KG COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Autonomous Institution | Affiliated to Bharathiar University
Accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC | ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution
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SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE

Our College handles both solid and liquid waste of Degradable and Non- Degradable quality in an efficient manner.

The following facilities are provided for waste management.

1. Separate Dustbins for Degradable and Non-Degradable Waste
2. Sewage Treatment Plant
3. Vermicomposting Pits
4. Napkin Incinerator

Separate Dustbins for Degradable and Non-Degradable Waste

The institution has adopted a culture of waste management at the initial stage itself. Students and all faculty members are instructed to segregated the waste and dispose into respective bins. They are collected through a vehicle and gathered at the central waste management yard. Wastes are segregated and sent to Waste yard, or Disposal out of campus, and other applicable measures.

Sewage Treatment Plant

The general construction of a sewage treatment plant doesn't differ too drastically from that of a septic tank. Just as with a septic tank, sewage flows from the property being serviced into the first chamber of the sewage treatment plant. Here, the water sits until grease, oil and scum have floated to the top and solids have settled on the bottom of the tank. Once the process of separation has taken place, the liquid travels into a second chamber which is where sewage treatment plants differ from septic tanks. This chamber is fitted with an air pump that circulates air around the chamber to encourage the growth of aerobic bacteria. This bacterium helps to break down the contaminants in the water, effectively cleaning it. The final stage of a sewage treatment plant is one last settlement tank. This final tank allows the very last solids that may remain to sink to the bottom of the tank before the effluent is discharged into a soak away or watercourse. Once the treatment process has been completed and the wastewater has been treated as thoroughly as possible, it can be discharged into the environment.

This is another key area where sewage treatment plants differ from sewage treatment plants. Whereas you must discharge effluent from a septic tank into a soak away for further treatment in the ground, subject to an Environment Agency Consent to Discharge, you can discharge your effluent into local water sources straight from your treatment plant. This is because of the vastly improved effluent quality that the treatment process produces.

Vermicomposting Pits

Vermicomposting is the scientific method of making compost, by using earthworms. They are commonly found living in soil, feeding on biomass and excreting it in a digested form Earthworms feed on the organic waste materials and give out excreta in the form of" that are rich in nitrates and minerals such as phosphorus, magnesium, calcium and potassium. These are used as fertilizers and enhance soil quality. The function of vermicomposting pits is to facilitate the decomposition of organic waste using earthworms, leading to the production of nutrient-rich compost. In these pits, organic kitchen waste and other biodegradable materials are added. The earthworms consume the organic matter, breaking it down into nutrient-dense vermin compost through their digestive processes. This vermicompost serves as an excellent natural fertilizer for plants, improving soil structure and fertility. Vermicomposting pits provide an environmentally friendly method for waste management and contribute to sustainable agriculture and gardening practices. Our institution recycles all kitchen waste into organic manure through vermicomposting pits

Napkin incinerator

A sanitary napkin incinerator machine is used to dispose used sanitary napkins safely. Used sanitary napkins are often disposed of in dustbins or open surfaces, thereby giving rise to various contagious diseases or when disposed in toilets they block the sewage system. All women are instructed to dispose the used napkin in a separate dustbin wrapped up with paper and they are collected. While collecting, janitors are asked to wear mask and use hand glouse and they are transported to the napkin incinerator which is kept in an open area which is 250 meter away from the academic area. They are burnt.

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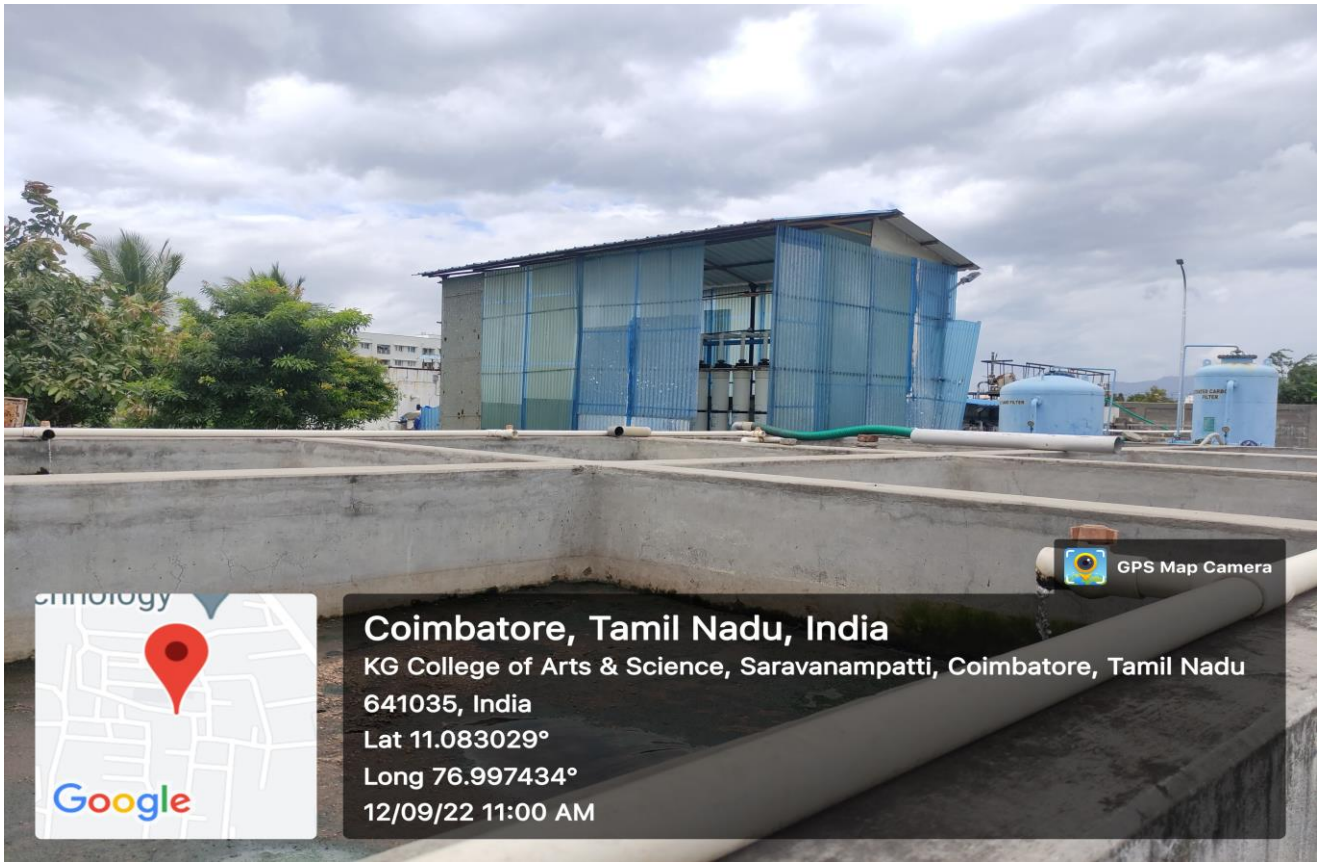
Separate Dustbins for Degradable and Non-Degradable Waste

Sewage Treatment Plant

Aeration Tanks



Sand and Carbon Filter

UV Treatment Plant

Automatic Sanitary Napkin Incinerator Machine