

Infectious Waste Contingency Plan

Office of Environmental Health and Safety

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I. Introduction

In accordance with amendments set forth by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) to the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745, Cleveland State University (CSU) has declared itself a large quantity generator of infectious waste (generates greater than fifty or more pounds of infectious waste per month) and has developed this Infectious Waste Contingency Plan in order to comply with the provisions of Chapter 3745 that regulate the generation, management and disposal of infectious waste on campus.

II. Facility Identification and Contact Information

Cleveland State University Science Research Building 2351 Euclid Avenue Cleveland. Ohio 44115 216-687-2000

Generator Registration Number: 18-G-00234

Mailing Address:

Cleveland State University Office of Environmental Health and Safety 2121 Euclid Avenue, PS 233 Cleveland, Ohio 44115 216-687-9306

III. Emergency Contacts

During an emergency, contact CSU Police by dialing 9-1-1 from a campus phone or dial 216-687-2020 from a cellphone. Cellphone users may also dial 9-1-1 and tell the operator to transfer you to CSU Police.

EHS Contact Information: Businenss Hours 7:30 pm – 4:30 pm: 216-687-9306 After-Hours: 216-687-2020

If emergency involves Science Research 289, you must contact:

Mrs. Michele Zinner

Laboratory Manager, BGES Science Research 289 Office Phone: 216-687-2443

As part of their services the licensed infectious waste contractor shall:

- 1. Provide CSU with puncture resistant biohazard containers, labeled with the international biohazard symbol, for placement of solid infectious waste and "sharps"
- 2. Prepare accurate and compliant waste manifests that are reflective of the material being transported/disposed of
- 3. Perform all work in compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

OEHS shall perform weekly inspections of the SR 386 storage area to ensure the waste does not become putrescent or a food source or breeding grounds for insects, rodents or other vermin.

OEHS will facilitate disposal of infectious waste materials on a bi-weekly basis, and shall ensure the time between disposal shipments does not exceed fourteen (14) calendar days per ODPH.

NOTE: Only authorized EHS personnel may sign a waste manifest on behalf of the University for removal and disposal of infectious waste.

IX. Autoclaving - BGES

Liquid infectious waste (biological material including stock cultures) is intended to be treated on-site and rendered non-infectious via autoclaving by BGES. Upon receipt in SR 289, liquid infectious waste shall be tagged with the date of receipt. Liquid infectious waste materials treated on-site will be processed as soon as feasible, but shall not remain untreated (in storage) for more than fourteen (14) calendar days.

X. Spill Containment and Cleanup Procedures

Only individuals who received blood borne pathogen training are permitted to clean up a spill of infectious waste. Individuals reporting a spill should be prepared to provide the following information: type of spill (liquid, solid, etc...), quantity, location, and any other pertinent information.

If an un-trained employee is made aware of an infectious waste spill, they are to contact OEHS via the Campus Safety Dispatch by Dialing 9-1-1.

- iv. This solution must be made up fresh prior to each spill cleanup do not use solutions from previous spills.
- 11. Place spill pillows (ABSORBENT MATERIAL) around the perimeter of the spilled material so they completely encircle the spill.
- 12. Spray area with disinfectant –begin at the perimeter of the spill and work inward. Allow the disinfectant to remain in contact with the spilled material for at least fifteen (15) minutes before proceeding to the next step.
- 13. Use the spill pillows (ABSORBENT MATERIALS) to mop up/ absorb the spilled material along with the disinfectant applied. Place in biohazard bag (double-bag)
- 14. Reapply a quantity of the disinfectant to the area where the spilled material originally was found. Allow the reapplication to remain in place for at least fifteen (15) minutes.
- 15. Using (Absorbent Material) mop up disinfectant and place material in biohazard bag.
- 16. Place used absorbent materials and all other waste generated during the cleanup into a biohazard bag (double-bag).
- 17. Any non-disposable items shall be cleaned using disinfectant use in the spill cleanup and allowed to air dry.
- 18. Remove personal protective equipment and place in biohazard bags (doublebagged) along with any other disposable equipment items. Process as any other infectious waste
- 19. Contact OEHS to facilitate delivery of contents of biohazard bag(s) to the University's Infectious Waste Storage Area (SR 386).
- 20. If the spill is one cubic foot or greater, it shall be recorded using a Spill Log Form (Appendix E)
- 21. Facilitate re-stocking and/or replacement of spill equipment used by contacting OEHS

XI. Training

Applicable departmental employees will be provided training on the provisions of this plan, which shall be included as part of the University's Blood borne Pathogen Training Program,

XII. Records

OEHS maintains all records for management for infectious waste at CSU, with the exception of the BGES treatment records and spore tests (retained by BGES). All records pertaining to infectious waste management shall be retained for thirty (30) years on-site, after which they shall be archived

XIII. Contingency for Disposal

22. Liquids

Should the autoclave be non-functional for a period longer than ten (10) calendar days, liquid infectious waste shall be tripled bagged using approved biohazard bags and disposed of by a licensed biohazardous waste removal contractor.

23. Solid Waste and "Sharps"

Should a licensed contractor be unable to pick up and remove solid infectious waste and "sharps" within the fourteen (14) day period set forth in this document, said waste shall be autoclaved in the BGES unit that is maintained to EPA standards as set forth in OAC Section 3745-27-32. The autoclave cycle standards (C)(4)-4(c))-4(c)(4

Appendix A

Definitions - OAC Chapter 3745-27-01

- A. "Infectious Agents" means a type of microorganism, pathogen virus, proteinaceous infectious particle that can cause, or significantly contributes to the cause of increased morbidity or mortality or of human beings.
- B. "Zoonotic Agent" means a type of microorganism, pathogen virus, or proteinaceous infectious particle that causes disease in vertebrate animals, is transmissible to human beings and can cause or significantly contributes to disease in or death of human beings.
- C. "Infectious Wastes" includes all of the following substances or categories of substances:
 - 1. Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including, without limitation, specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, wastes from the production of biologicals, and discarded live and attenuated vaccines;
 - 2. Laboratory wastes that were, or are likely to have been, in contact with infectious agents that may present a substantial threat to public health in improperly managed;
 - 3. Pathological wastes, including, without limitation, human and animal tissues, organs, and body parts, and body **BoTcl** [1(b36hTd0aj 0-Dj010D2 Tc)10D02] Tw

- 5. Human and animal blood specimens and blood products that are being disposed of, provided that with regard to blood specimens and blood products from animals, the animals were or are likely to have been exposed to a zoonotic or infectious agent. "Blood products" does not include patient care waste such as bandages, or disposable gowns that are lightly soiled with blood or other bodily fluids, unless such wastes are soiled to the extent that the generator of the waste determines that they should be managed as infectious waste;
- 6. Contaminated carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were intentionally exposed to infectious agents from zoonotic or human diseases during research, production of biologicals, or testing of pharmaceuticals, and carcasses and bedding of animals otherwise infected by zoonotic or infectious agents that may present a substantial threat to public health if improperly managed;
- 7. Sharp wastes used in the treatment, diagnosis, or inoculation of human beings or animals or that have, or are likely to have, come in contact with infectious agents in medical, research, or industrial laboratories, including, without limitation, hypodermic needles and syringes, scalpel blades, and glass articles that have been broken. Such wastes are hereinafter in this rule referred to as "sharp infectious waste" or "sharps";
- 8. Any other waste materials generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, that the Ohio Public Health advisory board created in Section 3701.33 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC), by rules adopted in accordance with Chapter 119 of the ORC, identifies as infectious wastes after determining that the wastes present a substantial threat to human health when improperly managed because they are contaminated with, or are likely to be contaminated with, infectious agents;
- 9. Any other waste materials the generator designates as infectious waste

Appendix C Infectious Waste

Appendix D Infectious Waste Spill Log

Cleveland State University Infectious Waste Spill Log

Building	Room/Area	
Name of Employee Involved		
Date/Time of Spill		
Summary of Spill Events:		
Comments:		

Signature of Employee

Date of Report

Appendix E Sharps Injury Form Needlestick Report

To download a copy of the Sharps Injury Form Needlestick Report please click here:

https://www.bwc.ohio.gov/downloads/blankpdf/SH-12.pdf