

Schedule-I

Part-1

Biomedical wastes categories and their segregation, collection, treatment, processing, and disposal options

Category	Type of waste	Type of bag or container to be used	Treatment and disposal options
Yellow	(a) Human Anatomical Waste: Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time)	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags	Incineration or plasma pyrolysis or deep burial*
	(b) Animal Anatomical Waste: Experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.		
	(c) Soiled Waste: Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.		Incineration or plasma pyrolysis or deep burial*  In absence of above facilities, autoclaving or microwaving/ hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilisation and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery.
	(d) Expired or Discarded Medicines: Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials, etc.	Yellow coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags or containers	Expired cytotoxic drugs and items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs to be returned back to the manufacturer or supplier for incineration at temperature >1200 degree C or to CBMWTF or hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility for incineration at >1200 degree C or encapsulation or plasma pyrolysis at >1200 degree C. All other discarded medicines shall be either sent back to manufacturer or disposed by incineration.
	(e) Chemical Waste: Chemicals used in the production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants	Yellow coloured containers	Disposed of by incineration or plasma pyrolysis or encapsulation in hazardous

		or non-chlorinated plastic bags	waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
	(f) Chemical Liquid Waste: Liquid waste generated due to the use of chemicals in the production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X-ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, liquid from laboratories and floor washings, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities, etc.	Separate collection system leading to an effluent treatment system	After resource recovery, the chemical liquid waste shall be pre-treated before mixing with other wastewater. The combined discharge shall conform to the discharge norms given in Schedule III.
	(g) Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid.	Non-chlorinated yellow plastic bags or suitable packing material	Non-chlorinated chemical disinfection followed by incineration or plasma pyrolysis or for energy recovery. In absence of above facilities, shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilisation and shredding. Treated waste to be sent for energy recovery or incineration or plasma pyrolysis.
	(h) Microbiology, Biotechnology, and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures.	Autoclave safe plastic bags or containers	Pre-treat to sterilize with non-chlorinated chemicals on-site as per National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) or World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines thereafter for incineration.
Red	Contaminated Waste (Recyclable): Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes (without needles and fixed needle syringes) and vacutainers with the needles cut) and gloves.	Red coloured non-chlorinated plastic bags or containers	Autoclaving or micro-waving/ hydroclaving followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilisation and shredding. Treated waste to be sent to registered or authorized recyclers or for energy recovery or plastics to diesel or fuel oil or for road making, whichever is possible. Plastic waste should not be sent to landfill sites.
White (Translucent)	Waste sharps including Metals: Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts.	Puncture proof, leakproof, tamper-proof containers	Autoclaving or Dry Heat Sterilization followed by shredding or mutilation or encapsulation in a metal container or cement concrete; a combination of shredding cum autoclaving; and sent for final disposal to iron foundries (having

	This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps		consent to operate from the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees) or sanitary landfill or designated concrete waste sharp pit.
Blue	a) Glassware: Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes.	Cardboard boxes with blue colored marking	Disinfection (by soaking the washed glass waste after cleaning with detergent and sodium hypochlorite treatment) or through autoclaving or microwaving or hydroclaving and then sent for recycling.
	(b) Metallic Body Implants		

\*Disposal by deep burial is permitted only in rural or remote areas where there is no access to CBMWTF. This will be carried out with prior approval from the prescribed authority and as per the Standards specified in Schedule-III. The deep burial facility shall be located as per the provisions and guidelines issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) from time to time.