

7.1.3 Facilities in the Institution for the management of degradable and non-degradable waste: (500 words)

CUTM is committed to making every effort to provide zero-waste and sustainable eco-system facilities on all of its campuses. The waste management facilities installed on its campuses not only address local concerns about the environmental impact of its operations, but also align with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDG 7 and SDG 15.

The University plans to redesign the lifecycle of resources until they are used to their full potential. In this spirit, it has implemented solid waste management systems such as • Kwik Composting Machines to manage food waste from student canteens and convert it into green manure. The composting machines produce compost at an average rate of 130 kg per day using saw dust from the CUTM wood-labs and bio-culture as minor ingredients.

- Paper Recyclability Machines for recycling office waste such as paper and fabric waste from our apparel manufacturing unit are converted into value-added products such as hand-made paper and related gift items.
- Plastic waste from across campus is recycled into paver blocks.
- Similarly, agricultural waste (paddy straw) and biowastes are converted into packaging (egg baskets), fabric, eco-pens, eco-pencils, and other products.
- Single-use plastic is prohibited at the University.

The University's Liquid Waste Management system consists of a network of channels that flow to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a total capacity of 6 lakh L/day. Each STP has its own testing laboratory. The treated water produced by these STPs is used for sprinkler irrigation of sports fields and lawns, as well as gardens, horticultural, and agricultural purposes. The STP's solid waste sediment is also used as manure.

According to standard SOPs, biomedical wastes from pharmacy, chemistry, and biological laboratories are classified and separated into four color-coded waste baskets. They are then neutralized with the proper chemical reagents. On a daily basis, authorized organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are tasked with the clearance of neutralized biomedical wastes.

When necessary, the University has enlisted the services of authorized e-waste dealers for E-waste management of various types. As a result, the campus is kept free of E-waste.

All types of benign waste (solid and liquid) are recycled using the installed waste recycling systems (detailed above), such as Kwik Composting Machines, Sewage Treatment Plants with sprinkler irrigation systems, Paper Recycling Systems, and so on. After being neutralized, hazardous wastes are disposed of through the services of appropriate authorized external agencies. In addition, we have a 'waste-to-wealth' management system that is overseen by a Research Center (RC).

Hazardous chemical wastes such as acidic and alkaline solutions are produced in very small quantities. Conscious efforts are made to dilute these solutions indefinitely before they are discharged through the drainage system. The University generates no radioactive waste.

To sum up, CUTM strives to maintain a zero-waste campus.