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VENTURA COUNTY MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT: A GUIDE TO COMPLIANCE FOR MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS

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MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS

Revised January 2022

COUNTY OF VENTURA
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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 4448. There are over 1600 facilities within the registration program, and inspections are conducted in accordance with MWMA requirements.

In an effort to assist those regulated 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 AB1442, AB333, 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

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 (d) 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, as regulated pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200), and 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 12month 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 Public Health.

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 VI.

Any questions concerning medical waste management should be directed to the EHD Medical Waste Specialists:
Karen Farin (805) 654-5007 or karen.farin@ventura.org
Jeremiah Ramos (805) 477-7110 or jeremiah.ramos@ventura.org.

SECTION II.

IDENTIFYING MEDICAL WASTE

"Medical waste" means any biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, or trace chemotherapy waste not regulated by the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-580) as amended; Sharps and Trace Chemotherapy Waste generated in a health care setting in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization, or care of humans or animals; waste generated in autopsy or necropsy; waste generated during preparation of a body for final disposition such as cremation or internment; waste generated in research using human or animal pathogens; sharps and laboratory waste that poses a potential risk of infection to humans generated in the inoculation of animals in commercial farming operations; waste generated from the consolidation of home-generated sharps; and waste generated in the cleanup of trauma scenes. Biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, sharps, and trace chemotherapy wastes as defined in the Medical Waste Management Act are not subject to any of the hazardous waste requirements found in Chapter 6.5 (commencing with section 25100) of Division 20.

Medical waste can be identified as **BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE**, **PATHOLOGY WASTE, PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE, SHARPS WASTE, TRACE CHEMOTHERAPY WASTE, or TRAUMA SCENE 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) (i) Regulated medical waste, clinical waste, or biomedical waste that is a waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of a human or from an animal that is suspected by the attending veterinarian of being infected with a pathogen that is also infectious to humans, which includes diagnosis and immunization; or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products.

(ii) Regulated medical waste or clinical waste or biomedical waste suspected of containing a highly communicable disease.

(B) Laboratory waste such as human specimen cultures or animal specimen cultures that are infected with pathogens that are also infectious to humans; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research; wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma, as defined by the department; culture dishes, devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures; and wastes identified by Section 173.134 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations as Category B "once wasted" for laboratory wastes.

(C) Waste that, at the point of transport from the generator's site or at the point of disposal contains recognizable fluid human blood, fluid human blood products, containers, or equipment containing human blood that is fluid, or blood from animals suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

(D) Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or animals that are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are communicable to humans.

2. **PATHOLOGY WASTE** includes both of the following:

(A) Human body parts, with the exception of teeth, removed at surgery and surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy that are suspected by the health care professional of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans or having been fixed in formaldehyde or another fixative.

(B) Animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

3. **PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE** means a pharmaceutical, as defined in Section 117747, including trace chemotherapy waste, that is a waste, as defined in Section 25124. For purposes of this part, "pharmaceutical waste" does not include a pharmaceutical that meets either of the following criteria:

(A) The pharmaceutical is being sent out of the state to a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4161 of the Business and Professions Code.

(B) The pharmaceutical is being sent by a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, offsite for treatment and disposal in accordance with applicable laws, or to a reverse distributor that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code and as a permitted transfer station if the reverse distributor is located within the state.

4. **SHARPS WASTE** means a device that has acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, acupuncture needles, root canal files, broken glass items used in health care such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste, and any item capable of cutting or piercing from trauma scene waste.

"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.

5. **TRACE CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC WASTE** means waste that is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and attached tubing that are empty. A biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this paragraph is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

6. **TRAUMA SCENE WASTE** means waste that is a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, and that has been removed, is to be removed, or is in the process of being removed, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

[1]Direct 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.

[2]Highly 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.).

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 or biotechnology that does not contain an infectious agent as defined in Section 117675, or an agent capable of causing an infection that is highly communicable, as defined in Section 117665.

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 or a highly communicable disease.

3. Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, or vomitus, unless it contains fluid blood, as provided in subparagraph (c) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690.

4. Waste which is not biohazardous, such as paper towels, paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood, and other medical solid waste products commonly found in the facilities of medical waste generators.

5. Hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household waste, including, but not limited to, home-generated sharps waste, as defined in Section 117671.

6. 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.

7. Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch unless otherwise specified in law.

8. 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.

9. Teeth not deemed infectious by the attending physician, surgeon, or dentist.

10. Empty medication and vaccine vials.

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, tissues fixed in formaldehyde, or other fixatives, or recognizable human anatomical parts (pathology waste); waste contaminated with trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents (chemotherapy waste), including sharps; and waste pharmaceuticals (pharmaceutical waste) shall be treated by incineration or an approved alternative technology which has express approval by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Pathology waste may also be disposed of through internment (bury in the ground). Each of these waste streams must be segregated from each other and all other waste streams.

Pharmaceutical waste may be commingled with sharps waste as long as the commingled waste are stored in an approved sharps container labeled with the words "**HIGH HEAT" or "INCINERATION ONLY**". Waste meeting the definition of pathology and trace chemotherapy waste must be stored separate from all other waste streams and may not be commingled with any other waste.

Mixtures of medical and hazardous or radioactive wastes are referred to as "Mixed waste". Mixed waste must be managed to the highest standard. Medical waste mixed with hazardous waste must be managed as hazardous waste. Medical waste mixed with radioactive waste must be managed as radioactive waste. Medical waste mixed with hazardous and radioactive waste must be managed as radioactive waste.

Medical waste shall be contained as follows:

1. BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE AND CERTAIN HAZARDOUS WASTES

Biohazardous waste, pathology waste, and trace chemotherapy waste shall be contained in a biohazard bag labeled with the words **"BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE"** **<u>or</u>** the international biohazard symbol and the word **"BIOHAZARD"**. "Biohazard bag" means a disposable film bag that is impervious to moisture. The film bags that are used for transport shall be marked and certified by the manufacturer as having passed the tests prescribed for tear resistance in the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) D1922, "Standard Test Method for Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting by Pendulum

Method" and for impact resistance in ASTM D1709, "Standard Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free-Falling Dart Method," as those documents were published on January 1, 2014. The film bag shall meet an impact resistance of 165 grams and a tearing resistance of 480 grams in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag. The color of the bag shall be red, except when yellow bags are used to further segregate trace chemotherapy waste and white bags are used to further segregate pathology waste.

FIGURE 1: Example of properly labeled biohazard bags. Bags must be red (biohazard waste), yellow (trace chemotherapy waste), or white (pathology waste) in color with contrasting letters.

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.

The 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 secondary container shall be labeled on the lid and all sides, made to be visible from all lateral directions.

a. **Biohazardous 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. **Trace 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 "**HIGH HEAT**" or "**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 shall 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 BIOLOGICOS PELIGROSOS
PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS

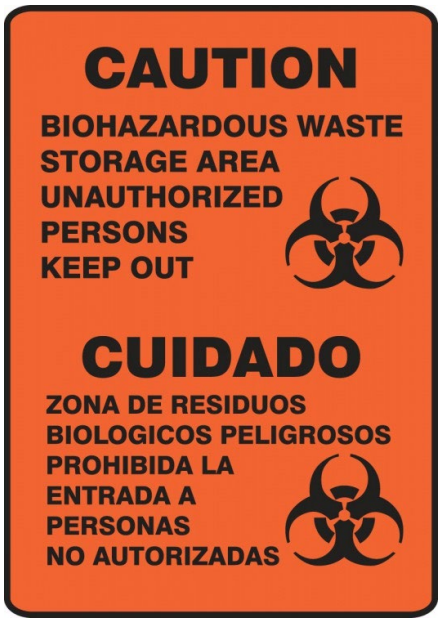

FIGURE 4: Example of a sign of a medical waste storage area. Coloring on signs must be of a sharp contrast between background and lettering.

Warning signs shall be clearly legible during daylight from a distance of at least 25 feet for the Designated Medical Waste Storage Area. The Interim Medical Waste Storage Area must be labeled with either, the required wording from the above sign, or the international biohazard symbol legible from at least 5 feet.

FIGURE 5: The above example is an approved medical waste storage area designed to provide protection from natural elements, animals, and insects.

A facility may have an Interim Storage Area and/or a Designated Storage Area. The Interim Storage Area is defined as an area for storing medical waste prior transfer to the designated medical waste storage area. The Designated medical waste storage area is the area used for the storage of medical waste containers prior to transportation.

Medical waste storage time is dependent upon temperature, type of waste and amount of medical waste generated. Storage time of biohazardous waste, pathology waste, pharmaceutical waste, and trace 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, trace chemotherapy waste, and/or pathology

waste per month shall not stores any of these wastes waste above 32°F (0°C) on-site for more than 30 days.

2. Generators who generate 20 or more pounds of biohazardous waste, trace chemotherapy waste, and/or pathology waste per month shall not store biohazardous waste above 32°F (0°C) for more than 7 days without written approval of EHD.

3. Sharps waste shall not be stored for more than 30 days after containers are full and ready for treatment.

4. Biohazardous waste, trace chemotherapy waste, and/or pathology waste shall not be stored at, or below 32°F (0°) for more than 90 days before treatment without written approval from EHD.

5. Pharmaceutical waste shall be stored onsite for not longer than 90 days from when the container is ready for disposal or, unless prior written approval from the enforcement agency is obtained. The pharmaceutical waste container shall be emptied at least once per year from the date the first pharmaceutical waste was placed in the container, unless prior written approval from EHD is obtained.

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 waste, trace chemotherapy waste, sharps waste, and/or pathology 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 CDPH. A compactor may be used to compact medical waste provided it meets criteria of the MWMA and is evaluated and approved by CDPH.

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 under the conditions of a D.O.T. Materials of Trade Exemption. The D.O.T. Materials of Trade Exemption allows for the transport of limited quantities of medical waste, up to 35.2 lbs. per trip, to a central location of accumulation. Medical waste generators, parent organizations that employ health care professionals who generate medical waste, and the owner(s) or employee(s), may transports the medical waste, provided the following conditions are met.

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

1. The principal business of the generator is not to transport or treat regulated medical waste.

2. The generator shall adhere to the conditions and requirements set forth in the Materials of Trade Exception, as specified in Section 173.6 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. See Section VIII: Attachments. "Transportation of Limited Quantities of Medical Waste under a Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption" requirements. The form is also available on the Ventura County Website. https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

3. A person transporting medical waste under a Materials of Trade Exception shall provide a form or log to the receiving facility, and the receiving facility shall maintain the form or log for a period of 3 years, containing all of the following information:

   A. The name of the person transporting the medical waste.
   B. The number of containers of medical waste transported.
   C. The date the medical waste was transported.

4. In addition to the shipping documents required by USDOT, a hazardous waste transporter or generator who transports medical waste to a facility, other than the final medical waste treatment facility, shall also maintain tracking documents which contain the following information:

   A. The name, address, and phone number of the medical waste generator/transporter.

B. The type of medical waste transported, and the quantity or aggregate weight of the medical waste transported.
C. The name, address, telephone number, permit number, and the signature of an authorized representative of the permitted facility receiving the medical waste.
D. The date that the medical waste is collected or removed from the generator's facility, the date that the medical waste is received by the transfer station, the registered large quantity generator, or point of consolidation, if applicable, and the date that the medical waste is received by the receiving facility.

See Section VIII: Attachments for the "Transportation of Limited Quantities of Medical Waste Under a Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption" requirements. A copy of the document can also be found on the Ventura County Website:
https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

During transport, medical waste shall remain contained and labeled as required in Section III. A "Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption Sample Shipping/Tracking Document" is provided in Section VIII: Attachments. A document from the "Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption- Directions for Preparing Medical Waste Shipping Tracking Documents" can be found in Section VIII: Attachments. 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 document can also be found on the Ventura County Website:
https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

A person transporting medical waste under a Materials of Trade 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.

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.

One of the conditions of the D.O.T. Materials of Trade Exemption is to maintain Shipping Documents with all of the required information set forth in Section 173.6 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The shipping documents required information meets the requirements for the medical waste tracking documents as

required by the MWMA for the documentation of the transport of medical waste and may be maintained to meet the medical waste tracking document requirements.

Completed D.O.T shipping documents shall accompany all medical waste being transported either by a registered medical waste transporter or by the generator. The documents are signed by an employee of the receiving facility upon receipt of the medical waste. The original shipping document is retained by the receiving facility and a copy given to the generator. The documents containing the requirements for "Transportation of Limited Quantities of Medical Waste under a Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption, the "Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption Sample Shipping Tracking Document", and the "Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption- Directions for Preparing Medical Waste Shipping Tracking Documents" are provided in Section VIII: Attachments; also on the Ventura County Website. All forms may be copied for use.
https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

SECTION V.

MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

All medical waste must be treated by a method that has approval of CDPH. 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 CDPH on a continuing basis.

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

Discharge to a **PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM** is approved for the disposal of untreated fluid blood or blood products.

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. Records documenting the initial, and the subsequent required annual employee training on the operation of the treatment unit must be maintained available on site for at least 3 years. The training must include the operation of the treatment equipment, proper protective equipment to wear, if any, how to clean up spills, and other information required to operate the equipment in a safe and effective manner. The training shall also comply with the training requirements set forth in the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, including those found in section 1910 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. The biological indicator Geobacillus 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.

6. Maintain records of operations for 3 years.

See Section VIII: Attachments for “Operations Records for Medical Waste Treatment by Steam Sterilization (Autoclave)”. The form is also on the Ventura County website. The form may be used to document medical waste treatment. https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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.

A current list of approved **ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES** can be found at the CDPH website:
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/Alternative-Technology.aspx

A "List of CDPH Approved Alternative Medical Waste Treatment Technologies" can be found in Section VIII: Attachments. NOTE: This may not be the most current "List of CDPH Approved Alternative Medical Waste Treatment Technologies". Visit the CDPH website for the most current list.

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.

MAIL-BACK DISPOSAL SERVICES are also approved. Generators using this service require must maintain **MEDICAL WASTE TRACKING/SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.** Medical waste mailing requirements are set and regulated by the United States Postal Service. See the U.S. Postal Service website for mailability standards. A copy of the USPS Mailability Standards for Medical Waste can be found in Section VIII: Attachments.
https://pe.usps.com/Archive/HTML/DMMArchive20100607/601.htm

Sharps containers and prepaid mailing cartons are provided by the company. Medical waste shall be mailed only through the U.S. Postal Service. Remove the medical waste shipping/tracking documents from the packing slip pouch on the side of the box, complete the documents, maintain a copy for your records available on site for at least three years, place the rest of the copies back into the packing slip pouch, and mail back the medical waste. Tracking documents must accompany the medical waste, and a copy of the tracking/shipping document indicating treatment information.

Generators may choose to use a **REGISTERED HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTER (MEDICAL WASTE TRANSPORTER)** to transport 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.

A "List of CDPH Approved Medical Waste Transporters" is provided in Section VIII: Attachments. NOTE: Please visit the CDPH website for a current list of CDPH approved medical waste transporters.
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/Transporters.aspx

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: Attachments, and available from EHD, is required for all registrations and permits. A copy of the form is also available on the Ventura County Website: https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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: Attachments. A copy of the form is also available on the Ventura County Website and may be copied for use.
https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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 CDPH 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: Attachments. The form is also available on the Ventura County Website and may be copied for use.
   https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

   Generators shall maintain an operations record for 3 years which will serve as a tracking document. An "Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment by Steam Sterilization (Autoclave)" and a "Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record" are provided in Section VIII: Attachments. Forms are also available on the Ventura County Website and may be copied for use.
   https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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. Isolyser 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. The generator must comply with the medical waste transportation requirements found in Section IV page 21 and in the document "Transportation of Limited Quantities of Medical Waste Under a Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption", Section VIII: Attachments.

REGISTRATION-RECORD facilities do receive periodic inspections conducted by EHD. An application for renewal of the **REGISTRATION-RECORDS** shall be filed on or before the expiration date. Applications can also be completed on-line by clicking here. When changes in medical waste management occur, the generator shall submit an updated application within 30 days. The generator shall maintain a "Medical Waste Management- Information Document" on file and retain tracking documents for 3 years. A "Medical Waste Management- Information Document" is provided in Section VIII, Attachments. The form is also available on the Ventura County Website and may be copied for use. https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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 "In Office Sharps Treatment Log Isolyser or Earthshield" is provided in Section VIII: Attachments, and on the Ventura County Website. The form may be copied for use. https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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. An "Operations Record of Medical Waste Treatment by Steam Sterilization (Autoclave)" and a "Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record" are provided in Section VIII: Attachments. Copies of the forms are available on the Ventura County Website and may be copied for use.
https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

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 AND PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

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. A “List of Home Generated Sharps Waste Disposal Locations- “Don’t Get Stuck with Used Sharps- fee needle disposal for Ventura County Residents” is found in Section VIII: Attachments. The document is also available on the Ventura County Environmental Health website:
https://www.vcrma.org/home-generated-sharps

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. Home generators are advised to call the facility for days and times of collection.

Home Generated Pharmaceutical Waste

A home-generated pharmaceutical waste is defined as a pharmaceutical (prescription or over the counter human or veterinary drug) that has been dispensed or sold to the patient. Examples of home-generated pharmaceutical waste are expired or unwanted prescription or over the counter human or veterinary drugs.

EHD, in cooperation with the Ventura County Sheriff's Offices, has established several approved locations for the collection of home-generated pharmaceutical waste. A "List of Pharmaceutical Drop-off Locations for Ventura County Residents Only" can be found in Section VIII: Attachments, and on the Ventura County Environmental Health web site: https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/eh/medical-waste/Pharmaceutical-Drop-Off-Locations.pdf

Health care professionals are requested to encourage their patients to dispose of their unwanted and expired pharmaceutical waste through the home-generated pharmaceutical waste collection points located throughout Ventura County. Home generators are advised to call the facility for days and times of collection.

Section VIII. Attachments

1. Transportation of Limited Quantities of Medical Waste under a Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption

2. Department of Transportation D.O.T. Materials of Trade Exemption Medical Waste Generator Sample Shipping/Tracking Document

3. Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption Directions for Preparing Medical Waste Shipping/Tracking Documents

4. Medical Waste Generator Registration/Permit Application/Information Document

5. Medical Waste Management Plan

6. Medical Waste Treatment Facility Operating Record

7. Operations Records for Medical Waste Treatment by Steam Sterilization (Autoclave)

8. In Office Sharps Treatment Log Isolyser or Earthshield

9. United States Postal Service mailability standards for medical waste
   https://pe.usps.com/Archive/HTML/DMMArchive20100607/601.htm
   https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

10. List of Home Generated Sharps Waste Disposal- Free needle disposal for Ventura County Residents
    https://vcrma.org/home-generated-sharps

11. List of Pharmaceutical Drop-off Locations for Ventura County Residents Only
    https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/eh/medical-waste/Pharmaceutical-Drop-Off-Locations.pdf

12. List of CDPH approved Medical Waste Transporters
    https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/Transporters.aspx

13. List of CDPH Approved Medical Waste Alternative Treatment Technologies
    https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/CDPH%20Document%20Library/EMB/MedicalWaste/Alt%20Tech%20List%20%20050219.pdf

14. Medical Waste Generator Temporary Event/Health Fair Notification Form.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIMITED QUANTITES OF MEDICAL WASTE UNDER A D.O.T. MATERIALS OF TRADE EXEMPTION.

The MWMA, Section 117946 and Section 117976, will allow for the transport of up to 35.2 pounds of medical waste to a central point of accumulation for consolidation and disposal, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The principal business of the generator is not to transport or treat regulated medical waste.
2. The generator shall adhere to the conditions and requirements set forth in the materials of trade exception, as specified in Section 173.6 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
3. A person transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall provide a shipping document to the receiving facility, and the receiving facility shall maintain this document for a period of two years, containing all of the following information:

   A. The name of the person transporting the medical waste.
   B. The number of containers of medical waste transported.
   C. The date the medical waste was transported.

4. A generator shall maintain these shipping documents on-site or electronically, for not less than three years.
5. A generator transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall not be regulated as a hazardous waste hauler pursuant to Section 117660.

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR SHIPPING DOCUMENT

California Health and Safety Code, (Section 117946 & 117976) requires a generator transporting medical waste have a shipping 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 shipping document upon receipt of medical waste.**

GENERATOR:_____ **TELEPHONE:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

Shipping ID Number	Shipping Name/ type of medical waste	Hazard Class	Packing Group	Special Provisions	Subsidiary Hazards	Number of containers	Volume or weight of shipment
UN3373	Biological substance/ sharps, red bag biohazard, pathology waste	6.2		A82			
UN3248	Medicine, liquid, flammable, toxic, NOS, Pharmaceutical waste	3	II	38, 36, IB2, IB3	3, 6.1		
UN1851	Medicine, liquid, toxic, NOS, Trace Chemotherapy waste	6.1	II & III	36	3, 6.1		
UN3249	Medicine, solid, toxic, NOS, Pharmaceutical waste	6.1	II & III	36, T1, T3, TP33	6.1		

RECEIVING FACILITY:_____ **TELEPHONE:** _____

ADDRESS: _____

REGISTRATION/PERMIT #: _____

I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, packaged, marked and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

Date Received: _____ **Signature of Authorized Representative**: _____

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT: _____ **TELEPHONE:** (___)_____

Shipping ID Number	Shipping Name/Type of Medical Waste	Hazard Class	Packing Group	Special Provisions	Subsidiary Hazards
Identification number. Column 1 lists the identification number assigned to each proper shipping name. Those preceded by the letters ‘‘UN’’ are associated with proper shipping Names considered appropriate for international transportation as well as domestic transportation.	*Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names.* Column 2 lists the hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names of materials designated as hazardous materials.	*Hazard class or Division.* Column 3 contains a designation of the hazard class or division corresponding to each proper shipping name, or the word ‘‘Forbidden’’. (1) A material for which the entry in this column is ‘‘Forbidden’’ may not be offered for transportation or transported. This prohibition does not apply if the material is diluted, stabilized or incorporated in a device and it is classed in accordance with the definitions of hazardous materials contained in part 173 of this subchapter.	*Packing group.* Column 4 specifies one or more packing groups assigned to a material corresponding to the proper shipping name and hazard class for that material. Class 2, Class 7, Division 6.2 (other than regulated medical wastes), and ORM-D materials, do not have packing groups. Packing Groups I, II and III indicate the degree of danger presented by the material is either great, medium or minor, respectively. If more than one packing group is indicated for an entry, the packing group for the hazardous material is determined using the criteria for assignment of packing groups specified in subpart D of part 173.	*Special provisions.* Column 5 specifies codes for special provisions applicable to hazardous materials. When Column 5 refers to a special provision for a hazardous material, the meaning and requirements of that special provision are as set forth in § 172.102 of this subpart.	*Subsidiary Hazards* The hazard class or division number prescribed for the material, as shown in Column (3) of the § 172.101 table. The subsidiary hazard class or division number is not required to be entered when a corresponding subsidiary hazard label is not required. Except for combustible liquids, the subsidiary hazard class(es) or subsidiary division number(s) must be entered in parentheses immediately following the primary hazard class or division number.

Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Materials of Trade Exemption Directions for Preparing Medical Waste Shipping Tracking Documents

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR
REGISTRATION-PERMIT APPLICATION- INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Business Name DBA) _____ Telephone _____

Address _____ City/Zip _____

Contact E-mail _____

Contact Person _____ Telephone _____

Billing Address _____ City/Zip _____

Billing Contact _____ Telephone _____

Business Owner Name _____ Telephone _____

Business Owner Mailing Address _____ City/Zip_____

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.

I generate the following types of medical waste:

_____ Biohazardous (red bag)
_____ Sharps
_____ Pathological
_____ Pharmaceutical
_____ Trace Chemotherapy
_____ Trace Chemotherapy Sharps
_____ Commingled Sharps and Pharmaceutical waste

Indicate the frequency of medical waste disposal:

Estimated monthly medical waste generation volumes:

Medical waste is treated by:

_____ Mail-back
Name:_____

_____ Transport to _____
(Under a D.O.T. Materials Of Trade Exemption)

_____ Pick-up by registered medical waste transporter:

Name: _____

_____ On-site by autoclave
_____ Approved Alternative Technology
Name:

Indicate where medical waste is located and/or stored:

Generator Filing as (Section 1):

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

_____ General acute-care hospital. Number of beds _____
_____ Acute psychiatric hospital
_____ Skilled nursing facility. Number of beds _____
_____ Chronic dialysis clinic
_____ Surgical clinic
_____ Clinical laboratory
_____ Veterinary hospital/clinic
_____ Medical office
_____ Miscellaneous facility
_____ Bio-Tech facility. Number of buildings __

_____ Small-Quantity Generator (generates less than 200 pounds of medical waste per month)
_____ Common Storage Facility. Number of generators served _____
_____ On-site treatment facility for other generators (attach a list of the generators you service).

Generator Filing as (Section 2):

____ Single generator operating independently.
____ 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.

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, bulk chemotherapy waste, pressurized inhalers, RCRA P & U listed hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.)
_____ Controlled Substances pharmaceutical waste

PART III. CERTIFICATION FOR MEDICAL WASTE GENERATORS

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 _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

APPLICANT: Retain a copy for your records and forward the original to the address shown at the top of this application form.

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

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 per month)

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

_____ **C.** **Trace Chemotherapy Waste** 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.** **Pharmaceutical waste** is a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug that is a waste and cannot be returned to a reverse distributor for credit. This does not include any pharmaceutical regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA federally regulated hazardous waste) or the Radiation Control Law.

_____ **E.** **Sharps Waste:** Syringes, needles, blades, slides, root canal files, acupuncture needles, broken glass, etc., contaminated with biohazardous waste, and/or any item capable of cutting or piercing from trauma scene waste.

_____ **F.** **Trace Chemotherapy Sharps Waste** is sharps waste 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. Trace Chemotherapy Sharps:

_____
_____

D. Pathology:

_____
_____

E. Trace Chemotherapy:

_____
_____

F. Pharmaceutical:

_____
_____

III. Storage prior to treatment:

_____
_____

IV. Is Medical Waste transportation under a D.O.T. Materials of Trade 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

		Treatment Capacity (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 _____

C1. 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 _____

C2. 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 _____

D1. Treatment facility receiving waste:

Name _____

Street Address_____

City, ST, Zip _____

Telephone: Area Code _____ Telephone _____

D2. 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. Trace Chemotherapy Sharps: _____
_____

D. Pathology:_____
_____

E. Trace Chemotherapy:_____
_____

F. 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: _____

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY OPERATING RECORD

Name of Medical Waste Treatment Facility:	**ID Number:**
Site Address:	
Contact Person:	**Telephone:**
Method of Treatment Used:	**Capacity:**

California Health and Safety Code, Section 118165 requires that medical waste treatment facilities maintain operating records and the original copies of the tracking documents for a period of three years.

DATE RECEIVED	DATE TREATED	GENERATING FACILITY	TYPE OF WASTE	QUANTITY OF WASTE	INITIALS

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

OPERATIONS RECORD OF MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT
BY STEAM STERIALIZATION (Autoclave)

GENERATOR NAME:	INSTRUMENT ID:
ADDRESS:	INSTRUMENT LOCATION:

The California Health and Safety Code, Section 118215(c)(5) requires that generators who treat their medical waste by steam sterilization maintain operations records for a period of three years.

DATE	LOAD DESCRIPTION	RUN TIME	RUN TEMP	HEAT-SENSITIVE INDICATOR		MONTHLY SPORE TEST		INITIALS	REMARKS
				YES	NO	PASS	FAIL		

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
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Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

IN- OFFICE SHARPS TREATMENT LOG
ISOLYSER OR EARTH-SHIELD

Generator Name: Telephone:

Address:

It is recommended that medical waste generators using an in-office sharps treatment system such as Isolyser (Sharps Management System (SMS)) or Earth-Shield (Sharp Shield) maintain a treatment log for a period of two years.

Date	Lot/Serial No.	Initials	Date	Lot/Serial No.	Initials

COUNTY of VENTURA PUBLIC INFORMATION
Environmental Health Division • 800 S. Victoria Ave, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • Fax 805-477-1595 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE (USPS) MAILABILITY STANDARDS FOR MEDICAL WASTE

10.17.5 Sharps Waste and Other Mailable Regulated Medical Waste

Regulated medical waste and sharps medical waste known or suspected to contain a Category A infectious substance is not mailable. Regulated medical waste and sharps medical waste as defined in 10.17.2f and 10.17.2g, and containing materials classified as Category B infectious substances, must be marked UN 3291 and are permitted for mailing only using merchandise return service (see 507.11.0) with First-Class Mail or Priority Mail service, subject to the following requirements:

a.*Authorization*. Each vendor of a complete regulated medical waste or sharps waste mailing container system (including all component parts required to safely mail such waste to a storage or disposal facility) must obtain authorization from the USPS prior to mailing. Before applying for authorization, each type of mailing container system must be tested and certified under the standards in 10.17.5e by an independent testing facility. The vendor in whose name the authorization is being sought must submit a written request to the manager, Mailing Standards, USPS Headquarters (see608.8.0, *USPS Contact Information*, for address). The request for authorization must contain the following:

1.An irrevocable $50,000 surety bond or letter of credit as proof of sufficient financial responsibility to cover disposal costs if the vendor ceases doing business before all its waste container systems are disposed of or to cover cleanup costs if spills occur while the containers are in USPS possession. The surety bond or letter of credit must be issued in the name of the vendor seeking the authorization and must name the USPS as the beneficiary or obligee. Vendors that market their containers to distributors are responsible for disposal and cleanup costs attributed to those containers. In addition, vendors must provide a list of distributors, including firm names, addresses, and telephone numbers, to the Postal Service on request.

2.Address of the headquarters or general business office of the vendor seeking the authorization.

3.Name, address, and phone number of each storage and disposal site.

4.List of all types of mailing container systems to be covered by the request, a complete sample of each mailing container system, and proof of package testing certifications performed by the independent testing facility that subjected the packaging materials to the testing requirements in 10.17.5e.

5.Copy of the proposed waste shipping paper to be used with each mailing container system.

6.24-hour toll free telephone number for emergencies.

7.List of the types of waste to be mailed for disposal in each mailing container system.

8.Copy of the merchandise return service label to be used with each mailing container system and verification that the merchandise return service permit fee and accounting fee have been paid.

9.Address of the Post Office or postage due unit where the containers are delivered.

b.Packaging. Regulated medical waste and sharps medical waste that also meets the definition of a Category A infectious substance is not mailable. A medical waste material treated by steam sterilization, chemical disinfections, or other appropriate method so that it no longer contains a Category A or Category B infectious substance must be packaged under 10.17.8. The packaging for regulated medical waste and sharps medical waste containing or suspected of containing a Category B infectious substance is subject to these standards:

1. Sharps medical waste and regulated medical waste meeting the definitions in 10.17.2e and 10.17.2g must be collected in a rigid, securely sealed, and leakproof primary receptacle. For sharps waste, the primary receptacle must also be puncture-resistant and may not have a maximum capacity that exceeds 3 gallons in volume. For regulated medical waste, the primary receptacle may not have a maximum capacity that exceeds 5 gallons in volume. Each primary receptacle may not contain more than 50 ml (1.66 ounces) of residual waste liquid. Each primary receptacle must display the international biohazard symbol shown in Exhibit 10.17.5d3. Package testing results must show that the contents did not penetrate through the primary container during package testing and that the primary container can maintain its integrity at temperatures as low as 0°F and as high as 120°F.

2. The primary receptacle must be packaged within a watertight secondary container or containment system. The secondary container may consist of more than one component. If one of the components is a plastic bag, the bag must be at least 4 mil in thickness and must be used in conjunction with a fiberboard box. A plastic bag by itself does not meet the requirement for a secondary container. Several primary receptacles may be enclosed in a secondary container. The primary receptacle(s) must fit securely and snugly within the secondary container to prevent breakage during ordinary processing.

3. The secondary container must be enclosed in a strong outer shipping container constructed of 200-pound grade corrugated fiberboard. The joints and flaps of the outer shipping container must be securely taped, glued, or stitched to maintain the integrity of the container. When tape or glue is used to secure an outer shipping container, the material must be water-resistant. Fiberboard boxes with interlock bottom flaps (i.e., easy-fold) are not permitted as outer shipping containers unless reinforced with water-resistant tape. The secondary container must fit securely and snugly within the outer shipping container to prevent breakage during ordinary processing.

4. There must be enough material within the primary receptacle to absorb and retain three times the total liquid allowed within the primary receptacle (150 ml per primary receptacle) in case of leakage.

5. Each mailpiece must not weigh more than 25 pounds. Medical Professional Packages as identified in 10.17.5c, may not weigh more than 35 pounds. The container's maximum allowable weight must be printed on the outside of the box and on the assembly and closure instructions included with each mailpiece. The mailpiece must be tested at the maximum allowable weight identified by the vendor.

6. In each mailing container system, the authorized vendor must include a step-by-step instruction sheet that clearly details the proper sequence and method of container system assembly prior to mailing to prevent package failure during transport due to improper assembly. The instruction sheet must also include a customer service telephone number, or provide specific information on where such a telephone number is located elsewhere on the container system, for third-party end users to contact if they have assembly questions or find a component part is missing.

c.*Medical Professional Packages. Medical Professional Packages, while intended for use by small medical offices, is not limited to use by medical offices only. One primary receptacle larger than 5 gallons in volume may be used for mailing pre-primary sharps receptacles (sharps receptacles normally used in doctors' offices) and other regulated medical waste under the following conditions:*

1.*The mailpiece must meet all the requirements in 10.17.5 except for the primary receptacle capacity limits of 10.17.5b1.*

2.*Only rigid, securely closed, puncture and leak-resistant pre-primary sharps receptacles that meet or exceed Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards as identified in 29 CFR 1910.1030, may be placed inside the primary receptacle. Each pre-primary sharps container may contain no more than 50 ml (1.66 ounces) of residual waste liquid. Several pre-primary sharps receptacles may be enclosed in the single primary receptacle.*

3.*Multiple tie-closed plastic bags of regulated medical waste may be placed inside the single primary receptacle.*

4.*The primary receptacle must be lined with a plastic bag at least 4 mil in thickness and must include sufficient absorbent material within the liner to absorb all residual liquid in the primary receptacle.*

5.*The mailpiece must not weigh more than 35 pounds.*

d. *Mailpiece Labeling, Marking, and Documentation*. Regulated medical waste and sharps waste must meet the following requirements:

1.For Medical Professional Packages, the additional marking "Medical Professional Packaging" must be clearly printed in lettering at least 2 inches high on the address side of the outer shipping container.

2.Each primary receptacle and outer shipping container must bear a label, which cannot be detached intact, showing: (a) the company name of the vendor to which the mailing authorization is issued; (b) the USPS Authorization Number, and; (c) the container ID number (or unique model number) signifying that the packaging material is certified and that the vendor obtained the authorization required by 10.17.5a. Place the label on the top or on a side of the container.

3.The primary receptacle(s) and the outer shipping container must bear the international biohazard symbol in black with either a fluorescent orange or fluorescent red background as shown in Exhibit 10.17.5d3. The symbol on the outer shipping container must be at least 3 inches high and 4 inches wide.

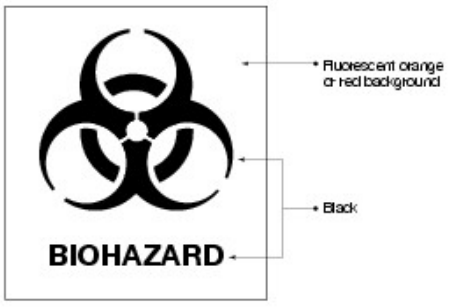

Exhibit 10.17.5d3 International Biohazard Symbol

4.Each mailpiece must have a four-part waste shipping paper. The shipping paper must be affixed to the outside of the mailpiece in an envelope or similar carrier that can be easily opened and resealed to allow review of the document. The shipping paper must comply with all applicable requirements imposed by the laws of the state from which the container system is mailed. At a minimum, the information in Exhibit 10.17.5d4 must be on the shipping paper.

Exhibit 10.17.5d4 Shipping Paper for Regulated Medical Waste and Sharps Waste Containers

SECTION	INFORMATION REQUIRED
1. Generator (Mailer)	a. Name. b. Complete address (not a Post Office box). c. Telephone number. d. Description of contents of mailing container. "Regulated Medical Waste" or "Regulated Medical Waste-Sharps" is required as appropriate. e. Date container was mailed. f. State permit number of approved facility in which contents are to be disposed of.
2. Destination Facility (Disposal Site)	Complete address (not a Post Office box)
3. Generator's (Mailer's) Certification	The following certification statement must be printed on the shipping paper: "I certify that this container has been approved for the mailing of [insert either "regulated medical waste" or "sharps waste," as appropriate], has been prepared for mailing in accordance with the directions for that purpose, and does not contain excess liquid or nonmailable material in violation of the applicable Postal Service regulations. I AM AWARE THAT FULL RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH THE GENERATOR (MAILER) FOR ANY VIOLATION OF 18 USC 1716 WHICH MAY RESULT FROM PLACING IMPROPERLY PACKAGED ITEMS IN THE MAIL. I also certify that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and in proper condition for carriage by air according to the national governmental regulations." This statement must be followed by printed or typewritten name of generator (mailer), signature of generator, and date signed.
4. Destination Facility (Storage or Disposal Site)	The following certification statement of receipt, treatment, and disposal must be printed on the shipping paper: "I certify that the contents of this container have been received, treated, and disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations." This statement must be followed by printed or typewritten name of an authorized recipient at destination facility, signature of authorized recipient, and date signed.
5. Transporter Intermediate Handler	a. Name.

Other Than the Postal Service (If Different From Destination Facility)	b. Complete address (not a Post Office box). c. Printed or typewritten name of transporter or intermediate handler. d. Signature of transporter or intermediate handler and date signed.
6. Serialized Waste Shipping Papers	Each waste shipping paper or mail disposal service shipping record must be serialized using a unique numbering system for identification purposes.
7. Comment Area	Each shipping paper must contain an area designated for entering comments or noting discrepancies.
8. Completion and Distribution of Waste Shipping Paper	Each shipping paper must contain instructions for properly completing the four-part form. Copies of the form must be distributed as follows: a. One copy must be kept by generator (mailer). b. One copy must be kept by transporter or intermediate handler for 90 days. c. One copy must be kept by destination facility for 90 days. d. One copy must be mailed to generator by destination facility.
9. Emergency Telephone Number	Each shipping paper must bear the following statement with appropriate information: "IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, OR THE DISCOVERY OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE, CALL 1-800-###-####."

5.The outer shipping container must bear a properly prepared merchandise return service label (see 507.11.0). The merchandise return service permit must be held in the same name as that of the authorized medical waste vendor.

6.The outer shipping container must be marked on two opposite side walls with the package orientation marking in 49 CFR 173.312 to identify the proper upright position of the mailpiece during handling.

7.Mailpieces containing regulated medical waste or sharps waste must be marked on the address side with the correct UN number and proper shipping name (e.g., "Regulated Medical Waste, UN 3291" or "Regulated Medical Waste-Sharps, UN 3291").

8.Vendors must retrieve mailpieces held at processing facilities due to improper labeling such as no return address or due to improperly completed shipping papers.

e.Package Testing. Vendors must submit to the manager, Mailing Standards (see 608.8.0 for address), package testing results from an independent testing facility for each package for which the vendor is requesting authorization. In addition, vendors must submit package testing results from an independent testing facility when the design of a container system changes or every 24 months, whichever occurs first. The test results must show that if every mailpiece prepared for mailing were subject to the environmental and test conditions in 49 CFR and the additional test requirements in 10.17.5f, no contents would be released into the environment and the effectiveness of the packaging would not be significantly reduced. The Postal Service may require proof of accreditation or other documentation to support the credentials of an independent testing facility.

f.Testing Criteria. Packages tested for approval as Medical Professional Packages may not be tested using pre-primary containers that are currently, or have previously been, approved as USPS primary containers. Test reports must identify by brand name the pre-primary containers used during testing. Each mailpiece must pass each of the tests described below:

1.Leak-proof test. The test must be conducted on one primary receptacle with the lid in place, without the secondary and outer packaging. The test duration must be at least 5 minutes and must be conducted at 20 kPa (3 psi). The pass/fail criterion is: no air leakage from anywhere other than the closure of the primary receptacle. Air leakage at the closure is not considered a failure if the primary receptacle passes the test for watertightness as determined by placing 50 ml of deionized water into the primary receptacle, securing the closure, and then turning the container on its side and observing for any evidence of leakage. Any evidence of water leaking from the primary receptacle is a failure.

2.Stacking test. One mailpiece must withstand the test in 49 CFR 178.606. The dynamic compression test must be conducted on the empty, unsealed mailpiece assembled for mailing, without the primary receptacle(s). The test mass is the vendor-identified maximum weight, not to exceed 25 pounds, as indicated on the outer shipping container and on the assembly and closing instructions. A compensation factor of 1.5 must be used to compute the test load, based on the vendor-identified weight. The pass/fail criteria are: no buckling of the sidewalls sufficient to cause damage to the contents in the primary receptacle, and in no case does the deflection exceed 1 inch.

3.Vibration test. One mailpiece filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste must withstand the test in 49 CFR 178.608. The test mailpiece is filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste to the vendor-identified maximum weight, not to exceed 25 pounds, as indicated on the outer shipping container and on the assembly and closing instructions. The test sample is prepared as it would be for mailing. The pass/fail criterion is: no rupture, cracking, or splitting of any primary receptacle.

4.Wet drop test. Five mailpieces filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste must withstand the test in 49 CFR 178.609e. Each test mailpiece is filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste to the vendor-identified maximum weight, not to exceed 25 pounds, as indicated on the outer shipping container and on the assembly and closing instructions included with each mailpiece. Each mailpiece is prepared as it would be for mailing and subjected to a water spray as described in the test. A separate, untested mailpiece is used for each drop orientation: top, longest side, shortest side, and corner. The pass/fail criteria are: no rupture, cracking, or splitting of any primary receptacle, and no contents may penetrate into or through the body or lid of any primary receptacle.

5.Cold drop test. Five mailpieces filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste must withstand the test in 49 CFR 178.609f. Each test mailpiece is filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste to the vendor-identified maximum weight, not to exceed 25 pounds, as indicated on the outer shipping container and on the assembly and closing instructions included with each mailpiece. Each mailpiece is prepared as it would be for mailing and chilled as described in the test. A separate, untested mailpiece is used for each drop orientation: top, longest side, shortest side, and corner. The pass/fail criteria are: no rupture, cracking, or splitting of any primary receptacle, and no contents may penetrate into or through the body or lid of any primary receptacle.

6.Impact test. One mailpiece filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste must withstand the test in 49 CFR 178.609h. The test mailpiece is filled with sharps or other regulated medical waste to the vendor-identified maximum weight, not to exceed 25 pounds, as indicated on the outer shipping container and on the assembly and closing instructions included with each mailpiece. The mailpiece is prepared as it would be for mailing. The pass/fail criteria are: no rupture, cracking, or splitting of any primary receptacle, and no contents may penetrate into or through the body or lid of any primary receptacle.

7.Puncture-resistant test. Package testing results must show that during all of the previous tests, the contents did not penetrate through the primary receptacle.

8.Temperature test. Package testing results must show that each primary receptacle maintained its integrity when exposed to temperatures as low as 0°F and as high as 120°F.

9.Absorbency test. Package testing results must show that the primary receptacle(s) contain enough absorbent material to absorb three times the total liquid allowed within the primary receptacle in case of leakage. Absorbency is determined by pouring 150 ml of deionized water into the primary receptacle(s), then turning the receptacle(s) upside down and observing for any evidence of free liquid not absorbed on contact. Any evidence of free liquid is a failure.

10.Watertight test. Package testing results must show that no leakage occurred when 50 ml of deionized water was placed into the secondary containment system and the entire system turned upside down for 5 minutes.

g.Suspension of Authorization. The Postal Service may suspend a vendor's authorization based on information that a mailpiece no longer meets the standards for mailing sharps medical waste and regulated medical waste containers, or that the mailpiece poses an unreasonable safety risk to Postal Service employees or the public. The suspension can be made immediately, making the mailpiece nonmailable immediately. The vendor may contest a decision to suspend authorization by writing to the manager, Mailing Standards (see 608.8.0 for address), within 7 days from the date of the letter of suspension. The appeal should provide evidence demonstrating why the decision should be reconsidered. Any order suspending authorization remains in effect during an appeal or other challenge. When a vendor is notified that its authorization to mail sharps or other regulated medical waste containers has been suspended, the vendor must immediately:

1.Recall all identified containers.

2.Notify all customers that they cannot mail the identified containers.

3.Suspend sales and distribution of all identified containers.

4.Collect the identified containers from distributors, consumers, and the Postal Service without using the mail and in accordance with all federal and state regulations.

10.17.6 Packaging Used Health Care Products

A used health care product known or reasonably suspected to contain a Category A material is not mailable. A used health care product not suspected to contain an infectious material, or that is known or suspected to contain a Category B infectious substance, and is being returned to the manufacturer or manufacturer's designee is mailable as First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, or Express Mail subject to the following packaging requirements:

a.Each used health care product must be drained of liquid to the extent possible and placed in a watertight primary receptacle designed and constructed to ensure that it remains intact under normal conditions of transport. For a used health care product capable of cutting or penetrating skin or packaging material, the primary receptacle must be capable of retaining the product without puncture of the packaging under normal conditions of transport. The primary receptacle must be marked with the international biohazard symbol as shown in Exhibit 10.17.5d3.

b.Each primary receptacle must be placed inside a watertight secondary container designed and constructed to ensure that it remains intact under normal conditions of transport. The secondary container must also be marked with the international biohazard symbol as shown in Exhibit 10.17.5d3.

c.The secondary container must be placed inside an outer shipping container with sufficient cushioning material to prevent movement between the secondary container and the outer shipping container. An itemized list of the contents of the primary receptacle and information concerning possible contamination with a Division 6.2 material, including its possible location on the product, must be placed between the secondary container and the outer shipping container. A shipping paper and a content marking on the outer shipping container are not required.

COUNTY of VENTURA
Environmental Health Division
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009-1730
Phone 805-654-2813 • vcrma.org/divisions/environmental-health

HOME GENERATED SHARPS WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATIONS

"Don't Get Stuck with Used Sharps"

Free disposal for Ventura County Residents

CITY	LOCATION	ADDRESS	HOURS
Camarillo	Clean Harbors Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event	880 W. Verdulera St. 805-987-0717	2nd Friday and following Saturday of each Month
Camarillo	Las Posas Family Medical Group	3801 Las Posas Rd. #214 805-437-0900	Mon - Fri 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Fillmore	VC BH Fillmore ADP	828 W. Ventura St. #250 805-524-8644	Mon, Wed, Thurs, & Fri 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM ; Tuesday 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM Please call for an appointment to drop off sharps waste.
Moorpark	Moorpark Family Care Clinic	612 W. Spring Rd., Suite A 805-523-5400	Mon & Tues 8:30 AM - 7:00 PM; Wed, Thurs, Fri 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM
Ojai	CMH- Ojai Valley Community Hospital	1306 Maricopa Highway 805-640-2279	7 days per week 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Oxnard	Las Islas Family Medical Group	2400 S. "C" Street 805-240-7000	Mon - Fri 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Oxnard	Las Islas Urgent Care	325 W. Channel Islands Blvd 805-240-9500	M - F 9:00 AM - 7:00 PM; Sat & Sun 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Oxnard	Magnolia Family Medical Center	2240 E. Gonzales Rd Suite 100, 110, 120; 2220 E. Gonzales Rd. Suite 120A, 120B 805-981-5151	M - F 9:00 AM - 7:00 PM – Call for more times
Oxnard	**Temporarily Closed due to COVID-19 Pandemic. HIV/AIDS Program are Operating.** VC North Oxnard Public Health Center	2240 E. Gonzales Rd Suite 140 888-285-5012	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Closed 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM for lunch

Oxnard	**Temporarily Closed due to COVID-19 Pandemic. HIV/AIDS Program are Operating.** VC Oxnard Public Health	2500 S. "C" St. Suite B1 805-981-5221 or 888-285-5012	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Port Hueneme	Port Hueneme Police Department	250 N. Ventura Rd. 805-986-6530	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM; Sharps and pharmaceutical drop off
Santa Paula	Santa Paula Clinic	1334 E. Main St. 805-933-1122	M-F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM & Sat 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Santa Paula	VC Public Health Santa Paula HIV/ AIDS Program	620 W. Harvard Blvd 805-933-5505	Wednesdays 10:00 AM - 11:30 AM
Simi Valley	Sierra Vista Family Medical Clinic	1227 E. Los Angeles Ave. 805-582-4000	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Simi Valley	VC BH Simi Valley ADP	3150 E. Los Angeles Ave. 805-577-1724	M - F 8:00 AM - 8:00 PM Please call for an appointment to drop off sharps waste.
Thousand Oaks	Conejo Valley Family Medical Group	125 W. Thousand Oaks Blvd., #300 805-418-9100	M - F 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Thousand Oaks	Los Robles Hospital	215 W. Janss Rd. 805-370-4407	Located in the blood draw lab
Thousand Oaks	VC BH Thousand Oaks ADP	125 W. Thousand Oaks Blvd., #400 805-777-3570	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM Please call for an appointment to drop off sharps waste.
Ventura	West Ventura Medical Clinic	133 W. Santa Clara St. 805-641-5600	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Ventura	VC Health Care for the Homeless (VC Public Health)	3147 Loma Vista Rd. 805-652-6694	M - F 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

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PHARMACEUTICAL DROP-OFF LOCATIONS FOR RESIDENTS ONLY
HOSTED BY VENTURA COUNTY SHERIFF's DEPARTMENT & CITY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Unwanted or Expired Medication Only

No Sharps (needles) or Other Medical Waste

Contact Ventura County Environmental Health Division for Sharps Disposal Information at (805) 654-2813 or Check Web Link: https://vcrma.org/medical-waste-program

LOCATION	ADDRESS	HOURS	ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL
West County Patrol Station (Headquarters) (805) 654-2315	800 S. Victoria Ave., Ventura, CA 93009	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Camarillo Patrol Station (805) 388-5100	3701 E. Los Posas Rd., Camarillo, CA 93010	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Fillmore Patrol Station (805) 524-2233	524 Sespe Ave., Fillmore, CA 93015	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Moorpark Patrol Station (805) 532-2700	610 Spring Rd., Moorpark, CA 93021	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Ojai Patrol Station (805) 646-1414	402 S. Ventura St., Ojai, CA 93023	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Simi Valley Police Station (805) 583-6950	3901 Alamo St., Simi Valley, CA 93063	7 Days per Week 24 Hours per Day	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only
Thousand Oaks Police Station (805) 494-8260	2101 E. Olsen Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360	Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM	Unwanted or Expired Medication Only

Unwanted or expired Medication, Except for Controlled Substances, Can Also Be Disposed of at Your Local Household Hazardous Waste Facility. See https://www.vcpublicworks.org/wsd/iwmd/hazardouswaste/ for more information.

California Department of Public Health

Registered Medical Waste Transporters

Click the link below for a list of CDPH approved medical waste transporters

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DRSEM/Pages/EMB/MedicalWaste/Transporters.aspx

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Medical Waste Generator

Temporary Event/Health Fair Notification Form

The California Health and Safety Code, Section 117890(b) allows registered medical waste large quantity generators to generate medical waste at temporary events, including, but not limited to, health fairs, vaccination clinics and veteran stand downs without further registration or permitting required. The large quantity generator shall notify the local enforcement agency of their intended participation in a temporary event at least 72 hours before the event, unless the sponsor of the temporary event has already notified the local enforcement agency.

Complete and submit this notification form to the Environmental Health Division.

REGISTERED MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR INFORMATION:

Facility Business Name(s):_____

Facility Site Address: _____ Phone # _____

Email: _____ Website: _____

Contact Person: _____

LOCATION OF TEMPORARY EVENT:

Name of temporary event: _____ Date(s): _____

Location address:_____

Contact Person: _____ Phone #: _____

Medical Waste Generated: _____

Containment of Medical Waste: _____

Facility Medical Waste Hauler: _____

I hereby certify that the information above is correct and true to the best of my knowledge. The medical waste generated at the above-mentioned temporary event will be generated, contained, and handled in accordance with the Medical Waste Management Act. The medical waste will be properly transferred back to our registered facility for proper disposal.

Signature: _____ Date: _____