



Euphrasia Training College for Women

(Affiliated to University of Calicut)

Kattoor P O, Pin-680702, Thrissur Dist., Kerala

Ph.: 480 - 2877364, +91 - 9746738378

Email: euphrasiatrg@gmail.com Website: euphrasiatrainingcollege.org

Segregation of waste

Segregation of waste refers to the practice of sorting and separating different types of waste materials at the source before they are disposed of or recycled. The purpose of waste segregation is to facilitate proper handling, recycling, and disposal of waste, thereby reducing environmental pollution, conserving resources, and promoting sustainability. Our institution is promoting proper waste management

Organic Waste: This includes food scraps, garden waste, and other biodegradable materials. Organic waste can be composted to produce nutrient-rich soil.

Recyclable Materials: Items such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals fall into this category. These materials can be recycled to produce new products, conserving natural resources and reducing the demand for raw materials.

Hazardous Waste: Certain materials, such as batteries, chemicals, electronic waste (e-waste), and fluorescent bulbs, are hazardous to the environment and human health. They need to be handled and disposed of properly to prevent contamination.



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Bio gas plant

Promoting a biogas plant for waste management in our institution is a commendable initiative with several benefits. A biogas plant utilises anaerobic digestion to break down organic waste materials such as food scraps, agricultural residues, and sewage sludge. During the anaerobic digestion process, microorganisms decompose the organic matter in the absence of oxygen, producing biogas as a by-product. Implementing a biogas plant for waste management helps divert organic waste from landfills, where it would otherwise decompose anaerobically and produce methane, a potent greenhouse gas. By capturing methane emissions through controlled anaerobic digestion, biogas plants mitigate the environmental impact of organic waste disposal and contribute to climate change mitigation effort.



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Compost

Set up composting facilities or partner with local composting services to manage organic waste from dining halls, food courts, and campus gardens. Composting can significantly reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills while producing nutrient-rich soil for landscaping and agriculture.



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Incinerator

Our institution has installed an incinerator as a crucial component of its waste management infrastructure, and it's connected with three floors. The incinerator serves as a central facility for processing waste materials, utilizing high temperatures to combust organic matter and reduce waste volume. This helps to minimize the amount of waste sent to landfills and contributes to efficient waste disposal and resource recovery.



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