S G S Arts College

Department of Botany

Seminar by Guest Lecturer

Academic Year-2017-2018

Invitation Letter

From

Smt.T.Sakunthala,

HOD Of Botany,

SGS Arts College,

Tirupathi.

To

The Professor RajasekherReddy(Zoology),

S V University,

Tirupathi.

Respected sir,

Sub-To attend the seminor to our students-Topic on BIOLOGICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT.

I am here with requesting you to attend semionr on Biological waste management . For our students for their educational enlightment.

I am here with with again requesting you to provide us your convinent date for the seminor by that make our arrangements to attend the seminor. we will be waiting for your reply with date and time we will be very much thankful for you.

Thanking you sir,

Yours faifthfully,

Permission letter

From

Smt.T.Sakunthala,

HOD of Botany,

S G S Arts College,

Tirupathi.

To

The Principal,

S G S Arts college,

Tirupathi.

Respected Madam,

Sub- This is to bring for your kind information that the department of botany is planning to conduct a seminor on BIOLOGICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT by the professor RajasekherReddy(Zoology) S V University,Tirupathi.

So kindly permit us to conduct the seminor on 28-10-2017

Thanking you madam,

Yours faifthfully,

HOD Botany

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY SEMINORS BY GUEST LECTURERS

SGS ARTS COLLEGE, TIRUPATHI

*DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY CONDUCTED SEMINOR ON BIOLOGICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING OF THE WASTE MATERIAL BY THE PROFESSOR Dr.RAJA SEKHAR REDDY(ZOOLOGY) S.V UNIVERSITY TIRUPATI ON 28-10-2017

	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE
	TEKUMANU MUNIRAJA	
	VOOSI SANDHYA	
	Y. PRATHIBHA	
	Y. SRINIVASULU	
	N.HARI PRASAD	
	A.JAGADEESH	
	ANGADI PRASANNA KUMAR	
	BALA MADHUSURYA PRATHAP	
C	KUMAR	
C	VENKATESWARLU	
	CHAPATI CHENNAKESHAVA	
	DERANGULA KEDHARNATH	
	DUDDI RAJASEKHAR	
	G. LOKESH	
	G. RAMASWAMY	
	G. REDDY SHIVA KUMAR	
	GUDIMALLAM KRISHNA MURTHY	
	K. SANDEEP	
	KESARAM RAMANJINEYULU	
	KOGATAM PRANAY KUMAR	

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE:	SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE:
KONETI ISWAMY	
KUMBALA NAGENDRABABU	
M. ANJINEYULU NAIK	
M. SAI GOUTHAM NAIK	
MINJURU SUDHAKAR	
N. VENKATESH	
NALLABOTHULA GOPINAIDU	
PONNA MOHAN.	
R. DEVARAJULU	
S. RAJ KIRAN	
T. SRINIVASULU	
VULAVALA REDDY ANJANEYA REDDY	
SHOWDAVARAM SIVA KRISHNA.	

Topic : Biological Waste Management& Recycling Methods

Biohazardous agent refers to an agent that is biological in nature, capable of self-replication, and has the capacity to produce deleterious effects upon biological organisms. Biohazardous agents include, but are not limited to; bacteria, fungi, viruses, rickettsiae, chlamydia, prion, parasites, recombinant products, allergens, cultured human and animal cells and the potentially biohazardous agents these cells may contain, infected clinical specimens, tissue from experimental animals, plant viruses, bacteria and fungi, toxins, and other biohazardous agents as defined by State and Federal regulations.

Biological waste is any material that contains or has been contaminated by a biohazardous agent. Biological waste includes, but is not limited to; Petri dishes, surgical wraps, culture tubes, syringes, needles, blood vials, absorbent material, personal protective equipment and pipette tips.

BIOLOGICAL VERSUS CHEMICAL WASTE

Biological waste must be managed separately from chemical waste. The most common example where chemical waste is mistaken for biological waste is agarose gel contaminated with ethidium bromide or heavy metals (i.e. arsenic, chromium). This type of material should always be managed as chemical waste

Human anatomical waste like tissues, organs and body parts

Animal wastes generated during research from veterinary hospitals

Microbiology and biotechnology wastes

Waste sharps like hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpels and broken glass

Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs

Soiled waste such as dressing, bandages, plaster casts, material contaminated with blood, tubes and catheters

Liquid waste from any of the infected areas

Incineration ash and other chemical wastes

Storage

Collected biomedical waste should be stored in a proper place. Segregated wastes of different categories need to be collected in containers. The duration of storage should not exceed for 8-10 hrs in big hospitals (more than 250 bedded) and 24 hrs in nursing homes. Each container may be clearly labelled to show the ward or room where it is kept. The reason for this labelling is that it may be necessary to trace the waste back to its source.

transported for treatment either in trolleys or in covered wheelbarrow. Manual loading should be avoided as far as for as possible. The bags / Container containing BMWs should be tied/ lidded before transportation. Before transporting the bag containing BMWs, it should be accompanied with a signed document by Nurse/ Doctor mentioning date, shift, quantity and destination.

Special vehicles must be used so as to prevent access to, and direct contact with, the waste by the transportation operators, the scavengers and the public. The transport containers should be properly enclosed. The effects of traffic accidents should be considered in the design, and the driver must be trained in the procedures he must follow in case of an accidental spillage.

Personnel safety devices :

The use of protective gears should be made mandatory for all the personnel handling waste. Gloves, Aprons, gowns, suits or other apparels, Masks, boots

Cleaning devices : Brooms, Dustpans, Mops, Vacuum cleaners

Storage devices : Dustbins

Handling devices : Trolleys, Wheelbarrows:

Recycling :

Recycled plastic material can be used for non-food grade applications.

Of the general waste, the biodegradable waste can be composted within the hospital premises and can be used for gardening purposes.

Recycling is a good environmental practice, which can also double as a revenue generating activity.

Reduces the cost of treatment and disposal (80 per cent of a hospital's waste is general waste, which does not require special treatment, provided it is not contaminated with other infectious waste)