



Certificate No.	Z N 08	247
Date of material Receipt	21/MAR/2020	
Weight	65 KG GRAM	
Customer Reference No.	Zeb 2020 286	

CERTIFICATE OF E-WASTE RECYCLING

This is to certify that e-waste received for recycling from

**Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya Chimur,
Arts, Commerce and Science (Granted), Dist.
Chandrapur- 442903**

*has been safely disposed at our registered facility in an environment
friendly manner.*

For Zebronics e-recyclers

Authorized signatory



GRAMGEETA MAHAVIDYALAYA, CHIMUR

Dist- Chandrapur-442903

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

Biomedical Waste Disposal Management

Report of Biomedical Waste Disposal Management in Laboratory

In the laboratory of Microbiology we do not dispose of bacteriological practical containing waste like Bacterial Culture, Bacterial Media, Stain, Dye and Chemicals waste to the sewer or drain; such disposal is strictly prohibited. Leaks or spills the basin from accidentally entering the sewer are strictly prevented. Drain protection can be accomplished through moving the fluids to an area from which they could not flow into the drains. We provide the separate disposal container by using disinfectant like alcohol and Lysol for preventing from the infectious organism.

Biomedical Waste Minimize:

In our Microbiology laboratory we try to minimize waste by-

- Isolates the nonpathogenic cultural sample necessary for a practical purpose..
- We work with the minimum amount of chemicals required by the process this reduces waste in the event of a spill and encourages careful chemical handling.
- We reuse subculturing culture sample for avoiding the infection.
- We practice of handling the culture.
- We never store unsuited, bacterial sample, fungal samples and chemicals together in the same containment area.
- We using coated containers for acids to reduce spills caused by breakage.
- Storing chemicals using shelf barriers and storing on lower shelves.
- Checking storage container integrity on a regular basis.
- We Practiced by cleaning up spills immediately, clearly labeling all containers, utilizing proper chemical storage practices, and keeping confusion to a minimum

Biomedical Waste Management

Chemically contaminated solid waste includes 3 categories that are packaged differently for disposal: lab waste, dry chemicals, and sharps.

- **Lab waste:** Lab waste include practical used Culture Media, absorbent paper products, Filter papers, pH paper, and other lab supplies. We collected the waste in clear plastic bags, sealed and then disposed it by underground burning.
- **Dry chemicals:** We dispose of solid reagent chemicals in the container and Labeled the container with a hazardous waste tag. We not combine organic solvents with toxic metal waste.
- **Sharps:** Sharps are items capable of puncturing, piercing, or tearing regular waste bags. Examples include pipettes, pipette tips, and broken glass. These are safely collected in a in separate sharp collection beans. Chemically contaminant materials are washed and clean with water and then disposed in the beans. Broken mercury thermometers are segregated and disposed of separately from all other broken glassware.

Empty Container

- Empty containers that once held Biomedical waste must be labeled with a don't touch waste tag and collected for disposal.

Biomedical Waste:

- Biomedical waste is collected under the observation of laboratory staff.
- Out of the way of normal lab activities. We labeled the area with a "Biomedical Waste" sign and biomedical waste tag is attached to the container before we begin using the container to accumulate and store waste.
- We empty the contents of equipment and glassware that held biomedical materials into an appropriate biomedical waste storage container.
- Wash with a small amount of water or appropriate solvent and empty the rinse water into the biomedical waste storage container.

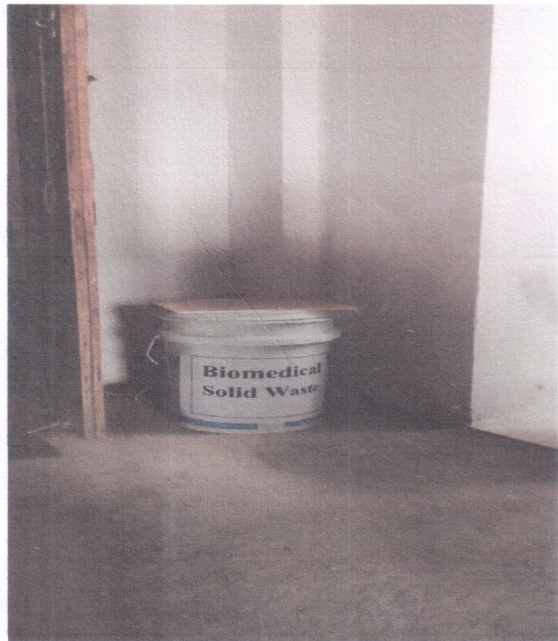
- We choose a plastic container which is chemically preparing culture media compatible with the material it will hold so the chemicals not react, weaken, or dissolve the container or lid.
- Biomedical Waste containers are with leak-proof, screw-on caps so contents can't leak if a container tips over.
- All containers are properly labeled. We kept waste containers closed except when adding waste.

Dispose, Wash and Rinse

- We allow only non-pathogenic culture sample wash and rinse water can go down drains but solids or viscous substance, allow disposing separate container.
- We collect contaminated rinse water for disposal as biomedical waste. Highly cause, acidic, or toxic wastes water by emptying it into the waste storage container.

Drain Protection

Material	Can it allow going down the drain?	What to do with it
Biomedical waste	NO	We follow appropriate disposal procedures for it.
Solids, sludge, or viscous substances	NO	Appropriate disposal procedures are followed.
Powders and salts	NO	We Do not dissolve them with water. Appropriate disposal procedures are followed.
Hot, nonhazardous liquids (150°F or more)	NO	Liquid is Cooled the to below 150°F before pouring it down the drain.
Alcohols	NO, unless the concentration is nonhazardous	Ethanol is nonhazardous in concentrations less than 24%. Dilution of higher concentration before it go down the drain
Wash and rinse water	NO, unless it has not been contaminated by hazardous materials or highly caustic, acidic, or toxic cleaning solutions	



Pimpalneri, Maharashtra, India
NH353E, Pimpalneri, Maharashtra 442903, India
Lat 20.511799°
Long 79.385605°
02/03/20 11:42 AM



Pimpalneri, Maharashtra, India
NH353E, Pimpalneri, Maharashtra 442903, India
Lat 20.511799°
Long 79.385605°
02/03/20 11:41 AM

GEOTAGE PHOTO: BIOMEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT IN MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY

Head of Department

Microbiology

Principal

Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya, Chimur
Principal
Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya
Chimur, Dist. Chandrapur

GRAMGEETA MAHAVIDYALAYA, CHIMUR
Dist- Chandrapur-442903
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Report of Chemical Waste Disposal Management in Laboratory

In the laboratory we do not dispose of hazardous waste to the sewer or drain; such disposal is strictly prohibited. Leaks or spills from accidentally entering the sewer are strictly prevented. Drain protection can be accomplished through moving the fluids to an area from which they could not flow into the drains. We Constructed drip containment for the fluids, of capacity equal to the largest fluid vessel and eliminate the drains from the containment area.

Waste Minimization

In our laboratory we try to minimize waste by-

- Ordering chemicals in the minimum quantities necessary for a process this eliminates waste resulting from the process changes and expiration dates passing.
- We work with the minimum amount of chemicals required by the process this reduces waste in the event of a spill and encourages careful chemical handling.
- We reuse spent solvents when possible.
- We practice water conservation by installing flow restrictors.
- We never store unsuited chemicals together in the same containment area.
- We use coated containers for acids to reduce spills caused by breakage.
- Storing chemicals using shelf barriers and storing on lower shelves.
- Checking storage container integrity on a regular basis.
- We Practiced by cleaning up spills immediately, clearly labeling all containers, utilizing proper chemical storage practices, and keeping confusion to a minimum

Solid Waste Management

Chemically contaminated solid waste includes 3 categories that are packaged differently for disposal: lab waste, dry chemicals, and sharps.

- **Lab waste:** Lab waste include absorbent paper products, Filter papers, pH paper, and other lab supplies. We collected the waste in clear plastic bags, sealed and then disposed it by underground burning.
- **Dry chemicals:** We dispose of solid reagent chemicals in the container and Labeled the container with a hazardous waste tag. We not combine organic solvents with toxic metal waste.
- **Sharps:** Sharps are items capable of puncturing, piercing, or tearing regular waste bags. Examples include pipettes, pipette tips, and broken glass. These are safely collected in a in separate sharp collection beans. Chemically contaminant materials are washed and clean with water and then disposed in the beans. Broken mercury thermometers are segregated and disposed of separately from all other broken glassware.

Empty Container

- Empty containers that once held hazardous waste must be labeled with a hazardous waste tag and collected for disposal.

Hazardous Waste

- Hazardous waste is collected under the observation of laboratory staff.
- Out of the way of normal lab activities. We labeled the area with a "Danger – Hazardous Waste" sign and hazardous waste tag is attached to the container **before** we begin using the container to accumulate and store waste.
- We empty the contents of equipment and glassware that held hazardous materials into an appropriate hazardous waste storage container.
- Wash with a small amount of water or appropriate solvent and empty the rinse water into the hazardous waste storage container.
- We choose a plastic container which is chemically compatible with the material it will hold so the chemicals not react, weaken, or dissolve the container or lid.
- Waste containers is with leak-proof, screw-on caps so contents can't leak if a container tips over.
- All containers are properly labeled. We kept waste containers closed except when adding waste.
- **Toxic metal waste** examples of metals include arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and selenium, silver, copper, nickel, and zinc are disposed in Hazardous waste container.


Wash and Rinse Water Disposal

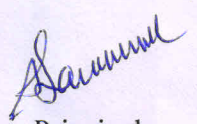
- We allow only nonhazardous wash and rinse water can go down drains but solids or viscous substance, corrosive pH levels, grease or oil ,hot (150° or higher) temperatures liquids are not allow to go down the drains.
- We collect contaminated rinse water for disposal as hazardous waste. Highly caustic, acidic, or toxic wash water by emptying it into the hazardous waste storage container.

Drain Protection

Material	Can it allow going down the drain?	What to do with it
Hazardous chemical waste	NO	We follow appropriate disposal procedures for it.
Solids, sludge, or viscous substances	NO	Appropriate disposal procedures are followed.
Powders and salts	NO	We Do not dissolve them with water. Appropriate disposal procedures are followed.
Corrosive waste with a pH between 2.0 and 5.0	NO, unless it has been adjusted	We adjust the pH to greater than 5.0 and less than 12.5 and then dispose of it down the drain..

Corrosive waste with a pH of 2.0 or lower or pH of 12.5 or higher	NO	This kind of waste is always considered hazardous chemical waste. We collect it in hazardous chemical collection can
Hot, nonhazardous liquids (150°F or more)	NO	Liquid is Cooled the to below 150°F before pouring it down the drain.
Grease and oil	NO, unless the concentration is less than 500 mg per liter	For higher concentrations we place substances such as in the regular trash.
Alcohols	NO, unless the concentration is nonhazardous	Ethanol is nonhazardous in concentrations less than 24%. Dilution of higher concentration before it go down the drain
Formalin and formaldehyde	NO, unless the concentration is nonhazardous and does not contain methanol or other hazardous chemicals	If the concentration is nonhazardous and can go down the drain or collected in a Hazardous chemical disposal can.
Hydrogen peroxide and other Chemicals	NO, unless its concentration is less than 8%	If the concentration is nonhazardous and can go down the drain or collected in a Hazardous chemical disposal can.
Wash and rinse water	NO, unless it has not been contaminated by hazardous materials or highly caustic, acidic, or toxic cleaning solutions	


 Head of Department
 Department of Chemistry
 Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya, Chimur


 Principal
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