



Blue Category

Category	Type of waste	Colour & Type of Container
Blue Category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glassware • Metallic Body Implants 	<p>Puncture proof, leak proof boxes or containers with blue coloured marking</p>  

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.

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.
- 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 SPCB

