

Chart Displaying biomedical waste management guidelines

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, DAVANGERE BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES			
YELLOW CATEGORY	RED CATEGORY	WHITE CATEGORY	BLUE CATEGORY
<p>a) Human anatomical waste human tissues, organs, body parts, fetus, extracted teeth, etc.</p> <p>b) Animal anatomical waste</p> <p>c) Soiled waste items contaminated with blood, other body fluids like dressings, cotton swabs, bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components, including used infectious material such as wooden swab stick, paraffin blocks, and disposable PPE (single use non linen based), caps, shoe cover, masks and gowns (made of fibre material or other except those made of disposable plastics) Plaster/stone casts, discarded crowns, dentures, waxes, gutta-percha points, absorbent points, disposable impression trays with impression materials, acrylic dentures, cheek retractors, tongue depressors, wedges and Suture material without needle.</p> <p>d) Expired and discarded medicine or drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc</p> <p>e) Chemical waste like used/discarded disinfectants, chemicals used as biologicals including solid or liquid residual chemicals.</p> <p>f) Chemical liquid waste laboratory reagents, silver X ray film developer, disinfectants, formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, floor washings, housekeeping and disinfecting activities</p> <p>g) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluids, bed sheets, blankets.</p> <p>h) Microbiology, biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste culture plates, blood bags, vaccines, human or animal cell culture, dishes and devices used for cultures.</p>	<p>i) Contaminated Recyclable waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic Tubing Urine bags Vacutainers with their needles cut Catheters Ryle's tube, I.V bottles, I.V tubes & sets Syringes (without needles) Fixed needle syringes Rubber tubing, rubber teats, drains, oxygen mask, rubber aprons, thick plastic splash proof gowns, splash proof goggles, Faceshield. Heavy duty rubber gloves and latex gloves Saline bottles, Plastic suction tips, tooth brushes, denture brushes, disposable plastic/fiber instruments, used plastic drapes. 	<p>j) Waste sharps including metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypodermic needles, auto-disabled syringes with fixed needles, Scalpels, knives, blades, lumbar puncture needles and intravenous needles. Drills, blades, Endodontic files, burs, orthodontic metal bands, brackets & wires Broken or discarded ultrasonic tips, metal bars or clasps from partial dentures Any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts 	<p>k) Glassware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken or discarded glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic drugs Metallic body implants Body implants, plates and screws
<p>Storage Limit- 24 hrs*</p> <p><i>Yellow coloured non chlorinated bags</i></p>	<p>Storage limit-24 hrs*</p> <p><i>Red Coloured Non Chlorinated Bags</i></p>	<p>Storage Limit-90 days*</p> <p><i>White coloured translucent puncture proof, leak proof, temper proof containers</i></p>	<p><i>Puncture Proof, Leak Proof Boxes Or Container With Blue Coloured Marking</i></p>
<p><small>*Guidelines for the 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-2016 †Goven P. Waste management in dental practice. SADJ May 2014, Vol 69 No 4 P.no 178-181</small></p>			



Departmental biomedical waste disposal

