

ESHAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MATHURA

Approved by All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi (AICTE)

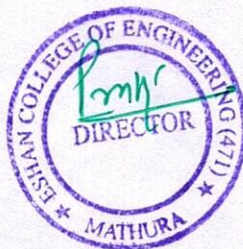
Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh

**Environmental Consciousness and Sustainability:
Describe the facilities in the institution
for the management of the following
types of degradable and non-degradable
waste: (Geotagged photographs of the
facilities)**



**7.1.2 Describe the facilities in the institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste:
(Geotagged photographs of the facilities)**

S. N.	Particular	Availability
1	Solid Waste Management	√
2	Liquid Waste Management	√
3	Biomedical Waste Management	×
4	e-Waste Management	√
5	Waste recycling system	√
6	Hazardous Chemicals and Radioactive Waste Management	√



Various Types of Waste Collector



Waste Collector in the Campus



Waste Collector in the Campus





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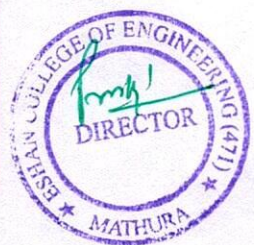
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Chemical Waste Management Policy in Student Domain



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Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities

Engineering Chemistry Lab.

Circular

Date: 15.11.2021

In Chemistry Laboratory, there is use of some concentrated acids, bases, solids and liquid reagents and few hazardous chemicals to perform the experiments. Several measures are taken to store and disposal of chemical waste:

1. Hazardous chemicals are kept separately in the lab out of reach of students.
2. Students are made aware about the harm of chemicals and instructed to handle chemicals carefully.
3. Students are advised to wear lab coat during practical performance.
4. Concentrated chemicals are used in the guidance of the teacher.
5. Broken glassware and outdated chemicals are disposed of separately.
6. The chemicals i.e. liquids and reagents are diluted enough before throwing in the sink.
7. Drains are washed with excess water to dilute the effect of chemicals.
8. Some liquids are properly treated before disposal.

Pankaj Upadhyay

Chemistry Lab. Incharge



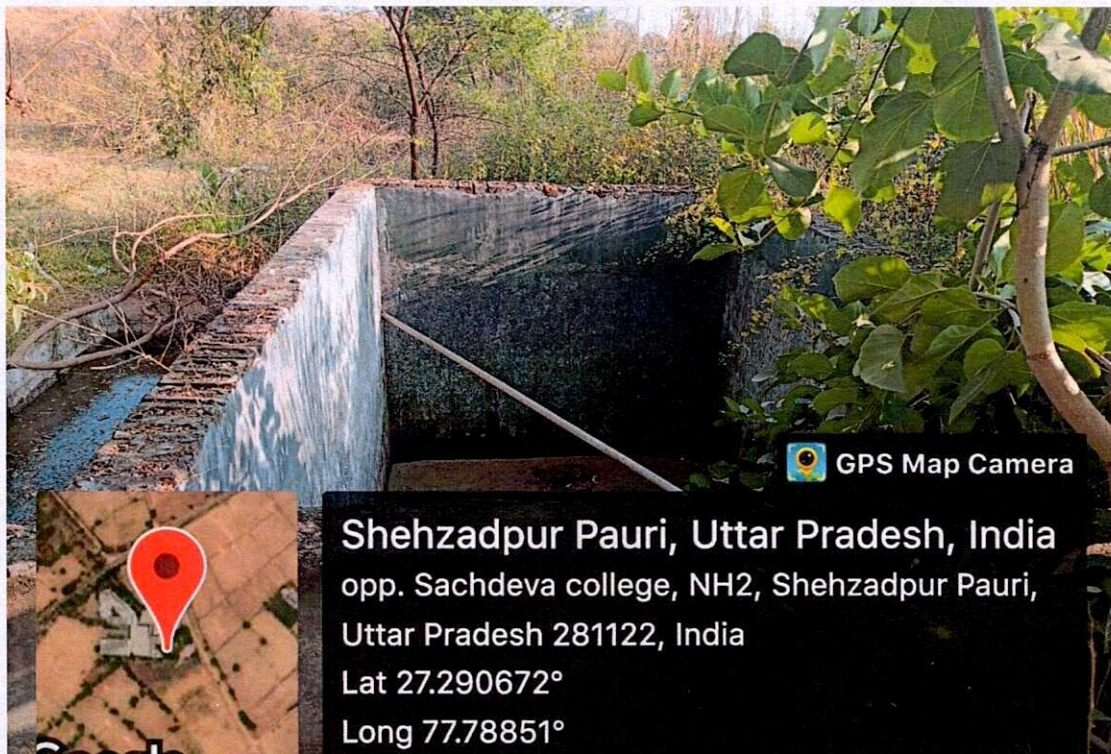
[Signature]
Head of Department

<http://eshancollege.com>

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E-mail : lordshiva_trust@rediffmail.com, info@eshancollege.com



Rain Water Harvesting

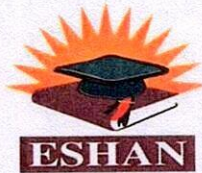


Rain Water Harvesting



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Green Campus Policy



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GREEN CAMPUS POLICY

Eco-friendly practices and educational resources combine in a Green Campus to promote sustainable practices. It allows institution to re-define their environmental culture and develop new paradigms for solving the social, economic, and environmental problems of mankind by utilizing a Green Campus concept. To safeguard the environment within and around the campus.

Objectives of the Policy

- To keep the campus clean and environment friendly.
- To motivate all stake holders to ensure judicious use of scarce natural resources.
- To increase awareness among staff and students regarding different issue and possible solutions related to environment and motivate them to adopt good practices for protection of environment.
- To frame the green policies that will enhance the ecological efficiency in the campus.
- To continually improve the efficient use of all natural resources including water and energy.
- To make sustainable efforts to make the campus plastic free and tobacco free.
- To improve resource use through reduction in material use by reducing waste and to identify recycling opportunities for waste generated such as metal scrap, paper, e-waste etc.
- To conduct in house environmental and energy audits from time to time.
- To make the campus self-reliant in energy using solar energy and to make the campus net zero.
- To recycle waste water and utilize it for landscape irrigation.

Scope of the Policy

Green Campus develops new extracurricular and co-curricular practices that allow students to take leadership roles in creating positive change. As a result of these initiatives, all infrastructural and administrative activities will be reviewed from the viewpoints of energy, efficiency, sustainability, and environment.

The focus areas of the policy are

- Green Campus Initiatives
- Clean Campus Initiatives
- Tobacco free Campus
- Net Zero Campus
- Water Conservation Initiatives
- Waste Management Initiatives

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Plastic Ban Policy



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POLICY FOR PLASTIC BAN IN CAMPUS

The pollution of the environment by plastics has now been identified as a global problem. A quick-term advantage and ease of use have made plastic and plastic goods wildly popular. Plastic has grown more and more popular over the past century, outpacing trash management as a result. Our environment, as well as our health and well-being, suffer from plastic pollution. We have all contributed, consciously or unwittingly, to this issue, and we must work together to minimize and eradicate plastic pollution.

The government has chosen to implement a plastic ban on a nationwide scale in order to address the environmental dangers created by the widespread usage of plastic. Educational institutions must take the lead in this national effort. Educational institutions must take a leadership role in the fight to phase out single-use plastics.

Guidelines

The guideline aims to assist Indian higher education institutions in achieving a plastic-free campus. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but rather to offer basic guidelines and suggestions relevant to all institutions. The recommendations urge institutions to implement policies and practices that promote a more environmentally friendly and plastic-free campus environment.

- The institute will educate stakeholders about the need of reducing, reusing, and recycling plastic.
- All stakeholders are encouraged to reduce their reliance on plastic bags on campus.
- Stakeholders must adhere to rigorous waste segregation guidelines.
- As far as feasible, students should recycle the resources available for creative work at college festivals.
- Conducting events and poster contests, among other things, to promote the creation of ecological and environmentally friendly products in order to reduce the use of single-use plastic.

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Liquid Waste Management System (STP)

Water Quality Criteria

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In Pursuit of Clean Environment



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Environment Protection

Water Pollution

Air Pollution

Noise Pollution

Waste Management

Hazardous waste

Municipal Solid waste

Biomedical waste

Plastic waste

E-waste

Construction & Demolition waste

Water Quality Criteria

Updated On : 11 Oct 2019

Table 1

Designated Best Use	Class of water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 50 or lesspH between 6.5 and 8.5Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or moreBiochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 500 or less p between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 5mg/l or moreBiochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or moreBiochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or moreFree Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none">pH between 6.0 to 8.5Electrical Conductivity at 25C micro mhos/cm Max 2250Sodium absorption Ratio Max 26Boron Max 2mg/l

Below-E

Not Meeting A, B, C, D & E Criteria

CITIZEN CHARTER SPCBs & PPCs PHOTO GALLERY QUERY / FEEDBACK HOW TO REACH CPCB Employee Contact



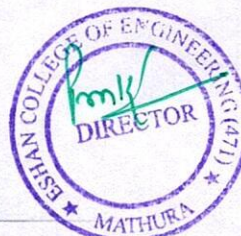
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<https://cpcb.nic.in/water-quality-criteria/>

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Environmental Acts & Rules

Environment Protection

Water Pollution

Air Pollution

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Hazardous waste

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Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling, Controlled Waste disposal	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical Conductivity at 25C micro mhos/cm Max 225 Boron Max. 2mg/l

Below E Not Meeting A, B, C, D & E Criteria

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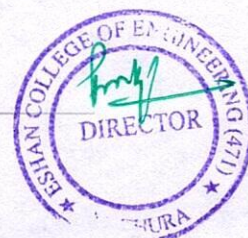
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TABLE 3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF IRRIGATION WATER BASED ON SALT CONCENTRATION

S.N.	Types of water	Suitability for irrigation
1.	Low salinity water (C1) Conductivity between 100 to 250 micro-mhos/cm at 25°C.	Suitable for all types of crops and all kinds of soils. Permissible under normal irrigation practices except in soil of extremely low permeability.
2.	Medium salinity water (C2) Conductivity between 250 to 270 micro-mhos/cm at 25°C.	Can be used, if a moderate amount of leaching occurs. Normal salt tolerant plants can be grown without much salinity control.
3.	High salinity water (C3) Conductivity between 750 to 2250 micro-mhos/cm at 25°C	Unsuitable for soil with restricted drainage. Only high-salt tolerant plants can be grown.
4.	Very high salinity (C4) Conductivity more than 2250 micro-mhos/cm at 25°C	Unsuitable for irrigation.

Based on Sodium Concentration : Irrigation water having

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Solar Roof Top Installation

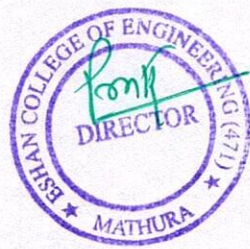


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Green Campus



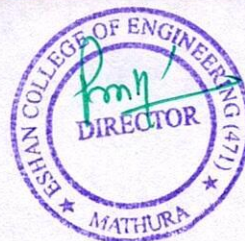
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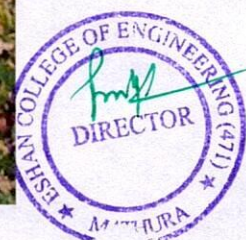
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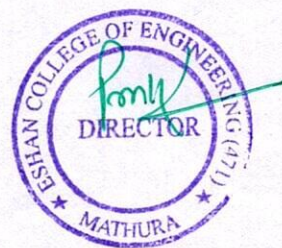


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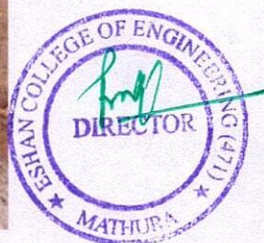


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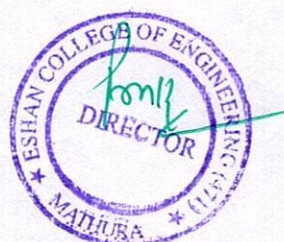
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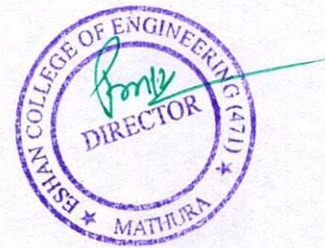




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Open Gym





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