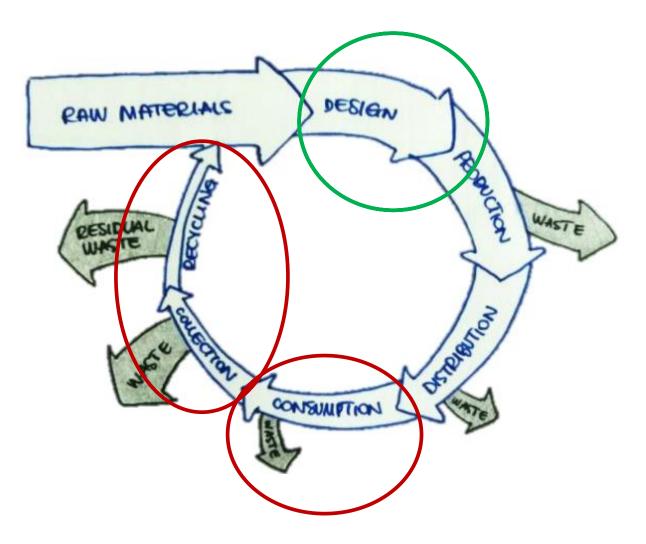


- Final Conference
  10 November 2020
- ENTeR COVID-19 Pilot Cases
- ENTER Project Partners Centrocot Daniele Piga





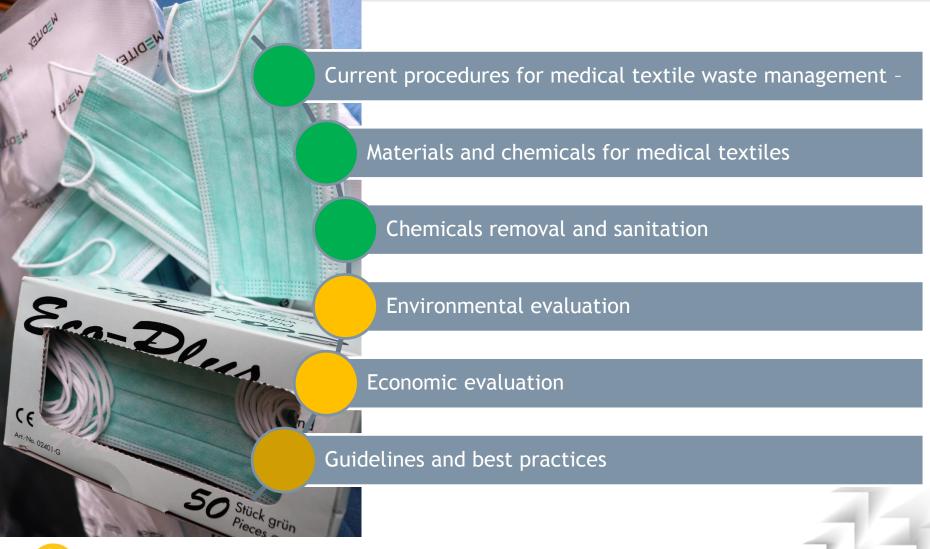
















# Procedures for medical textile waste management

#### **HEALTHCARE SECTOR**



dangerous infectious

- Collection
- Storage
- Thermal destruction

Possibility to sanitation

#### **MUNICIPAL WASTE**

Collection unsorted or residual waste





### Materials and chemicals for medical textiles

#### Non-woven structure:

- Polypropylene
- Polyester
- Hydrophobic cotton

Meltblown or spunbond technology



#### Laces:

- 2 elastics
- 4 cotton laces

### Nose clip:

- Metal
- Plastic

Possible hydrophobic finishing like fluorocarbon or silicone







### Chemicals removal and sanitation

#### Sanitation uses in medical sector:

- No sorting
- Shredding to make unrecognizable

Different procedures: Vapour Hydrogen peroxide vapour UV radiation

#### **VAPOUR**

65 °C RH 85% Log 5 = 99,999% reduction

#### HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

35% hydrogen peroxide 480 ppm in decontamination room 30-40 minutes Log 6 = 99,9999% reduction

#### **UV RADIATION**

UV-c lamp (80 W 254 nm) 15 minutes on each side Log 5 = 99,999% reduction





### **Environmental evaluation**

#### LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

#### **GENERAL METHODOLOGY**

UNI EN ISO 14040:2006 "Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework." UNI EN ISO 14044:2006 "Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines." Zampori and Pant, 2019. Product Environmental Footprint guidance for transition phase.



Climate change and Ozone depletion



Acidification



Resource use (mineral and metals, fossil)



**Human toxicity** 



Eutrophication



Water use



**Ecotoxicity** 



Particles emission to air



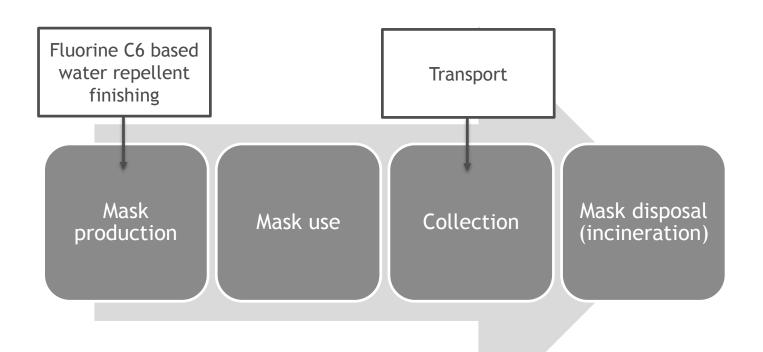
Land use





### **Environmental evaluation**

System boundaries - baseline

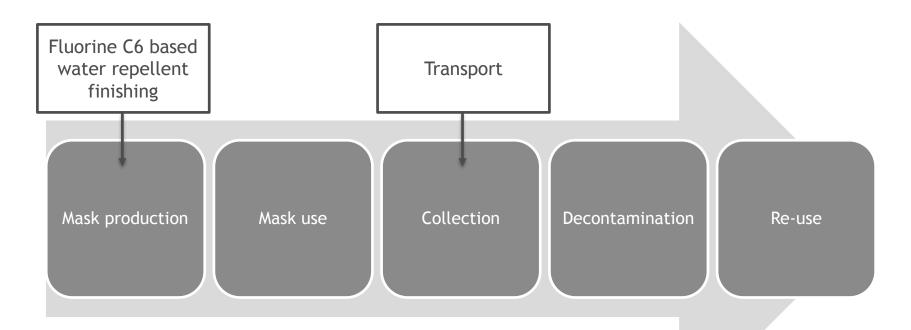






### **Environmental evaluation**

System boundaries - recycling







### Waste 18.00.00 EWC

### Objective:

To evaluate the relative costs:

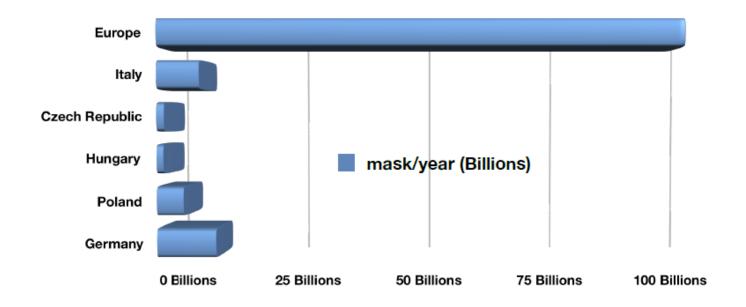
- of the collection,
- to logistics (transport / warehouse),
- sanitation/chemical removal
- recycling of medical textile waste.

### Output:

Comparative study: current waste management practices and proposals to verify if there are significant economic benefits.

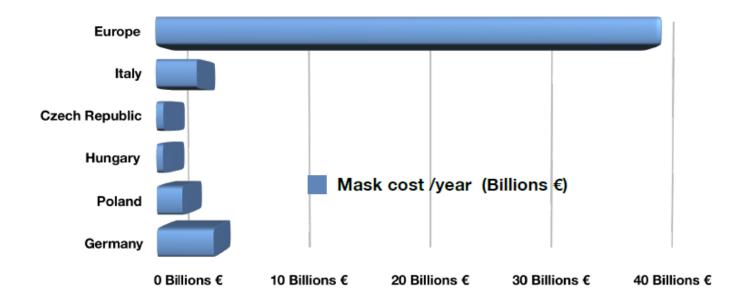
















Raw materials Processed inputs 1

Processed inputs 2

Assembly line

Sterilisation

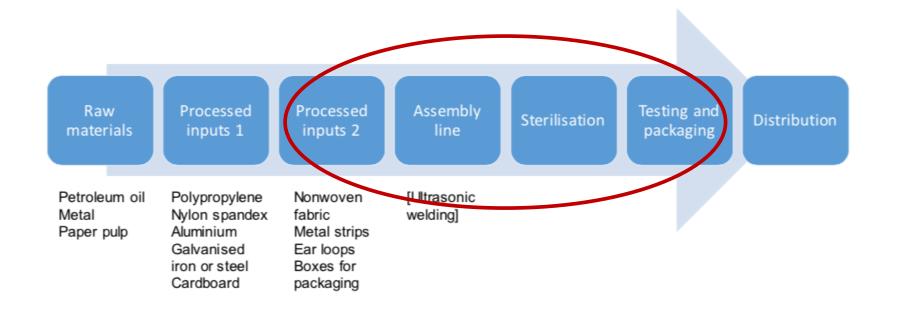
Testing and packaging

Distribution

Petroleum oil Metal Paper pulp Polypropylene Nylon spandex Aluminium Galvanised iron or steel Cardboard Nonwoven fabric Metal strips Ear loops Boxes for packaging [Ultrasonic welding]











### Guidelines - Framework

#### The Aims:

- To reduce the waste destined to destruction
- To help the relevant authorities to manage the large medical textile waste streams

### Recovery guidelines

Define standard protocols for the management and treatment of medical textile waste

### Treatment guidelines

specific collection and storage procedures

chemical removal and sanitation procedures

### Reuse guidelines

recommendation for the production of medical textiles, in order to facilitate the practice of recycling and reuse also following eco-design criteria.





Grazie per l'attenzione

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