CRITERION 7

INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND BEST PRACTICES

7.1 Institutional Values and Social Responsibilities

7.1.3 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, Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

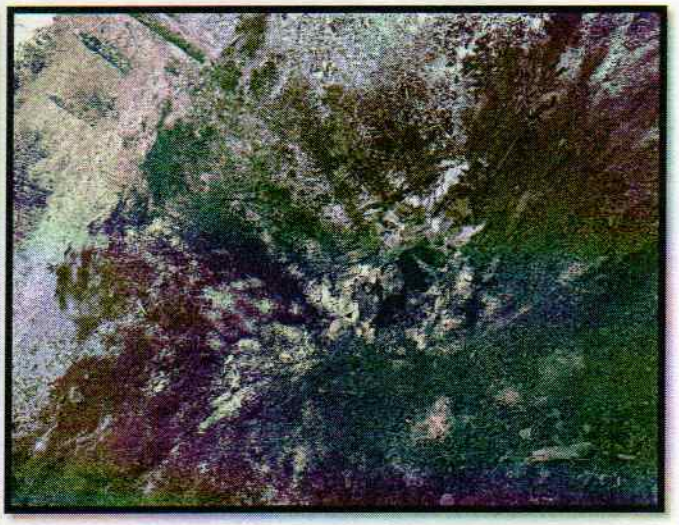
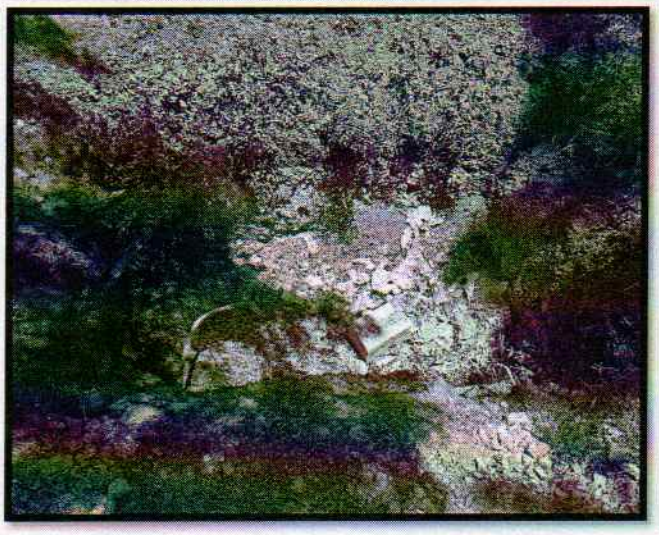
2. Management of various types of degradable and non-degradable Waste:

Biodegradable Waste Pit:

Our college has a designated biodegradable waste pit where organic waste such as food scraps, paper, and plant materials are deposited.

Non-Biodegradable Waste Pit:

In order to properly manage non-biodegradable waste, our college has a separate pit specifically designed for items that do not break down naturally, such as plastic bottles, aluminium cans, and glass containers. This pit ensures the proper containment of non-biodegradable waste, allowing for potential recycling or responsible disposal methods.


Don Bosco College of Arts & Science Keela Eral Tuticorin Dist.

PRINCIPAL
Don Bosco College of Arts & Science
KEELA ERAL

E-waste Management:

Our college disposed of e-waste through an agency. One of our staff members published a paper on E-waste: A Global Hazard.

Don Bosco College of Arts & Science
Keela Eral
Tuticorin Dist.

PRINCIPAL
Don Bosco College of Arts & Science
KEELA ERAL

POSTULATE

23.02.2023

To

The Principal,

Don Bosco College of Arts and Science,

Keela Eral,

Dear Madam,

Sub: E-Waste – Received – Reg

With reference to the service report of Computer Lab, the following items are received as ruined.

S. No	Item Description	Quantity	Status
1	Internal Hard Drive 500GB	3	Irreparable
2	SMPS	16	Irreparable
3	LCD 13" Monitor	4	Not Working
4	LCD 15.6" Monitor	1	Not Working
5	Mother Board	18	Irreparable
6	Keyboard	17	Irreparable
7	Mouse	8	Irreparable
8	Cabin	12	Irreparable

We assure that, the above electronic components to be disposed / recycled according to the guidelines prescribed by government.

Thank you

For POSTULATE INFO TECH

Authorised Signature

Don Bosco College of Arts & Science Keela Eral Tuticorin Dist.

POSTULATE INFO TECH PRIVATE LIMITED

PRINCIPAL
Don Bosco College of Arts & Science
KEELA ERAL

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MERC Global

E-waste: A Global Hazard

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ABSTRACT

Electronic waste, or e-waste, is a term for electronic products that have become unwanted, non-working or obsolete, and have essentially reached the end of their useful life. Because technology advances at such a high rate, many electronic devices become "trash" after a few short years of use. Obsolete electronic devices are rapidly filling the landfills of the globe. Most electronics that are improperly thrown away contain some form of harmful materials such as beryllium, cadmium, mercury and lead. These materials might be trace elements, but when added up in volume, the threat to the environment is significant. The problems that may be created by e-waste are compounded by modern technology's continuous flux and obsolescence. Frequent replacement of mobile phones and computers are but a few examples. As such, e-waste poses a critical issue in terms of solid waste management. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that only 15-20% of e-waste is recycled, the rest of these electronics go directly into landfills and incinerators. The electrical waste contains hazardous, but also valuable and scarce materials. Up to 60 elements can be found in complex electronics. In the United States, an estimated 70% of heavy metals in landfills come from discarded electronics.

KEYWORDS: Electronic waste, Heavy metals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Electronic waste, e-waste, e-scrap, or waste electrical and electronic equipment describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. There is a lack of consensus as to whether the term should apply to resale, reuse, and refurbishing industries, or only to product that cannot be used for its intended purpose. There are some significant issues associated with our use of electronic devices in such huge numbers. Consumption decisions have a direct impact on the environment as we take more and more precious metals to make electronic products, but recycle so little. These hazardous and other wastes pose a great threat to human health and the environment. The issue of proper management of wastes, therefore, is critical to the protection of livelihood, health and the environment

1.1. Concept of e-waste

E-waste is any refuse created by discarded electronic devices and components as well as substances involved in their manufacture or use. The disposal of electronics is a growing problem because electronic equipment frequently contains hazardous substances.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the global problem of e-waste.
- To study the impacts of e-waste.

- **Small household appliances:** vacuum cleaners, toasters, grinders, coffee machines, appliances for hair cutting and drying, tooth brushing, and shaving.
- **Information technology (IT) and telecommunications equipment:** mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, laptops, notebooks, printers, telephones, and cell phones.
- **Consumer equipment:** radios, televisions, video cameras, video recorders, stereo recorders, audio amplifiers, and musical instruments.
- **Lighting equipment:** straight and compact fluorescent lamps and high-intensity discharge lamps.
- **Electrical and electronic tools:** drills, saws, sewing machines, soldering irons, equipment for turning, milling, grinding, drilling, making holes, folding, bending, or similar processing of wood and metal.
- **Toys, leisure equipment, and sporting goods:** electric trains or racing car sets, video games, and sports equipment with electric elements.
- **Medical devices:** radiotherapy equipment, cardiology, dialysis, pulmonary ventilators, nuclear medicines, and analysers.
- **Monitoring and control instruments:** smoke detectors, heating regulators, and thermostats.
- **Automatic dispensers:** for hot drinks, hot or cold bottles, solid products, money, and all appliances that automatically deliver various products.

6. CONCLUSION

E-waste is an emerging issue, driven by the rapidly increasing quantities of complex end-of-life electronic equipment. The global level of production, consumption, recycling induces large flows of both toxic and valuable substances. The international regulations mainly developed under the Basel Convention, focusing on a global ban for Tran's boundary movements of e-waste, seem to face difficulties in being implemented effectively; however, a conclusive account of the situation and trends is not yet possible. On a global scale, some attempts have been made to identify past, present and future e-waste streams. The focus has been laid on quantities and in some cases on routes and spatial distribution, but a global perspective is still lacking.

7. REFERENCES

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the details and information given above are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and conviction.

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