

Waste disposal - landfill policy	
Objectives of the policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure the safeguarding of the environment through effective waste management measures ➤ To promote consumer awareness of waste minimization issues ➤ To ensure efficient and effective waste management 	
Introduction to the policy	
<p>The primary focus is the achievement of the waste hierarchy, but there is also a set of broader social and economic objectives which the strategy aims to achieve. These objectives of the Waste Act have been distilled into a set of high-level goals and objectives for sustainable development and also for each step of the waste hierarchy.</p>	
Guidelines from Public Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees.	
<p>The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India: Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 http://www.stationeryprinting.tn.gov.in/extraordinary/2018/303_Ex_II_2.pdf</p> <p>The central government: THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/4316/1/ep_act_1986.pdf</p>	
Importance and Implementation at KPRIET	
<p>The importance of establishing a waste reduction program is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tracking the waste and recycling provides the key foundation for a successful waste reduction program. ➤ By understanding the amount and types of waste produced by the organization, you can find ways to reduce hauling costs and negotiate for waste and recycling services that actually fit your needs. ➤ Waste prevention and recycling offer significant potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. ➤ Efficiently managing energy is the core component of organization's sustainability. ➤ Tracking the waste management activities in one platform and using a standard set of metrics makes it easier to share and report information with stakeholders. ➤ A waste assessment or audit is a systematic review of organization and its operations to identify the quantity and composition of materials in the waste stream, enabling the waste reduction program to be tailored effectively. ➤ Reduce, Reuse and Donate 	
<p>Implementation at KPRIET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Source reduction, is a way that there is optimum use of raw materials and the amount of hazardous wastes generated is reduced to a bare minimum. ➤ The wastes that are generated during various processes are concentrated using modern methods such as precipitation or decantation techniques. Thus, the volume of wastes is reduced, which can be managed easily. ➤ The wastes are segregated according to their chemical composition, hazard potential and physical nature. This helps in their eventual disposal. 	

- Physical treatment of solid wastes includes mechanical separation and segregation to facilitate the disposal.
- The hazardous wastes are treated with different chemicals to neutralize them and remove their toxicity.
- The biological treatment involves the action of microorganisms on the waste products; microorganisms like bacteria and fungi are known as nature's scavengers, which break down the organic substances present in the wastes.
- Open dumps are the oldest, simplest and most common method of disposing of solid wastes and are located where land is available. The wastes are dumped on vacant land, which takes the shape of huge piles. Sometimes, the wastes are ignited and burnt.
- A sanitary landfill is a disposal site that does not create a hazard for public health and where solid waste disposal is regulated and controlled.
- The waste dumped into the sanitary landfills is compacted to reduce the volume and then covered with a layer of soil at the end of each operation. This soil cover discourages breeding of pests, decreases offensive odours and minimizes leaching.
- The incineration process is a method of burning solid waste disposal, in which the hazardous wastes are destroyed through high-temperature burning.
- In incinerators, the generated steam is used to drive a turbine to generate electricity.

Responsible Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies/ Committees at KPRIET

Non-Statutory Committees:

Building and Works Committee

Centre for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship Development

Grievances and Redressal Committee

Meeting Frequency

Biannually

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

Details of Policy Framing Committee

Dr. Muralidharan J / AsP / ECE

Mr. Satheesh Kumar S / AP (Sr.G) / ECE

Mr. Pradeepkumar G / AP (Sr.G) / ECE

Ms. Saranya M D / AP / ECE

Ms. Chandrababha S / AP / ECE