

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: Waste Management

NCC – Special Topic

B/C Certificate Examination

Instructor

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[Waste Management]

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Date

1. Waste management or waste disposal includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal.
2. 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, economic mechanisms.
3. Waste can be solid, liquid or gaseous and each type has different methods of disposal and management.
4. Waste management ~~can~~ deals with all types of waste including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, radioactive wastes.
5. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources and aesthetics.
6. Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and livable cities and villages but it is very expensive for the developing and underdeveloped economies.
7. Therefore, the most popular and cost effective approach of waste management is the practices that deal with 'municipal solid waste' which is management of the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial and commercial

activity.

8. Types of wastes :-

(a) Agricultural wastes

(b) Industrial wastes

(c) Household wastes

(d) Hospital wastes.

9. Solid waste can be classified depending on the source :-

(a) Household waste

(b) Industrial waste

(c) Biomedical waste

(d) Electronic waste

10. Another type of wastes are -

(a) Liquid waste

(b) Radioactive waste

11. Municipal solid waste. This can be generated from residential and commercial complex which consists of :-

(a) Household waste

(b) Construction and sanitation waste

(c) Sanitation residue.

(d) Street waste

12. Hospital waste. It is any kind of waste that contains infectious materials. Bio medical waste may be solid or liquid. This consists of -

(a) Discarded blood

(b) Sharps

(c) Identifiable body parts

(d) other human or animal tissue

(e) Used bandages and dressings.

(f) Discarded gloves

(g) Laboratory waste.

23. Hazardous waste. It is a waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.

(a) Paints

(b) Automotive wastes

(c) Pesticides

(d) Batteries

(e) Mercury containing wastes

(f) Petroleum refining-process wastes

24. Electronic waste. E-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Following are the main sources of E-waste:

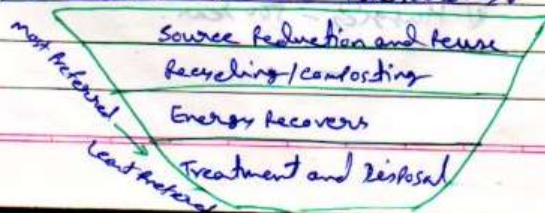
(i) Home :- PC, Televisions, Radio, Cell phones, washing machine, microwave oven, CD player, Fan, Electric iron etc.

(ii) Hospitals: PC, monitors, ECG device, microscope etc.

(iii) Government: PC, CPU, FAX machine, Xerox machine, Scanner, Fan, Tube light, AC etc.

(iv) Private sectors: PC, Boilers, mixer, signal generator.

25. Management of waste - Hierarchy.



16. Action by Individuals.

- (a) segregation of Household waste
- (b) reduce use of plastic waste
- (c) Recycle waste should be segregate and disposed off accordingly
- (d) Keep surroundings of house clean.
- (e) colonies could start composting.

17. Action by Civic bodies.

- (a) Prohibiting littering of street.
- (b) organising house to house waste collection
- (c) Conducting awareness programme
- (d) provide adequate community storage facilities
- (e) use of colour code bins.
- (f) Transportation of garbage in covered vehicles.
- (g) Processing of waste by Composting and other modern scientific methods.

18. Decompose time of different waste :-

- (a) Paper - 1 month.
- (b) Tetra Packs - 5 years
- (c) Box Packages - 2 months
- (d) Plastic - 450 years
- (e) Cant - 200-500 years
- (f) Glass - 1000's of years
- (g) organic - 2 months
- (h) Thermocol - never
- (i) Huggies - 500 year.