Template for Evidence(s)
UI GreenMetric Questionnaire

University : Samarra
Country : Iraq
Web Address : www.uosamarra.edu.iq

[3] Waste (WS)

[3.15] Total volume toxic waste treated this year

Type of waste	amount (ton)					
	Produced		reduced	Treated		
	Last year	This Year		reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
toxic	4.20	3.50	0.70	**0.40**	**2.80**	**0.30**
- electronics	2.50	2.00	0.50	0.20	1.80	0.00
- lab. Chemicals	1.20	1.10	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.30
- etc	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.00

Description:

Samarra University, in cooperation and partnership with the Civil Defense Directorate and the Chemical, Bacterial, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Effects Management Committee, has subjected all its laboratories to periodic monitoring of the handling and use of toxic materials, whether chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear, as all toxic materials are recorded very accurately to deal with them quickly and safely. Hazardous waste (solid/liquid/gaseous) is managed by the CBRN team and in coordination with students of departments and some services such as public service centers and the Multi-Biological and Chemical Committee. Hazardous waste, such as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and chemical waste, is identified and classified for the purpose of preserving it and sending it to the recycling plants of the Samarra Municipality Directorate. Samarra University, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Defense, the Social Defense Directorate and the Municipalities of Samarra, held a second workshop on the management of hazardous

laboratory waste, targeting those employees in laboratories and research centers in order to increase their efficiency and training in the field of hazardous waste management.

The Future Policy Award 2025 is organized by University of Samarra.

CBRN' is the abbreviation commonly used to describe the malicious use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials or weapons with the intention to cause significant harm or disruption. The hazard posed by these materials varies:

CBRN Threat

- Chemical: Poisoning or injury caused by chemical substances, including traditional (military) chemical warfare agents, harmful industrial or household chemicals.
- Biological: Illnesses caused by the deliberate release of dangerous bacteria or viruses or by biological toxins (e.g. ricin, found in castor oil beans).
- Radiological: Illness caused by exposure to harmful radioactive materials.
- Nuclear: Life-threatening health effects caused by exposure to harmful radiation, thermal or blast effects arising from a nuclear detonation.

CBRN Mitigation

Good general physical and personnel security measures will contribute towards resilience against CBRN incidents. Remember to apply appropriate personnel security standards to contractors and visitors, especially those with frequent access to your site.

Full CBRN protection can be extremely expensive to implement, however some CBRN mitigation measures that will mitigate to a certain extent the effects of a CBRN event can be put in place at relatively low cost. NPSA recommend the following first steps to increase your resilience to a CBRN attack:

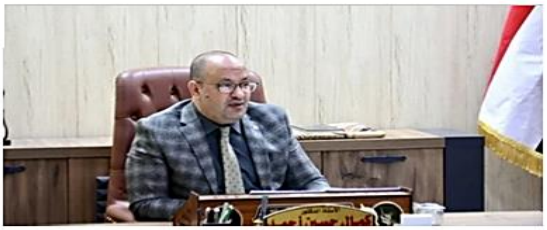
- Review the security physical measures relevant to areas of your building that may, due to their function (entrances, etc), be at increased risk of attack.
- Review the design and physical security of your air-handling systems, such as access to intakes and outlets.
- Improve air filters or upgrade your air-handling systems, as necessary.
- Restrict access to water tanks and other key utilities.
- Review the security of your food and drink supply chains.

- Consider whether you need to make special arrangements for mail or parcels, e.g. a separate post room, possibly with dedicated air-handling, or even a specialist off-site facility.

CBRN Response

The response actions taken before and during a CBR attack by security staff can significantly limit the effects and improve the outcome of an incident.

CBR incidents differ significantly to conventional attack methodologies. As such, existing procedures for other emergency situations may not be sufficient, and additional response considerations may be necessary. Being well prepared and responding appropriately is therefore necessary to mitigate and reduce the impact of a CBR incident. A basic awareness of CBRN threat and hazards, combined with general protective security measures (e.g. screening visitors, CCTV monitoring of perimeter and entrance areas, being alert to suspicious letters and packages) should offer a good level of resilience. A range of commercial CBRN detection technology is available, though the maturity of some of these technologies, and their suitability for use in a security context, requires that specialist advice should be sought prior to any procurement decisions.



NEWS & ACTIVITIES

The vice president for Scientific affairs meets the Committee for the Preservation and Control of the Circulation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Substances (CBRN)

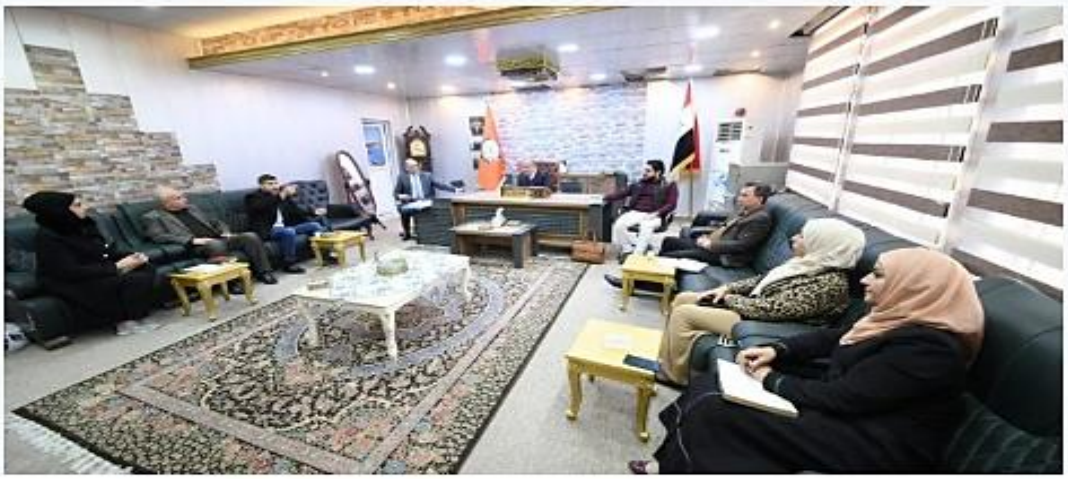
By University Presidency - Media Center December 12, 2020 Reading Time: 2 minutes

Wednesday, December 9, 2020, the CBRN Committee on the Circulation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Substances met at the University of Samarra in the presence of the Vice for Scientific Affairs Prof. Dr. Kamal Hussein Ahmed and Chairman of the Committee Prof. Dr. Nashwan Hussein Ali, Director of the Quality Assurance and University Performance Department and all members of the mentioned committee Above to ensure that chemical, biological and radiological materials are stored in scientific laboratories and university stores and a statement of the colleges' position on establishing model stores according to international standards has also been discussed.

The committee also recommended spreading the culture of chemical, biological, and radiological safety and security and CBRN at the university by holding seminars, courses, and workshops, and emphasizing the implementation of chemical, biological and

radiological safety and security conditions within scientific laboratories and chemical stores.

At the end of the meeting, the assistant professor for scientific affairs praised the activities of the mentioned committee.



NEWS & ACTIVITIES

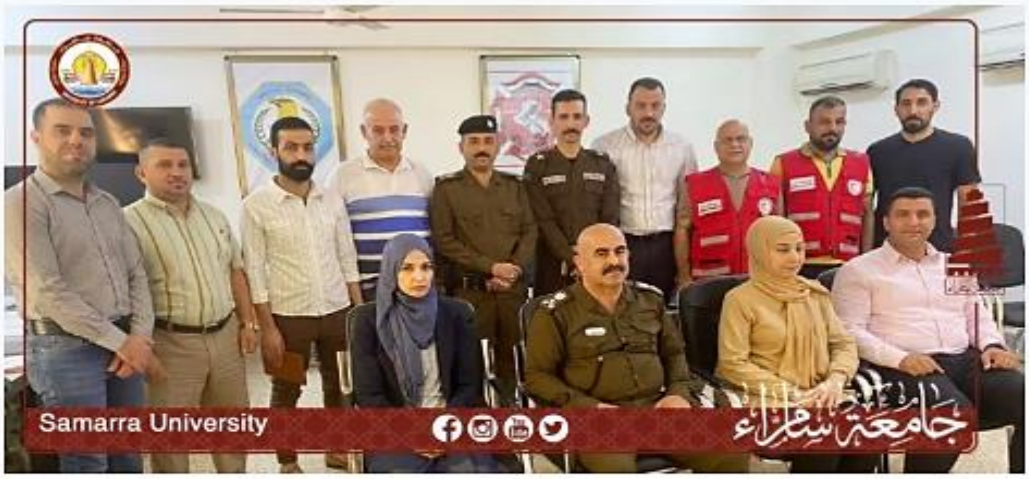
The CBRN Committee at the University of Samarra holds its first meeting this year

By University Presidency - Media Center • January 28, 2022 • Reading Time: 1 minute

In the presence of the Vice President of the University for Scientific Affairs, Prof. Dr. Kamal Hussein Ahmed, the CBRN Committee held its first meeting for this year. During the meeting, the committee discussed several matters concerned with preserving and controlling the circulation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials, as follows:

- Establishing controls for collecting and disposal waste and residual materials or used in biological and chemical experiments.
- Forming evacuation committees in colleges and carrying out theoretical and practical training for all faculty members.
- Work on an inventory of expired and damaged chemical, biological and radiological materials.
- Discussing the committee's work plan for the academic year 2021-2022 and distributing tasks in the follow-up laboratories to committee members.
- In addition to presenting several important proposals that the committee seeks to implement and obtain approval on them.

It is noteworthy that this committee is one of the most critical formations required by scientific affairs in universities, And is concerned with the sober academic aspects.



NEWS & ACTIVITIES

A group from the University of Samarra participate in the course on chemical, biological and radiological accidents at the Directorate of Civil Defense

By University Presidency - Media Center • November 11, 2022 • Reading Time: 1 minute

Samarra University staff participated in the Training and Rehabilitation Division course at the Civil Defense Directorate, which was held on "Responding to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Accidents (CBRN).

The seminar, delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Qahtan Adnan Yaqoub, and lasted for seven days, aims to introduce the staff working in these fields to the mechanism for responding to accidents that may occur in and outside laboratories and the best ways to deal with them.

After the course ended, some accidents were applied to enhance the university staff's ability to deal with such incidents in the laboratories and train students while studying them.

Additional evidence link (i.e., for videos, more images, or other files that are not included in this file):