**7.1.3 - Describe the facilities in the Institution for the management of the following types of degradable and non-degradable waste**

 Solid waste management

 Liquid waste management

 Biomedical waste management

 E-waste management

 Waste recycling system

 Hazardous chemicals and radioactive waste management

 HBNI and all its CIs/OCC rigorously follow the effective waste management strategy i.e., reduce, reuse and recycle.

 Municipal solid waste generated from all the buildings, road and open areas in the campuses is segregated, collected and disposed off suitably to the concerned local body. Biogas plants have been set up in some of the CIs (BARC, RRCAT) to manage bioorganic waste the bio-gas so produced is used in the hostel kitchen as fuel. IGCAR has set up a biological waste water treatment technology plant and a Nisargruna Biogas plant at its township.

 Sewage water treatment plants have been set up in the campuses of CIs/OCC, and the waste water, after treatment, is used for watering gardens. Chemical waste, in liquid form, is collected and disposed after suitable treatment and dilution as necessary.

 At TMC, the Bio-medical Waste is treated in-house using a Hydroclave before sending it for disposal.

 E-waste management: Computers to be disposed are sold/auctioned to a Certified E-Waste Recycler.

 Hazardous waste: At BARC, solid as well as liquid chemical wastes with hazard potential are incinerated in a chemical incinerator. Radioactive liquid waste generated during experiments is collected and disposed by following stringent regulations of safety committees/AERB.