Water and waste management

Bidholi and Kandoli campuses · Sustainable resource management for a responsible campus

CAMPUSES	WATER SOURCES	DRINKING WATER	WASTE STREAMS
Bidholi and Kandoli	Six bore wells and rainwater harvesting	UV-treated, free for everyone on campus	Five, separated at source

Overview

UPES is committed to responsible water stewardship and environmentally sound waste management on both its Bidholi and Kandoli campuses. The university runs complete systems for treating, distributing and conserving water and for handling waste, supporting campus operations while keeping environmental impact low.

IMPACT

Every drop is treated, drinking water is free, and every kind of waste has a safe route out of the campus.

6	2	5	Free
bore wells, managed with conservation measures	water treatment plants with UV filtration	waste streams separated at source	drinking water for students, staff and visitors

- Safe drinking water reaches every academic, residential and recreational building.
- Treated wastewater replaces fresh water for landscaping and horticulture.
- Hazardous, electronic and biomedical waste is kept away from water sources and handled by authorised agencies.

Water treatment and supply

- Dedicated water treatment plants on both the Bidholi and Kandoli campuses supply safe, potable water.
- UV filtration is part of the treatment process, improving water quality and meeting health and safety standards.
- A network of storage tanks, pumps and distribution pipelines keeps water available across academic, residential, recreational and utility facilities.
- UPES provides this drinking water free of charge to all students, staff and visitors.

Groundwater

- Six bore wells meet the daily water needs of students, faculty, staff and campus operations.
- Groundwater extraction is managed together with water conservation measures, so that the resource is used sustainably.

Water conservation

- Rainwater harvesting systems recharge groundwater and reduce dependence on outside water sources.
- Treated wastewater from the sewage treatment plant is reused for landscaping, horticulture and other non-drinking purposes, keeping water in a closed loop.

Waste segregation at source

Waste is separated where it is produced into five streams:

Stream	What it includes
Wet waste	Organic and biodegradable waste from hostels, cafeterias and landscaped areas
Dry waste	Paper, plastic, metal, glass and other recyclable materials
Hazardous waste	Chemical containers, contaminated materials and used oils
E-waste	Obsolete electronic equipment, batteries and electrical components
Biomedical waste	Waste from medical and health-care facilities, including sanitary waste

Environmentally compliant disposal

- All waste is collected, stored, transported and disposed of through authorised agencies, in line with environmental regulations and statutory requirements.
- Recycling and resource recovery are preferred, to keep waste out of landfill.

Photographs



A rainwater harvesting well that recharges groundwater.

Water use and extraction | Wastewater, sanitation and pollution control | Drinking water and water-wise design | SDG 6 report



UPES, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. UPES activity toward UN Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.