# LET THE WASTE OF THE SICK NOT CONTAMINATE THE LIVES OF THE HEALTHY



#### **BIO-MEDICAL WASTE STATISTICS IN INDIA**

- In India 1-2 kgs / Bed / Day of waste is generated among government and private hospitals
- ▶ Approximately 507 tonnes / day waste is generated.
- Out of which only 57% undergoes proper disposal
- ▶ India's Bio Medical waste is growing at 7% annually Assocham.



# LETS' RISE UP AND BE RESPONSIBLE

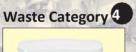


Implement Bio Medical Waste Management and Handling rules 1998 (Amended in 2000)

"These rules apply to all persons who generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in any form. All institutions generating Bio-Medical Waste must take all steps to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment"

#### **WASTE MANAGEMENT & HANDLING**

CATEGORIES OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE SCHEDULE AS PER WHO STANDARDS





Waste Sharps
Needles syringes,
scalpels blades,
glass etc. that may
cause puncture and
cuts. This includes
both used & un used
sharps

### Waste Management & Handling



Disinfecting, Chemical treatment



Auto claving



Microwaving



Multilation & Shredding



# Waste Category 5



Discarded
Medicines &
cytotoxic drugs
Waste comprising of
outdated
contaminated and
discarded medicines











Multilation & Shredding

# LETS' RISE UP AND BE RESPONSIBLE



Implement Bio Medical Waste Management and Handling rules 1998 (Amended in 2000)

### Waste Category 6



Soiled Waste
Items contaminated
with body fluids,
including cotton,
dressings, soiled
plaster casts, lines,
bedding and other
materials
contaminated with
blood

#### **Waste Management & Handling**



Auto claving



Micro waving



Incineration







Multilation & Shredding



Waste Category 7



Solid Waste
Waste generated
from disposable
items other than the
waste sharps such
as tubings,
catheters,
intravenous sets etc.



Auto claving



Disinfecting by Chemical Treatment



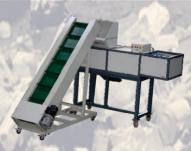
Micro waving





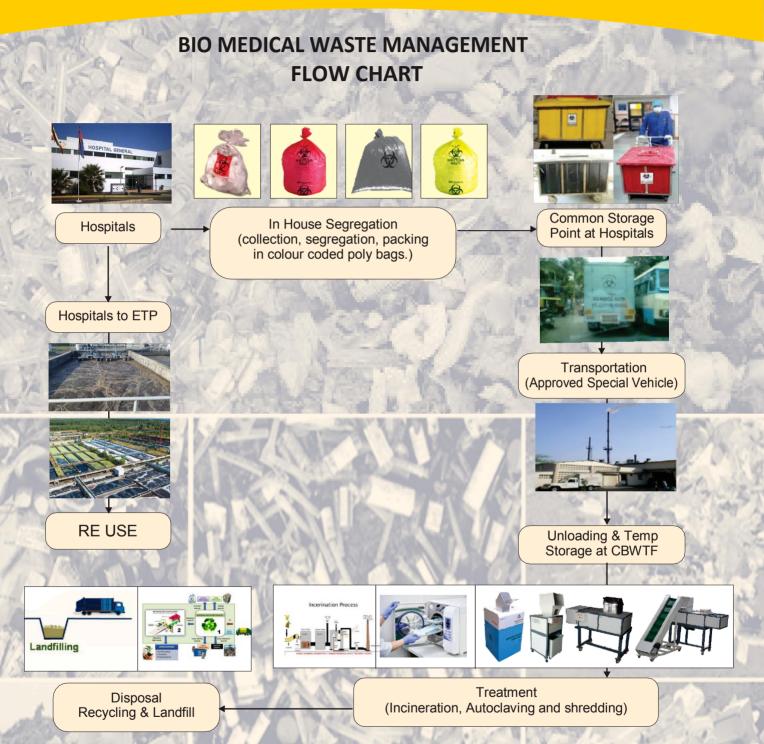


Multilation & Shredding



# COMPLY WITH THE NEW SWM RULES 2016 BY SEGREGATION & RECYCLING OF WASTE GENERATED BY YOU





#### AS PER UN REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS & TOXIC WASTE & WHO ESTIMATE

Some 20 to 25% of the total waste generated by health care establishments is regarded as hazardous and may create a variety of health and environmental risks if not managed and disposed off in an appropriate manner

The non risk waste of 75-90% of Bio medical waste should be reduced, recycled, re used as they are non-hazardous.



# Medical Waste Shredders can be installed at the following points of generation, segregation and Disposal of Bio Medical Waste

Comply with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016, Amendment on 2018

by
Reducing, Recycling, Reusing
with



#### Waste Management Solutions

Non infectious Bio-Medical waste like syringes, scalpels glass vials, Blades, Plastics, Catheters, Broken Ampoules, intravenous sets / bottles, Blood bags, gloves, bandages, tubings, plastic bottles, hand gloves and hard syringes, saline bottles, auto claved medical waste can be SHREDDED before being disposed or RECYCLED.

Save on Logistics
External Treatment
&
Incineration



#### **CAN BE INSTALLED IN**

- Central Govt. Hospitals
- Govt. Medical Colleges
- Defence Hospitals
- State Govt. Hospitals.
- Defence Medical Colleges
- Corporate Hospitals
- Mass immunization centres
- Private Medical Colleges
- Primary Healthcare Centres
- Government Diagnostic Clinics
- Corporate Diagnostic Clinics
- Bio Medical Research Centres / Laboratories
- Bio Medical Companies
- Bio Medical Waste Recyclers
- Nursing Homes
- Dispensaries
- Veterinary institutions
- Animal Houses,
- Pathological laboratories
- Blood Banks.

