

EcoMed's Sustainable Waste Management Solutions for MHS

Localized Onsite Waste Treatment Operations

Hauling operations of medical waste will be for Multicare facilities only and to the nearest localized MHS onsite waste treatment facility



MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital 315 Martin Luther King Jr Way Tacoma, WA 98405



Multicare Mary Bridge Children's Hospital 317 Martin Luther King Jr Way Tacoma, WA 98405



MultiCare Allenmore Hospital 1901 S Union Ave Tacoma, WA 98405



MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital 401 15th Ave SE Puyallup, WA 98372



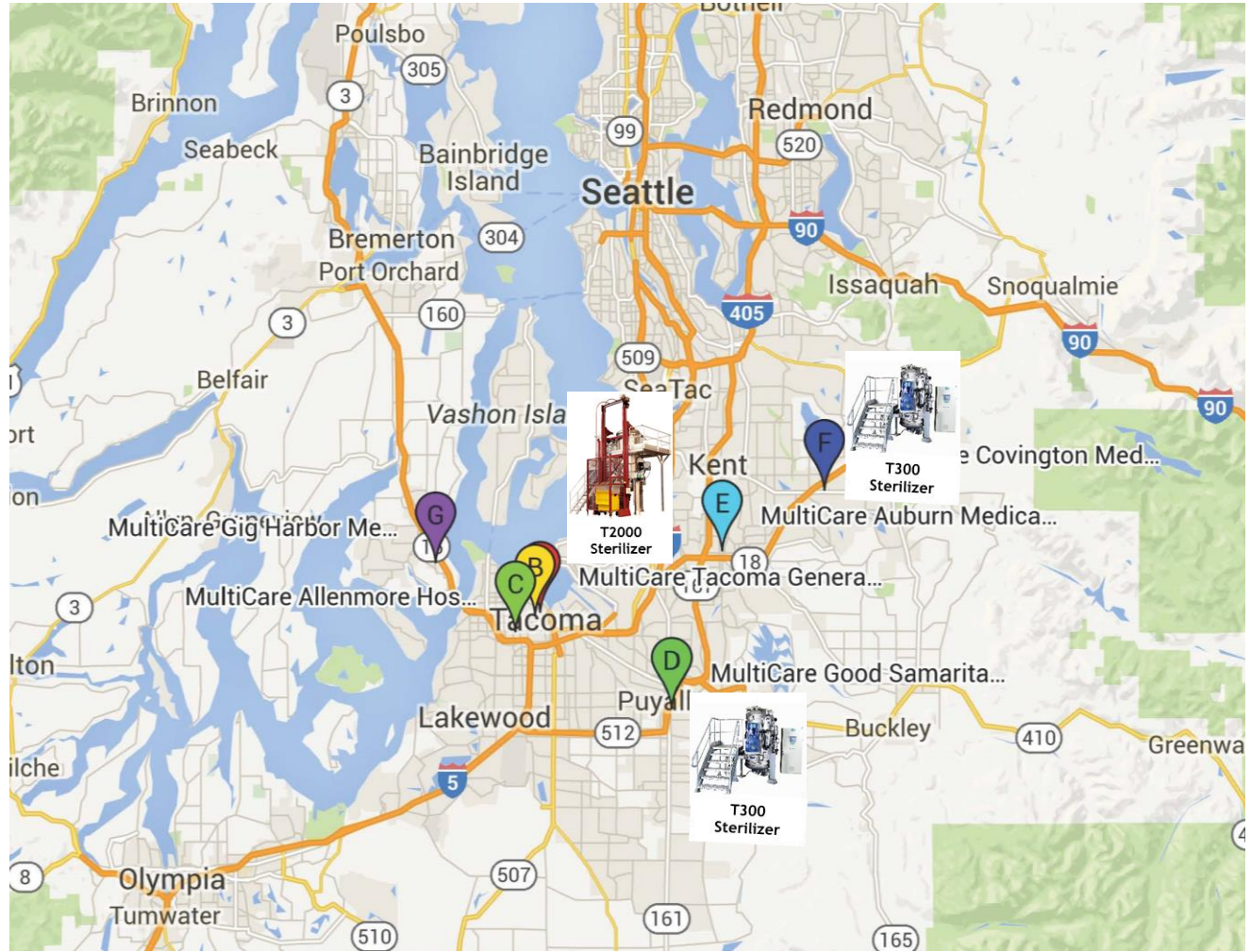
MultiCare Auburn Medical Center 202 N Division St. Auburn, WA 98001



MultiCare Covington Medical Center 17700 S.E. 272nd St. Covington, WA 98042



MultiCare Gig Harbor Medical Park 4545 Pt. Fosdick Dr. N.W. Gig Harbor, WA 98335



- The Proposed solutions will reduce carbon footprint, traffic, and landfill impacts
- Centralized operations will improve waste management, mitigate risks, and reduce cost
- Service Area: Pierce, King, Thurston and Kitsap Counties



ECOMED SERVICES

For a Cleaner, Brighter, and Safer Future

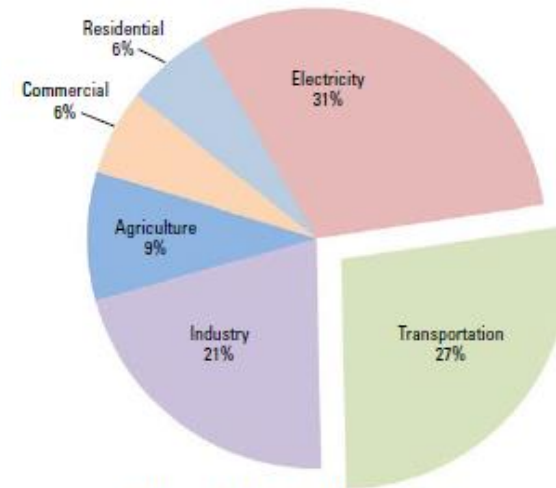
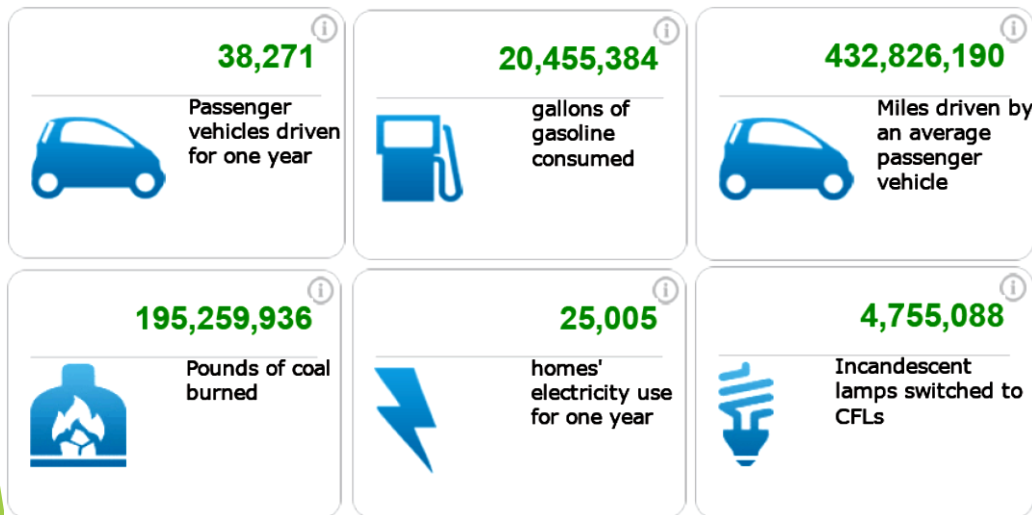
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Greenhouse Gas Reduction –Waste Reduction Model Equivalencies' Result

Total GHG Emissions from RMW Processing and Management	(MTCO2E)	(MTCE)
Total GHG Emissions from Baseline (Offsite Disposal and Incineration)	26,232	7,154
Total GHG Emissions from Alternative (EcoMed's Onsite Treatment and Disposal)	-155,555	-42,424
Total Net Change in GHG Emissions	-181,787	-49,578

- MTCO2E = Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
- MTCE = Metric tons of carbon equivalent
- GHG Emissions analysis is based on the processing capacity of EcoMed's onsite solutions
- A negative value of GHG emissions indicates a reduction of emission; a positive value indicates an increase of emission.

The total net change in GHG emissions proposed by EcoMed's Solutions is equivalent to removing annual emissions from:



U.S. GHG Emissions by Sector

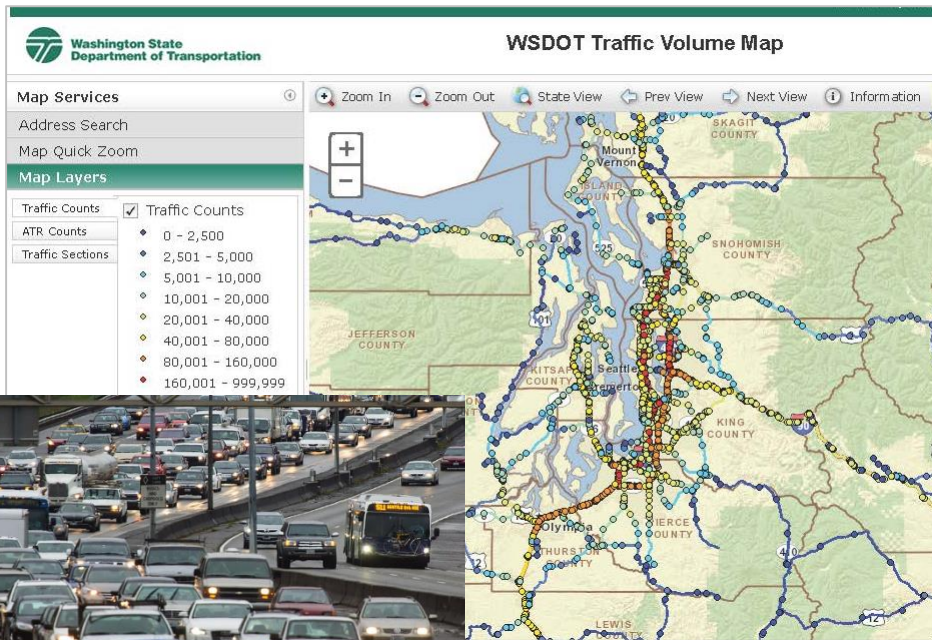
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Transportation and Air Quality

- The U.S. healthcare sector accounts for 8% of the total national carbon-dioxide emissions
- Hospitals alone create 6,600 tons of waste a day, that's about 25 lbs of waste per day per patient.
- Offsite disposal or waste out operation:
 - Transport out consumes energy
 - Incinerated waste creates GHG-CO2 and NO
 - Landfilled waste produces methane gas
- Between 1990 and 2013, GHG emissions in the transportation sector increased more in absolute terms than any other sector

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Other Advantages to the Community and the Environment

CURRENT LOCAL CHALLENGES



- ❑ In 2015, Seattle was ranked number 7 on list of cities with the worst traffic in the U.S.
- ❑ Waste has to be transported longer distances for disposal
- ❑ Traffic impact and Carbon foot print are still on rise
- ❑ Landfills are at capacity
- ❑ Biomedical waste and sharps are not currently recycled
- ❑ Offsite medical waste management is vulnerable during surge events, natural disasters, and epidemic outbreaks

ECOMED SOLUTIONS

- ❑ Eliminate the need to incinerate biomedical waste (Promote zero emission and clean air)
- ❑ Decreasing daily carbon footprint
- ❑ Minimizing/eliminating traffic impact (90% of medical waste will be treated onsite)
- ❑ Reducing transport distances (10% of medical waste will be hauled to the nearest localized onsite treatment facility)
- ❑ Reduce landfill impact (Treated waste is 80% volume reduced)
- ❑ Promote zero waste initiatives (Treated Waste is a suitable application for recycling and reuse)
- ❑ Reduce liabilities and risk of infectious waste transport, spills, and disposal

