

Template for Evidence(s) UI GreenMetric Questionnaire

University : Alexandria
 Country : Egypt
 Web Address : <https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/en/>

[3] Waste (WS)

[3.7] Total volume inorganic waste treated

Type of waste	amuount (ton) per Year (2023-2024)					
	total		reduced		reused	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Inorganic non-toxic	187 tons	185 tons	15 tons	17 tons	131 tons	133 tons



Program for separation of Paper (blue), Plastic (yellow), aluminum cans and glass (green) and organic waste (red) in Campus (Alexandria University, Egypt)



Separating waste into special containers for plastic, paper, glass and metal waste. Donation provided by the Rotary Club of Newaira (for condolences and to the College of Medicine and the Hospital).



Program for separation of Plastic (blue), Paper (green), Aluminum Cans (red) and General (black) in the Faculty of Pharmacy (Alexandria University, Egypt)



Waste reception hall in Nahdet Misr company for waste collection in Alexandria



Manual sorting hall in Nahdet Misr company for waste collection in Alexandria



Mixed plastic collected by Nahdet Misr company for wastes collection in Alexandria



Cans waste collected by Nahdet Misr company for wastes collection in Alexandria



Paper and carton baler in Nahdet Misr company for wastes collection in Alexandria

Description:

The University Strategy for collection of Inorganic Waste

1. In general, the inorganic waste in the University is divided into two types including:
 - **Non-medical waste:**
 Products which are collected and stored in a far place in the faculties which are then removed to a general dump for recycling, examples: papers, plastics, aluminium and glasses.
 Heavy metal: Heavy metal waste consists of both materials and equipment with metals and derivatives, examples: Batteries, amalgam, broken mercury thermometers.
 - **Medical waste:**
 Medical waste consists of several different subcategories that should all be dealt with in the same way:
 Potential infectious waste includes all waste items that are contaminated with or suspected of being contaminated with body fluids.
 Examples include: Blood and blood products, used catheters and gloves.
2. Inorganic Wastes are collected in separate containers labelled for inorganic waste. The garbage bags are collected daily by Nahdet Misr company for processing.
3. Approximately **185 tons of waste per year** were collected at the level of university buildings with Nahdet Misr company and separated into organic waste and inorganic waste. **Inorganic waste constitutes about 45% of the total waste** collected from the campus where 70% were recycled while the rest 30% were transported to Alexandria Governorate Hazardous Waste Management (NASERIA) for their disposal.
4. Batteries and other E-wastes are collected separately inside Alexandria University Campus and are delivered for special treatment by Nahdet Misr company. The E-Material are never trashed into a regular trash.
5. The University follows the Egyptian laws associated with disposal of hard materials waste No. (6) for the year 2009 and No. (9) for the year 1982 concerning with environment protection. Alexandria University has a yearly contract with Alexandria Governorate Hazardous Waste Management (NASERIA) for the disposal of Inorganic Waste.



6. By Nahdet Misr company, 10% of the sorted items in the form of paper, plastic, aluminium and glass are recycled, 60% of the collected inorganic waste are recycled in the form of alternative fuel (RDF), which is used in cement factories instead of diesel while the rest 30% are transported to Alexandria Governorate Hazardous Waste Management (NASERIA) to be buried in landfills.

An initiative of the Infection Control Unit at the Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University

1. Waste sharp tools, which include syringes, needles, scalpels, and similar tools that have the ability to penetrate the skin or body tissues, are disposed of by throwing them in the designated yellow safety box.
2. When there was a shortage in the amount of safety boxes, communication was made between members of the infection control teams to use empty soap jars from our homes.
3. By referring to the National Guide to Infection Control and the Guide to the Supreme Council of Universities, we found that the jerry cans that we will compile meet the specifications in these two guides.
4. We have contacted hospital workers who wish to donate these jerry cans to cover the shortage.

This allows as much waste as possible to be recycled and exploited instead of disposing of it in landfills, which will ultimately lead to its burning and the resulting environmental pollution and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Our university promotes maintaining the campus environment in a clean condition using high-quality, non-toxic detergents and cleaning materials.

Alexandria University program to reduce the use of paper and plastic in campus

Program 1: Development of electronic archiving system; the university faculties and the main campus are moving toward the electronic archiving system to reduce paper consumption.

Program 2: University decrees to reduce the use of paper in the campus:

2.1: The president decree to use the e-mails for communications inside the campus and between the university main campus and all the other campuses.

2.2: In the situations, the university or any of its faculties need to print the official documents; this has to be on recycled paper (2 faces copy).

2.3: The University formulated a community for administrative reform to minimize the administrative processes and decrease the use of papers except in who are relevant to financial process.

Program 3: Digital transformation toward electronic exams to reduce paper consumption.

Program 4: Digital transformation toward electronic course to reduce paper consumption and books printing.

Program 5: Electronic administration of student courses by about 50% instead of written administration to reduce paper consumption.

Additional evidence link: Maintenance Unit for lab apparatus and electronics:

https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/?option=com_content&view=article&id=5912&catid=21&lang=ar-AA

The University Strategy for Disposal of Inorganic Waste

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Recycling of Solid and Electronic Waste in the Faculties and Institutes of Alexandria University

According to the decision of Alexandria University to transfer all solid waste to institutes, colleges, hospitals and university cities of the University at the Agricultural Research and Experiments Station in Abis as a central storehouse for the collection of iron priests (Wood - Iron - Alumetal - Computers - Projectors - Photocopiers - Printers - Fire Extinguishers - Doors - windows - wires, lighting poles, electric panels.....etc.), which are considered valuable solid waste worth recycling.

Recycling of solid waste is a good investment project, and with the increase of environmental awareness worldwide, the demand of recycled materials will rise. Alexandria University can save

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production and energy costs and reduce the negative impacts that the extraction and processing of virgin materials has on the environment.

Recycling old devices saves energy. It also means that fewer raw materials need to be drawn from nature to create new devices. Reusing old devices prevents e-waste by keeping it out of landfills.

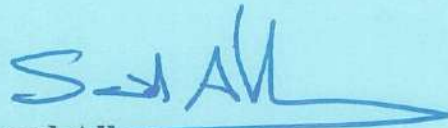
The environmental aspect: The process of recycling solid and electronic waste mainly contributes to reducing the percentage of pollution of all kinds, by reducing the accumulation of waste, which contribute greatly in pollution of the environment due to the release of polluting gases and toxic elements in the air, water, and land. The process of recycling solid and electronic waste contributes in reducing the impact of human activity on the planet Earth.

Economic aspect: The process of recycling solid and electronic waste plays an important role in the reduction of economic expenditures, helping countries to meet the challenges related to the high prices of raw materials such as oil and coal. Recycling reduces the reliance on the export of the primary resources of many industries, thus reducing the cost of production. Which result in lower bill of taxes, customs duties, insurance premiums, transportation. On the other hand, the recycling process helps in reducing the consumption of natural raw materials used in different industries. Accordingly, the Energy consumption for manufacturing and production processes will be reduced.

The treatment Program

- A specialized committee is selected including a member from the Engineering Department, according to the devices or tools under investigation.
- In case the devices are not useful, the committee recommends that the items will be transferred to the Agricultural Research and Experiments Station in Abis.
- Recycling warehouses are divided into sections according to the type of materials being recycled, for example: Calculators, printers, wood, Aluminum, etc.
- Working teams are selected from the university faculties' maintenance units to benefit from these solid and electronic waste.

Sincerely,



Prof. Said Mohamed Allam

Vice PRESIDENT

Community Service & Environment Development

Alexandria University



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