

Waste Disposal Policy	
Objective of the policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that waste management is performed in accordance with all waste legislative requirements, including the duty of care • To plan for future legislative changes and to mitigate their effects • To provide training for stakeholders regarding waste management 	
Introduction to the policy	
<p>Waste management (or waste disposal) includes the processes and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, and economic mechanisms. Waste can be solid, liquid, or gaseous, and each type has different methods of disposal and management. Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological, household, municipal, organic, biomedical, and radioactive wastes. In some cases, waste can pose a threat to human health. Health issues are associated throughout the entire process of waste management. Health issues can also arise indirectly or directly. Directly, through the handling of solid waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, soil and food. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials. Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on human health, the environment, planetary resources and aesthetics. Waste management practices are not uniform among countries (developed and developing nations); regions (urban and rural areas), and residential and industrial sectors can all take different approaches. Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and liveable cities, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities. A report found that effective waste management is relatively expensive, usually comprising 20%–50% of municipal budgets. Operating this essential municipal service requires integrated systems that are efficient, sustainable, and socially supported. A large portion of waste management practices deal with municipal solid waste (MSW), which is the bulk of the waste that is created by household, industrial, and commercial activity. Measures of waste management include measures for integrated techno-economic mechanisms of a circular economy, effective disposal facilities, export and import control and optimal sustainable design of products that are produced.</p>	
Guidelines from Public Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees.	
Home (tnpcb.gov.in)	
Importance and Implementation at KPRIET	
<p>It will be mandatory on the part of the Head of the department/ Principle Investigator (Project)/ in-charge (Animal House) to report changes/additions in hazardous waste generation and steps taken to reduce generation of waste per unit of production. As per the Hazardous Waste regulations, the University can store hazardous waste for a period not exceeding 90 days and shall maintain a record of sale, transfer, storage, recycling and reprocessing of such wastes unless the concerned State Pollution Control Board has extended the stipulated period. The waste could either be recycled /reused or disposed of in captive or common treatment, storage and disposal facilities available in the campus or incinerated, as proposed in the waste hierarchy list.</p>	
Shall achieve these objectives by:	

- Waste avoidance and waste minimization at source
- Reuse, recovery and recycling of non-hazardous waste
- Safe disposal of hazardous waste
- Setting up common Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities
- Safe handling and storage of wastes on campus
- Providing appropriate training for teachers, residents, staff, students and other stakeholders on waste management issues

Responsible Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees at KPRIET

- BWC
- Thulir Club
- Eco Club
- Naanal Club
- NCC
- NSS

Meeting Frequency

Once every three months

First Implemented on	First Revision on	Last Revision on
11.06.2018	19 July,2023	9 July,2025

Details of Policy Framing Committee

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