

6.3 Waste Management

This indicator addresses waste production and disposal, plastic waste, paper waste, food waste, and recycling. Municipal solid waste has a number of adverse environmental impacts, most of which are well known and not in need of elaboration.

St. Thomas College Ruabandha practices solid waste management which includes segregation of waste, the most important step in waste management.

College encourages the process of eco-friendly waste disposal method.

6.3.1 Composting Pit

St. Mary's Hostel has the capacity of 200 students. Various waste such as wet waste generated from hostel mess, canteen & Tiffin of students and teachers are used for composting (in composting pit) to form manure and bio fertilizers and further used for organic farming in college campus.



The size of compost pit is 4' x4'x12'. The quantity of solid organic waste is 15 Kg per day before COVID period. Non-biodegradable waste like plastics, metal, glass etc. Is collected and taken away by Bhilai Municipal Corporation, Bhilai.

6.3.2 Solid Waste management

St. Thomas college is using both side of paper to reduce paper consumption. No waste is polluting surface/ ground water.

Solid waste can be divided into two categories: general waste and hazardous waste. General waste includes what is usually thrown away in homes and schools such as paper, plastics tins and glass bottles. Hazardous waste is waste that is likely to be a threat to one's health or the environment like cleaning chemicals and petrol. Small bucket and big buckets are used for solid waste.



Student of St. Thomas College has made many dust bins by use of waste cartoons and placed in classrooms. Beside this, Big plastic buckets and small buckets are placed at their designated locations.

Small Plastic bucket = 30 Nos.

Big Plastic Bucket = 10 Nos.

Total Production of Solid Waste (Bio degradable) : 10-15 Kg

Total Production of Solid Waste (Non Bio degradable) : 1- 2 Kg

There are two septic tanks located near to MTB block and Catholicate block. The dimension of one of the septic tank is 8'x4'x7' and another is 5'x4'x10'.

6.3.3 Non Bio degradable Waste – Plastic Bottles / Waste Paper etc.

Non- biodegradable are those waste, which cannot be decomposed by biological processes . These are of two types - Recyclable: waste having economic values but destined for disposal can be recovered and reused along with their energy value. e.g. Plastic, paper, old cloth etc. Non-recyclable: waste which do not have economic value of recovery. e.g. Carbon paper, thermocol, tetra packs etc. Disposal of non-biodegradable waste is a major concern, not just plastic, a variety of waste being accumulated. There are a few ways to help non-biodegradable waste management. The impact of non-biodegradable waste on the environment and also focus on its safe disposal for sustainable environment.

6.3.4 Chemical Waste Management



Chemical liquid hazardous waste is sent to dedicated pits and they do not mix with ground water. The total numbers of such type pits are 12.

6.4 E-Waste Management

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) or E-waste is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the world. In developed countries, it equals 1% of total solid waste on an average.



In developing countries, it ranges from 0.01% to 1% of the total municipal solid waste generation. In countries like China and India, though annual generation per capita is less than 1 kg, it is growing at an exponential pace. Presently, a very small amount of E waste from offices and glass waste from labs is generated in St. Thomas College, Bhilai

The E-waste are usually given to the stores where its parts are used in repair ing other system. At present E- waste is kept at a place in computer lab and it is planned to dispose all e-waste through vendor.

The total e-waste kept in college is about 14 Kg.