7.1.3 THE FACILITIES IN THE INSTITUTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DEGRADABLE AND NON-DEGRADABLE WASTE.

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S.No.	**MANAGEMENT OF DEGRADABLE AND NON BIODEGRADABLEWASTE**	**FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT S V UNIVERSITY**
1.	**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**	Solid waste is segregated as bio degradable and non-degradable and handed over to Tirupati Municipal corporation as a part of Swachh Bharat initiative and Clean and Green Tirupati. Workshops and awareness programmes were organized in the university.
2.	**LIQUID WASTE ANAGEMENT**	Water is a finite commodity which, if not managed properly, will result in shortages in the near future. Water conservation can go along way to help alleviate these impending shortages in the campus. Students are made aware that conserving water is equivalent to conserving their future.
3.	**BIO MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**	In the S.V. Veterinary University biomedical waste is produced in the labs where animals are using for research purpose. Though the amount of waste is very negligible amount, the carcasses of the animals are stored in the -20℃ for the time being. After sufficient amount of carcass stored university hand over to Tirupati Municipal Corporation for Biomedical waste management. Workshops on Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, procedures were conducted in the University.
4.	**E-WASTE MANAGEMENT**	With the proliferation of electronics also comes the challenge of their proper disposal. S.V. Veterinary University has very efficient mechanism to dispose E wastes generated from various sources.
5.	**HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT**	Campus is free from any kind of hazardous medical waste. Ideally, collection, transportation and proper handling of chemicals begin with understanding the potential hazards related to their use.

1. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The University and colleges pay dedicated focus to see that minimal waste is generated in the campus. Solid waste is segregated as bio-degradable and non-degradable and handed over to Tirupati Municipal Corporation as a part of Swachh Bharat initiative and Clean and Green Tirupati. All Departments and classrooms are provided with dustbins for dry wastage disposal. Segregation of waste in to dry and wet waste from the separately allotted dustbins is done in strategic locations, thus maintaining the Campus clean and Eco-friendly. The use of plastic carry bags, cups and laminated paper plates are prohibited on the campus. Students and staff are advised to bring cloth bags. Workshops and awareness programmes were organized in the University.

2. LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Next to air, water is the most important element for the preservation of life. Water is a finite commodity which, if not managed properly, will result in shortages in the near future. Water conservation can go a long way to help alleviate these impending shortages. Students are made aware that conserving water is equivalent to conserving their future. Drinking water from the tap, and refilling bottle as often as the students need is one of the best practices.

3. BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the S.V. Veterinary University biomedical waste is produced in the labs where animals are using for research purpose. "Bio-medical waste" means wastes that are generated during diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities or in the production or testing of biologicals. Medical waste includes all the waste generated from the Health Care Facility which can have adverse effects on the human health or to the environment in general if not disposed properly. In general, the quantity of biomedical waste will be 5% to 10% of total waste generated from the campus.

4. E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

With the proliferation of electronics also comes the challenge of their proper disposal. S. V. Veterinary University has very efficient mechanism to dispose E wastes generated from various sources. E-wastes are generated from computer laboratories, electronic labs, Physics Labs, Chemistry Lab, Biotech Labs, Academic and Administrative Offices. The e-waste includes out of order equipment's or obsolete items like lab instruments, circuits, desktops, laptops and accessories, printer, charging and network cables, Wi-Fi devices, cartridges, sound systems, display units, UPS, Biometric Machine, scientific instruments etc. All these wastes are put to optimal use. All such equipment's which cannot be reused or recycled is being disposed off through authorized vendors. Instead of a new procurement Buy-Back option is preferred for technology up gradation. The University is grappling with ways to efficiently and cost-effectively handle the issue of electronic waste, on campus. It's normal for people to discard of products due to normal wear and tear, but technological advancements have accelerated e-waste growth as students, faculty and administrators frequently upgrade to better gadgets. This surge has forced University administrators to carefully examine and address the environmentally responsible disposal of these products on a campus-wide scale. E Waste collected is stored and disposed off annually. Students are also made aware of E-Waste issues and its safe disposal.

5. HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Campus is free from any kind of hazardous waste. Ideally, collection, transportation and proper handling of chemicals begin with understanding the potential hazards related to their use. All stakeholders, especially from Academic departments and laboratories are responsible for disseminating information on hazardous materials being used in the facility. Various types of chemicals are used in chemistry labs for number of experiments in the University. Some might be harmful while others may not. Some of the dangerous chemicals in lab are Acetonitrile, Chloroform, Dimethyl sulfoxide, Formaldehyde, 2-mercaptoethanol, Methanol, Sodium Azide, Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium hypochlorite, and Tetrahydrofuran. Highly toxic chemicals such as Arsenic trioxide, Chlorine, Hydrogen cyanide, Nitrous oxides, Phosgene, Potassium cyanide, Sodium arsenate, and Sodium cyanide which are dangerous and hence they are handled with care.

General procedures while working with hazardous chemicals **-**

1. Personal behaviour.
2. Minimizing exposure to hazardous chemicals.
3. Avoiding Eye injury.
4. Avoiding ingestion of hazardous chemicals.
5. Avoiding inhalation of hazardous chemicals.
6. Avoiding injection of hazardous chemicals.
7. Minimizing skin contact.
8. Storage of chemicals.
9. Use & maintenance of equipment and glassware.
10. Working with scaled-up reactions.
11. Responsibility for unattended experiments & working alone.
12. Chemistry demonstration & Magic shows.
13. Responding to accidents and emergencies.
14. Handling the accidental release of hazardous substance.

Dust Bin for collection of Dry waste in SVVU Campus

Medical Waste Management at Veterinary Hospital, SVVU, Tirupati

Bio Hazard Dustbin using at Health Centre, SVVU, Tirupati

Dustbins using in the Health Centre