





Packaging, labelling, and transportation requirements

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Storage and transportation

- ▶ A separate space, room, or building that can accommodate the volume of garbage generated and the frequency of waste collection should be used to store the waste which should be placed in bags or containers. The following are the procedures and recommendations for the storage area:
 - ▶ Biomedical waste should not be stored for longer than 48 hours (between generation and treatment). To guarantee that the waste does not endanger human health or the environment and the authorised person must perform the actions outlined in the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016, and seek authorization from the designated authority if this is not possible.
 - ▶ Lead shielding should be used to safeguard radioactive waste when it is stored in containers to prevent dispersion. Waste that will be held during radioactive decay should be labelled with the kind of radionuclide, the date and the details of the required storage conditions.
 - ▶ Cytotoxic waste needs to be stored in a secure location, apart from other biomedical waste.
 - ▶ The storage facility should have an impervious, hard-standing floor with adequate drainage and a suitable water supply for cleaning and disinfection.

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- ▶ Staff in charge of garbage processing should have easy access to the storage space.
 - ▶ The business should be able to be locked to prevent unauthorised people from entering
 - ▶ Waste collection vehicles must have easy access.
 - ▶ The storage area must be shielded from the sun and inaccessible to animals, flies, mosquitoes, rodents and raptors.
 - ▶ Ample lighting and minimum ventilation are required.
 - ▶ The storage facility shouldn't be situated next to fresh food markets or areas where food is prepared. Instead, it should be conveniently located next to a supply of cleaning sup

Packaging

- ▶ BMW bags and sharps containers should be filled to no more than 3/4th. Once this level is reached, they should be sealed.
- ▶ Bags should not be stapled but to be sealed with tag or tie.
- ▶ Replacement bags should always be available at the site.
- ▶ Colour coded bags should be containers should be printed with Bio-hazard symbol, labelled with details and bar-coded.
- ▶ Ensure that the bar code should comply to CPCB guidelines.

Label Sample

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE COLLECTION BAG	
Generator's Identification :	Receiver's Identification :
Name : _____	Name : _____
Address : _____	Address : _____
Phone : _____	Phone : _____
Date of Generation : _____	Date of Receipt : _____
Waste Category :	
	
BIO-HAZARD	
INFECTIOUS BIOMEDICAL WASTE	
HANDLE WITH CARE	
CERTIFIED COMPOSTABLE • DOES NOT CONTAIN PLASTIC	

Bio-Hazard Symbol



Packing Illustration



Transportation

▶ In-house

▶ Handing over the waste to CBWTF

IN HOUSE TRANSPORTATION OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

▶ Transportation Trolleys & Carts

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




Route of intramural transportation of BMW

- ❖ 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 could be easily accessed through this route
 - ❖ Safe transportation of waste is undertaken to avoid spillage and scattering of waste

Central Waste Storage 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.
- ▶ Storage area should have Good lighting and ventilation provision.
- ▶ The planned space must be sufficient so as to store at least two days generation of waste.
- ▶ The entrance of this room must be accessible through a concrete ramp, suitably sized for easy transportation of waste collection trolleys.
- ▶ There should be easy access between central storage room and CBMWTF vehicles.
- ▶ Flooring should be of tiles or any other glazed material with slope so as to ease the cleaning of the room.
- ▶ Provision of water supply for daily cleaning and maintenance of the room with disinfectants. There should be provision of routing of wash water to ETP.

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- ▶ 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.
 - ▶ Take adequate measures for restricting the entry of rodents, insects and birds
 - ▶ Sign boards indicating relevant details such as contact person and the telephone numbers should be provided.
 - ▶ The entrance of this room must be labelled with "**ENTRY FOR AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY**" and logo of Bio Medical Waste Hazard.
 - ▶ It is to be ensured that no general waste is stored in the central waste storage room.


Storage Example




HANDING OVER THE BIO-MEDICAL WASTE TO CBWTF

Following steps are needed to be undertaken by Health Care Facility while handing over the bio medical waste to CBMWTF:

- ▶ Ensure that all the bags containing BMW are lifted by facility operator
- ▶ All the bags or containers containing bio- medical waste, to be sent out of the premises must also be labelled as per BMW Rules and also labelled with unique bar code.
- ▶ Collect or receive a receipt generated from bar-code scanning system.
- ▶ The HCFs must ensure that there is no secondary handling of the waste.
- ▶ If the waste collection agency or CBMWTF does not collect the waste within agreed time, which must not exceed beyond 48 hrs, it is the responsibility of the health care facility to immediately notify to the prescribing authority about any such lapse.



Now we are able to answer How
and Whats of the following:

- ❑ Packaging process of BMW
 - ❑ Storage
 - ❑ In-house and handing over the waste transportation to
CBWTF
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Thank You