Florida

Regulated Medical Waste Management and Proper Waste Segregation

The regulations in this presentation are specific to the state of Florida. For an overview of general regulations pertaining to regulated medical waste, refer to the training on MyStericycle.com under Required Training → Biohazardous Waste → Medical Waste Solutions.
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Regulatory Authority

State of Florida Department of Health
Bureau of Community Environmental Health
http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/

Regulations
Chapter 64E-16 Florida Administrative Code – Biomedical Waste
Registration

Annual generator permit is required
• Keep permit in view in facility

Exemption:
• Generators of less than 25 lbs in 30 day period for a period of 12 months

See next page for requirements
Registration

Generator Permit Exemptions

Even exempt facilities:
- Must first get permit
- Keep records for one year
- Then prove exempt status

• Make Exemption Application using DOH form 4089
• Generator shall submit records from previous 12 months showing biomedical waste generated in each 30-day period during those 12 months was less than 25 pounds
• Documentation must include the weight of the biomedical waste generated in each 30-day period and may be in the form of monthly log or receipts
• Weight report may be requested from Stericycle Customer Service at 866-783-7422 or email customercare@stericycle.com
Management Plan

Biomedical Waste Operating Plan

A written plan that includes:

• Description of training
• Procedures for segregating, labeling, packaging, transporting, storing, treating biomedical waste
• Procedures for decontaminating spills
• Contingency plan for emergencies
• A Biomedical Waste Operating Plan template is available at the DOH website

BIOMEDICAL WASTE OPERATING PLAN

FACILITY NAME (1)

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ATTACHMENT A: BIOMEDICAL WASTE TRAINING OUTLINE
ATTACHMENT B: BIOMEDICAL WASTE TRAINING ATTENDANCE
ATTACHMENT C: PLAN FOR TREATMENT OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

All biomedical waste facilities are required to develop and maintain a current operating plan that complies with subsection 64E-16.003(2), Florida Administrative Code. A facility may choose to use this plan, which is provided as a courtesy of the department, or they may develop their own.
Management Plan

Be specific:

• State where the points of biomedical waste origin are
• What types of containers are used
• Where storage areas are
• Specific area procedures

Update whenever procedures or regulations change
Contingency Plan

• Be sure you have included a contingency plan in your Biomedical Waste Operating Plan that discusses how any potential disruptions in service due to hurricanes, etc., will be handled by your facility
Definitions

Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 64E-16
Contains a broader definition of Regulated Medical Waste than federal OSHA:
• “Any solid or liquid which may present threat of infection to humans, including...”
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/community/biomedical/
Definitions

• Non-liquid tissue
• Body parts
• Blood, blood products, body fluids from humans, other primates
• Lab and veterinary wastes that contain human disease-causing agents
• Sharps
• Used, absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood
• Absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried
• Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids, secretions, or excretions visibly contaminated with blood

Exceptions

• Body excretions such as feces and secretions such as nasal discharges, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus shall not be considered biomedical waste unless visibly contaminated with blood
Collection

**Biomedical waste must be:**

- Segregated, at point of origin, into red bags or sharps containers
- Sharps and non-sharps must be kept separate
- Segregate in room where produced; do not carry waste to another room to be segregated
Red Bags

Red bags must:

• Be impermeable
• Display biological hazard symbol
  - At least 6” diameter on bags 19” x 14”
  - At least 1” diameter on smaller bags
• Have impact resistance of 165 grams
• Have tearing resistance of 480 grams
• Contain no greater than 100 ppm lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, cadmium used for dyes in coloration of bags
Red Bags

• It is the generator’s (shipper) responsibility to label the generating facility’s name & address on the red bag that lines the transport container

• Use Avery mailing labels or similar – Stericycle barcode labels are not acceptable to label the red bags

• A Certification Letter stating that red bags purchased from Stericycle meet the requirements of the ASTM standards as required by FL DOH is available from Stericycle

• FL DOH website also maintains a list of red bag brands that meet the department’s requirements

Stericycle Certification Letter

February 24, 2011

This document will certify that the referenced polyethylene bags are manufactured in accordance, and meet the following standards:

*ASTM 1709-01 DART PENETRATION TEST

*ASTM D1922-00a ELMENDORF TEAR TEST

This certification is not intended to address the safety concerns associated with the usage of such, nor the applicability of usage.

It is the responsibility of the user of this Standard to establish safety practices and limitations of use.

LOCATION: Within Contract
MIL THICKNESS: .003/.0015/.00125
Storage

Storage (designate in Plan)

Interior Storage must have:

• Restricted access
• Smooth, easily cleanable materials
• (No carpeting in area - rough cement must be sealed)
• Must be impervious to water

Exterior Storage:

• Must be locked and must display biohazard warning symbols
Storage

• Storage of biomedical waste at the generating facility shall not exceed 30 days
• The 30 day period shall commence when the first non-sharps item of biomedical waste is placed into a red bag or sharps container, or when a sharps container containing only sharps is sealed
• Storage of biomedical waste in a place other than at the generating facility shall not exceed 30 days

• The 30 day storage period shall begin on the day the waste is collected from the generator (shipper)

**Transferring** - Packaging must remain intact within the facility

**Transport of Biomedical Waste** - Registered hauler will transport waste to an approved treatment facility
Spill Kits / Spill SOPs

Transferring: Packaging must remain intact within the facility

Spills:
- Must be decontaminated
- Spill kit should be maintained
- Be sure to document in your training records that you have trained employees in how to manage spills
- Maintain a Spill Cleanup SOP

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Clean up of Small Blood Spills or Spills of Other Body Fluids

Follow the below procedures for cleaning up spills of blood and/or blood products. The same procedures can be used for cleaning up other potentially infectious materials (OPIM). For larger spills that go beyond your ability to clean up with the supplies on hand, contact your supervisor.

STEP 1: REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is required to be worn when cleaning up spills of blood/OPIM.

- Gloves (rubber, latex, PVC, nitrile, or similar may be used). Heavy duty, chemical resistant gloves should be worn when using cleaning chemicals, since such chemicals can break down exam glove materials quickly. For small blood spills no other PPE should be required.
- For larger spills where there is the possibility of contaminating your face or other parts of your body, face masks, face shields, or safety glasses and/or lab coats or gowns may be required, depending upon the situation. See your supervisor for instruction and direction.

STEP 2: BLOOD/OPIM SPILL CLEAN-UP SUPPLIES
- Biohazardous waste red bags
- Leak-proof sharps containers, brush & dustpan, and tongs or forceps for picking up sharps
- Disinfectant wipes
  OSHA has stated that appropriate disinfectants include either:
  - a diluted bleach solution,
  - EPA-registered tuberculocides (EPA List B),
  - EPA-registered sterilants (EPA List A),
  - products that are EPA-registered against HIV/HBV (EPA List D), or
  - Sterilants / High Level Disinfectants cleared by the FDA.
- The EPA’s lists of Registered Products are available at: http://www.epa.gov/oppad001/chemregindex.htm.
Self Transport

Healthcare providers who deliver in-home medical services shall remove or have removed by a registered biomedical waste transporter all biomedical waste generated during the performance of services.
Labeling

Exterior bag (bag lining transport container) must be labeled with generator’s:
• Name
• Address

Outer container must be labeled with transporter’s:
• Name
• Address
• Registration number
• 24 hour telephone contact number
• Biomedical Waste symbol and phrases
Recordkeeping

• All biomedical waste management records shall be maintained for 3 years
DOT Requirements - RMW Container Markings

Manage all your Stericycle services – pickups, payments and compliance training in one convenient place.

MAY CONTAIN SHARPS
REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE, n.o.s.
UN 3291
Precaución: Contiene desechos medicos que pueden ser biopeligroso

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Training

Training Information is a Required Part of the Biomedical Waste Plan:

- Affected employees are required to receive initial and annual training in the FAC 64E-16
- Be sure to train employees before they handle medical waste
- Be sure to provide an annual refresher thereafter
- Be sure to use a sign-in sheet to save as a record of the training, including the date of training, name of trainer, subject of training, and printed name and signature of employees
- Be sure to print and save a copy of this training material
  - A copy of this training material is available at: MyStericycle.com
  - Login to MyStericycle.com
  - Select the Required Training Tab
  - Select Biohazardous Waste
  - Select State-Specific Information
  - Click on the map of Florida
  - Select File...Print...and either print or save a copy of the pdf
Training

- Since Regulated Medical Waste contains sharps and potentially infectious substances, all affected employees are required to have initial and annual OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens training.
- Stericycle can provide the necessary DOT training for your employees. Please contact your sales or customer service representative for details.
- The transport of Regulated Medical Waste is regulated by the United States Department of Transportation as a hazardous material while it is in transport. All affected employees (those who perform the functions of either packaging or signing the shipping papers) must complete DOT hazardous materials training initially and every three years thereafter.
Additional Information

Thank you for your interest in the specific laws governing Biomedical Waste in Florida.

Be sure to also check actual State website for further details and any possible changes to State regulations.

If you have additional specific questions relating to waste segregation please feel free to email Stericycle at drugdisposalquestion@stericycle.com