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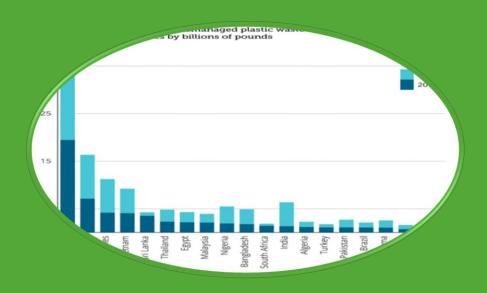




A Green campus is true of environment sustainability balancing functions and design with existing and fore seen resources. A Green Campus provides with information and training on how to comply with environmental requirements, prevent pollution, and implement strategies for achieving safer, healthier, learning of environments. Here we request the role of local bodies to interfere in these matters with our project proposal.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste management
- Sewage treatment plan
- Plastic collection center
- Hazardous waste management
- Beautification
- Sign board and wall paints
- Seminars and programmes



SEGREGATION

- Food leftover
- Plastics
- Woods & leaves
- •Glass
- Hazardous
- Perishable



ORGANIC WASTE

- FOOD LEFT OVERS
- VEGETABLE WASTE
- SLAUGHTER WASTE
- GARDEN WASTE
- DEAD ANIMALS, BIRDS, RODENTS ETC..
- HUMAN, ANIMAL SECRETA
- All should handle daily

HOW TO HANDLE

- AEROBIC ---By mixing bacteria added coir pith or dry leaves with organic waste and store in aerated compost bin for a period of 20 days, then screen and use as quality manure. Here all materials can be added, and easy to handle.
- ANEROBIC--- Bio gas plant, septic tank

Solid Waste Management



Segregated collection bins



Thumboormuzhi model



WHAT IS PLASTIC?

Plastic is a material consisting of any of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and can be molded into solid objects.

Due to their relatively low cost, ease of manufacture, versatility, and imperviousness to water, plastics are used in an enormous and expanding range of products, from paper clips to spaceships. They have already displaced many traditional materials, such as wood, stone, horn and bone, leather, paper, metal, glass, and ceramic, in most of their former uses. In developed countries, about a third of plastic is used in packaging and another third in buildings such as piping used in plumbing or vinyl siding

Common types of plastics

- Polyester (PES) Fibers, textiles.
- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) Carbonated drinks bottles, peanut butter jars, plastic film, microwavable packaging
- Polyethylene (PE) Wide range of inexpensive uses including supermarket bags, plastic bottles
- High-density polyethylene (HDPE) Detergent bottles, milk jugs, and molded plastic cases
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plumbing pipes and guttering, shower curtains, window frames, flooring
- Polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) Food packaging, such as Saran
- Low-density polyethylene (LDPE) outdoor furniture, siding, floor tiles, shower curtains, clamshell packaging
- Polypropylene (PP) Bottle caps, drinking straws, yogurt containers, appliances, car fenders (bumpers), plastic pressure pipe system

- Polystyrene (PS) form, peanuts, food containers, plastic tableware, disposable cups, plates, cutlery, compact-discs (CD) and cassette boxes
- High impact polystyrene (HIPS) Refrigerator liners, food packaging, vending cups
- Polyamides (PA) (Nylons) Fibers, toothbrush bristles, tubing, fishing line, low-strength machine parts such as engine parts or gun frames
- Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) Electronic equipment cases (e.g. computer monitors, printers, keyboards), drainage pipe
- Polyethylene/Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PE/ABS) a slippery blend of PE and ABS used in low-duty dry bearings
- Polycarbonate (PC) Compact discs, eyeglasses, riot shields, security windows, traffic lights, lenses
- Polycarbonate/Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (PC/ABS) A blend of PC and ABS that creates a stronger plastic used in car interior and exterior parts, and mobile phone bodies
- Polyurethanes (PU) Cushioning foams, thermal insulation foams, surface coatings, printing rollers (Currently sixth or seventh most commonly used plastic material, for instance the most commonly used plastic in cars)

























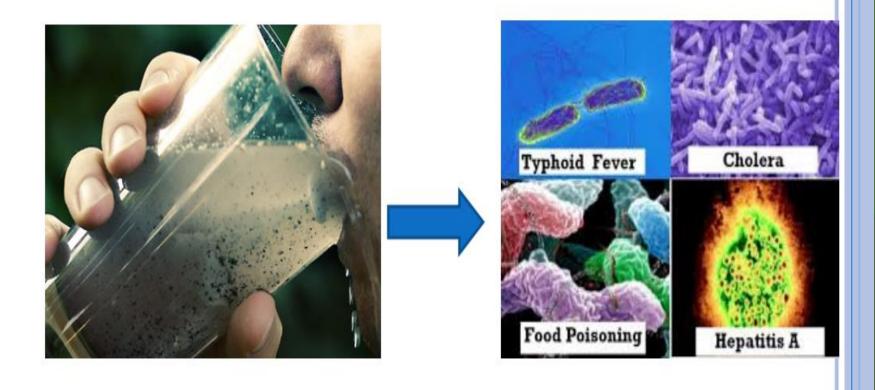


Seepage from contaminated dumps

Contamination of groundwater and waters by toxic seepage water of a waste deposal site (dumping site)



EFFECT ON PEOPLE



Polluted Water



Air Ionized Odor Control for Wastewater Treatment Plants and Collection System Provides Sustainable Solution

Natural Ionization Sources





- · Natural ionization sources include:
- Waterfalls
- Ultraviolet light from the sun and
- Cosmic radiation

Sewage Treatment Plant



Hazardous waste





Incinerator





Beautification











SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS

- Educational secessions
- Workshops for trainings
- Targets for each students
- Keep the Campus clean
- Paintings on walls
- Gardening
- Sign boards etc....

Projects at schools

- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste management
- Sewage treatment
- Collection bin
- Gasifier
- Beautification
- Sign boards
- Seminars and trainings

FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT

- School funds
- PTA funds
- Alumni funds
- Panchayth funds
- Block Panchayth funds
- District Panchayath funds
- Govt.funds
- CSR initiatives.

