

Announcement of Walailak University

Subject: Waste Management Guidelines B.E. 2569 (2026)

Walailak University recognizes that effective waste management is essential for environmental protection, public health, resource conservation, and sustainable campus development. The increasing volume and diversity of waste generated from academic, research, administrative, residential, and service activities require systematic and responsible management practices.

These Waste Management Guidelines B.E. 2569 (2026) have been established to provide a framework for the proper segregation, collection, storage, transportation, recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste generated within the University. The Guidelines aim to promote environmental awareness, encourage responsible waste management practices among students, staff, temporary employees, contractors, and visitors, and support the University's commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

By virtue of Section 24 of the Walailak University Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), Walailak University hereby issues the Policy on Waste Management Guidelines B.E. 2569 (2026) as follows:

1. This Announcement is titled "Walailak University Announcement on Waste Management Guidelines, B.E. 2569 (2026)."

2. This Announcement shall take effect on the day following the date of its publication

3. Walailak University shall be responsible for waste sorting, management, and recycling at Walailak University and implement waste management as follows:

Waste	Disposal Measure
3.1 General Waste means waste that is difficult to decompose and not suitable for reuse or recycling, such as instant noodle sachets, candy wrappers, plastic bags, and similar materials.	**(1) General Waste** – Manage general waste in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Ministry of Interior on solid waste management. **(2) Residual Waste** – Transfer residual waste to licensed waste management companies for energy recovery processes, including the production of Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF), where appropriate.
3.2 Organic Waste means compostable waste that can naturally decompose and be used as compost.	**(1) Food Waste** – Collect and separate food waste at the source and utilize it for resource recovery processes, such as the production of animal feed and compost. **(2) Vegetable Waste** –Collect and separate vegetable waste at the source and process it into value-added products, such as animal feed and compost.
3.3 Recyclable Waste means waste materials that can be processed into new products or raw materials, such as paper, plastics, metals, and glass.	Collect and transfer recyclable waste to the Waste Bank for management and sell it to recyclable waste purchasers.
3.4 Hazardous Waste means waste that is composed of or contaminated with substances, chemicals, or hazardous materials, such as aerosol cans, used engine oil containers, cleaning chemical bottles, batteries, fluorescent lamps, laboratory chemical residues, and nail polish bottles.	**(1) Household Hazardous Waste** – The hazardous waste storekeeper shall collect all hazardous waste properly and send the waste for disposal to outside companies with national and international standards on hazardous waste disposal. **(2) Laboratory Hazardous Waste** – Scientists and researchers shall segregate laboratory hazardous waste according to its type and shall identify its chemical composition, characteristics, and hazard level. The storekeeper shall maintain records of the quantity and details of hazardous waste generated and submit the disposal request to the Director of the Center for Scientific and Technological Equipment. The hazardous waste shall be transferred to external waste management companies that comply with national and international standards for proper treatment

	and disposal.
3.5 Infectious Waste means waste contaminated with or suspected to contain pathogenic microorganisms or biological agents that may cause infection or disease in humans, animals, or pose risks to the environment. It includes waste generated from healthcare services, medical and biological laboratories, research activities, and other operations involving biological materials.	The University shall transfer infectious waste to external waste management companies that comply with national and international standards for safe treatment and disposal.
3.6 Sewage means wastewater generated primarily from domestic activities, including water containing human excreta, urine, and other household wastewater discharged from toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, and similar sources.	The university shall manage its sewage through a comprehensive campus-wide biological treatment system. Designed to process up to 4,000 cubic meters daily.

4. All schools, colleges, and offices of Walailak University shall conduct public awareness campaigns to promote proper waste management, collection, and segregation practices among students, staff, and relevant stakeholders.

5. All academic and administrative units shall monitor, document, and report their waste management and diversion metrics to the designated sustainability committee or university unit for annual reporting, benchmarking, and continuous improvement.

6. All university students, faculty, staff, outsourced personnel, tenant vendors, and on-campus contractors shall strictly comply with these Guidelines and cooperate with the University's waste segregation and resource recovery measures.

7. The President shall oversee the implementation of this Announcement. In the event of any dispute, operational challenge, or ambiguity regarding interpretation or implementation, the ruling of the President shall be final.

Announced on 5 November 2026



(Prof.Dr.Sombat Thamrongthanyawong)

President of Walailak University

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