PICTORIAL GUIDE ON BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES 2016

(AMENDED IN 2018 & 2019)

Including the CPCB guidelines for handling, treatment and disposal of waste generated during treatment/ diagnosis/ quarantine of COVID-19 patients

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Pictorial Guide on Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM) Rules, 2016 (amended in 2018 & 2019) is a product of joint research by the Centre for Chronic Disease Control (CCDC), Centre for Environmental Health (CEH) –Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Health Care Without Harm (HCWH). The guide is a compilation of important strategies that are key to appropriate management of biomedical waste in India. The pictorial guide provides a quick, user-friendly view of the important elements of biomedical waste handling, treatment and disposal through its illustrative components. These are based on the specifications provided in the BMWM Rules, 2016 and its subsequent amendments. *Importantly, the guide also includes the provisions for COVID-19 waste management as prescribed in the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines 2020.*

We are grateful to the team at the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) for providing their valuable inputs and endorsing this pictorial guide. We thank our fellow colleagues at the CCDC, CEH– PHFI and HCWH for their contributions and critical inputs in development of this guide. Last but not the least, we would like to thank all the members of Health and Environment Leadership Platform (HELP) who had provided their continued support in helping us understand the key issues of concern around biomedical waste management across Indian Healthcare Sector.

Contact Details: For more information, please write to us at poornima.prabhakaran@phfi.org

KEEP HOSPITALS CLEAN AND SAFE BY IDENTIFYING HAZARDS AND RISKS OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

अपने अस्पताल को स्वच्छ एवं सुरक्षित बनाए रखने के लिए बायोमेडिकल कचरे से सम्बंधित खतरों एवं संकट को समझें

Anatomical waste, chemical waste, soiled waste, chemotherapy waste, discarded linen and medicines and laboratory waste

शारीरिक, रासायनिक, गंदा कपड़ा, दवाइयों सम्बंधित एवं प्रयोगशाला कचरा

Contaminated plastic waste

दूषित प्लास्टिक कचरा

Glass waste and metallic implants

कांच की वस्तुएं एवं धातु प्रत्यारोपण

Metal sharps

धारदार धातु कचरा

Place the waste in designated colour coded bins

कचरे को उचित कूड़ेदान में ही डालें

Hazardous and Other waste*

परिसंकटमय और अन्य कचरा

Recyclable General waste

पुनर्चक्रण योग्य कचरा

Biodegradable General waste

स्वाभाविक तरीके से सड़ने वाला सामान्य कचरा

* Labelling as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

Centre for Chronic Disease Control · Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change · PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA · CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH · Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

RULES WHEN FOLLOWED PROTECT OUR HEALTH AND SAFETY

नियम हमारे जीवन को सुरक्षित बनाते हैं

Give your biomedical waste to the Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (CBWTF) for complete treatment and disposal as per Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM) Rules, 2016

बायोमेडिकल कचरे को, बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट नियम 2016 के अनुसार, साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा में भेजें

* Follow standards for incineration and transportation of bio-medical waste as specified in BMWM Rules, 2016

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

MANAGE BIOMEDICAL WASTE AS PER BMWM RULES

अस्पताल के कचरे का प्रबंधन बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट नियम 2016 के अनुसार करें

Segregate waste in correct coloured liners (non-chlorinated)

कचरे को उचित रंग के थैले में ही डालें

Centre for Chronic Disease Control
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

SEGREGATION IS EASY

पृथक्करण आसान है

Segregate waste at source

कचरे के उत्पत्ति स्थान पर ही उसे अलग करें

Centre for Chronic Disease Control
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

SEGREGATE WASTE IN CORRECT LINERS FOR SUITABLE TREATMENT

कचरे को सही रूप से उपचार करने हेतु उसे उचित लाइनर में डालें

Anatomical waste, chemical waste, soiled waste, chemotherapy waste, discarded linen and medicines and laboratory waste (Yellow)

Human & animal anatomical waste, liquid waste and other biological infectious waste (Pre-treat petri dishes and blood bags)

शारीरिक, रासायनिक, गंदा कपड़ा, दवाइयों सम्बंधित एवं प्रयोगशाला कचरा (पीला)

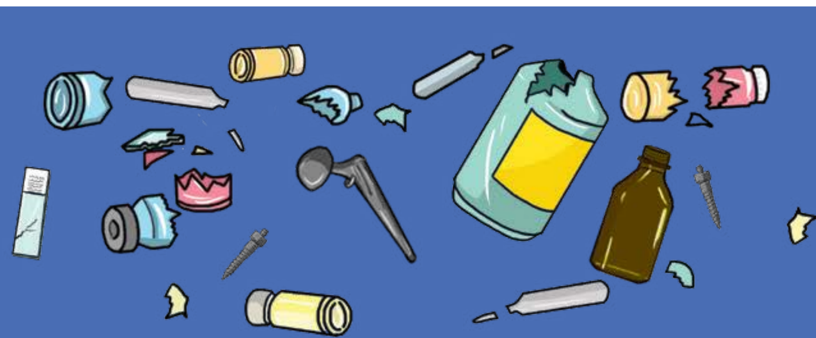
मानव और पशु शारीरिक कचरा, दवाइयों सम्बंधित, तरल एवं सूक्ष्म जीवी कचरा (रक्त थेली एवं पेट्री डिश का पूर्व उपचार करें)

Contaminated plastic waste (Red)

Disposable items such as tubing, plastic bottles, intravenous tubes and catheters, cannulas, syringes without needles

दूषित प्लास्टकि कचरा (लाल)

डिस्पोजेबल वस्तुएं जैसे ट्यूबिंग, प्लास्टिक की बोतलें, शिरभ्यंतर और कैथेटर, प्रवेशनी, सुइयों के बिना सीरिंज



Glass waste and metallic implants (Blue)

Glassware such as broken and discarded vials, bottles, slides, glass petri dishes etc.

कांच से बनी वस्तुएं एवं धातु प्रत्यारोपण (नीला)

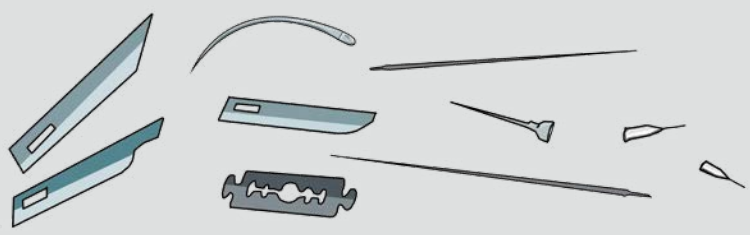
कांच से बनी टूटी-फूटी एवं ख़ाली शीशियाँ अथवा बोतलें, स्लाइड, काँच की पेट्री डिश आदि।

Metal sharps

Waste sharps such as needles and blades (in puncture proof container)

धारदार धातु कचरा

सुई एवं ब्लेड जैसी वस्तुएं (पंचर प्रूफ डिब्बों में रखें)



*

Hazardous and Other waste (Black)

Used containers of disinfectants and pesticide, used CFL bulb/tube light, lithium ion /alkaline batteries etc.

परसिंकटमय और अन्य कचरा (काला)

ख़ाली एवं एक्सपायर्ड कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थों की बोतलें, सी एफ एल बल्ब/ ट्यूब लाईट एवं बैटरी

* Labelling as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

Centre for Chronic Disease Control · Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change · PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA · CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH · Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

NEVER MIX WASTE DURING COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

कचरे को इकट्ठा करने व लाने-ले जाने के समय उसे मिश्रित न करें

Centre for Chronic Disease Control
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

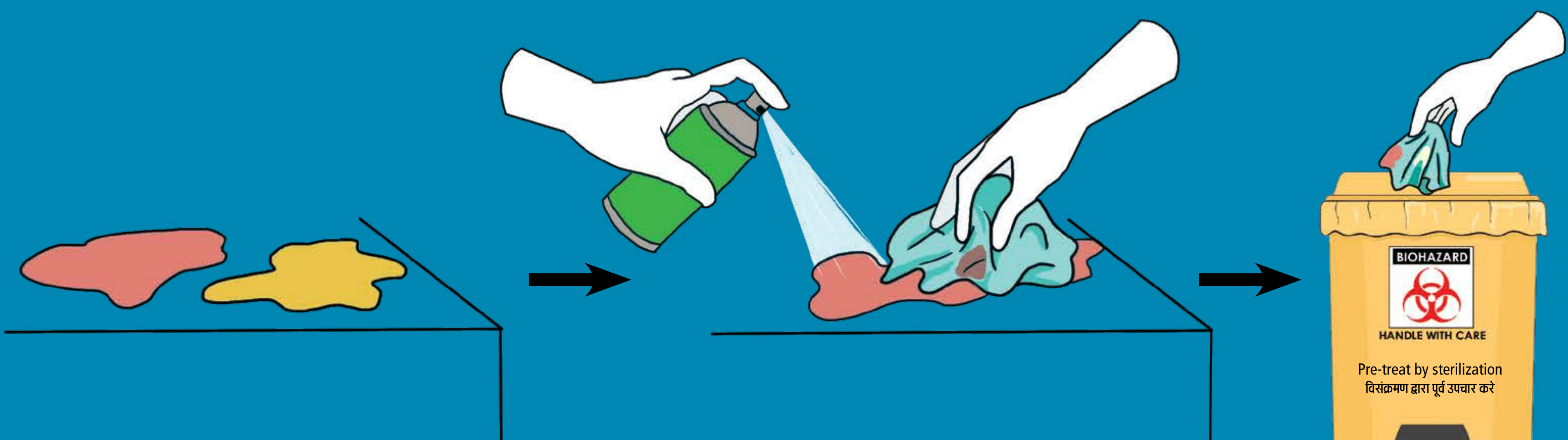
MANAGE SPILLAGE RIGHT AWAY!

बिखरे हुए तरल पदार्थों का तुरन्त प्रबंधन करें !

CHEMICAL SPILLAGE
रासायनिक स्राव

Isolate, neutralise and clean thoroughly
जगह खाली करें तथा स्राव को निष्प्रभाव कर के अच्छे से साफ़ करें

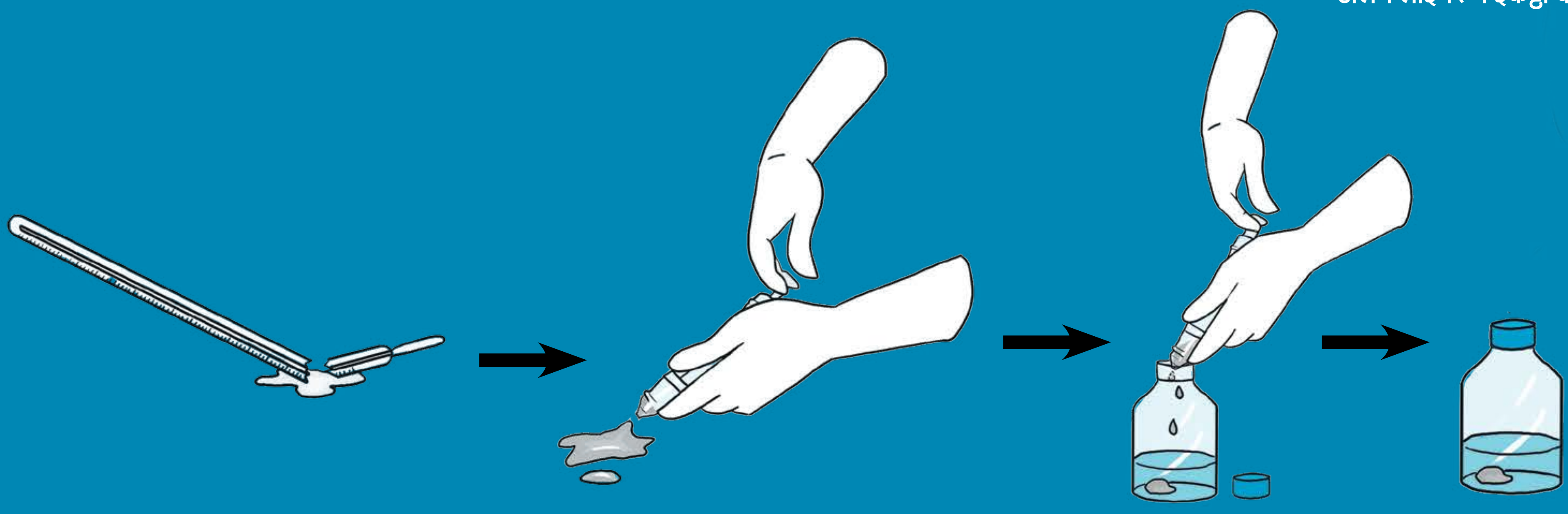
Collect in separate liner for incineration
अलग लाइनर में इकट्ठा करें



BODY FLUID SPILLAGE
शारीरिक द्रव स्राव

Isolate, mop with absorbent cloth/paper and disinfect appropriately
जगह खाली करें तथा सोखने वाले कपड़े या कागज़ से साफ़ करें

Collect in separate liner for incineration
अलग लाइनर में इकट्ठा करें



***MERCURY SPILLAGE**
पारा स्राव

Remove gold jewellery, wear gloves and suck with needle-less syringe
सोने के आभूषण निकालें, दस्ताने पहनें और बिना सुई वाले सीरीज से खीचें

Store in 5-10 ml water
5-10 मि. लि. पानी में रखें

Send to CBWTF
साझा जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा में भेजे

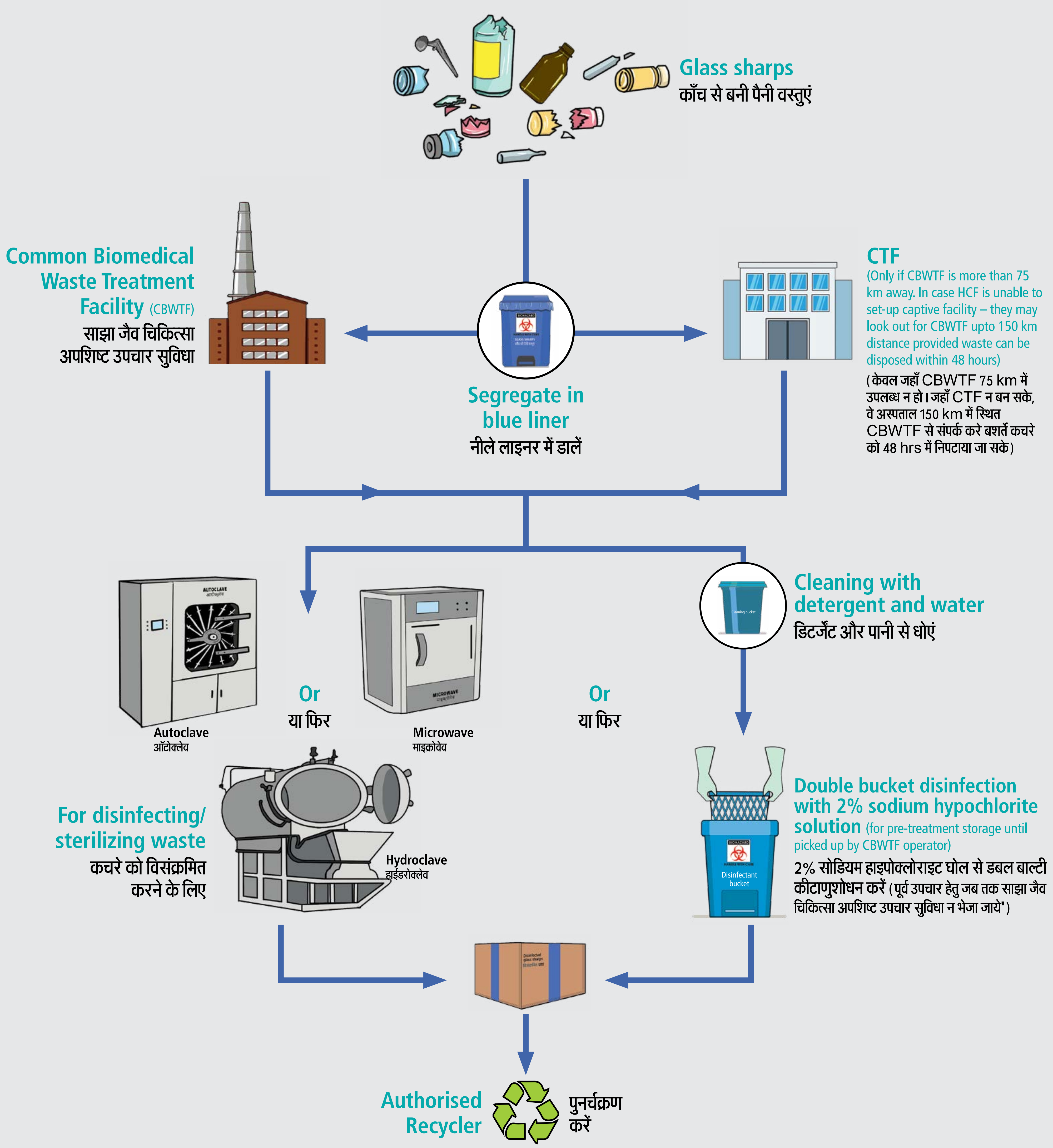
* Use of mercury based equipments should be phased out from the healthcare sector
पारा आधारित उपकरणों का उपयोग स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र से धीरे-धीरे हटाया जाना चाहिए

Centre for Chronic Disease Control · Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change · PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA · CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH · Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OPTIONS FOR BLUE CATEGORY WASTE AT CBWTF AND CAPTIVE TREATMENT FACILITIES (CTF)

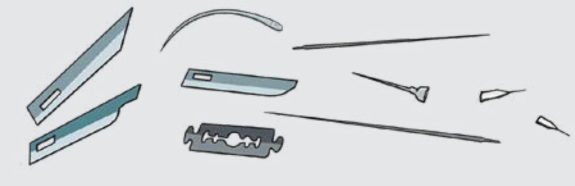
नीली श्रेणी के कचरे का CBWTF और CTF द्वारा उपचार एवं निपटान करने के तरीके



R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF SHARPS WASTE AT CBWTF AND CAPTIVE TREATMENT FACILITIES (CTF)

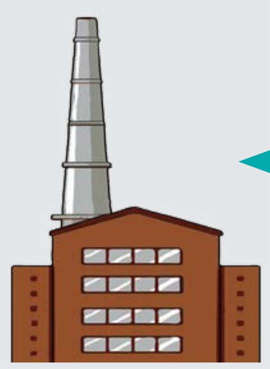
धातु की पैनी वस्तुओं का CBWTF और CTF द्वारा उपचार एवं निपटान करने के तरीके



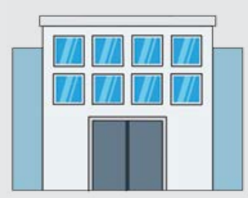
Metal sharps
धातु की पैनी वस्तुएं

Container with Needle, Hub Cutter and Keyhole
सुई हब कटर और की-होल वाला डिब्बा

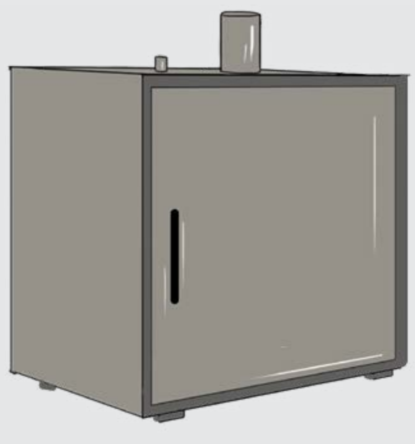
In order to avoid needle stick injuries, never recap used needle and always use container with needle hub cutter for isolating the metal sharps
सुई के चुभने द्वारा चोट लगने से बचने हेतु सुई हब कटर वाले डिब्बे का प्रयोग अवश्य करें



Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)
साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा

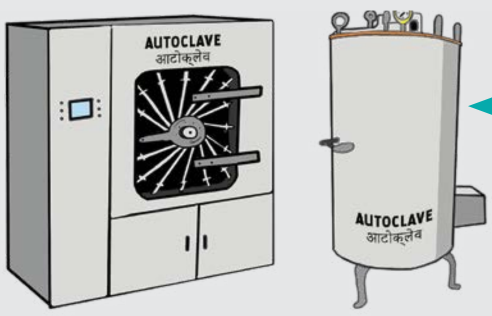


CTF
(Only if CBWTF is more than 75 km away. In case HCF is unable to set-up captive facility – they may look out for CBWTF upto 150 km distance provided waste can be disposed within 48 hours)
(केवल जहाँ CBWTF 75 km में उपलब्ध न हो। जहाँ CTF न बन सके, वे अस्पताल 150 km में स्थित CBWTF से संपर्क करे बशर्ते कचरे को 48 hrs में निपटाया जा सके)



Dry heat treatment
धारदार धातु-वस्तु प्रबंधन

Or
या फिर



Autoclave for sterilizing waste
कचरे को विसंक्रमित करने हेतु ऑटोक्लेव करें

Secure transport of pre-treated metal sharps waste

Shredding/mutilation/ encapsulation unit छोटे टुकड़े/ अंगभंग/ कैप्सूलीकरण, करने हेतु यूनिट

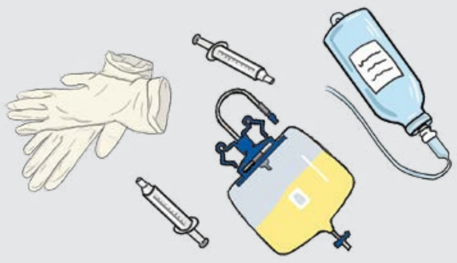
पूर्व उपचारित धातु की पैनी वस्तुओं का सुरक्षित परिवहन

Followed by shredding or mutilation and encapsulation in metal container, cement concrete or final disposal at iron foundries
विसंक्रमण के बाद छोटे टुकड़े या म्यूटिलेशन करें और फिर धातु निर्मित डब्बा या सीमेंट कंक्रीट में बंद करें या अंतिम निपटान हेतु लोहे की ढ़लाई के कारखाने भेजें

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

MANAGEMENT OF RED CATEGORY WASTE BY CBWTF AND CAPTIVE TREATMENT FACILITIES (CTF)

लाल श्रेणी के कचरे का CBWTF और CTF द्वारा प्रबंधन

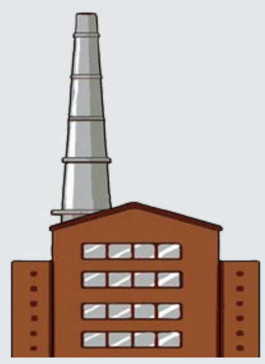


Contaminated plastic waste

Disposable items such as tubing, plastic bottles, intravenous tubes and catheters, cannulas & syringes without needles

संक्रमित प्लास्टिक कचरा

डिस्पोजेबल वस्तुएं जैसे ट्यूबिंग, प्लास्टिक की बोतलें, शिरभ्यंतर और कैथेटर, प्रवेशनी और सुइयों के बिना सीरिंज



Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)

साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा

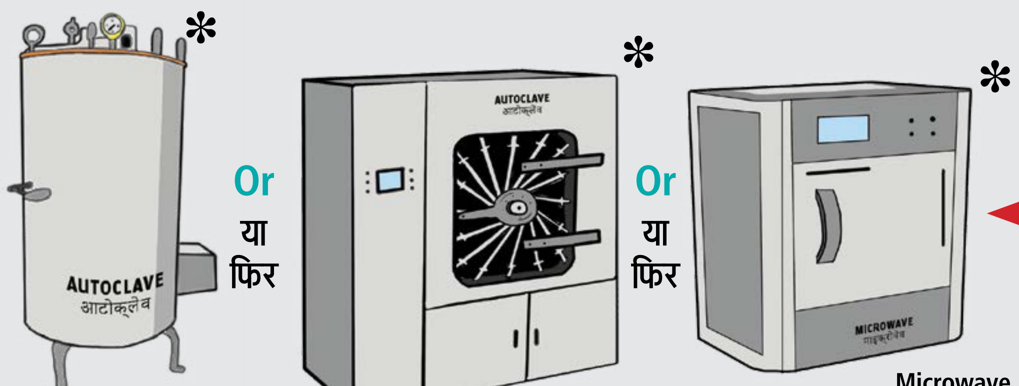
Collect in appropriate liner

कचरे को उचित लाइनर में ही डालें

CTF

(Only where there is no CBWTF available within 75 kms of distance)

(केवल जहाँ CBWTF 75 km में उपलब्ध न हो।)



Vertical autoclave
वर्टिकल आॅटोक्लेव

Autoclave
आॅटोक्लेव

Microwave
माइक्रोवेव

*

For sterilizing waste

कचरे को विसंक्रमित करने के लिए

Shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding

छोटे छोटे टुकड़े करें

Send for authorized recycling or energy recovery

पुनर्चक्रण या ऊर्जा पुन:प्राप्ति के लिए भेजें

Plastic waste should not be sent to landfill sites

प्लास्टिक कचरे को भू-भरन स्थल में नहीं भेजना चाहिए

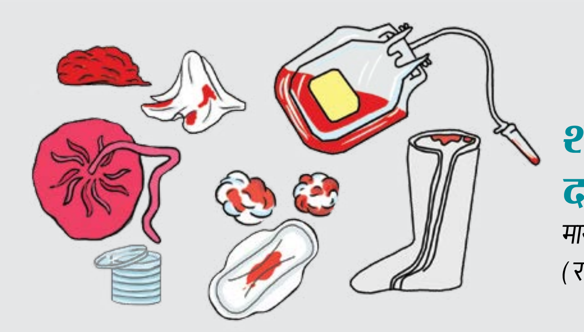
*Check for authentication of pre-treatment, e.g. copy of printed receipt indicating Log 4 reduction of microorganisms as per WHO

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

MANAGEMENT OF YELLOW CATEGORY WASTE
पीली श्रेणी के कचरे का प्रबंधन

Anatomical waste, chemical waste, soiled waste, chemotherapy waste, discarded linen and medicines and laboratory waste

Human & animal anatomical waste, liquid waste and other biological infectious waste (Pre-treat petri dishes and blood bags)

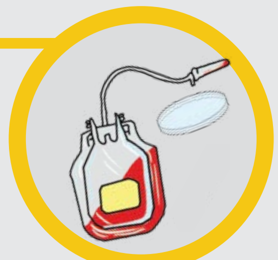


शारीरिक, रासायनिक, गंदा कपड़ा, दवाइयों सम्बंधित एवं प्रयोगशाला कचरा

मानव और पशु शारीरिक कचरा, दवाइयों सम्बंधित, तरल एवं सूक्ष्म जीवी कचरा (रक्त थेली, पेट्री डिश का पूर्व उपचार करें)

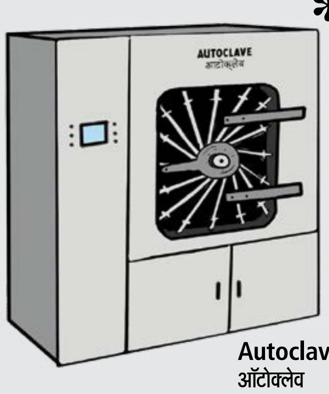
For pre-treatment by autoclaving
ऑटोक्लेव द्वारा पूर्व उपचार के लिए

Collect in appropriate liner
कचरे को उचित लाइनर में डालें



Blood bag and microbiological waste
ब्लड बैग एवं सूक्ष्म जीवी कचरा

Infectious waste except blood bag and microbiological waste
ब्लड बैग एवं सूक्ष्म जीवी कचरा रहित संक्रामक कचरा



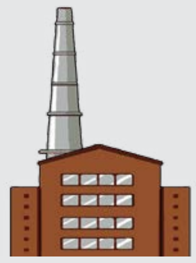
Autoclave ✻
ऑटोक्लेव

Or
या फिर

Microwave ✻
माइक्रोवेव

For sterilizing waste
कचरे को विसंक्रमित करने के लिए

pre-treated waste
पूर्व उपचार कचरा



Send to CBWTF for final disposal through incineration. Ash from incineration to be disposed through hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF)

अंतिम निपटान हेतु CBWTF में भस्मीकरण के लिए भेजें फिर उसकी राख को परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उपचार, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा भेजें

Or
या फिर

Disposal by incineration at CTF (Only if CBWTF is more than 75 km away. In case HCF is unable to set-up captive facility – they may look out for CBWTF upto 150 km distance provided waste can be disposed within 48 hours.). **Ash from incineration to be disposed through hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility** (TSDF)

CTF द्वारा भस्मीकरण (केवल जहाँ CBWTF 75 km में उपलब्ध न हो। जहाँ CTF न बन सके, वे अस्पताल 150 km में स्थित CBWTF से संपर्क करे बशर्ते कचरे को 48 hrs में निपटाया जा सके) फिर उसकी राख को परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट उपचार, भंडारण और निपटान सुविधा भेजें

✻ Check for authentication of pre-treatment, e.g. copy of printed receipt indicating Log 4 reduction of microorganisms as per WHO

*Follow standards for incineration as specified in the BMWM Rules, 2016.

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

STANDARDS FOR TREATMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

AS PER SCHEDULE II OF BMWM RULES, 2016

FOR VACUUM AUTOCLAVE:

1. A temperature of not less than 121°C and pressure of 15 pound per square inch (psi) for an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
2. A temperature of not less than 135°C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes

FOR GRAVITY FLOW AUTOCLAVE:

1. A temperature of not less than 121° C and pressure of 15 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 60 minutes; or
2. A temperature of not less than 135° C and a pressure of 31 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
3. A temperature of not less than 149° C and a pressure of 52 psi for an autoclave residence time of not less than 30 minutes.

FOR MICROWAVE:

The microwave should completely and consistently kill the bacteria and other pathogenic organisms that are ensured by approved biological indicator at the maximum design capacity of each microwave unit. Biological indicators for microwave shall be Bacillus atrophaeus spores using vials or spore strips with at least 1×10^4 spores per detachable strip. The biological indicator shall be placed with waste and exposed to same conditions as the waste during a normal treatment cycle.

FOR INCINERATION:

The temperature of the primary chamber shall be a minimum of 800°C and the secondary chamber shall be minimum of 1050°C + or - 50°C. Expired cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be incinerated at a temperature of ≥ 1200°C. There will be no chemical pre-treatment before incineration of waste, except for microbiological, laboratory and highly infectious waste.

FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE:

The operator of common bio-medical waste treatment facility shall transport the bio-medical waste from hospitals only in the vehicles having label as provided in part 'A' of the Schedule IV along with necessary information as specified in part 'B' of the Schedule IV of BMWM Rules, 2016.

FOR SPILLAGE MANAGEMENT:

Treat spillage as per the specifications provided on pages 185-186 of the WHO Blue Book.

SAFETY FIRST!
PROTECTIVE GEAR FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS

सुरक्षा पहले!
स्वास्थ्यकर्मी के लिए सुरक्षात्मक गियर

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

UNTREATED BIOMEDICAL WASTE IS A RISK TO ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

अनुपचारित चिकित्सा कचरा वातावरण एवं स्वास्थ्य के लिए जोखिम पैदा कर सकता है।

IF INJURED TREAT YOUR WOUND IMMEDIATELY
अपने घाव का इलाज तुरंत करें

Do not squeeze, scrub or suck the wound
घाव को ना निचोड़ें,ना हीं रगड़ें या चूसें

Do not clean with alcohol
अल्कोहोल से साफ़ न करें

Encourage the wound to bleed, by holding it under running water
बहते पानी के नीचे रखकर, घाव में से रक्त बहने दें

Wash the wound using running water and plenty of soap
बहते पानी के नीचे रखकर घाव को साबुन से धोएं

Dress the wound after drying it
सूखने के बाद घाव की ड्रेसिंग करें

Seek urgent medical advice within two hours of injury or contact with contaminated substance
चोट लगने या संदूषित पदार्थ के संपर्क में आने के दो घंटे के भीतर चिकित्सक से सलाह लें

Never drag filled waste liners

Waste should never be handled without wearing protective gear

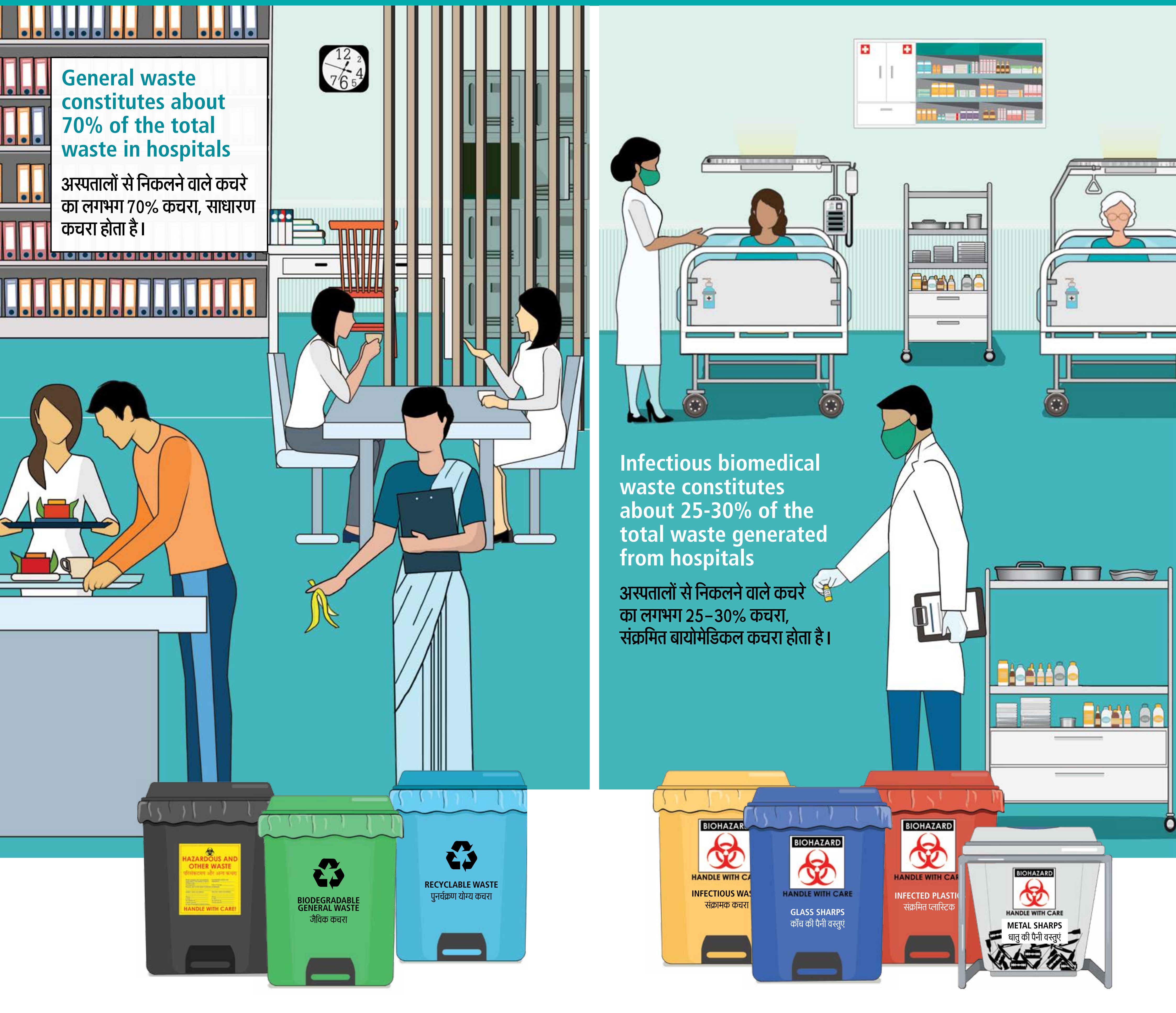
कचरे से भरे थैले को कभी न घसीटें

स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षात्मक गियर पहने बिना कचरे को कभी भी नहीं उठाना चाहिए

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

IT IS IMPORTANT TO SEGREGATE GENERAL WASTE FROM INFECTIOUS BIOMEDICAL WASTE AS MIXING OF THESE CAN LEAD TO GREATER SPREAD OF INFECTIONS AND EPIDEMICS

साधारण कचरे को संक्रमित बायोमेडिकल कचरे से अलग रखें, इनका मिश्रण संक्रामक बीमारियों एवं महामारियों को अधिक बढ़ावा दे सकता है।

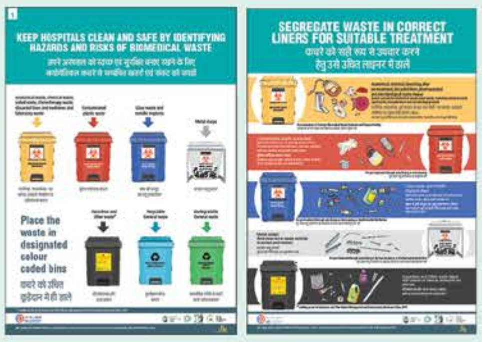


Centre for Chronic Disease Control
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

DESIGN
ritikabohra2@gmail.com

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN COVID-19 WARDS, COVID-19 SAMPLE COLLECTION CENTERS AND LABORATORIES



Biomedical waste should be segregated as per the BMWM Rules as depicted in poster number 1 and 5 of this guide.

Record of waste generated from COVID-19 isolation wards should be maintained separately. Opening or operation of COVID-19 isolation wards and sample collection centres should be reported to SPCBs.

Only dedicated trolleys with "COVID-19" label should be used in COVID-19 isolation wards

Collected biomedical waste should be stored separately in temporary storage room prior to handing over to authorized staff of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)

Dedicated sanitation workers should be deputed separately for handling biomedical waste and general solid waste for COVID-19 wards

General waste not having contamination should be disposed as solid waste as per SWM Rules, 2016

Biomedical waste can be lifted directly from the isolation wards into CBWTF collection van

Double layered bags (using 2 bags) should be used for collection of waste from COVID-19 isolation wards

The (inner and outer) surface of containers/bins/trolleys used for storage of COVID-19 waste should be disinfected with 1% sodium hypochlorite solution daily

Collection of biomedical waste should be carried out separately in appropriately colour coded and specifically dedicated bins with an additional label of "COVID-19 Waste". ULBs/authorised waste collector shall hand over yellow bag waste to CBWTF operator for final disposal

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

COVID-19 वार्ड, सैंपल कलेक्शन केन्द्रों एवं प्रयोगशालाओं से निकलने वाले कचरे का प्रबंधन

« बायोमेडिकल कचरे का प्रबंधन बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट नियम 2016 जो कि पोस्टर संख्या 1 और 5 में दिए हुए हैं उनके अनुसार करें।

COVID-19 संबंधित बायोमेडिकल कचरे की जानकारी अलग रिकॉर्ड करें। COVID-19 आइसोलेशन वार्ड एवं सैंपल कलेक्शन सेंटर्स की जानकारी राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को अवश्य दें।

बायोमेडिकल कचरे को साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा में भेजने से पहले अलग कमरे में रखें।

COVID-19 संबंधित बायोमेडिकल कचरे का केवल समर्पित एवं "COVID-19" के लेबल वाली ट्रॉली से स्थानांतरण करें।

« COVID-19 संबंधित बायोमेडिकल एवं साधारण कचरे को सँभालने के लिए केवल समर्पित सफाई कर्मचारी नियुक्त करें।

बिना संदूषण वाले साधारण कचरे का प्रबंधन ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम 2016 के अनुसार करें।

बायोमेडिकल कचरे को आइसोलेशन वार्ड से सीधे उठाकर साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा द्वारा भेजे वाहन में भेजा जा सकता है।

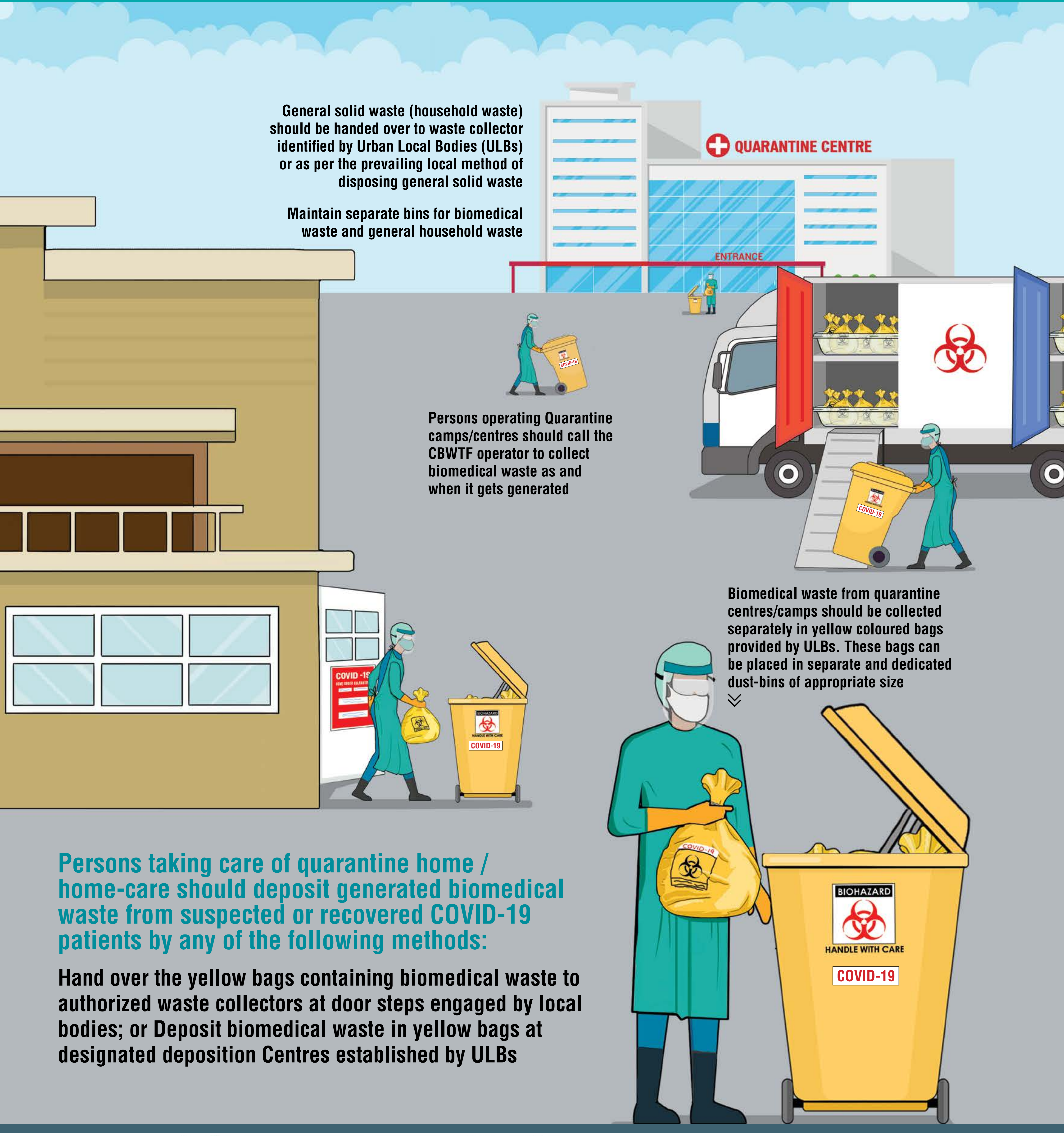
COVID-19 संबंधित कचरे को दोहरी परत के लाइनर में ही इकट्ठा करें।

COVID-19 संबंधित बायोमेडिकल कचरे को जिन कूड़ेदान एवं ट्रॉलियों में रखा जाए उन्हें प्रति दिन 1% हाइपोक्लोराइट घोल से अच्छी तरह साफ करें।

बायोमेडिकल कचरे को उचित रंग के कूड़ेदान जिनपर "COVID-19" का लेबल लगा हो उन्ही में इकट्ठा करें। शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/ कचरा इकट्ठा करने वाले अधिकृत कर्मचारियों द्वारा इकट्ठा किये गए पीले लाइनर को CBWTF भेजा जाना चाहिए।

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING AND DISPOSING WASTE FROM QUARANTINE CAMPS/ HOMES/ HOME-CARE FACILTIES



General solid waste (household waste) should be handed over to waste collector identified by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or as per the prevailing local method of disposing general solid waste

Maintain separate bins for biomedical waste and general household waste

Persons operating Quarantine camps/centres should call the CBWTF operator to collect biomedical waste as and when it gets generated

Biomedical waste from quarantine centres/camps should be collected separately in yellow coloured bags provided by ULBs. These bags can be placed in separate and dedicated dust-bins of appropriate size

Persons taking care of quarantine home / home-care should deposit generated biomedical waste from suspected or recovered COVID-19 patients by any of the following methods:

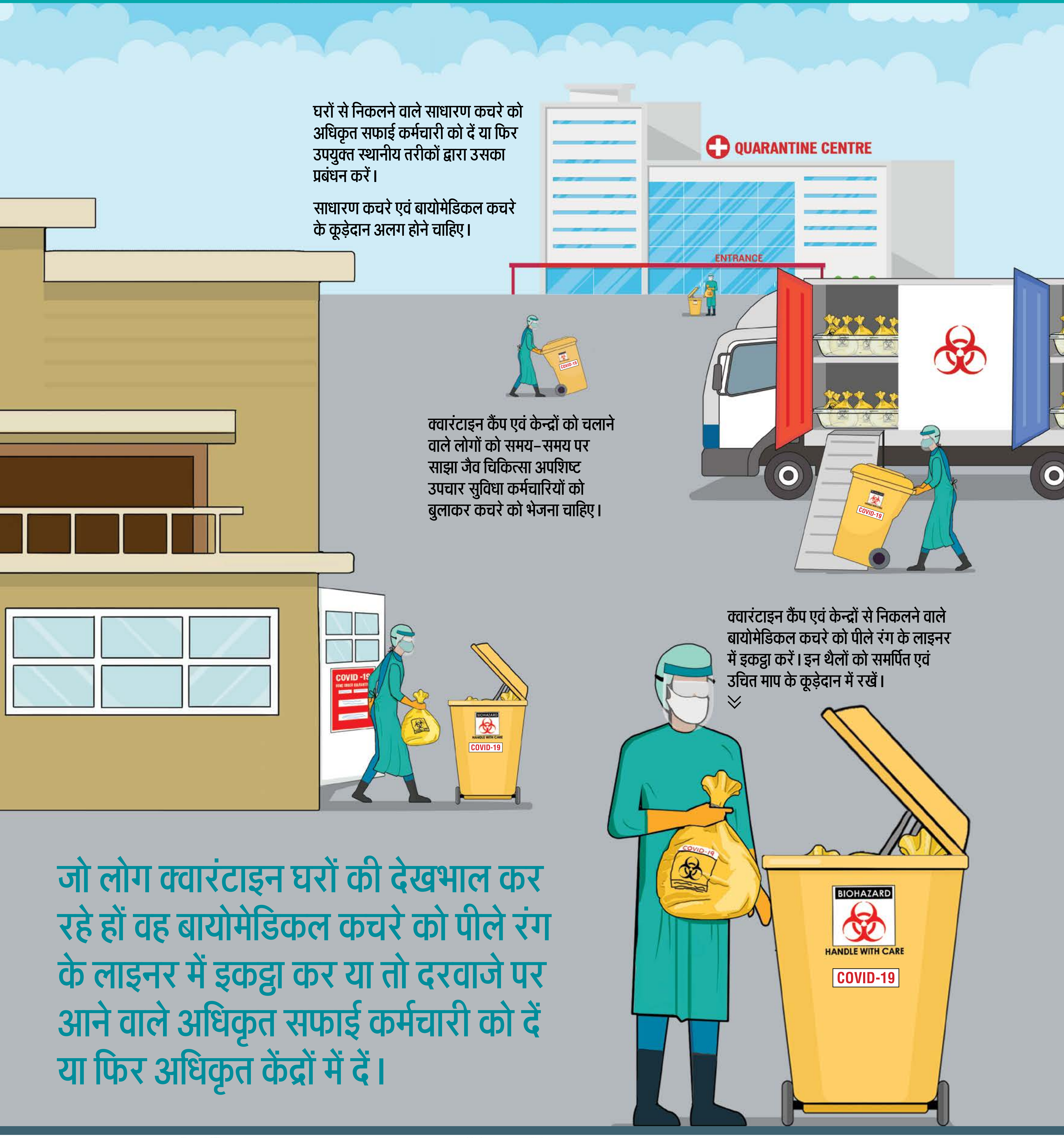
Hand over the yellow bags containing biomedical waste to authorized waste collectors at door steps engaged by local bodies; or Deposit biomedical waste in yellow bags at designated deposition Centres established by ULBs

Centre for Chronic Disease Control
WHO-Collaborating Centre for Surveillance, Capacity building and Translational Research in Cardio-Metabolic Diseases
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Health Care Without Harm

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India

RB DESIGN ritikabohra2@gmail.com

क्वारंटाइन कैंप एवं घरों से निकलने वाले कचरे के प्रबंधन हेतु दिशानिर्देश



घरों से निकलने वाले साधारण कचरे को अधिकृत सफाई कर्मचारी को दें या फिर उपयुक्त स्थानीय तरीकों द्वारा उसका प्रबंधन करें।

साधारण कचरे एवं बायोमेडिकल कचरे के कूड़ेदान अलग होने चाहिए।

क्वारंटाइन कैंप एवं केन्द्रों को चलाने वाले लोगों को समय-समय पर साझा जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा कर्मचारियों को बुलाकर कचरे को भेजना चाहिए।

क्वारंटाइन कैंप एवं केन्द्रों से निकलने वाले बायोमेडिकल कचरे को पीले रंग के लाइनर में इकट्ठा करें। इन थैलों को समर्पित एवं उचित माप के कूड़ेदान में रखें।

जो लोग क्वारंटाइन घरों की देखभाल कर रहे हों वह बायोमेडिकल कचरे को पीले रंग के लाइनर में इकट्ठा कर या तो दरवाजे पर आने वाले अधिकृत सफाई कर्मचारी को दें या फिर अधिकृत केंद्रों में दें।

Centre for Chronic Disease Control | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change | PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA | CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | Health Care Without Harm | H.E.L.P.

R&D: Ananya Tewari, Poornima Prabhakaran and Shyamala Mani, Centre for Chronic Disease Control and Centre for Environmental Health, Public Health Foundation of India