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7.1.4 Describe the facilities in the institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste

- **Solid waste management**
- **Liquid waste management**
- **Biomedical waste management**
- **E-waste management**
- **Waste recycling system**

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CERTIFICATE OF THE HEAD OF INSTITUTION

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Prof.Dr.Srinivasan.G,

Principal

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that, the Institution has the following facilities for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste

- **Solid waste management**
- **Liquid waste management**
- **Biomedical waste management**
- **E-waste management**
- **Waste recycling system**

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AGREEMENTS/MOUS WITH GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED AGENCIES

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Institution following may waste management standards and schemes for the includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, and economic mechanisms, which includes solid, liquid, or gases and each type has different methods of disposal and management. Liquid (water) waste management is already elaborated above. Since the having hospital as a there major part of the business, the waste management includes waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes.

Healthcare Waste

Healthcare or medical waste classification and management are critical to prevent the spread of infections and protect the environment. Hospital waste can be classified into several categories based on its characteristics, and each category requires specific management methods.

- Infectious Waste (Biomedical Waste):

  Definition: Waste that contains or is potentially contaminated with pathogens, including blood and bodily fluids.

  Management:Collection in color-coded, leak-proof containers with biohazard labels.Sterilization or autoclaving to kill pathogens before disposal.Final disposal through incineration or other approved methods like IMAGE.

- Hazardous Chemical Waste:

  Definition: Waste generated from the use of chemicals, such as expired medications and laboratory reagents.

  Management:Separate storage in labeled containers.Disposal according to hazardous waste regulations, often through licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities.

- Sharps Waste:

  Definition: Waste that includes needles, syringes, lancets, and other sharp objects.

  Management:Collection in puncture-resistant containers.Sterilization (autoclaving) and then disposal through appropriate means, such as IMAGE.

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- Pharmaceutical Waste:

  Definition: Expired or unused medications, including controlled substances.

  Management:Separate collection and storage.Disposal through incineration or authorizedpharmaceutical waste disposal programs.

- General Non-Hazardous Waste:

  Definition: Non-infectious waste generated in healthcare facilities, similar to typical municipal waste.

  Management:Collection in standard waste bins or bags.Disposal through incineration, landfill, or recycling, following local regulations.

- Anatomical Waste:

  Definition: Human or animal body parts and tissues.

  Management:Storage in clearly labeled containers.Disposal through incineration or other authorized methods.

- Recyclable Waste:

  Definition: Materials like paper, cardboard, plastics, and glass that can be recycled.

  Management:Separate collection and recycling through appropriate recycling programs.

Proper management of hospital waste involves segregation at the source, safe storage, transportation, and disposal methods that comply with local regulations and environmental standards. Healthcare facilities should also have clear protocols, training for staff, and waste management plans to ensure the safe handling of all types of hospital waste. Violations of these protocols can lead to health risks and environmental contamination.

Miscellaneous waste disposal and Management.

Miscellaneous Waste disposal and management are critical aspects of environmental stewardship and public health. Proper waste disposal and management practices help minimize the negative impacts of waste on the environment, human health, and the overall quality of life.

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Types of Waste

- Solid Waste: Includes household waste, industrial waste, commercial waste, and construction and demolition debris.
- Biodegradable Waste: Organic waste that can decompose naturally, like food scraps and yard waste.
- E-waste: Discarded electronic and electrical equipment.

Waste Reduction

The most effective waste management strategy is waste reduction at the source. This involves reducing the generation of waste through practices like recycling, reusing, and consuming products with less packaging. Which including most effective use of any material like repairing and reuse of electronic parts, computers, equipment's, construction materials and waste for reconstruction or new construction or any other purposes which is suitable.

Waste Collection

Waste is collected from the location or from the department or the households, businesses, and other building block. Collection methods can vary, including curbside pickup, drop-off centers, etc. and stored in the assigned location for holding and other processes.

Waste Segregation

Waste segregation is the practice of separating different types of waste at the source or before disposal to facilitate proper recycling, treatment, and disposal. The primary purpose of waste segregation is to reduce the environmental impact of waste, conserve resources, and ensure that hazardous materials are safely handled.

Recycling

Recycling involves processing waste materials to make new products. Commonly recycled materials include paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, and metal. Recycling conserves resources and reduces landfill waste.

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INCINERATOR MANUAL

INCINERATOR

An incinerator is a specialized facility or device designed for the combustion of waste materials, converting them into ash, gases, and heat. The primary purpose of incineration is to reduce the volume of waste and eliminate potentially harmful or hazardous substances while generating energy. Incineration can be used for various types of waste, including municipal solid waste, medical waste, hazardous waste, and industrial waste. Here are the key features and considerations related to incinerators:

Components of an Incinerator

- Primary Combustion Chamber: This is where the initial burning of waste materials takes place. The waste is ignited and subjected to high temperatures, typically ranging from 850°C to 1,200°C (1,562°F to 2,192°F), depending on the type of waste and the incinerator design.
- Secondary Combustion Chamber (Afterburner): In some incinerators, a secondary combustion chamber is used to ensure complete combustion of remaining gases and particulate matter from the primary chamber. It further reduces emissions and increases combustion efficiency.
- Air Pollution Control Devices: To minimize emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, incinerators are equipped with various pollution control technologies, including:
  - Particulate Filters: These remove fine particles from the exhaust gases.
  - Acid Gas Scrubbers: Scrubbers use chemical reactions to neutralize acidic gases like sulfur dioxide.
  - Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) and Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) systems: These reduce nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions.
  - Activated Carbon Injection: Used to remove mercury and other heavy metals.

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- Heat Recovery System: Many modern incinerators include heat recovery systems to capture the energy generated during combustion. This recovered heat can be used for electricity generation, district heating, or other industrial processes.

Benefits and Considerations

- Waste Reduction: Incineration significantly reduces the volume of waste, which can help extend the lifespan of landfills and reduce the need for new disposal sites.
- Energy Generation: The heat generated during incineration can be harnessed to produce electricity or provide heat to nearby facilities, making incineration a form of waste-to-energy (WtE) technology.
- Hazardous Waste Disposal: Incineration is a suitable method for disposing of hazardous waste materials that may be difficult to manage through other means.
- Emission Control: Modern incinerators are equipped with advanced pollution control technologies to minimize emissions of harmful pollutants.
- Space Efficiency: Incinerators occupy less space compared to landfills, making them a practical option in densely populated areas with limited land availability.
- Challenges: Incineration is not without challenges, including concerns about emissions, high capital and operational costs, opposition from communities due to environmental and health concerns, and the potential for toxic ash residue.

Environmental and Health Concerns

Incineration can generate air emissions and ash residues that may contain pollutants, including heavy metals and dioxins. Proper emission controls and monitoring are crucial to mitigate environmental and health risks associated with incineration. Additionally, public perception and community engagement are critical factors in the planning and operation of incineration facilities.

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In summary, incinerators are waste management facilities designed to burn waste materials, reduce their volume, and generate energy. They are equipped with pollution control technologies to minimize emissions, and their use is subject to regulatory oversight to protect the environment and public health.

The Incinerator for the institution was completed on 2014 and restoration/relocation of the same was completed on 2021. The Combustible wastes refer to waste materials that are capable of burning or catching fire when exposed to an ignition source. Examples of combustible wastes in hospitals and guidelines for their safe disposal are paper waste, cardboard, wooden materials, Textiles and fabrics, plastics, disposable gloves and gowns, patient belongings, paper towels and napkins, food wastes, curtains, etc. The detailed diagram showing the functionality of the incinerator and photographs are shown below.

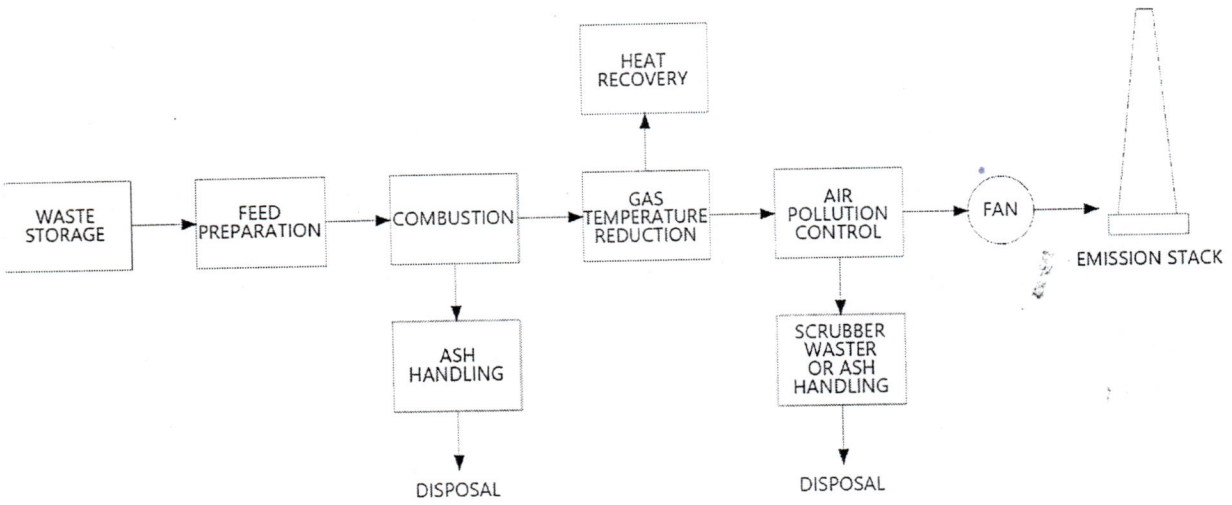

Figure : Incinerator Functional Diagram

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STP MANUAL

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SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) installed in the premises of the institution on 2013, having a capacity of 70 KLD with operating cycle of 24 hours per, the treatment is completed by Diffused Aeration followed by Filtration and Disinfection in the tertiary treatment process. The water tanks were constructed as semi underground by considering certain portion below the ground level and the treated water is being used for irrigation, flushing purpose in toilets and also discharging into soak pit. The output water having the parameters like, pH – 6.0 to 7.5, Oil & Grease –<10 ppm, COD – <100 ppm, Suspended solids – <20 ppm, BOD – <10 ppm., and the treatment scheme for the plant as follows.

The Effluent shall pass through a Bar Screen Chamber for removal of solids before entering the treatment plant. Oil and Grease shall be removed in the Oil & GreaseTrap, Screenings from Screen and scum from Oil & Grease Trap shall be removed daily and disposed safely.The pre-treated effluent coming as overflow from the Collection Tank will flow by gravity into the primary Clarifier tank and Aeration Tank. The influent with a BOD line range of up to 100 ppm is treated by aeration system (diffused aeration system) for the reduction of organic pollutants.The sludge generated during the aeration process shall be collected in the Clarifier/Settling Tank. From there the sludge shall flow to aeration tank using sludge pump (Recirculation).

The pre-treated effluent after Clarifier shall be collected in a Filter Feed Sump and from there will pass through a Pressure Sand Filter and Activated Carbon Filter and chlorination for the removal of suspended particles and traces of organics and Oduors.The effluent after Filtration and Disinfection will be passing through ACF and UV unit. And it is suitable for reuse for Re flushing and firefighting. Unused treated water may be discharged in to a Soak Pit within the compound.

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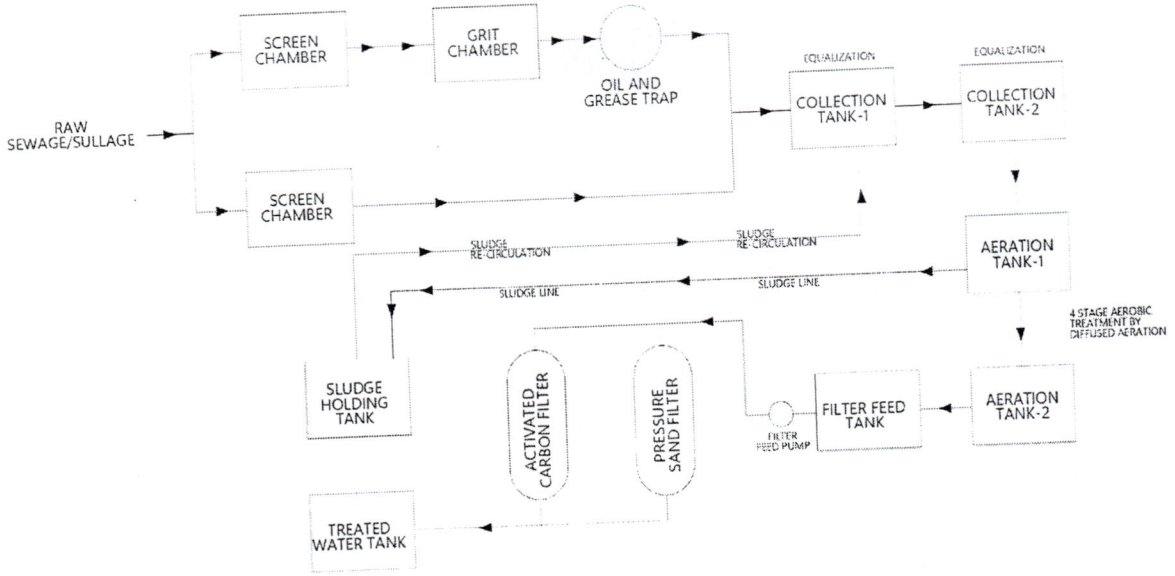

Figure : Layout of Sewage Treatment Plant

Effluent Treatment Plant

Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) installed in the premises of the institution on 2018, having a capacity of 25 KLD to treat and purify industrial wastewater for safe discharge into the environment by removing solids, Oil & Grease, floating ad settable / suspended solid and organic matters and removal of biodegradable organic matters, residual suspended solids and dissolved solids. The treatment plant having 20 M^3 bio-media (PVC Corrugated media), pressure and sand filter having filter medias of sand and pebbles, Activated carbon filter and hydro chlorite dosing. The treatment has four stages as follows:

- Preliminary

  Purpose: Physical separation of big sized impurities like cloth, plastics, wood logs, paper, etc.Common physical unit operations at Preliminary level are:

  - Screening: A screen with openings of uniform size is used to remove large solids such as plastics, cloth etc. Generally maximum 10mm is used.
  - Sedimentation: Physical water treatment process using gravity to remove suspended solids from water.
  - Clarification: Used for separation of solids from fluids.

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- Primary

  Purpose: Removal of floating and settleable materials such as suspended solids and organic matter.

  Methods: Both physical and chemical methods are used in this treatment level.

  Chemical unit processes:

  - Chemical unit processes are always used with physical operations and may also be used with biological treatment processes.
  - Chemical processes use the addition of chemicals to the wastewater to bring about changes in its quality.
  - Example: pH control, coagulation, chemical precipitation and oxidation

  Chemical coagulation and Flocculation:

  - Coagulation refers to collecting the minute solid particles dispersed in a liquid into a larger mass.
  - Chemical coagulants like Al2 (SO4)3 {also called alum} or Fe2 (SO4)3 are added to wastewater to improve the attraction among fine particles so that they come together and form larger particles called flocs.
  - A chemical flocculent (usually a polyelectrolyte) enhances the flocculation process by bringing together particles to form larger flocs, which settle out more quickly.
  - Flocculation is aided by gentle mixing which causes the particles to collide.

- Secondary

  Methods: Biological and chemical processes are involved in this level

  Biological unit process

  - To remove, or reduce the concentration of organic and inorganic compounds.
  - Biological treatment process can take many forms but all are based around microorganisms, mainly bacteria.

  Aerobic Processes

  - Aerobic treatment processes take place in the presence of air (oxygen).

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- Utilizes those microorganisms (aerobes), which use molecular/free oxygen to assimilate organic impurities i.e., convert them in to carbon dioxide, water and biomass.

Anaerobic Processes

- The anaerobic treatment processes take place in the absence of air (oxygen).
- Utilizes microorganisms (anaerobes) which do not require air (molecular/free oxygen) to assimilate organic impurities.
- The final products are methane and biomass.

- Tertiary (or advanced)

Purpose: Final cleaning process that improves wastewater quality before it is reused, recycled or discharged to the environment.

Mechanism: Removes remaining inorganic compounds, and substances, such as the nitrogen and phosphorus. Bacteria, viruses and parasites, which are harmful to public health, are also removed at this stage.

Methods:

- Alum: Used to help remove additional phosphorus particles and group the remaining solids together for easy removal in the filters.
- Chlorine contact tank disinfects the tertiary treated wastewater by removing microorganisms in treated wastewater including bacteria, viruses and parasites.
- Remaining chlorine is removed by adding sodium bisulphate just before it's discharged.

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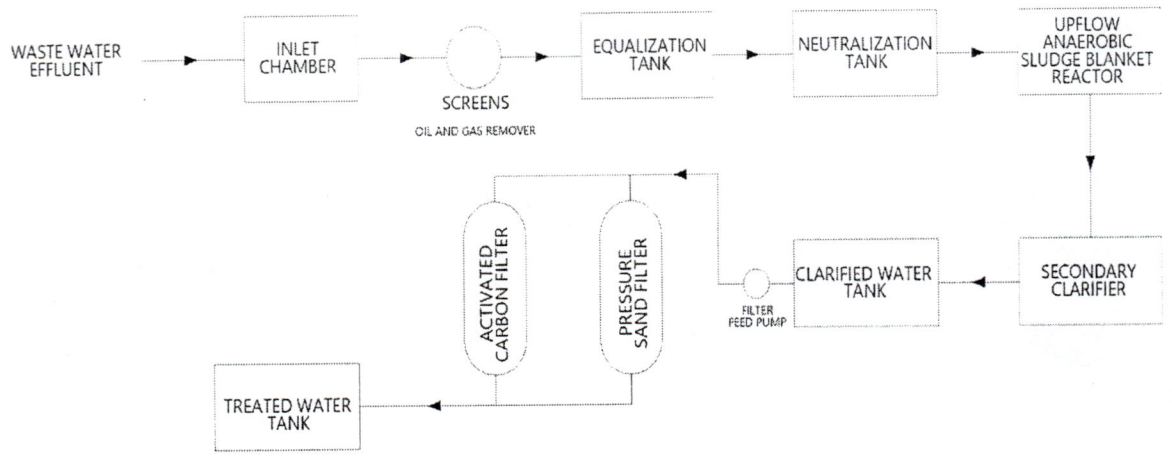

Figure : Layout of Effluent Treatment Plant

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IMAGE CERTIFICATE

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION GOES ECO-FRIENDLY (IMAGE)

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IMA State Headquarters, Anayara P.O., Thiruvananthapuram - 695029; Ph.0471-2742211, 2741188
IMAGE COMMON BIOMEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY - CBWTF
(Behind Gramalekshmi Mudralayam, Manthuruthy, Kanjikode West, Palakkad - 678623)

image

CERTIFICATE

No.IMAGE/ANC/106880/2024-2025

This is to certify that ***M/s. P.K Das Institute of Medical Sciences, Vaniamkulam, Ottapalam, Ottapalam, Palakkad, Kerala*** *owned by* ***Dr. R.C. Krishnakumar,*** *has been affiliated* ***(PKD.0127) as " Hospitals (Modern Medicine) with 650 bed(s) "*** *with IMAGE(the Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility) which is a project of Indian Medical Association Kerala State Branch with the authorisation of Kerala State Pollution Control Board vide its* ***Consent No.KSPCB/RO/KKD/PLKD/ICO-R/05/10033386/2023.***

IMAGE is collecting, transporting, treating, and disposing all the biomedical waste from this institution as per the Biomedical Waste Management Rules from ***09-08-2011****.*

The Validity of this Certificate is only up to 31st March 2025

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION · IMAGE · IMA HO, TVPM 29 ·

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Dr. Sharafudheen K.P
Hon. Secretary IMAGE, IMA KSB

IMAGE - *The Panacea for all Biomedical Waste*

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E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

CONTRACT DETAILS

Regards

JINU.D
Earth Sense Recycle Pvt Ltd
Mob. 9447091179

From: "Nithin" <nithin@earthsense.in>
To: "Jinu" <jinu@earthsense.in>, "itadmin" <itadmin@pkdims.org>
Cc: "PKDIMS IT Support" <itsupport@pkdims.org>, "Balaji" <balajichowdhary@earthsense.in>
Sent: Saturday, December 19, 2020 1:45:26 PM
Subject: Fwd: E waste Contamination list- Quote for e-waste

Dear sir,

Thanks for the acceptance. We will arrange for the material collection at the earliest

looping Mr.Jinu [Earth Sense - Mob.9447091179] who will support you for the further condemnation procedure.

@Jinu

Please do needful - PoC Mr.Mahesh Mob.8156828488

Regards

Nithin K

Earth Sense Recycle Pvt Ltd
Mob. 9387512875

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From: "itadmin" <itadmin@pkdims.org>
To: "nithin" <nithin@earthsense.in>
Cc: "PKDIMS IT Support" <itsupport@pkdims.org>, "Balaji" <balajichowdhary@earthsense.in>
Sent: Saturday, December 19, 2020 1:03:07 PM
Subject: Re: E waste Contamination list- Quote for e-waste

Dear Sir,

The management has approved the proposal that you have been sent earlier. So kindly take necessary steps for your condemnation procedure.

Regards

Mahesh S

On Mon, Sep 7, 2020 at 11:24 AM Nithin <nithin@earthsense.in> wrote:

> Dear sir,
>
> Apology for the delay
>
> Kindly find forwarded herewith the financial proposal for E-waste for the scientific recycling of E-Waste from your esteemed organisation.
>
> The material will be recycled/disposed, adhering to the E-Waste management and handling rules 2016 and the destruction certificate will be issued within the stipulated time.
>
> Thanking You and looking forward to the valuable opportunity to serve you.
>
> Regards
>
> Nithin K
> Earth Sense Recycle Pvt Ltd
> Mob. 9387512875

From: "PKDIMS IT Support" <itsupport@pkdims.org>
To: "nithin" <nithin@earthsense.in>
Cc: "itadmin" <itadmin@pkdims.org>
Sent: Saturday, July 4, 2020 2:53:27 PM
Subject: Re: E waste Contamination list

Dear Nithin,

kindly do conform the date to remove the contamination E-Waste from our hospital

Thanks and Regards

IT Department

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On Sat, Mar 14, 2020 at 11:59 AM Nithin <nithin@earthsense.in> wrote:

> Hi,
>
> Thank for the list of IT E-waste . We appreciate you for showing interest towards the scientific disposal of E-waste . Let me share below a small introduction about E-waste

As you may be aware, electronic and electrical waste in common is called "E-WASTE". Any obsolete electronic or electrical device such as computers, laptops, fax machines, copiers, printers, mobile phones, telephones, household equipment's like washing machine, fridge, accessories like printer cartridges, electrical items like motors, pumps, cables etc. form E-Waste in general. In simple it is any electrical or electronic items that has been discarded by the user.

As per the norms laid down by Central and State Pollution Control Boards,the following documents should be kept as records to track the collection, storage, transportation and disposal of E-Waste

1. Invoice .
2. Manifest (Form 06).
3. Stock register.
4. Destruction Certificate.

We support to dispose E-waste emanating from your institution as per scientific method . Herewith enclosed Classification of E-waste for your reference.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

For Earth Sense Recycle Pvt Ltd,

Nithin K
Earth Sense Recycle Pvt Ltd
Kanjikkode Palakkad
Mob. 9387512875

From: "PKDIMS IT Support" <itsupport@pkdims.org>
To: "nithin" <nithin@earthsense.in>, "itadmin" <itadmin@pkdims.org>
Sent: Friday, March 13, 2020 6:19:01 PM
Subject: E waste Contamination list

Dear Mr. Nithin,

As per the telephonic conversation, please find the attached list of contamination items, and revert back to us ASAP.

Thanks and regards

Dilip R Dasan

9072905302

--

Regards,

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Application no. :8280085
Industry id: 20FDBB889657
Date: 05/05/2021

HARAYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Office ,Ballabhgarh Sec.16-A, Opp. Hewo Apartment, Faridabad Ph 0129-2225314
Email:- hspcbrobr@gmail.com

Authorization No.HSPCB/2020/8280085EWREF02 **Dated: 05/05/2021**
Date of Submission: 26/04/2021 **Application No: 8280085**

To

M/s Naturevolt Recyclers India Pvt Ltd
Plot No. 323, Part-IV, Sector-24, Faridabad
FARIDABAD 2

Sub: E waste Authorization under Rule 13 of the E waste (management) Rules, 2016 for Recycler of E-Waste.

1. M/s Naturevolt Recyclers India Pvt Ltd, Plot No. 323, Part-IV, Sector-24, Faridabad is hereby granted an authorization for Recycler of E-waste on the premises situated at Plot No. 323, Part-IV, Sector-24, Faridabad for the following:

Sr No.	Name of Electrical and Electronic equipment (Nature)	Name of components	Electrical and electronic equipment code	Quantity	Units	Authorization mode of Disposal/ Dismantle
1	Information technology and telecommunication equipment:	Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITC100	169	KG	Recycling
2	Information technology and telecommunication equipment:	Printers including drum, magnet, PCR, D/B, W/B	ITC101	20.5	KG	Recycling

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2. The authorization shall be in force for a period of 25/11/2020 to 30/09/2023

3. The authorization is subject to the condition mentioned in the guidelines issued by CPCB and condition as mentioned below under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986.

Specific Conditions:-

1. The authorization shall comply with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the rules made there under.

2. The authorization or its renewal shall be produced for inspection at the transport of an officer authorized by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board.

3. The person authorized shall not rent, lend, sell, transfer or otherwise transport the e-wastes without obtaining prior permission of the Haryana State Pollution Control Board.

4. Any unauthorized change in personnel, equipment as working conditions as mentioned in the application by the person authorized shall constituted a breach of his authorization.

5. It is the duty of the authorized person to take prior permission of the Haryana State Pollution Control Board to close down the operations.

6. An application for the renewal of an authorization shall be made in form-IV before 120 days of its expiry.

7. Unit will maintain the record of e-waste collected and sent to dismantlers of e-waste in the Form-2.

8. Unit will file Annual Return in Form-3 for every financial year by 30th day of June.

9. The unit will comply with the conditions of authorization / pass book granted for dismantling of E-waste vide this office letter referred above. 10. Unit will follow the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and guidelines issued by MoEF and CPCB & all other directions/ Rules amended by CPCB/HSPCB from time to time in this regard.

General Term and Conditions of Authorization:

Dinesh Kumar

Digitally signed by Dinesh Kumar
Date: 2021.05.05 16:22:34 +05'30'

Dinesh Kumar,
Regional Officer Haryana State Pollution Control Board

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3	Information technology and telecommunication equipment:	Telephones including ear pieces, damaged cables	ITC102	14.5	KG	Recycling
4	Information technology and telecommunication equipment:	Public announcement system with speakers & cables	ITC103	29	KG	Recycling
5	Radiology equipment	X-Ray films	RAD105	8.5	KG	Recycling
6	Biomedical equipment	Flow meter, suction jar, sterilizer, CT x-ray tube, weighing machine, BP apparatus, nebulizer	BIOC106	618	KG	Recycling
7	Mixed scraps	CPU stand, paper, cardboard, damaged cables & other miscellaneous items	MSC107	25.5	KG	Recycling

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NEHRU GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS
Moulding True Citizen
(FORMERLY NEHRU COLLEGE OF NURSING)

HARITHAKARMASENA VISIT DIARY

വാണിയംകുളം ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത്

ഹരിത കർമ്മസേന

സമ്പൂർണ്ണ മാലിന്യ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജന പദ്ധതി

സന്ദർശന ഡയറി

കാർഡ് നമ്പർ: Sumi [OS] വാർഡ്: IV

P.K.DAS NURSing College

ഗൃഹനാഥന്റെ പേര് (Nehru College) വീട്ടുനമ്പർ: 1275

മാസം	സന്ദർശന തിയ്യതി	യൂസർ ഫീ ഇനത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കിയ തുക	രശീത് നമ്പർ	സന്ദർശനം നടത്തിയ ആളുടെ പേര്	ഗൃഹ-നാഥന്റെ ഒപ്പ്
2023 ആഗസ്റ്റ്					
സെപ്റ്റംബർ					
ഒക്ടോബർ					
നവംബർ					
ഡിസംബർ					
2024 ജനുവരി					
ഫെബ്രുവരി	23/2/24	100/-		Preethi Sajitha	
മാർച്ച്	25/3/24	100/-		Sujitha Sreedha	
ഏപ്രിൽ	20/4/24	100/-	88386/41	Preethi Sujitha	
മെയ്	24/5/24	100	88396/41	Sujitha Sreedha	
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