

Fundamentals of BMW Services

Bio Medical Waste Management Services accounts for the safe and effective collection of Bio Medical Waste generated from HCE, Clinic, Blood Bank, Veterinary Hospital etc., transportation and its subsequent final disposal completely in accordance with the BMW Management and Handling Rules 1998.

Common Bio Medical Waste treatment facility means any facility wherein treatment, disposal of Bio Medical Waste or processes incidental to such treatment or disposal is carried out.

Concept of Common Bio Medical Waste treatment facility is a set up where bio- medical waste, generated from a number of healthcare units, is imparted necessary treatment to reduce adverse effects that this waste may pose. The treated waste may finally be sent for disposal in a landfill or for recycling purposes. Installation of individual treatment facilities by small healthcare units requires comparatively high capital investment. In addition, it requires separate manpower and infrastructure development for proper operation and maintenance of treatment systems. The concept of CBWTF not only addresses such problems but also prevents proliferation of treatment equipment in a city. In turn it reduces the monitoring pressure on regulatory agencies. By running the treatment equipment at CBWTF to its full capacity, the cost of treatment of per kilogram gets significantly reduced. Its considerable advantages have made CBWTF popular and proven concept in many developed countries.

CBWTF as an option has also been legally introduced in India The Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, gives an option to the bio-medical waste generator that such waste can also be treated at the common bio-medical waste treatment facility. The second Amendment of the Rules in June, 2000, further eased the bottleneck in upbringing the CBWTF by making Local Authority responsible for providing suitable site within its jurisdiction. The concept of CBWTF is also being widely accepted in India among the healthcare units, medical associations and entrepreneurs.

World Health Organization states that 85 % of Hospital wastes are actually non -hazardous, whereas 10% are infectious and 5% are non-infectious but they are included in hazardous wastes. About 15% to 35% of Hospital waste is regulated as infectious waste. This range is dependent on the total amount of waste generated (Glenn and Garhwal, 1999).

Our vast experience and innovative technologies insure that wastes are carefully disposed off with adoption of stringent measures and systematic approach, safeguarding public health and environment at large.