Special Medical Waste Management Plan Customer Guide

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services is committed to providing our customers with responsible Special Medical Waste management services. Our associates are trained to provide superior customer service, flexible scheduling, environmental education, and expert regulatory support. Our processing facilities safely process Special Medical Waste, while protecting the health and welfare of the people and the environment. We consist of a highly motivated and focused team of individuals with a service record of success. Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services listens to your Special Medical Waste requirements and develops custom solutions that meet your specific needs.

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services LP ('CBMWS') manages all permits required to safely process Special Medical Waste. CBMWS facilities were conceived, designed and built to provide a responsible solution to the medical waste industry. The facilities receive Special Medical Waste from hospitals, medical schools, laboratories, clinics and physician offices. CBMWS is directly capable of treating all types of Special Medical Waste, with the resources to manage both small quantities and large quantities of infectious materials generated from health care facilities. The operations are managed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in order to provide continuous service to customers.

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services receives Special Medical Waste in both reusable containers (carts, tubs and buckets with lids), disposable shipping containers (corrugated cardboard boxes, plastic and fiber disposable drums and disposable tubs), and roll-off containers. The waste received in reusable shipping containers is emptied into the waste-to-energy hoppers by tipping the shipping containers. These containers are then disinfected and washed before returning to customers. Reusable shipping containers come in a variety of sizes from 2 gallons to 211 gallons. Special Medical Waste received in disposable shipping containers is fed directly into the processing infrastructure, without removing the primary (inner) containers from the shipping containers.

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services utilizes modern, highly controlled combustion and autoclave technology to safely and efficiently process all types of Special Medical Waste. The waste-to-energy infrastructure consists of thermal oxidation technology specifically designed and permitted to process pathological and chemotherapeutic waste. The primary combustion chamber operates at 1650 degrees F with an average six-hour resonance time, and the waste is reduced to less than (10%) ten percent of its original volume. The resulting ash is deposited into permitted landfills. The gas emission stream is treated with a sorbent material. The treated gas flows through environmental remediation technology that removes particulate matter, including the injected sorbent and carbon materials.

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services possesses and manages the required associated permits for solid waste, air emissions, storm water and wastewater at its facilities. The facility is inspected regularly by the respective agencies for compliance with the federal and state regulations and the issued permits. The facility is regulated by the State and the U.S. EPA. The permit to operate, issued by the State, allows the facility to process Special Medical Waste (SMW).

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services transports materials based on your specific requirements. CBMWS has a large fleet of permitted tractors and trailers in varying sizes to transport medical waste in different types of packaging. The trucks and trailers are compliant with all existing U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and State regulations. CBMWS is inspected periodically by the DOT and annually by the state for compliance and record keeping.

ACCEPTABLE WASTES

The generator is solely responsible for properly segregating, packaging and labeling of regulated medical waste. Under law a hospital, laboratory, or other health care facility may not dispose of *Infectious Waste*, or cause *Infectious Waste* to be disposed of, in a landfill system in the State. All *Special Medical Waste (SMW)* must be treated to render it non-infectious before final disposal. Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services can treat all types of medical waste and reducing these waste materials to non-infectious, non-hazardous, solid residue. Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services is authorized under its operating permit, issued by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), to accept the following types of waste for treatment:

I. WASTES DEFINED AS:

- **Special Medical Waste (SMW)** in the Code of Regulations (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)
- **Infectious Wastes** in the Environment Article § 9-227 of the Annotated Code
- **Regulated Waste** in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1910.1030

II. MEDICAL WASTES, including wastes that are generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans or animals or in related research; in the production/testing of biological vaccines; and in the preparation and administration of chemotherapy agents.

********WARNING********

Intravenous tubing, bags, bottles, vials and syringes incidental to the preparation and administration of chemotherapy drugs must be "EMPTY", containing only residual amounts of antineoplastic drugs.

See RCRA definition of "EMPTY" below: A container is empty if:

(i) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating and (ii) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, or (iii) (A) No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 110 gallons in size, or (B) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 110 gallons in size…."

III. INTERNATIONAL USDA/MARPOL WASTE as defined by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in 7 CFR §330.400 and 9 CFR §94.5, under which *Garbage* is regulated to prevent the spread of dangerous plant diseases and insect pests or other plant pests, and to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock and poultry diseases through international movement of means of conveyance, including airliners, ships and naval vessels.

IV. MEDICAL RECORDS, AND OTHER CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS

V. NON-HAZARDOUS PHARMACEUTICALS including over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, controlled substances, and other non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste products from manufacturers and laboratories, such as labels and pharmaceutical containers. Waste which meets the RCRA criteria and definition of "non-hazardous waste", or more stringent specific state regulations, where applicable, may be accepted following approval by CBMWS and/or the receiving disposal facility. A list of all drugs, with national drug code (NDC) number, manufacturer name, and trade or brand name for each product is necessary for waste characterization and approval. No hazardous pharmaceutical waste will be accepted. *Comprehensive acceptance requirements may be obtained by contacting your CBMWS Service Representative.

VI. GENERAL WASTES, including office and food preparation wastes from medical institutions, that by being co-mingled with infectious or potentially infectious materials at the point of generation, are thereby classified as *Special Medical Waste.*

UNACCEPTABLE WASTES AT OUR FACILITIES

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services provides hazardous waste management services, but outsources the processing of these materials to permitted hazardous waste processing facilities. CBMWS is explicitly prohibited under its operating permit, issued by the State, from processing certain types of waste at our controlled treatment facilities. In addition, certain types of waste pose safety hazards to workers at Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services or can cause damage to the facility's processing equipment. Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services will not process any of the following materials at our managed treatment centers:

I. Controlled Hazardous Substances (CHS) and Hazardous Wastes as defined in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR 26.13.02). (A) Bulk Chemotherapy Waste (Antineoplastic/ Cytotoxic Drugs) CBMWS will not accept any full or partially full chemotherapy drug vials, I.V. bottles/bags or other containers of chemotherapy agents, which are listed as RCRA hazardous waste or those which have been characterized. Such waste constitutes a "Hazardous Waste" and must be managed accordingly by a licensed hazardous waste contractor unless they have been characterized and approved by CBMWS prior to collection as being RCRA NON-HAZARDOUS.
Note: It is recommended that such agents be returned to the pharmaceutical company for disposal whenever possible. (B) Dental Hazardous Waste. Dental Waste such as Fixer, Developer, Lead Foil, Scrap Amalgam should NOT BE PLACED IN MEDICAL WASTE CONTAINERS. And (C) RCRA hazardous waste also includes, but not limited to: Used Solvents, Paints, Paint thinner, Batteries of any type, Acids, Alcohol, Waste oil, Formaldehyde (formalin), Mercury containing equipment or devices, Ova- parasite fixative, Drums or containers with hazard warning labels, Items preserved in a thimerosal solution greater than 0.002%. State and Federal regulations require that preservative agents be decanted/poured into a US Department of Transportation (DOT), approved container and managed/disposed by a licensed hazardous waste contractor. Please refer to RCRA or state hazardous waste regulations for more information. CBMWS can assist dental offices with certain types of chemical waste their office may generate. Please contact your Service Representative for a list of those hazardous wastes.

II. Radioactive Hazardous Substances (RHS) as defined in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR 26.15.02), or other solid waste emitting radiation at more than three (3) times the rate of

Background Radiation at the BRMWI. **Background Radiation** at the BRMWI registers at approximately 10,000 counts per minute on a rate meter. The facility's radiation detector alarms are set at 30,000 counts per minute.

III. **COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS:** When heated to high temperatures, empty gas cylinders, Canisters, Inhalers, and aerosol cans often explode causing damage to the refractory material lining the inside of the waste-to-energy. If the cylinders contain oxygen or a combustible material, the damage is greater.

IV. **FLUORESCENT and HIGH-INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMPS, CATHODE RAY TUBES, GLASS THERMOMETERS, SPHYGMOMANOMETERS, AND MEDICAL DEVICES OR SOLUTIONS CONTAINING MERCURY:** Fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lamps often contain mercury. Cathode Ray tubes do contain mercury, as can medical devices, thermometers, and other. Incineration of these items can increase airborne emissions of mercury from the facility. The US EPA is currently considering regulating all spent lamps of this type as **Hazardous Waste** because of the mercury content.

V. **LARGE NON-COMBUSTIBLE ITEMS:** Non-combustible materials, such as metal furniture, office equipment, and concrete or other construction materials, are not reduced in size in the waste-to-energy process. If these items are too large (more than 12 inches in any dimension) they can jam the ash removal mechanism of the waste-to-energy, causing equipment downtime and exposing workers to hazardous conditions while the jam is being cleared.

VI. **MEDICAL WASTE THAT IS NOT PACKAGED, NOT LABELED, NOT ACCOMPANIED BY PROPER SHIPPING PAPERS, OR NOT TRANSPORTED IN CERTIFIED VEHICLES IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.**

VII. **LINENS, MOPS, AND TEXTILES THAT ARE NOT PACKAGED IN BOXES OR RED BAGS**

VIII. **BLOOD, BODY FLUIDS, AND OTHER NON-CHEMICAL FLUIDS:** If the collection container is to hold any containers which do hold free liquids, then enough absorbent material shall be placed inside the liner of the collection container sufficient to absorb 15% of the total volume of free liquids inside the container. Non-infectious, non-chemical fluids may be discarded directly into the public sanitary sewer system, unless otherwise regulated by local ordinances.
Note: If medical waste containers are not properly packaged, the CBMWS driver will reject these containers.

IX. **FETAL REMAINS AND HUMAN CADAVERS:** Fetal remains and human cadavers must be segregated from the medical waste stream and buried or cremated according to all applicable state and local regulations.

X. **PROSTHESES AND IMPLANTS:** Large metal items including, but not limited, to: hip prostheses, implants, legs braces, screws, pins, etc.…
Note: Because these items can potentially damage and/or destroy critical components of the medical waste processor(s), generators must segregate such items from the medical waste stream prior to collection by CBMWS. CBMWS reserves the right to seek damages for the repair and/or

replacement of damaged components/equipment as a result of improper segregation.

XI. PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE: Waste which meets the RCRA criteria and definition of "non-hazardous waste", or more stringent specific state regulations, where applicable, may be accepted following approval by CBMWS and/or the receiving disposal facility. A list of all drugs, with national drug code (NDC) number, manufacturer name, and trade or brand name for each product is necessary for waste characterization and approval. No hazardous pharmaceutical waste will be accepted.
*Comprehensive acceptance requirements may be obtained by contacting your CBMWS Service Representative.

XII. HANDLING, PACKAGING & TRANSPORT OF WASTE: Specific procedures for handling, packaging and transporting medical waste must be observed to ensure that healthcare workers, waste handlers, and the general public are not exposed to infectious materials while such waste is being collected, transported, and treated, before final disposal. Both federal and state regulatory agencies have jurisdiction over various aspects of medical waste packaging, handling and transport.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), in its Bloodborne Pathogen standard (29 CFR §1910.1030) imposes the following requirements for *Regulated Waste* containment and packaging at the point of generation:

Contaminated Sharps shall be held and transported in containers that are:

- closable (and closed prior to transport)
- puncture resistant
- leak-proof on the sides and bottom
- labeled or color coded to indicate BIOHAZARD, in conformance with the standard
- maintained upright throughout use and transport
- placed in a closable, secondary container, designed to prevent leakage during handling and transport and labeled or color coded to indicate BIOHAZARD in conformance with the standard, if leakage from the primary container is possible

Other *Regulated Waste* shall be held and transported in containers that are:

- closable (and closed prior to transport)
- constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage during storage and transport
- labeled or color coded to indicate BIOHAZARD, in conformance with the standard
- placed in a closable, secondary container, designed to prevent leakage during handling and transport and labeled or color coded to indicate BIOHAZARD in conformance with the standard, if contamination of the outside of the primary container has occurred or is possible

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), through its hazardous materials (HAZMAT) regulations (HMR; 49 CFR Parts 171-180), governs the transportation of potentially infectious materials. These materials are classified as Division 6.2 materials, which include *Infectious Substances*, *Diagnostic Specimens, Biological Products* and *Special Medical Waste*. As with other HAZMATs, there

are specific packaging requirements for Division 6.2 materials, however, unlike other HAZMAT carriers, private transporters of Division 6.2 materials are not required to register with the USDOT or to placard their vehicles.

USDOT divides infectious waste materials subject to transport regulations into two general categories: (1) *Special Medical Waste (RMW)*, and (2) Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances*. Both are considered HAZMATs, but USDOT believes that Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances* present a greater risk during transport. Hence, the packaging performance requirements for these materials are greater.

Special Medical Waste (RMW) - When *Diagnostic Specimens* and *Biological Products* are handled as part of a waste stream, they are considered to be *RMW*. *RMW* offered for transport and treatment must be packaged in accordance with DOT's General Packaging Standards as described in USDOT; 49 CFR §173.24, §173.24a. and §173.197. This standard directs that each package used for the shipment of *RMW* must be designed, constructed, maintained, filled, and closed, so that under conditions normally incident to transportation, there will be no identifiable release of bio-hazardous materials to the environment. Prior to being placed in a container, the material must be placed in a three (3) mil or equivalent plastic liner that is no more than 175 liters (46 gallons) and may weigh no more than 22 lbs. The liner must then be twisted and tied with a minimum of entrapped air. The bag must be capable of being inverted for five (5) minutes without leakage.

Containers must be closable, rigid, puncture resistant, leak proof on the sides and bottom, labeled with the universal BIOHAZARD symbol, and able to meet the following performance test criteria:

- withstand repeated free-fall drops from 30 feet, without leakage from the primary (inner) receptacle
- withstand these drop tests after 5 minutes of water immersion and then no more than 30 minutes draining
- withstand these drop tests after being held for 24 hours at 0 □F
- withstand 3 foot drops onto a steel rod, without leakage from the primary (inner) receptacle

Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances* - Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances* must be packaged in accordance with USDOT's Performance-Oriented Packaging Standard in 49 CFR §173.196, which requires an inner package comprising a watertight primary receptacle; a watertight secondary packaging; and an absorbent material, sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle, that is placed between the primary receptacle and the secondary packaging. In addition, for transportation, these materials must be contained in an outer packaging capable of meeting the performance test standards of 49 CFR § 178.609, which includes the 30-foot drop tests under various conditions and a penetration test.

In general, USDOT does not authorize bulk transport of Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances*. Bulk packaging is defined as a package that has a maximum internal capacity greater than 119 gallons (450 liters). The Baltimore Regional Medical Waste Waste-to-energy uses 211-gallon reusable carts to transport *RMW*. In addition, these carts meet the test criteria of the USDOT's Performance-Oriented Packaging Standard. This enables transport of both *RMW* and Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances* types of waste, as long as the primary (inner) container used by the *Generator* meets DOT performance requirements.

USDOT requires that all shipments of *Special Medical Waste* or Discarded Cultures and Stocks of *Infectious Substances* be accompanied by appropriate shipping papers. These shipping papers must fully describe the waste, including:

- Proper Shipping Name
- Hazard Class
- Identification Number
- Packing Group
- Quantity

This information must be shown in sequence with no additional information interspersed. For example: *"Regulated Medical Waste, N.O.S.,6.2, UN3291, PGII, 150 lbs."* or *"Infectious Substance, 6.2, N.O.S., UN2814, PG not assigned, 25 lbs."*

The *Special Medical Waste* shipping paper provided by the Baltimore Regional Medical Waste Waste-to-energy is called SPECIAL MEDICAL WASTE TRACKING FORM, and includes the following information:

- Tracking Form Document Number
- *Generator* name, identification number, address and telephone number
- Name and Maryland identification number, hauler number, and vehicle number for each transporter
- Name, address and telephone number of the primary *Designated Facility* and alternate *Designated Facility*
- Description of the waste
- Total quantity of waste by units of weight or volume, and type and number of containers
- *Generator*'s certification: *"I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above and are classified, packed, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations, and Maryland Statutes and Regulations."*
- Date and handwritten signature (not initials) of the *Generator*'s representative
- Date of acceptance and handwritten signature(s) (not initials) of the transporter representative(s)
- Explanation of any information discrepancies on the manifest
- Date of acceptance and handwritten signature (not initials) of *Designated Facility* representative

The *Special Medical Waste Tracking Form* is a 4-part form. The dispensation of each copy is:

CANARY - GENERATOR RETAINS (when transporter receives shipment)
PINK - TRANSPORTER (retains for their records)
GREEN - FACILITY (retained by *Designated Facility*)
WHITE - FACILITY MAILS TO GENERATOR (returned to *Generator* with invoice for service)

STATE OF MARYLAND REGULATIONS

PACKAGING - *Generator*s of *Special Medical Waste* must ensure that when it is offered for transport and/or treatment, it is packaged and labeled in accordance with the following requirements:

- All *Blood* or *Blood-soiled Articles* shall be placed in a container that will prevent *Blood* from spilling or otherwise leaving the container.

- All *Anatomical Material*s shall be placed in leak proof bag(s) with a combined thickness of at

least 3 mils or equivalent strength, and the bag(s) shall be placed in clearly labeled rigid containers to protect the bag(s) from puncture.

- All *Sharps* shall be placed in combustible, impervious, and puncture proof containers.

- All other infectious or potentially infectious waste materials, including *Anatomical Material*, *Contaminated Material*, *Microbiological Laboratory Waste*, and general wastes that are being co-mingled with infectious materials, shall be placed in three (3) mil thick or equivalent strength waterproof, tear resistant, and non-chlorinated plastic bags, which shall be tied tightly, and then contained and sealed securely in corrugated cardboard boxes or an equivalent rigid outer shipping container.

- All containers of *Special Medical Waste* must be clearly and visibly labeled with the *Generator*'s identification number (SMW number), the words "Special Medical Waste" and the universal BIOHAZARD symbol.

CERTIFICATIONS - *Generators* and transporters of *Special Medical Waste* are subject to the following registration requirements:

- *Generator*'s and transporters of *Special Medical Waste (SMW*), and operators of *Designated Facilities* in the State of Maryland, are required to obtain a Maryland Special Medical Waste Identification Number (SMW number) from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), in order to treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer *SMW* for transportation.

- *Special Medical Waste* transporters who collect *SMW* in the State of Maryland or deliver it to a *Designated Facility* for treatment and disposal in the State of Maryland, are required to have a Maryland Special Medical Waste Hauler Certificate (SMH number) issued by the Maryland Department of the Environment. certificate must be displayed prominently on all vehicles used for transporting *SMW* from a *Generator* located in the State of Maryland or to a *Designated Facility* located in the State of Maryland.

FACILITY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CBMWS processes waste that has been transported in both disposable and reusable containers. Disposable containers received at the facility include cardboard boxes, plastic sharps containers, and fiber drums. Reusable containers include 211-gallon plastic carts on wheels and a variety of smaller plastic containers, down to approximately 2 gallons in volume. Proper closure and loading of all of these different types of containers is essential to prevent infections materials from being released during transport and unloading at the BRMWF. Specifically, the following requirements must be met:

- Reusable carts must have their lids closed and sealed before they are loaded on trailers. If transported, carts that are not closed, may result in a release of waste in the event of a load shifting or a vehicle accident, and may be dangerous for personnel at the BRMWF to handle.
- Loose waste should be placed into 3 mil (or thicker) plastic bags before being put into any reusable container or roll-off, excluding sharps. Shipping un-bagged loose waste is a violation of federal regulations, and it is difficult to confine when the carts are being emptied into the waste-to-energy hopper. Loose waste also tends to stick to the inside of the carts, which impairs the operation of the sanitation process.

- The reusable containers should not be overloaded. The typical net weight of 200-gallon waste carts is between 90 and 100 pounds. Carts that are overloaded may be permanently damaged, may release infectious material during transport, and may be dangerous for personnel at the BRMWF to handle.
- A load of filled, reusable containers must be properly secured in a truck or trailer before shipment. If the load is not secured it may shift, causing containers to tip during transport.
- All waste and potentially infectious materials must be kept within the containers. Potentially infectious materials shall be carefully inspected and packaged by the waste generator at the point of generation.
- The typical weight of boxes of *SMW* is approximately 25 pounds. Boxes should not be loaded to more than 50 pounds, or the manufacturers design weight limit. Excess weight stresses the boxes which may cause failure.
- Liquid wastes (or frozen wastes that, once thawed, become liquid or semi-liquid) must be properly contained in a leak proof primary receptacle before being loaded in boxes. If not properly contained, the liquid may potentially leak out and soak the boxes, causing them to collapse.

<u>DISCLAIMER:</u>

Curtis Bay Medical Waste Services provides this information as a resource for customers regarding regulatory requirements of packaging, shipping and transportation of medical waste to our Special Medical Waste processing facilities. This document is by no means an exhaustive authority on all the federal and state regulations pertaining to medical waste. Neither is it an official document of nor is it endorsed by any regulatory agency. Rather, it is merely a guide and as such it is incumbent upon each customer to know and follow the pertinent federal and state regulations as written. Customers are bound by their respective contracts to adhere to all of these regulations. Failure to do so may put the customer at risk of being cited for violations and liable for the associated penalties.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Anatomical Material - human or animal body parts, including tissues and organs (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Background Radiation - radiation experienced by everything on earth, which comes from sources including cosmic rays from the sun and stars; naturally occurring radioactive materials in rocks and soil; radionuclides normally incorporated into body tissues, and radon and its products which are inhaled.

Blood - human blood, human blood components, and products from human blood (OSHA; 29 CFR §1910.1030)

Blood - human or animal blood (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Blood-soiled Article - any article that contains *Blood* in any form as a result of contact with *Blood* (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Biological Product - a material prepared and manufactured in accordance with the provisions of certain regulations of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Health and Human Services (9 CFR Parts 102, 103, or 104, or 21 CFR Parts 312, 600-680) (USDOT HMR; 49 CFR §173.134)

Contaminated Material - the feces of an individual diagnosed as having a disease that may be transmitted to another human being through the feces; an article soiled with the feces of an individual diagnosed as having a disease that may be transmitted to another human being through the feces; or an article that has come in contact with a known infectious agent (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Contaminated Sharps - any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires. Contaminated means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of *Blood* or *Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)* on an item or surface (OSHA; 29 CFR §1910.1030)

Controlled Hazardous Substances (CHS) (other than *SMW* and *RHS*) and *Hazardous Wastes* -

- Wastes exhibiting one or more of the characteristics of:
  - Ignitibility: having a flash point under 140□F, or as further defined in COMAR 26.13.02.11
  - Corrosivity: pH less than 2 or greater than 12.5, or as further defined in COMAR 26.13.02.12
  - Reactivity: explosive or chemically reactive, or as further defined in COMAR 26.13.02.13
  - Toxicity: acutely or chronically poisonous, or as further defined in COMAR 26.13.02.14

- Wastes listed in COMAR 26.13.01.04A and C, which in general correspond to wastes identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as "F", "K", "P", and "U" wastes
- Mixtures of solid and hazardous wastes that exhibit hazardous characteristics

Designated Facility - a facility which is authorized under Federal and applicable State law for treatment, storage and disposal of *Special Medical Waste,* and which has been designated on the manifest by the *Generator* as required under COMAR 26.13.03.04

Diagnostic Specimen - any human or animal material being shipped for purposes of diagnosis, including but not limited to excreta, secreta, blood, blood components, tissue, and tissue fluids, being shipped for diagnostic purposes (USDOT HMR 49 CFR §173.134)

Etiologic Agent - a viable microorganism, or its toxin, that causes or may cause disease in humans or animals, including those agents listed in HHS; 42 CFR §72.3 and any other agent that causes or may cause severe, disabling or fatal disease. The terms *Etiologic Agent* and *Infectious Substance* are synonymous. (USDOT HMR; 49 CFR §173.134).

Garbage - all waste material derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, meats, or other plant or animal (including poultry) material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any such material on board any means of conveyance, and including food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers, or packaging materials, and other waste materials from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms, or any other areas on means of conveyance. Also included are meals and other food that were available for consumption by passengers and crew on an aircraft but were not consumed. ***Garbage*** is regulated if it is associated with means of conveyance moving outside of the continental United States and Canada. Means of conveyance include ocean going vessels, aircraft or other means of intercontinental transportation. (USDA; 7 CFR §330.400 and 9 CFR §94.5)

Generator - any *Person* whose act or process produces a *Special Medical Waste* (COMAR 26.13.11.02)

Infectious Substance - a viable microorganism, or its toxin, that causes or may cause disease in humans or animals, including those agents listed in HHS; 42 CFR §72.3 and any other agent that causes or may cause severe, disabling or fatal disease. The terms *Infectious Substance* and *Etiologic Agent* are synonymous. (USDOT HMR; 49 CFR §173.134).

Infectious Wastes - any waste that comes from a hospital, laboratory, or other health care facility and that is known or suspected to be contaminated with organisms capable of producing disease or infection in humans, including: contaminated disposable equipment, instruments, and utensils; contaminated needles, scalpels, and razor blades; human tissue and organs that result from surgery, obstetrics, or autopsy; feces, urine, vomitus, and suctioning's; live vaccines for human use; blood and blood products; laboratory specimens, such as tissues, blood elements, excreta, and secretions (Environment Article, § 9-227, Annotated Code of Maryland).

Microbiological Laboratory Waste - waste from a microbiological laboratory that contains an infectious agent, and includes cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM) - semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids, any unfixed tissue or organ from a human (living or dead), HIV (human immuno-deficiency virus)-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV or HBV (hepatitis B virus)-containing culture medium or other solutions, and blood, organs or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV (OSHA; 29 CFR §1910.1030) .

Person - an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, political subdivision of a state, any interstate body, and any combination of *Person*s using a common disposal collection device (COMAR 26.13.11.02)

Radioactive Hazardous Substance (RHS) - a solid waste that contains or is contaminated with radioactive material emitting primarily gamma or beta radiation and is not transuranic waste or high-level nuclear waste, but excluding excreta from individuals undergoing medical diagnosis or therapy with radioactive materials (COMAR 26.15.02.02)

Special Medical Waste - a waste, or reusable material, that contains an *Infectious Substance* and is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or research of humans or animals. This waste does not include discarded cultures and stocks (USDOT HMR; 49 CFR §173.134).

Regulated Waste - liquid or semi-liquid *Blood* or *Other Potentially Infectious Materials*; contaminated items that would release *Blood* or *Other Potentially Infectious Materials* in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried *Blood* or *Other Potentially Infectious Materials* and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; *Contaminated Sharps*; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing *Blood* or *Other Potentially Infectious Materials* (OSHA; 29 CFR §1910.1030).

Sharp - a syringe, needle, surgical instrument, or other article that is capable of cutting or puncturing human skin; has cut or punctured human skin; or has come in contact with a known infectious agent (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)

Special Medical Waste (SMW) - a waste composed of *Anatomical Material*, *Blood* in liquid form, *Blood- soiled Articles*, *Contaminated Material*, *Microbiological Laboratory Waste*, or *Sharps* (COMAR 10.06.06.02 & 26.13.11.02)