



Pingle College For Women (A) Waddepally, Hanumakonda

Waste Management

Solid waste

- ❖ Institutional solid waste consists of mainly non biodegradable waste like paper, glass bottles, plastic from labs, pens, e-waste like computer parts
- ❖ Biodegradable waste consists of fallen leaves in campus and food remnants from canteen and hostel.

Management of solid waste

- ❖ Non biodegradable waste further segregated to paper, glass, plastic, e-waste for recycling purposes.
- ❖ Biodegradable waste is used to prepare compost, which is used to manure the plants in the campus.

Liquid waste

- ❖ The waste from toilets and washrooms was connected to public drainage systems.
- ❖ The water from the chemistry lab and other labs after neutralization is sent to the drainage.



Pingle College For Women (A) Waddepally, Hanumakonda

Department of Computer Science & Applications

e waste Management

e-waste, short for electronic waste, refers to discarded electrical or electronic devices. These devices can include anything from old smart phones and laptops to larger appliances like refrigerators and washing machines. E-waste is a growing concern globally due to the rapid advancement of technology, leading to shorter lifespans for electronic devices and consequently increasing the volume of discarded electronics.

Here are some key points about e-waste:

1. **Types of e-Waste:** E-waste encompasses a wide range of devices, including computers, mobile phones, televisions, printers, digital cameras, refrigerators, and more.
2. **Composition:** Electronic devices contain various materials, including metals (like copper, gold, silver, and aluminum), plastics, glass, and hazardous substances (such as lead, mercury, and cadmium).
3. **Environmental Impact:** Improper disposal of e-waste can lead to significant environmental pollution. When electronic devices are dumped in landfills or incinerated, they release toxic chemicals into the air, soil, and water, posing risks to human health and ecosystems.
4. **Health Hazards:** Exposure to hazardous substances in e-waste can cause serious health issues, including respiratory problems, neurological disorders, and damage to organs like the liver and kidneys. Informal recycling methods, often practiced in developing countries, can result in severe health consequences for workers involved in dismantling and processing e-waste.
5. **Regulations and Recycling:** Many countries have implemented regulations and policies to manage e-waste responsibly. Recycling is a key component of e-waste management, as it allows for the recovery of valuable materials and reduces the environmental impact of discarded electronics. Recycling processes involve dismantling devices, sorting materials, and using various techniques to extract and recycle components like metals and plastics.

6. **Sustainable Practices:** Encouraging sustainable practices such as repair, refurbishment, and responsible disposal can help mitigate the negative effects of e-waste. Additionally, promoting product design for longevity, recyclability, and ease of disassembly can contribute to a more sustainable electronics industry.

e- waste Collection @ Department of Computer Science & Applications





CONDEMNATION DEATILS OF E-WASTAGE /CONDEMNED LAB MATERIAL

CONSOLIDATE ALL YEARS (2018-19 to 2021-22)

SNO	YEAR	DEPARTMENT	PRICE
1	2018-2019	COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS	4,86,712
2	2019-2020	COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS	4,92,800
3	2020-2021	COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS	4,64,403
4	2021-2022	COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS	3,24,908
GRAND TOTAL			17,68,823

CONDEMNATION DETAILS OF E-WASTAGE / CONDEMNED LAB MATERIAL

2018-19

SN O	YEAR	DETAILS OF ITEMS/EQUIPME NT	NO.OF ITEMS	RATE	REMARKS
1	2019	Computer (Infinity)	08	3,47,112	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
2	2018	UPS (5KVA)	01	1,39,600	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
TOTAL				4,86,712	

CONDEMNATION DETAILS OF E-WASTAGE /CONDEMNED LAB MATERIAL**2019-20**

SNO	YEAR	DETAILS OF ITEMS/EQUIPMENT	NO.OF ITEMS	RATE	REMARKS
1	2019-2020	Computer(Zebronics)	04	1,53,600	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
2		Computer(HCL)	02	97,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
3		Computer (Lenova)	02	50,200	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
4		Computer (Mini)	05	1,92,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
TOTAL				4,92,800	

CONDEMNATION DETAILS OF E-WASTAGE / CONDEMNED LAB MATERIAL

2020-21

SN O	YEAR	DETAILS OF ITEMS/EQUIPMENT	NO.OF ITEMS	RATE	REMARKS
1	2020-2021	Computer (Infinity)	05	2,16,945	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
2		UPS -TVS (500M)	01	28,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
3		Computer (Multitude)	03	81,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
4		D-link Hub (16 port)	01	24,300	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
5		Dot Matrix Printer (TVS MSP 455)	01	14,500	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
6		Blue star window AC with stablizer	01	29,658	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
7		Stablizer (Scan Powernet) 5KVA	01	10,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
8		Powermate (1 KVA UPS)	01	28,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
9		Powerline (10KVA)	01	32,000	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
TOTAL				4,64,403	

CONDEMNATION DETAILS OF E-WASTAGE /CONDEMNED LAB MATERIAL

2021-22

SNO	YEAR	DETAILS OF ITEMS/EQUIPMENT	NO.OF ITEMS	RATE	REMARKS
1	2021-2022	Computer (Dell)	08	3,11,408	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
2		D-link Hub (16 port)	01	13,500	Found irreparable and can't be used in spite of repairs
TOTAL				3,24,908	

e-Waste Disposal Procedure at Pingle Government College For Women(A)

1. Collection of Condemned e-Waste:

The college initiates the e-waste disposal process by collecting condemned electronic equipment from various departments. Each piece of equipment marked as e-waste is identified as irreparable and incapable of storing or processing data to ensure no loss of data during disposal.

2. Obtaining Permission from the Commissioner:

Once the e-waste is identified and collected, the college seeks permission from the relevant authority, such as the Commissioner or the designated regulatory body overseeing e-waste management. This step ensures legal compliance and adherence to environmental regulations regarding e-waste disposal.

3. Approval and Selection of Disposal Agency:

Upon obtaining permission, the college proceeds to seek approval for the chosen disposal agency from the Commissioner or the authorized regulatory body. The selection criteria for the disposal agency may include factors such as their expertise in e-waste management, environmental certifications, and compliance with disposal guidelines.

4. Disposal Process and Cost Equivalency:

The college engages the approved disposal agency to responsibly dispose of the e-waste in compliance with environmental regulations. The disposal process includes dismantling, recycling, or proper disposal of electronic components to minimize environmental impact. The cost incurred for e-waste disposal is equivalent to the value determined by the agency and approved by the Commissioner.

5. Procurement of New Systems:

After completing the disposal process, the college may allocate funds equivalent to the disposed e-waste's cost to procure new electronic systems or equipment. This ensures a sustainable cycle of e-waste management while upgrading and maintaining the college's technological infrastructure.

Conclusion:

Pingle Government College For Women (A) follows a systematic and environmentally responsible e-waste disposal procedure, starting from collection and identification to obtaining necessary approvals and engaging certified disposal agencies. This approach ensures compliance with regulatory standards, minimizes environmental impact, and facilitates the procurement of new electronic systems for educational purposes.

Circular Issued by CCE

File No.CCE-AC/GEN/91/2019-ACADEMIC CELL

**Government of Telangana
Commissioner of Collegiate Education
Present: Sri. Navin Mittal IAS**

CIRCULAR

Sub: Collegiate Education-Review Meetings on academic and administrative issues in certain Government Degree Colleges- Old and non-useful Furniture, Books, Lab Material etc.-Condemnation-Reg.
Ref: Minutes of Meeting-Review Meetings of CCE with GDCs.

Commissionerate of Collegiate Education Telangana has conducted review meetings with Principals, Academic Coordinators & IQAC Coordinators of certain Government Degree Colleges to review the academic and administrative issues on 02.11.2019, 20.11.2019 & 21.11.2019. During these review meetings it has come to the notice of Commissioner of Collegiate Education that Old and non-useful Furniture, Books, Lab Material etc., is accumulated in Government Degree Colleges.

In this connection Commissioner of Collegiate Education has instructed the Principals of Government Degree Colleges to constitute a College Level Committee comprising of Principal, One Senior Lecturer and Administrative Officer/Office Superintendent to identify and classify the items into three categories Good, Repairable and Non-repairable (which shall be condemned). Commissioner of Collegiate Education also instructed that the items which are identified by College Level Committee shall be ratified by the CCE nominated Principal of nearby colleges. The details of items condemnable along with the rates shall be sent for approval of CCE, Subject to approval the condemnation process is as follows.

1. Condemned Furniture/Books/Lab Material etc., cost less than Rs.20,000/- shall be sold directly to any firm.
2. Condemned Furniture/Books/Lab Material etc., cost from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- shall be called for quotations and highest quotation must be considered.
3. Condemned Furniture/Books/Lab Material etc., cost is more than Rs.1,00,000/- shall be called for tenders in e-procurement basis.

File No.CCE-AC/GEN/91/2019-ACADEMIC CELL
4. The amount received shall be credited into government treasury account.

Principals are informed to follow the above process scrupulously, any deviation will be viewed seriously and action will be taken accordingly.

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by NAVIN MITTAL IAS
Date: 2019.12.05 09:46:45 +05'30'

Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Present: Smt. A. Vani Prasad, I.A.S.

Re.No.01/AC/e-Waste/Acad. Cell

Date: 30/08/2017


4879

- Sub- Govt. Degree Colleges- Identified e-Waste purchased before 31.12.2012- Recycling and Disposal-Certified by the College level Committee- Reg.
- Ref- 1. Cir.No.01/e-Waste/Acad. Cell/AC-4/2015 dated 21.04.2015
2. G.O.Ms.No.24/ GoAP/Information Technology & Communication (Infra) Dept. dated 03.09.2010

The attention of the principals of Govt. Degree Colleges is drawn to the subject cited. It has been brought to the notice of the Department the Govt. degree Colleges have accumulated e-Waste over a period of time. So they are instructed to initiate the process to dispose the e-Waste.

In this connection the following guidelines relating to the process model for handling the e-Waste in Govt. Degree Colleges.

1. E-Waste scrap refers to the discarded computers, office electronic equipment, phones, television sets, LCD projectors, printers and refrigerators etc. This includes electronics which are destined for reuse, resale and recycling or disposal.
2. A District level committee shall be constituted in each district under the chairmanship of the District ID College Principal comprising Lecturers as members essentially a Lecture in Computer Science. However, the number of members shall not be more than 05 including chairman.
3. The committee shall
 - a. Identify the institution e-Waste
 - b. Categorization of the e-Waste like Monitors, CPUs, Printers, LCDs etc.
 - c. Segregation of category wise e-Waste based on their type, configuration and make.
 - d. Separation and storage at a separate place in the institution so as to facilitate next course of action ie recycling or disposal.
 - e. Preparation of the list of items and handing over to the institution for requisite process.
4. The committee shall complete the process and submit report on the status of e-Waste in respective district to CCE on or before 10.09.2017.
 - 4a. Committee should send a report with details of equipment proposed for condemnation and photographs.
5. GDCs which have done the process of identifying the e-Waste already may write to Director, TSTS for empanelled agencies to take up the process of disposal with ref 2nd read.
6. As the committee has to visit the colleges in the district, the members of the committee may claim the expenses incurred towards TS and DA from their respective colleges as per the norms.


For Commissioner of Collegiate Education