



OBJECTIVES

This policy sets the requirements for identification and segregation of the waste into different streams with an ultimate objective to support the application of the approach for optimizing waste reuse, recycling, resource recovery and treatment, including promoting market for recycled products, sustainable consumption and the overall objective of diverting waste away from landfills. The primary objectives of the waste classification are to:

1. Ensure the waste is handled appropriately and receives the correct treatment to protect human health and the environment.
2. Maximize the potential to divert waste from landfill through reuse, recycling, composting or resource recovery.
3. Optimize the planning for new facilities for handling, storage, treatment and disposal of waste.
4. Allocate appropriate tariffs to create incentives to drive the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, segregate, sort, recycle, recover energy, treat and finally dispose)

CWM will support the development of policies and markets for recovered products (e.g. recyclables, energy) that are consistent with the overall strategy and plan for waste management in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. This Policy aims to support the Emirate's vision for an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable waste management system.

Waste management in the country is coordinated through local authorities. Waste issues are handled through recycling and converting waste to energy and resources, new technologies and improved waste separation and collection systems. The UAE aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

SCOPE

This policy defines the requirements for proper identification and segregation of waste into different streams to support the application of the approach for optimizing waste reuse, recycling, resource recovery and treatment.

This policy applies to all waste streams in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi including non-hazardous solid and liquid waste, hazardous solid and liquid waste, medical waste and nuclear (radioactive) waste.

This policy applies to all wastes generated by Government and Private Entities (including household, commercial and industrial that include but not limited to healthcare facilities, Schools, Shopping malls, Hotels, Restaurants, Labor camps, etc., as well as agriculture farms, animal farms and livestock), in the form of liquids and solids, whether they are potentially hazardous or non-hazardous.

This policy does not apply to wastes discharged to atmosphere in the form of gases, vapors, fumes,





aerosols, dust and particulates. However, dust and particulates collected from air pollution control devices are included in this policy.

This policy does not address any treatment or management aspect of the waste Generated/Classified.

Specific policies address such aspects of waste management.

POLICY STATEMENT

The waste classification system has been developed based on the type of the waste and not on the source of the waste unlike the European Union classification. This has been done with a purpose of segregation of the waste into such streams that would be practically helpful to manage and maximize reuse, recycle, resource recovery and treatment. The ultimate objective being to move away from cradle-to-grave concept and work on the principle of cradle-to-reincarnation, based on benchmarking with best international practices considering the life cycle approach and waste hierarchy.

The broad classification of waste streams is as follows:

1. Non-hazardous solid waste:
 - a. Putrescible solid waste
 - b. Non-recyclable and non-putrescible solid waste
 - c. Recyclable and non-putrescible solid waste
2. Non-hazardous liquid waste
3. Hazardous waste (liquid and solid)

It is mandatory for all entities including government, public and private that generate waste or are involved in management of any solid or liquid waste to segregate the according to the above classification for effective management. All registered Environmental Service Providers (RESPs) shall collect segregate waste as per the above classification and manifest accordingly for effective management of waste. Manifestation of all waste is mandatory recording its type, actual quantity, source of generation including endorsement at the final destination (recycling/treatment/disposal).

Some commonly generated wastes that possess hazardous characteristics, like batteries, waste engine oil, medical waste, asbestos, radioactive waste, etc., have been pre-classified as hazardous waste. Waste that has been classified by the EAD and CWM cannot be reclassified by any other party in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. EAD and CWM may pre-classify additional wastes as hazardous waste from time to time by notice published officially.





No.	Waste Classification	Examples of Waste
I.	Non-hazardous Solid Waste A. Putrescible solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste that contains putrescible organics. Waste from litter bins that contains putrescible organics. Disposable nappies, incontinence pads or sanitary napkins. Animal waste from slaughterhouse except for infected animals and animal waste from infected animals, which shall be considered as veterinary-hazardous waste.
	B. Non-recyclable and non-putrescible solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste from municipal clean-up that does not contain food waste and recyclables. Waste collected by or on behalf of the Tadweer (Waste Management Center-Abu Dhabi) from street sweepings that do not contain food waste and recyclables. Grit and screenings from potable water and water reticulation plants that have been dewatered so that they do not contain free liquids. Fully cures and set thermosetting polymers and fiber-reinforcing resins.
	C. Recyclable and non-putrescible solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass, plasterboard, ceramics, bricks, concrete. Metal Paper or cardboard Plastic, rubber Textiles Wood waste Used/broken furniture (e.g. bulky waste) Construction and demolition waste Waste tyres End of life vehicles (ELV) and machinery after removing the hazardous waste components. Waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) after removing the hazardous waste components Virgin excavated natural material except for naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM). Asphalt waste including asphalt resulting from road construction and waterproofing works. Cured concrete waste from a batch plant Foam Styrofoam Perlite





2	Non-Hazardous Liquid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-hazardous liquid waste generated from commercial and industrial facilities.
3	<p>Hazardous waste (Liquid and solid)</p> <p>Hazardous waste as defined in the Waste Classification Technical Guideline defining the concentration limits materials to be classified as hazardous waste on pre-classified as hazardous waste.</p> <p>Hazardous wastes are classified on the basis of their following properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological Properties Chemical Properties Physical Properties <p>These properties generate materials that are toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or radioactive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical/Clinical waste generated from commercial and industrial facilities. Asbestos waste Any material containing asbestos Coal tar or coal tar pitch waste (being the tarry residue from the heating, processing or burning of coal or coke) comprising of more than % (by weight) of coal tar or coal tar pitch waste Nickel – Cadmium batteries Lead – acid batteries form vehicles Used / waste engine oil Used oil filters (mechanically crushed), rags and oil-absorbent materials that contain petroleum hydrocarbons. Residues of waste oils and solvent paints, varnishes and paint strippers in containers. Used pesticides containers/ cans including pesticide residues or waste. Residual or waste bleach and other cleaning agents. Used florescent tubes and energy saving light bulbs Used aerosol cans Hazardous components of end of life vehicles Hazardous components of waste electronic and electrical equipment.

Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Several options are available for hazardous-waste management. The most desirable is to reduce the quantity of waste at its source or to recycle the materials for some other productive use. Nevertheless, while reduction and recycling are desirable options, they are not regarded as the final remedy to the problem of hazardous-waste disposal. There will always be a need for treatment and for storage or disposal of some amount of hazardous waste.

WASTE SEGREGATION AND COLOR CODING

The color of the containers is 4 categories and each color classification as mentioned below:

- Brown Color** : Biodegradable waste
- Green Color** : Recyclable waste
- Black Color** : Inert waste
- Red Color** : Hazardous waste





REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTAINER

- The name of the waste transporter shall be clearly printed in Arabic and English on the container.
- The landline and mobile number shall be printed below and/or on both sides of the container.
- The waste type shall be printed on both sides of the container according to container activity.
- Containers of the waste transporter shall be serialized sequentially on both sides of the container.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Our school shall be responsible for waste segregation and proper positioning of the bins located in the designated areas and clear access to the premises for easy removal of waste bins/skips.
2. For safety and regulatory reasons, EFIA shall not mix recyclable materials with hazardous waste and inert

