

ATATURK UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE



VETERİNER FAKÜLTESİ
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. 1.1. Name of Health Institution: Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

1.2. Address: Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine 25240 Yakutiye /Erzurum

1.3. Phone Number 04422317222

1.4. Fax Number 04422317244

2. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

2.1. Medical Waste Responsible : Assoc. Prof. Emin ŞENGÜL

2.2. Phone Number of the Medical Waste Responsible: 04422317223

2.3. E-mail of Medical Waste Responsible : emin.sengul@atauni.edu.tr

2.4. Medical Waste Responsible: Assist. Prof. Damla Tuğçe OKUR

2.5. Phone of Medical Waste Responsible: 04422317161

2.6. Hazardous Waste Responsible: Assist. Prof. Cemil BAYRAM

2.7. Phone of Hazardous Waste Responsible: 04422317299

2.8. Period of the Plan : 2023-2028/ 5 (five) year

3. MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Purpose

In accordance with the Regulation on the Control of Medical Wastes in the Official Gazette dated 25.01.2017 and numbered 29959 and the Regulation on the Control of Hazardous Wastes dated 14.03.2005 and numbered 25755, to determine the necessary rules to prevent the risk of infection from wastes and injuries caused by cutting and piercing tools and to define the method to ensure that wastes are transported under appropriate conditions, to ensure the collection, transport, temporary storage and delivery of wastes to the relevant units in accordance with the Waste Regulation.

3.2. Scope

Types of wastes produced, medical wastes, hazardous wastes, radioactive wastes, domestic wastes, separation of wastes at source, reduction of the amount of waste produced, general rules

about the proper collection and transport of wastes, equipment to be used in transporting wastes, cleaning and disinfection of collection equipment, The rules on the use of temporary storage areas and storage of wastes, cleaning and disinfection rules of temporary storage areas, delivery to licensed waste carriers, measures to be taken against accidents that may occur during the collection and transport of wastes and actions to be taken in case of accidents.

3.3. Definitions

Cytostatic: Chemical substance that tries to stop cell development during the growth phase

Cytotoxic: Substances that act on the cell in a toxic way and kill the cell or stop its function

Amalgam: Metal alloy mixed with liquid mercury.

Genotoxic: Pertaining to a substance that can poison DNA and cause mutations or cancer.

Pharmaceutical: Any medicine or similar product used for human health and kept under control by health-related Laws where it is produced or imported.

Formaldehyde: Also called methanal, it is an organic compound with the formula $H_2C=O$.

Xylene: The common name of three organic compounds which are dimethyl derivatives of benzene

Ethylene oxide: It is a colourless, slightly heavier than air, flammable and explosive toxic gas with a very light odour.

4. TYPES OF WASTE PRODUCED

4.1. Medical Wastes

Body fluids and secretions (including blood and blood products), medical consumables removed from patients after revision operations, all infectious waste contaminated with body fluids and secretions, tissue and organ fragments (including pathology waste), laboratory waste, dialysis waste (waste water and equipment), stinging, piercing abrasions and wastes that may cause injuries. There are three types of medical waste;

4.1.1. Infectious Waste: All kinds of body fluids, especially blood and blood products, human tissues, organs, anatomical parts, autopsy material, placenta, fetus and other pathological materials known to carry or likely to carry infectious agents, gloves, covers, sheets, bandages, bandages, plasters, tampons contaminated with such material, It includes swabs and similar wastes, bacteria and virus trapping air filters, laboratory cultures and culture stocks of infectious agents, carcasses of infected experimental animals used for research purposes, all kinds of materials that have come into contact with infected animals and their extracts, and wastes from

animal health services.

4.1.2. Sharps Waste: Wastes that may cause stabbing, piercing, abrasions and injuries: Syringes, syringes, injectors and all other subcutaneous intervention needles, lancets, scalpels, knives, serum set needles, surgical suture needles, biopsy needles, intraket, broken glass, ampoules, slide-lamel, broken glass tubes and petri dishes,

4.1.3. Pathological waste: Tissues, organs and body parts, surgery, necropsy, etc. body fluids arising during the intervention (body parts arising from places such as operating theatres, anatomy dissection hall and necropsy hall, organic parts, placenta, severed limbs, etc. guinea pig carcasses used in biological experiments)

4.2. Hazardous Waste

Wastes that will be subject to special treatment due to their physical or chemical properties or for legal reasons; hazardous chemicals, cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs, amalgam wastes, genotoxic and cytotoxic wastes, pharmaceutical wastes, wastes containing heavy metals, pressure vessels

4.2.1. Pharmaceutical Waste: Used gloves, hoses, bottles and boxes containing expired or no longer used, degraded, spilled and contaminated medicines, vaccines, serums and other pharmaceutical products and their residues,

4.2.2. Genotoxic Waste: Wastes containing pharmaceutical and chemical substances, cytotoxic (antineoplastic) products used in cancer treatment and radioactive materials that can cause mutation on cell DNA, carcinogenic or abortion in humans or animals, and body excretions such as urine and faeces of patients treated with such agents,

4.2.2.1. Chemical waste: Gaseous, solid or liquid wastes of chemical substances used in medical fields such as treatment, diagnosis or experimental research in the units and which may be harmful to human and environmental health with various effects,

4.2.2.2. Wastes containing heavy metals: Wastes containing mercury, cadmium, lead contained in or within instruments and equipment such as thermometers, blood pressure measuring instruments and radiation protection panels used in medical fields such as treatment, diagnosis or experimental research in the units,

4.3. Radioactive Wastes

Waste containing radioactive material (collected and removed according to the provisions of the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority legislation)

4.4. Domestic Waste

Domestic wastes are divided into two categories;

4.4.1. General Wastes: Wastes from healthy people, departments where non-patient animals are examined, administrative units, cleaning services, warehouses. Collected in black bags.

4.4.2. Packaging Wastes: Reusable and recyclable wastes such as paper, cardboard, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal, etc. Collected in blue bags.

5. MINIMISING WASTE

Waste minimisation is one of the most important targets of waste management. Considering the benefits of reduced waste and recycling to nature and the economy, the important place of waste minimisation in waste management will be recognised. Waste minimisation is the process of ensuring the use of methods and products that will ensure that less waste or hazardous waste is generated and that waste is separated where it is generated. Waste minimisation can be achieved by implementing the following policies.

- a. **Reduction at Source:** Ensuring the use of methods that will result in less waste or hazardous waste.
- b. **Recyclable Products:** Ensuring that the products used are recyclable at the source or outside.
- c. **Implementation of Adequate Management and Control:** Ensure that the purchase and use of medicines and chemicals are controlled.
- d. **Waste Segregation:** Ensuring that domestic waste is collected separately from medical waste to reduce the amount of medical waste.
 - In order to reduce the generation of domestic waste, a recycling system (glass waste, paper waste, batteries) should be implemented to minimise waste at source.
 - In order to reduce the generation and amount of packaging wastes, packaging wastes are collected separately in blue bags at the source. In unit inspections and in-service trainings, this issue should be emphasised sensitively and recycling should be tried to be ensured effectively by making the necessary warnings.
 - Wastes should be separated at the source. Reusable products should be meticulously identified and reused. Separate boxes should be kept for needle tips. Personnel should be informed about which wastes are medical waste and which products are domestic waste or recyclable during in-unit inspections and in-service training.
 - In order to minimise hazardous wastes, it should be ensured that the liquids coming out of the devices in the laboratory are given to the sewerage after PH control and neutralisation. Separate collection containers are used for batteries and delivered for disposal in coordination with the waste management unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. For expired medicines and chemicals, conditions should be set for the return of expired medicines and chemicals to the pharmaceutical company during the tender process, and expired medicines should be returned to the company in accordance with this

specification.

SEPARATE COLLECTION AND COLLECTION OF MEDICAL WASTE AT SOURCE

5.1. Separate Accumulation and Collection of Domestic Wastes at Source

Domestic wastes should be collected in black coloured bags separately from medical wastes and hazardous wastes. If domestic wastes are accidentally mixed with medical wastes during collection, they are accepted as medical waste. These collected wastes should be taken to the household waste temporary storage area outside the faculty by transport vehicles specially reserved for this purpose.

5.1. Separate Accumulation and Collection of Medical Wastes (Including Sharps Waste) at the Source

Medical waste should be collected separately from other waste at the points closest to where it is generated. In the collection of medical waste; tear, puncture, explosion and transportation resistant; Red bags produced from original medium density polyethylene raw material with leak-proof, double bottom seams and no bellows, with a double layer thickness of 100 microns, a lifting capacity of at least 10 kg, and bearing the "International Biohazard" emblem and the phrase "CAUTION MEDICAL WASTE" on both surfaces should be used. . Bags should be filled no more than $\frac{3}{4}$ and should be tightly closed. Bags that are at risk of leaking due to the liquid medical waste they contain should be placed in a second bag to ensure complete sealing, and care should be taken not to compress the medical waste and transfer it to other bags.

In case of leakage of liquid medical waste, it is concentrated with paper towels or wood shavings and placed in the bags mentioned above. The equipment used during the cleanup of the leak is treated as medical waste.

Unlike other medical wastes, wastes with sharp and penetrating properties are resistant to puncture, tear, breakage and explosion, are waterproof and leak-proof, cannot be opened or mixed, and are marked with the "International Biohazard" emblem and the words "CAUTION! SHARPS AND SHARPS SHOULD BE Collected in plastic containers marked MEDICAL WASTE. After these storage containers are filled to a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$, they should be closed and placed in red plastic bags. After the sharps waste containers are filled, care should be taken not to compress, open, empty or recycle them. Medical waste bags and sharps waste containers should be replaced with new ones immediately when they are $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

Pathological medical wastes (tissue and organ parts, animal carcasses) can fit into red bags with a double layer thickness of 100 microns, a lifting capacity of at least 10 kg, and bearing the "International Biohazard" emblem and the phrase "CAUTION MEDICAL WASTE" on both sides, in the unit where they are generated, If necessary, body parts are collected by

miniaturizing them and transferred to the nearest cold storage. Large animal carcasses (Horse, Cow, etc.) that cannot be reduced to a suitable weight are transported to the nearest cold storage. The faculty waste liaison officer is contacted for the disposal of pathological wastes transported to the cold storage. Leaks that occur during transportation or accumulation (blood, saliva, urine, etc.) are concentrated with sawdust and transported to the temporary medical waste storage with red medical waste bags. The area where the leak occurred should be disinfected with the disinfectant (Chlorine and Chlorine compounds, Phenol and its derivatives, Alcohols (70%), Hydrogen peroxide, etc.) provided by the management.

Personnel collecting all medical waste must wear special orange clothing during the process. Special transport vehicles with wheels, which do not have sharp corners that could cause punctures or tearing of orange plastic bags with the International biohazard emblem and the phrase "Attention medical waste", should be used as transportation vehicles.

6. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hazardous chemicals, cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (serum, serum set, needle tip, etc. contaminated with these drugs), genotoxic and cytotoxic wastes, pharmaceutical wastes, wastes containing heavy metals and pressurized containers are located in the units separately from other wastes. It is collected in waste bins, collected and stored separately from other waste. Among the non-hazardous chemical wastes that do not have any of these properties, solid ones are collected with domestic waste, and liquid ones are removed by the sewage system. Separate collection of hazardous wastes at source, collection equipment to be used for this purpose and their features:

6.1. Chemical waste

They are considered hazardous waste if they have at least one of the properties of toxic, corrosive ($\text{pH} < 2$ and $\text{pH} > 12$), flammable and reactive (sensitive to shocks that can react with water). Chemical wastes that do not have any of these properties are discharged into the sewage system along with solid domestic wastes and liquid ones. Our radiology unit works with dry system devices and no hazardous waste is generated from this unit. The liquids produced as waste water of laboratory devices are taken into a separate carrier containing hypochlorite and then discharged back into the sewer system after pH adjustment is made. Necessary correspondence has been made with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the separate collection of batteries, and separate collection containers are available for batteries.

7. MEDICAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM UNITS

a) Department of Anatomy

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 01 03)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02) Cutters (18 02 01)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 02 05) Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures in order to prevent infection (18 02 02)

b) Department of Virology

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05) Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

c) Department of Microbiology

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

d) Department of Pathology

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

e)Department of Parasitology

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

f)Gıda Hijyeni ve Teknolojisi Anabilim Dalı

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 02 07 (18 02 08)

g) Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02) Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 02 07 (18 02 08)

h) Department of Internal Medicine*

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

Chemicals other than those coded 18 02 07 (18 02 08)

i) Department of Surgery*

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cutters (18 02 01)

i) Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology*

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02) Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

Medicines other than 18 02 07 (18 02 08)

j) Department of Andrology and Artificial Insemination*

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

k) Animal Hospital

Plastic packaging (15 01 02)

Paper and cardboard (20 01 01)

Cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (18 02 07)

Cutters (18 02 01)

Wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special procedures to prevent infection (18 02 02)

Body parts and organs, including blood bags and blood substitutes (18 01 02)

Chemicals containing or consisting of dangerous substances (18 01 05)

Chemicals other than 18 01 06 (18 01 07)

Medicines other than 18 02 07 (18 02 08)

*The marked units serve within the Animal Hospital, and the units produce medical and chemical waste in the Animal Hospital, which operates within the faculty.

7.EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES TO BE USED IN TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE

7.1. Characteristics of the Transport Container of medical waste (Size, Number, etc.)

Medical waste bags are made of stainless metal, plastic or similar material, which may cause damage or puncture of the bags during loading and unloading, have no sharp edges, are easy to load, unload, clean and disinfect, by personnel trained for this job in the healthcare institution. It is collected and transported in an orange container with a lid reserved for Above them is the “international biohazard emblem” in black and the words “CAUTION!” written in black letters. There is the phrase "MEDICAL WASTE".

7.2. Atıkların Characteristics of Medical Waste Transport Containers/Bins (Size, Number, etc.)

Medical waste bags are made of stainless metal, plastic or similar material, which may cause damage or puncture of the bags during loading and unloading, have no sharp edges, are easy to load, unload, clean and disinfect, by personnel trained for this job in the healthcare institution. It is collected and transported with a red wheeled carrying bucket with a lid reserved for These buckets can also be used during in-situ deposition. There are 5 of these buckets in the faculty. Medical waste and household waste cannot be loaded or transported in the same vehicle. There is 1 wheeled medical waste transport cart.

7.3. Vehicles Used for Collecting and Transporting Hazardous Wastes

The resulting hazardous waste is collected in blue, clamped barrels marked "Attention Hazardous Waste" and transported to the hazardous waste temporary collection area with these barrels.

7.4. Transportation of Domestic Waste, Vehicles to be Used for Transportation Purposes

Domestic waste collected in black bags in the units within the faculty is left in containers by the floor managers after being tied tightly. These containers are transported to the temporary waste storage by the responsible personnel.

7.5. Transportation of Packaging Waste, Vehicles Used in Transportation

The blue bags in which packaging waste is collected are transported to the temporary waste depot with metal or plastic transport vehicles after their mouths are tied.

8. GENERAL RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE PROPER COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE

The generation and amount of medical, hazardous and domestic waste should be minimized at the source. To reduce the amount of waste produced; Training is provided to all personnel.

Personnel responsible for waste collection are trained before starting their duties. In-service

training is provided once a year. Staff are vaccinated with hepatitis B and tetanus vaccine.

In the collection of medical waste; tear, puncture, explosion and transportation resistant; Red bags produced from original medium density polyethylene raw material with leak-proof, double bottom seams and no bellows, with a double layer thickness of 100 microns, a lifting capacity of at least 10 kg, and bearing the "International Biohazard" emblem and the phrase "CAUTION MEDICAL WASTE" on both surfaces should be used. . The bags should be filled to a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$ and their mouths should be tightly closed. Bags that are at risk of leaking due to the liquid medical waste inside should be placed in a second bag to ensure complete sealing. Care should be taken not to compress medical waste and transfer it to other bags.

Medical waste bags are placed in the unit by personnel trained for this job, with wheels, lids, made of stainless plastic material, without sharp edges that may damage or puncture the bags during loading and unloading, easy to load, unload, clean and disinfect, and vehicles reserved only for this purpose. They are collected and transported. The vehicles used to transport medical waste within the unit will be orange in color, with the "International Biohazard" emblem and the words "Attention! There should be the phrase "Medical Waste". Medical waste bags are loaded into waste transport vehicles with their mouths tightly tied and without being compressed, and contact with hands or body is avoided during the collection and transportation process. Waste bags are never carried by hand. Medical waste and household waste cannot be loaded or transported in the same vehicle. Waste transport vehicles are cleaned and disinfected daily. In case any bag bursts or spills inside the vehicles, the waste is safely emptied and the transport vehicle is immediately disinfected. Cleaning personnel assigned to carry medical waste use gloves, protective glasses and masks while working; He wears boots and a special protective orange suit. Special clothing and equipment used in the transportation process are kept in a separate place.

Leaks that occur during transportation or accumulation (blood, saliva, urine, etc.) are concentrated with sawdust and transported to the temporary medical waste storage with red medical waste bags. The area where the leak occurred should be disinfected with the disinfectant (Chlorine and Chlorine compounds, Phenol and its derivatives, Alcohols (70%), Hydrogen peroxide, etc.) provided by the management.

When it comes to sending waste from the Animal Hospital, departments and laboratories, the waste manager will be notified after 2 Medical/Chemical Waste Delivery Reports (specified in Annex-1) are filled out. One of the forms will remain in the relevant Department/Hospital/Laboratory. The other form will be delivered along with the waste to the personnel receiving the waste during waste delivery. The personnel receiving the waste will sign

the waste delivery report and forward it to the waste contact officer.

In case of direct contact with hazardous substances or splashing of contaminated liquids, the exposed area is washed with plenty of water. In case of sting injury, wash the injured area with plenty of water without squeezing or bleeding.

In cases of splashing of contaminated liquids, injuries from sharp objects, or direct contact with chemicals, contact the waste liaison officer of Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. While the exposed personnel are directed to the Atatürk University Research Hospital Infection Control Unit, the accident that occurs is reported to the Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Occupational Health and Safety commission.

Details of applications according to waste type are given below.

Domestic Waste:

1. Domestic waste should be collected in black bags.
2. Domestic wastes are transported from their places of origin to the domestic waste depot once a day at 09.00 in the morning with waste transport containers.
3. Recyclable waste should be collected in blue bags.
4. Paper, cardboard, plastic and metal packaging wastes should be collected in blue plastic bags separately from other wastes, provided that they are not contaminated.
5. Packaging waste should be minimized at source. In cases where production is inevitable, it is essential to first reuse, recycle and recover.
6. Packaging wastes are collected separately from other wastes at the source and prepared in accordance with the collection system.
7. Records are kept regarding the waste produced.

Medical Waste:

- 1- Medical waste should be collected, accumulated and transported in red bags at the source, separately from other wastes.
- 2- When deemed necessary, it is preferred to collect medical waste from the places where it is produced regularly on Mondays and Thursdays between 11.00 and 12.00. In cases where there is a risk of putrefaction and infection, the medical waste liaison officer should be notified without waiting for the collection day.
- 3- In collecting medical waste; tear, puncture, explosion and transportation resistant; Produced from original medium density polyethylene raw material with a leak-proof, double bottom seam and no bellows, double layer thickness of 100 microns, a lifting capacity of at least 10 kilograms, large enough to be seen, and red with the "International Biohazard" emblem and the phrase "CAUTION MEDICAL WASTE" on both sides. Colored plastic bags are used. Bags are filled no

more than $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

4- The vehicles used to transport medical waste within the unit will be orange in color, with the "International Biohazard" emblem and the words "Attention! There should be the phrase "Medical Waste". Personnel collecting medical waste should be ensured to use protective headgear, masks, glasses, orange overalls, boots and special gloves.

5- The outer surfaces of the containers are painted in orange color, and on them there is a black "International Biohazard" emblem of appropriate size and "Attention!" written in black letters. It has the phrase "Medical Waste".

6- Wastes with sharp and penetrating properties, unlike other medical wastes, are resistant to puncture, tear, breakage and explosion, are waterproof and leak-proof, cannot be opened or mixed, and have the "International Biohazard" emblem and the words "Attention! It is collected in boxes or containers made of plastic or laminated cardboard with the same characteristics, bearing the phrase "Cutting and Sharp Medical Waste".

7- In case the red bags in which the waste is placed explode or spread around for any other reason, they are immediately cleaned and disinfected.

8- Medical waste and domestic waste cannot be loaded or transported in the same vehicle.

9- Waste can be kept in these warehouses or containers for not more than 48 hours before being transported to the disposal site.

Hazardous Wastes:

Hazardous chemicals, cytotoxic and cytostatic drugs (serum, serum set, needle tip, etc. contaminated with these drugs), genotoxic and cytotoxic wastes, pharmaceutical wastes, wastes containing heavy metals and pressurized containers are among the other wastes, as well as blue colored, black printed materials found in the units. Attention: It is thrown into hazardous waste bins, collected and stored separately from other wastes. Among the non-hazardous chemical wastes that do not have any of these properties, solid ones are collected with domestic waste, and liquid ones are removed by the sewage system.

9.WASTE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS, COLLECTION PROGRAM AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTE

Medical and hazardous waste collection equipment is located in the equipment room constructed as part of the temporary waste collection unit. When needed, it is taken from this unit, used and returned to its place after being disinfected.

9.1. Places Where Waste Collection Equipment is Located (Polyclinic, Service, Laboratory, etc.)

Medical waste collection containers/buckets are located in large animal and cat-dog examination rooms and laboratories.

9.2. Waste Collection Time

Medical wastes are collected when necessary (in cases where there is a risk of infection and putrefaction) regardless of a specific day and time. Apart from this, medical waste is collected regularly in the building at 11:00 on Mondays and Thursdays of the week when the density of patients and students is low. Domestic waste is transported from the places where it is generated to the domestic waste depot once a day at 09.00 in the morning with waste transport containers.

9.3. The Route of Waste Transport Vehicles within the Health Institution

It is taken from patient examination rooms, operating rooms and laboratories and reaches the waste depot. After being taken from the laboratories, it will be brought to the animal hospital with a waste collection car using the elevator number F block 1. It is delivered to the waste depot from the large animal clinic exit door.

Medical waste generated in the Animal Hospital's small animal examination rooms, large animal examination rooms and operating rooms is delivered to the temporary waste storage through the large animal clinic exit door.

Medical waste generated in small animal operating rooms is collected from the medical waste gate opposite the operating room entrance and delivered to the temporary waste storage.

10. TEMPORARY STORAGE

For the temporary storage of medical waste, a medical waste warehouse with a cooling system, made of materials suitable for washing and disinfection, and with lockable doors is used.

For the storage of hazardous waste, a hazardous waste warehouse manufactured as a container integrated with a medical waste warehouse is used.

10.1. Location of Temporary Waste Storage Unit

The warehouse used for temporary storage is located at the point that is farthest from the entrance and exit of the practice, as far away from human traffic as possible, and at the point closest to the waste source in a way that does not threaten the environment.

10.2. Features of the Temporary Waste Storage Unit (Warehouse/Container Capacity, Number of Containers, Way of Keeping Medical Wastes in the Temporary Storage (Bag, Container, Bucket, Container), Whether There is a Cooler, etc.)

The medical waste warehouse consists of 5 compartments (Hazardous waste, Medical waste, Domestic waste, Recycling, Material room). Warehouse doors open outwards. The door of the compartment where medical waste is placed is orange and has the “International Biohazard” emblem visible in black and the words “Attention!” written in black letters. There is the phrase "Medical Waste". Warehouse doors are always closed and locked except when in use, and unauthorized persons are not allowed to enter. The warehouse and its doors are built so that no animals can enter. The interior and doors of temporary waste warehouses are of such sizes that the staff can easily work and waste can be easily emptied, stored and loaded. The temporary waste warehouse is located in a place where waste transport vehicles can easily reach and dock. In this temporary unit, medical waste is stored in red, tightly tied red bags and placed in medical waste bins. There is a cooler.

Medical wastes are stored for a maximum of one week as the temporary waste storage temperature is below 4°C.

11. CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

11.1. Procedures to be Performed for the Purpose of Cleaning and Disinfection of Waste Collection Equipment, Transport Vehicles and Medical Waste Temporary Storage/Containers

Disinfection is performed when it is understood that the wastes placed in bags in the containers used for waste collection have direct contact with the container in any way. For this purpose, Chlorine and Chlorine compounds, Phenol and its derivatives, Alcohols (70%), Hydrogen peroxide etc. provided by the management. chemicals are used.

11.2. Görevli Procedures to be Performed for the Purpose of Cleaning the Special Protective Clothing and Equipment to be Used by the Personnel During Work

Personnel assigned to collect and transport medical waste; gloves, protective glasses, mask are used during work; Wears boots and special orange protective clothing. Special clothing and equipment used in these procedures are kept in a special compartment in the dressing room of the personnel on duty. Clothes of the staff are cleaned by washing them in the washing machine.

11.3. Disinfectants to be Used for Disinfection Purposes

Solutions prepared with 10% bleach are used for cleaning medical waste transportation vehicles, containers, temporary medical waste storage.

12. PRECAUTIONS AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT

12.1. Precautions to be taken and Actions to be taken in case of injuries that may occur during the collection, transportation and temporary storage of medical waste within the unit

In case of injury during the collection and transportation of medical waste, the injured person should immediately apply to Atatürk University Research Hospital Infection Unit and receive the necessary dressing and tetanus vaccination. As soon as possible, they should report the incident to the infection committee and apply to the Intaniye outpatient clinic to undergo the necessary controls and be followed up.

12.2. Precautions and Actions to be Taken in Case of Spills and Spillages that May Occur During the Collection, In-Unit Transportation and Temporary Storage of Medical Wastes

Personnel in charge of collecting medical waste are obliged to take the necessary precautions to prevent waste spillage. If necessary, they should put the waste bag in a second or even a third bag to ensure a tight seal. If there is an accidental spillage of medical liquid waste in the waste bin, transport vehicle or storage area, it must be immediately concentrated with wood shavings and placed in the medical waste bag. The surface should be immediately disinfected with disinfectant (Chlorine and Chlorine compounds, Phenol and its derivatives, Alcohols (70%), Hydrogen peroxide etc.) provided by the management.

12.3. Notification, Recording and Reporting of Injuries, Spillage-Spillage and Other Accidents that may occur during the Collection, In-Unit Transportation and Temporary Storage of Medical Waste

These issues should be reported to Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Medical and Chemical Waste Management Commission, waste management officer and Atatürk University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

13. PERSONNEL ASSIGNED FOR THE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF MEDICAL WASTE

The collection of medical waste will be carried out by the personnel in charge of collecting medical waste under the supervision of the Veterinary Faculty Animal Hospital Manager.

13.1. Task Description

Ensure the accumulation and safe transportation of medical waste without mixing with other wastes, follow medical waste trainings, take precautions against accidents and injuries, protect themselves and those around them against infection, ensure the supply, maintenance and disinfection of medical waste equipment.

13.1.1. Characteristics and location of special protective clothing and equipment to be used during work

Personnel assigned to the collection, transportation and disposal of medical waste use gloves, protective goggles, masks, boots and orange-colored special protective clothing during work. Special clothing and equipment used in these processes are kept in a separate place in the material room in the waste storage.

13.1.2. A copy of the Authorization Certificate is attached to the plan

The "Authorization Certificate" given to those who are successful in the trainings given by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization is attached to the "Medical Waste Management Plan".

13.1.3. Information on immunization and health checks shall be attached to the plan

Health check and immunization information of the personnel is available in the files of the workplace health unit or OSGB.

13.1.4. Training (Periodic training records are attached to the plan)

*Certified training programs to be provided by the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

*Periodic trainings by municipalities,

*Trainings given by Atatürk University Research Hospital Infection Committee Training Unit.

14. TRANSPORTATION OF MEDICAL WASTE TO STERILIZATION/INCINERATION PLANT

Licensed transportation company that removes medical waste from temporary medical waste storage/container: Erzurum Metropolitan Municipality, Çevre Temizlik Ağaç Peyzaj ve Enerji Tic. San. Anonim Şti, Yakutiye/ERZURUM.

Company responsible to contact: Elmas KIZILHAN AYDIN 05309779164

Delivery period of medical waste: Medical waste is delivered for a maximum of one week after it is generated.

15. RECORD KEEPING, REPORTING AND WASTE DECLARATION

Amount of medical waste generated in the health institution in the previous year: 848 kg

Personnel responsible for recording and reporting the amount of medical waste and waste declaration

A Medical and Chemical Waste Management Commission has been appointed to plan training programs on the management of medical and hazardous wastes throughout the Faculty, to carry out registrations, to evaluate applications and to submit opinions to the Dean's Office. In accordance with the letter of the Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine dated 10.07.2019 and numbered E.1900203115, "Waste Management Unit Officers" have been assigned to coordinate waste management in the units, to collect and sort the wastes on site and to manage the registration process within the unit. The list of responsible for this assignment is given in the table below.

Atatürk Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Atık Yönetimi Birim Sorumluları	
Birim Sorumlusu	Birim Adı
Assist Prof Sevda URÇAR GELEN	Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Application Classes and Research Laboratories
Assoc Prof Selim ÇOMAKLI	Veterinary Diagnostic and Analysis Laboratories
Assoc Prof Sefa KÜÇÜKLER	Department of Biochemistry, Application Classrooms and Research Laboratories
Assoc Prof Mehmet Cemal ADIGÜZEL	Department of Microbiology, Application Classrooms and Research Laboratories
Professor Mehmet Özkan TİMURKAN	Department of Virology, Application Classes and Research Laboratories
Assoc Prof Semin GEDİKLİ	Department of Histology and Embryology Research Laboratories
Prof. Dr. Ali Doğan ÖMÜR	Department of Fertilization and Artificial Insemination Research Laboratories
Assoc Prof Selçuk ÖZDEMİR	Department of Genetics, Application and Research Laboratories
Assist Prof Damla Tuğçe OKUR	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Animal Hospital

Assoc Prof Murat GENÇ	Department of Animal Science Research laboratories
Assoc Prof Serdar ALTUN	Department of Pathology, Research Laboratories and Necropsy Hall
Assist Prof Samet TEKİN	Department of Physiology, Application Classes and Research Laboratories
Assoc Prof Hülya KARA	Department of Anatomy, Application Classes and Research Laboratories
Assist Prof Cemil BAYRAM	Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology Application Classes and Laboratories
Assist Prof Muzaffer AKYÜZ	Department of Parasitology, Application Classrooms and Research Laboratories
Assist Prof Emre YILMAZ	Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases Department, Application Classes and Research Laboratories
Assist Prof Ferda TURGUT	Animal Hospital Sterilization Unit
Araştırmacı Talet ÇİFTÇİ	Administrative units
Tkn. Halil İkinci	Animal Hospital Radiology Unit

Recording, reporting and waste declaration of the amount of medical waste (how to obtain, store, fill and track UATFs and receipts, when and how to make a waste declaration):

During the collection of medical and chemical wastes, the unit responsible for delivering the waste fills out the delivery report given in Appendix-1 and Appendix-2 in 2 copies. While one copy of these documents remains with the person responsible for the unit delivering the waste, the other copy is taken by the carrier personnel to be delivered to the contact person.

Providing, storing and filling the receipts by Dr. Lecturer It is carried out by Member Nergis ULAŞ and Researcher Talet ÇİFTÇİ. The waste declaration form, including information from the previous year, is filled out using online applications prepared by the Ministry every year, starting from January until the end of March at the latest, and a copy of the form printout is kept for five years.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Medical and Hazardous Waste Delivery Report

Appendix 2. Route Followed for Transport of Medical and Hazardous Wastes

Appendix 3. Photo of Temporary Waste Storage

Appendix 1

MEDICAL WASTE DELIVERY AND COMMITMENT FORM

Department:.....

Medical wastes are classified (separated) by the waste generating units in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the "Medical Waste Control Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 25.01.2017 and numbered 29959, as stated below, and sent to the temporary medical waste storage, and hazardous wastes (chemical) are sent to the temporary medical waste storage on 02.04. It should be separated in accordance with the principles of the "Waste Management Regulation" published in the Official Gazette dated 2015 and numbered 29314, placed in the necessary containers and placed in the hazardous waste warehouse.

1- Medical Waste

- a) Infectious Waste () b) Sharps Waste () c) Pathological Waste ()**

The medical waste produced by our unit was separated as stated above, placed in waste bags/packages and placed in the temporary medical waste warehouse on our faculty campus. There is no harm in delivering medical waste to the sterilization facility. .../.../....

Delivering Unit Responsible:

Receiving Personnel:

Name:

Surname:

Title:

Signature:

Appendix 2

HAZARDOUS WASTE DELIVERY AND COMMITMENT FORM

Department:.....

Hazardous (chemical) wastes should be separated according to the principles of the "Waste Management Regulation", placed in the necessary containers, labeled and placed in the hazardous waste warehouse.

1- Hazardous Waste

- a) Liquid Hazardous Waste () b) Solid Hazardous Waste ()**

The hazardous (chemical) waste produced by our unit was placed in the necessary containers and placed in the temporary hazardous waste warehouse of our Faculty. There is no harm in delivering the relevant hazardous waste to the disposal unit./...../.....

Delivering Unit Responsible:

Name:

Surname:

Title:

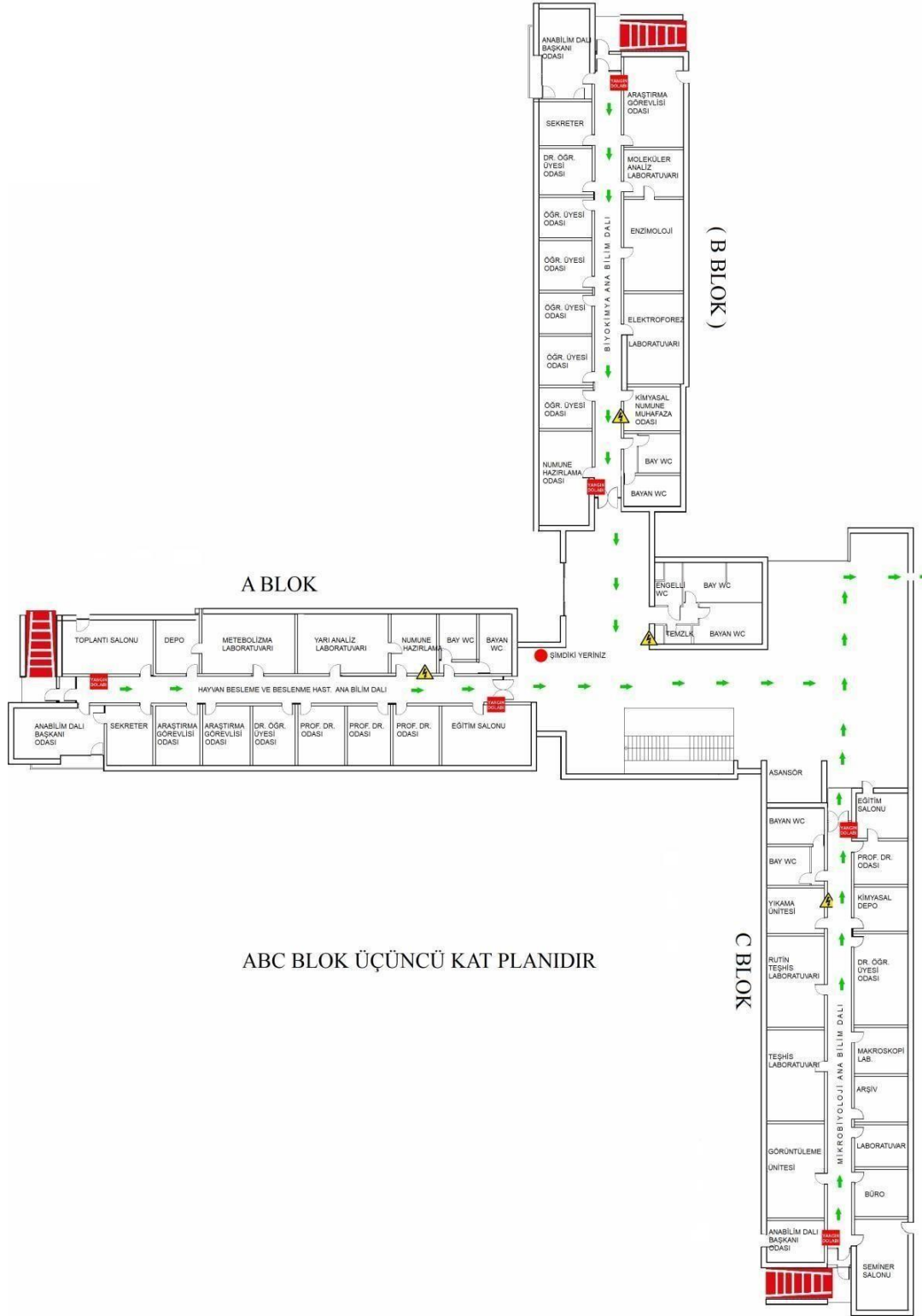
Signature:

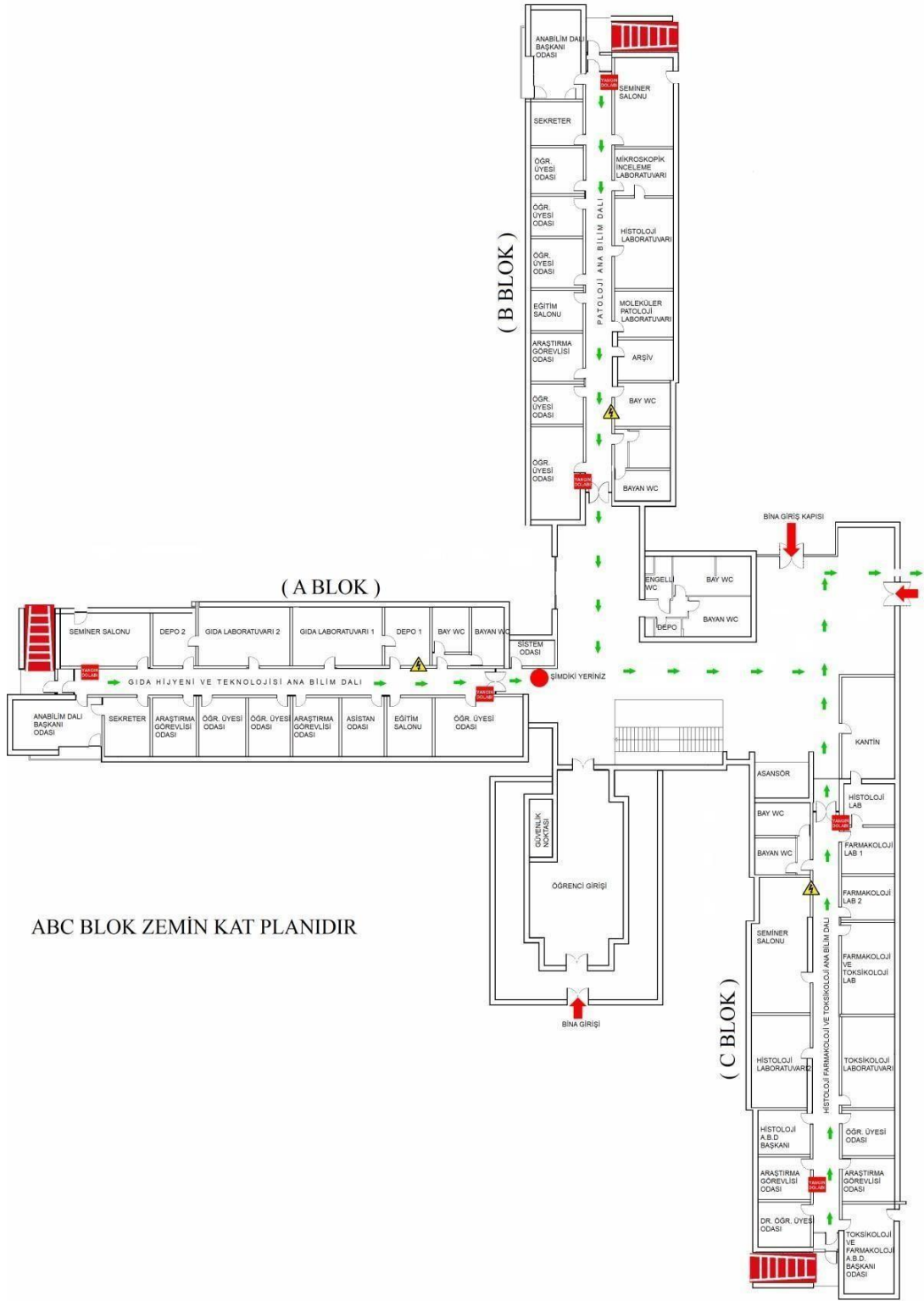
Receiving Personnel:

Appendix 3



ABC BLOK BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI





ABC BLOK ZEMİN KAT PLANIDIR

Appendix 3

