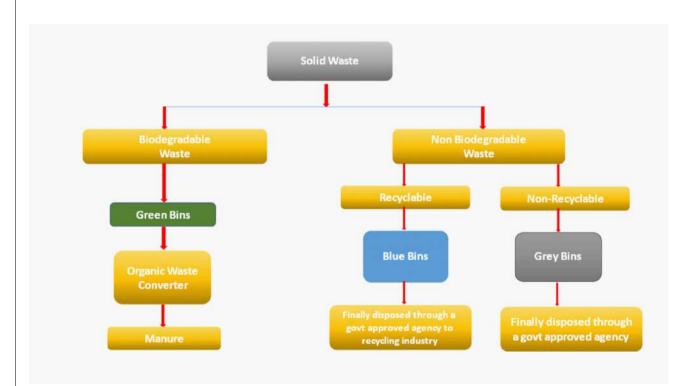


## **BASEMENT LEVEL 2 PLAN**



S.No	Particular	Population	Waste Generated kg/day
1	Commercial population (@ 0.2 kg/cap/day)	5933	1187
2	Staff @ 0.25 kg/day	295	74
3	Visitors @ 0.15 kg/day	590	89
4	Horticulture Waste @0.0036/sq/day	7029.43	25

### Collection and Segregation of waste

3) Litter bin will also be provided in open areas etc.

1) A door-to-door collection system will be provided for collection of waste in colored bins.

2) The local vendors will be hired to provide separate-colored bins for dry recyclables and Bio-Degradable

### Treatment of waste

Bio-Degradable wastes

1) Bio-degradable waste will be subjected to organic waste convertor and the compost will be used as STP sludge is proposed to be used for horticultural purposes as manure.

3) Horticultural Waste is proposed to be composted and will be used for gardening purposes.

# Recyclable wastes

- i. Grass Recycling The cropped grass will be spread on the green area. It will act as manure after
- decomposition. ii. Recyclable wastes like paper, plastic, metals etc. will be sold off to recyclables.

### Disposal

Recyclable and non-recyclable wastes will be disposed through Govt. approved agency. Hence, the Municipal Solid Waste Management will be conducted as per the guidelines of Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. A Solid waste management Scheme is depicted in the following figure 6 for the IT/ITES project.

### Solid Waste Management Scheme (Operational Phase)

"E-waste" is a popular, informal name for electronic products nearing the end of their "useful life." E-wastes are considered dangerous, as certain components of some electronic products contain materials that are hazardous, depending on their condition and density. The hazardous content of these materials poses a threat to human health and environment. Discarded computers, televisions, VCRs, stereos, copiers fax machines, electric lamps, cell phones, audio equipment and batteries if improperly disposed can leach lead and other substances into soil and groundwater. Many of these products can be reused, refurbished, or recycled in an environmentally sound manner so that they are less harmful to the ecosystem. Reducing e-waste requires that we reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. The goal is nothing less than zero land fill. Network of scrap dealers will be encouraged to procure from door to door for the smaller quantities. E-Waste will be managed as per the E-waste (Management and Handling Rules)'2016. UPPCB/CPCB approved E-Waste dealers will be motivated to procure from Secondary collection point in the project site. Plastic Waste: Plastic has multiple uses and the physical and chemical properties lead to commercial success. However, the indiscriminate disposal of plastic has become a major threat to the environment. In particular, the plastic carry bags are the biggest contributors of littered waste and every year, millions of plastic bags end up in to the environment vis-a-vis soil, water bodies, water courses, etc. and it takes an average of one thousand years to decompose completely. Therefore, to address the issue of scientific plastic waste management, the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 were notified in 2011, which included plastic waste management. Subsequently, the Government notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments to it in 2018 and 2021.

Process Flow diagram of Organic Waste Converter machine is depicted below in figure 7.

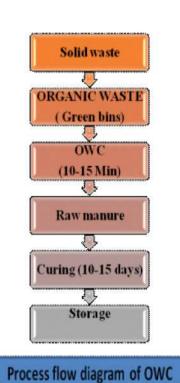


Fig.7: Process flow diagram of OWC

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GYGY MENTIS AT PLOT NO-2,

PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT

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DRAWING TITLE:

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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