



P.A. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Approved by PCI, Affiliated to RGUHS Recognized by Govt. of Karnataka
Nadupadavu, Montepadavu post, Kairangala, Mangalore, 574153

BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Biomedical Waste (BMW): Any waste generated during the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans or animals, or in research activities, including infectious and hazardous materials.

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to ensure the safe, effective, and compliant management of biomedical waste generated by the facility, thereby protecting public health, staff, and the environment from potential hazards associated with biomedical waste.

2. Scope

This policy applies to all personnel, contractors, and visitors involved in the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of biomedical waste within the facility.

3. Types of Biomedical Wastes in Labs

- ✚ **Animal Waste:** Includes animal tissues, organs, and body parts used for educational purposes. This waste is classified as pathological waste.
- ✚ **Sharps Waste:** Comprises items like scalpel blades, needles, and broken glass slides. These are considered hazardous regardless of contamination and should be placed in puncture-proof containers.
- ✚ **Contaminated Materials:** Includes gloves, gauze, and cotton swabs that have come into contact with blood or body fluids.
- ✚ **Chemical Waste:** Encompasses expired reagents and preservatives like formalin. Such waste requires disposal in accordance with hazardous chemical waste regulations to prevent environmental contamination.
- ✚ **Microbiological Waste:** Includes discarded cultures and stocks of infectious agents. This type of waste should be sterilized before disposal to mitigate the risk of infection.
- ✚ **Pharmaceutical Waste:** Consists of expired or unused medications and chemicals. These should be segregated and disposed according to pharmaceutical waste management protocols.



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4. Waste Categorization & Color Coding

Waste must be segregated at the point of generation into the following categories:

- ✚ **Yellow Bag** : Human anatomical waste, soiled waste, expired medicines, microbiological waste
- ✚ **Red Bag** : Contaminated recyclable waste like tubing, catheters, IV sets
- ✚ **White Bag** : Puncture-Proof Container: Sharps including needles, blades
- ✚ **Blue Bag** : Broken glassware, discarded medicines, vials, ampoules

5. Legal Framework

The policy is governed by:

- ✚ Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments
- ✚ Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- ✚ Guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

6. Waste Segregation

- ✚ Segregate biomedical waste at the point of generation using color-coded, labeled containers as per regulatory guidelines.
- ✚ Sharps must be disposed of in puncture-resistant containers.
- ✚ Non-infectious and general waste must not be mixed with biomedical waste

7. Transportation & Treatment

- ✚ Transport waste using authorized vehicles with appropriate labeling.
- ✚ Utilize Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTF) within 75 km.
- ✚ On-site treatment is permissible only if no CBMWTF is available within the specified radius .


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8. Compliance

- ✚ Non-compliance with this policy may result in disciplinary action and/or legal penalties as per applicable laws and regulations.

9. Documentation and Record-Keeping

- ✚ Maintain records of waste generation, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal.
- ✚ Conduct periodic audits and reviews to ensure compliance and identify areas for improvement.

10. Policy Review

- ✚ Review and update this policy periodically to incorporate new regulations, research findings, and best practices