

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,

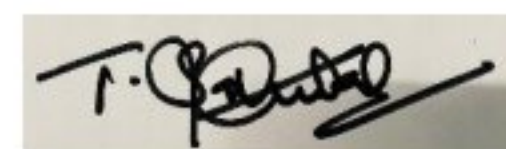
Sub-To attend the seminar to our students-Topic on BIOLOGICAL
WASTE MANAGEMENT.

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

I am here with with again requesting you to provide us your convinent
date for the seminar by that make our arrangements to attend the seminar.
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.

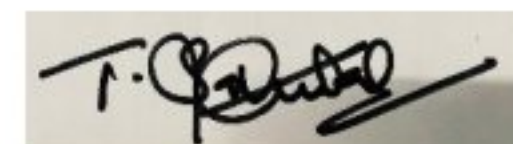
Respected Madam,

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

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

Thanking you madam,

Yours faithfully,



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	T. Muniraja
VOOSI SANDHYA	V. Sandhya
Y. PRATHIBHA	Y. Prathibha
Y. SRINIVASULU	Y. Srinivasulu
N.HARI PRASAD	N. Hariprasad
AJAGADEESH	A. Jagadeesh
ANGADI PRASANNA KUMAR	A. Prasantha Kumar
BALA MADHUSURYA PRATHAP	B. Madhusurya Prathap
C. KUMAR	C. Kumar
C. VENKATESWARLU	C. Venkateswarlu
CHAPATI CHENNAKESHA	C. Chenna Kesava
DERANGULA KEDHARNATH	D. Kedharnath
DUDDI RAJASEKHAR	D. Rajasekhara
G. LOKESH	G. Lokesh
G. RAMASWAMY	G. Ramaswamy
G. REDDY SHIVA KUMAR	G. Reddy Shiva Kumar
GUDIMALLAM KRISHNA MURTHY	G. Krishna Murthy
K. SANDEEP	K. Sandeep
KESARAM RAMANJINEYULU	K. Ramanjineyulu
KOGATAM PRANAY KUMAR	K. Pranay Kumar

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE:	SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE:
KONETI ISWAMY	K. Iswamy
KUMBALA NAGENDRABABU	K. Nagendra Babu
M. ANJINEYULU NAIK	M. Anjineyulu
M. SAI GOUTHAM NAIK	M. Sai Goutham
MINJURU SUDHAKAR	M. Sudhakar
N. VENKATESH	N. Venkatesh
NALLABOTHULA GOPINAIDU	N. Gopinaidu
PONNA MOHAN.	P. Mohan
R. DEVARAJULU	R. Devarajulu
S. RAJ KIRAN	S. Raj Kiran
T. SRINIVASULU	T. Srinivasulu
VULAVALA REDDY ANJANEYA REDDY	V. Reddy Anjaneya Reddy
SHOWDAVARAM SIVA KRISHNA.	S. 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 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)