

BIOMEDICAL WASTE

by
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SCOPE

Every physician's office or clinic in the state of Florida that uses or generates any type of sharps (including needles, blades, test tubes, etc.) or waste that may be saturated with bodily fluids (including gauze, bandages, swabs, etc.) must have in place a biomedical waste plan. This must include written procedures on handling, storing and disposing of biomedical waste. The requirements for storing, transporting or disposing of any type of biomedical waste are set forth in various Florida Administrative Code sections, which are reviewed in detail in this chapter. We also present a sample Policy and Procedures that may be adopted for physicians' offices and a more detailed sample Biomedical Waste Plan that meets all state requirements that may be adapted for use by physicians' offices.

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§31.01 Key Terms and Definitions

Every physician's office or clinic in the state of Florida that uses or generates any type of sharps (including needles, blades, test tubes, etc.) or waste that may be saturated with bodily fluids (including gauze, bandages, swabs, etc.) must have in place a biomedical waste plan. This must include written procedures on handling, storing and disposing of biomedical waste.

Biomedical waste is governed largely by Section 381.0098, Florida Statutes, which defines *biomedical waste* as “any solid or liquid waste, which may present a threat of infection to humans.” Biomedical waste includes human tissue, blood, blood products, body fluid and body parts; laboratory waste, which contains human-disease-causing agents; and discarded disposable sharps. Biomedical waste also includes used, absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, or other body fluids, whether the material is wet or dry. Likewise, untreated non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, blood products or other body fluids are considered biomedical waste. Human

remains are not considered biomedical waste, so long as the remains are disposed of by funeral directors, crematories and other persons licensed under Chapter 470, Florida Statutes.

Body fluids considered to be biomedical waste are defined in Section 64E-16.002(4) of the Florida Administrative Code. Regulated body fluids are those fluids with the potential to harbor pathogens, such as the human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus. Regulated body fluids include the following: blood, blood products, lymph, cerebrospinal, peritoneal, and pericardial and amniotic fluids. If you cannot identify the fluid, the Administrative Code provides that the fluid is a regulated fluid. The following body fluids are not considered to be biomedical waste: feces, nasal discharges, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus. However, if the fluids are visibly contaminated with blood, the fluids are considered biomedical waste.

§31.02 Generators of Biomedical Waste

Understanding the regulation of biomedical waste also requires one to know what a biomedical waste generator is. Section 381.0098, Florida Statutes defines “biomedical waste generator” as a facility or person that produces or generates biomedical waste. This includes health care facilities, such as hospitals, skilled nursing hospitals, intermediate care facilities, clinics, dental offices, health maintenance organizations, ambulatory surgical centers, medical buildings, physicians’ offices, and laboratories.

§31.03 Mixed Waste

Biomedical waste mixed with hazardous waste is considered to be hazardous waste. Regulations for hazardous waste are located in Chapter 62-730, Florida Administrative Code. Likewise, biomedical waste mixed with radioactive waste is considered to be radioactive waste. Relevant regulations are found in Chapters 64E-5 and Chapter 64E-16, Florida Administrative Code.

§31.04 Treatment

Treatment is defined in Section 381.0098, Florida Statutes, as any process that renders biomedical waste noninfectious. Treatment includes steam treatment, chemical treatment, and microwave shredding. However, treatment does not include the incineration of biomedical waste. Definitions for use in implementing Florida’s biomedical waste laws are set forth in Rule 64E-16.002, F.A.C. These include the definitions for what constitutes biomedical waste as well as definitions for the different types of disinfectants and sterilization techniques that must be used.

§31.05 Regulatory Authority for Biomedical Waste

The Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) share the responsibility of regulating biomedical waste. DOH regulates the packaging, transport, storage, and treatment of biomedical waste. The responsibilities of DOH include the establishment of treatment

efficacy standards for biomedical waste. DEP, on the other hand, is responsible for regulating incineration and disposal of biomedical waste. DEP's authority includes the promulgating statewide standards relating to environmental impacts, if any, of treatment and disposal of biomedical waste including, but not limited to, water discharges and air emissions. DOH and DEP have developed an interagency agreement to ensure maximum efficiency in coordinating, administering, and regulating biomedical waste.

Section 398.0098 gives DOH the authority to enact rules to implement the statute. These rules, which are discussed below, are located in the Florida Administrative Code.

§31.06 Permits and Fees

There are various permits and fees required for the handling, transportation and disposal of biomedical waste. These are summarized below.

[1] Permits

Prior to beginning operations, any person or entity that generates, stores or treats biomedical waste must obtain a permit from DOH. However, a biomedical waste generator that generates less than 25 pounds of biomedical waste per month is not required to register with DOH or pay the permitting fee. Permits are valid for no more than five (5) years. At the expiration date, DOH may issue a new permit. See Section 381.0098, Florida Statutes.

The biomedical waste permits are non-transferable. When the ownership, control, or name of a biomedical waste facility is changed and continues to operate, the new owner must obtain a new permit from DOH.

[2] Fees

DOH has the authority and responsibility for setting the permit fee. The fee may not be less than \$50 nor more than \$400 for each year the permit is valid. Currently, the permit fee for biomedical waste generators, such as hospitals, is \$55 annually. Facilities owned and operated by the state shall be exempt from the payment of fees.

§31.07 Inspections

DOH will inspect registered transport vehicles, permitted generators, storage, and treatment facilities at least once a year. Those facilities exempted from the registration and fee requirements will be inspected at least once every three years. Noncompliance with the statutes and regulations may result in re-inspections.

§31.08 Procedures for Biomedical Waste

The procedures that a physician's office or any health care facility must follow, to ensure compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, are fairly easy to manage. However, these do require some thought, planning, initial expenses, training of staff and continuing monitoring.

[1] Written Policies and Procedures

Section 64E-16.003, Florida Administrative Code, requires each biomedical waste facility to develop and implement biomedical waste management policies and procedures. The policies and procedures must include:

- [a] A description of training for personnel;
- [b] Procedures for segregating, labeling, packaging, transporting, storing, and treating, biomedical waste;
- [c] Procedures for decontaminating biomedical waste spills; and
- [d] A contingency plan for emergencies.

Multiple specialty services facilities are required to include procedures specific to each specialty, if procedures vary. Facilities are also required to update their policies and procedures when regulations, facility policies, or procedures change.

We have included at the end of this chapter, a sample short Policies and Procedures Statement suitable for a small medical office. We have also included a sample detailed plan for handling biomedical waste. We recommend that a physician's office have and use both.

[2] Training

Each facility must train new personnel who handle biomedical waste as part of their work responsibilities, prior to commencement of duties related to biomedical waste handling. Facilities must complete refresher training annually for all personnel who handle biomedical waste.

[3] Records

All biomedical waste management records shall be maintained for three (3) years and shall be available for review by DOH.

§31.09 Storage, Containment and Labeling

The requirements for the storage, containment, and labeling of biomedical waste are established by state regulations. They are summarized below.

[1] Storage

Storage is the holding of packaged biomedical waste for a period longer than three days at a facility or in a transport vehicle as found in Section 64E-16.002(26), Florida Administrative Code. A generating facility may not store biomedical waste for more than thirty (30) days. The thirty (30) day period begins when the first non-sharps item of biomedical waste is placed into a red bag or sharps container, or when a sharps container containing only sharps is sealed as covered by Section 64E-16.004, Florida Administrative Code.

Access to indoor storage areas must be restricted. Additionally, indoor storage areas must be located away from pedestrian traffic, be vermin and insect free, and be maintained in a sanitary condition. They shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials that are impervious to liquids.

Outdoor storage areas, including containers and trailers, must meet the same criteria as indoor storage areas. Additionally, the areas must be conspicuously marked with the international biological hazard symbol (at least six (6) inches in diameter) and be secured against vandalism and unauthorized entry.

[2] Containment

Packages of biomedical waste must remain sealed until treatment, except when compacted. Ruptured or leaking packages of biomedical waste must be placed into larger packaging without disturbing the original seal.

All packages containing biomedical waste must bear the international biological hazard symbol and one of the following phrases: "BIOMEDICAL WASTE," "BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE," "BIOHAZARD," "INFECTIOUS WASTE," or "INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE." The requirements for the appearance and design of the symbol may be found at Section 64E-16.004, Florida Administrative Code or subpart Z of 29 C.F.R. subparagraph 1910.1030(g)(1)(C), Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

[A] "Red Bags"

Biomedical waste, except sharps, shall be packaged and sealed at the point of origin in impermeable, red plastic bags or, at the discretion of the generator, into sharps containers. The international biological hazard symbol shall be at least six inches in diameter on bags 19" H 14" or larger, and at least one inch in diameter on bags smaller than 19" H 14". Each plastic bag must have certain physical properties, including and tearing resistance.

[B] Sharps Containers

Sharps shall be discarded at the point of origin into single use or reusable sharps containers, which bear the international biological hazard symbol. Needles and scalpel blades shall not be placed directly into double-walled corrugated containers. Sharps containers must be sealed when full. A sharps container is considered full when materials placed into it reach the designated fill line, or, if a fill line is not indicated, when additional materials cannot be placed into the container without cramming or when no additional materials are to be placed in the container.

[C] Outer Containers

All outer containers shall be rigid, leak-resistant, puncture-resistant and labeled with the international biological hazard symbol. Reusable outer containers shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials and shall be decontaminated after each use.

[D] Compacting by Generators

Generators may compact packages of biomedical waste within the generating facility, so long as certain conditions are met, including requirements for the following: density, proper disposal, noxious air discharge and final treatment of the compacted packages. Additional compacting of the compacted packages is not permitted. Recognizable human tissue, bulk liquids, and sharps may not be compacted.

[3] Labeling

Biomedical waste bags and sharps containers shall be labeled with the generator's name and address unless treatment occurs at the generating facility. If a bag or sharps container is placed into a larger bag prior to transport, the label for the exterior bag shall bear the same information. Prior to transport, outer containers shall be labeled with the transporter's name, address, registration number, and 24-hour telephone number. The transporter may provide labels for bags or sharps containers that are generator-specific, such as bar codes or specific container numbers.

§31.10 Treatment of Biomedical Waste

Prior to disposal, biomedical waste must be treated by steam, incineration, or an alternative process approved by DOH. Treatment must occur within 30 days of collection from the generator. All surfaces contaminated with spilled or leaked biomedical waste must be decontaminated as part of the cleaning process. Body tissues that have been histologically fixed are considered treated biomedical waste. However, tissues prepared by frozen sectioning only are not considered treated.

§31.11 Methods for Treatment of Biomedical Waste

Steam treatment regulations, including Log kill requirements, may be found at Section 64E-16.007(2), Florida Administrative Code. Incineration of biomedical waste must occur in a biological waste incinerator permitted by DEP. The department upon receipt of a written request will consider an alternative treatment process, such as chemical, gas, dry heat, or microwave shredding. Direct written requests go to the State Health Officer. The format for written requests is located in Section 64E-16.007(4), Florida Administrative Code.

Biomedical waste may be disposed into a sanitary sewer system, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, or other system approved by DEP or DOH to receive such waste, if it is in a liquid or semi-solid form and aerosol formation is minimal.

§31.12 Acute Care Hospitals

Upon notifying the local government that oversees solid waste collection, acute care hospitals, utilizing a certified onsite treatment process involving grinding and treatment, may dispose of such treated biomedical waste in the normal municipal solid waste stream. The disposal process must meet the following conditions:

1. If grinding takes place prior to treatment, procedures that minimize the chance of exposure to waste handlers must be developed and implemented should the grinder fail or become jammed.
2. Individuals operating the treatment unit must be trained in all aspects of the unit's operation, including contingency procedures.
3. At least thirty (30) days prior to utilizing the unit, acute care hospitals must inform DOH in writing of the installation of the unit.
4. Inspection of the unit, including treatment and maintenance records, will occur during the annual inspection for the hospital's biomedical waste permit.

§31.13 Transport of Biomedical Waste

A biomedical waste generator may not contract with a person or entity to transport the facility's biomedical waste, unless the person or entity is registered as a biomedical waste transporter with DOH. (See Section 64E-16.006, Florida Administrative Code.)

Additional requirements for the transport of biomedical waste may be found at Sections 64E-16.008 and 64E-16.009, Florida Administrative Code.

§31.14 Home Users

Home users should segregate and package their biomedical waste in a manner that reduces the chance of exposure to the public. Health care providers are required to inform their home user clients verbally and in writing of the recommended method for handling biomedical waste generated in the home setting. Health care providers who deliver in-home medical services must remove or have removed by a registered biomedical waste transporter all biomedical waste generated during the performance of these services. (See Section 64E-16.001(4), F.A.C.)

§31.15 Enforcement and Penalties

Violations of the Florida Statutes or Florida Administrative Code provisions governing biomedical waste are second-degree misdemeanors. An entity's biomedical waste permit may be denied, suspended or revoked for any violation for Chapter 64E-016, Florida Administrative Code. Alternatively, DOH may impose an administrative fine of up to \$2500 per day for each violation of the Administrative Code provisions. In determining the type and degree of enforcement action necessary, DOH will consider the following:

1. The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical harm to any person may result or has resulted, the severity of the actual or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable statutes or rules were violated.
2. Actions taken by the owner or operator to correct violations.
3. Any previous violations.

§31.16 Sample Office Policy and Procedures for Biomedical Waste

A sample Office Policies and Procedures for biomedical waste handling procedures which may be adapted to a small physician practice and may be posted or reviewed with office staff follows:

JOHN SMITH, M.D., P.A.

Address: _____

**OFFICE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
FOR DISPOSING AND HANDLING OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE**

To be compliant with the Florida Department of Health Chapter 64E-16 Florida Administrative Code for Biomedical Waste, the following procedures are to be followed at all times in this office:

1. ONLY Dr. Smith and Collette and Nurse Ms. Jones are to handle any biomedical waste materials. Biomedical wastes are to be disposed of ONLY by placing them in the proper sharps containers and bags provided by the contractor for them.
2. All onsite storage of biomedical waste shall be in a designated area away from general patient traffic flow patterns and will be accessible only to authorized personnel (Dr. Smith and Ms. Jones).
3. When sharps containers are closed, we have 30 days to remove them. Therefore, the contractor should be called immediately when a container is filled and closed to come pick it up. Our present contractor is:

XYZ Medical Waste Co.

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

Fax No.: _____

4. Prior to any biomedical waste's being transported, a label should be securely attached or permanently printed on each bag and sharp container and must be clearly legible and easily readable. The following information should be included on the label/container:
 - a. Facility name and address.
 - b. The international biological hazard symbol.
 - c. The phrase "Biomedical Waste" or "Infectious Waste."
 - d. Date.
5. The outer container shall be labeled with the transporter's name, address, registration number, and 24-hour phone number prior to transport.
6. Any time biomedical waste material needs to be picked up, disposed of or for any other reason, please contact the specified and contracted transporter. XYZ Medical Waste Co.'s phone number is: _____. Please ask for _____. This transporter is not on a regular routine to pick up, so when there is a need for disposal, have Dr. Smith or Ms. Jones contact them for removal.

- 7. No one in the office may authorize disposal, other than Dr. Jones or Ms. Smith. Only a person or company that is registered and certified as a biomedical waste transporter with the Florida Department of Health will be allowed to transport or dispose of any biomedical waste. If XYZ Medical Waste Co. is not available, please make sure that Dr. Smith is advised so that a different authorized transporter is contacted for this purpose.
- 8. All biomedical waste records on transport and disposal (receipts, certificates, invoices), are kept for 3 years and shall be available for inspection/review. These records include invoices and certificate of disposal from the transporter. These will be kept in the binder labeled "Biomedical Waste Plan" which is kept in the front office.
- 9. When in doubt of proper procedure, please review the Florida Department of Health Administrative Code Chapter 64E-16 regarding Biomedical Waste. A copy is kept in the office in the binder labeled "Biomedical Waste Plan." Additionally, a copy of this office's detailed Biomedical Waste Plan is also kept in that binder.
- 10. ALL NEW EMPLOYEES ARE TO REVIEW THIS POLICY AND THE BINDER WITH THE DETAILED PLAN AND TO SIGN BELOW. ALL EMPLOYEES SHALL REVIEW THIS POLICY AND THE BINDER EACH YEAR BY JULY 1 AND SIGN BELOW.
- 11. Violations of these procedures set out in the Florida Statutes or the Florida Administrative Code governing biomedical waste are second-degree misdemeanors. The Department of Health may also impose an administrative fine of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.

APPROVED BY:

_____/_____
 JOHN SMITH, M.D. / Date

I have reviewed and understand the foregoing policy:

_____/_____/_____
 Signature / Date Signature / Date
 Name (print): _____ Name (print): _____

_____/_____/_____
 Signature / Date Signature / Date
 Name (print): _____ Name (print): _____

_____/_____/_____
 Signature / Date Signature / Date
 Name (print): _____ Name (print): _____

§31.17 Sample Detailed Biomedical Waste Plan for Physician's Practice.

A sample of a detailed Biomedical Waste Plan which should be adopted to your specific practice or group follows:

BIOMEDICAL WASTE PLAN FOR

JOHN SMITH, M.D., P.A.

ADDRESS: _____

DATE IMPLEMENTED: _____ DATE UPDATED/REVIEW: _____

A. Policy

This facility will handle and store biomedical or infectious waste in compliance with all Federal laws, State laws, and Chapter 64E-16, Florida Administrative Code.

B. Definitions

1. **Biomedical Waste (BMW):** Any solid or liquid waste, which may present a threat of infection to humans. The term includes, but is not limited to, non-liquid human tissue and body parts, discarded sharps, human blood, human blood products, laboratory waste which contains human disease-causing agents, and body fluids. The following are also included:
 - a. Used, absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood; and absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried.
 - b. Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids or, secretions or excretions visibly contaminated with blood, but have not been treated by an approved method.
2. **Body Fluids:** Those fluids which have the potential to harbor pathogens such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus and include lymph, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal synovial, pleural, pericardial and amniotic fluids. Body excretions such as nasal discharges, saliva, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus shall not be treated as BMW unless visibly contaminated with blood.
3. **Sharps:** objects capable of puncturing, lacerating, or otherwise penetrating the skin.
4. **Items considered Biomedical Waste, based on the above definitions, are:**

Sharps: Needles, syringes, blades, scalpels, glass tubes, glass slides

Non-Sharps: Bandages (used), gauze, swabs, wash rags (any item saturated with body fluids)

C. Home Users

Any clients who generate biomedical waste in their home shall be informed verbally and in writing of the recommended method for handling and packaging BMW.

D. Segregation and Handling

1. Biomedical waste is identified and segregated from other waste at its point of origin into its proper container. "Point of origin" is defined as the room or area at which the BMW is generated.
2. All sharps shall be discarded into leak-proof, puncture-resistant containers located in the examination rooms.
3. All non-sharp BMW shall be disposed of directly into red, impermeable bags that meet the specifications in Chapter 64E-16 of the Florida Administrative Codes. Red Bards are located in the examination rooms.
4. Any employee handling BMW shall wear a minimum protective clothing including a minimum of gloves and goggles/glasses.
5. When filled, all sharps containers are red bags shall be sealed properly.
6. Bagged BMW being prepared for off-site transport shall be enclosed in a rigid type container. If fiberboard is used, it shall meet the construction requirements defined in DOT 178.205 Code of Federal Regulations.

E. Co-Mixing

1. All BMW, which is mixed with hazardous waste, shall be managed as hazardous waste.
2. All BMW, which is mixed with radioactive waste, shall be managed as radioactive waste
3. All solid waste, other than hazardous and radioactive, mixed with biomedical waste shall be managed as BMW.

F. Labeling

1. Biomedical waste bags and sharps container shall be labeled as required by Chapter 64E-16, Florida Administrative Code.
2. BMW shall be labeled prior to transport off-site at the generating facility. The label shall be securely attached or permanently printed on each bag and sharps container and be clearly legible and easily readable. The following information shall be included in the
 - a. Facility name and address.
 - b. The international biological hazard symbol.
 - c. The phrase "Biomedical Waste" or "Infectious Waste."
 - d. This facility chooses or chooses not to date their packages of biomedical waste.

3. If a bag or sharps container is placed into a larger bag prior to transport, the label for the exterior bag shall comply with paragraph 2. The inner bags and inner sharps containers are exempt from paragraph 2a.
4. The outer containers shall be labeled with the transporter's names, address, registration number, and 24-hour phone numbers prior to transport. The transporter may provide labels for bags or sharps containers that are generator-specific, such as bar codes or specific container numbers.

G. Training

1. All employees must receive BMW training prior to commencement of duties and be updated yearly. Employee training shall detail compliance with the facility's operating plan and Chapter 64e-16, Florida Administrative Code and shall include:
 - a. Identification.
 - b. Transport.
 - c. Segregation of waste.
 - d. Handling of BMW (on-site).
 - e. Treatment of BMW.
 - f. Labeling of BMW.
 - g. Use of protective clothing.
 - h. Storage of BMW.
 - i. Procedures for decontaminating BMW spills.
 - j. Contingency plan for emergencies.
2. The facility must provide documentation that all employees have been properly trained. Documentation of employee training is located in the binder in the office labeled as Biomedical Waste Policies.

H. Procedures for decontaminating biomedical waste spills

1. Surfaces contaminated with spilled or leaked BMW shall be decontaminated as part of the cleaning process. The procedure for this facility is:

Call Ms. _____ and/or XYZ Medical Waste Co. (if necessary). Ms. _____ will arrive to have the surface cleaned with detergent and/or disinfectant that may include chlorine bleach. There is also an emergency spill kit located: _____, which may be used by Ms. _____ to clean up.
2. Liquid waste created by these chemicals disinfection operations shall be disposed of into a sewage system.
3. Personal protective equipments and/or spill kits are located gloves are located in each exam room.

I. Storage and Treatment of BMW

1. All onsite storage of BMW shall be in a designated area away from general traffic flow patterns and be accessible only to authorized personnel.
2. Storage of BMW shall not be for a period greater than 30 days. The 30 day time period shall commence when the first non-sharps item of BMW is placed into a red bag or sharps container, or when a sharps container containing only sharps is sealed.
3. All areas primarily used for the storage of BMW, other than point of origin, shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials that are impervious to liquids, vermin and insect free, and maintained in a sanitary condition.
4. Outdoor storage areas and containers shall be secured from vandalism and shall be conspicuously marked with a minimum of six inch in diameter international biological hazard symbol.
5. The BMW storage area in this facility is located: .

J. Treatment of BMW

1. Biomedical waste shall be treated by steam, incineration or an alternative process approved by the department.
2. If the facility is contracting with an off-site transportation company, it must be registered with the Department of Health.
3. Name of transporter: XYZ Medical Waste Co., Orlando, Florida.

K. Contingency plan for emergencies

1. If the DOH licensed biomedical waste transporter stated in section I is unable to transport this facility's BMW then another DOH licensed biomedical waste transporter will be contacted.
2. In the event of a natural disaster (i.e., hurricane) all biomedical waste will be secured and stored _____.

L. Records

1. All BMW records are kept for 3 years and shall be available for review by the Department of Health
2. BMW records are located in the administrative file in Ms. Wendell's office.

M. Transport

1. 64e-16.009(1). Biomedical waste generators transporting less than 25 pounds of their own biomedical waste, in their own transport vehicle, on any single occasion, are exempt from transporter registration, fee, and placarding requirements of this chapter.
2. The biomedical waste, which is handled at the above location, is removed from his location by a D.O.H. registered BMW transporter: XYZ Medical Waste Co., Orlando, Florida.

§31.18 References

- ¹ §381.0098, Fla. Stat., §64E-16.011, F.A.C.
- ² §381.0098, Fla. Stat., §64E-16.012, F.A.C.
- ³ §64E-16.012(2), F.A.C.
- ⁴ §64E-16.010, F.A.C., §381.0098(6), F.A.C.
- ⁵ §64E-16.003, F.A.C.
- ⁶ §64E-16.004, F.A.C.
- ⁷ §64E-16.004, F.A.C.
- ⁸ §64E-16.006, F.A.C.
- ⁹ §64E-16.005, F.A.C.
- ¹⁰ §64E-16.007, F.A.C.
- ¹¹ §381.0098(8), Fla. Stat., §64E-16.007, F.A.C.
- ¹² §64E-16.013, F.A.C.

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