

Policy waste Disposal – Landfill Policy



KALASALINGAM ACADEMY OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
(Deemed to be University)
(Under the section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)
Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil-626126, Srivilliputhur



Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education (KARE)

Policy on waste Disposal – Landfill

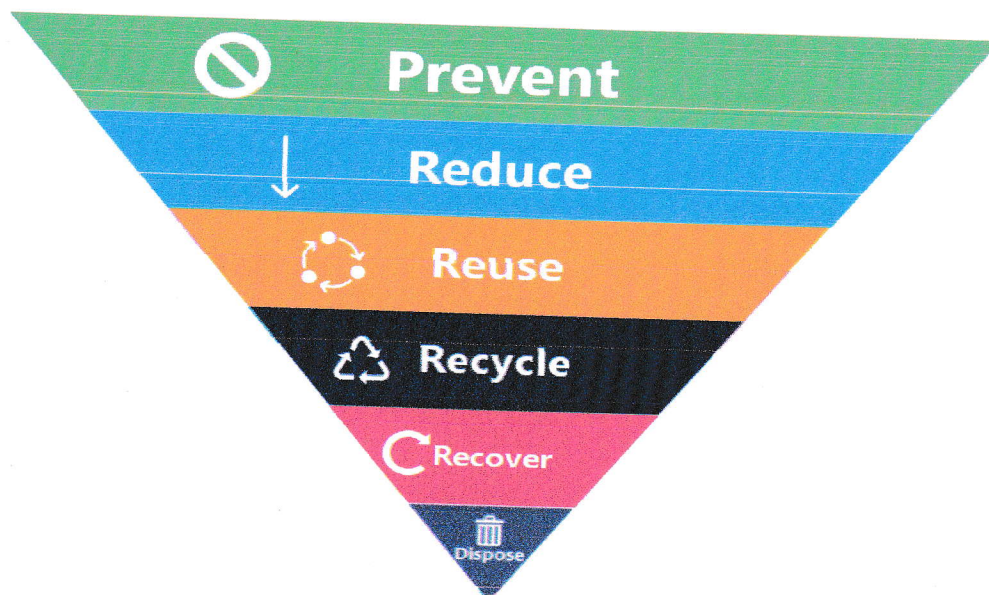
Policy Framed: 08-03-2022

Preamble

KARE, has made a commitment to divert 40% of its waste from landfills by 2030. In order to attain this goal, the University has made considerable strides to reduce the overall volume of waste generated and increase the proportion of waste that is recycled so it can be diverted from landfills.

Policy Objectives

- To reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills by implementing effective waste reduction and recycling programs.
- To monitor and measure the amount of waste generated, recycled, and sent to landfills to assess progress and set achievable goals for waste reduction.
- To promote awareness and education within the university community about the importance of waste reduction, reusing and recycling.



Policy strategies

Waste production is minimised by the University through active advocacy of responsible consumption behaviours on campus supported by proper infrastructure for waste separation. Examples of responsible consumption include promoting the use of non-disposable food containers, promoting bring-your-own water tumblers and water bottles, banning the use of single-use plastic such as straws and plastic cutlery and paying a premium for disposable food packaging sold by vendors.

The University also endeavours to reuse and recycle materials by purchasing recyclable materials, opting for minimal or bulk packaging, and choosing recyclable packaging where available. Clothes and shoes are recycled or donated through the bins available around campus and hazardous and E-waste are collected through certified vendors.

Waste separation methods assist the University to not only track how much waste is being generated but also helps the institution make a conscious effort to reduce the amount of waste entering limited landfill space. The correct process to separate different categories and types of waste is followed by the KARE community to facilitate a habit of recycling and responsible patterns in consumption.

Action Taken

Organic Waste

The management of organic waste primarily focuses on food waste generated from eateries on campus. In its commitment to reduce food waste ending up in landfills, the University has implemented food composting programmes on campus. Unusable food waste is turned into organic compost within the University compound and used as fertilisers for campus gardening needs. Food scraps are repurposed into edible items through innovative recipes.

Inorganic waste

The uncontaminated waste such as metal & paper and are collected by the vendor who is designated by the university. KARE involves all individuals in the campus including the students and faculty members and non-teaching staff in the Landfill Policy. KARE campus community separate waste into their respective categories by placing recycling bins across the campus.

Toxic Waste

KARE facilitates scheduled waste management by packaging, labelling and storing of chemical waste. These guidelines are in accordance to the requirements of Regulation 8,

Regulation 9 and Regulation 10 of the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 which came into force since 15th August 2005.

This document was first adopted on November 2024 read together with the University's policies on

1. Environmental Sustainability
2. Plastic waste reduction
3. Hazardous Waste
4. Disposable policy

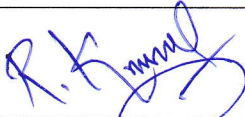

Policy Review and Compliance

The University conducts regular reviews of its waste management policies and practices to assess the effectiveness of its waste reduction and recycling efforts. These reviews lead to the establishment of new targets and initiatives for continuous improvement. The university seeks input from the campus community and stakeholders to refine and enhance waste management practices.

Conclusion

KARE tries to take necessary measures/steps so that our environment is not polluted by hazardous chemicals; and students, faculty members and other stakeholders be safe by avoiding environmental toxins from organic, inorganic, and other hazardous waste contaminating their bodies and adversely affecting their health.

Policy Preparation and Verification Team

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