



envetec
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Guide for Permitted
Waste Streams

HSE Ireland

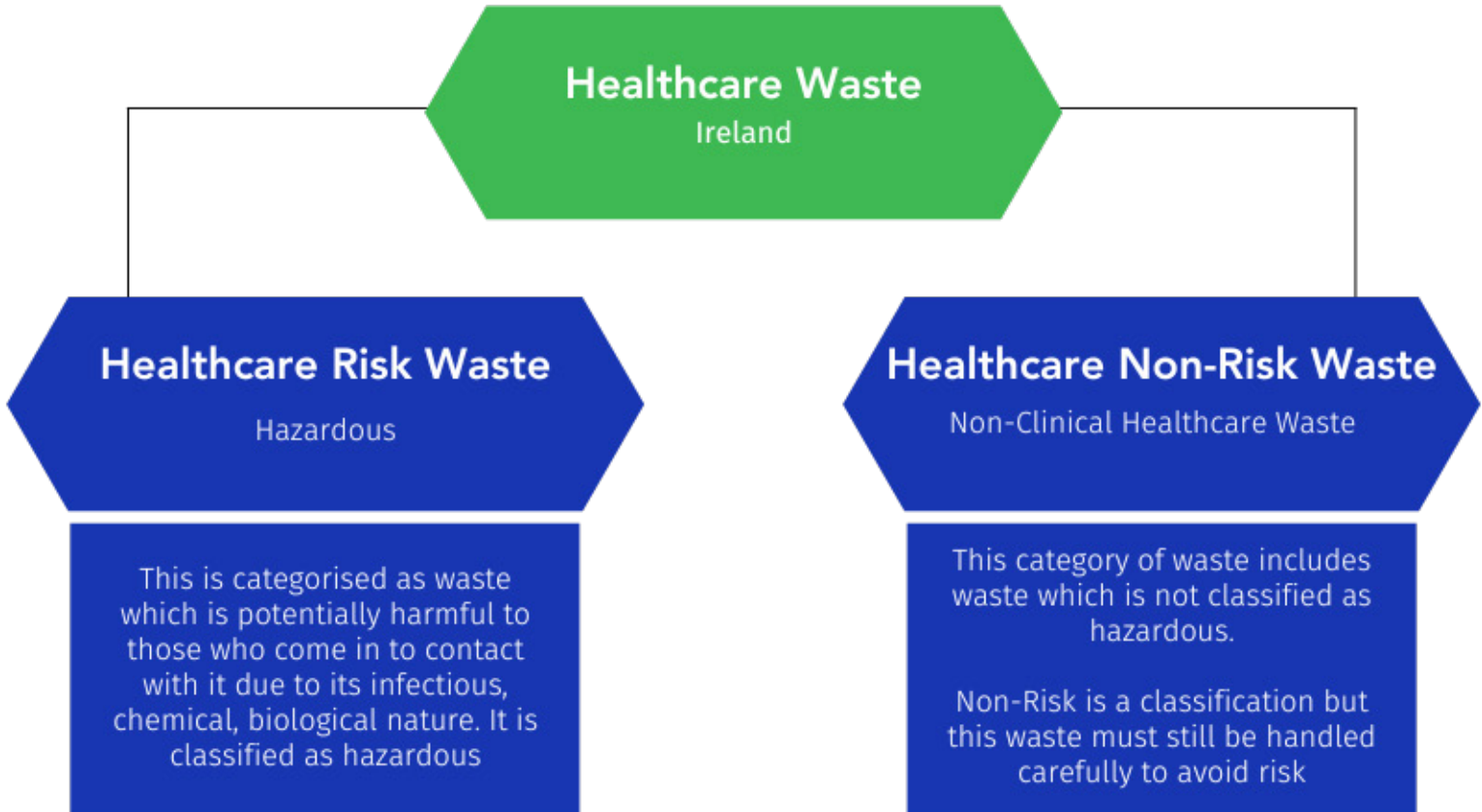
GENERATIONS[®]





Healthcare Waste

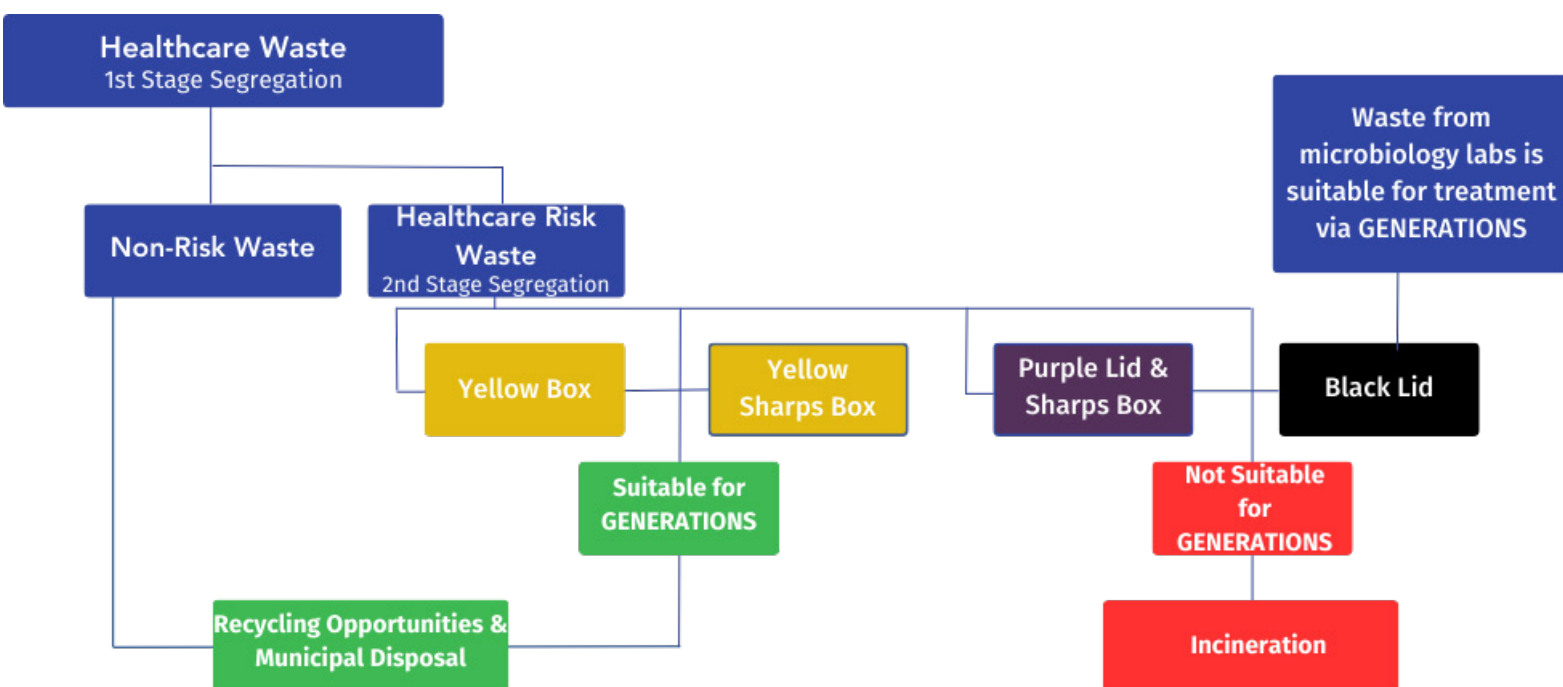
The HSE Waste Management handbook defines Healthcare Waste as solid or liquid waste arising from healthcare or health related facilities. The waste comprises two fractions, namely risk waste and non-risk waste as illustrated in the image below from the handbook: <https://shorturl.at/xHKLM>



Segregation

The correct segregation of waste at the point of generation is crucial to the management of all wastes. The figure below, adapted from the HSE handbook, illustrates the basic segregation and packaging requirements for risk waste. The figure also highlights the waste streams that can be processed by GENERATIONS.

- The first level of segregation involves the division of healthcare waste into risk and non-risk waste.
- Two different types of packaging are used for healthcare risk waste, bags and rigid containers.
- Non-risk waste is usually packaged in black or transparent bags. However transparent bags provide for ease of identification of waste types and prevent cross-contamination with risk waste.
- There are no particular packaging and segregation requirements for non-risk waste but segregation where possible to meet the requirements of recycling schemes should be completed.



Processing Healthcare Waste in GENERATIONS

The following information outlines the appropriate waste streams for treatment in GENERATIONS. Clinical waste segregation separates wastes that require incineration, from those that can be treated and those that can be landfilled. The purpose of the GENERATIONS treatment (disinfection) is to disinfect infectious waste and render it safe.

If the waste possesses other chemical, pharmaceutical or anatomical characteristics, treatment may not be suitable and requires discussion with Envetec. The graphic below outlines the permitted wastes that can be treated by GENERATIONS.

Waste Streams Treated



Yellow Bag Waste



Sharps Waste



Yellow Rigid Container Waste

Waste Streams Not Treated



Purple Lid Waste



Purple Lid Sharps Waste



Black Lid Waste

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification



Yellow Bag
UN 3291



Suitable for treatment
via GENERATIONS

**UN approved and
designed for
containment of 'soft'
waste only**

- Blood stained or contaminated items, swabs, bandages, personal protective equipment i.e. gowns, aprons, gloves
- Suction catheters and tubing
- Waste contaminated with known or suspected infections

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification



**Yellow Rigid
Containers**



**Suitable for treatment
via GENERATIONS**

**For the containment
of:**

- Blood Administration Sets (never disconnect line from bag)
- Contained blood and body fluids
- Disposable suction liners
- Redivac Drains
- Sputum containers
- chest drains

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification



Sharps Boxes
UN 3291



Suitable for treatment
via GENERATIONS

UN approved containment of:

- Needles and syringes, scalpels, sharp tips of IV sets
- Contaminated slides, stitch cutters, guide wires and razors
- Blood stained or contaminated glass
- Any other contaminated item likely to puncture a bag

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification



Purple Lidded Sharps Boxes
UN 3291



Not suitable for
treatment via
GENERATIONS

UN approved containment
of:

- Needles, syringes, sharp instruments, cartridges and broken glass used in the administration of cytotoxic drugs
- Unused medicines

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification

Rigid Containers
with Purple Lids



Not suitable for
treatment via
GENERATIONS



For the containment of:

- Non-sharps cytotoxic waste, and left over cytotoxic drug preparations
- Out of date medicines or unused pharmaceuticals left over after administration to patients
- Denaturing kits

Healthcare Risk Waste Container Classification

Rigid Containers
with Black Lids



Not suitable for
treatment via
GENERATIONS

GENERATIONS is
suitable for waste streams
from the microbiology
laboratory

For the containment
of:

- Recognisable anatomical waste and placenta
- Blood or tissue suspected of CJD contamination
- Large or bulk metal objects e.g. titanium hip joints, laryngoscope blades



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