

Landfill Policy

Effective Date: 30/06/2018

Reviewed: 30/06/2022

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 In line with Sunway University's Sustainability roadmap, the University 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.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 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 E-waste is collected through certified vendors.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 The correct process to separate different categories and types of waste is followed by the Sunway community to facilitate a habit of recycling and responsible patterns in consumption.

2.0 Organic Waste

- 2.1 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.

3.0 Inorganic waste

- 3.1 Authorized local municipal council, and the uncontaminated waste such as metal & paper and are collected by the recycling centres. Sunway University involves all individuals in the

Sunway campus community to separate waste into their respective categories by placing recycling bins across the campus.

4.0 Toxic Waste

4.1 Sunway University 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 12 December 2018 and last reviewed on 15 August 2022 and should be read together with the University's policies on

1. Environmental Sustainability
2. No Single-Use Plastic
3. Hazardous Waste