### **Slide 2: Introduction (Srushti)**

**Definition of Waste Audits**

* Evaluates waste management
* Reduces costs
* Ensures compliance

**Importance of Pollution Prevention**

* Minimizes environmental harm
* Conserves resources
* Enhances public image

**Overview of Industries Covered**

* Textile Industry
* Sugar Industry
* Pulp and Paper Industry
* Electroplating Industry
* Tanning Industry
* Dairy Industry
* Cement Industry
* Chemical Industry

### **Slide 3: Waste Audits in the Textile Industry (Srushti)**

**Overview of Textile Waste**

* **Types: Water discharge, chemical runoff, energy waste.**
* **Impact: Pollutes water bodies, depletes oxygen, harms soil productivity.**

**Waste Audit Procedures**

* **Data: Gather waste data from processes like dyeing, sizing, and bleaching.**
* **Analysis: Evaluate waste composition and identify inefficiencies.**

**Pollution Prevention Opportunities**

* **Water: Reduce and recycle water in processes like dyeing and washing.**
* **Chemicals: Replace toxic substances with eco-friendly alternatives.**
* **Practices: Implement air dyeing, reuse treated effluents, and adopt best practices.**

### **Slide 4: Waste Audits in the Sugar Industry (Srushti)**

**Overview of Sugar Waste**

* **Waste types: Water, effluents, sludge**
* **Environmental impact: Pollution, soil degradation**

**Waste Audit Procedures**

* **Monitoring: Freshwater usage tracking**
* **Effluents: Analyzing waste generation patterns**

**Pollution Prevention Opportunities**

* **Water recycling: Effective reuse methods**
* **Waste minimization: Strategic reduction techniques**
* **Energy recovery: Utilize process by-products**

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