DRAFT WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA NORTHSTATE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER (CNUMC)

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) is intended to serve as a compliance tool for properly managing healthcare wastes by generators who utilize Hospital Medical Infectious Waste Incineration facilities for the ultimate disposal of some or all of their regulated medical waste. These regulatory requirements are found under 40 CFR §60.55c and require that commercial facilities make available to generators of waste, waste management plan options and training. This document serves to fulfill this regulatory requirement. It is the responsibility of the generator to properly identify, segregate and manage all waste streams and properly complete a waste management plan.

FACILITY INFORMATION:

- Date: July 1, 2019
- Facility Name: California Northstate University Medical Center
- Address: 9700 West Taron Drive
- City/State: Elk Grove, CA
- Responsible Individual: Ming-Tung Lee
- Phone: (916) 378-3520
- Emergency Phone: TBD
- Email: mike.lee@cnsu.edu
- Recycling Company: TBD
- Solid Waste Management Company: TBD
- Regulated Medical Waste Management Co.: TBD
- Hazardous Waste Management Company: TBD

IDENTIFICATION OF WASTES:

It is the responsibility of CNUMC to identify opportunities for recycling or reducing wastes such as paper, plastics, cardboard, glass, batteries, etc. Healthcare facilities such as ours have evaluated the approach, costs, feasibility, and impacts of additional waste management measures. [40 CFR 60.35e and 60.55c] The purpose of the WMP is to outline opportunities for waste reduction and identify wastes that could be recycled, rather than incinerated. The revised provisions provide greater detail regarding the segregation and recycling of wastes such as paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, batteries, food waste, and metals (e.g., aluminum cans, metals-containing devices) and the segregation of non-recyclable wastes (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyl-containing waste, pharmaceutical waste, and mercury-containing waste, such as dental waste). Based on this requirement, the following table identifies wastes that are generated throughout CNUMC. This plan will be reviewed annually and revised when new areas or

departments are added within the facility or when new waste streams are introduced. CNUMC will use color coding and coordination for ease of use and to maximize the understanding of our staff regarding the proper disposition of waste materials.

Waste Types:

Reusable

Recyclable

Compostable Food Waste

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Regulated Medical Waste (RMW)

RMW requiring Incineration

Pharmaceutical Waste

Hazardous Waste

Radioactive Waste

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management (including Transportation). Several laws and regulations at the federal, State, and local levels affect the management of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. In California, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has granted most enforcement authority over federal hazardous materials regulations to the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). In turn, the Sacramento County Department of Public Health (SCDPH), has been granted authority by the State to enforce most regulations pertaining to hazardous materials in the City of Elk Grove,

The California Health and Safety Code defines a hazardous material as, "...any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, or to the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, radioactive materials, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment." (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25501).

Medical Waste Management. Medical wastes are generated or produced as a result of diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans, the production or testing of biologicals,6 and are either biohazardous waste or sharps waste.7 Cultures, blood and blood products, tissues, and body parts are

considered medical wastes. The transportation and disposal of medical wastes at CNU MC will be closely regulated under the California Medical Waste Management Program (CMWMP) with regulatory oversight by the DPH. The CMWMP includes requirements for facilities that generate large quantities of medical waste, waste haulers, containment and storage of medical waste, and enforcement.

Radioactive Waste Management. Pursuant to the federal Atomic Energy Act requiring states to assume responsibility for the use, transportation, and disposal of low-level radioactive material and for the protection of the public from radiation hazards, the Radiological Health Branch (RHB) of the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) administers the Radiation Control Law, which governs the use, transportation, and disposal of radioactive material and radiation-producing equipment. Radioactive material regulations require registration of sources of ionizing radiation, licensing of radioactive material, and protection against radiation exposures. The RHB also regulates the transportation of radioactive materials and disposal of radioactive wastes.10 The regulations specify appropriate use and disposal methods for radioactive substances, as well as worker safety precautions and health monitoring programs. Radioactive materials at CNUMC will be managed under a Radioactive Material License issued by the RHB of CDHS. CNUMC will also obtain a Medical Waste Permit as a large quantity medical waste generator with on-site treatment as part of the DPH Regulated Medical Waste Management Program, overseen by SCDPH

EMPLOYEE TRAINING:

It is essential to our healthcare facility that we ensure proper compliance and that our staff is knowledgeable about our waste management plan. We will conduct training department by department on an annual basis. While there is no regulatory requirement for a training timeline, it is best management practice to train employees initially, when systems change, when new waste streams are identified and annually thereafter.