



Waste Management

Commitment to sustainability of green environment is expressed in SRRCET campus in many ways. To reduce the negative impact of Environment College has taken steps like conducting Green Audit every year. This strives in keeping the Eco -friendly atmosphere in the campus. The Green Audit is helping in upgrade the environment condition in and around the campus. It is carried out by performing tasks like Solid waste management and sewage treatment plant to turn in to a better environmental friendly Institute.

Organic waste compost

Compost is derived from organic matter/waste that has been decomposed and recycled, it is used as a fertilizer and soil amendment. The composting process is simplified as the biological process of breaking up organic waste through means of micro-organisms and oxygen.

Various types of degradable and non-degradable waste

We produce a lot of wastes on a daily routine and throw them away or discard them. These substances include kitchen waste like vegetables and fruit peels, empty cartons, used tea leaves, and so many expendable items like juices, plastic bags, paper, old clothes, old footwear etc. Many of these materials like paper, vegetable and fruit peels can be easily broken down by the action of bacteria or other decomposers. Such substances which can be easily broken down by the action of bacteria are named biodegradable substances. Other substances or materials like plastics, metallic cans and pesticides which cannot be broken down easily by biological processes are named non-biodegradable substances.

Degradable and non-degradable waste materials collected in various place





GPS Map Camera



Google

Amaravathi, Tamil Nadu, India
Unnamed Road, Amaravathi, Tamil Nadu 630301, India
Lat 10.008564°
Long 78.761471°
08/08/23 03:34 PM GMT +05:30

Sewage treatment

Vetiver grass will perform effectively in improving water quality under basically three different types of application:

- As a planted wetland that is effluent irrigated, removing water through phyto-evaporation, retaining heavy metals mainly in the roots, and converting N and P into biomass at levels exceeding 100tons dry matter/ha/annum.
- As a constructed wetland contained in a small area often treating under continuous “flooding” effluent from for example domestic or community septic systems.
- These three types of applications can be modified in various ways and can be applied to address contaminated water problems in industry, agriculture and domestic/community situations.



Sewage treatment by using vetiver grass