

WASTE AUDIT REPORT

**LILAVATI LALJI DAYAL NIGHT
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

2022-23

PREPARED BY:

VRINDAVAN LANDSCAPE & ECOLOGICAL
SOLUTIONS





WASTE AUDIT REPORT

2022-23

Sheth Lalji Dayal Amalgamated Trust's

LILAVATI LALJI DAYAL NIGHT COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

375/377, S.V.P. ROAD, Mumbai – 400004

Prepared by

Vrindavan Landscape & Ecological Solutions
20/G, Malvankar House, Worli Fort Mumbai-400030



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• What is waste?

Waste is a discarded substance that cannot be used further by the primary user or that is no longer used for its intended purpose. Generally, waste, commonly known as garbage, is generated due to human activities from domestic activities, commercial activities, construction activities, or industrial activities. All non-biodegradable parts of these waste products which are added to the environment are often highly resilient and remain for very long periods of time in the environment without decomposition.

• Categories of Waste

There are broadly two categories of wastes, viz., biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Biodegradable wastes, also known as wet waste, are the waste types that are mainly of plant and animal origins and include domestic waste such as food waste generated from the kitchen, garden waste or green waste, paper waste, and biodegradable plastic waste. These wastes are decomposed by the microbes over time depending on the material and can be composted to obtain manure. Human waste, sewage, and slaughterhouse waste also come under biodegradable waste. Generally, the biodegradable portion is mainly due to food and garden waste.



Non-biodegradable waste is also called dry waste. It cannot be degraded by microorganisms, so they remain on the earth as it is for thousands of years. Hence, they are the major pollutants. It includes glass, plastics, newspaper, etc. Though it cannot be decomposed, it can be recycled and reused. It is a heterogeneous mixture consisting of paper, plastic, cloth, metal, glass, earth, construction and demolition materials, organic matter, household waste, sanitation residue and waste from streets, etc. Hence, apart from biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, a few other categories are there.

All the Seven broad categories of waste are as follows:

1. **Biodegradable waste:** food and kitchen waste, green waste, paper (can also be recycled).
2. **Non-biodegradable/ recyclable material:** paper, glass, bottles, cans, metals, certain plastics, etc.
3. **Solid Waste:** Solid waste is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, industrial or commercial areas.
4. **Liquid waste:** Liquid waste mainly contains sewage/ blackwater wastage from the washroom.
5. **Inert waste:** construction and demolition waste, dirt, rocks, and debris.
6. **Composite wastes:** waste clothing, Tetra Packs, waste plastics such as toys.
7. **Domestic hazardous waste and toxic waste:** It is also called household hazardous waste. They are: medication, e-waste, paints, chemicals, light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, spray cans, fertilizer and pesticide containers, batteries, shoe polish, etc.



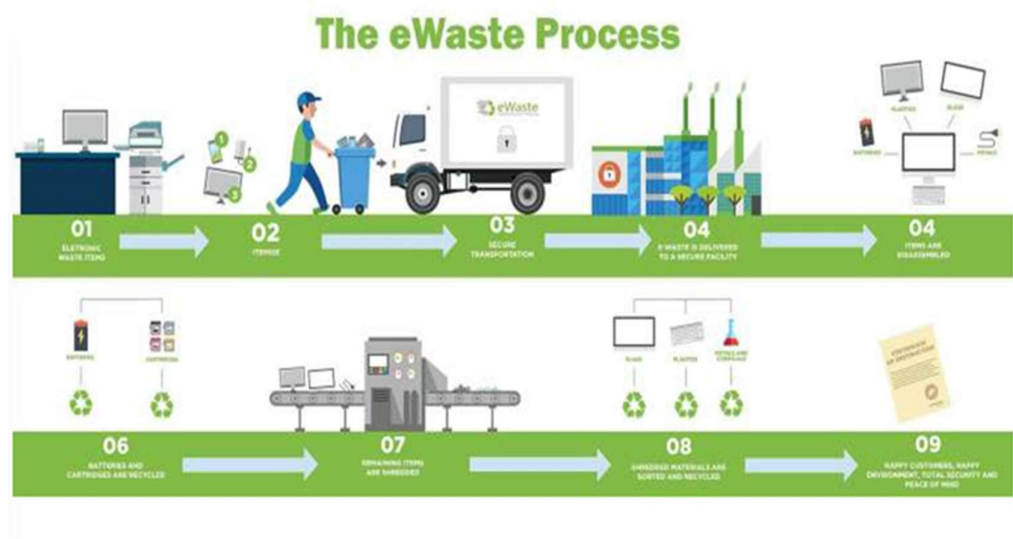
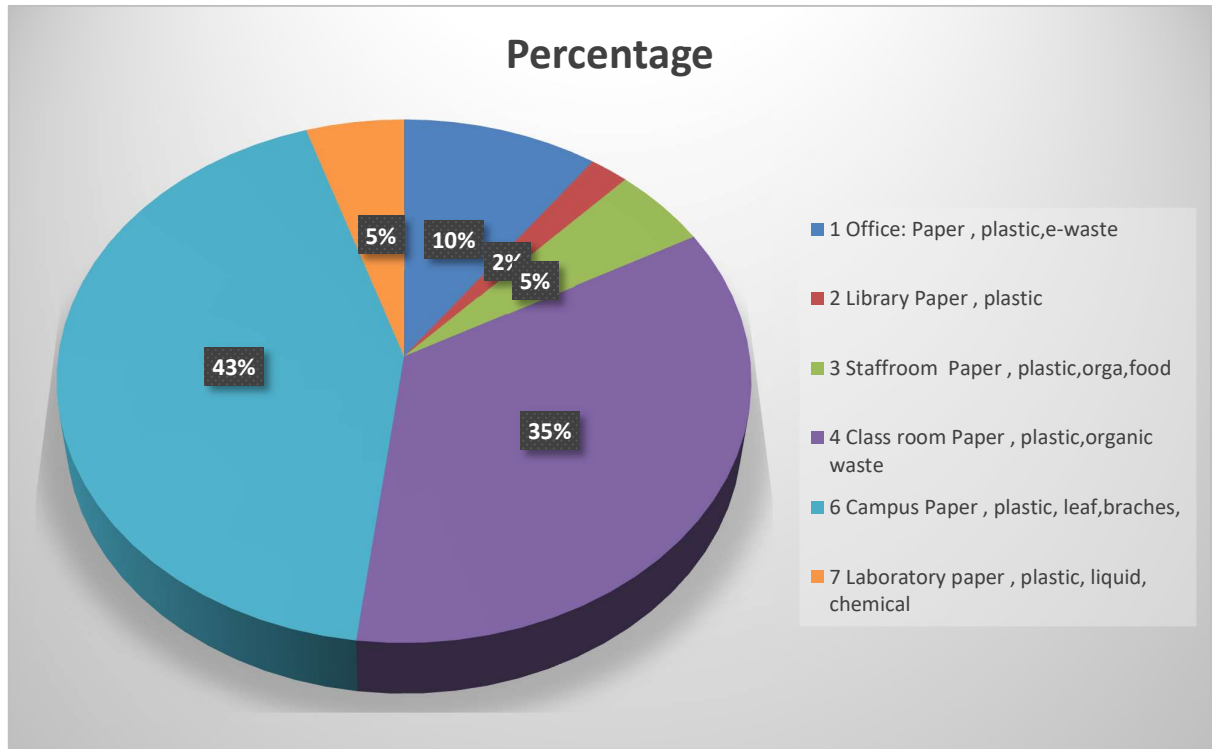
● Observations:

1. Source of waste generation:

Sr. No	Source	Waste Type	Percentage
1	Office:	Paper, plastic-waste	10%
2	Library	Paper, plastic	2%
3	Staffroom	Paper, plastic, organic matter, food	5%
4	Class room	Paper, plastic, organic waste	35%
6	Campus	Paper, plastic, leaf, branches,	43%
7	Laboratory	paper, plastic, liquid, chemical	5%



Source Of Waste Generation in college campus:



● WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is important for an eco-friendly campus. In a college, different types of wastes are generated, its collection and management are very challenging. The following data provide the details of the waste generated and the disposal method adopted by the college.

1. Does L.L.D.N. college generate any waste? If so, what are they?

Yes, Solid waste, kitchen waste, paper, plastic, horticulture, e-waste, etc.

1. What is the approximate amount of waste generated per day? (in KG approx.)

*Biodegradable waste - 65 Kg
Non-biodegradable waste - 18 Kg*

*Hazardous Waste < 1 Kg
Others - 2 Kg*

1. How is the waste managed in the L.L.D.N. college? By Composting, Recycling, Reusing, Others (specify)

- *Composting is done for horticulture waste management.*
- *Aerobic Composting is done for bio-degradable waste management.*
- *Diluted solutions are used instead of concentrated solutions in laboratories.*
- *One side printed Paper is re-used for internal communication.*
- *Solid waste is taken by Municipal Corporation*
- *Single use plastic is banned in the campus*



2. Do you use recycled paper in institute?

- No

3. How would you spread the message of recycling to others in the community?

Following are the ways through which college is spreading the awareness about recycling

- Poster competition activities
- Campaigns
- Rally
- Webinars and seminars

4. Can you achieve zero garbage in your institute? If yes, how?

Not yet achieved. Possible through waste management policy and planning.

Basic ways:

1. Close the taps after usage
2. Water Conservation awareness for new students
3. Maintenance and monitoring of valves in supply system to avoid overflow, leakage and spillage

1. Biodegradable waste / Organic Waste Management in the Lilavati Lalji Dayal night college of Commerce

Food and kitchen waste, green waste, paper (can also be recycled).

Composting and conversion are the most common ways to safely manage organic waste. Composting breaks waste down until it becomes nutrient-rich fertilizer.

Vermicomposting turns the green organic waste into dark, nutrient-rich soil, which, due to the presence of microorganisms, maintains healthy soil for growing healthy plants. Vermicomposting transforms the organic waste which is green in color, to a dark soil which enriches in nutrients.



2. Solid waste management in the Lilavati Lalji Dayal night college of Commerce

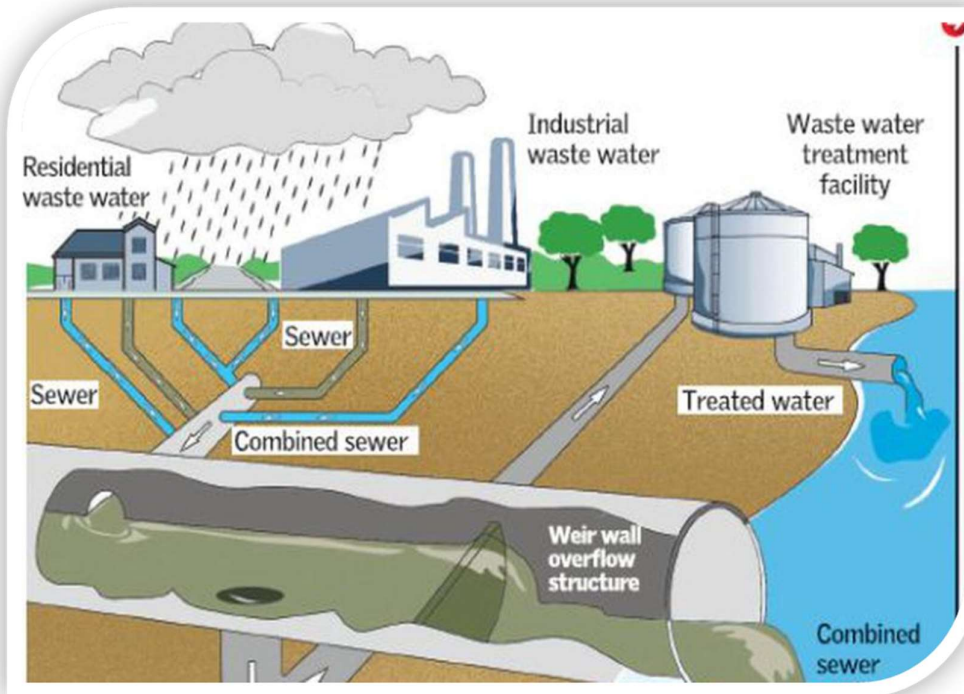
LLDN College is located in the Mumbai Municipal Council area. The Solid Waste sewage and domestic waste is managed by MMC system which is managed well. It has Sewage Management system with proper procedure and Sewage treatment plant. It has domestic waste collection vehicles, which collects the waste from each establishment. The Solid Waste in the Institute is collected at every floor with dustbin marked for dry and wet waste collection. It is collected by MMC for further treatment.





Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rd, Charni Road
Mumbai,
18° 57' 29" N 72° 49' 18" E
12/09/2022

Garbage Van



Sewage treatment plant at Malad



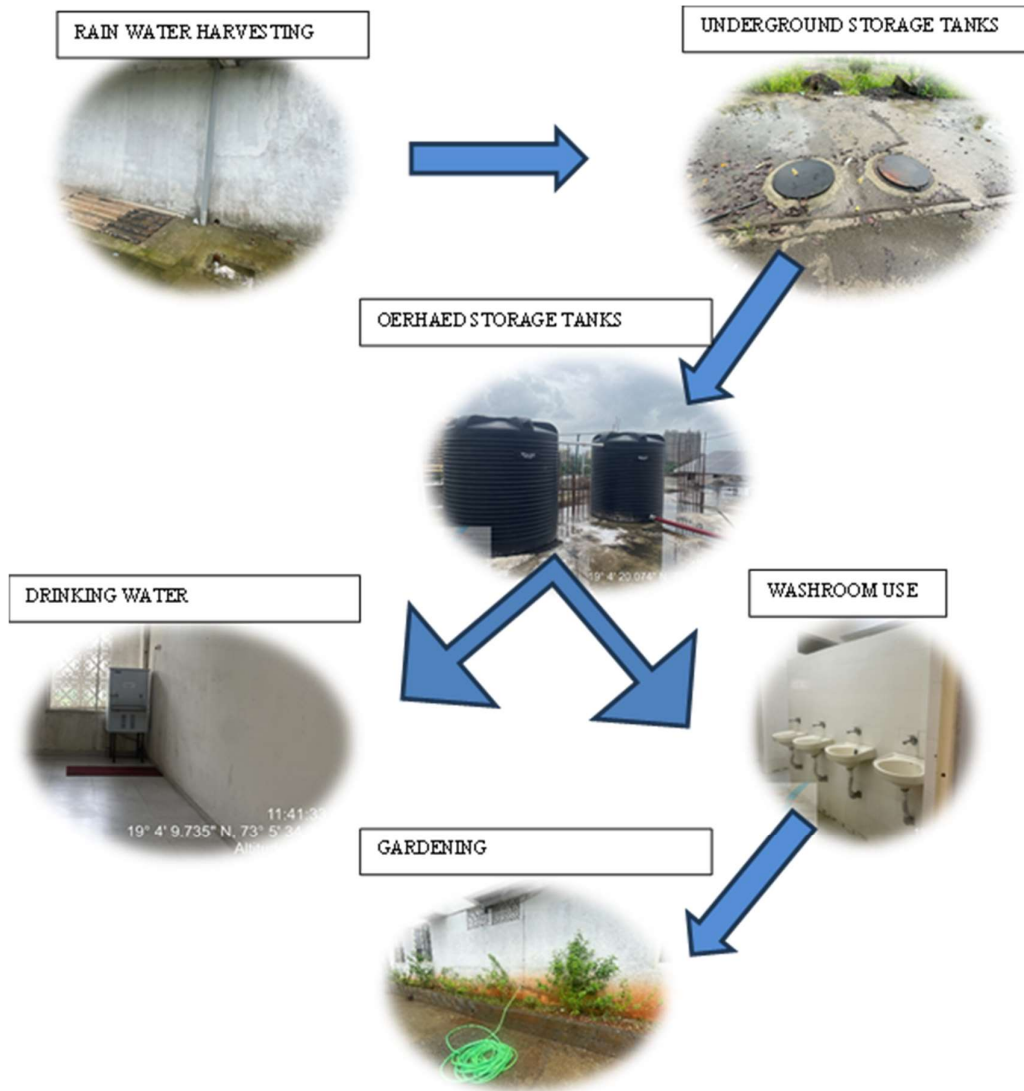
3. Liquid Waste Management System in the Lilavati Lalji Dayal night college of Commerce

Liquid waste mainly contains sewage/ blackwater wastage from the washroom. The sewage is collected in well-maintained drainage pipelines maintained by the Institute. Through these proper pipeline systems of chambers, it is drained in the sewage system of MC'S Liquid Waste Management System. After which the civil council looks after the liquid waste management. The MC further treats it scientifically for better management of liquid waste.



A sewage pipe leaving treated sewage into the Arabian sea

4. Water Recycling System in the Lilavati Lalji Dayal night college of Commerce



5. Biomedical Waste Management in the Lilavati Lalji Dayal night college of Commerce

LLDN COLLEGE does not create or use any Biomedical Waste
REPORT: NIL

• **Suggestions To Reduce Waste on College Campus**

- **Use reusable water bottles**

Single-use plastic water bottles are a major source of waste on college campuses. Encourage students to invest in a reusable water bottle and refill them at campus water stations.

- **Bring your own mug**

There is no doubt every student and staff members need a cup of coffee or tea or any beverage of their liking to go through all the lectures and keep themselves refreshed. Encourage students and staff to bring their own reusable mugs instead of using paper or plastic disposable cups. This small change can make a big difference.

- **Utilize reusable napkins**

Paper towels and disposable napkins are a very commonly used item on campus. Using reusable cloth towels and napkins instead, and encouraging students to do so helps in saving immense amount of paper napkin waste.

- **Digital textbooks and materials**

Nowadays, a lot of schools and institutions provide digital textbooks and resources, which might lessen the amount of paper waste generated on campus. If you still want students to use physical stationery, opt for recycled paper or tree-free paper stationery. You can even encourage them to use paper pens and pencils instead of plastic ones.

- **Encourage recycling**

Recycling programs can be very effective to reduce waste on campus. Start by having different dustbins to segregate waste and ensure it is sent to respective recycling centres. Host waste management workshops, and encourage students to learn more about recycling and how different material like plastic, paper, electronics, etc. can be treated.



• Conclusion

And there you have it, folks! Waste reduction on college campuses is not only crucial for the health of our planet but can also benefit your wallet and community. By using simple strategies like reusable water bottles and coffee cups, and supporting local and organic food options, you can make a huge difference.

It's important to remember that both the college administration and students need to take responsibility for their actions and make conscious decisions that impact the environment. Creating a sustainability culture on college campuses is possible by educating and raising awareness about the effects of trash on the ecosystem.

So, let's take action and do our part in reducing waste on college campuses. Together, we can make a significant impact and create a sustainable future for generations to come.

• **Photo plates**

BEACH CLEANING DRIVE – I
08/07/2022



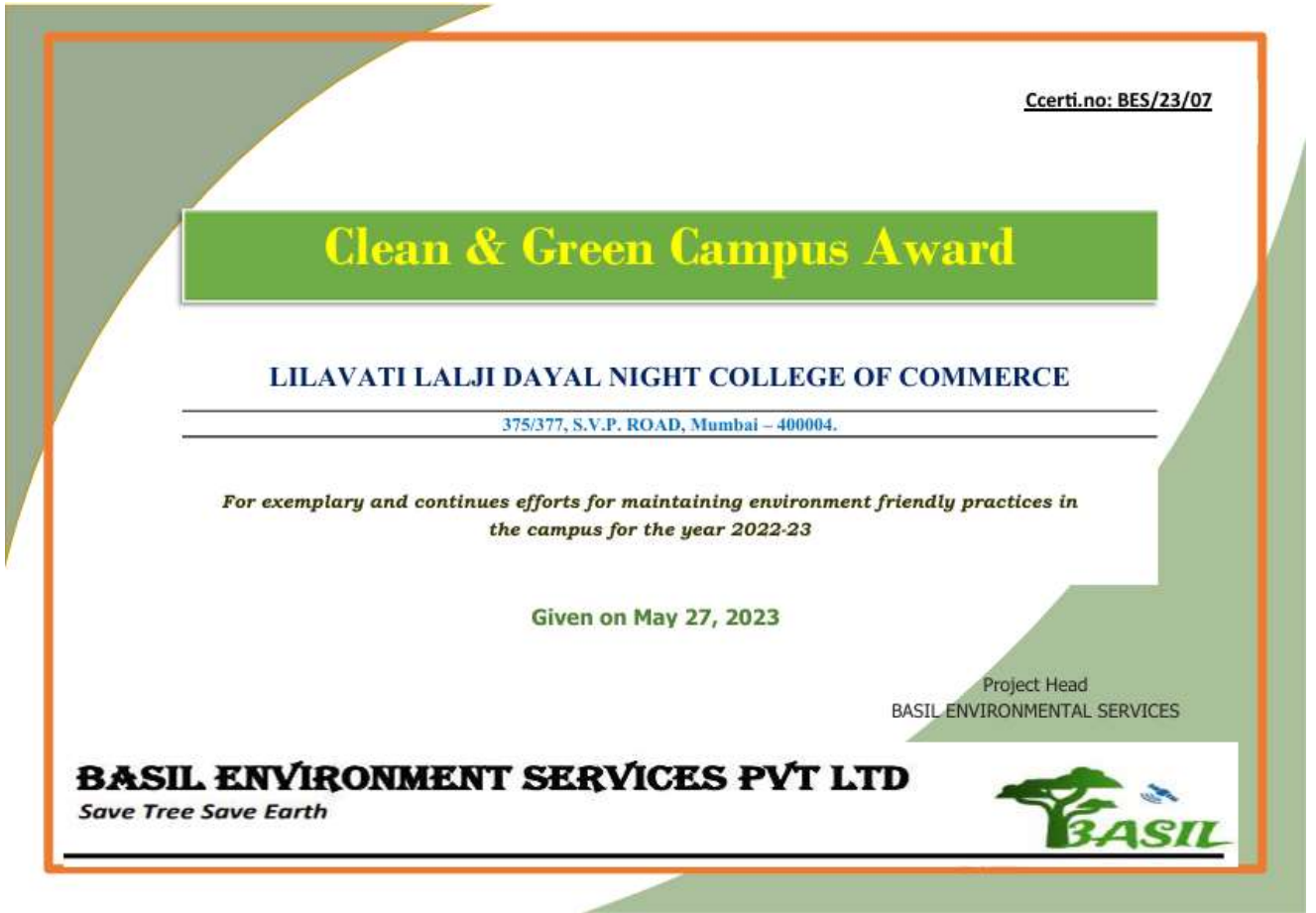
BEACH CLEANING DRIVE – II
05/07/2022



PLASTIC FREE SOCIETY AREA BASED ACTIVITY

30/09/22





-----SAVE NATURE -----

