



# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY *Report* 2022

Universiti Teknologi MARA Sarawak





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# TABLE OF CONTENT

## 01

### ORGANISATION'S PROFILE

Description	
Organisation Setup	
The Organisation's Core Values	
The Organisation's Core Business	

## 02

### ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Environmental Policy	7
Sustainable Development Goal Policy	8
Energy Management Policy	9
Bring-Your-Own-Container Policy	10
Dissemination of Environmental Policy	10
Relevancy to Current Global Status on the Environment	11
Generation of Waste	12
Wastes Treatment and Disposal Methods	13
Potential Strategies & Planning	15

## 03

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Potential Environmental Impacts	18
Environmental Management Plan	20

## 04

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS

Environmental Quality Standards	21
Aspects Prioritisation	22
Environmental Objectives and Targets	24
Environmental Projects and Programmes	25

## 05

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION

Green Initiatives Survey	28
Affordable Automated Smart Agriculture System (AASAS)	33
Carbon Footprint Monitoring	36
Portable Water Treatment Plant Project	38
Biological Treatment for Polluted Water	39
Establishing Memorandum of Understanding with Industry Expert	39
Research on Sewerage Treatment Plant	40
Establishing Local Fertilizer From Poultry Project	40
Aquaponic Project	42
Bamboo Garden	43
Trainer For Green Projects For Suppliers and Contractors in Sarawak	44

## 06

### ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

Research on Internet of Things (IoT)	46
Research on Water Treatment	47
Monitoring of Electric Usage	48
Hydroponic Project	48
Air Quality	48
e-Reporting System of Sustainable Initiatives	49

## 07

### RECOGNITION

Green Sustainable Campus Awards (AKLH) 2021	48
TIMES for Higher Education Awards UiTM 2021	51
10th Premier of Sarawak Environmental Award 2021/2022	52
Green Sustainable Campus Award (AKKH) 2022	53

Conclusion	54
List of Committed Writers	55
Editorial Board Members	57

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Environmental Aspects

According to ISO 14001, an environmental aspect is an element of activities, products, or services of an organisation that has or may have an impact on the environment. Based on attributed environmental consequences, the organisation's significant environmental aspects are defined according to working areas and work activities. The indicated activities should interact with the environment and, if not effectively controlled, will have negative implications and consequences. Table 3.1 shows the list of environmental aspects according to working areas and related activities. The environmental aspects are identified based on walk-through surveys and interviews with key persons. Since UiTMCS has various services and work activities, the environmental aspects are organised according to working areas.

Office operations, as well as teaching and learning activities, are the main fundamental activities of UiTMCS. These working areas are the largest consumer of electricity. Hence, Facility Management Unit always ensures that the environment of UiTMCS is safe and well-maintained by performing routine maintenance and cleaning services. Regular mending activities that generate construction trash such as cement, glass, and bricks are uncommon. However, the cleaning activities that take place use a substantial amount of detergent and sanitisers to combat the microorganism and pathogen within some areas

of the campus. To add, Facility Management Unit is also in charge of landscaping work such as lawn maintenance and trimming which may lead to green waste. The Agriculture Unit on the other hand, grows a range of crops and carries out agriculture and aquaculture operations like hydroponics and fish farming. Apart from that, each campus of UiTMCS has a clinic that provides health services to students and staff. The clinic acts as the sole source of collecting clinical waste including biological specimens such as blood samples, human tissues and physical hazards such as used syringes and needles.

Presently, UiTMCS offers many science and technology courses which require laboratory experiments in their curriculum. These activities usually generate a moderate amount of chemical waste, the most of which is in low concentration. For the computer and engineering laboratories, the types of waste produced are mostly on materials and electronic parts. Paints, solvents, and art materials such as cardboards, papers, and crafts are commonly utilised in fine arts and architecture work studios. Institutional wastes such as papers and plastic packaging usually come from a variety of sources, including the office, hostels and classrooms. The canteen and dining halls are primarily responsible for the production of food and organic wastes. This source also has the potential for releasing grease and oil to the nearby drain and causing water pollution.

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