

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA****Original Application No.239/2024/EZ**

Subhas Dutta

...Applicant

Versus

The State of West Bengal and others.

...Respondents

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Filed by: Sudip Kumar Dutta Advocate for the State of W.B.

Date:

05 FEB 2025



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Original Application No.239 of 2024

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State of West Bengal & Ors.

...Respondents

**AFFIDAVIT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDER DATED
2ND JANUARY, 2025 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL
ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 3.**

I, Mona Chandra Singh Sawaiyan, Son of Late Amrit Lal Sawaiyan, aged about 59 years, by occupation- service, having place of work at Janaswasthya Karigari Bhawan (NIJALAYA), CN8, Street Number 18, CN Block, Sector V, Bidhannagar, Pin - 700091, do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows:

1. I am the Joint Secretary, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal and as such a principal officer thereof. I am and have made myself well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant case and am competent to make and affirm the instant affidavit for and on behalf of the respondent no.3.
2. The instant counter affidavit is being filed apropos the directions contained in the order dated 2nd January, 2025 whereby this Hon'ble



Tribunal has been pleased to direct all the respondents including respondent no. 3 being the PHE Directorate to file counter affidavit on the basis of the allegations made in the said application.

3. I say that PHE Department executes drinking water supply projects in the rural part of the State. At present different piped water supply schemes across the state are being implemented for water connection to every household which is the main objective of Jal Jeevan Mission [JJM]. JJM focuses on ensuring service delivery of adequate potable water at households on a regular basis through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).

4. I further say that the Public Health Engineering Department Piped water supply schemes based on ground water sources which are being implemented under JJM, with utmost care is being taken to tap the deepest layer which is generally devoid of arsenic contamination beyond permissible limits.

5. I further say that water quality is being monitored for all Piped Water Supply Schemes through different laboratories under the control of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) in the districts where physical, chemical and bacteriological analyses are performed on a regular basis. Further, routine water test is being done on a regular basis in the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories [NABL] accredited/recognized laboratory.



6. As regards allegation made in the said application about dumping of bio medical waste/general waste at the backyard of Malbazar Super Facility Hospital, North Bengal and further about the health organizations with the possibility of enhanced quantity of per bed bio medical waste release beyond their capacity as stated in the said application based on the Annual Report on Bio-Medical Wastes Management for the year 2023 submitted by the West Bengal State Pollution Control Board on 24.07.2024 to the Central Pollution Control Board, it is stated that the Public Health Engineering Department is not directly involved in disposal of bio-medical waste release, etc. nor has the PHE Department any control in respect of the Bio Medical Waste Management in the health organizations of the State. In this context, the Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 under Rule 1.2 has stated that:

“1.2 Classification of Healthcare Waste: Health Care Facilities (HCFs) under are primarily responsible for management of the healthcare waste generated within the facilities, including activities undertaken by them in the community. The health care facilities, while generating the waste are responsible for segregation, collection, in-house transportation, pre-treatment of waste and storage of waste, before such waste is collected by Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) Operator. Thus, for proper management of the waste in the healthcare facilities the technical requirements of



waste handling are needed to be understood and practiced by each category of the staff in accordance with the BMW Rules, 2016.

Waste generated from the healthcare facility is classified as: Bio Medical Waste – General Waste – Other Wastes.”

7. Further I say that the Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on March 28th, 2016 has clearly stated about the role and function of the controlling authorities of bio medical waste in Chapter 5 Rule 5.1 which is as follows:

“5.1 Role of Health Care Facility: As per the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the liability for implementing these rules lies with the person having administrative control over the healthcare facility. This person in Biomedical Waste Management Rules is termed as an “Occupier” and defined as” a person having administrative control over the institution and the premises generating bio-medical waste, which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine.”

In the context of public health systems in India, the role of an Occupier will be performed by designated Medical Superintendent (MS)/ Chief Medical Officer (CMO)/ Senior Medical Officer (SMO)/ Principal Medical



Officer (PMO) of the District Hospital, Sub Divisional Hospital and Community Health Centre (CHC).

In case of Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Sub Centre, the duties of occupier are to be performed by designated Medical Officer in charge (MO I/C) of the PHC.

The CMO/ SMO/ MS/Medical Officer in charge of the Health Care Facilities is responsible and liable for implementing, monitoring and review of activities related to Bio Medical Waste Management.”

In Chapter 5 Rule 5.1.1 which is as follows:

“5.1.1 Responsibility of the Healthcare Facility: It is the overall responsibility of the in charge of the Healthcare Facility to take all necessary steps to ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment and in accordance with the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.


He/she has to ensure that the Bio Medical Waste generated from the Health Care Facility is properly segregated, handled, stored, packaged, transported and disposed of, as per these guidelines to ensure successful implementation of Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.



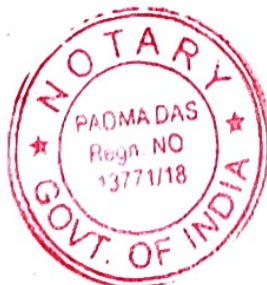
A copy of the Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 is annexed herewith and marked Annexure- "R-1".

8. I say that the Urban Local Body (ULBs) are the appropriate authorities to control the bio medical waste with the help of concerned Health Care Facility (HCFs). In the instant health care facility being the Malbazar Super Facility Hospital, situated at Malbazar falls within the administrative control of Mal Municipality, Urban Local Body (ULB).
9. I further say that neither the concerned Health Care Facility nor the said Urban Local Body are added as party in this instant application. They are necessary stakeholders in the instant application especially concerned with the disposal of bio-medical waste management as envisaged under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016 (as amended from time to time).
10. I humbly submit that PHE Department/Directorate has been taking all-out efforts to provide safe and arsenic-free water to populace.
11. The statements made in paragraphs 1 to 9 are true to my knowledge based on information derived from records and the rest are my respectful submissions before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Prepared in my office


Advocate


Deponent





Verification

I, Mona Chandra Singh Sawaiyan, Joint Secretary, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal do hereby solemnly affirm and verify that the contents of the statements made in the above paragraphs of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of the same is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Kolkata, on this the 05th day of February, 2025.

Mona Chandra Singh Sawaiyan.
Deponent

Identified by me

Sudip K. Das
Advocate

SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED AND DECLARED
BEFORE ME ON IDENTIFICATION

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to be "P. Das".

PADMA DAS
NOTARY



05 FEB 2025

Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016



Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

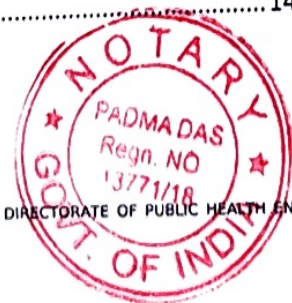


Central Pollution Control Board
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



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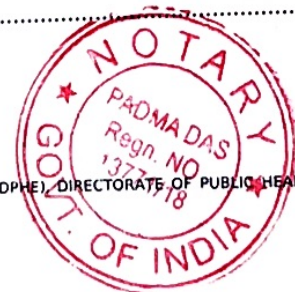
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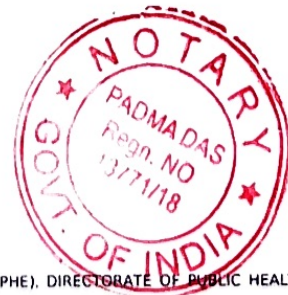
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ABBREVIATIONS

HCF	: Health Care Facility
BMW	: Bio Medical Waste
CBWTF	: Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility
NHSRC	: National Health System Resource Centre
AYUSH	: Ayurveda Yoga Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy
CPCB	: Central Pollution Control Board
SPCB	: State Pollution Control Board
MS	: Medical Superintendent
CMO	: Chief Medical Officer
SMO	: Senior Medical Officer
PMO	: Principal Medical Officer
CHC	: Community Health Centre
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
MO I/C	: Medical Officer In charge
PPE	: Personal Protective Equipment
IEC	: Information Education and Communication
ETP	: Effluent Treatment Plant
SMTAC	: State Monitoring cum Technical Advisory Committee
DMTAC	: District Monitoring cum Technical Advisory Committee
DQT	: District Quality Team
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
HCW	: Health Care Worker
WHO	: World Health Organization
C&D	: Construction & Demolition
E-waste	: Electronic Waste
EEE	: Electrical and Electronic Equipment
PRO	: Producer Responsibility Organization



CHAPTER 1

HEALTHCARE WASTE

1.1 Definitions

"Authorization" means permission granted by the prescribed authority for the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, processing, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or Central Pollution Control Board as the case may be

"Authorized person" means an occupier or operator authorized by the prescribed authority to generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, process, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and the guidelines issued by the Central Government or the Central Pollution Control Board, as the case may be

"Biological" means any preparation made from organisms or micro-organisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunization or the treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto

"Bio-medical waste" means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps

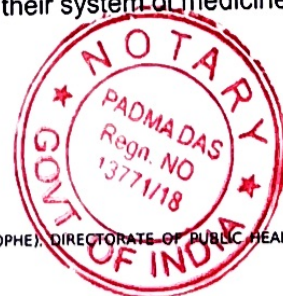
"Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility" means any facility wherein treatment, disposal of bio-medical waste or processes incidental to such treatment and disposal is carried out, and includes common bio-medical waste treatment facilities

"Handling" in relation to bio-medical waste includes the generation, sorting, segregation, collection, use, storage, packaging, loading, transportation, unloading, processing, treatment, destruction, conversion, or offering for sale, transfer, disposal of such waste

"Health care facility" means a place where diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings is provided irrespective of type and size of health treatment system, and research activity pertaining thereto. In pretext to these guidelines these health care facilities includes District Hospitals, Sub Divisional Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub centres

"Management" includes all steps required to ensure that bio- medical waste is managed in such a manner as to protect health and environment against any adverse effects due to handling of such waste;

"Occupier" means a person having administrative control over the institution and the premises generating bio-medical waste, which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine and by whatever name they are called;



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

"Operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility" means a person who owns or controls a Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) for the collection, reception, storage, transport, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste.

"Prescribed authority" mean the State Pollution Control Board in respect of State and Pollution Control Committee in respect of Union Territory.

"Point of Generation" means the location where wastes initially generate, accumulate and is under the control of the operator of the waste-generating process.

"Storage" means the holding of bio medical waste for a temporary period at the end of which the bio-medical waste is treated or disposed.

"Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or composition of any hazardous waste

1.2 Classification of Healthcare Waste

Health Care Facilities (HCFs) are primarily responsible for management of the healthcare waste generated within the facilities, including activities undertaken by them in the community. The health care facilities, while generating the waste are responsible for segregation, collection, in-house transportation, pre-treatment of waste and storage of waste, before such waste is collected by Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) Operator. Thus, for proper management of the waste in the healthcare facilities the technical requirements of waste handling are needed to be understood and practiced by each category of the staff in accordance with the BMWM Rules, 2016.

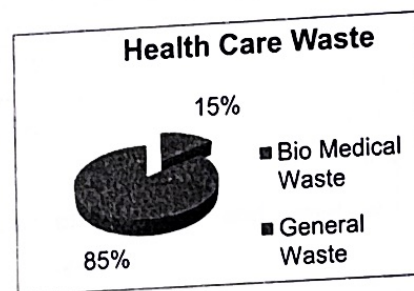
Waste generated from the healthcare facility is classified as:

- Bio Medical Waste
- General Waste
- Other Wastes

Figure 1 Percentage-wise classification of waste generated from the Health Care Facility

a) Bio Medical Waste

Bio-medical waste means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps. Bio-Medical waste includes all the waste generated from the Health Care Facility which can have any adverse effect to the health of a person or to the environment in general if not disposed properly. All such waste which can adversely harm the environment or health of a person is considered as infectious and such waste has to be managed as per BMWM Rules, 2016.



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Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

The quantity of such waste is around 10% to 15% of total waste generated from the Health Care Facility. This waste consists of the materials which have been in contact with the patient's blood, secretions, infected parts, biological liquids such as chemicals, medical supplies, medicines, lab discharge, sharps metallic and glassware, plastics etc.

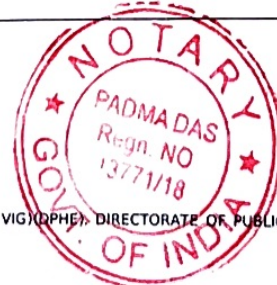
Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 categorises the bio-medical waste generated from the health care facility into four categories based on the segregation pathway and colour code. Various types of bio medical waste are further assigned to each one of the categories, as detailed below:

1. Yellow Category
2. Red Category
3. White Category
4. Blue Category

These categories are further divided as per the type of waste under each category as follows:

Table 1: Categories of Biomedical Waste

CATEGORY	TYPE OF WASTE
YELLOW	Human Anatomical Waste Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time).
	Animal Anatomical Waste Experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.
	Soiled Waste Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.
	Discarded or Expired Medicine Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.
	Chemical Waste Chemicals used in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants
	Chemical Liquid Waste Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X - ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids , liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house - keeping and disinfecting activities etc
	Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid, routine mask & gown.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

CATEGORY	TYPE OF WASTE
	Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste (Pre-treated) Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures.
RED	Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes without needles, fixed needle syringes with their needles cut, vacutainers and gloves
WHITE	Waste Sharps including metals Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps
BLUE	Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes.

b) General Waste

General waste consists of all the waste other than bio-medical waste and which has not been in contact with any hazardous or infectious, chemical or biological secretions and does not include any waste sharps. This waste consists of mainly:

- (i) News paper, paper and card boxes (dry waste)
- (ii) Plastic water bottles (dry waste)
- (iii) Aluminium cans of soft drinks (dry waste)
- (iv) Packaging materials (dry waste)
- (v) Food Containers after emptying residual food (dry waste)
- (vi) Organic / Bio-degradable waste - mostly food waste (wet waste)
- (vii) Construction and Demolition wastes

These general wastes are further classified as dry wastes and wet wastes and should be collected separately.

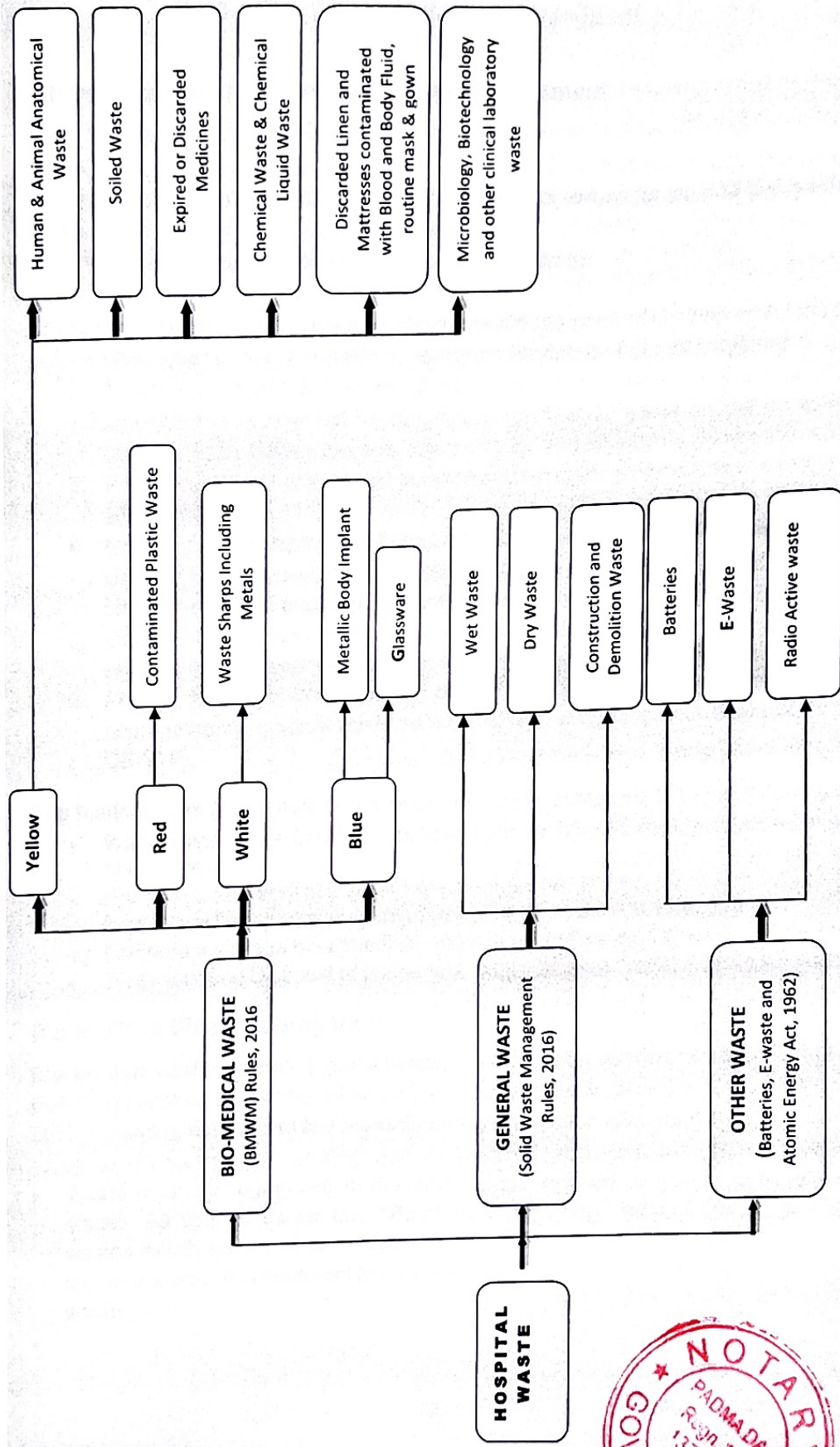
This quantity of such waste is around 85 % to 90 % of total waste generated from the facility. Such waste is required to be handled as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016, as applicable.

c) Other Wastes

Other wastes consist of used electronic wastes, used batteries, and radio-active wastes which are not covered under biomedical wastes but have to be disposed as and when such wastes are generated as per the provisions laid down under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001, and Rules/guidelines under Atomic Energy Act, 1962 respectively.



Figure 2: Categorization & Classification of Wastes in Health Care Facilities.



CHAPTER 2

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

2.1 Steps involved in Bio-medical Waste Management

First five steps (Segregation, Collection, pre-treatment, Intramural Transportation and Storage) is the exclusive responsibility of Health Care Facility. While Treatment and Disposal is primarily responsibility of CBWTF operator except for lab and highly infectious waste, which is required to be pre-treated by the HCF. Following are the responsibility of HCF for management and handling of bio-medical waste:

1. Biomedical Waste should be segregated at the point of generation by the person who is generating the waste in designated colour coded bin/ container
2. Biomedical Waste & General Waste shall not be mixed. Biomedical Waste & General Waste shall not be mixed. Storage time of waste should be as less as possible so that waste storage, transportation and disposal is done within 48 hours.
3. Phase out use of chlorinated plastic bags (excluding blood bags) and gloves by 27/3/2019.
4. No secondary handling or pilferage of waste shall be done at healthcare facility. If CBWTF facility is available at a distance of 75 km from the HCF, bio-medical waste should be treated and disposed only through such CBWTF operator.
5. Only Laboratory and Highly infectious waste shall be pre-treated onsite before sending for final treatment or disposal through a CBWTF Operator.
6. Provide bar-code labels on all colour coded bags or containers containing segregated bio-medical waste before such waste goes for final disposal through a CBWTF.

The management of bio-medical waste can overall be summarized in the following steps;

- Waste Segregation in color coded and barcode labeled bags/ containers at source of generation
- Pre-treat Laboratory and Highly infectious waste
- Intra-mural transportation of segregated waste to central storage area
- Temporary storage of biomedical waste in central storage area
- Treatment and Disposal of biomedical waste through CBWTF or Captive facility

2.2 Bio Medical Waste Segregation

Bio- medical waste generated from a healthcare facility is required to be segregated at the point of generation as per the colour coding stipulated under Schedule-I of BMWM Rules, 2016. Following activities to be followed to ensure proper waste segregation:

- Waste must be segregated at the **point of generation** of source and not in later stages. As defined earlier too, "**Point of Generation**" means the location where wastes initially generate, accumulate and is under the control of doctor / nursing staff etc. who is providing treatment to the patient and in the process generating bio-medical waste.





Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

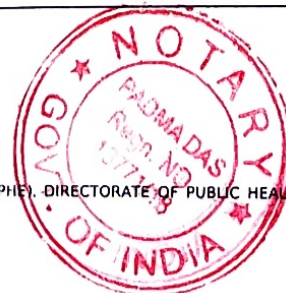
- Posters / placards for bio-medical waste segregation should be provided in all the wards as well as in waste storage area.
- Adequate number of colour coded bins / containers and bags should be available at the point of generation of bio-medical waste.
- Colour coded plastic bags should be in line with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Specifications for plastic bags and containers given at Annexure 1.
- Provide Personnel Protective Equipment to the bio-medical waste handling staff.

2.2.1 Color Coding and Type of Container/ Bags to be used for Waste Segregation & Collection




As per Schedule I of the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 following colour coding and type of container/bags is needed to be used by the HCFs for segregation and collection of generated Bio Medical Waste from the facility.

Table 2: Storage of Biomedical Waste

S. No.	Category	Type of waste	Colour & Type of Container
1.	Yellow Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Anatomical Waste - Animal Anatomical Waste - Soiled Waste - Discarded or Expired Medicine - Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste - Chemical Waste (yellow-e) - Chemical Liquid Waste 	<p>Yellow coloured non-chlorinated Plastic Bags</p>  <p>Note: (i) Chemical waste (yellow-e) comprising of un-used, residual or date expired liquid chemicals including spent hypo of X-Ray, should be stored in yellow container</p>
2.	Red Category	Contaminated Waste (Recyclable)	<p>Red Coloured Non Chlorinated Plastic Bags (having thickness equal to more than 50 μ) and Containers</p> 



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

3.	White Category	Waste Sharps including metals	White Coloured translucent, puncture proof, leak proof, Temper Proof containers 
4.	Blue Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glassware • Metallic Implants Body	Puncture proof, leak proof boxes or containers with blue coloured marking  Cardboard Box with Blue marking 

2.3 Bio Medical Waste Collection

2.3.1 Time of Collection

- Bio-medical waste should be collected on daily basis from each ward of the hospital at a fixed interval of time. There can be multiple collections from wards during the day.
- HCF should ensure collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste as per BMWM Rules, 2016 and HCF should also ensure disposal of human anatomical waste, animal anatomical waste, soiled waste and biotechnology waste within 48 hours.
- Collection times should be fixed and appropriate to the quantity of waste produced in each area of the health-care facility.
- General waste should not be collected at the same time or in the same trolley in which bio-medical waste is collected.
- Collection should be daily for most wastes, with collection timed to match the pattern of waste generation during the day. For example, in an IPD ward where the morning



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

routine begins with the changing of dressings, infectious waste could be collected mid-morning to prevent soiled bandages remaining in the area for longer than necessary.

- General waste collection, must be done immediately after the visiting hours of the HCFs, as visitors coming to facility generate a lot of general waste and in order to avoid accumulation of such general waste in the HCF. The collection timings must enable the HCF to minimize or nullify the use of interim storage of waste in the departments.
- Bio-medical waste collected by the staff, should be provided with PPEs.

2.3.2 Packaging

- Bio-medical waste bags and sharps containers should be filled to no more than three quarters full. Once this level is reached, they should be sealed ready for collection.
- Plastic bags should never be stapled but may be tied or sealed with a plastic tag or tie.
- Replacement bags or containers should be available at each waste-collection location so that full ones can immediately be replaced.
- Colour coded waste bags and containers should be printed with the bio-hazard symbol, labelled with details such as date, type of waste, waste quantity, senders name and receivers details as well as bar coded label to allow them to be tracked till final disposal.
- Ensure that Bar coded stickers are pasted on each bag as per the guidelines of CPCB by 27 March, 2019

2.3.3 Labeling

All the bags/ containers/ bins used for collection and storage of bio-medical waste, must be labelled with the Symbol of Bio Hazard or Cytotoxic Hazard as the case may be as per the type of waste in accordance with the BMW Rules, 2016.

Bio-medical waste bags / containers are required to be provided with bar code labels in accordance with CPCB guidelines for "Guidelines for barcode System for Effective Management of Biomedical Waste".

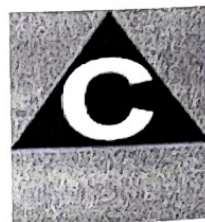


OR





Bio-Hazard Label



Cyto-Toxic Label

2.3.4 Interim Storage

- Interim storage of bio medical waste is discouraged in the wards / different departments of HCF.
- If waste is needed to be stored on interim basis in the departments it must be stored in the dirty utility/sections.
- No waste should be stored in patient care area and procedures areas such as Operation Theatre. All infectious waste should be immediately removed from such areas.
- In absence of dirty utilities/ sections such BMW must be stored in designated place away from patient and visitor traffic or low traffic area.

2.4 In House Transportation of Bio Medical Waste

2.4.1 Transportation Trolleys

In house transportation of Bio Medical Waste from site of waste generation/ interim storage to central waste collection centre, within the premises of the hospital must be done in closed trolleys / containers preferably fitted with wheels for easy manoeuvrability. Such trolleys or carts are designated for the purpose of Bio Medical Waste Collection only. Patient trolleys must not be used for BMW transportation. Size of such waste transport trolleys should be as per the volume of waste generated from the HCFs.



Typical waste collection trolley for Red category of BMW



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

2.4.2 Route of intramural transportation of bio-medical waste

Bio-Medical Waste Generated from different wards or laboratories in the Health care facilities must be transported in the covered trolleys/carts through a route which has low traffic flow of patients and visitors.

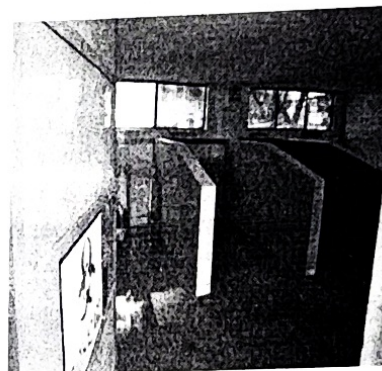
Route of transportation preferably be planned in such a way that:

- Transportation does not occur through high risk areas
- Supplies and waste are transported through separate routes.
- Waste is not transported through areas having high traffic of patients and visitors
- Central Waste collection area can be easily accessed through this route
- Safe transportation of waste is undertaken to avoid spillage and scattering of waste

2.5 Central Waste Collection Room for Bio-medical Waste

Each Healthcare facility should ensure that there is a designated central waste collection room situated within its premises for storage of bio-medical waste, till the waste is picked and transported for treatment and disposal at CBWTF. Such room should be under the responsibility of a designated person and should be under lock & key. The following points may be considered for construction of central waste collection room:

- The location of central waste collection room must be away from the public/ visitors access.
- The space allocation for this room must be as per the quantity of waste generated from the hospital.
- The planned space must be sufficient so as to store at least two days generation of waste.
- Central waste collection room must be roofed and manned and should be under lock and key under the responsibility of designated person.
- The entrance of this centre must be accessible through a concrete ramp for easy transportation of waste collection trolleys.
- Flooring should be of tiles or any other glazed material with slope so as to ease the cleaning of the area.
- Exhaust fans should be provided in the waste collection room for ventilation.
- It is to be ensured by the health care facility that such central storage room is safety inspected for potential fire hazard and based on such inspection preventive measure has to be taken by the health care facility like installation of fire extinguisher, smoke detector etc.
- There should also be provision for water supply adjacent to central waste storage area for cleaning and washing of this station and the containers. The drainage from the storage and washing area should be routed to the Effluent Treatment Plant.
- Sign boards indicating relevant details such as contact person and the telephone number should be provided.
- The entrance of this station must be labelled with "Entry for Authorized Personal Only" and Logo of Bio Medical Waste Hazard.
- It is to be ensured that no general waste is stored in the central waste collection area.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Other Considerations for Central Waste Collection Area

- To ensure there is no pilferage of recyclables, it is to be ensured that central storage area is under lock & key, guarded by a designated person.
- Healthcare facilities need to maintain the record of waste generated and handed over to the authorized recyclers.
- To ensure protection from the animals, it is to be ensured by the health care facility that there is no stray animal in the health care facility premises and health care facility has installed cattle traps at the entrance of the health care facility.
- To ensure protection against the pests it is to be ensured by the HCFs that it has engagement of the pest control agency for taking the pest control measures in the central storage area on regular basis.

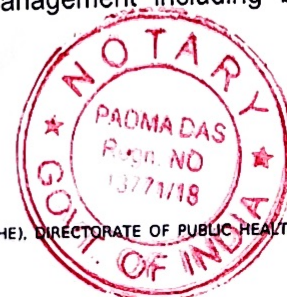
2.5.1 Central Storage for HCFs Having Captive Treatment and Disposal System

For the health care facilities which are having captive treatment facility for treatment and disposal of biomedical waste through incinerators, autoclaves/microwaves, shredders etc. within its premises must ensure that waste generated from the HCF is stored in this central waste collection area till it is transported to reception area of captive waste treatment facility within the premises.

For HCFs having its own treatment and disposal facility through use of deep burial pits i.e. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which doesn't fall under coverage area of any CBWTF, interim Storage area used for daily waste collection will serve as Central Waste Collection Area. The collected waste is needed to be store in this place before it is disposed of by the deep burial pits as per the specifications given under the BMW Rules, 2016.

2.6 Record Keeping

1. Every healthcare facility need to maintain the records w.r.to category wise bio-medical waste generation and its treatment disposal (either by captive facility or through CBWTF) on daily basis. (Please Refer to Annexure 2: Format for Bio Medical Waste Register / Record)
2. Category wise quantity of waste generated from the facility must be recorded in Bio Medical Waste Register/logbook being maintained at central waste collection area under the supervision of one designated person.
3. A weighing machine as per the specifications given in CPCB guidelines for bar code system needs to be kept in central waste collection centre of the HCF having 30 or more than 30 nos. of beds for weighing the quantity of Bio Medical Waste.
4. HCFs having less than 30 beds shall maintain records of receipts printed by the CBWTF.
5. Records on Annual Report on bio-medical waste management submitted to SPCB/PCC
6. Records w.r.t. Accident Report submitted to SPCB/PCC including "NILL" report.
7. Records shall be maintained on training on BMW Management including both Induction and in service training records.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

8. Maintain records for Annual Health check-up of all the employees.
9. Maintain record on Immunisation of all the employees.
10. Records shall be maintained w.r.t. minutes of meeting of Bio Medical Waste Management committee
11. Records shall be maintained indicating details of accident occurred including preventive and corrective actions taken by the HCFs in relation to such accidents.
12. Records for the operation of the biomedical treatment equipment installed, if any for the treatment of biomedical waste. Please refer Annexure 9 for format of logbook/records maintained for incinerator/plasma pyrolysis and autoclave/hydroclave.
13. Records of testing of Effluent generated from health care facility
14. Record of recyclable waste (plastic/glass) handed over to the authorized recycler in kg/annum.

The records related to the handling of BMW by healthcare facilities needs to be retained for a period of five years.

2.7 Updating of Information in Website

All bedded healthcare facilities as prescribed under BMW Rules, 2016 shall develop a separate page/web link in its website for displaying the information pertaining to their hospital by 15/03/2020. The following information should be uploaded and updated time to time:

1. Contact Address and details of the Healthcare Facility :
2. No. of beds :
3. Details of :
 - a) Authorisation under BMW Rules, 2016:
 - b) Consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 :
4. Quantity of bio-medical waste generation (in kg/day):
5. Mode of disposal of bio-medical waste (through CBWTF or through captive treatment facility):
6. Name and address of the CBWTF through which waste is disposed off (as applicable) :
7. In case, HCF is having captive treatment facility,
 - a) bio-medical waste treated (in kg/day)
 - b) Details of treatment equipment
 - c) Total nos. and capacity of each treatment equipment (in kg/day)
 - d) Operating parameters of the treatment equipment as per BMW Rules, 2016
8. Monthly records of bio-medical waste generation (category wise):
9. No. of trainings conducted on Bio-medical Waste Management in the current year:
10. Stats of immunization of Health Care Workers involved in handling of BMW:



CHAPTER 3

SEGREGATION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF BMW

3.1 Treatment Option for Bio-medical Waste

As per BMW Rules, 2016 the treatment and disposal of BMW generated from the HCF must be carried out in accordance with Schedule I, and in compliance with the standards provided in Schedule II of BMW Rules, 2016.

It is also emphasized in the rules that no healthcare facility shall establish on-site treatment and disposal facility for BMW, if a service of CBWTF is available within 75 kilometre of travelling distance of the facility. All the public healthcare facilities within reach of 75 kilometres of CBWTF needs to dispose of the BMW through such CBWTF only and are not allowed to establish its own treatment and disposal facility. For the public health care facilities especially in rural areas where there is no CBWTF within range of 75 kilometres, the disposal of BMW can still be made through a CBWTF who is willing to provide treatment services and authorized by the concerned SPCB/PCC to operate in an area beyond 75 Km radial distance. In case of no reach to any CBWTF, the BMW generated from HCFs should be disposed in captive treatment and disposal facility or by deep burial pit as authorised by the respective SPCB/and as specified in these guidelines

The collection, treatment, processing and disposal options for both the categories of healthcare facilities; having linkage with CBWTF or not having linkage with CBWTF, are detailed here as per Schedule I of BMW Rules. 2016

3.1.1 Yellow Category

Type of Waste: Yellow (a): Human Anatomical Waste

Segregation

Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period. This includes, placenta and extracted tooth.

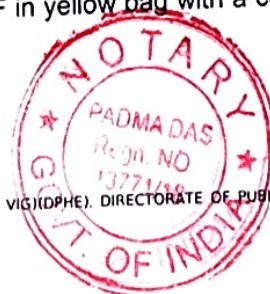
Type of bag and container

Collect the waste in yellow colored non chlorinated plastic bag and store in yellow coloured container

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

No treatment of waste is required to be carried out at the health care facility except pre-treatment (sterilization) of Yellow (h) category waste by autoclaving/ microwaving/ hydroclaving or sterilize as per methods prescribed in WHO Blue book 2014. Yellow category waste along with pre-treated waste should be stored in central storage point and must be handed over to CBWTF. It is mandatory for each health care facility that dead fetus waste should be handed over to CBWTF in yellow bag with a copy of the



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

official Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) certificate from the Obstetrician or the Medical Superintendent/ SMO/ CMO of the HCF.

For HCF without linkage to CBWTF

This waste should be disposed through Plasma Pyrolysis unit or twin chambered compact incinerator with 2 seconds retention time in secondary combustion chamber and adequate air pollution control devices to comply with revised emission norms prescribed under BMW Management Rules, 2016.

Disposal of the waste in the deep burial pit should not be practiced unless the hospitals is located in rural or remote isolated place. Use of deep burial pit should be as authorised by the respective SPCB/PCC.

Copy of official MTP certificate from the MO I/C for fetus below the vitality period must be kept with the HCF.

Type of Waste: Yellow (b): Animal Anatomical Waste

Segregation

This waste include experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.

Type of bag and container

Collect the waste in yellow coloured non chlorinated plastic bag and store in yellow coloured container.

Treatment and Disposal:

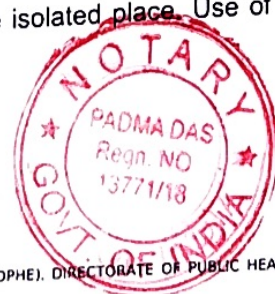
For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

No treatment of waste is required to be carried out at veterinary hospital except pre-treatment (sterilization) of Yellow (h) category waste (if applicable) by autoclaving/ microwaving/ hydroclaving or sterilize as per methods prescribed in WHO Blue book 2014. Yellow category waste along with pre-treated waste should be stored in central storage point and must be handed over to CBWTF.

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

Animal anatomical waste should be disposed through Plasma Pyrolysis unit or twin chambered compact incinerator with 2 seconds retention time in secondary combustion chamber and adequate air pollution control devices to comply with revised emission norms prescribed under BMW Management Rules, 2016.

Animal anatomical waste can also be disposed in captive deep burial pits only in case of those veterinary hospitals located in rural or remote isolated place. Use of deep burial pit should be as authorised by SPCB/PCC.



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Type of Waste: Yellow (c) - Soiled Waste**Segregation:**

Items contaminated with blood/body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components. This includes used infectious material such as caps, shoe-cover, blotting paper/gauze, wooden swab stick, paraffin blocks, indicators tapes and disposable (single use non-linen based) masks and gowns.

Type of bag and container: Collect the waste in yellow coloured non chlorinated plastic bag and store in yellow coloured container

Treatment and Disposal:**For HCF having linkage with CBWTF**

No treatment of waste is required to be carried out at the health care facility. Waste must be handed over to CBWTF

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

Soiled waste should be disposed through Plasma Pyrolysis unit or in twin chambered compact incinerator with 2 seconds retention time in secondary combustion chamber and adequate air pollution control devices to comply with revised emission norms prescribed under BMW Management Rules, 2016. In absence of above, soiled waste can also be treated by autoclaving or micro-waving/ hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding for ultimate disposal through waste to energy plants.

Soiled waste can also be disposed in captive deep burial pits only in case of the hospitals located in rural or remote isolated place. Use of deep burial pit should be as authorised by SPCB/PCC.

Type of Waste: Yellow (d) - Expired and Discarded Medicine

Segregation: Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.. This includes cytotoxic drugs dispensed in dextrose / saline bottles and disposables used in delivery of cytotoxic drugs.

Type of bag and container: Collect all the expired and discarded medicines except for cytotoxic drugs waste in a separate yellow colored non chlorinated plastic bag (different form being used for human anatomical waste) and store in yellow colored container.

All the cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc must be collected in separate yellow colored non chlorinated plastic bag labeled as cytotoxic hazard.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

No treatment of waste is required to be carried out at the health care facility. As per BMW Rules, 2016 all the expired and discarded medicines including cytotoxic drugs expired cytotoxic drugs are either returned back to the manufacturer or are handed over to the CBWTF to be disposed of through incineration at temperature > 1200°C.

For healthcare facilities where there no established system for returning the drugs to the manufacturer it is recommended that the expired and discarded medicines are handed over only to CBWTF for disposing of through incineration.

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

Expired and discarded medicines are required to be sent back to manufacturer or can be disposed through nearest common biomedical Waste or Hazardous waste incinerators with prior intimation to SPCBs./PCCs.

This waste can also be disposed through twin chambered captive incinerator with 2 seconds retention time in secondary combustion chamber, which can withstand a temperature of 1200°C and having adequate air pollution control devices to comply with emission norms.

Type of Waste: Yellow (e) - Chemical Waste

Segregation:

This waste comprises of chemicals used in production of biological, discarded containers of chemicals and disinfectants etc. This includes solid or liquid residual chemicals used in HCFs.

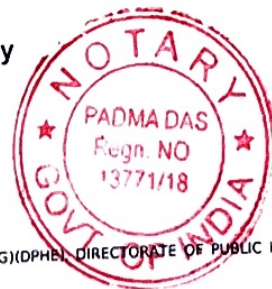
Type of bag and container: Collect solid chemical waste in yellow coloured containers or non-chlorinated yellow plastic bag. Collect un-used, residual or date expired liquid chemicals in yellow container.

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

No treatment is required to be carried out at the facility. The chemical waste (liquid or solid chemicals) should be collected into different yellow coloured plastic containers, whereas empty chemical containers with residual chemicals should be collected in yellow bags and handover to CBWTF operator for final disposal by incineration. It is required to specify the name of chemical on the yellow containers so that it would help CBWTF operator to decide whether to incinerate or transfer to Hazardous Waste TSDF for final disposal.

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

This waste should be incinerated in captive incinerator or it can be sent to nearby Hazardous Waste TSDF for final disposal

Type of Waste: Yellow (f) - Chemical Waste

Segregation:

Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, silver X Ray film developing liquid, discarded formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities, etc. Leftover, unused, residual or date expired liquid chemicals shall not be discharged as chemical liquid waste.

Type of bag and container: Not applicable since this liquid waste containing waste chemicals is collected and pre-treated prior to disposal through Effluent Treatment Plant. However, recyclable liquid chemicals such as spent X-ray hypo should be collected in yellow containers and sold or given to only authorised recyclers for resource recovery.

Treatment and Disposal:

As per the BMW Rules 2016, the chemical liquid waste of the hospital must be collected through a separate collection system for pre-treatment. Hospitals with large standalone labs shall install separate drainage system leading to pre-treatment unit prior to mixing the same with rest of the wastewater from hospital for further treatment. For middle and small healthcare facilities having no system of separate drainage/collection system, the liquid waste is required to be collected on-site in containers for pre-treatment before mixing the same with other wastewater. Silver X ray film developing fluid should be given or sold to the authorized recyclers for resource recovery, else it should be handed over to CBWTF as yellow(e) chemical waste.

Depending on type of chemical effluent generated, pre-treatment should comprise of neutralization/precipitation, followed by disinfection prior to mixing with rest of the wastewater from hospital. Prior to mixing with rest of the hospital effluent, disinfection should be done preferably by passing the effluent through UV sterilizer rather than using disinfecting chemicals since use of chemicals may affect performance of biological treatment in down-stream.

Type of Waste: Yellow (g) - Discarded Linen, Mattresses, beddings contaminated with Blood, body fluids, routine mask and gown.

Segregation

This includes discarded linen from bedsheets, beddings, re-usable routine masks and gowns.

Type of bag and container:

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Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Collect the waste in yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bag and store in yellow coloured container

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

Disinfect the waste linen with non-chlorinated chemical disinfection and hand over to the CBWTF operator for final disposal by incineration. The waste mattresses should be cut into pieces and disinfected and can be sent to the CBWTF operator for final disposal by incineration. Alternatively, waste mattresses can be cut into pieces and disinfected with non-chlorinated chemicals for disposal as general waste (dry-waste) for energy recovery in cities having waste to energy plants or RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) plants.

The waste mattresses shall not be sold or auctioned. Used bed sheets that are not soiled and re-usable can be sold or auctioned only after washing and disinfection. Disposable (single use non-linen based) masks and gowns, after use shall be treated as yellow-c (soiled waste).

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

The waste mattresses after cutting into pieces and disinfected with non-chlorinated chemicals and can be incinerated in captive incinerator or can be disposed as General waste in dry bins in cities having RDF or waste to Energy Plants.

Type of Waste: Yellow (h) Microbiology, Biotechnology and Other Clinical Laboratory Waste:

Segregation:

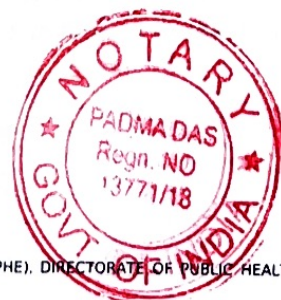
Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste, waste blood bags (containing date expired or contaminated blood), Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimen of micro- organisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures. This includes plastic culture plates and other highly infectious wastes.

Type of bag and container: Collect the waste in yellow coloured non chlorinated plastic bag and store in yellow coloured container

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

Pre-treatment by disinfection before handing over the waste to CBWTF operator. Pre-treatment can be done by autoclave / microwave / Hydroclave.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Pre-treatment can also be done by using non-chlorinated chemical disinfectants like aldehydes, lime based powders or solutions, ozone gas, ammonium salts and phenolic compounds.

The pre-treated waste bags should be handed over to CBWTF operator on daily basis.

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

Pre-treated waste should be disposed off by a HCF by installing twin chambered compact incinerator with 2 seconds retention time in secondary combustion chamber and adequate air pollution control devices to comply with revised emission norms prescribed under BMW Management Rules, 2016.

Pre-treated waste can be disposed in captive deep burial pits in case of the hospitals located in remote in rural or isolated places. Use of deep burial pit should be as authorised by SPCB/PCC.

3.1.2. Red Category

Segregation:

Red category waste is contaminated recyclable waste containing primarily plastics generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes with their needles cut), vacutainers and gloves. This includes waste pipette tips, plastic pipette, eppendorf, rubber teats, drains, oxygen mask, thick plastic splash proof gowns, rubber apron, ICT test cards, ELISA plate and vials not containing blood samples.

Type of bag and container: Collect the waste in red coloured non chlorinated plastic bag and store in red coloured container

Treatment and Disposal:

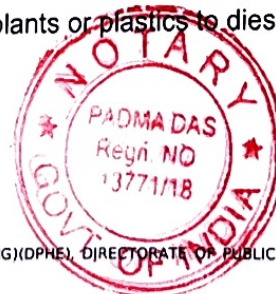
For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

Contaminated recyclable waste containing mainly plastics and rubber shall be put in red coloured non chlorinated plastic bags and containers. Syringes after removing/cutting the needles should also be put in this category. Vacutainers/vials with blood samples should be pre-treated as given at section 3.1.1.h and disposed as yellow-h category waste.

No onsite treatment of Red category waste is required. All such waste is needed to be sent to CBWTF for final treatment and disposal

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

All the recyclable waste generated from the HCF must be sterilised using autoclaving/microwaving / hydro-calving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilisation and shredding. Recyclable waste must never be disposed of along with general waste in dry stream and same is required to be disposed of only through registered or authorised recyclers or to waste to energy plants or plastics to diesel or fuel oil or for road making, whichever is possible.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

3.1.3 White Category

Segregation

This waste comprises of needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes waste sharps such as lumbar puncture needle, trocar cannula, IABP cannula, arthroscopy blade, insulin pen needle, lancet needle, removac needle, eye needle, Cardioplegia needle and surgical stab knife

Type of bag and container:

Collect the waste in white translucent, puncture proof, leak proof, tamper proof container.

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCF having linkage with CBWTF

After collection in puncture proof, leak proof, tamper proof container, handover the waste to CBWTF without any alteration or onsite treatment.

For HCF having own treatment and Disposal facility

Sharps waste should be disinfected either with autoclaving or dry-heat sterilization or a combination of autoclaving cum shredding; for each of these options, the methods for disposal are as below;

Method of Disinfection	Treatment	Options for final disposal
Autoclaving	Shredding; or Mutilation; or Encapsulation in cement concrete	Concrete pit; or sanitary landfill or steel foundry
Dy-heat sterilization	encapsulation in metal container	
Autoclaving cum shredding as single unit operation	None	

In case there is difficulty in sending treated sharps waste to sanitary landfills for final disposal (such as apprehension of local bodies to pick such waste), it is recommended to adopt the option of final disposal either through concrete pit or sending for recycling in steel furnace/foundry.

3.1.4 Blue Category

Type of Waste: Blue (a) Glassware

Segregation:

Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes. This includes glass slides and glass pipettes.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Type of bag and container:

Puncture proof, leak proof boxes or containers with blue coloured marking

Treatment and Disposal:

For HCFs having linkage with CBWTF

Dispose of the empty glass bottles by handing over to CBWTF without any onsite treatment. The residual chemicals in glass bottle should be collected as chemical waste in yellow coloured container / bags and over to CBWTF as yellow(e) waste.

For HCFs having own treatment and Disposal facility

The waste glass bottles / broken glass has to be sterilized or disinfected (either by autoclaving or microwaving or hydroclaving or by Sodium Hypochlorite Solution) followed by soaking & washing with detergent prior to sending it for recycling. Broken glass should also be disinfected and if the same cannot be given/or sold for recycling it can be disposed in sharps pit. The residual chemical in glass bottle should be collected as chemical waste in yellow coloured container / bags as yellow(e) waste and send the same to either a CBWTF or common hazardous waste Treatment and Disposal Facility.

Glass vials with positive controls should be pre-treated and disposed as yellow(h) waste.

Type of Waste: Blue (b) Metallic Body Implants

Segregation

Implants used for orthopaedic surgeries. This include metal sternal wire, Gigli saw wire and Orthopaedic Splint.

Type of bag and container:

Puncture proof, leak proof boxes or containers with blue coloured marking.

Treatment and Disposal: Dispose of the waste by handing over to CBWTF. In case of no access to CBWTF, metallic body implants should be disinfected (either by autoclaving or microwaving or hydroclaving or by Sodium Hypochlorite Solution) and later washed with detergent prior to sending/sold to metal recyclers.

Important Considerations

- The treatment of BMW must meet the standards for treatment of bio medical waste as specified in Schedule II of BMW Rules, 2016.
- The autoclave used for sterilization of waste blood bags, microbiology waste, including vials containing vaccine / positive controls must be dedicated for treatment of bio-medical waste only.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- HCF must follow the standards for autoclaving of biomedical waste as listed in Schedule II of BMW Rules, 2016
- ETP will be necessary if discharge from HCF is connected with City's/Town's public sewerage network not having any terminal sewage treatment plant or if the HCF is not connected to public sewerage network. Treated wastewater from healthcare facility should conform to the standards of liquid waste as listed in Schedule II of BMW Rules, 2016.

Bedded HCFs with > 10 beds should establish suitable Effluent Treatment Facility with immediate effect, while HCFs with <10 beds, ETP should be installed by 31st December, 2019.

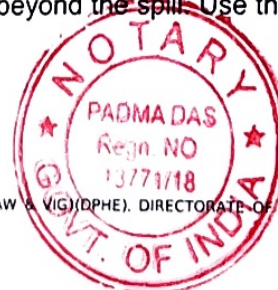
- Chemical disinfection is to be performed by 1 - 2% Hypochlorite Solution or equivalent disinfectant like aldehydes, lime, ammonium salts, phenolic compounds etc. (refer: WHO guidelines for Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities). Chemical disinfection performed must meet the standard of chemical disinfection as listed in Schedule II of BMW Rules, 2016. Refer to Annexure 6: Preparation of Hypochlorite Solution.
- HCFs may provide Bio-medical wastes such as pleural fluid, ascetic fluid, HBsAG positive blood, placenta etc. only to the authorised vendors / pharmaceutical industry involved in utilization of the same for production of drugs, reagent chemicals, markers, etc. An intimation in this regard shall be provided to concerned SPCBs.

3.2 Spill Management Procedures:

Healthcare Facilities have to ensure environmentally sound management of mercury or other chemical spills.

In case of mercury spill, the following steps as given in CPCB guidelines on "Environmentally Sound Techniques for Mercury Waste Generated from Healthcare Facilities" shall be followed;

- Evacuate area: As far as possible, keep people who are not involved in the cleanup away from spill area to limit exposures and to prevent the spread of contamination.
- Put on face mask: In order to prevent breathing of mercury vapour, wear a protective face mask.
- Remove jewelry so that the mercury cannot combine (amalgamate) with the precious metals.
- Put on rubber or latex gloves. If there are any broken pieces of glass or sharp objects, pick them up with care. Place all broken objects on a paper towel, fold the paper towel and place in a puncture proof yellow bag or container. Secure the plastic bag/container and label it as items contaminated with mercury.
- Locate all mercury beads and look for mercury in any surface cracks or in hard-to-reach areas of the floor. Check a wide area beyond the spill. Use the flashlight to



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

locate additional glistening beads of mercury that may be sticking to the surface or in small cracked areas. Cardboard sheets may be 'used to push the spilled beads of mercury together'.

- (vi) A syringe (without a needle) shall be used to suck the beads of mercury. Collected mercury should be placed slowly and carefully into an unbreakable plastic container/glass bottle with an airtight lid half filled with water. After removing larger beads, use sticky tape to collect smaller hard-to-see beads. Place the sticky tape in a punctured proof yellow bag and secure properly. Commercially available powdered sulfur or zinc stains mercury a darker colour and can make smaller beads easier to see (powder sulfur may be used because (i) it makes the mercury easier to see since there may be a color change from yellow to brown and (ii) it binds the mercury so that it can be easily removed and suppresses the vapourization of any missing mercury).
- (vii) Place all the materials used during the cleanup, including gloves, mercury spills collected from the spill area into a yellow plastic bag or container with lid and sealed properly and labeled as mercury containing waste.
- (viii) Sprinkle sulphur or zinc powder over the area. Either powder will quickly bind any remaining mercury. In case, zinc powder is used, moisten the powder with water after it is sprinkled and use a paper towel to rub it into cracks in the flooring. Use the cardboard and then dampened paper towels to pick up the powder and bound mercury. Place all towels and cardboard in a yellow plastic bag and seal all the bags that were used and store in a designated area. All the mercury spill surfaces should be decontaminated with 10 % sodium thiosulfate solution. Keep a window open to ventilate after the cleanup. After ensuring all the mercury has been removed, resume normal vacuuming and utilize the cleaned area for routine operation.
- (ix) All the bags or containers containing items contaminated with mercury should be marked properly and labeled as waste mercury containing. This waste shall be categorized as yellow-e chemical waste and shall be disposed as per the options given in flowchart (Figure 3).



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

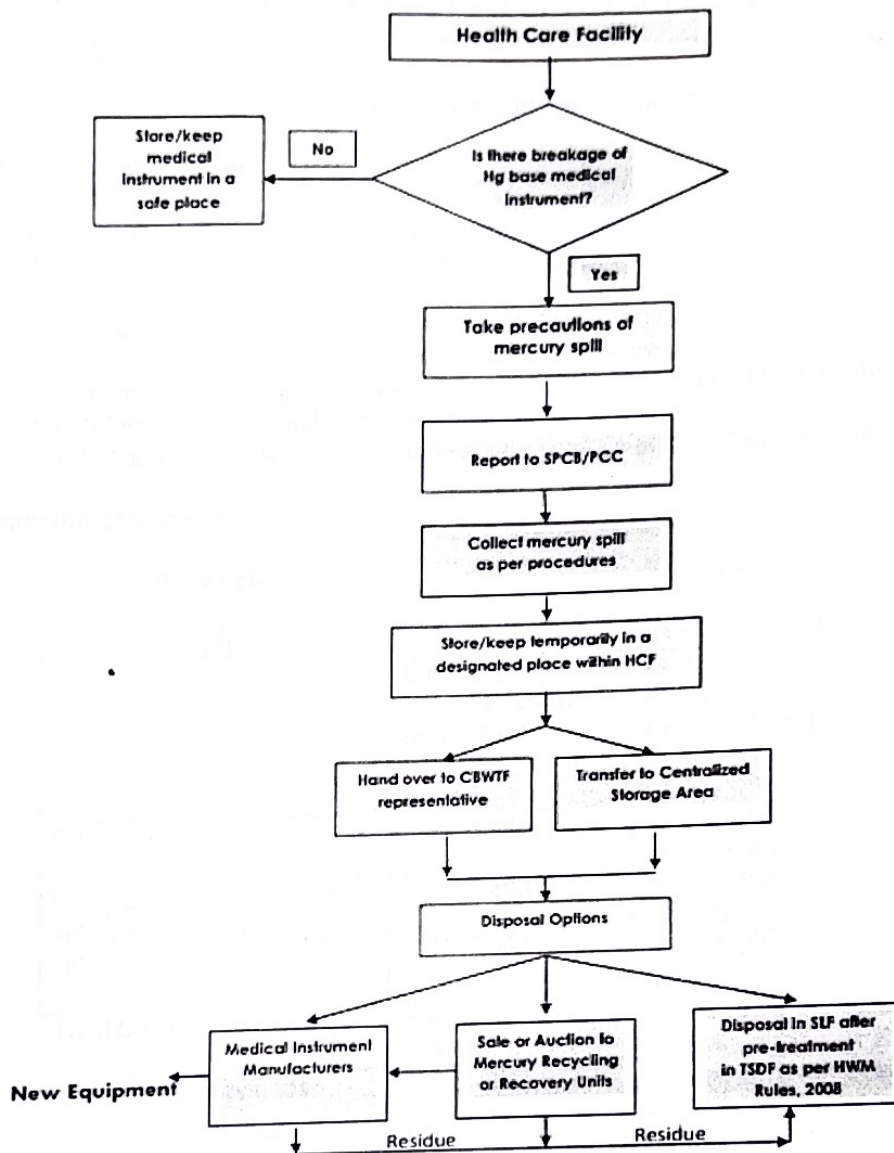


Figure 3: Flow chart showing management of mercury spills

Other chemical spills should be absorbed in suitable absorption media such as dry sand, proprietary booms, absorbent pads etc. and collected separately. Waste collected from chemical spills has to be categorized as yellow-e waste, which shall be collected in separate yellow bag and handed over to operator of CBWTF or Hazardous Waste TSDF (in case of captive facility).



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

3.3 Standards for Treatment and Disposal as per BMWM Rules, 2016

3.3.1 Standards for Incineration

All incinerators shall meet the following operating and emission standards-

A. Operating Standards

1. Combustion efficiency (CE) shall be at least 99.00%.
2. The Combustion efficiency is computed as follows:

$$C.E. = \frac{\%CO_2}{\%CO_2 + \%CO} \times 100$$
3. The temperature of the primary chamber shall be a minimum of 800 0C and the secondary chamber shall be minimum of 10500C + or - 500C.
4. The secondary chamber gas residence time shall be at least two seconds.

B. Emission Standards

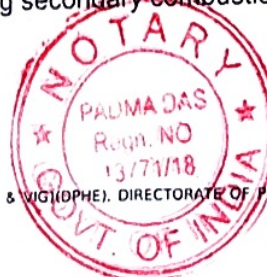
S. No.	Parameter	Standards	
		(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)	Limiting concentration in mg Nm ³ unless stated	Sampling Duration in minutes, unless stated
1.	Particulate matter	50	30 or 1NM ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
2.	Nitrogen Oxides NO and NO ₂ expressed asNO ₂	400	30 for online sampling or grab sample
3.	HCl	50	30 or 1NM ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
4.	Total Dioxins and Furans	0.1ng TEQ/Nm ³ (at 11% O ₂)	8 hours or 5NM ³ of sample volume, whichever is more
5.	Hg and its compounds	0.05	2 hours or 1NM ³ of sample volume, whichever is more

C. Stack Height:

Minimum stack height shall be 30 meters above the ground and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the Central Pollution Control Board Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

Important considerations for Captive Incinerators

- a. The existing incinerators shall comply with the above revised emission norms within a period of two years from the date of notification.
- b. The existing captive incinerators shall comply with the standards for Dioxins and Furans of 0.1ngTEQ/Nm³, within two years from the date of commencement of these rules. To achieve the same, the existing secondary combustion chambers



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

of the incinerator and the pollution control devices shall be suitably retrofitted if required to achieve the emission limits.

- c. Wastes to be incinerated shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants.
- d. Ash from incineration of biomedical waste shall be disposed of at common hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility. However, it can also be disposed of in municipal landfill, if the toxic metals in incineration ash are within the regulatory quantities as defined under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time.
- e. Only low Sulphur fuel like Light Diesel Oil or Low Sulphur Heavy Stock or Diesel, Compressed Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas or Liquefied Petroleum Gas shall be used as fuel in the incinerator.
- f. Shall monitor the stack gaseous emissions (during optimum operational capacity of the incinerator) once in three months through a laboratory approved under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and record of such analysis results shall be maintained and submitted to the prescribed authority. In case of dioxins and furans, monitoring should be done once in a year.
- g. Shall install continuous emission monitoring system for parameters as stipulated by State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees in authorization and transmit the real time data should be transmitted to the servers at State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees and Central Pollution Control Board.
- h. Incinerators (combustion chambers) shall be operated with such temperature, retention time and turbulence, as to achieve Total Organic Carbon content in the slag and bottom ashes less than 3% or their loss on ignition shall be less than 5% of the dry weight.
- i. Shall use combustion gas analyzer to measure CO₂, CO and O₂ periodically so as to operate incinerator at suitable conditions to achieve desired combustion efficiency.

3.3.2 Operating and Emission Standards for Disposal by Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification:

A. Operating Standards:

All the operators of the Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall meet the following operating and emission standards:

1. Combustion Efficiency (CE) shall be at least 99.99 %.
2. The Combustion Efficiency is computed as follows.

$$\% \text{ CO}_2 \text{ C.E} = \frac{\dots\dots\dots}{(\% \text{ CO}_2 + \% \text{ CO})} \times 100$$
3. The temperature of the combustion chamber after plasma gasification shall be 1050 ± 50°C with gas residence time of at least 2 (two) second, with minimum 3 % Oxygen in the stack gas.
4. The Stack height should be minimum of 30 m above ground level and shall be attached with the necessary monitoring facilities as per requirement of monitoring



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

of 'general parameters' as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in accordance with the CPCB Guidelines of Emission Regulation Part-III.

B. Air Emission Standards and Air Pollution Control Measures

- I. Emission standards for combustion based incinerator shall be applicable for the Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification also.
- II. Suitably designed air pollution control devices shall be installed or retrofitted with the 'Plasma
- III. Pyrolysis or Gasification to achieve the above emission limits, if necessary.
- IV. Wastes to be treated using Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall not be chemically treated with any chlorinated disinfectants and chlorinated plastics shall not be treated in the system.

C. Disposal of Ash Vitrified Material

The ash or vitrified material generated from the 'Plasma Pyrolysis or Gasification shall be disposed at common hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility. However, it can also be disposed of in municipal landfill, if the toxic metals in incineration ash are within the regulatory quantities as defined at Schedule II under Hazardous and Other Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2016. Vitrified slag may be utilized as sub-surface material for road making with permission from concerned SPCB/PCCs.

3.3.3 Standards for Autoclave

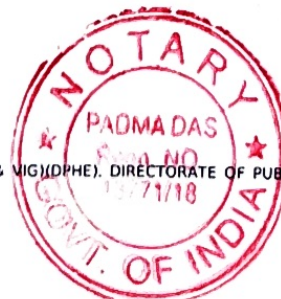
The autoclave should be dedicated for the purposes of disinfecting and treating bio-medical waste.

- 1) When operating a gravity flow autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to;
 - (i) a temperature of not less than 121° C and pressure of 15 pounds per square inch (psi) for an autoclave residence time of not less than 60 minutes; or
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) 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.
- 2) When operating a vacuum autoclave, medical waste shall be subjected to a minimum of three pre-vacuum pulse to purge the autoclave of all air. The air removed during the pre-vacuum, cycle should be decontaminated by means of HEPA and activated carbon filtration, steam treatment, or any other method to prevent release of pathogen. The waste shall be subjected to the following;
 - (i) a temperature of not less than 121°C and pressure of 15 psi per an autoclave residence time of not less than 45 minutes; or
 - (ii) 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;



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- 3) Medical waste shall not be considered as properly treated unless the time, temperature and pressure indicators indicate that the required time, temperature and pressure were reached during the autoclave process. If for any reasons, time temperature or pressure indicator indicates that the required temperature, pressure or residence time was not reached, the entire load of medical waste must be autoclaved again until the proper temperature, pressure and residence time were achieved.
- 4) **Recording of operational parameters:** Each autoclave shall have graphic or computer recording devices which will automatically and continuously monitor and record dates, time of day, load identification number and operating parameters throughout the entire length of the autoclave cycle.
- 5) **Validation test for autoclave:** The validation test shall use four biological indicator strips, one shall be used as a control and left at room temperature, and three shall be placed in the approximate center of three containers with the waste. Personal protective equipment (gloves, face mask and coveralls) shall be used when opening containers for the purpose of placing the biological indicators. At least one of the containers with a biological indicator should be placed in the most difficult location for steam to penetrate, generally the bottom center of the waste pile. The occupier or operator shall conduct this test three consecutive times to define the minimum operating conditions. The temperature, pressure and residence time at which all biological indicator vials or strips for three consecutive tests show complete inactivation of the spores shall define the minimum operating conditions for the autoclave. After determining the minimum temperature, pressure and residence time, the occupier or operator of a common biomedical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test once in three months and records in this regard shall be maintained.
- 6) **Routine Test:** A chemical indicator strip or tape that changes colour when a certain temperature is reached can be used to verify that a specific temperature has been achieved. It may be necessary to use more than one strip over the waste package at different locations to ensure that the inner content of the package has been adequately autoclaved. The occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment facility shall conduct this test during autoclaving of each batch and records in this regard shall be maintained.
- 7) **Spore testing:** The autoclave should completely and consistently kill the approved biological indicator at the maximum design capacity of each autoclave unit. Biological indicator for autoclave shall be *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* spores using vials or spore Strips; with at least 1×10^6 spores. Under no circumstances will an autoclave have minimum operating parameters less than a residence time of 30 minutes, a temperature less than 121°C or a pressure less than 15 psi. The occupier or operator of a common bio medical waste treatment and disposal facility shall conduct this test at least once in every week and records in this regard shall be maintained.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

3.3.4 Standards of Microwaving

- 1) Microwave treatment shall not be used for cytotoxic, hazardous or radioactive wastes, contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and large metal items.
- 2) The microwave system shall comply with the efficacy test or routine tests and a performance guarantee may be provided by the supplier before operation of the limit.
- 3) 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.

3.3.5 Standards for Efficacy of Chemical Disinfection

Microbial inactivation efficacy is equated to "Log₁₀ kill" which is defined as the difference between the logarithms of number of test microorganisms before and after chemical treatment. Chemical disinfection methods shall demonstrate a 4Log₁₀ reduction or greater for *Bacillus Subtilis* (ATCC19659) in chemical treatment systems.

3.3.6 Standards for Dry Heat Sterilization

Waste sharps can be treated by dry heat sterilization at a temperature not less than 185°C, at least for a residence period of 150 minutes in each cycle, which sterilization period of 90 minutes. There should be automatic recording system to monitor operating parameters.

- (i) **Validation test for Sharps sterilization unit**
Waste sharps sterilization unit should completely and consistently kill the biological indicator *Geobacillus Stearothermophilus* or *Bacillus Atropheauspores* using vials with at least log₁₀⁶ spores per ml. The test shall be carried out once in three months
- (ii) **Routine test**
A chemical indicator strip or tape that changes colour when a certain temperature is reached can be used to verify that a specific temperature has been achieved. It may be necessary to use more than one strip over the waste to ensure that the inner content of the sharps has been adequately disinfected. This test shall be performed once in week and records in this regard shall be maintained.

3.3.7 Standards for Liquid Waste

- 1) The effluent generated or treated from the premises of bedded HCFs before discharge into the sewer should conform to the following limits;

Parameters	Permissible Limits
pH	6.5-9.0
Suspended solids	100 mg/l
Oil and grease	10 mg/l
BOD	30 mg/l
COD	250 mg/l



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Bio-assay test	90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% effluent.
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- 2) Sludge from Effluent Treatment Plant shall be given to common bio-medical waste treatment facility for incineration or to hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for disposal

Note –

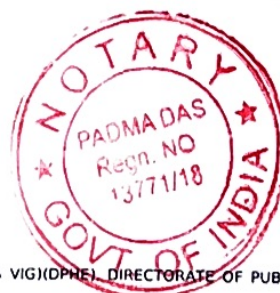
- 1) Above limits are applicable to all bedded Health Care Facilities in case their;
- discharge line is connected to public sewerage network, which is not having terminal sewage treatment plant; or
 - discharge line is not connected to public sewers.

Health Care Facilities meeting above criteria but having less than ten beds are given time till 31st December, 2019 to set up suitable effluent treatment plants and to comply with above standards.

- 2) In case discharge from HCF is connected to a public sewerage network having terminal Sewage Treatment Plant, then general discharge standards as notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) shall be applicable (as given at Annexure 8);
- 3) Non-bedded occupiers shall dispose infectious liquid wastes only after treatment by disinfection as per Schedule – II (6) of the principal rules.\

3.4 Standards for Deep Burial

- Yellow (a), (b) and (c) wastes namely human anatomical, animal anatomical and soiled waste are permitted for deep burial only in rural or remote areas where there is no access to common bio-medical waste treatment facility after obtaining authorization from SPCB/PCCs.
- A pit or trench should be dug about two meters deep. It should be half filled with waste, and then covered with lime within 50 cm of the surface, before filling the rest of the pit with soil.
- It must be ensured that animals do not have any access to burial sites. Covers of galvanized iron or wire meshes may be used.
- On each occasion, when wastes are added to the pit, a layer of 10 cm of soil shall be added to cover the wastes.
- Burial must be performed under close and dedicated supervision.
- The deep burial site should be relatively impermeable and no shallow well should be close to the site.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- The pits should be distant from habitation, and located so as to ensure that no contamination occurs to surface water or ground water. The area should not be prone to flooding or erosion.
- The location of the deep burial site shall be authorized by the prescribed authority i.e CPCB/ SPCB or District Pollution Control Board Office.
- The institution shall maintain a record of all pits used for deep burial.
- The ground water table level should be a minimum of six meters below the lower level of deep burial pit.

3.5 Suggested method for design of concrete pit for waste sharps.

If required, a sharp pit must be constructed within the hospital premise to dispose of the sharp waste generated from the facility. Prior to disposal in concrete pit, sharps waste should be disinfected and treated in following methods;

- Autoclaving along with sharp containers followed by shredding or mutilation; or
- Combination of shredding cum autoclaving along with sharp containers
- Sharp pit must be a 1m x1m x1m concrete lined circular or rectangular pit as shown in figure 4.
- Pit can be dug and lined with brick, masonry or concrete rings.
- The pit should be covered with a heavy concrete slab, in which a galvanized steel pipe of about 1.0m height and suitable diameter is fixed to feed the shredded or mutilated sharps waste.
- The top opening of the steel pipe shall have a provision of locking after the treated waste sharps has been disposed in.
- Once the pit filled up to 3/4th capacity, it can be encapsulation with binding material like cement. Once encapsulated mass is dry, sharp pit is sealed and another sharp pit is created for further use.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- For high water table regions where water table is less than 6m beneath bottom of the pit, a tank with above mentioned arrangements shall be made above the ground.

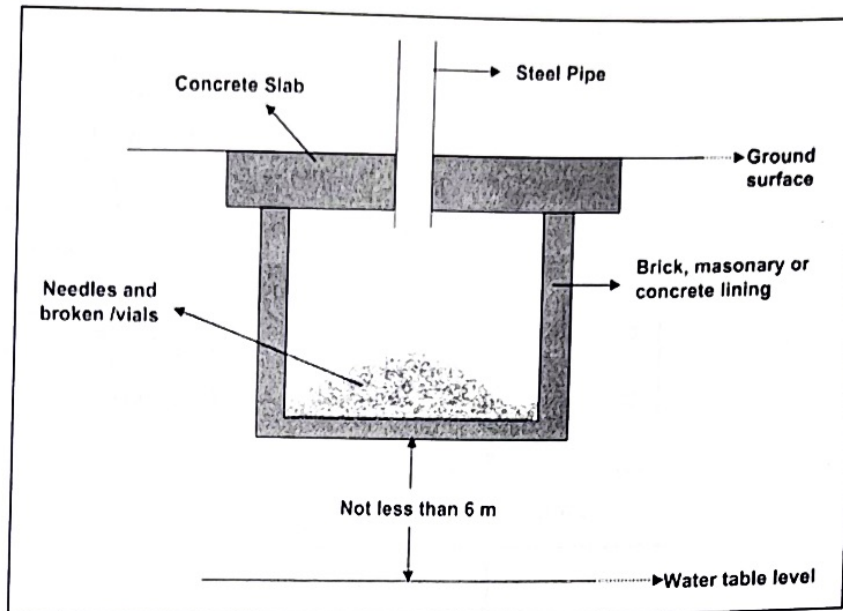


Figure 4: Layout of Sharp Pit for disposal for Sharp Waste

3.6 Effluent Treatment Plant

Effluent Treatment Plant should be provided in every HCF to treat the wastewater generated from the hospital in order to comply with the effluent standards prescribed under the BMW Rules, 2016. Sources of wastewater generation from the hospital are wards, laboratories, used disinfectants, floor washing, washing of patients area, hand washing, laundry, discharge of accidental spillage, firefighting, bathroom/toilet etc. Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals or discarded disinfectants, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities should be collected separately and pre-treated prior to mixing with rest of the wastewater from HCF.

The combined wastewater should be treated in the ETP having three levels of treatment; primary, secondary and tertiary;

- Primary Treatment: equalisation, neutralization, precipitation and clarification
- Secondary Treatment: High rate aerobic biological treatment, secondary settling tank
- Tertiary Treatment: Pressure Filtration, Disinfection and disposal to drain/sewer

Typical flow chart for the Effluent Treatment Plant is given below:



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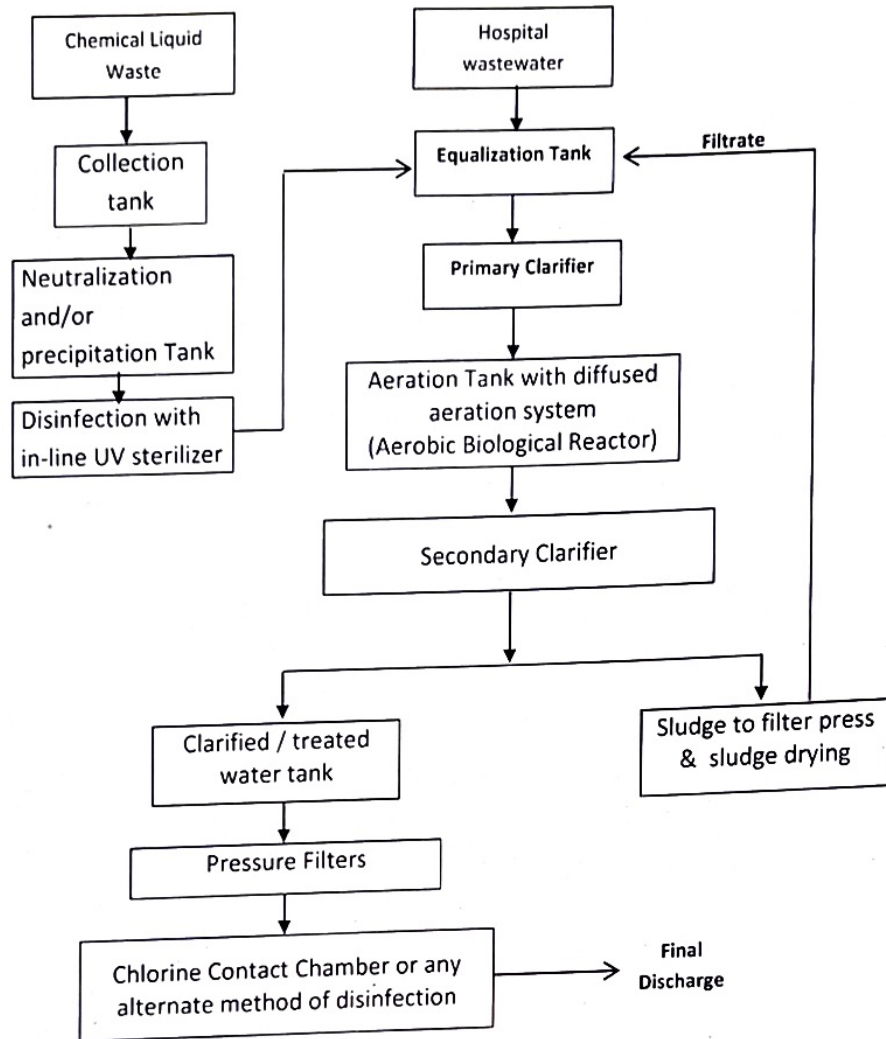


Figure 4: Scheme for Wastewater

Options for reuse of treated wastewater: Wastewater generated from the HCF is treated in the ETP and shall be disposed into drain / sewer or could be reused in: Flushing, Horticulture, and Scrubber.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

4. Treatment & disposal at HCF or CBWTF

4.4 Bio-Medical Waste Management by Occasional Waste Generators

Occasional bio-medical waste generator like first aid rooms at school, colleges, research laboratories at institutions, blood banks, health camps, first air rooms at companies, etc. are also required to dispose the bio-medical waste generated waste as per the provisions of BMWM Rules, 2016. Occasional generators are also required to obtain (one time) authorisation from the prescribed authority under BMWM Rules, 2016. Following are the guidelines for the occasional bio-medical waste generators:

- 1) Obtain one-time authorisation under BMWM Rules, 2016 from the prescribed authority;
- 2) Obtain agreement with the CBWTF operator for final treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste;
- 3) Inform CBWTF operator to pick-up bio-medical waste as and when it is generated;
- 4) Segregate the bio-medical waste as per colour coded categories stipulated under BMWM Rules, 2016;
- 5) The colour coded bags/containers should be labelled with bar code label (provided by the operator of CBWTF or any authorised vendor).
- 6) It shall be ensured that anatomical waste, soiled waste and biotechnology waste if generated is treated & disposed within 48 hours.
- 7) Maintain record pertains to quantum of category wise bio-medical waste generated and treated.



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CHAPTER 5 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Role of Health Care Facility

As per the BMWM Rules, 2016, the liability for implementing these rules lies with the person having administrative control over the healthcare facility. This person in BMWM Rules is termed as an "Occupier" and defined as "a person having administrative control over the institution and the premises generating bio-medical waste, which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine."

In the context of public health systems in India, the role of an Occupier will be performed by designated Medical Superintendent (MS)/Chief Medical Officer (CMO)/Senior Medical Officer (SMO)/ Principal Medical Officer (PMO) of the District Hospital, Sub Divisional Hospital and Community Health Centre (CHC).

In case of Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Sub Centre, the duties of occupier are to be performed by designated Medical Officer in charge (MO I/C) of the PHC.

The CMO/ SMO/ MS/Medical Officer in charge of the HCFs is responsible and liable for implementing, monitoring and review of activities related to Bio Medical Waste Management.

5.1.1 Responsibility of the Healthcare Facility

It is the overall responsibility of the in charge of the HCF to take all necessary steps to ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment and in accordance with the BMWM Rules, 2016.

He/she has to ensure that the BMW generated from the Health Care Facility is properly segregated, handled, stored, packaged, transported and disposed of, as per these guidelines to ensure successful implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016.

Over all roles and responsibility of the Health Care Facility is given in figure 5.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016



Figure 5: Roles & Responsibility of Healthcare Facility

As per the provisions under BMW Management Rules, 2016, the following responsibilities have been bestowed upon Healthcare facilities;

- To ensure that all the legal requirements related to the Bio Medical Waste Management are complied with and are regularly updated.
- To ensure that annual reports and accidents reports are submitted to SPCB in a timely manner.
- To ensure that bio-medical waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment.
- To make a provision within the premises for a safe, ventilated and secured location for storage of segregated biomedical waste at central storage area.
- To ensure that there shall be no secondary handling, pilferage of recyclables or inadvertent scattering or spillage by animals.
- To ensure that bio-medical waste from central storage area or the premises shall be directly transported to the common bio-medical waste treatment facility for the appropriate treatment and disposal
- To ensure pre-treatment of yellow-h waste comprising of microbiology, biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste, waste blood bags (containing date expired or contaminated blood), Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimen of micro- organisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures and other highly infectious wastes before handling to over to CBWTF for final disposal.



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- To pre-treat vacutainers/vials containing blood samples and handover to CBWTF as Red category waste.
- To ensure that all the requirements related to establishment of a pre-treatment facility within its premises (as given at section 3.1.1.h) fully complies with standards stipulated under BMWM Rules, 2016
- To phase out use of chlorinated plastic bags (excluding blood bags) and gloves by 27 March, 2019.
- To ensure that the solid waste other than BMW is disposed of as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- To establish a bar-code system for bags or containers containing bio-medical waste destined for disposal at CBWTF or captive treatment and disposal facility before 27th March, 2019.
- To ensure all the staffs of HCFs are provided regular training on BMW handling both at the time of induction and on annual basis as well
- To ensure occupational safety of all the employees through annual health check-ups, immunization and provisions of appropriate and adequate PPEs.
- To ensure that BMW Register is maintained and is updated on day to day basis
- Bedded HCFs to ensure uploading annual records of the biomedical waste generated on its website by 15 March, 2020.
- To immediately inform the SPCB in case of any lapse by waste collection agency or CBWTF in collection of waste from the HCF.
- To ensure that all the activities of BMW management are monitored and reviewed.
- To ensure that the committee formed for monitoring and review of BMW management is functioning properly.
- To ensure that all the records related to BMW Management are maintained by HCF.

The above listed responsibilities are detailed in these guidelines, laying down steps needed to be undertaken by health care facility to fulfil these responsibilities.

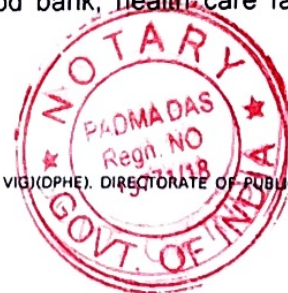
5.2 Authorization

5.2.1 Responsibility

"Authorization" means permission granted by the prescribed authority for the generation, collection, reception, storage, transportation, treatment, processing, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and guidelines issued by the Central Government or Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as the case may be;

As per BMWM Rules, 2016, every hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and

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clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine and by whatever name they are called are required to obtain authorization from the prescribed authority i.e. State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be. Validity of authorization in case of bedded health care facilities will be synchronized with the validity of the consents. Armed Forces Healthcare Establishments shall obtain authorization from DGAFMS.

Overall responsibility of having valid authorizations and consents under various acts lies with the In-charge of the health care facility.

5.2.2 Authorization under Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Procedure for Authorization

In charge of the health care facility needs to apply to the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) in respect of States or Pollution Control Committees (PCC) in respect of Union Territories for fresh or renewal of authorization, for the activities being carried out in handling of Bio Medical Waste Management by the health care facility.

Application

Application must be submitted to the respective SPCB/PCC for fresh or renewal of authorization in prescribed format as per Form II as prescribed under Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 given at Annexure 3.

Information requirements of Application

- Particulars of Health Care Facility: Name, Address, Contact Details etc.
- Validity of Consents under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (in case of bedded HCFs)
- Detail of HCF: Number of beds, Average number of patient treated per month
- Category wise Quantity of Waste Generated or disposed by the health care facility
- Detail of any treatment facility available in the premises of health care facility

Grant of Authorization

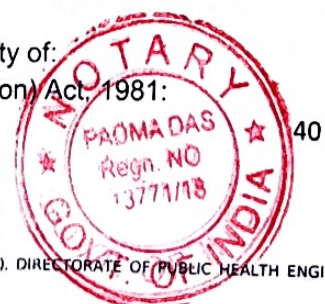
Upon verification and ensuring the HCF is having requisite facilities, the authorization is granted by the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC) in a prescribed form, with unique number of authorization and date of issue.

Validity of Authorization

(a) For bedded Healthcare Facilities

The validity of this authorization is synchronized with the validity of:

- 1) Consent under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

2) Consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

(b) For non-bedded Healthcare Facilities

One-time authorization is required to be obtained from respective SPCBs/PCCs in case of non-bedded health care facilities such as clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, etc. These HCFs have to apply for a fresh authorization to amend earlier authorisation in case there is any change or variance in relation to the activities of HCF.

Authorization for non-bedded HCFs shall be deemed to have been granted, if not objected by the prescribed authority within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of duly completed application along with such necessary documents.

5.2.3 Approval for Deep Burial Pits (For HCFs Not Under Agreement with CBWTF)

HCF if intends dispose BMW through deep burial pits, they shall obtain authorization from the respective prescribed authority i.e. SPCB/PCC office for establishment of deep burial pits and records of such pits needs to maintained.

Disposal by deep burial is permitted only in rural or remote areas where there is no access to common bio-medical waste treatment facility. This will be carried out with prior approval from the prescribed authority and as per the Standards specified in Schedule-III. The deep burial facility shall be located as per the provisions and guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

5.2.4 Agreement with Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)

Each health care facility which is situated within reach of 75 kilometres of CBWTF needs to have a valid agreement with authorised CBWTF for treatment and disposal of Bio Medical Waste generated from the HCF. HCFs located beyond 75Km may also join the CBWTF if operator is capable and willing to provide the services as required under BMW Rules, 2016.

It has to be ensured by the HCF, that the CBWTF operator collects the waste within a specified time, and the untreated biomedical waste especially untreated human anatomical, animal anatomical, soiled waste and biotechnology waste is treated and disposed within a period 48 hours. Agreement must also specify the responsibilities of CBWTFs and payment conditions including options such as supply of non-chlorinated bags, supply of bar-coded labels, etc.

5.3 Reporting to State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee

5.3.1 Annual Reporting

As per the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the healthcare facility is required to submit the Annual Report to the SPCB/PCC on or before 30th June every year, for the period from January to December of the preceding calendar year.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

The annual report should be filled in the prescribed format as per the Form IV prescribed under BMW Management Rules, 2016.

The annual report contains details of following:

- Particulars of Occupier/ HCF
- Quantity of waste generated in kg/annum
- Details of storage, treatment, transportation, processing and disposal facility
- Details of training conducted on Bio Medical Waste Management
- Details of accident Occurred
- Details Emission and Effluent testing

Annual Report submitted to the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee must also be enclosed with following details:

- Training imparted to the Health Care Workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste
- Minutes of Meeting of BMW Management Committee
- Details of Accident Occurred during one year, along with the remedial steps taken
- Records of testing of Emission of DG Sets / boilers
- Records of Effluent generated and its characteristics from health care facility
- Records of pre-treatment of specified waste categories Record of recyclable waste handed over to the authorized recycler in kg/annum (where captive treatment facility is allowed by the SPCB/PCC)
- Records of health status of the Health Care Workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste
- Records of immunisation of Health Care Workers involved in handling of bio-medical waste

Each healthcare facility must also ensure that the annual report submitted to the concerned SPCB/PCC is also published in its own website

Please refer to Annexure 4: FORM IV: Annual Report

5.3.2 Accident Reporting

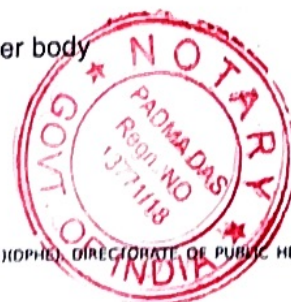
Any accident occur during the handling of Bio Medical Waste in the healthcare facility is having potential to either harm the environment or safety of the human health must be recorded by the HCF.

As per the Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, the accidents are classified into two categories; major and minor.

Major Accidents

Major accidents include but not limited to following

- Toppling of the truck carrying bio-medical waste
- Accidental release of bio-medical waste in any water body



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Fire Hazard
- Blasts
- Flooding or erosion of the deep burial pit etc

It is **mandatory** under BMW Rules 2016, for healthcare facilities to report each/any **major** accidents, to the respective State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee, occurred during the handling of BMW along with the records of remedial actions taken including corrective and preventive actions. The Accident Report is needed to be forwarded in written to the respective SPCB/PCC within **24hrs of accident**. The reporting should be done on the prescribed **Form 1** given in BMW Rules 2016.

Minor Accidents

Minor accidents include but not limited to following

- Needle stick injuries,
- Splash exposure or
- Spillage of mercury / chemicals etc.

Such minor accidents need not to be immediately reported to the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee but is required to be recorded by the health care facility and appropriate remedial actions must be taken by health care facility.

Healthcare facility also needs to submit consolidated report on accidents both major and minor, along with the number of persons affected, remedial actions taken and number of fatalities, along with the annual report (for the preceding calendar year) to be submitted to SPCB/PCC, on or before 30th June of every year.

5.3.3 Other Reporting Requirements

Besides annual reporting and accident reporting each healthcare facility needs to report to the respective SPCB/PCC in event of following:

- If the waste collection agency or CBWTF does not collect the waste within 48 hours of generation, it is the responsibility of the HCF to immediately inform the respective State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee about any such lapse.
- It is also mandatory to report to the respective State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee, the reason of storing the waste in the facility for a period beyond 48 hours and also the remedial actions taken by the HCFs to ensure that the waste does not adversely affect human health and the environment.

5.4 Occupational Safety

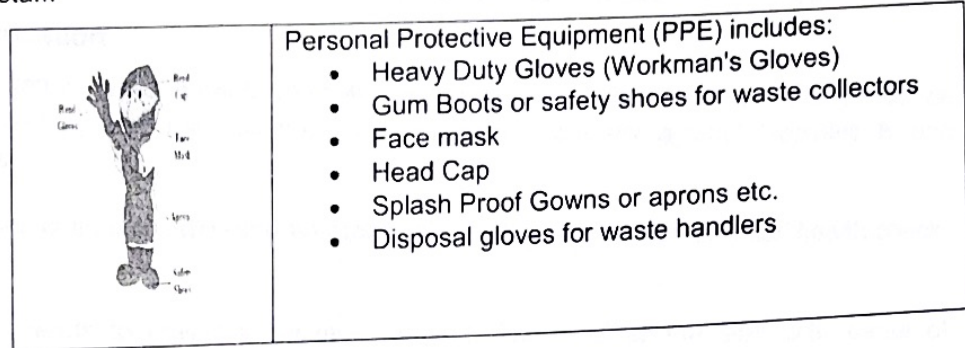
It is the responsibility of the in charge of the healthcare facility to ensure the occupational safety of the healthcare workers and other staff involved in handling of Bio medical waste in the healthcare facility.

As per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 occupational safety of the staff has to be ensured in following methods:



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Providing adequate and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to the staff handling Bio Medical Waste. Use of PPE while handling of Bio Medical Waste must be encouraged and must be monitored regularly to ensure occupational safety of staff.



- Conducting health check-up of all the employees at the time of induction and also at least once in a year.
- Ensuring that all the staff of the health care facility involved in handling of BMW is immunized at least against the Hepatitis B and Tetanus.
- Taking remedial steps in accordance to any accident occurred, leading to any harm to the employee, during the handling of Bio medical waste

5.6 Employee Health Check Up

As per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, every HCF must ensure that a comprehensive health check-up of each employee and other staff involved in BMW handling is carried out at the time of induction and also as a mandatory procedure to be followed for each year for every employee.

Comprehensive Health Check-up includes following but not limited to;

- Present Complaints (If any), with duration
- Vaccination History (especially with respect to Hepatitis B and Tetanus Toxoid)
- Past Medical History
- Past Surgical History
- General Physical Examination
- Dental Examination
- Systemic Examination including Cardiovascular System, Respiratory System, Central Nervous System, Gastrointestinal System, Uro Genital System, Gynae and Obstet. (in case of females), Musco-skeleton System, EYE and ENT.
- Lab Investigations including: Hb, TLC, DLC, RBS, Blood Urea, S. Creatinine, Urine, Stool etc.
- Radiological Investigations: Chest X ray, USG (If needed), CT or MRI (if needed)
- Inference with Diagnosis



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Health Check-up records of all the employees are needed to be maintained in the personal record of each employee for proving compliance

Please refer to Annexure 5: Suggested Format for Employee Health Check up Record

5.7 Immunization

All the staff involved in handling of Bio Medical Waste in the health care facility must be immunized against the communicable diseases especially against Hepatitis B and Tetanus.

Evaluation of immunization status of the staff must be included in the annual health check-up.

Hospital needs to maintain the immunization records of all the staff with dates of immunization and due date of first dose, Second Dose and Booster Dose.

5.8 Training of Healthcare Workers

As per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, it is mandatory for all the employee of the healthcare facility to be trained on handling of biomedical waste management and handling.

5.8.1 Training Need Analysis

It is mandatory for each health care worker inducted to the HCF to undergo the training on Bio Medical Waste Management at the time of induction.

BMW Rules, 2016 also stipulates annual training to the healthcare staff involved in handling of bio medical waste. It is suggested that the committee/person designated for monitor or review of the activities of BMW management does the training need analysis of the staff based on following parameters:

- Theoretical Knowledge
- Demonstration of methods of handling of bio-medical waste
- Practical Implementation

5.8.2 Training Schedule

As per the BMW Rules, 2016 the minimum requirements for health care facilities is to conduct the training on BMW activities at least annually for all the staff of the facility and also whenever a new staff is inducted into Health Care Facility.

It is preferable for each health care facility to create a training calendar for imparting the training on Bio Medical Waste Management Handling and training must be provided as per the formed training plan.

5.8.3 Trainers

- Apart from professional trainers, HCFs may also invite the concerned officials of the SPCB/PCCs and operators of CBWTF to attend in-house training programmes



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

organised by them so as to impart training to staff involved handling of BMW in health care facilities.

- HCFs shall also depute the person designated and other identified staff for attending training programmes as and when conducted by SPCBs/PCCs.
- Nodal Officer for biomedical waste management in HCF may take the responsibility to provide induction training to the newly recruited healthcare staff
- Trained employee of the healthcare worker can also take up the role of trainer.

5.8.4 Training Material

It is a requirement of BMW Rules, 2016 to have a standard training module for imparting the training in the healthcare facilities. For this purpose, these guidelines can be used as training material for imparting the training or any other relevant material published by approved authorities like SPCB/PCC can be used as training material.

5.8.5 Training Records

Health care facilities need to ensure that all the training records pertaining to the Bio Medical Waste Management including the induction training records and in service training, for all the staff is needed to be kept for proving compliance.

Attendance records of each training needs to maintained and signed by the trainees with name and designation.

HCFs need to maintain, compile and provide details of trainings provided for BMW handling to State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). These details have to be submitted along with the annual report to the prescribed authority i.e. SPCB//PCC, on or before 30th June of every year.

The training details include:

- Total Number of trainings conducted along with the date of imparting the training
- Total number of participant of each training
- Attendance Record
- Total Number of staff trained on BMW Handling
- Total number of staff trained on BMW handling at the time of Induction
- Total number of staff, not undergone any sought of training on BMW Handling.

5.8.6 Training Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the training can be evaluated by observing the same parameters as listed in training need analysis of the staff or through a test mock/verbal or written, to be conducted after training.



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Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

5.9.0 Budget Allocation for Bio Medical Waste Management

As per Schedule –III of the BMW Rules, 2016, State Government of Health or Union Territory Government or Administration are required to allocate adequate funds to Government health care facilities for bio-medical waste management

HCFs may have a dedicated budget for BMW as a part of annual budget of the health care facilities. Such budget must include both recurring and non-recurring costs expected to be incurred by HCFs, related to Bio Medical Waste Management.

States may include this budget for the Bio Medical Waste Management in the yearly Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for approval and funding from the Central Government of India.

The various budget heads under which the grant is awarded from the Centre can be;

- Training Heads
- Resources needed for BMW Management
- Request for Proposal (RFP) for contracting with CBWTF

Such budget must include action plan for;

- Logistics: Bins, bags, puncture proof containers, PPEs, trolleys, needle cutters, pre-treatment equipment, bar-code labels and chemicals
- Outsourcing: Waste Collection and Personnel
- Training
- IEC/Patient Education: Posters, Pamphlets

5.10 Monitoring and Review

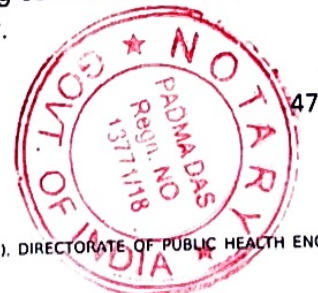
Each healthcare facility must ensure that there is a system of monitoring and review of the activities related to the handling of Bio Medical Waste Management.

Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 stipulates that the system to be adopted for monitoring and review of the activities at all the levels of implementation. The monitoring and review is required to be done through following instruments:

- 1) Central Level: Monitoring Committee for implementation of the rules
- 2) State Level: State Advisory Committee
- 3) District Level: District Level Monitoring Committee
- 4) HCF Level: HCFs having 30 beds or more shall have Quality Team/ Infection Control Committee/ Bio Medical Waste Management Committee and HCFs having less than 30 beds should designate Bio Medical Waste Supervisor.

5.10.1 Monitoring and Review at HCFs having 30 Beds or more

BMW Rules 2016 stipulates that monitoring and review of the activities related to handling of bio medical waste, must be performed by an existing committee or by framing a new committee for this purpose, at the healthcare facility only.



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Quality Team (QT), framed under National Quality Assurance standards, responsible for implementation of quality assurance can perform the overall role of monitoring and review the activities of BMW handling.

Bio Medical Waste Management Committee: It is suggested that HCF must frame new committee at the facility level for monitoring of the BMW activities, which is to be termed as Bio Medical Waste Management Committee.

The suggested composition of such committee is as follows:

- SMO/ CMO/ Medical Superintendent (Chairperson)
- District Quality Consultant/ District BMW Officer (Invitee Members)
- Quality Manager
- Hospital Infection Control Nurse/ Officer
- Nursing in-charge
- Medical Officer (Surgery)
- Medical Officer (Emergency)
- Medical Officer (Gynae & Obs)
- Microbiologist/ Pathologist
- OT Nurse / Technician/ Assistant
- Lab Technician
- Blood Bank/ Storage Unit Technician
- Housekeeping in-charge
- Pharmacist

The responsibility of this committee are to:

- Improve and steam line the bio medical waste (BMW) management Systems for proper implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016.
- Formulate and ensure implementation of the responsibilities of the various categories of the staff involved in the generation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of wastes.
- Monitor biomedical waste handling practices in the organization.
- Ensure periodic training of all categories of staff involved in generating and transporting waste.
- Maintenance of all the records related to BMW handling as per BMW Rules 2016.
- Ensuring submission of reports to prescribing authority like Accident Reporting & Annual Reporting to SPCB/PCC within the stipulated due dates.
- Update and maintain the valid authorization from SPCB/PCC
- Have a valid agreement with Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF).
- Take appropriate remedial actions in event of any accident occurrence

Meeting Schedule

It is to be ensured by the HCFs that the committee framed for monitoring of activities of bio medical waste handling in the facility must meet;



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

- At least once in six months and also when needed.
- Committee must meet in event of any accident reported.

Agenda and Meeting Records

It is to be ensured that committee meetings are held in accordance with a predefined agenda for the meeting.

The Agenda of meeting, proceedings/ minutes of meeting along with the planned actions with the responsibility delegated for implementation should be recorded and records are to be kept with BMW Committee for proving compliance.

All the minutes of meeting of this committee is to be forwarded along with the Annual Report to the prescribing authority i.e. SPCB/PCC. The meeting records for the period from January to December of the preceding year are to be submitted along with Annual Report on or before 30th June of every year.

5.10.2 Monitoring and Review at HCFs having less than 30 Beds

The healthcare facility having less than 30 beds must designate a qualified person for monitoring and review the activities of Bio Medical Waste Management in the facility. He shall monitor the activities of BMW management and perform same functions as described for Bio Medical Waste Management Committee (at section 5.10.1).

For monitoring at the sub-centre level it is advised that the person designated for monitoring at the PHC is also responsible for monitoring at the sub centre level.

The person designated will be overall responsible for implementation of BMW Rules, 2016 under direct supervision of Medical Officer I/c of the PHC wWill also be responsible for collating the information required for submission of the annual report and will also be responsible for maintaining the records of BMW Trainings, Quantity of waste generated, number of accidents occurred in handling of BMW both major and minor, remedial actions taken by HCFs in event of such accidents etc.

Indicators for Monitoring of Activities of BMW Management at Various Levels

The officials for monitoring and review for the activities of BMW management at various levels i.e. State, District and Facility level, needs to monitor the performance related to the BMW management at all the levels. For this purpose, format for "Indicators for monitoring of BMW Activities in the State" is given at Annexure 7.

5.11 Liability of Health Care Facility

As per the BMWM Rules, 2016, the liability for implementing BMWM Rules, 2016 lies with the occupier or the person having administrative control over the healthcare facility (as elaborated at section 5.1). He/she shall be liable for any harm that may occur to the environment or people due to improper handling of the BMW generated from the facility.

In case of any violation, the occupier shall be liable for action under section 15 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The occupier shall also be liable for complying with

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Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

the directions if any issued under section 5 of Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 issued by concerned authorities.

To avoid any legal implications, the HCF must meet all the responsibilities as listed in these guidelines as well as BMW Rules, 2016.

Legal Actions that can be taken against HCFs for violation of the provisions or the 'Directions' under Section 5 of 'The Environment (P) Act, 1986' as follows;

- Closure, prohibition or regulation of any operation or process
- Stoppage or regulation of the electricity or water supply
- Closure of the HCFs

Legal Actions for violation of the provisions under Section 15 of 'The Environment (P) Act, 1986' includes:

- Imprisonment up to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees for each failure or contravention of the Rules or both;
- In case of violation continues, additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day of violation;
- If the contravention continues beyond a period of one year after the first date of contravention, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for term which may extend to seven years (as may be decided by Hon'ble Courts).

5.12 Requirements for Establishment of CBWTF within the premises of HCFs

As per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, a Healthcare facility shall not install on-site captive treatment and disposal facility if service of a CBWTF available within 75 Km from the HCF. In case a service of common bio-medical waste treatment facility is not available within 75 KMs, the HCFs can explore the possibility of sending BMW to a CBWTF located beyond 75Km distance if the operator is authorised to cover the area and also capable to provide services of collection, treatment and disposal within 48 hours as required under BMW Rules, 2016.

If a Health Care facility not located within 75Km from CBWTF and also wishes to establish an onsite treatment and disposal facility within its premises; shall install requisite treatment and disposal facilities such as incinerator, autoclave or microwave, shredder within the premises of the facility; in addition, the Occupier shall meet the requirements of and "Operator" for complying with the standards as prescribed under BMW Rules, 2016.

If a Healthcare facility has a pre-existing captive treatment and disposal facility prior to notification of BMW Rules, 2016, it is suggested that such HCFs shall stop operating captive facilities and become member of CBWTF, since operation of captive facility within HCF premises may have adverse effects on patients. However, in case a HCF wish to continue operation of its captive facility, they shall obtain necessary authorization from concerned SPCBs/PCCs. Moreover, operation of captive facility within HCF may require greater investment and effort for complying with revised stringent emission norms for incinerators, which may include refurbishing or augmenting secondary combustion chamber with 2 seconds residence time. It is also required to augment air pollution control



Guidelines for Management of Healthcare Waste as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016

equipment of captive facilities to comply with stringent emission standards for Particulate matter and Dioxins and furans.



Guidelines for Implementation of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules by Healthcare Facilities

CHAPTER 6

MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL WASTE

As per Bio Medical Waste Management Rules 2016, the general waste generated from the healthcare facility must be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

General Requirements for HCFs

Health care facilities must ensure that the general solid waste generated from the facility is segregated and collected in a separate bins filled in with non-chlorinated bags and shall not be mixed up with the BMW generated in the facility. Requirements of HCFs in management of solid waste are given below;

- Collect segregate waste in two separate streams namely bio-degradable waste and dry-waste. Green bins shall be provided for bio-degradable wastes and blue bin for dry wastes. Colour coded bins may be either painted or labelled with particular colour.
- Plastic sheets provided inside the bins shall be of minimum 50mm thick as required under plastic waste management Rules, 2016. In case of bio-degradable waste collection bins, it is recommended to use compostable plastic bags of any thickness.
- Waste collected in bins shall be handed over to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;
- HCFs having more than 5,000 sqm area should set-up on-site compost plants as far as possible.
- Used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc. generated from hospitals should preferably be wrapped in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material and disposed along with soiled waste (yellow c) category waste for incineration.
- To store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in their own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the local body (local authorities) from time to time.
- General waste shall not be throw or burnt on streets, open public spaces outside the premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- HCFs shall pay user fee for solid waste management, as may be specified in the bye-laws of the local body.
- HCFs shall handover segregated waste to authorized waste collector or agency as specified by the local body.



Guidelines for Implementation of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules by Healthcare Facilities

- General waste should not be stored in central waste storage area meant for Bio Medical Waste generated for the facility, but is stored separately, till it is handed over to authorised waste picker of local bodies or corporations or Gram Panchayats
- Any BMW generated should not be mixed with the general waste. To ensure the same, health care facilities have to train all the staff of HCF to segregate general wastes and they shall also caution or advise the visitors in HCFs to follow the same.



CHAPTER 7

MANAGEMENT OF OTHER WASTES

7.1 Management of Used Batteries

As per the provisions under Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001, used lead acid batteries generated from health care facilities (HCFs) should be sold/auctioned/sent only to the authorised dealers, designated collection centres or authorised recyclers or any authorised agency. In no case the used batteries be handed over to an unauthorised person. Hospital having purchased more than 100 batteries should maintain records of number of batteries purchased, and number of used batteries sent to registered recyclers/authorised dealers/designated collection centres/any other agency as per Form-VIII of Batteries Rules, 2001 and the returns shall be filed half yearly i.e. by 30th June and 31st December of every year to the concerned State Pollution Control board.

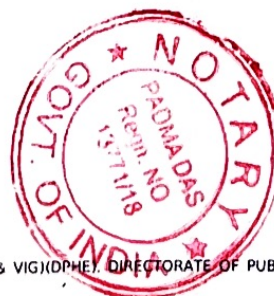
7.2 Management of Radioactive Wastes

The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has been mandated by the Central Government, as the Competent Authority as per Atomic Energy (safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 notified under the Atomic Energy Act 1962. It exercises regulatory control over nuclear installations and the use of radioactive substances and radiation generating plants outside such installations.

AERB also empowered to perform the functions as stipulated under sections 10(1) (powers of entry) and 11(1) (powers to take samples) of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rule 12 (agency to which information on excess discharge of pollutants to be given) of the Environmental (Protection) Amendment Rules, 1987 with respect to radioactive substances.

As per provisions of Atomic Energy (safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987, no person shall dispose of radioactive waste (a) unless he has obtained an authorization from the competent authority under these rules; (b) in any manner other than in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the authorization issued under these rules; (c) in any location different from those specified in the authorization; and (d) in quantities exceeding those specified in the authorization.

Health Care Facilities generating radionuclides waste from treatment of Cancer patients and end-of-life equipment containing radio radionuclides shall obtain authorization from AERB for its disposal. As per the policy of AERB, radionuclides wastes are required to be re-exported back to the manufacturer. It was recommended that such generators shall ensure arrangement with manufacturer at the time of purchase of such equipment. Waste disposal facilities of AERB are regulated by Waste Disposal Agency (Division) of AERB.



Guidelines for Implementation of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules by Healthcare Facilities

7.3 Management of E-Wastes

As per provisions under E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, as amended every generators of end of life electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) listed under Schedule-I are required to ensure that such E-Waste is sent to an authorized E-Waste dismantling or recycling facility or an authorised collection centre of the Producer of EEE or through designated take back service providers of Producers or registered Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) of a Producer. E-waste can be auctioned only to authorised E-Waste Recyclers/ Dismantlers/ PRO of a Producer. Records of E-Waste transfer/sale should be maintained records in Form -2 for verification of the SPCBs/PCCs and Annual returns as per Form-3 of E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, as amended should be submitted to SPCBs/PCCs by June 30th of every year.

E-Waste generated from hospital equipment not listed in Schedule-I should also be sold/ transferred to only the authorized E-Waste Recyclers/Dismantlers.



BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata

Original Application No. 239/2024/EZ

Subhas Dutta

...Applicant

Versus

The State of West Bengal and others.

...Respondents



Sudip Kumar Dutta

Advocate