, promoting the well-being and comfort of female students.







Liquid Waste Management

Liquid waste management involves the proper collection, treatment, and disposal of liquid waste to prevent pollution and protect water resources. It includes processes like wastewater treatment, recycling, and safe disposal of hazardous liquids. Effective management ensures environmental sustainability and public health safety.

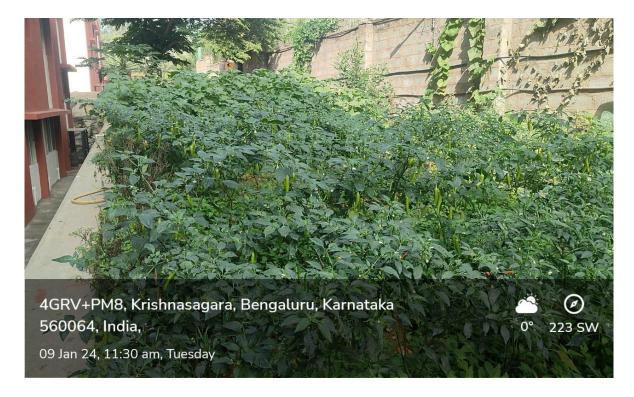








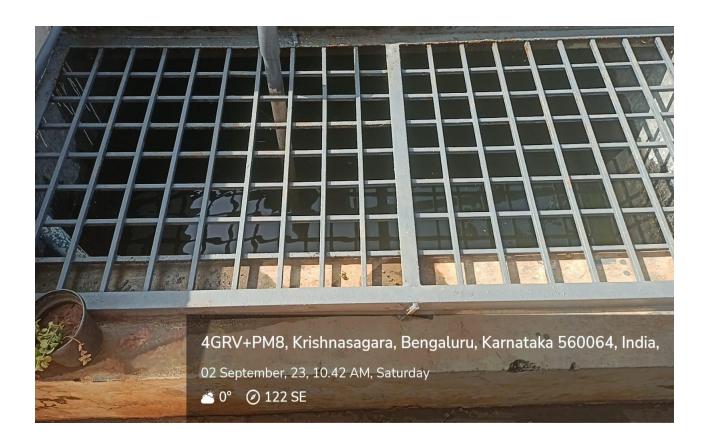




Waste Water Recycle

Wastewater recycling involves treating used water to remove contaminants, making it reusable for purposes like irrigation, industrial processes, or even potable water in advanced systems. This process helps conserve water resources, reduce environmental pollution, and support sustainable water management practices.







SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

PROCESS OF REMOVING CONTAMINANTS FROM WASTE WATER, PRIMARILY FROM HOUSEHOLD SEWAGE. INCLUDE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES TO REMOVE CONTAMINANTS AND PRODUCE ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE TREATED WASTE WATER.

- Three main stages of the waste water treatment process apply known as primary, secondary and tertiary water treatment.
- Primary water treatment process removes large matter from waste water.
- Secondary treatment will remove smaller particles already dissolved or suspended.
- Tertiary treatment is the final cleaning process that improves waste water quality before it is reused, recycled or discharged to the environment.
- The treatment removes remaining inorganic compounds, and substances, such as the nitrogen and phosphorus.

4GRV+PM8, Krishnasagara, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560064,





0° 36 NE

09 Jan 24, 11:30 am, Tuesday

For the above metric 7.1.3 the above are the facilities in the Institution for the management of degradable and non-degradable waste

- Solid waste management
- Bio-medical waste management
- Liquid waste management
- Waste water management

PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
Dr. N.S.A.M. First Grade College
Sy. No. 21, Krishnarajapura Village,
Sy. No. 21, Krishnarajaputa Hobli,
Shivakole (P) Hesaraghata
Bengaluru-560 089