

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

California State University Channel Islands

Facility Information

California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Camarillo CA 93012

Telephone: (805) 437- 3550

Emergency Telephone: CSU Channel Islands Police 911 or (805) 437-8444

Person Responsible for Implementation of the Plan

CSU Channel Islands Environmental Health and Safety Personnel
Telephone: (805) 437-3550

Types of Medical Waste Generated

- (X) Laboratory wastes - specimen or microbiologic cultures, stocks of potentially infectious agents, and culture media.
- (none) Blood or body fluids - liquid blood elements or other regulated body fluids, or articles contaminated with blood or body fluids.
- (X) Sharps - syringes, needles, blades, broken glass.
- (none) Surgical specimens - human or animal parts or tissues removed surgically or by autopsy.
- (none) Pharmaceutical waste.

No medical waste is discharged to sewers. No mixed radioactive/medical waste is generated. Our University conducts no infectious disease research using live animals.

Approved Medical Waste Haulers/Treatment Facilities

Stericycle, Inc.
2775 East 26th St.
Vernon, CA 90023
(213) 263-6400

Approved for hauling and treatment of medical waste.

Facility Description

Facility is registered as a small quantity generator. Regulated medical waste is generated in two programs on campus. Their estimated average monthly totals for waste generation are as follows:

- Nursing Program: Approximately ten pounds per year – waste consists of sharps generated from yearly vaccination clinic(s) and in lab use/practice of injections.
- Biology: Approximately ten pounds per month. Waste is from small scale human cell culture; petri dishes, pipettes, associated paper goods and gloves.

Emergency Action Plan

Medical waste is stored only in secure areas. Nursing program sharps waste is treated with the isolyzer system and disposed to regular trash. Biology program waste is transported, treated and disposed by our medical waste management company. In the event that our medical waste management company is incapable of transporting medical waste in a timely manner, our hazardous waste disposal contractor will provide these services.

In the event of a spill of biohazardous materials, the Campus has the capability to mitigate any adverse effects. The Campus has a round-the-clock police department to address emergencies. The Campus also maintains both a general emergency response plan/emergency operations center and a hazardous materials emergency response plan.

Medical waste quantities generated are very small and can be cleaned easily by a single person familiar with the materials. Thus, the person handling the medical waste will also be responsible for cleanup of any spill. Clean up shall be done using gloves and eye protection using one of the solutions (or an equivalent) described below. As a backup, our hazardous waste disposal contractor has emergency response capability and can respond to hazardous materials emergencies.

Clean Up Procedures and Solutions - In the case of a spill of medical waste, clean up may be done by rinsing or immersion for three minutes using one of the following chemical sanitizers. The concentrations listed below are minimum concentrations, stronger solutions are, of course, more effective.

- Commercially available bleach or ammonia solutions each contain about 5% (five percent) hypochlorite or quaternary ammonia respectively. A dilution of one part of the commercial product to 49 (forty-nine) parts water produces a solution of approximately 1000 (one thousand) parts per million (equivalent to 0.1% active ingredient). Note that bleach and ammonia should never be mixed together.
- Phenolic solutions of 500 parts per million (0.05%) of the active agent.
- Iodoform solutions of 100 parts per million (0.01%) of the active agent.

Waste Treatment Procedures

Biohazardous waste (human cell culture waste) is treated off site by our medical waste treatment contractor. Tracking documents for transport and treatment of medical waste are maintained for a minimum of three years. Sharps waste is treated using the isolyzer system; a sharps treatment log is maintained.

Biology Program Procedures

The Biology Program generates medical waste consisting of human cell culture wastes. The determination of what is or is not regulated Medical Waste is performed by the professional staff.

Collection & Segregation: Medical waste is collected at the point of generation in rigid containers lined with red biohazard bags. The containers are labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or "Biohazard" and the international biohazard symbol, such that the labels can be seen from all sides. Medical waste is segregated from other types of waste at the point of generation. At the end of every day, or sooner if the container becomes full, the biohazard bag is removed from the container and tied closed. The container is cleaned and sanitized and the bagged medical waste is then transferred to the storage freezer.

Sharps wastes are collected at the point of generation in "no cut" rigid walled, puncture resistant containers. A separate container is available in every area where sharps waste is generated. When the containers become full, they are closed securely and taken to the storage freezer.

Storage: The Biology Program has a secure storage area in which there is a freezer used exclusively for medical waste storage; the freezer is secured (locked) except when waste is added or removed. The freezer is marked with a sign that reads (in English and in Spanish) "CAUTION - BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT".

The waste is stored inside the freezer until picked up by a registered hazardous waste disposal company. The storage time does not exceed 90 days.

Nursing Program Procedures

Sharps wastes are collected at the point of generation in "no cut" rigid walled, puncture resistant sharps containers. When a container becomes full, it is treated using the Isolyzer system following the manufacturer's instructions and then disposed to regular trash. A log of sharps treatment and disposal will be maintained for two years.