

Management of the Degradable and Non-degradable waste

1. **Solid waste:** the solid waste from clinical and non-clinical setup is collected, segregated and disposed into three different dustbins as dry waste, wet solid waste and recyclable solid water at various accessible areas. This waste is collectively transported away from the campus area on daily basis. The solid waste that is biodegradable is recycled and reused as manure through the process of composting.

2. **Liquid waste:** Centralized suction system is used for collection of liquid waste generated in the clinics. The hazardous materials as mercury are separated. The filtered liquid waste is passed through the pipes and pump stations to treatment plants set up within the campus.


3. According to Gazette released by Ministry of Environmental, Forest and Climate change, 16th March 2018, the biomedical waste management is done in accordance with the rules specified. The collected waste is collected and segregated into appropriate color coding. Yellow colored bags are for human anatomical waste and soiled cotton. Red colored bags are for recyclables such as gloves, mouth masks. While black bags are for municipal waste. White colored translucent puncture proof containers are reserved for sharp disposals while the glass items and implants are disposed into a white cardboard box with a blue label.

On daily basis this collected waste is sent to treatment facility by the state pollution board authority.

4. **E-waste:** The e waste or electronic waste in the health care setup is almost negligible. Special unit is been allotted for e waste management that holds the manufacturer of the product responsible for the life cycle of the product including its take back, recycling and final disposal.

5. **Hazardous chemicals:** the hazardous chemicals that are generated in the purpose of cleaning and disinfection of the clinical areas are treated in the sewage water treatment plant within the campus. Due to various health hazards of amalgam, use of amalgam is highly not recommended in clinical practice. Further to restrict its use, blood pressure monitoring devices are available reflecting the symptoms due to over usage of amalgam as an alarm sign.

6. With changing era of radiological practice, the conventional radiographs are substituted by digital radiography. Thus, remarkably reducing the amount of radioactive waste making it almost negligible.


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