



UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR WASTE POLICY



University of Anbar has implemented a policy to accurately measure the quantity of waste generated and ensure its safe disposal and recycling practices. This policy aligns with Iraq's commitment to the Basel Convention of 1989 on Waste Disposal and complies with the guidelines outlined in the instructions for the disposal of hazardous waste No. 3 of 2015. By setting standards for waste management, the university aims to effectively assess the waste volume produced and mitigate its environmental impact through responsible handling, recycling, and appropriate disposal methods.

Policies and programs of the University of Anbar to deal with all types of waste:

1- Recycling Program for University Waste

-University of has launched several projects to recycle heavy / light waste.

2- Program to Reduce the Use of Paper and Plastic on Campus and Recycling

University of Anbar adopts a strict system for all campus sites which aims to reduce the use of paper and plastics.

3- University of Anbar Policies around the Use Minimization of Plastic.

4- University of Anbar projects to treating organic waste.

-The University of Anbar supports all projects submitted by the faculties regarding treating organic waste .

5- University of Anbar projects to treating Inorganic waste

-University of Anbar has launched an initiative of directed electronic waste and electronic devices. This project aims to collect all inorganic materials from non-repairable electronic devices and dismantling them to reuse the valid parts to repair other repairable devices.

6-Toxic Waste Treatment

That's great to hear that the University of Anbar places importance on the surveillance and management of toxic substances in its laboratories. This demonstrates a commitment to ensuring the safety and well-being of both students and the environment. Having strict procedures for dealing with toxic waste is crucial to prevent any potential hazards and maintain a healthy research environment. By registering all toxic substances with the Chemical, Bacterial, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequences Management Department (CBRN) in the Civil Defense Directorate, the university can effectively monitor and control the usage and disposal of such substances.

It's also commendable that the projects undertaken by the University of Anbar are primarily focused on educational purposes and scientific research. By engaging students in productive projects, the university not only provides them with practical training but also contributes to the development of sustainable products. The emphasis on supporting the sustainability of products and supplying the market with subsidized prices further enhances the impact and relevance of these projects. Overall, the University of Anbar seems to be prioritizing safety, education, and innovation through its approach to laboratory surveillance, waste management, and productive projects.

All laboratories in the University of Anbar are subject to surveillance of the usage of toxic substances, whether it was chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear substances. The university has strict procedures for dealing with toxic waste. As all toxic substances are registered with the Chemical, Bacterial, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequences Management Department (CBRN) in the Civil Defense Directorate, and they are dealt with as follows.

- These materials are stored, according to type, in special rooms and laboratories equipped to deal with such materials.*
- Getting rid of these materials with strict approvals, and the CBRN committee in the college is informed about the changes in the quantity of those materials.*

-Laboratories that deal with radioactive materials are periodically subjected to strict monitoring of the level of radiation is monitored, and workers in such laboratories are examined.

-The CBRN sub-committee in each college cooperates with the CBRNE department in the Civil Defense Directorate in the governorate to deal with toxic waste.

Wastewater Disposal

University of Anbar is actively involved in addressing sewage disposal challenges within the Anbar governorate. As part of its commitment to scientific research and sustainable living, the university has prioritized the implementation of a sewage network system. This system ensures the purification of sewage water by removing suspended solids, transforming it into effluent, and subsequently releasing it into the environment outside the governorate. This focus is crucial due to the governorate's specific issues, including high salinity in the Shatt al-Arab and water pollution.

Recycling the waste at the University of Anbar

University of Anbar is committed to aligning with the worldwide movement towards promoting sustainable living. As part of this endeavor, the university consistently works on enhancing its projects aimed at sustainable living. A crucial aspect of sustainable living involves effectively managing waste and maximizing its potential through recycling processes. In light of this, the University of Anbar places great significance on the development of programs that facilitate the recycling and utilization of waste generated within the university.

Waste Classification

The classification of university's waste stands as the foremost crucial step in the program, as the approach to waste management varies and adapts based on the specific type of waste.

Waste .The most waste types that can be recycled in the university are paper, plastics, metal, Aluminum, glass, organic material,

Non-recyclable waste

The local government in Anbar eliminates the non-recyclable waste from all campus buildings at the University of Anbar.

Wastes Recycling

University of Anbar is equipped with waste treatment facilities that effectively process and recycle various forms of waste, allowing for their utilization in industries such as paper production and other beneficial applications.

Laboratory of Ecological Treatment

The Environmental Therapeutics Laboratory was established to allow postgraduate and university students to work in the treatment of various organic environmental pollutants and heavy metals. The lab's idea focused on using environmentally friendly methods to eliminate organic pollutants, such as removing crude oil and its derivatives and heavy metals from water and soil using aquatic plant species, as well as terrestrial plants such as barley.