



Environmental Health Division- Public Information

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Ventura County Medical Waste Management: A Guide to Compliance for Medical Waste Generators



VENTURA COUNTY

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

A GUIDE TO COMPLIANCE

FOR

MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS

Revised October 2005

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
Introduction.....	2
Section I. Determination of the Medical Waste Generator	3
Section II. Identifying Medical Waste	4
Section III. Containment and Storage of Medical Waste.....	10
Section IV. Transportation of Medical Waste.....	16
Section V. Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal.....	18
Section VI. Registration/Permit Requirements	27
Section VII. Home-Generated Sharps Waste	30
Section VIII. Forms/Lists/Leaflets	31
1. Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption	
2. Medical Waste Generator Tracking Document	
3. Multiple Entry Log for Transport of Medical Waste	
4. List of Medical Waste Transporters	
5. List of Permitted Transfer Stations	
6. List of Permitted Offsite Medical Waste Treatment Facilities	
7. List of State-registered Trauma Scene Management Practitioners	
8. Medical Waste Generator Registration/Permit Application	
9. Medical Waste Management Plan	
10. Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment	
11. Medical Waste Information Document	
12. In Office Sharps Treatment Log Isolyser or Earth-Shield	
13. Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record	
14. "Don't Get Stuck with Used Sharps" - free needle disposal for Ventura County residents (in English and Spanish)	

INTRODUCTION

The Medical Waste Management Act (MWMA) was passed by the California legislature and incorporated into the California Health and Safety Code, effective January 1, 1991. This Act significantly increased the scope of medical waste regulation statewide and established standards for uniformity in the implementation and administration of medical waste programs.

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors approved a local Medical Waste Program which provided for the implementation of California's MWMA. Adopted by the Board on July 23, 1991, the program is administered by the Environmental Health Division (EHD) of the Resource Management Agency under the Ventura County Ordinance Code. There are over 900 facilities within the registration program, and inspections are conducted in accordance with MWMA requirements.

In an effort to assist those affected by this legislation, the Ventura County EHD has prepared this handbook which summarizes the MWMA, explains registration requirements, and provides sample forms and other information to aid generators in identifying their medical waste stream and maintaining compliance.

The regulations summarized in this handbook are taken from the MWMA, California Health and Safety Code, Part 14, commencing with Section 117600, as amended by AB 961, AB 3427, SB 1151, SB 372, SB 1966, SB 1034, SB 407, and SB 419.

SECTION I.

DETERMINATION OF THE MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR

In order to determine if registration requirements for medical waste generators apply to the practitioner, it is first necessary to determine if the practitioner meets the definition of a medical waste generator.

The MWMA defines a medical waste generator as any person, whose act or process produces medical waste and includes, but is not limited to, a provider of health care as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 56.05 of the Civil Code. All of the following are examples of businesses which may generate medical waste:

1. Medical and dental offices, clinics, hospitals, surgery centers, laboratories, research laboratories, other health facilities required to be licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200), chronic dialysis clinics, education and research facilities, and unlicensed facilities.
2. Veterinary offices, veterinary clinics, veterinary hospitals, and pet shops.
3. Trauma scene waste management practitioners.

Secondly, it is necessary to determine if the practitioner generates any of the medical wastes, however minimal, as defined in Section II. Identifying the types of medical waste generated will assist the generator in meeting the requirements for containment, storage, and treatment of those wastes.

Finally, it is necessary to ascertain the quantity of medical waste generated to determine if the generator is a large or small quantity generator. A large quantity generator generates 200 or more pounds of medical waste in any month of a 12-month period. A small quantity generator generates less than 200 pounds per month of medical waste. Most medical, dental and veterinary offices, home health care agencies, acupuncturists, and nursing homes are small quantity generators, and most of these facilities generate sharps waste only.

All medical waste generators, except trauma scene waste management practitioners, are required to register with EHD. Registration requirements for large and small quantity medical waste generators are provided in Section VI. Trauma scene waste management practitioners are registered with and regulated by the California Department of Health Services.

As a medical waste generator, compliance with the MWMA shall be maintained by management of the medical waste stream in accordance with the requirements of Sections III through V.

Any questions concerning medical waste management should be directed to the EHD Medical Waste Specialist at 805/654-5007.

SECTION II.

IDENTIFYING MEDICAL WASTE

Medical waste is waste which is generated or produced, as a result of the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, or from research pertaining thereto, or from the production or testing of biologicals, or through removal from a trauma scene by a trauma scene management practitioner. Biologicals are defined as medicinal preparations made from living organisms and their products including, but not limited to, serums, vaccines, antigens, and antitoxins.

Medical waste can be identified as **BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE, PATHOLOGY WASTE, CHEMOTHERAPY WASTE, SHARPS WASTE, or PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE**. It may contain infectious agents which are a type of microorganism, bacteria, mold, parasite, or virus which normally causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality to human beings.

1. **BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE** means any of the following:
 - a. Laboratory waste including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - (1) Human or animal specimen cultures from medical and pathological laboratories.
 - (2) Urine or stool specimens for culturing.
 - (3) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories.
 - (4) Wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, or the use of spores, discarded live and attenuated human vaccines, discarded animal vaccines for brucellosis and contagious ecthyma, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.
 - b. Human surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy which are suspected by the attending physician, surgeon or dentist of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.
 - c. Animal parts, tissues, fluids, carcasses, or bedding and dressings from animals diagnosed with direct contact zoonotic diseases of

public health concern.¹

- d. Waste which at the point of transport from the generator's site, at the point of disposal, or thereafter, contains recognizable fluid blood, fluid blood products, containers, or equipment containing blood that is fluid.

To determine if material meets this criteria, it is recommended that the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Final Rule, 29 CFR Section 1910.1030, be followed whereby if the material, when compressed, will ooze liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials, or is caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials that may be released during handling, then it should be treated as medical waste.

- e. Blood from animals known to be infected with diseases which are highly communicable to humans.²
- f. Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans who are required to be isolated by infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or isolated animals known to be infected with diseases which are highly communicable to humans.²

2. **PATHOLOGY WASTES** mean:

Waste which is hazardous only because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues which have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives.

3. **CHEMOTHERAPY WASTE** means:

Waste which is hazardous only because it is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained trace amounts of

¹Direct contact zoonotic diseases are infectious diseases that are directly communicable between animals and man and do not require an intermediate host or growth phase outside the host. These diseases include anthrax, brucellosis*, leptospirosis, plague, rabies, Q Fever, salmonellosis**, tularemia, tuberculosis*, and exotic diseases such as Ebola virus, etc.

* Livestock (live animals) diagnosed with brucellosis or tuberculosis should be disposed of in accordance with USDA and State Agriculture policy.

** Animals placed in isolation for infection control, or livestock placed under a Department of Food and Agriculture Hold Order.

²Highly communicable diseases are those caused by organisms classified by the Federal Centers for Disease Control as Biosafety Level IV organisms, which, in the opinion of the infection control staff, the department, local health officer, attending physician and surgeon, or attending veterinarian, merit special precautions to protect staff, patients, and other persons from infection. Biosafety Level IV viruses and diseases include: Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever, tick-borne encephalitis virus complex (Absettarov, Hansalova, Hypr, Kumlinge, Kyasanur Forest disease, Omsk hemorrhagic fever, and Russian spring-summer encephalitis), Marburg disease, Ebola, Junin virus, Lassa fever virus, Machupo virus, and Hanta virus (U.S.).

chemotherapeutic agents including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, empty intravenous solution bags and tubing. A chemotherapeutic agent is defined by the MWMA as an agent that kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant cells.

4. **SHARPS WASTE** means any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - a. Needles, used and unused, unless still sealed in the original packaging. Needles with attached tubing.
 - b. Syringes contaminated with biohazardous waste whether or not a needle is attached.
 - c. Slides, blades.
 - d. Root canal files; orthodontic wires.
 - e. Acupuncture needles.
 - f. Needles and syringes from a household when generated by a health care professional during a home visit.
 - g. Broken glass items contaminated with biohazardous waste; thin-walled unbroken glass contaminated with biohazardous waste such as capillary tubes or ampules.
 - h. Any item capable of cutting or piercing that is contaminated with trauma scene waste.

5. **HOME-GENERATED SHARPS WASTE** that is properly contained and brought by a patient, patient family member, or person authorized by the local enforcement agency to a point of consolidation approved by the enforcement agency. Once received at the home-generated consolidation point, home-generated sharps waste shall be transported and treated as medical waste.

This definition applies to home infusion suppliers, pharmacies, and medical facilities that collect home-generated sharps as a service to their patients. The home-generated sharps consolidation point is not considered a generator and is exempt from registration requirements and registration fees.

6. **PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE** which includes prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drugs including, but not limited to, drugs defined in Section 109925 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended (21 USCA Sec. 321(g)(1)).
7. **TRAUMA SCENE WASTE** which includes waste contaminated with human blood and/or body fluids or other residues from the scene of a serious human injury, illness, or death and removed from the trauma scene by a registered trauma scene waste management practitioner. A list of State-registered Trauma Scene Management Practitioners is provided in Section VIII.

The MWMA excludes certain materials from the definition of medical waste as listed below. Other materials not considered to be medical waste are also included in the list.

Medical waste does **not** include the following:

1. Waste generated in food processing and biotechnology that does not contain an infectious agent.
2. Waste generated in biotechnology that does not contain human blood or blood products or animal blood or blood products suspected of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be communicable to humans.
3. Disposable products such as paper towels and other paper products, packaging, gloves, swabs, gauze, and other articles containing non-fluid blood. It is recommended that these items be placed in plain trash bags and tied securely before depositing in trash containers. The exception is disposable products having previously contained or been contaminated with trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents.
4. Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, and vomitus, unless they contain fluid blood, except for wastes from humans isolated due to highly communicable diseases or animals isolated due to being infected with diseases which are highly communicable to humans (CDC Biosafety Level 4 organisms). The exception is urine and stool samples sent to a laboratory for culturing.

5. Medical waste mixed with hazardous or radioactive waste.
 - a. Medical waste mixed with hazardous waste is hazardous waste and subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous waste.
 - b. Medical waste mixed with radioactive waste is radioactive waste and subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to radioactive waste.
 - c. Medical waste mixed with hazardous and radioactive waste is radioactive mixed waste and subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous and radioactive waste.
6. Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch.
7. Placentas used in the production of cosmetics or other products or which are sent to rendering plants. Only placentas which are non-infectious should be made available for such uses.

Placentas may be released to the patient for religious, ethnic, or cultural reasons if the physician/surgeon does not suspect the presence of infectious organisms. It is recommended they be placed in a sealed container, such as a zipper plastic freezer bag, to minimize possibility of leakage.

8. Teeth not deemed infectious by the attending physician, surgeon, or dentist.
9. Empty medication and vaccine vials.
10. Pharmaceutical waste regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 as amended (42 U.S.C.A., Sec 6901 et seq.) or the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 commencing with Section 114960, Part 9).

Pharmaceutical waste being returned to suppliers or manufacturers, donated to charitable causes, or sent to companies who provide return/destroy services.

The following items are **not** considered to be sharps waste:

1. Syringes without a needle attached and not contaminated with biohazardous waste.
2. Self-contained automatically retractable lancets. However, if the lancet is contaminated with biohazardous materials, it is biohazardous and shall be handled and treated accordingly.
3. Slides with beveled edges and rounded corners. However, if the slide is contaminated with biohazardous materials, it is biohazardous and shall be handled and treated accordingly.
4. Ear and body piercing and tattoo devices or instruments.
5. Needles and syringes from a household when generated by the householder and not a health care professional.
6. Broken glass not contaminated with biohazardous materials.

SECTION III.

CONTAINMENT AND STORAGE OF MEDICAL WASTE

Medical waste shall be contained and stored separate from other waste at the point of origin in the generator's facility.

Medical waste comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives (pathology waste), recognizable human anatomical parts, and waste contaminated with trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents (chemotherapy waste), including sharps, shall be treated by incineration or an approved alternative technology which has express approval by the California Department of Health Services (DHS) and, therefore, must be separated from other medical waste that is treated by another approved treatment method.

Medical waste shall be contained as follows:

1. **BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE AND CERTAIN HAZARDOUS WASTES**

Biohazardous waste, pathology waste, and chemotherapy waste, except pharmaceutical waste, shall be contained in a red biohazard bag labeled with the words "**BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE**" or the international biohazard symbol and the word "**BIOHAZARD**". Biohazard bags that are clear or of another color are not acceptable.



FIGURE 1: Example of properly labeled biohazard bags. Bags must be red in color with contrasting letters.

Red biohazard bags shall have sufficient single thickness strength to pass the 165-gram dropped dart impact-resistant test as prescribed by ASTM. Certification may be obtained from the manufacturer.

Red biohazard bags shall be tied to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during all future storage and handling. The use of "zip" red biohazard bags is acceptable.

Pharmaceutical waste is **not** required to be contained in red biohazard bags but shall be segregated for storage from other medical waste. The medical waste transporter disposing of pharmaceutical waste should be consulted regarding container requirements.

The red biohazard bag shall be placed for storage and handling in a rigid container that is leak resistant, has a tight-fitting cover, is clean and in good repair. Medical waste containers may be disposable or reusable. Containers may be recyclable with approval of EHD.

The container shall be labeled on the lid and sides so as to be visible from all lateral directions.

- a. **Biohazardous waste**, except for certain hazardous wastes, recognizable human anatomical remains and pharmaceutical waste, shall be labeled with the words "**Biohazardous Waste**" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "**BIOHAZARD**".
- b. **Pathology waste**, consisting of human surgery specimens or tissues fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives and recognizable human anatomical remains shall be labeled with the words "**Pathology Waste**", "**PATH**", or other label approved by DHS.
- c. **Chemotherapy waste**, consisting of waste contaminated with chemotherapeutic agents, shall be labeled with the words "**Chemotherapy Waste**", "**CHEMO**", or other label approved by DHS.

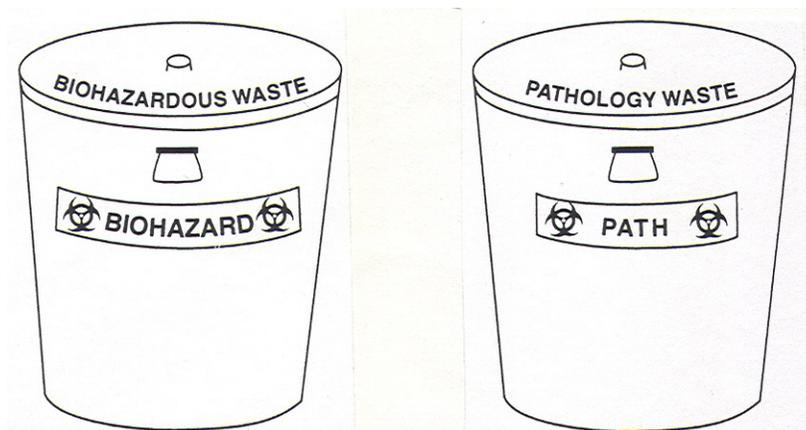


FIGURE 2: Examples of properly labeled medical waste storage containers.

- d. **Pharmaceutical waste** shall have its container labeled with the words "**INCINERATION ONLY**" on the lid and sides so as to be visible from all lateral directions.

Biohazardous waste shall not be removed from the biohazard bag or disposed of until treatment is completed except to eliminate a safety hazard.

2. **SHARPS WASTE**

All sharps waste shall be placed in a rigid puncture-resistant container which, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty. Clipping of needles is not recommended.

Sharps containers, except those containing sharps contaminated with chemotherapy waste, shall be labeled "**SHARPS WASTE**" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "**BIOHAZARD**".

Sharps containers containing sharps contaminated with chemotherapy waste, shall be labeled "**CHEMOTHERAPY WASTE**", "**CHEMO**", or other label approved by DHS.

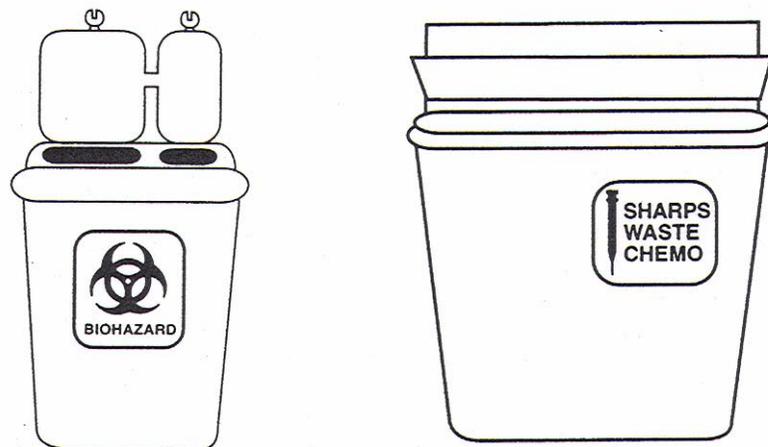


FIGURE 3: Examples of approved and properly labeled sharps containers.

In facilities using a wall-mounted lockbox to contain the sharps container, the lockbox shall also be labeled. If the lockbox has a window which fully reveals the label on the sharps container inside, it need not be labeled.

Full sharps containers ready for disposal shall be taped closed or tightly lidded to preclude loss of contents.

Reusable pails, drums, dumpsters, or bins used for medical waste shall not be used to contain solid waste, or for other purposes, except after being decontaminated by approved procedures and all medical waste labels removed.

Reusable rigid medical waste containers shall be washed and decontaminated each time they are emptied unless the surfaces of the containers have been completely protected from contamination by disposable liners, bags, or other devices removed with the waste. Decontamination shall include removal of visible soil combined with one of the following procedures:

1. Exposure to hot water at least 180°F (82°C) for a minimum of 15 seconds.
2. Exposure to chemical sanitizer by rinsing with or immersion in one of the following for at least 3 minutes:
 - a. Hypochlorite solution (500 ppm available chlorine).
 - b. Phenolic solution (500 ppm active agent).
 - c. Iodoform solution (100 ppm available iodine).
 - d. Quaternary ammonium solution (400 ppm active agent).

Medical waste shall be stored in an enclosed area and secured so as to deny access to unauthorized persons. A cabinet, closet, room, dumpster, or storage structure are all acceptable as storage areas. If the storage area is located where there is traffic by the public, such as a closet in a hospital hallway where visitors walk, it shall be locked.

Outdoor storage facilities must be locked at all times to deny public access and shall provide medical waste protection from animals and natural elements. The facility shall be maintained in good repair and kept clean so as not to provide a breeding place or a food source for insects or rodents.

The storage facility shall be marked with warning signs on, or adjacent to, the exterior of entry doors, gates, or lids. The warning sign shall be worded as follows in both English and in Spanish:

**-CAUTION-
BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA
UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT
-CUIDADO-
ZONA DE RESIDUOS BIOLÓGICOS PELIGROSOS
PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS**

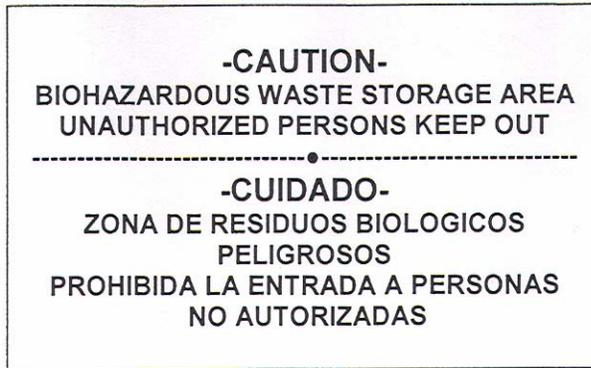


FIGURE 4: Example of a sign of a medical waste storage area. Coloring on signs must be of a sharp contrast between background and lettering.

Warning signs shall be clearly legible during daylight from a distance of at least 25 feet.

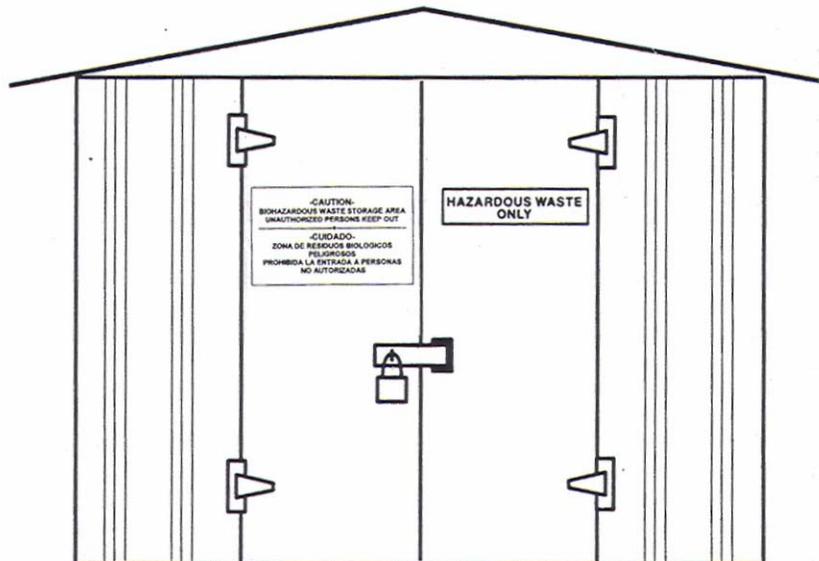
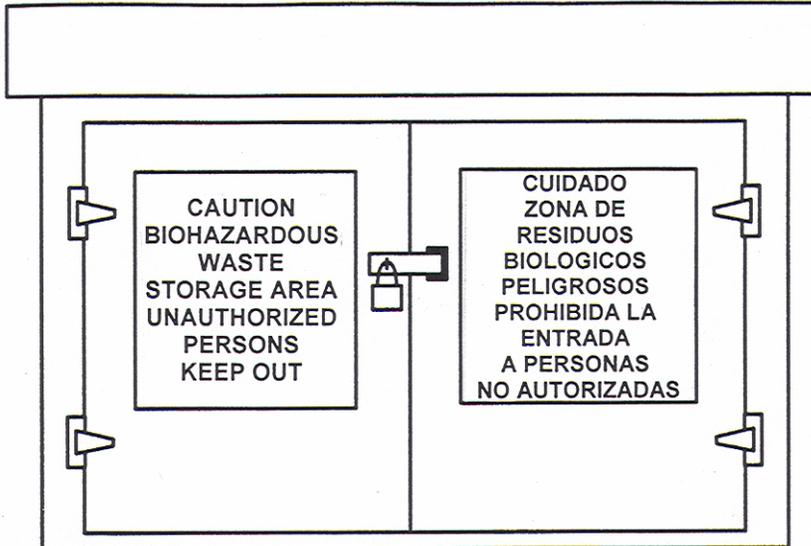


FIGURE 5: The above are examples of approved medical waste storage areas designed to provide protection from natural elements, animals, and insects.

Medical waste storage time is dependent upon temperature, type of waste and amount of medical waste generated. Storage time of biohazardous waste, pathology waste, and chemotherapy waste starts from the time waste is first placed in the red biohazard bag. Storage time of sharps waste begins from the time the sharps container is full and ready for treatment. Biohazardous waste placed in sharps containers, such as blood vials, has the storage time of biohazardous waste.

1. Small-quantity generators who generate less than 20 pounds of biohazardous waste per month shall store biohazardous waste above 32°F (0°C) for not more than 30 days.
2. Generators who generate 20 or more pounds of biohazardous waste per month shall store biohazardous waste above 32°F (0°C) for not more than 7 days without written approval of EHD.
3. Sharps waste shall not be stored above 32°F (0°C) for more than 7 days after containers are full and ready for treatment.
4. Biohazardous and sharps waste may be stored at or below 32°F (0°) for not more than 90 days before treatment without written approval of EHD.
5. Pharmaceutical waste shall be stored onsite for not longer than 90 days. If not more than 10 pounds of pharmaceutical waste is generated per calendar year, less than 10 pounds may be stored onsite for not longer than 1 year.
6. Pharmaceutical waste may be stored at a permitted transfer station for not longer than 30 days. Pharmaceutical waste shall not be stored at any location or facility offsite from the generator for more than 30 days before treatment.

If at any time odor from biohazardous or sharps waste stored at a facility poses a nuisance, EHD may require more frequent removal.

Trash chutes shall not be used to transfer medical waste. Grinding or compacting of medical waste shall not be used unless it is an integral part of an alternative treatment method that has been approved by DHS. A compactor may be used to compact medical waste provided it meets criteria of the MWMA and is evaluated and approved by DHS.

Any leak or spill of medical waste by a medical waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, or treatment facility shall be collected and contained in an appropriate medical waste container and subsequently treated and disposed of in accordance with current regulations. All surfaces contaminated with fluid or semi-fluid medical waste shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

SECTION IV.

TRANSPORTATION OF MEDICAL WASTE

All medical waste shall be transported by either a Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter (Medical Waste Transporter) or by a person with a Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption. The Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption, issued by EHD, is required for small quantity generators or parent organizations that employ health care professionals who generate medical waste, and the owner or employee(s) transports the medical waste to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, transfer station, the parent organization, or another facility for consolidation of the medical waste prior to treatment or disposal. A sample Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption is shown in Section VIII and is available from EHD.

To qualify for this exemption, a generator or parent organization must meet the following requirements:

1. Less than 20 pounds of medical waste is generated per week.
2. Less than 20 pounds of medical waste is transported at any one time.
3. The generator or parent organization is registered with EHD and maintains appropriate documentation.
4. Parent organizations employing health care professionals who generate medical waste during home visits, mobile blood bank donor programs, mobile immunization clinics, etc., and may generate more than 20 pounds of medical waste per week will be granted the Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption by EHD.

During transport, medical waste shall remain contained and labeled as required in Section III. When transported in a vehicle with other waste, the medical waste shall be separately contained or kept separate by barriers from the other waste. A copy of the Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption must be carried in the vehicle at all times when medical waste is being transported.

A person with a Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption may transport the medical waste to a permitted on-site medical waste treatment facility, transfer station, parent organization, or another registered health-care facility for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal. Medical waste transported to an off-site medical waste treatment facility shall be transported by a registered medical waste transporter.

Reciprocity of Limited Quantity Hauling Exemptions for incidental businesses traveling outside of Ventura County is recognized.

Medical waste transported out of state shall be consigned to a medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state. Absent a permitted treatment facility in the receiving state or if the medical waste is crossing an international border, the waste shall be treated prior to being transported out of state.

Completed tracking documents shall accompany all medical waste being transported either by a registered medical waste transporter or by a generator. The tracking documents are signed by an employee of the receiving facility upon receipt of the medical waste. The original tracking document is retained by the receiving facility and a copy given to the generator. Medical Waste Generator Tracking Documents are provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

Health care professionals who generate medical waste and return the medical waste to the parent organization may substitute a multiple entry log for the tracking document. A Multiple Entry Log for Transport of Medical Waste is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

SECTION V.

MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

All medical waste must be treated by a method that has approval of DHS. Treated medical waste is rendered solid waste and, if not otherwise hazardous, may be disposed of at a sanitary landfill. Treatment methods are listed below including alternative technologies approved by DHS on a continuing basis.

INCINERATION is approved for treatment of biohazardous, pathology (tissues fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives and recognizable human anatomical remains), chemotherapy, pharmaceutical, and sharps waste at a permitted medical waste treatment facility.

Discharge to a **PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM** is approved for treatment of liquid or semi-liquid, and not liquid or semi-liquid laboratory waste or microbiological specimens, provided such disposal is approved by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

CHEMICAL DISINFECTION followed by discharge to the public sewer system is approved for treatment of liquid or semi-liquid laboratory waste provided the chemical disinfection method meets all of the following requirements:

1. The chemical disinfection method is recognized by the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the American Biological Safety Association.
2. The chemical disinfection method is identified in the Medical Waste Management Plan.
3. Following chemical disinfection, discharge to the public sewage system is (a) consistent with waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewage system by the California Regional Water Control Board and (b) in compliance with the requirements imposed by the owner or operator of the public sewage system.
4. If the chemical disinfection of the medical waste causes the waste to become a hazardous waste, the waste shall be managed in accordance with existing hazardous waste laws.

STEAM STERILIZATION (AUTOCLAVE) is approved for treatment of biohazardous and sharps waste in accordance with the following operating procedures:

1. Standard written operating procedures shall be established for biological indicators including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container, closure on container, pattern of loading, water content, and maximum load quantity. A copy of operating procedures provided by the manufacturer is acceptable.
2. Recording or indicating thermometers shall be checked during each complete cycle to ensure attainment of 121°C (250°F) for at least 30 minutes, depending on the quantity and density of the load. Thermometers shall be checked for calibration annually. Maintain records of calibration checks for 3 years.
3. Heat-sensitive tape, or other acceptable method, shall be used on each biohazardous bag or sharps container that is processed to indicate attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.
4. The biological indicator Bacillus stearothermophilus, or other approved indicator, shall be placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.
5. Maintain records of operations for 3 years.

INTERMENT is approved for treatment of recognizable human anatomical remains and animals that die from infectious diseases where the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans.

Currently approved **ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES** are described below, many of which involve grinding or shredding of the medical waste as part of the treatment process. Most of these treatment systems are constructed to process large quantities of medical waste and are not practical for the small generator facility. These treatment systems are not approved for pathology, chemotherapy, or pharmaceutical waste unless stated otherwise.

THIS LIST OF COMPANIES THAT HANDLE, TRANSPORT, TREAT, OR DISPOSE OF MEDICAL WASTE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ENDORSEMENT OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE COUNTY OF VENTURA OR THE VENTURA COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION. GENERATORS USE THEIR OWN DISCRETION IN ENGAGING THE SERVICES OF THESE COMPANIES.

1. **Medical SafeTEC** grinds medical waste and chemically disinfects. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

Lynn Benson, Manager
Medical Waste Safe Tec
330 West Center Street
North Salt Lake, UT 84054
801/209-6582 FAX 801/936-0112
<http://www.medwastetec.com>

2. **Earth Shield Company - SHARP-SHIELD** for SHARPS WASTE only, sharps are chemically sanitized then encased in a solid cementitious medium.

Joe A. Dendy, DVM
Earth Shield Company
304 Yampa Street
Bakersfield, CA 93307
661/322-0300

3. **GMS Marketing Services - Sterimed** simultaneously shreds medical waste and chemically disinfects. Treated waste is separated, and liquids are sewered and solids landfilled. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** is required.

Arye Addady
GMS Marketing Services
191 Hempstead Turnpike
West Hempstead, NY 11552
516/483-1403 or 800/STERIMED

4. Isolyser - Sharps Management System (SMS), for SHARPS WASTE only, uses a chemical disinfectant and catalyst which encases the sharps in a thick gel. Suitable for the small-quantity generator for on-site treatment.

Gregg R. Short
WCM, Inc.
6054 Corte Del Cedro
Carlsbad, CA 92009
866/436-9264
<http://www.wcminc.net/>

5. Isolyser – Orex[®] Processor treats biohazardous-contaminated garments, drapes, etc., made from OReX[®] polymer in a "wash" at high temperature that dissolves the polymer. Resulting liquid is sewerred. **PERMIT** required.

Microtek Medical, Inc.
512 Lehmborg Road
Columbus, MS 39702
662/327-1863 or 800/824-3027

6. Kvaerner U.S., Inc., successor to Mediclean Technology, Inc., Medical Compliance Services, Inc. - Encore 2000 RWP shreds and granulates medical waste and chemically disinfects.

David Hahn, Vice President/Sales and Marketing
116 Roddy Avenue
South Attleboro, MA 02703-7974
508/399-6400

7. Metrex Research Corporation - PremiCide - CA is a fast-acting encapsulant that uses glutaraldehyde to sanitize blood and body fluids. **PERMIT** required. Section canister (20% or less bioload) waste only.

A.J. LaSota, General Manager
1717 West Collins Avenue
Orange, CA 92867
800/841-1428

8. PEAT, Inc. - (formerly **Plasma Arc**) is approved for treatment of biohazardous, pathology, chemotherapy, pharmaceutical, and sharps waste and recognizable anatomical remains by a powerful electrical arc (artificial lightning) that vaporizes volatile constituents of the waste and fuses inorganic matter into a glassy slag. The slag may be used in construction as a rock substitute. **PERMIT** required.

Roy DuPree, Director of Marketing
4914 Moores Mill Road
Huntsville, AL 35811
256/859-3006

9. PMA Services, Inc. - **MedClean-M** is a portable system that uses dry heat to disinfect. The resulting block of plastic encases sharps and medical waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

Joseph T. Militello
PMA Services, Inc.
22347 La Palma Avenue, Suite 106
Yorba Linda, CA 92887
714/692-8533 FAX 714/692-5478

10. Roatan Redlock System - treats medical waste by pressurized steam generated inside a pressure vessel energized by microwave generators. **PERMIT** required.

Suzanne Helton-Beck
1022 Santerre Drive
Grand Prairie, TX 75050
214/647-4033 or 415/871-6509

11. Sanitec, Inc. - **SANITEC HG-A-100, HG-A-250** shreds and disinfects by heat produced through microwave. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

James R. Harkess
Sanitec Industries, Inc.
9065 Norris Avenue
Sun Valley, CA 91352
818/504-0343

12. Scientific Ecology Group, Inc. (SEG) - Synthetica Detoxifier Process shreds and disinfects with steam. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

Bryan A. Roy, VP, Technology Applications
P. O. Box 2530
1560 Bear Creek Road
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-2530
423/481-0222 FAX 423-482-7206

13. Steris Corporation - EcoCycle 10 Processor grinds and chemically disinfects. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

Paul Zamecnik, President
9450 Pineneedle Drive
Mentor, OH 44060
216/354-2600

14. Stericycle, Inc. - Electro-Thermal Deactivation shreds and disinfects by heat produced through low-frequency radio waves. **PERMIT** required.

Richard T. Cogler, COO
27161 North Keith Drive
Lake Forest, IL 60045
847/607-2070

15. Tempico, Inc. - Rotoclave mixes and partially breaks up medical waste while steam sterilizing. Waste is "unrecognizable" as healthcare-generated waste. **PERMIT** required.

Blake Harrison
P. O. Box 428
251 Hwy 21North
Madisonville, LA 70447
504/845-0800

16. Thermal Waste Technologies, Inc. (formerly DOCC, Inc.) - Demolizer System (Heat Sterilization) In this table-top unit, sharps and biohazardous waste in one gallon sealed container filled with medical waste are heated to 350° F for 90 minutes. After cooling, the treated waste can be disposed of as solid waste.

Jon Bricken, President/CEO
19 Stoney Hill Road
Bethel, CT 06801
203/778-1139

17. Thermal Equipment Corporation - **Mediclave** is a modified steam sterilization process using higher temperatures to treat waste in a 3 foot diameter unit. After treatment, waste is compressed into an 8 inch by 3 foot diameter disk. **PERMIT** required.

Kenneth R. Earls
1301 West 228th Street
Torrence, CA 90501
310/328-6600

18. Thermokill, Inc. - **Heat Sterilization** grinds and disinfects by steam sterilization. Waste is unrecognizable. **PERMIT** required.

Michael J. Gaylor
400 Douglas Avenue, Suite C
Dunedin, FL 34698
800/483-1111

19. **WR² – ChemClav** – shreds and uses heat to treat waste.

Randall G. McKee
Sterile Technology Industries, Inc.
5711 West Minnesota Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241
317/474-4200 FAX 317/484-4201

20. **NEEDLYZER™** - fuses metal hypodermic needles by means of an electric circuit.

Clarke Lloyd
International Marketing and Compliance
Healthcare Products Plus, Inc.
2119 North Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, IL 60614
773/528-2652

21. Medical Innovations, Inc. **TAPS (Thermal Activated Plastic Sterilization)** is a bench-top treatment technology for the treatment of sharps. This system encases treated waste and relies on heat to disinfect waste.

David Freedman
P. O. Box 148
Wayland, MA 01778
508/358-8099 FAX 508/358-2131

22. North American Power -**Thermal Recovery Unit (TRU)** waste is steam-sterilized, then shredded, then heated externally heated. This technology is approved for all forms of medical waste

Stephanie Conover
3471 W. Oquendo Road, Suite 102
Las Vegas, NV 89119
702/270-9543
<http://www.napower.com>

23. United Recycling- **Gasification System (Gasf)** Heats medical waste to temperatures above 1300°F. This treatment is approved for all forms of medical waste.

Aram Sarkissan
6230 Mayfield Avenue
La Crescenta, CA 91213
818/957-2821

24. WPS Company – **SSM -150** medical waste is shredded then treated in a high temperature and pressure device.

Dr. Sanford A. Glazer
3051 Washington Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21230
443/524-4245

25. WR²- **Tissue Digester** waste is treated using heat and chemicals. Not for chemotherapy or pharmaceutical waste.

Waste Reduction by Waste Reduction Inc.
5711 W Minnesota Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241
317/484-4200 FAX 317/484-4201

26. **Medical Safetec** system uses a hammer mill and sodium hypochlorite for grinding and disinfecting medical waste. Waste is unrecognizable and may be disposed of as solid waste.

Lynn Benson, Manager
Medical Waste Safetec
330 W. Center Street
North Salt Lake, UT 84054
801/209-6582

27. **Plasma Enhanced Melter** destroys medical waste in a chemically reducing environment at temperatures exceeding 1800°F. It is approved for all forms of medical waste.

David L. Framer, President
InEntel Medical Services, LLC
1935 Butler Loop
Richland, WA 99352
509/946-5700 949/472-3713
www.inentec.com

MAIL-BACK DISPOSAL SERVICE for SHARPS WASTE only is also approved as an alternative technology. Small-quantity generators using this service require **REGISTRATION-RECORDS**.

Sharps containers and prepaid mailing cartons are usually provided by the company. Sharps waste shall be mailed only through the U.S. Postal Service. Tracking documents must accompany the sharps waste, and a copy of the tracking document indicating treatment information is returned to the generator by the treatment facility.

Those companies providing this service and approved for use in California are listed below.

1. GRP & Associates
800/207-0976
2. Sharps Compliance, Inc., SCI Mail Sharps Disposal System
800/772-5657
3. Stericycle, Inc.
800/355-8773 or 800/527-0666
4. Medadent Biomedical, Inc.
714/887-0315 Keith Moon

Generators may choose to use a **REGISTERED HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTER (MEDICAL WASTE TRANSPORTER)** to transport their medical waste to a permitted medical waste treatment facility for treatment and disposal. Treatment facilities may use only those methods of treatment approved for use in California. Small-quantity generators using this service for treatment and disposal require **REGISTRATION-RECORDS**.

A listing of medical waste transporters, transfer stations, and off-site medical waste treatment facilities are provided in Section VIII.

SECTION VI.

REGISTRATION/PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

All medical waste generators are required to register with the Ventura County Environmental Health Division (EHD). The type of registration is dependent upon the quantity of medical waste generated and, for small quantity generators, the type of treatment used. Generators may file for registration as:

1. A single generator operating independently such as a single dentist in a dental office.
2. More than one generator operating as a business in the same building, such as a dental office and medical office located in the same building. Medical waste may be consolidated or managed separately by each generator.
3. A group practice such as a medical office consisting of several physicians.
4. Generators operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property (within 400 yards) such as a medical building and hospital located adjacent to each other. Medical waste may be consolidated or managed separately by each generator.

A large-quantity generator who does on-site treatment either for himself and/or other generators is an on-site medical waste treatment facility and requires a permit from EHD.

A small-quantity generator who does on-site treatment either for himself and/or other generators is also an on-site medical waste treatment facility and requires a permit from EHD.

The Medical Waste Generator Registration/Permit Application, shown in Section VIII and available from EHD, is required for all registrations and permits.

Registration and permit requirements are described as follows:

1. Large Quantity Generators require **REGISTRATION** which is valid for 1 year. Annual inspections are conducted by EHD. An application for renewal of the registration must be filed not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date. When changes in medical waste management occur, large quantity generators shall submit an updated application within 30 days. Individual treatment and tracking records shall be retained for 3 years.

A Medical Waste Management Plan shall be filed with EHD. A Medical

Waste Management Plan is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

2. Small Quantity Generators require **REGISTRATION** if they do on-site treatment of medical waste by any of the following methods:
 - a. Steam sterilization by autoclave.
 - b. Alternative technology approved by DHS and requiring **REGISTRATION**.

The registration is valid for 2 years with biennial inspections conducted by EHD. An application for renewal of the registration must be filed on or before the expiration date. When changes in medical waste management occur, the small quantity generator must submit an updated application within 30 days.

The small quantity generator using on-site treatment shall file a Medical Waste Management Plan with EHD. A Medical Waste Management Plan is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

Generators shall maintain an operations record for 3 years which will serve as a tracking document. An Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

3. Small Quantity Generators require **REGISTRATION-RECORDS** if they use a method of treatment and disposal other than on-site treatment as described in paragraph 2 above. Treatment and disposal methods include:
 - a. Isolyzer Sharps Management System.
 - b. Mail-back service for sharps.
 - c. Needlyzer. Additional treatment of hub and syringe is required. If using on-site treatment as described in paragraph 2 above, **REGISTRATION** is required.
 - d. Off-site treatment and disposal through a registered medical waste transporter.
 - e. Generator transport to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, transfer station, or another facility for consolidation before treatment or disposal. A Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption is required (see Section IV, Transportation of Medical Waste).

REGISTRATION-RECORDS are valid for 2 years, with periodic inspections conducted by EHD. An application for renewal of the

REGISTRATION-RECORDS shall be filed on or before the expiration date. When changes in medical waste management occur, the generator shall submit an updated application within 30 days. The generator shall maintain a Medical Waste Information Document on file and retain tracking documents for 2 years. A Medical Waste Information Document is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

If the generator uses Isolyser Sharps Management System for treatment of sharps waste, tracking documents are not required. Generators are encouraged to maintain a treatment log which will serve as a tracking document. A sample Isolyser Sharps Management System Treatment Log is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use.

4. On Site Medical Waste Treatment Facilities require a **PERMIT** issued by EHD. The **PERMIT** is valid for 5 years with annual inspections conducted by EHD. An application for renewal of the permit must be filed not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date.

When receiving medical waste from small quantity generators for treatment and disposal, the treatment facility shall sign and date the tracking documents, retain the original tracking document and return the copy to the generator. Treatment operating records and tracking documents for all medical waste received for treatment shall be retained for 3 years. A Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record is provided in Section VIII and may be copied for use. NOTE: On-site treatment facilities may use this form to record their own medical waste treatment in lieu of the Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment.

5. Common Storage Facility is a designated accumulation area which is on site and used by small quantity generators otherwise operating independently for the storage of medical waste for collection by a registered medical waste transporter. For example, the small quantity generators in a building may take their waste to a central location in the building for storage until it is picked up by the transporter.

A **PERMIT** issued by EHD is required for all common storage facilities. The permit is valid for 5 years with biennial inspections conducted by EHD.

SECTION VII.

HOME-GENERATED SHARPS WASTE

EHD may approve a location as a point of consolidation for the collection of home-generated sharps waste. Such a point of consolidation may be a pharmacy, home infusion supplier, or a medical waste generator registered with EHD.

A home-generator is defined as a person self-administering injections or receiving injections by a family member, and not a health care professional, or a pet owner providing veterinary care by injection to a pet. Examples of home-generators are the diabetic who self-injects insulin, a person receiving injections from a spouse, or a pet owner injecting insulin into a diabetic cat.

A home-generated sharps waste consolidation point shall comply with the following requirements:

1. All sharps waste shall be properly contained. See Section III.
2. Sharps containers ready for disposal shall not be held for more than seven days without the written approval of EHD.
3. The sharps waste shall be treated at a permitted medical waste treatment facility. The medical waste treatment facility shall maintain tracking documents for sharps waste treated.

Home-generated sharps consolidation points are exempt from registration requirements and fees. However, an inventory of home-generated sharps consolidation points is maintained by EHD and is available to the public. Health care professionals are requested to encourage their patients to dispose of their sharps waste through the home-generated sharps consolidation points located throughout Ventura County. A list of home-generated sharps consolidation points in Ventura County is provided in Section VIII. Home generators are advised to call the facility for days and times of collection.

Section VIII. Forms/Lists/Leaflets

1. Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption
2. Medical Waste Generator Tracking Document
3. Multiple Entry Log for Transport of Medical Waste
4. List of Medical Waste Transporters
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/med_waste/default.htm
5. List of Permitted Transfer Stations
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/med_waste/default.htm
6. List of Permitted Offsite Medical Waste Treatment Facilities
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/med_waste/default.htm
7. List of State-registered Trauma Scene Management Practitioners
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/med_waste/default.htm
8. Medical Waste Generator Registration/Permit Application
9. Medical Waste Management Plan
10. Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment
11. Medical Waste Information Document
12. In Office Sharps Treatment Log Isolyser or Earth-Shield
13. Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record
14. "Don't Get Stuck with Used Sharps" - free needle disposal for Ventura County residents (in English and Spanish)
http://www.ventura.org/envhealth/programs/cupa/pdf/sharps_brochure.pdf



Ventura County Environmental Health Division
 800 S. Victoria Ave., Ventura CA 93009-1730
 TELEPHONE: 805/654-5007 or FAX: 805/477-1595
 Internet Web Site Address: www.ventura.org/envhealth

LIMITED-QUANTITY HAULING EXEMPTION FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MEDICAL WASTE

Name of Generator (DBA): _____		
Business Address: _____		
Mailing Address: _____		
Contact Person: _____	Telephone: _____	
<p>The person(s) listed below are authorized to transport medical waste in a vehicle in accordance with Section 118030, California State Health and Safety Code, Medical Waste Management Act. (Use additional sheets if necessary.) This document shall be carried in the vehicle at all times medical waste is being transported along with tracking documents or multi-entry log.</p>		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Destination of Waste: _____		
List other counties through which medical waste will be transported.		

<p>I/We certify that I qualify for this exemption in that less than 20 pounds of medical waste are generated per week and less than 20 pounds of medical waste are transported at any one time. A Medical Waste Management Information Document is on file in my office.</p>		
_____		_____
Generator or Authorized Representative		Date

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY - DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

This exemption is NON-TRANSFERABLE and is valid only through continued compliance with all applicable State and Local Laws, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations. This exemption may be suspended or revoked for due cause.

Registered Environmental Health Specialist Date

Copy to: _____



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 800 S. Victoria Ave., Ventura CA 93009-1730
 TELEPHONE: 805/654-5007 or FAX: 805/477-1595
 Internet Web Site Address: www.ventura.org/envhealth

MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR TRACKING DOCUMENT

California Health and Safety Code, Section 118040 requires a generator transporting medical waste have a tracking document in his or her possession while transporting the waste. Prepare in duplicate. The receiving facility retains the original; the generator retains the copy. **A representative of the receiving facility must sign and date the tracking document upon receipt of medical waste.**

GENERATOR: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TYPE OF MEDICAL WASTE	QUANTITY
Biohazardous (red bag) _____	_____
Sharps _____	_____
Chemotherapy _____	_____
Pathology _____	_____
Pharmaceutical _____	_____

RECEIVING FACILITY: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

REGISTRATION/PERMIT #: _____

Date Received: _____ Signature of Authorized Representative: _____

8/17/05: McKinns/Medwaste/Gen Track Doc



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MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR TRACKING DOCUMENT

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GENERATOR: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TYPE OF MEDICAL WASTE	QUANTITY
Biohazardous (red bag) _____	_____
Sharps _____	_____
Chemotherapy _____	_____
Pathology _____	_____
Pharmaceutical _____	_____

RECEIVING FACILITY: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

REGISTRATION/PERMIT #: _____

Date Received: _____ Signature of Authorized Representative: _____

8/17/05: McKinns/Medwaste/Gen Track Doc



Ventura County Environmental Health Division - 800 S. Victoria Ave., Ventura CA 93009-1730
 TELEPHONE: 805/654-5007 or FAX: 805/477-1595
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MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR REGISTRATION-PERMIT APPLICATION

Business Name (DBA) _____ Telephone _____
 Address _____ City/Zip _____
 Business Owner Name _____ Office Hours _____
 Mailing/Billing Address _____ City/Zip _____
 Contact Person _____ Telephone _____

PART I. GENERATION OF MEDICAL WASTE

Complete the section below, referring to the Ventura County Medical Waste Management Guide to Compliance for assistance in identifying your medical waste. If you do not generate medical waste in Ventura County, skip to Part III below.

I generate the following types of medical waste: <input type="checkbox"/> Biohazardous (red bag) <input type="checkbox"/> Sharps <input type="checkbox"/> Pathological <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmaceutical <input type="checkbox"/> Chemotherapeutic	Medical waste is treated by: <input type="checkbox"/> Isolysers for sharps only <input type="checkbox"/> Mail-back for sharps only <input type="checkbox"/> Transport to _____ (Limited-Quantity Hauling Exemption Required) <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up by registered medical waste transporter: Name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> On-site by autoclave or approved alternative technology
---	--

Generator Filing as:

Single generator operating independently. More than one generator operating as a business in the same building. Attach a list of all generators.

Group practice. Attach a list of all generators.

Generators operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property (within 400 yards). Attach a list of all generators and their addresses.

Large-Quantity Generator (generators 200 or more pounds of medical waste any month in a 12-month period.)

<input type="checkbox"/> General acute-care hospital. Number of beds _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical laboratory
<input type="checkbox"/> Acute psychiatric hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary hospital/clinic
<input type="checkbox"/> Skilled nursing facility. Number of beds _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical office
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic dialysis clinic	<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Surgical clinic	

Small-Quantity Generator (generates less than 200 pounds of medical waste per month)

Common storage facility. Number of generators served _____

Do you provide on-site treatment for other generators? NO YES If YES, attach a list of the generators you service.

PART II. GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE. Complete the information below concerning the generation of hazardous waste:

X-ray System

Silver recycled following reclamation. Recycling Company _____

Pick-up by registered hazardous waste transporter. Name _____

Digital X-ray System

Other hazardous waste (chemical sterilant, amalgam, lead foils)

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true. I hereby consent to all necessary inspections made pursuant to the California Medical Waste Management Act and Ventura County Ordinance and incidental to the issuance of this Registration/Permit and the operation of this business.

Signature _____ Date _____

PART III. CERTIFICATION FOR NON-MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I do not generate, store, or treat any of the waste specified in Part I and/or Part II as regulated medical waste in Ventura County.

Signature _____ Date _____

APPLICANT: Retain the yellow copy. Forward the white copy to the address shown at the top of this application form.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Application Year _____ Registration _____ Reg-Records _____ Permit _____ Date _____ REHS Init _____



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TELEPHONE: 805/654-5007 FAX: 805/477-1595
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MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

INSTRUCTIONS:

In accordance with the Medical Waste Management Act, Sections 117960 and 117935, a Medical Waste Management Plan is required for all generators who are in one or more of the following categories. Check as appropriate below and provide the information requested. A copy of this Medical Management Plan shall be filed with the Environmental Health Division and a copy maintained in the generator's files.

CHECK ONE:

- Large-quantity generators (greater than 200 lbs. of medical waste generated monthly)
- Small-quantity generator using on-site treatment (autoclave, shredder/disinfection, dry heat disinfection, electron beam, thermal-activated plastic sterilization, or other approved treatments)
- Small-quantity generator owning-operating a medical waste treatment facility

NAME OF GENERATOR: _____

BUSINESS:

Street Address: _____

City, CA, Zip: _____

TYPE OF BUSINESS: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

A. Section I: Check the types of Medical Waste generated and provide the total monthly amount of Medical Waste generated.

I. Type

A. Biohazardous Waste

1. **Laboratory Waste:** Specimen or microbiologic cultures, stocks of infectious agents, live and attenuated vaccines, culture dishes, and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

- _____ 2. **Blood:** Blood-contaminated body secretions/wastes, blood products, or articles saturated with fluid blood
- _____ 3. **Contaminated Animals:** Animal carcasses, body parts, or bedding materials suspected of being contaminated with a disease communicable to humans.
- _____ 4. **Surgical Specimens:** Human or animal parts or tissues removed surgically or by autopsy which are suspected by the attending physician/surgeon/dentist of being contaminated with a communicable disease.
- _____ 5. **Isolation Waste:** Waste contaminated with excretion, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals that are isolated due to highly communicable disease (Center for Disease Control, Biosafety Level 4).
- _____ B. **Biohazardous Waste (Pathology)** which is hazardous only because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues, which have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives.
- _____ C. **Biohazardous Waste (Chemotherapy)** which is contaminated through contact with or previously contained trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, empty intravenous solution bags and tubing.
- _____ D. **Biohazardous Waste (Pharmaceutical)** which is hazardous under California law. This does not include any pharmaceutical regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or the Radiation Control Law.
- _____ E. **Sharps Waste:** Syringes, needles, blades, slides, root canal files, acupuncture needles, broken glass, etc.
- _____ F. **Sharps Waste (Chemotherapy)** that is contaminated through contact with or previously contained trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents.
- G. **Estimated Total Monthly Waste (lbs):** _____

B. Complete Sections II thru VI to indicate how Medical Waste is contained, stored, treated and to provide information concerning your Emergency Action Plan.

II. CONTAINMENT

A. **Biohazardous:** _____

B. **Sharps:** _____

C. **Sharps** (Chemotherapy): _____

D. **Biohazardous** (Pathology): _____

E. **Biohazardous** (Chemotherapy): _____

F. **Biohazardous** (Pharmaceutical): _____

III. Storage prior to treatment:

IV. Waste transportation under limited-quantity hauling exemption? Yes ___ No ____.
If YES, provide:

Receiving facility name _____

Street Address _____

City, ST, Zip _____

V. TREATMENT (On-site or Off-site):

A. On-Site Treatment

		<u>Treatment Capacity</u> (Size)
_____ Autoclave	_____ Shredder/Disinfect	_____
_____ Incinerator	_____ Electro-Thermal Deactivation	_____
_____ Shredder/Microwave	_____ DSI Sharps Disposal System	_____
	_____ Other _____	

B. Registered Hazardous or Medical Waste Hauler used for back-up in case of treatment facility breakdown:

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, ST, Zip _____

Telephone: Area Code _____ Telephone _____

- C. Off-site Treatment/Disposal Through Registered Hazardous or Medical Waste Hauler (includes service arranged by building management, if applicable):

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, ST, Zip _____

Telephone: Area Code _____ Telephone _____

- D. Treatment facility receiving waste:

Name _____

Street Address _____

City, ST, Zip _____

Telephone: Area Code _____ Telephone _____

- VI. **Emergency Action Plan:** shall be completed by small-quantity generators using on-site treatment and by all large-quantity generators. Indicate procedures that are taken in the event of a medical waste spill for each type of medical waste generated.

A. Biohazardous: _____

B. Sharps: _____

C. Sharps (Chemotherapy): _____

D. Biohazardous (Pathology): _____

E. Biohazardous (Chemotherapy): _____

F. Biohazardous (Pharmaceutical): _____

Maintain a copy of this document in your files. Submit one copy to the Ventura County Environmental Health Division (address shown at the top of page 1).

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



Ventura County Environmental Health Division
 800 S. Victoria Ave., Ventura CA 93009-1730
 TELEPHONE: 805/654-5007 or FAX: 805/477-1595
 Internet Web Site Address: www.ventura.org/envhealth

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT – INFORMATION DOCUMENT

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANT:

1. The California Health and Safety Code, Section 117945(a) requires this form be completed by small-quantity medical waste generators requiring Registration-Records. Such generators treat and dispose of their medical waste by Isolyser; mail-back service for sharps, off-site treatment and disposal through a registered medical waste transporter; transport by the generator with a Limited-Quantity Hauling Exemption to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, transfer station, parent organization, or another health care facility for consolidation; or treatment by an approved alternative technology requiring Registration-Records.
2. The Information Document shall be updated only when information contained therein changes.
3. Submit a copy of this document to the Environmental Health Division.
4. **Maintain this document on file in your office.**

APPLICANT:

1. Name (DBA): _____ Telephone: _____

2. Address: _____ Contact Person: _____

3. Check the types of medical waste generated with containment as indicated:

_____ Biohazardous waste in red biohazard bags in secondary container labeled "Biohazardous Waste" or "BIOHAZARD" and the international biohazard symbol on lid and all sides.

_____ Pathology waste in red biohazard bags in secondary container labeled "Pathology Waste" or "PATH" on lid and all sides.

_____ Chemotherapy waste in red biohazard bags in secondary container labeled "Chemotherapy Waste" or "CHEMO" on lid and on all sides.

_____ Pharmaceutical waste in container labeled "FOR INCINERATION ONLY" on lid and all sides. This does not include any pharmaceutical regulated under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or Radiation Control Law.

_____ Sharps waste, except sharps contaminated with chemotherapy waste, in sharps containers labeled "SHARPS WASTE" or "BIOHAZARD" and the international biohazard symbol.

_____ Sharps waste contaminated with chemotherapy waste in sharps containers labeled "CHEMOTHERAPY WASTE" or "CHEMO".

4. Indicate where medical waste is located and/or stored: _____

5. Indicate disposal frequency and quantity (lbs.) per month: _____

6. Indicate how medical waste is treated and disposed: _____

7. I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made herein are correct and true.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

