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TBT Pollution from Wrecked Ship in Kuwait Marine Environment

The State of Kuwait is located in the northwest of the Arabian Gulf. The length of the coast is about 500 Km and the maximum depth of territorial waters are 30 m. Shipwreck boats are among the biggest sources of marine pollution. After the war of Iraq and Iran that extend 8 years and the Iraq invasion on Kuwait, a lot of wrecked ships remain either in the rivers (Euphrates, Tigris and Karun) or in the northern part of Arabian Gulf. The movement of currents in the northern part Arabian Gulf area may carry pollution toward Kuwait desalination plants, where 70-90% of the people get their fresh water from it. The UNEP found that oil is the worst problem related to the sunken ships. Much of the oil spills found in the northern part of Kuwait is leaching from oil sunken boat since 1991. In addition, TBT that contains carbon to tin bond (Sn-C) that is used as antifouling substance for a long time and it had been increased in use, between 1950's was found in north part of Kuwait. Sediments represent the sinks for the TBT, which potentially toxic to marine organisms notably benthic. Regulations of TBT on global scale were banned to be used as an anti-fouling paint since 2008. Regulations have to submit for removing these sunken boats from the marine environment and to insure the sustainability to the environment.

Biography

Dr. Amal Alkandari did her bachelor degree from Little Rock Arkansas, USA. She got her Master's degree in Environmental Science from University of Kuwait and got her Ph.D in Natural Resource and Environment from Kingdom of Bahrain. She worked in Environmental Health Unit from 1999-2005, food handlers department from 2005-2009 and currently working in department of communicable diseases at Ministry of Health, Kuwait from 2009. Dr. Amal Alkandari published two papers: Trace metals and total organic carbon concentration at intertidal area in Sulibikhat Bay and Assessment of Organotin Compounds in Coastal Sediments of Kuwait.