



DAV INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Kabir Nagar, Jalandhar, Punjab - 144 008

Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade & Recognized by UGC under Section 2(f)

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"Waste Management Policy"

1. Introduction

DAV Institute Of Engineering & Technology, Jalandhar (DAVIET, Jalandhar), is committed to transform lives and serve the society through pursuit of excellence in teaching, innovation, lifelong learning, cultural enrichment and outreach services. DAVIET, Jalandhar came into existence in 2001, with the objective to promote interdisciplinary higher education and research in the fields of Engineering, Management & computer application. DAVIET realizes sustainable and holistic waste management essential in reducing its environmental footprint and providing a safe and healthy work environment for teaching and non-teaching employees, students, and visitors. The institute has a duty to ensure that all the campus wastes are disposed of responsibly by using proper waste segregation mechanism at the source and if possible, converting it into value added environment friendly product. Furthermore, the medical and other hazardous waste should be disposed or managed by government approved, registered waste contractors. The purpose of the policy is to facilitate implementation of the action plan brought out in "National Environment Policy 2006" on management aspects of hazardous waste including their minimization, environmentally sound management and active promotion of transfer and use of cleaner technologies.

2. Policy Statement

The Institute will adopt the principles of the 'best practicable environmental option' in the delivery of its waste management services. The institute will apply a 'waste hierarchical approach', to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover waste products in preference to the disposal of waste to landfill. The institute recognizes the importance of meeting these

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legal requirements and to manage its waste responsibly, reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and maximize reuse and recycling where possible. The University requires all the teaching and non-teaching staff, students, guests and anyone else making use of the premises to comply with this Policy and associated "Institute Environmental Guidance" to ensure compliance with all waste legislations. Any solid waste generated in the campus shall be managed and handled in accordance with 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). There is a legal requirement for all who produce, keep or dispose hazardous/ radioactive waste/chemical waste of any type to comply with the various regulations under national and international environmental protection legislation.


3. Policy Objectives

The objectives of this policy are:

- ✓ To ensure that waste management is performed in accordance with all waste legislative requirements, including the duty of care, and to plan for future legislative changes and to mitigate their 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 co-ordinate each activity of the waste management.
- ✓ To promote environmental awareness in order to increase and encourage waste minimization, reuse and recycling.
- ✓ To invest into the expansion of recycling opportunities on the institute campus and transform waste into value added products.
- ✓ To ensure the safe handling and storage of wastes on institute campus.
- ✓ To provide appropriate training for teacher, resident, staff, students and other stakeholders on waste management issues.
- ✓ To promote holistic approach of waste management in the campus.

4. Organization and Management

The responsibilities and organizational arrangements for this Waste Management Policy lie with a variety of personnel within the Institute.


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▪ **Advisory Board**

- a. The Principal - Chairman
- b. Dean Academic Affairs
- c. Dean (Student Affairs)
- d. Dean (RIC)
- e. Dean (Accreditation)
- f. Medical Officer, DAVIET
- g. Two outside expert (to be nominated by Principal)

Function of Advisory Board.

- i). Coordinating the provision of a central waste and recycling contract service for use by all facilities on the campus.
- ii). Ensuring that all contractors are advised that they must comply with the Duty of Care; that they must comply with the institute's Waste Management Policy.
- iii). Ensuring that all contractors appointed to carry out works are from the government 'approved list'.

Co-ordinator, Environment Sustainability Management Cell, DAVIET, Jalandhar is responsible for:

- i). Provision of advice and guidance to the University on waste management.
- ii). Setting Environmental Performance Indicators for waste management.
- iii). Reporting annually to the advisory Board on progress against the 'Environmental Performance Indicators'.
- iv). Monitoring and auditing the management systems for all wastes, to ensure safety and legal compliance.
- v). Monitoring and auditing all waste contractors working for the institute.
- vi). Provision of appropriate training for all personnel who have responsibilities for waste management.
- vii). Coordinating the gathering of, and supplying all relevant information to appropriate enforcement agencies, when information relating to waste management is requested.
- viii). Investigation of any incidents or spillage relating to all type of hazardous and general waste management.

Support staff is

Responsible for:

- i). Overseeing the day to day delivery of general waste and their recycling services.
- ii). Monitoring the performance of the institute contractor against the contact agreements.


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- iii). Liaising with the "Environment Sustainability Management Cell" to establish standard procedures for managing waste on the Institute campus.
- iv). Operational monitoring of waste management systems across the campus.
- v). Compiling waste transfer data and statistics notes for centrally managed waste and recycling collections.

Heads of Departments are:

Responsible for:

i). Non-hazardous Wastes

Ensuring that no hazardous waste is disposed of through the general or waste recycling streams.

ii). Hazardous Wastes;

Nominating a '*responsible person*' within their department to coordinate waste disposal for any hazardous or laboratory wastes.

- iii). Informing the **Environment Sustainability and Management Cell**, about the nominated '*responsible person*' and updating the cell if and when the '*responsible person*' changes. The tenure of the person will be minimum two year.

▪ Staff/Supervisor (contractual) will be

Responsible for:

- i). Disposing of waste responsibly (**at both office and residence**), through the appropriate waste disposal system (segregation of waste), in accordance with Institute policy and procedures.
- ii). Reporting any problems with waste collection schemes to **Environment Sustainability and Management Cell** of the Institute.

▪ Students will be

Responsible for:

- i). Disposing of waste responsibly, through the appropriate waste disposal system, in accordance with institute policy and procedures.
- ii). Reporting any problems related department/laboratory waste or waste collection Procedure to the 'Head of Department'.

5. Action Plan

The waste could be recycled /reused or disposed of in captive or common treatment, storage and disposed facilities available in the campus or incinerated, as proposed in the waste hierarchy list (Fig. 1). Inventories of 'end of life' consumer products such as e-waste are also required to be made.

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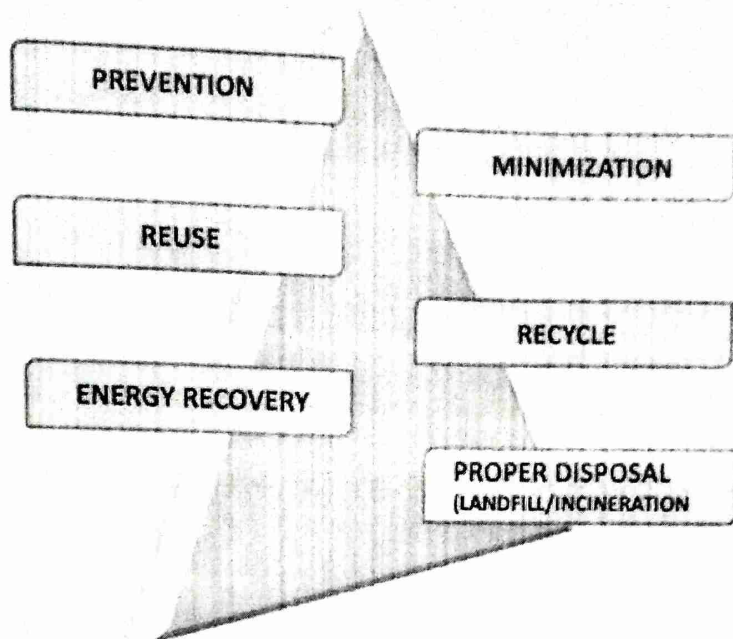


Fig. 1. Waste Hierarchy list in order of preference from the most favorable (top) to the least (bottom).

Waste avoidance and waste minimization at source

In the hierarchy of waste management, waste avoidance and waste minimization have to be attempted first, for which dissemination of information on technological options should be a continuing exercise. Promote implementation of recovery of resources such as solvents, other reagents and by-products as well as re-generation of spent catalysts in a time frame manner.

Reuse, recovery and recycling of non-hazardous waste

Institute will explore options/ opportunities of reusing, recovery and recycling of non hazardous waste in an environmentally sustainable manner. Paper waste will be recycled to make file covers paper board and packing material. The dry leaves/food waste generated in the hostels etc will be treated in the pits adjoining the PG hostel to convert them to compost .

Safe disposal of hazardous waste

For the waste which cannot be recycled/ reused, safe and environmentally sound disposal will be adopted depending upon waste category. Design and operation norms of disposal facilities should be strictly adhered to as per the guidelines framed by CPCB.

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6. 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.

Responsible person

The person who oversees the wastes to be removed from the premises at which it was Produced or is being held.

Waste

According to United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), waste are "materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use 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."

Incident

Events that are distinguished from accidents in terms of being less severe.

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.

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Treatment and disposal of "Biomedical Waste"

(a) Bio-medical waste shall be treated and disposed of in accordance with Schedule I, and in compliance with the standards prescribed in Schedule V, Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, MoEF, Gov. of India.

(b) Every occupier, where required, shall set up in accordance with the time-schedule in Schedule VI, requisite bio-medical waste treatment facilities like incinerator, autoclave, microwave system for the treatment of waste, or, ensure requisite treatment of waste at a common waste treatment facility or any other waste treatment facility.

Biomedical waste

waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biologicals, and including categories mentioned in Schedule I, (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, MoEF, Gov. of India.

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

Chemical waste is generated from the use of chemicals in laboratories for teaching and research

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

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

Hazardous Waste, bulk of which is generated by the 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.

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