

 BOND UNIVERSITY	WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES
Contact officer:	Director, Facilities Management
Date first approved:	17 December 2017
Approval authority:	Director, Facilities Management
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1. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Bond University aims to achieve policies and practices of natural resource conservation, waste mitigation and pollution reduction throughout its operations.

2. AUDIENCE AND APPLICATION

Bond University Staff, Volunteers and Students

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Responsibility
Director, Facilities Management	Compliance with this Policy

4. THE PROCEDURE

4.1. Waste Management Hierarchy

To fulfil its commitment to [Sustainability](#), all [Waste](#) produced by Bond University shall be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy.

The Waste Management Hierarchy lists waste management practices in the preferred order of adoption:

- Waste avoidance
- Waste re-use
- Waste recycling
- Energy recovery from waste
- Waste disposal

4.2. Waste Avoidance

Waste avoidance is preventing the generation of waste or reducing the amount of waste generated. Examples of practices for achieving waste avoidance:

- input substitution
- increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water or land
- process redesign
- product redesign
- improved maintenance and operation of equipment
- closed-loop recycling

4.3. Waste Re-Use

Waste re-use involves using waste again, without first substantially changing its form. Examples of re-using waste include:

- recovering solvents, metals, oil, or components or contaminants
- from catalysts and re-using them for a secondary purpose
- applying waste to land in a way that gives agricultural and ecological benefits
- substituting waste for virgin material in a production process

4.4. Waste Recycling

Waste recycling is defined as treating waste that is no longer useable in its present form and using it to produce new products. An example of waste recycling is the production of plastic bollards from two litre milk bottles.

4.5. Energy Recovering from Waste

Recovering and using energy generated from waste may involve, for example, burning waste or using excess heat to heat water in an industrial process.

4.6. Waste Disposal

Waste disposal involves disposing of waste, or treating and disposing of waste, in a way that causes the least harm to the environment. Examples of treatment before disposal include:

- employing a bio-treatment to degrade material into a compound or mixture
- employing a physical-chemical treatment (for example, evaporation, drying, calcination, catalytic processing, neutralisation, precipitation or encapsulation) to obtain a compound or mixture
- blending or mixing waste to obtain a compound or mixture
- storing or repackaging waste
- employing thermal processes, to convert waste into a non-hazardous material

Examples of disposal:

- disposal to a landfill
- destroying thermally without recovering heat or another secondary product.

5. DEFINITIONS, TERMS, ACRONYMS

Sustainability Sustainability (also known as sustainable development) was defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) as:

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Waste Waste includes anything that is (a) left over, or an unwanted by-product, from an industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity; or (b) surplus to the industrial, commercial, domestic or other activity generating the waste. A thing can be waste whether or not it is of value.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS

[Campus Management Policy](#)

[Environmental Sustainability Procedure](#)

7. MODIFICATION HISTORY

Date	Sections	Source	Details
13 March 2021			Separate from Sustainability Policy (COR 5.19)