



Shri Vitthalrao Joshi Charities Trust's
SAMARTH NURSING COLLEGE
ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified
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(Recognised by Indian Nursing Council, Maharashtra Nursing Council & Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik and MSBNPE Board, Mumbai)

7.1.4 DESCRIBE THE FACILITIES IN THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON-DEGRADABLE WASTE.

1. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Inside the campus initiated solid waste Management system

The course forms the basis for helping students understand solid waste management health theories , concept and practice. It also equip the students with knowledge, skill and attitudes to enable them to conduct hazardous and electronic waste management.

Solid waste management the collecting , treating and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful.

Goals

- 1.Solid waste management is used to refer the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. It also offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash.
2. Protection of campus people health.
3. Development and improvement of clean technologies.

2. LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Liquid waste management system installed inside the campus.

a) Pre-aeration Tank

Pre-aeration of wastewater, that is aeration before primary treatment is sometimes provided for the following purposes :

- (1) To obtain a greater removal of suspended solids in sedimentation tanks.
- (2) To assist in the removal of grease and oil carried in the wastewater.
- (3) It is help to freshen the waste water.

b) Aeration Tank

Aeration (also called aerification or aeration) is the process by which air is circulated through, mixed with or dissolved in a liquid or substance.

Purposes-

1. Aeration provides oxygen to bacteria for treating and stabilizing the waste water.
2. Oxygen is needed by the bacteria to allow biodegradation to occur.
3. The supplied oxygen is utilized by bacteria in the waste water to break down the organic matter containing carbon to form carbon dioxide and water.

3. BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Parent hospital of SVJCT'S Samarth nursing college maintained proper system of biomedical waste management , according NABH Standards, hospital initiated to collect biomedical waste properly and assigned one private agency to discard the material.

Any waste generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities.

The goals of biomedical waste treatment


- To reduce or eliminate the waste's hazards, and usually to make the waste unrecognizable.
- Treatment should render the waste safe for subsequent handling and disposal.
- There are several treatment methods that can accomplish these goals.
- Biomedical waste is often incinerated.

Purposes-

1. Biomedical waste management is significant to defend the environment and health of the population.
2. To minimize the production generation of infective waste.
3. Recycle the waste after treating to the extent possible.
4. Treat the waste by safe and environment acceptable methods.
5. Adequate care in handling to prevent healthcare associated infections.
6. Safety precautions during handling the biomedical waste management.

Importance –

In several ways, the biomedical waste can be both harmful to people, during diagnosis, immunization, or treatment of human beings or animal any waste can be generated this means biomedical waste. Based on the risk of causing infection causing during disposal and handling it can be categorized. Waste treatment ,disinfection at the site.


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