# No.

## MEENAKSHI SUNDARARAJAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE

363, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Chennai – 24
Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Anna University
email ld: principal@msec.edu.in

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Criterion VII - Institutional Values and Best Practices

7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

7.1.3 Facilities in the Institution for the management of degradable and non-degradable waste

PRINCIPAL

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PRINCIPAL

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## 7.1.3 Description of the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste

- a) Solid waste management
- b) Liquid waste management
- c) Biomedical waste management (NA)
- d) E-waste management
- e) Waste recycling system
- f) Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management (NA)

## (A) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

MSEC has taken various initiatives towards waste management. The Institute follows the principle of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) to meet its objective of Sustainable Development by bringing ecological balance.

The vegetable waste from the canteen is disposed of regularly to keep the campus clean. However, waste is generated by all sorts of routine activities carried out in the College that includes paper, plastics, glass, metals, foods, etc. The college believes its utmost responsibility to remove all waste not only for the safety of the students but also not to harm the environment.

Adequate number of trash cans and dust bins are placed all over the campus. The collected waste is disposed-off with the help of Municipal Corporation on a daily basis. Waste generated in the college is segregated using different coloured (Blue, Yellow, Green) dustbins placed in the premises.

Composting facility is available for managing biodegradable/horticulture waste. Recyclable waste, dry waste and biodegradable/wet waste are processed and recycled. The paper-recycling unit, which has been operational in the college, generates fine quality paper which is used for various activities. The institute promotes minimal plastic usage and encourages staff and students not to use plastic in the premises.

Various awareness campaigns are organized on waste management. To sustain eco-friendly and green enabled campus, NSS programs like Swachh Bharat, Clean & Green activities and plantation in campus are regularly conducted.

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### Facilities in the Institution for the management of degradable and non-degradable waste



Fig. 1: Main Block Back side - Solid waste Management: Segregation of waste



Fig. 2: Civil Block - Solid waste Management: Composting Back side



Fig. 3: Civil Block - Solid waste Management: Composting - Back side

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Fig. 4: Civil Block - Solid waste Management: Composting - Back side

### (b) LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Water conservation has become the need of the day. Rainwater harvesting is a way to capture the rainwater at the time of downpour, store that water above the ground or charge the underground water and use it later. The Institution has significant provisions for rainwater harvesting. The rain water is channelized properly to recharge the ground water level. Adequate arrangements are made to collect the roof water during rain is in place.

### Rainwater harvesting:

Rain water harvesting system involves gathering of rainwater that runs from roof top, garden, road and playground. This is done to preserve the runoff water. This is one of the best solutions to tackle the present water crisis.

### Objectives of rainwater harvesting:

- Recharge the groundwater sources.
- Reduce the loss of water by runoff.

### Facilities provided for harvesting the rainfall in our campus:

MSEC, affiliated to Anna University is managed by Ganapathy Educational trust. The total strength of campus including students and staff is more than 3000. Water is the natural resource that is essential in life, always in high demand. Hence, keeping in view, rain water harvesting system can be considered as the best solution for fighting against water scarcity in campus. The rain water runoff harvested from roof top, garden, playground and other open lands is used to recharge the underground water potential and also reduce flood risk and improve living condition.

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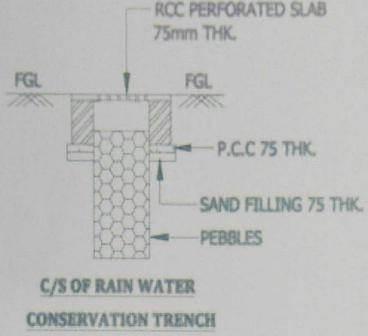


Fig. 5: Rain water Conservation Trench

The rain water conservation trenches as shown in the above figure are provided around the campus. This is one of the easiest and most effective means of harvesting rainwater. This conservation trench is about 10 feet height and also 5 feet width and 5 feet breadth in size, is filled with pebbles about a height of 7 feet. The trench is covered with perforated slabs wherever necessary. The rain water runoff collected in the trench is treated by the pebbles and the water enters into the ground in such a way that the groundwater potential is recharged. Closed canals are provided continuously around the campus to collect the rainwater runoff and discharged into the conservation trenches. These canals are provided continuously, i.e. excavated in the ground and then closed by perforated concrete slabs.

During heavy rainfall, (more than the average rainfall) the excess rain water flows through the canal and enters into the conservation trench, the excess water that gets overflowed will be collected in a sump that is constructed in the nearby trench. The water collected in the sump could be lifted to an overhead tank.

The average rainfall of Chennai city is 120 cm (Regional Meteorological Centre, Chennai). With this rainfall, our land comprising of 5 acres, harvests nearly 20 million litres of water per year.(against the total requirement of 160 million litres per year, nearly 12.5% requirement achieved by rain water harvesting system) This water directly enters in to the ground and enhances the quality and quantity of the existing ground water potential.

This type of ground water recharge improves our ground water potential, makes our garden green and provides a good environment to our students and staff. So our campus has well established system to make a sustainable environment.

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### Through Rain water harvesting

100 cm rain fall

Height of rain fall: 100 cm= 1m

Area: 5 acres = 20234.28 metre square

Volume = area \* height

= 1 m \* 20234.28 metre square

= 20234.28 meter cube

= 20234.28 \* 1000 (convert meter cube to litres)

= 20234280 litres

= 20 Million litres



Fig. 6: Liquid waste Management: Effective rain harvesting system



Fig. 7: Rain Water Harvesting

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Fig. 8: Septic Tank-Disposal System



Fig. 9: "Jal Shakthi Abhiyan" award by AICTE received by MSEC in 2019

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### (c) BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Biomedical waste is not produced in the college and management of the same is not required.

### (d) E-WASTE MANAGEMENT:

E-waste generated from various departments which cannot be reused or recycled is being disposed off centrally through certified eco-friendly vendors. Instead of buying a new machine, a buyback option is taken for technology upgrade. Any damages or reductions in capacity are set right by repairs. In addition, the college has emphasis on minimum paper usage to save carbon emission in printers.

E-waste is given to registered vendors, with an undertaking that the same will be processed or recycled in an environmentally sound manner as per the guidelines of Government of India. The ewaste includes a wide range of electronic and electrical items such as computers, printers, keyboards etc. Electronic machines and goods are put to optimum use. The institute takes efforts to minimize ewaste by repairing the computer peripheral and electronic components.

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### E-Waste disposal(2019-20)



## Meenakshi Sundararajan Engineering College

(Managed by LLET Society)

363, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Chennai - 24

Dr. K.S.Babai, B.Sc. B.E., M.S., Ph.D., FIE., MISTE., Secretory.

044 - 24721977

Fax

044 - 24811103

9th November 2019

### TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Systems listed below have been moved to scrap due to outdated system specifications. unavailable spare ports, and non-repairable hardware.

5.Ne	Handwa	Scrap Coun	
1.		D530	19
2.	СРО	DX7200	138
3.		DX7480	32
4.		DX2480	12
5.		DX2280	3
6.	15- inch TFT HIP	238	
7.	Keybooed - HP	233	
8.	Mouse - HP	63	

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely. 500

Da. K. S Babai

Email kshahavayahoo ee uk

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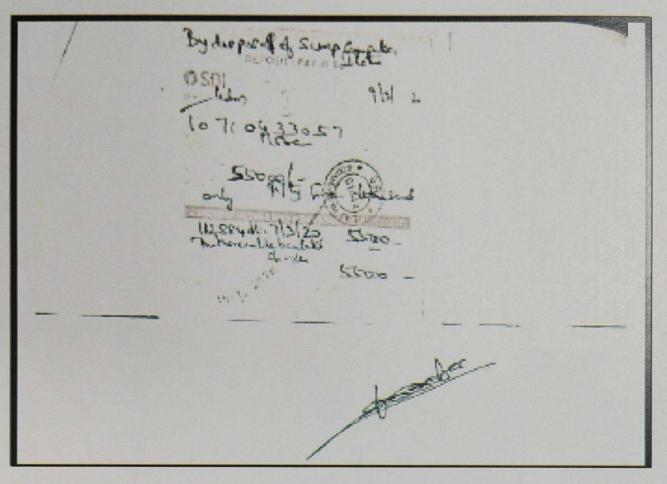
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### Reasons for scrap:

S.No	System Model	Date of Purchase	Stock Details  Main Stock Register – I		Reason for Scrap
1.	D530	10-09-2004			Non-repairable spare parts
			S.No.86,	Pg No.51	
2.	DX7200	7200 26-04-2006	Main Stock Register - I		32-bit system with no support for
			S.No.117,	Pg No.61	latest operating system and software.
3.	DX2280	2280 03-12-2007	Main Stock Register - I		Non-repairable spare parts
			S.No.163	Pg No.51	
4.	DX7400	(7400 07-03-2008	Main Stock Register – I		32-bit system with no support for latest operating system and
			S.No.175,	Pg No.105	latest operating system and software.
5.	DX2480	(2480 31-07-2008	Main Stock Register - I		Non-repairable spare parts
			S.No.181,	Pg No.109	

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### (e) WASTE RECYCLING SYSTEM

- i. Vermicomposting
- ii. Waste Paper Recycling

Institution has taken initiatives towards waste management. The Institute follows the principle of 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) to meet its objective of Sustainable Development by bringing ecological balance.

The vegetable waste from the canteen is arranged to be disposed of regularly to keep the campus clean. Being an educational institution, the college does not generate any hazardous waste. Composting facility is available for managing biodegradable/horticulture waste. Recyclable waste, dry waste and biodegradable/wet waste are processed and recycled.

### i. Vermicompost

Vermicompost is the product of the decomposition process using various species of worms, usually red wigglers, white worms, and other earthworms, to create a mixture of decomposing vegetable or food waste, bedding materials, and vermicast. This process is called vermicomposting, while the rearing of worms for this purpose is called vermiculture. It is one of the easiest methods to recycle agricultural waste and to produce quality compost; the earthworms consume biomass and excrete it in digested form called worm casts. Worm casts are popularly called as black gold. The cast are rich in nutrients, growth promoting substance and having properties of inhibiting pathogenic microbes. Vermicompost contains more of available nutrients than regular FYM or compost. Vermicomposting process is an answer to meet a huge demand of organic manure for popularizing the organic farming system in developing and underdeveloped countries of the world. The developed design of low cost vermin composting structure is capable of meeting the technological requirement for mass production of vermicompost.

It is one of the easiest methods to recycle waste and to produce quality compost earthworms which consume biomass and excrete its digested form called worm casts. It is cost efficient and economical than regular compost.





Fig. 11: Civil Block - Solid waste Management: Composting - Back/side

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