

MEDICAL WASTE

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

As required by Assembly Bill 333
(Wieckowski, Chapter 564, Statutes of 2014)

California Department of Public Health
Center for Environmental Health
Environmental Management Branch

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

Assembly Bill (AB) 333 (Wieckowski, Chapter 564, Statutes of 2014) requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to submit a report to the Legislature describing the interaction of state and federal law for the transport of regulated medical waste. CDPH is also required to convene a stakeholder group that includes small quantity generators, large quantity generators, transporters, transfer station operators, treatment facility operators, local enforcement agencies, retailers, and other affected parties for purposes of gathering information for this report.

The oversight and management of medical waste is shared through multiple layers of government. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) oversees the vehicular, commercial transport of medical waste on public roads and highways. CDPH (as the lead state agency in California) and the local governments that have been delegated as the local enforcement agency for medical waste regulate the management and final disposal of medical waste based on a “cradle-to-grave” management system.

The CDPH Environmental Management Branch (EMB) regulates medical waste generators, shellfish production and harvesting operations, and recreational health (swimming pools); provides sanitary surveillance of state institutions; oversees the Registered Environmental Health Specialist Program; oversees radiological surveillance around federal facilities, the state's Radon Program, and the Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP); and houses CDPH's Nuclear Emergency Response Program.

This report describes the activities EMB has taken to assess the interaction of federal and state law on the transportation of medical waste. With the assistance of stakeholder groups, CDPH has found that state and federal law work in concert to protect public and environmental health from exposure to untreated medical waste, with limited areas of overlap in which both CDPH and USDOT have applicable requirements. Specifically, both agencies have controlling requirements over administrative documentation and packaging requirements, although no evidence has been found to suggest that the two sets of laws are incompatible.

In addition, this report includes other areas of concern identified by stakeholders regarding the Medical Waste Management Act and the management of medical waste that may not be specifically related to transportation or the overlap of state and federal law.

I. INTRODUCTION

Assembly Bill (AB) 333 (Wieckowski, Chapter 564, Statutes of 2014) requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to submit a report to the Legislature describing the interaction of state and federal law for the transport of regulated medical waste. CDPH is also required to convene a stakeholder group that includes small quantity generators, large quantity generators, transporters, transfer station operators, treatment facility operators, local enforcement agencies, retailers, and other affected parties for purposes of gathering information for this report.

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In order to reach the largest potential number of stakeholders, CDPH held numerous meetings throughout the state over the course of several months (see Appendix A). CDPH held two series of meetings. First, meetings were held with targeted groups of stakeholders (i.e., local enforcement agencies and medical waste transporters) - (Technical Advisory meetings). The next round of meetings included representatives from all facets of the medical waste management industry (Regional Stakeholder meetings).

This report provides an overview of the information CDPH gathered during these meetings and the program's review of the federal requirements of medical waste transport.

II. THE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

During the late 1980s, medical waste, specifically syringes, began to wash up on northeastern beaches. As a result, in 1988, Congress passed the Medical Waste Tracking Act, which established a basic framework for regulating the management of medical waste. Subsequently, numerous states, including California, followed suit in implementing their own version of this framework for the safe management of medical waste over the next few years. California's Medical Waste Management Act (MWMA) became effective in 1991, following the passage of AB 109 (Chapter 1613, Statutes of 1990). CDPH has been the oversight agency for medical waste management since its inception. Prior to the creation of CDPH in 2007, the MWMA was enforced by the Department of Health Services. Although the statute has been altered over the years, AB 333 represents the first, comprehensive changes to the MWMA since its enactment. AB 333 restructured the definition of medical waste, mandated the use of separate and distinct tracking and shipping documents, modified large and small generator

requirements, and amended the rules for the self-transport of small amounts of medical waste (see Appendix B for a summary of changes made by AB 333 and a brief legislative history of the MWMA).

The backbone of the medical waste management system in California is the “cradle-to-grave” tracking system. Medical waste is generated in hospitals, clinics, veterinary or dental offices, and any other facility involved in patient care or laboratory research related to health care. Generators of medical waste are required to register with their respective Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs – either CDPH or a local health department) and are legally responsible to ensure that the medical waste generated by their facility is treated appropriately and managed in a manner that protects the public and the environment by minimizing or eliminating the risk of exposure to agents that cause disease. To that end, the use of a “tracking document” is mandated by the MWMA and accompanies the medical waste from the point of generation through its transport to a treatment facility and point of destruction.

The MWMA also governs the proper storage of medical waste; the appropriate treatment for different types of medical waste; the requirements that generators of medical waste must adhere to; the operating conditions for medical waste treatment facilities; and the jurisdictional oversight by state or local authorities.

III. GOVERNMENTAL OVERSIGHT – MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The oversight and management of medical waste is shared through multiple layers of government. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) oversees the vehicular, commercial transport of medical waste on public roads and highways. CDPH (as the lead state agency in California) and the local governments that have been delegated as the LEA for medical waste regulate the management and final disposal of medical waste based on a “cradle-to-grave” management system.

A. Local Government Level Oversight

The MWMA allows for local jurisdictions to serve as the LEA, if the jurisdiction so chooses. At this time, 33 counties and 2 cities have oversight authority in their respective jurisdictions (see Appendix C for a listing). LEAs have oversight responsibility for all generators, both large quantity and small quantity.

B. State Level Oversight

In addition to the LEA responsibilities for the remaining 25 counties and one city (see Appendix D for a listing) that chose not to implement their own medical waste management program, CDPH has oversight authority for all off-site medical waste transfer stations and treatment facilities (i.e., facilities that consolidate or treat medical waste generated by other facilities) throughout California.

Through compliance inspections, CDPH MWMP oversees the following areas:

- Administrative records related to:
 - Required permits and registrations;
 - Treatment disposal records, including shipping and tracking documents;
 - On-site treatment, if applicable; and,
 - The facility's Medical Waste Management Plan (for generators) or the Operations Plan (for transfer stations and treatment facilities).
- Facility locations in which medical waste is generated, managed, and stored to ensure compliance with all aspects of the MWMA, especially handling, containment, storage, and labeling requirements.

C. Federal Level Oversight

At the federal level, the management of the medical waste stream is shared between several different agencies. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) establishes and enforces standards to ensure that working conditions for employees are safe and healthful. With respect to the management of medical waste, OSHA enforces the Blood Borne Pathogen standard to ensure the safety of workers who may be exposed to biological fluids potentially containing etiologic agents that cause disease during waste management activities. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees air emissions from the incineration of waste. The United States Postal Service (USPS) has authority over waste sent through the mail (i.e., mail-back programs), and the USDOT regulates the commercial transport of medical waste over public roads. For this report, CDPH focused on the oversight and authority of the USDOT as this is the federal agency that focuses on the transport of medical waste.

USDOT regulatory oversight includes both the transport of the medical waste and the "pre-transportation" activities. Pre-transportation activities are the activities to prepare the waste for commercial transport, and include:

- Identifying the material;
- Selecting, filling, closing, marking, and labeling the proper packaging;
- Certifying that all of the above has been completed according to USDOT regulations;
- Preparing and reviewing a shipping paper;
- Providing and maintaining emergency response information;
- Loading and bracing the package in a vehicle;
- Segregating from incompatible cargo within the vehicle; and
- Affixing placarding to the vehicle.

USDOT's regulatory oversight of the transportation of medical waste is initiated when a medical waste hauler takes physical possession of the waste for the purpose

of transporting it in commerce, and ends when the waste is delivered to the indicated destination. The loading and unloading of the transported material and any incidental storage (e.g., a transported load at a transfer station en route to a final destination) is also included within USDOT's regulatory oversight.

Private (non-commercial) transport of medical waste in small quantities incidental to a person's primary business is exempt from USDOT transport requirements under the Materials of Trade (MOT) exceptions. Under MOT, transport of medical waste in limited quantities is not subject to the packaging and pre-transportation functions of a commercial transporter. As it relates to medical waste, the MOT would be utilized by home health care workers to transport small amounts of medical waste generated during care to a larger facility, or by small or rural clinics that do not generate enough waste to necessitate commercial pickup.

D. Federal Preemption Process

Federal law states that USDOT regulations preempt state regulations in the matter of hazardous materials transport and establishes a formal administrative procedure or petition by which any affected party can seek either a preemption determination (an over-ruling of state law) or waiver of preemption (an allowance to maintain state law) by the USDOT. Since 1991, 34 petitions for preemption determination have been filed nationwide, 4 of which were directly related to medical waste laws. The vast majority of the 34 petitions have been filed by private corporations or industry association groups; only three petitions to date have been submitted by governmental entities.

When an affected party submits a formal petition for a preemption determination, USDOT will determine if a state statute or regulation is preempted using the following conditions:

- The "dual compliance" test – it is not possible to comply with both state and federal law;
- The "obstacle" test – as enforced, the state requirement is an obstacle to complying with federal law;
- The "substantively the same as" test – the state requirement concerns any of the following and is not "substantively the same as" federal law:
 - The designation, description, and classification of the hazardous material;
 - The packing, repacking, handling, labeling, marking, and placarding of hazardous materials;
 - The preparation and use of shipping documents;
 - Reporting the release of hazardous materials; or
 - The design, manufacturing, maintenance, or testing of a container or packaging for use in transporting materials.

E. CDPH's Medical Waste Management Program

The Medical Waste Management Program within CDPH is comprised of a total of 13 full-time staff: 8 Environmental Scientists; 2 Senior Environmental Scientist Specialists; 1 Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor; and 2 administrative support staff. The Medical Waste Management Program staff is housed in Sacramento (which serves as the Headquarters/Northern California Regional Office base of operations) and Los Angeles/Glendale (which serves as the Southern California Regional Office). Staff from both locations conduct a comprehensive suite of facility compliance inspections and respond to complaints associated with the mismanagement or illegal disposal of medical waste. In addition, the Medical Waste Management Program provides direct technical assistance and consultation to the health care industry to assist them in maintaining compliance with the MWMA, and to the LEAs to share and exchange regulatory information and procedures.

The Medical Waste Management Program also evaluates and approves alternative technologies for the treatment of medical waste in California. Alternative treatment technologies are technologies other than steam sterilization (autoclaving) or incineration, such as microwave treatment, ozone-based treatment, and alkali-based (chemical) treatment. There are approximately 30 alternative treatment technologies currently approved by CDPH for use in California.

As of this report, CDPH staff provide oversight (permits, registrations, and applicable inspections) for:

- 827 Large-Quantity Generators (those facilities that generate greater than 200 pounds of medical waste per month);
- 11,727 Small-Quantity Generators (less than 200 pounds per month);
- 18 Small-Quantity Generators with On-site Treatment (those that treat waste onsite, generally through autoclaving);
- 21 Common Storage Facilities (locations that are used by more than one Small-Quantity Generator to consolidate waste for transport);
- 200 Trauma Scene Waste practitioners ;
- 51 Off-site Transfer Station Facilities (locations in which medical waste transporters bring waste to be consolidated and shipped to treatment facilities); and
- 16 Off-site Medical Waste Treatment Facilities.

IV. STAKEHOLDER MEETING PROCESS

During the Technical Advisory meetings, CDPH held a series of stakeholder meetings. At each stakeholder meeting, CDPH focused on inviting similar trade groups that would have much the same interests and concerns to that particular meeting. CDPH used these meetings to provide technical assistance and also as an opportunity to solicit how transportation related issues affected their specific trade group. During the Regional

Stakeholder meetings, representatives from multiple interest groups were in attendance, and CDPH solicited information from all of the stakeholder groups regarding any issues, concerns, or comments they had with respect to the new requirements mandated by AB 333, including, but not limited to, the interaction of federal and state transportation laws.

Outreach for the Technical Advisory and Regional Stakeholder meetings included:

- Direct outreach by staff through e-mail, letter, or phone call to interested parties;
- Posting the meeting schedule on the CDPH MWMP website;
- Direct communication with stakeholders by CDPH inspectors;
- Direct communication with stakeholders by local county inspectors that are the LEAs in their respective counties; and
- Information provided during a California Hospital Association-sponsored webinar.

V. KEY FINDINGS

Through the information gathering process, CDPH has determined that the relationship between federal and state law regarding the transportation of medical waste is complementary, with some limited areas of overlap. The laws work together to protect the public and environment from potential harm from exposure to untreated medical waste. State law governs the containment and storage of medical waste at the point of generation and places of consolidation (transfer stations), and the final treatment and disposal of medical waste. Federal oversight is limited in scope and purpose to oversee the transport of the waste on public roads to protect the public and environmental health should a traffic accident occur.

Because some aspects of waste management are applicable to the areas of authority of both federal and state law, there is overlap. Both state and federal law require specific, but differing, types of documentation and provide a set of standards for proper packaging of medical waste.

A. Shipping and Tracking Documents

The primary issue of overlap between the two authorities lies in the administrative documentation required. USDOT requires a shipping paper (also known as a “bill of lading”) for all transportation of hazardous materials, of which medical waste is a subset. The shipping paper is required to contain the following elements:

- Identification number;
- Proper shipping name;
- Hazard class or division number;
- Technical name for Category A waste (the proper biological name for any highly infectious waste, such as Ebola virus, human immunodeficiency virus, West Nile virus, or *Escherichia coli*);

- Packing Group (the group specified in federal regulations under which the waste is categorized and assigned packaging requirements);
- Number and type of packages;
- Quantity or weight of material transported;
- Date material was removed from generator's facility;
- Shipper's certification;
- Emergency response telephone number; and
- Special Permit or Exemption Number, if applicable (the permit number of any exemption to the federal regulations granted by USDOT).

This document must be carried in the truck at all times during transportation of the medical waste.

State law requires generators and transporters to use a tracking document as a means of tracking the waste from generation to final disposal (cradle-to-grave). A tracking document must contain the following information:

- The name, address, telephone number, and registration number of the transporter;
- The type of medical waste transported and the quantity or aggregate weight of the medical waste transported;
- The name, address, and telephone number of the generator;
- The name, address, telephone number, permit number, and the signature of an authorized representative of the permitted facility receiving the medical waste; and
- The date the medical waste was collected or removed from the generator's facility, the date the medical waste was received by the transfer station, if applicable, and the date the medical waste was received by the treatment facility.

The state's tracking document follows the waste from pickup by the transporter at the facility that generated the waste to its final destination, where it undergoes proper treatment or destruction. Once the waste is treated and rendered solid waste, the treatment facility will return a copy of the tracking document or provide other evidence to the generator that the waste was properly treated and disposed. This method of tracking the waste enables the "cradle-to-grave" system implemented in 1991 as a means to ensure the protection of public health.

Compared to the federal shipping papers, which only provide a record of the type of waste being transported on the vehicle, California's tracking document tracks medical waste from generation to final treatment, which is a much more comprehensive oversight system. The tracking document establishes a chain of custody record of the medical waste as a method of protecting public and environmental health. USDOT shipping papers play a vital role in public health protection while the waste is in transport, but do not provide the same level of comprehensive oversight.

Prior to the passage of AB 333, a shipping document was not expressly required in state law, although it has been a longstanding requirement of federal law under USDOT.

AB 333 mandated the use of a separate shipping document and tracking document for tracking medical waste. CDPH heard from many stakeholders that a single document was previously utilized that contained both federal and state required elements, with no objections from the USDOT or the California Highway Patrol, the agency with delegated authority from USDOT to enforce USDOT requirements. Stakeholders from all the industry groups represented expressed significant concerns with the requirement to use and maintain two different documents. Reasons for the concerns included:

- Costs associated with printing another set of documents;
- Costs associated with the storage of another set of documents; and
- Confusion about what type of information is required on which document, and the retention times for each document.

Senate Bill (SB) 225 (Wieckowski, Chapter 352, Statutes of 2015) addressed this concern. In relevant part, the bill eliminated the need to maintain a separate and distinct USDOT shipping document. The regulated community will be able to use a single document meeting the requirements of both state and federal law, or if desired, can continue to use two separate documents.

B. Packaging Requirements

The other area of overlap between federal and state law is the packaging requirements for biohazardous waste. California statute provides for slightly more stringent standards in packaging than federal regulations, as California law governs the accumulation, storage, and treatment of waste, rather than just its transport.

Specifically, the MWMA requires biohazardous waste to be bagged in a biohazard bag and placed into a rigid, leak-resistant container with a tight-fitting cover that is kept clean and in good repair. Federal law requires medical waste being prepared for transport, in transport, or in a location incidental to transport (i.e., loading dock or transfer station) to be placed into secondary container packaging certified to withstand specified leak, durability, and strength tests, if the waste is to be hauled with other materials. An exception from these tests exists for transporters that exclusively transport medical waste. This exception allows transporters that exclusively transport medical waste to use packaging that meets qualitative strength and leak standards rather than the quantitative standards of certified packaging.

There are also slight variations between the packaging requirements of state law and federal regulation due to the larger regulatory oversight of medical waste in state law. Specifically, USDOT allows the use of cardboard or fiberboard boxes to transport medical waste, as long as the integrity of the box is maintained throughout

the transportation process. However, California statutes govern the storage of medical waste prior to disposal, often in circumstances in which cardboard boxes would not maintain structural integrity or remain leak-resistant, such as storage facilities that may be exposed to the elements. During the stakeholder meetings, industry representatives indicated that there are no issues complying with both state and federal requirements regarding packaging materials.

VI. OTHER FINDINGS

Throughout the series of meetings, attendees identified other areas of concern regarding the MWMA and the management of medical waste that are beyond the reporting requirements in AB 333 specifically related to transportation or the overlap of state and federal law. Those concerns include:

- Non-Commercial Hauling: Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption versus MOT. Prior to the passage and enactment of AB 333, the MWMA allowed medical waste generators to self-transport small quantities of medical waste through the issuance of a Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption permit through their respective enforcement agency. AB 333 replaced Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption with USDOT MOT exception (49 CFR 173.6). While somewhat similar, the MOT exception does not require registration or issuance of a permit. Several LEAs indicated concern that they no longer have an inventory of medical waste being hauled under this method in their enforcement areas.
- Inconsistent Enforcement. Several members of the regulated community indicated an inconsistent enforcement and interpretation of the MWMA between different LEAs, and between CDPH and LEAs.
- Clarification on Animal Operations. Some members of the regulated community expressed a desire to see additional clarification in the MWMA regarding veterinary or animal operations, including stronger definitions of “pathology,” “medical waste,” and “not medical waste” with regard to the health care of animals.
- Definitions. AB 333 restructured and revised numerous definitions in the MWMA. Stakeholders have indicated ongoing concerns with definitions of “biohazardous waste,” “pharmaceuticals,” and “empty.” The regulated industry may have difficulty properly implementing MWMA requirements, and enforcement agencies may have differing interpretations of requirements.
- Storage Time. The restructuring of the MWMA unintentionally resulted in certain types of waste streams no longer having a clear limitation on storage times, which could lead to confusion and inconsistent enforcement.

- Timeframe for Maintaining Shipping and Tracking Records. Prior to the passage and enactment of AB 333, the MWMA required large and small quantity generators to maintain tracking records for three years. AB 333 changed the record retention timeframe for shipping and tracking records to three years for small quantity generators and two years for large quantity generators. Generators and LEAs have voiced their concerns about the differing requirements.
- Labeling Requirements for Pharmaceutical Containers and Containers Holding Sharps and Pharmaceuticals. AB 333 required a change in the labeling requirement for pharmaceutical waste containers and containers that combine sharps and pharmaceutical waste together. Previously, the containers had to be labeled as either “High Heat” or “Incineration Only.” The new law requires the container to be labeled with the single phrase “High Heat or Incineration Only.” Generators expressed concerns that the change would be very expensive to implement, as all of the waste containers would need to be relabeled or replaced. SB 225 (Wieckowski, Chapter 352, Statutes of 2015) returned the labeling requirement to pre-AB 333 requirements, thereby alleviating the cost impact.
- Hand-Carrying of Biohazard Bags. The passage of AB 333 allows a limited amount of medical waste to be hand-carried without the use of a secondary container from a patient room to a soiled utility room or other biohazardous waste storage area. Many stakeholders and LEAs expressed concerns that the language is confusing and leads to different interpretations on the allowable amounts that may be hand-carried and the specific situations when hand-carrying is allowed.
- Biohazard Bag Standards. AB 333 increased the tear and impact resistance standards biohazard bags would have to meet, and required all bags to be marked and certified as having passed prescribed ASTM (American Society for Testing Materials) tests. Numerous generators expressed concerns about the increased costs of these bags, as well as the potential for the bags to interfere with some types of on-site treatment, such as autoclaving. CDPH and the regulated community agreed that the bags used for transport offsite should meet the increased standards, but bags used solely onsite could continue to meet pre-AB 333 standards. These changes are reflected in SB 225 (Wieckowski, Chapter 352, Statutes of 2015).
- Enforcement Authority. Many LEAs voiced their concerns that there are no formal administrative enforcement procedures set in statutes for LEAs to follow. LEAs would like to have a formal administrative enforcement order process established in regulations or statutes. SB 612 (Jackson, Chapter 452, Statutes of 2015) implements an administrative enforcement process for the LEAs and should address this concern.

VII. CONCLUSION

The stakeholder meetings clarified that the overlap between federal and state law on the transportation of medical waste is limited and that the laws work in concert to protect the environment and the health and safety of health care workers, patients, law enforcement officers, and members of the public. In the event of a perceived discrepancy between federal requirements and state law, USDOT has a long-standing formal administrative process established. To date, no petitions have been filed specific to California's medical waste laws.

Participants in the stakeholder meeting process were almost uniform in their opposition to the requirement to use a separate and distinct shipping document and tracking document. Numerous stakeholders also expressed their opinion that a tracking document is a critical aspect of the waste management system in California, and that they would be reluctant to relinquish its use. SB 225 (Wieckowski, Chapter 352, Statutes of 2015) addressed this concern. Two separate documents are no longer mandated, which should alleviate widespread industry concerns.

Several other issues of concern to the regulated community were also addressed by SB 225. CDPH and stakeholders agreed on several technical fixes that would alleviate some of these concerns, specifically: (1) labeling requirements for pharmaceutical containers would be restored to previous requirements; and (2) increased standards for biohazard bags would be applicable only to bags used to transport waste offsite (biohazard bags used for on-site collection of medical waste would continue to meet the previous strength and impact resistance standards).

A long-standing concern of LEAs, a process for administrative enforcement actions, was also recently implemented through SB 612 (Jackson, Chapter 452, Statutes of 2015). LEAs will now be able to take administrative actions against violators of the MWMA, rather than be limited to criminal or civil actions.

CDPH intends to continue the dialogue with stakeholders started through this report in order to address the concerns noted above. Some concerns, such as inconsistent enforcement and controlled substances management, can best be addressed through continued stakeholder outreach, regular meetings with and training of LEAs, and coordination with other affected agencies, including USDOT, Board of Pharmacy, and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Such efforts will include regular meetings, such as the long-standing Bay Area Medical Waste Advisory Group, and the newly-revived Southern California Medical Waste Specialist Coordinating Committee, as well as LEA walk-along site visits and training. Other issues may require statutory change to clarify definitions, animal operations, hand-carrying of biohazard bags, and document retention requirements. CDPH intends to continue collaboration and discussion with stakeholders on possible solutions.

APPENDIX A

Technical Advisory and Regional Stakeholder Meetings

October 1, 2014 – Sacramento (California Highway Patrol)
October 29, 2014 – Redding (Local Enforcement Agencies)
October 30, 2014 – Sacramento (Local Enforcement Agencies)
November 13, 2014 – Monterey (Bay Area Medical Waste Management Group)
November 18, 2014 – Fresno (Local Enforcement Agencies)
December 3, 2014 – Oakland (Local Enforcement Agencies)
January 6, 2015 – San Diego (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
January 8, 2015 – San Diego (Southern California Medical Waste Management Group)
February 3, 2015 – Diamond Bar (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
February 4, 2015 – Van Nuys (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
February 10, 2015 – Sacramento (Small-Quantity Generators, Retailers)
February 26, 2015 – Santa Clara (Bay Area Medical Waste Management Group)
March 25, 2015 – San Jose (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
March 25, 2015 – San Jose (Generators)
March 26, 2015 – Santa Rosa (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
March 26, 2015 – Santa Rosa (Generators)
April 7, 2015 – Fresno (Transporters, Transfer Stations Operators, Treatment Facility Operators)
April 7, 2015 – Fresno (Generators)
April 14, 2015 – Diamond Bar (Regional Stakeholders)
April 14, 2015 – U.S. Department of Transportation
April 15, 2015 – San Bernardino (Southern California Medical Waste Management Group)
April 16, 2015 – San Diego (Regional Stakeholders)
April 29, 2015 – Sacramento (Regional Stakeholders)
May 12, 2015 – Fresno (Regional Stakeholders)
May 19, 2015 – Oakland (Regional Stakeholders)
June 10, 2015 – Santa Clara (Bay Area Medical Waste Management Group)
June 11, 2015 – San Luis Obispo (Regional Stakeholders)
June 16, 2015 – Redding (Regional Stakeholders)

APPENDIX B

Summary of AB 333 and Legislative History of the Medical Waste Management Act

AB 333 (Wieckowski, Chapter 564, Statutes of 2014)

- Revised and reorganized the definition of “medical waste” and its sub-categories.
- Added a requirement for generators and transporters to use and maintain a USDOT-specified shipping document, in addition to the CDPH-required tracking document.
- Amended the requirements of a facility’s Medical Waste Management Plan.
- Removed the Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption and replaced it with the federal MOT exemption.
- Changed the labeling requirements for pharmaceutical waste containers.

AB 1442 (Wieckowski, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2012)

- Added a definition of “pharmaceutical waste.”
- Allowed pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator (under specified conditions) or by common carrier (i.e., UPS or FedEx), rather than by registered medical waste hauler.

AB 2335 (Saldana, Chapter 166, Statutes of 2006)

- Made necessary clarifications to various aspects of the MWMA, including record retention times and waste storage times.

SB 407 (Alpert, Chapter 139, Statutes of 1999)

- Authorized the use of chemical disinfection under specified conditions.

SB 1034 (Maddy, Chapter 732, Statutes of 1997)

- Added trauma scene waste management to the MWMA.

SB 1966 (Wright, Chapter 536, Statutes of 1995)

- Included waste pharmaceuticals in the MWMA, transferring authority for management from DTSC to CDPH.
- Authorized CDPH to enter into a contract with medical waste companies to collect small quantity generator fees.
- Reestablished the authority for CDPH to charge an annual regulatory fee of \$25 on small-quantity medical waste generators.

SB 372 (Wright, Chapter 877, Statutes of 1995)

- Redefined "large-quantity generator."
- Revised the definition of what is not medical waste.
- Expanded the definition of "storage" of medical waste to include the holding of waste at off-site facilities (including transfer stations) or in trailers detached from truck tractors.

- Authorized a medical waste generator to accept home-generated sharps waste (hypodermic needles, syringes, etc.) for consolidation with its own medical waste, under specified conditions. Additionally, enforcement agencies are authorized to approve a location as a point of consolidation for the collection of home-generated sharps waste, which would be required to be transported and treated as medical waste.
- Allows a parent organization that employs health care professionals that generate medical waste to apply to the enforcement agency for a limited-quantity hauling exemption, and revised the requirements for the limited-quantity hauling exemption.
- Required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to make recommendations to exempt facilities proposing to treat medical waste with steam sterilization units from California Environmental Quality Act.
- Authorized the use of approved alternative technologies using extremely high temperatures (in excess of 1,300 degrees Fahrenheit) to treat medical waste prior to disposal.

APPENDIX C

Local Enforcement Agencies

Counties or cities that have elected to oversee medical waste management within their jurisdiction

Alameda County
Colusa County
Contra Costa County
Del Norte County
El Dorado County
Kern County
Kings County
Lassen County
Madera County
Marin County
Merced County
Modoc County
Monterey County
Napa County
Orange County
Riverside County
Sacramento County
San Bernardino County
San Diego County
San Francisco City and County
San Joaquin County
San Mateo County
Santa Clara County
Santa Cruz County
Shasta County
Siskiyou County
Sonoma County
Stanislaus County
Tehama County
Tulare County
Tuolumne County
Ventura County
Yuba County
City of Long Beach
City of Vernon

APPENDIX D

Department Enforcement Areas

Counties in which the oversight of medical waste management is conducted by CDPH

Alpine County
Amador County
Butte County
Calaveras County
Fresno County
Glenn County
Humboldt County
Imperial County
Inyo County
Lake County
Los Angeles County
Mariposa County
Mendocino County
Mono County
Nevada County
Placer County
Plumas County
San Benito County
San Luis Obispo County
Santa Barbara County
Sierra County
Solano County
Sutter County
Trinity County
Yolo County
City of Berkeley (Alameda County is the LEA in the remaining areas in the county)

APPENDIX E

Assembly Bill No. 333

CHAPTER 564

An act to amend Sections 117605, 117665, 117695, 117700, 117710, 117725, 117747, 117765, 117775, 117780, 117805, 117820, 117835, 117885, 117890, 117900, 117903, 117904, 117918, 117920, 117924, 117928, 117935, 117938, 117940, 117943, 117945, 117950, 117960, 117970, 117985, 117990, 118000, 118025, 118027, 118029, 118032, 118040, 118045, 118135, 118150, 118155, 118160, 118205, 118215, 118220, 118222, 118240, 118245, 118275, 118280, 118286, 118307, 118321.1, 118321.5, 118335, and 118345 of, to add Sections 117636, 117647, 117771, 117946, 117967, and 117976 to, to repeal Sections 117620, 117635, 117748, 117755, 117777, 117933, 117955, 118005, and 118030 of, and to repeal and add Sections 117630, 117690, 117750, 117895, and 117975 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to medical waste.

[Approved by Governor: September 25, 2014. Filed with Secretary of State: September 25, 2014.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 333, Wieckowski. Medical waste.

(1) Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, regulates the disposal of medical waste, including requiring specified biohazard materials to be disposed of in biohazard bags and requiring specified treatment for medical waste. Transportation, storage, treatment, or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by the act is a crime. Existing law defines specified terms for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, including "biohazard bag," "medical waste management plan," "sharps container," "tracking document," and "treatment." Under existing law, health care professionals who generate medical waste are generally required to have medical waste transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter.

This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to submit a report to the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2016, describing the interaction of federal and state law for the transport of regulated medical waste and would require the department to convene a stakeholder group for that purpose. The bill would authorize the department to update standards related to the transportation of medical waste during transport through a guidance document, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to temporarily waive the transportation requirements of this bill while a federal preemption determination is pending, as specified. The bill would provide that during this period of temporary waiver, or if federal preemption is found, the federal requirements would be deemed to be the law of this state and enforceable by the department.

The bill would also redefine specified terms for purposes of the act, including those above, and add definitions of new terms, including shipping document and chemotherapeutic agent. The bill would include all subsets of waste in the definition of treatment. The bill would also authorize the color coding of biohazard bags, as specified.

(2) Existing law authorizes a local agency to adopt a medical waste management program to, among other things, issue medical waste registrations and permits and inspect medical waste generators and treatment facilities, and requires the local agency, if it elects to do so, to notify the department. Under existing law, if the local agency chooses not to adopt a medical waste management program or if the department withdraws its designation, then the department is the enforcement agency.

Existing law requires the department to impose and cause to be collected an annual medical waste generator fee, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to contract with a medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems for the collection of these fees and authorizes the collecting body to recover not more than 5% of the fees as administrative costs.

This bill would remove the ability of the department to use medical waste mail-back systems for the collection of these fees and would authorize medical waste transporters that collect these fees to recover up to 7.5% as administrative costs.

- Under the act, medical waste generators, including large quantity generators and small quantity generators, are subject to various requirements relating to registration, record retention, and transportation of medical waste.

This bill would revise the registration procedures and the record requirements for large quantity and small quantity generators. The bill would require large and small quantity generators that operate treatment equipment to receive annual training to operate the

equipment. The bill would exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste hauler a small quantity generator or large quantity generator that meets specified requirements, including retaining specified documentation and complying with certain federal requirements relating to a materials of trade exception.

The bill would make technical, conforming, and clarifying changes relating to these provisions.

Existing law prohibits a large quantity generator from generating medical waste unless the large quantity generator is registered with the enforcement agency and requires small quantity generators to register with the local enforcement agency.

This bill would authorize a registered large quantity or small quantity medical waste generator to generate medical waste at a temporary event, including vaccination clinics, and would require the large quantity or small quantity generator to notify the enforcement agency of its participation at such an event at least 72 hours before the event, except as provided.

- Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Existing law also specifies treatment methods and processes that medical waste treatment facilities are required to use, including requiring heat sensitive tape to show that materials went through a heat process, and requires a medical waste treatment facility to be permitted by the department.

This bill would make various changes to the provisions relating to medical waste haulers, including removing provisions that conflict with the United States Department of Transportation regulation of those entities, authorizing a registered trauma scene waste practitioner, as specified, to haul medical waste, and making changes to the information medical waste haulers are required to provide to the department annually. This bill would also make various changes to the provisions relating to medical waste treatment facilities, including specifying the decontamination methods for a closure plan, lowering the time period for which records are maintained from 3 to 2 years, and authorizing the use of electronic information for operating records and shipping and tracking documents.

- Existing law exempts from specified provisions of the act, a person who is authorized to collect solid waste and who unknowingly transports medical waste to a solid waste facility, incidental to the collection of solid waste.

This bill would exempt those persons from the entire act, with regard to that waste, and would require the solid waste transporter to contact the originating generator of the medical waste to respond to the facility to provide ultimate proper disposal of the medical waste.

- Existing law requires that animals that die of infectious diseases be treated as medical waste, as specified, if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or local health officer, the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans.

This bill would require the carcasses of animals that have died of infectious diseases or that have been euthanized because of suspected exposure to infectious disease to be treated with a treatment technology approved by the department if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or local health officer, the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would create a state- mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. Vote: majority

Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 117605 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117605. (a) This part governs medical waste management at the facility where waste is generated, at transfer stations, and at treatment facilities. This part also governs the tracking of medical waste beyond what is required in federal shipping documents and regulates aspects of the transport of regulated medical waste.

(b) Sections 173.196 and 173.197 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations impose standards for the transportation of medical waste on public roads and highways while in transport, unless an affected person applies to, and receives a determination of any perceived conflict from, the United States Secretary of Transportation. Domestic Mail Manual 601.10.17.5 (Mailability: Hazardous Materials: Sharps and Other Mailable Regulated Medical Waste) imposes standards for the transportation of medical waste through the mail and approves medical waste mail back systems.

(c) The department shall submit to the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2016, a report describing the interaction of federal and state law for the transport of regulated medical waste. The department shall convene a stakeholder group that includes, but is not limited to, small and large quantity generators, haulers, transfer station operators, treatment facility operators, local enforcement

agencies, retailers, and other affected entities for this purpose. The reporting requirement imposed by this subdivision shall expire as of January 1, 2016, or when the report is submitted to the Legislature. The report submitted pursuant to this section shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(d) The department may, in its discretion, update standards related to the transportation of medical waste during transit through a guidance document provided to regulated entities and posted on the department's Internet Web site. This guidance document shall be exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) to the extent that the department finds that the updated standards are consistent with the standards of the United States Department of Transportation.

(e) If an affected person, including the department, seeks a preemption determination pursuant to Section 5125 of Title 49 of the United States Code or by a court of competent jurisdiction, the department may, in its discretion, temporarily waive the state transportation requirements under this part until that determination is made and shall provide notice of the waiver on its Internet Web site.

(f) During the period of temporary waiver described in subdivision (e), or if preemption is found, the federal requirements shall be deemed to be the law of this state and enforceable by the department. The department may enforce these federal requirements by providing an updated guidance document to interested parties and posting the updated guidance document on the department's Internet Web site.

(g) The Medical Waste Management Act does not preempt any local ordinance regulating infectious waste, as that term was defined by Section 25117.5 as it read on December 31, 1990, if the ordinance was in effect on January 1, 1990, and regulated both large and small quantity generators. Any ordinance may be amended in a manner that is consistent with this part.

SEC. 2. Section 117620 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 117630 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 117630 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117630. "Biohazard bag" means a disposable film bag that is impervious to moisture. The film bags that are used for transport shall be marked and certified by the manufacturer as having passed the tests prescribed for tear resistance in the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) D1922, "Standard Test Method for Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting by Pendulum Method" and for impact resistance in ASTM D 1709, "Standard Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free-Falling Dart Method," as those documents were published on January 1, 2014. The film bag shall meet an impact resistance of 165 grams and a tearing resistance of 480 grams in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag. The color of the bag shall be red, except when yellow bags are used to further segregate trace chemotherapy waste and white bags are used to further segregate pathology waste.

SEC. 5. Section 117635 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 6. Section 117636 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117636. "Chemotherapeutic agent" means an agent that kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant cells. Chemotherapeutic agent excludes anti-inflammatory and antibiotic medications used to treat malignant cells in the practice of veterinary medicine.

SEC. 7. Section 117647 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117647. "Empty" means a condition achieved when tubing, a container, or inner liner removed from a container that previously contained liquid or solid material, including, but not limited to, a chemotherapeutic agent, is considered empty. The tubing, container, or inner liner removed from the container shall be considered empty if it has been emptied so that the following conditions are met:

(a) If the material that the tubing, container, or inner liner held is pourable, no material can be poured or drained from the tubing, container, or inner liner when held in any orientation, including, but not limited to, when tilted or inverted.

(b) If the material that the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no material or waste remains in the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by scraping.

SEC. 8. Section 117665 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117665. "Highly communicable diseases" means diseases, such as those caused by organisms classified by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as risk group 3 organisms or higher.

SEC. 9. Section 117690 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 10. Section 117690 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117690. (a) "Medical waste" means any biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, or trace chemotherapy waste not regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-580), as amended; sharps and trace chemotherapy wastes generated in a health care setting in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization, or care of humans or animals; waste generated in autopsy or necropsy; waste generated during preparation of a body for final disposition such as cremation or interment; waste generated in research pertaining to the production or testing of microbiologicals; waste generated in research using human or animal pathogens; sharps and laboratory waste that poses a potential risk of infection to humans generated in the inoculation of animals in commercial farming operations; waste generated from the consolidation of home-generated sharps; and waste generated in the cleanup of trauma scenes. Biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, sharps, and trace chemotherapy wastes that meet the conditions of this section are not subject to any of the hazardous waste requirements found in Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(b) For purposes of this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Biohazardous waste" includes all of the following:

(A) (i) Regulated medical waste, clinical waste, or biomedical waste that is a waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of a human or from an animal that is suspected by the attending veterinarian of being infected with a pathogen that is also infectious to humans, which includes diagnosis and immunization; or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products.

(ii) Regulated medical waste or clinical waste or biomedical waste suspected of containing a highly communicable disease.

(B) Laboratory waste such as human specimen cultures or animal specimen cultures that are infected with pathogens that are also infectious to humans; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research; wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma, as defined by the department; culture dishes, devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures; and wastes identified by Section 173.134 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations as Category B "once wasted" for laboratory wastes.

(C) Waste that, at the point of transport from the generator's site or at the point of disposal contains recognizable fluid human blood, fluid human blood products, containers, or equipment containing human blood that is fluid, or blood from animals suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

(D) Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or animals that are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are communicable to humans.

(2) Pathology waste includes both of the following:

(A) Human body parts, with the exception of teeth, removed at surgery and surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy that are suspected by the health care professional of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans or having been fixed in formaldehyde or another fixative.

(B) Animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

(3) "Pharmaceutical waste" means a pharmaceutical, as defined in Section 117747, including trace chemotherapy waste, that is a waste, as defined in Section 25124. For purposes of this part, "pharmaceutical waste" does not include a pharmaceutical that meets either of the following criteria:

(A) The pharmaceutical is being sent out of the state to a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4161 of the Business and Professions Code.

(B) The pharmaceutical is being sent by a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, offsite for treatment and disposal in accordance with applicable laws, or to a reverse distributor that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code and as a permitted transfer station if the reverse distributor is located within the state.

(4) "Sharps waste" means a device that has acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, acupuncture needles, root canal files, broken glass items used in health care such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste, and any item capable of cutting or piercing from trauma scene waste.

(5) "Trace chemotherapeutic waste" means waste that is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and attached tubing that are empty. A biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this paragraph is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(6) "Trauma scene waste" means waste that is a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, and that has been removed, is to be removed, or is in the process of being removed, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

SEC. 11. Section 117695 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117695. Medical waste that has been treated in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Waste Management Act, Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215), and that is not otherwise hazardous, shall thereafter be considered solid waste as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code and not medical waste.

SEC. 12. Section 117700 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117700. Medical waste does not include any of the following:

(a) Waste generated in food processing or biotechnology that does not contain an infectious agent, as defined in Section 117675, or an agent capable of causing an infection that is highly communicable, as defined in Section 117665.

(b) Waste generated in biotechnology that does not contain human blood or blood products or animal blood or blood products suspected of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be communicable to humans or a highly communicable disease.

(c) Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, or vomitus, unless it contains visible or recognizable fluid blood, as provided in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690.

(d) Waste which is not biohazardous, such as paper towels, paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood, and other medical solid waste products commonly found in the facilities of medical waste generators.

(e) Hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household waste, including, but not limited to, home-generated sharps waste, as defined in Section 117671.

(f) Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch unless otherwise specified in law.

SEC. 13. Section 117710 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117710. "Medical waste management plan" means a document that is completed by generators of medical waste that describes how the medical waste generated at their facility shall be segregated, handled, stored, packaged, treated, or shipped for treatment, as applicable, pursuant to Section 117935 for small quantity generators and Section 117960 for large quantity generators, on forms prepared by the enforcement agency, if those forms are provided by the enforcement agency.

SEC. 14. Section 117725 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117725. (a) "Medical waste treatment facility" means all land and structures, and other appurtenances or improvements on the land under the control of the treatment facility, used for treating medical waste offsite from a medical waste generator, including all associated handling and storage of medical waste as permitted by the department.

(b) For purposes of this section, land is under the control of the treatment facility if it is owned, rented, or controlled by contractual agreement.

SEC. 15. Section 117747 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117747. (a) "Pharmaceutical" means a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug as defined in Section 109925 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, (21 U.S.C.A. Sec. 321(g)(1)).

(b) For purposes of this part, "pharmaceutical" does not include any pharmaceutical that is regulated pursuant to either of the following:

(1) The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 6901 et seq.). This waste stream shall be handled as a hazardous waste under the authority of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(2) The Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9).

SEC. 16. Section 117748 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 17. Section 117750 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 18. Section 117750 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117750. (a) "Sharps container" means a rigid puncture-resistant container used in patient care or research activities meeting the standards of, and receiving approval from, the United States Food and Drug Administration as a medical device used for the collection of discarded medical needles or other sharps.

(b) Sharps containers, including those used to containerize trace chemotherapeutic wastes, shall not be lined with a plastic bag or inner liner.

SEC. 19. Section 117755 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 20. Section 117765 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117765. "Storage" means the holding of medical wastes, in compliance with the Medical Waste Management Act, including Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275), at a designated accumulation area, offsite point of consolidation, transfer station, other registered facility, or in a vehicle detached from its means of locomotion.

SEC. 21. Section 117771 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117771. "Shipping document" means the medical waste shipping document required by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to Section 172.200 et seq. of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations or the document required by the United States Postal Service pursuant to Domestic Mail Manual 601.10.17.5 (Mailability: Hazardous Materials: Sharps and Other Mailable Regulated Medical Waste).

SEC. 22. Section 117775 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117775. (a) "Transfer station" means an offsite location permitted by the department where medical waste is loaded, unloaded, stored, or consolidated by a registered hazardous waste hauler during the normal course of transportation of the medical waste.

(b) "Transfer station" does not include any onsite facility, including, but not limited to, common storage facilities, facilities of medical waste generators employed for the purpose of consolidation, or onsite treatment facilities.

SEC. 23. Section 117777 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 24. Section 117780 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117780. "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process designed to change or destroy the biological character or composition of any medical waste so as to eliminate its potential for causing disease or creating public or environmental harm, as specified in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

SEC. 25. Section 117805 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117805. A local agency that elects to implement a medical waste management program shall notify the department of its intent to do so.

SEC. 26. Section 117820 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117820. A medical waste management program shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) Issuing medical waste registrations and permits pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act.

(b) Processing and reviewing the medical waste management plans and inspecting onsite treatment facilities in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925) for all small quantity medical waste generators required to be registered.

(c) Conducting an evaluation, inspection, or records review for all facilities or persons issued a large quantity medical waste registration pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 117950) or issued a permit for an onsite medical waste treatment facility pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 118130).

(d) Inspecting medical waste generators in response to complaints or emergency incidents, or as part of an investigation or evaluation of the implementation of the medical waste management plan.

(e) Inspecting medical waste treatment facilities in response to a complaint or as part of an investigation or emergency incident.

(f) Taking enforcement action for the suspension or revocation of medical waste permits issued by the local agency pursuant to this part.

(g) Referring or initiating proceedings for civil or criminal prosecution of violations specified in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 118335).

(h) Reporting in a manner determined by the department so that the statewide effectiveness of the program can be determined.

SEC. 27. Section 117835 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117835. The department shall establish and maintain a database of persons registered as small quantity generators and as large quantity generators for whom the department is the enforcement agency under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925) and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 117950).

SEC. 28. Section 117885 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117885. (a) There is in the State Treasury the Medical Waste Management Fund, that shall be administered by the director. Money deposited in the fund shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of this part.

(b) In addition to any other funds transferred by the Legislature to the Medical Waste Management Fund, the following shall be deposited in the fund:

(1) Fees, penalties, interest earned, and fines collected by, or on behalf of, the department pursuant to this part.

(2) Funds granted by the federal government for purposes of carrying out this part.

SEC. 29. Section 117890 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117890. (a) No large quantity generator shall generate medical waste unless the large quantity generator is registered with the enforcement agency pursuant to this part.

(b) Registration pursuant to this part shall also allow the large quantity generator to generate medical waste at temporary events, including, but not limited to, health fairs, vaccination clinics, and veteran stand downs, without further registration or permitting required. The large quantity generator shall notify the local enforcement agency of their intended participation in a temporary event at least 72 hours before the event, unless the sponsor of the temporary event previously notified the local enforcement agency of the event.

SEC. 30. Section 117895 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 31. Section 117895 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117895. Registration pursuant to this part shall allow a small quantity generator to generate medical waste at temporary events, including, but not limited to, health fairs, vaccination clinics, and veteran stand downs, without further registration or permitting required. The small quantity generator shall notify the local enforcement agency of their intended participation in a temporary event at least 72 hours before the event, unless the sponsor of the temporary event previously notified the local enforcement agency of the event.

SEC. 32. Section 117900 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117900. No person shall haul medical waste unless the person is one of the following:

(a) A registered hazardous waste hauler pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

- (b) A mail-back system approved by the United States Postal Service.
- (c) A common carrier allowed to haul pharmaceutical waste pursuant to Section 118029 or 118032.
- (d) A small quantity generator or a large quantity generator transporting limited quantities of medical waste with an exemption granted pursuant to either Section 117946 or Section 117976, respectively.
- (e) A registered trauma scene waste practitioner hauling trauma scene waste pursuant to Section 118321.5.

SEC. 33. Section 117903 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117903. No person shall treat medical waste unless the person is permitted by the enforcement agency as required by this part or unless the treatment is performed by a medical waste generator and is a treatment method approved pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

SEC. 34. Section 117904 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117904. (a) In addition to the consolidation points authorized pursuant to Section 118147, the enforcement agency may approve a location as a point of consolidation for the collection of home-generated sharps waste, which, after collection, shall be transported and treated as medical waste.

- (b) A consolidation location approved pursuant to this section shall be known as a "home-generated sharps consolidation point."
- (c) A home-generated sharps consolidation point is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275), to the permit or registration requirements of this part, or to any permit or registration fees, with regard to the activity of consolidating home-generated sharps waste pursuant to this section.
- (d) A home-generated sharps consolidation point shall comply with all of the following requirements:
 - (1) All sharps waste shall be placed in sharps containers.
 - (2) Sharps containers ready for disposal shall not be held for more than seven days without the written approval of the enforcement agency.
- (e) An operator of a home-generated sharps consolidation point approved pursuant to this section shall not be considered the generator of that waste, but shall be listed on the shipping document in compliance with United States Department of Transportation and United States Postal Service requirements.
- (f) The medical waste treatment facility which treats the sharps waste subject to this section shall maintain the shipping and tracking documents required by Sections 118040 and 118165 with regard to that sharps waste.

SEC. 35. Section 117918 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117918. Medical waste shall be treated using treatment technologies in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

SEC. 36. Section 117920 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117920. The fee schedule specified in Section 117923 shall be for the issuance of medical waste registrations and for conducting inspections pursuant to this chapter when the department serves as the enforcement agency for small quantity generators. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425, or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of the department. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to small quantity generators required to be registered pursuant to Section 117925.

SEC. 37. Section 117924 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117924. (a) When the department is the enforcement agency, the department shall impose and cause the collection of an annual medical waste generator fee in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) on small quantity generators of medical waste, except for those small quantity generators that are required to register pursuant to Section 117925 and those generators generating only pharmaceutical waste as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690. Nothing in this part shall prevent the department from contracting with entities other than the department for these fee collection activities or from entering into agreements with medical waste transporters for the collection of these fees, if the department determines that such a fee collection arrangement would be cost effective.

(b) If the department determines to enter into a contract with a medical waste transporter for the collection of the fees, the department shall do all of the following:

- (1) Establish that not more than 7.5 percent of the fees collected may be recovered by the medical waste transporter as administrative costs for the collection of those fees.
- (2) Establish that the administrative costs for the collection of the fees shall be the same for all medical waste transporters.
- (3) Prohibit any medical waste transporter from waiving the generator fee without the written approval of the department and only if the medical waste generator has made a written request for the waiver.
- (4) Require the medical waste transporter to report the fees collected pursuant to subdivision (a) to the department.
- (5) Prohibit the medical waste transporter from assuming the role of the department as an enforcement agent for purposes of collecting the medical waste generator fees.
- (6) Require medical waste transporters to include the following language in at least 12-point type on their invoices to medical waste generators:

"Pursuant to Section 117924 of the California Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Public Health has contracted with us to collect your annual medical waste generator fee. The department may offset our costs of collection and administration in an amount that may not exceed 7.5 percent of the fee collected. We may not waive the fee without written approval of the department, and only if you have made a written request for the waiver."

- (7) Ensure that generators subject to this section are required to pay the fee only once per year.

SEC. 38. Section 117928 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117928. (a) Any common storage facility for the collection of medical waste produced by small quantity generators operating independently, but sharing common storage facilities, shall have a permit issued by the enforcement agency prior to the commencement of storage of medical waste in the common storage facility.

(b) A permit for any common storage facility specified in subdivision (a) may be obtained by any one of the following:

- (1) A provider of health care as defined in Section 56.05 of the Civil Code.
- (2) The registered hazardous waste transporter.
- (3) The propertyowner.
- (4) The property management firm responsible for providing tenant services to the medical waste generators.

SEC. 39. Section 117933 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 40. Section 117935 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117935. A small quantity generator required to register with the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117930 shall file with the enforcement agency a medical waste management plan on forms prescribed by the enforcement agency, if provided. The plans shall contain, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The name of the person.
- (b) The business address of the person.
- (c) The type of business.
- (d) The types, and the estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated.
- (e) The type of treatment used onsite.
- (f) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator for backup treatment and disposal, for waste when the onsite treatment method is not appropriate due to the hazardous or radioactive characteristics of the waste.
- (g) The name of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment and disposal, if applicable.

(h) The name of the common carrier used by the generator to transport pharmaceutical waste offsite for treatment and disposal pursuant to Section 118032, if applicable.

(i) If applicable, the steps taken to categorize the pharmaceutical wastes generated at the facility to ensure that the wastes are properly disposed of as follows:

(1) Pharmaceutical wastes classified by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) as "controlled substances" are disposed of in compliance with DEA requirements.

(2) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have wastes that are not regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and nonradioactive pharmaceutical wastes regulated as medical waste safely removed for treatment in compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 118222 as waste requiring specific methods.

(j) A closure plan for the termination of treatment at the facility using, at a minimum, one of the methods of decontamination specified in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 118295, thereby rendering the property to an acceptable sanitary condition following the completion of treatment services at the site.

(k) A statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate.

SEC. 41. Section 117938 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117938. (a) Small quantity generators using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology to treat medical waste are subject to biennial inspection of that onsite treatment facility by the enforcement agency and may be subject to the permitting requirements for onsite medical waste treatment facilities as determined by the enforcement agency.

(b) (1) The operators of the treatment equipment specified in subdivision (a) shall be required to receive training in the operation of the treatment equipment, proper protective equipment to wear, if any, how to clean up spills, and other information required to operate the treatment equipment in a safe and effective manner.

(2) Annual training for the operators shall be provided after the initial training has been completed.

(3) The training shall be documented for each treatment operator and retained on file at the generator facility for a minimum of two years. Training shall comply with applicable federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, including those found in Section 1910 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 42. Section 117940 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117940. (a) Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures consistent with this chapter in registering medical waste generators.

(b) Each medical waste generator registration for small quantity generators issued by the enforcement agency shall be valid for two years.

(c) An application for renewal of the registration for small quantity generators shall be filed with the enforcement agency on or before the expiration date.

(d) Generators shall submit an updated application form when any of the information specified in their medical waste management plan, created pursuant to Section 117935, changes. The updated application form shall be submitted within 30 days of the change.

SEC. 43. Section 117943 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117943. (a) A medical waste generator required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain for a minimum of three years individual treatment operating records, and if applicable, shipping and tracking documents for all untreated medical waste shipped offsite for treatment, and shall report or submit to the enforcement agency, upon request, all of the following:

(1) Treatment operating records. Operating records shall be maintained in written or electronic form.

(2) An emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the department.

(3) Shipping and tracking documents or electronically archived shipping and tracking documents maintained by the facility and medical waste hauler of all untreated medical waste shipped offsite for treatment.

(b) Documentation shall be made available to the enforcement agency onsite.

SEC. 44. Section 117945 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117945. (a) Small quantity generators who are not required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain on file in their office all of following:

- (1) An information document stating how the generator contains, stores, treats, and disposes of any medical waste generated through any act or process of the generator.
 - (2)) Records required by the United States Department of Transportation or the United States Postal Service of any medical waste shipped offsite for treatment and disposal. The small quantity generator shall maintain, or have available electronically at the facility or from the medical waste hauler or common carrier, these records, for not less than three years.
- (b) Documentation shall be made available to the enforcement agency onsite.

SEC. 45. Section 117946 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117946. (a) A small quantity medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate medical waste may transport medical waste generated in limited quantities up to 35.2 pounds to the central location of accumulation, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) The principal business of the generator is not to transport or treat regulated medical waste.
- (2) The generator shall adhere to the conditions and requirements set forth in the materials of trade exception, as specified in Section 173.6 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (3) A person transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall provide a form or log to the receiving facility, and the receiving facility shall maintain the form or log for a period of two years, containing all of the following information:
 - (A) The name of the person transporting the medical waste.
 - (B) The number of containers of medical waste transported.
 - (C) The date the medical waste was transported.

(b) A generator transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall not be regulated as a hazardous waste hauler pursuant to Section 117660.

SEC. 46. Section 117950 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117950. (a) Each large quantity generator, except as specified in subdivisions (b) and (c), shall register with the enforcement agency prior to commencement of the generation of medical waste.

(b) Large quantity generators operating as a business in the same building, or that are associated with a group practice in the same building, may register as one generator.

(c) Large quantity generators as specified in subdivision (a), operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property, or as approved by the enforcement agency, may register as one generator.

(d) "Adjacent," for purposes of subdivision (c), means real property within 400 yards from the property boundary of the primary registration site. All federal transportation requirements specified in Section 173.6 of Part 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall apply for purposes of transporting medical waste from adjacent properties.

SEC. 47. Section 117955 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 48. Section 117960 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117960. A large quantity generator required to register with the enforcement agency shall file with the enforcement agency a medical waste management plan, on forms prescribed by the enforcement agency, if provided. The plans shall contain, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The name of the person.
- (b) The business address of the person.
- (c) The type of business.

- (d) The types, and the estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated.
- (e) The type of treatment used onsite, if applicable. For generators with onsite medical waste treatment facilities, the treatment capacity of the onsite treatment facility.
- (f) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment, if applicable, and, if applicable, the name and business address of the common carrier transporting pharmaceutical waste pursuant to Section 118032.
- (g) The name and business address of the offsite medical waste treatment facility to which the medical waste is being hauled, if applicable.
- (h) An emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the department.
- (i) If applicable, the steps taken to categorize the pharmaceutical wastes generated at the facility to ensure that the wastes are properly disposed of as follows:
 - (1) Pharmaceutical wastes classified by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) as "controlled substances" are disposed of in compliance with DEA requirements.
 - (2) The name and business address of the hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have wastes that are not regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and nonradioactive pharmaceutical wastes regulated as medical wastes safely removed for treatment in compliance with subdivision (b) of Section 118222, as waste requiring specific methods.
- (j) A closure plan for the termination of treatment at the facility using, at a minimum, one of the methods of decontamination specified in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 118295, thereby rendering the property to an acceptable sanitary condition following the completion of treatment services at the site.
- (k) A statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate.

SEC. 49. Section 117967 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117967. (a) Large quantity generators that treat medical waste onsite using steam sterilization, incineration, microwave technology, or other department approved treatment technology to treat medical waste shall train the operators of the equipment in its use, proper protective equipment to wear, if necessary, and how to clean up spills to ensure that the equipment is being operated in a safe and effective manner.

(b) Annual training for the operators shall be provided after the initial training has been completed.

(c) The training shall be documented and the documentation shall be retained at the facility for a minimum of two years. Training shall comply with applicable federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations, including those found in Section 1910 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 50. Section 117970 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117970. (a) Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures consistent with this chapter in registering medical waste generators.

(b) Each medical waste registration issued by the enforcement agency for large quantity generators shall be valid for one year.

(c) An application for renewal of the registration shall be filed with the enforcement agency not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date. Failure to meet this requirement shall result in an assessment of a late fee.

(d) Generators shall update their medical waste management plan, established pursuant to Section 117960, when any of the information in the plan changes and shall have the plan on file for review during an inspection or upon request. The updated plan shall be submitted within 30 days of the change.

SEC. 51. Section 117975 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 52. Section 117975 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117975. (a) A large quantity medical waste generator required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain for a minimum of two years individual treatment records and shipping and tracking documents for all untreated medical waste shipped offsite for treatment. The generator shall report or submit to the enforcement agency, upon request, all of the following:

- (1) Treatment operating records. Operating records shall be maintained in written or electronic form.
 - (2) An emergency action plan in accordance with regulations adopted by the department.
 - (3) Shipping and tracking documents or electronically archived shipping and tracking documents maintained by the facility or medical waste hauler of all untreated medical wastes shipped offsite for treatment.
- (b) Documentation shall be made available to the enforcement agency onsite as soon as feasible, but no more than two business days following the request.

SEC. 53. Section 117976 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

117976. (a) A large quantity medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate medical waste may transport medical waste generated in limited quantities up to 35.2 pounds to the central location of accumulation, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) The principal business of the generator is not to transport or treat regulated medical waste.
 - (2) The generator shall adhere to the conditions and requirements set forth in the materials of trade exception, as specified in Section 173.6 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (3) A person transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall provide a form or log to the receiving facility, and the receiving facility shall maintain the form or log for a period of two years, containing all of the following information:
 - (A) The name of the person transporting the medical waste.
 - (B) The number of containers of medical waste transported.
 - (C) The date the medical waste was transported.
- (b) A generator transporting medical waste pursuant to this section shall not be regulated as a hazardous waste hauler pursuant to Section 117660.

SEC. 54. Section 117985 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117985. Medical waste shall be treated using treatment technologies approved in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

SEC. 55. Section 117990 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

117990. The fee schedule specified in Section 117995 shall be for the issuance of medical waste registrations and onsite medical waste treatment facility permits when the department serves as the enforcement agency for large quantity generators. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425, or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of the department. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to large quantity generators.

SEC. 56. Section 118000 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 118000.** (a) Medical waste shall only be transported to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, or to a transfer station or another registered generator for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal.
- (b) Facilities for the transfer of medical waste shall be annually inspected and issued permits in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.
- (c) Medical waste transported out of state shall be consigned to a permitted medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state. If there is no permitted medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state or if the medical waste is crossing an international border, the medical waste shall be treated in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) prior to being transported out of the state.

SEC. 57. Section 118005 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 58. Section 118025 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118025. All medical waste shall be hauled by a registered hazardous waste hauler, the United States Postal Service, or by a person with an exception granted pursuant to Section 117946 for small quantity generators or pursuant to Section 117976 for large quantity generators.

SEC. 59. Section 118027 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118027. A person who is authorized to collect solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code, who unknowingly transports medical waste to a solid waste facility, as defined in Section 40194 of the Public Resources Code, incidental to the collection of solid waste, is exempt from the provisions of the Medical Waste Management Act with regard to that waste. If a solid waste transporter discovers that he or she has hauled untreated medical waste to a landfill or materials recovery facility, he or she shall contact the originating generator of the medical waste to respond to the landfill or recovery facility to provide ultimate proper disposal of the medical waste. The solid waste facility operator may, at its discretion and after contacting the generator, make arrangements for the proper treatment and disposal of the medical waste at a facility approved by the department. Title to the waste remains with the generator. Reimbursement costs for the proper management of discovered waste shall be the originating generator's responsibility.

SEC. 60. Section 118029 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118029. (a) Haulers of medical waste in California, with the exception of those using a materials of trade exception as specified in Sections 117946 and 117976, and United States Department of Transportation licensed common carriers hauling pharmaceutical waste, shall meet all United States Department of Transportation requirements for transporting medical waste and shall be hazardous waste haulers in California. On or before July 1 of each year, a registered hazardous waste hauler that transports medical waste shall so notify the department, and provide, in a format that conforms to the protocol requirements for submission of data to the department, the following information:

- (1) Business name, address, and telephone number.
 - (2) Name of owner, operator, and contact person.
 - (3) Hazardous waste transporter registration number.
 - (4) The number of vehicles and trailers transporting medical waste within the state as of that date.
 - (5) Types and quantities of medical waste collected, in pounds.
 - (6) The names of the generators whose waste has been transported by the hauler and the amounts of medical waste transported, by waste type category.
- (b) Each registered hazardous waste hauler shall provide to the department a list of all medical waste generators serviced by that person during the previous 12 months. That list shall include the business name, business address, mailing address, telephone number, and other information as required by the department to collect annual fees pursuant to Section 117924. The list shall be provided to the department within 10 days of the close of the earliest calendar quarter ending September 30, December 31, March 31, or June 30, or as otherwise required by the department.

SEC. 61. Section 118030 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

SEC. 62. Section 118032 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118032. A pharmaceutical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceutical waste is exempt from the requirements of subdivision (a) of Section 118000 if all of the following requirements are met:

- (a) The generator or parent organization has on file one of the following:
- (1) If the generator or parent organization is a small quantity generator required to register pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925), a medical waste management plan prepared pursuant to Section 117935.
 - (2) If the generator or parent organization is a small quantity generator not required to register pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925), the information document maintained pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 117945.
 - (3) If the generator or parent organization is a large quantity generator, a medical waste management plan prepared pursuant to Section 117960.

(b) The generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste transports the pharmaceutical waste himself or herself, or directs a member of his or her staff to transport the pharmaceutical waste to a parent organization or another health care facility for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal, or contracts with a common carrier to transport the pharmaceutical waste to a permitted medical waste treatment facility or transfer station.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (d), all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Prior to shipment of the pharmaceutical waste, the generator notifies the intended destination facility that it is shipping pharmaceutical waste to it and provides a copy of the shipping and tracking documents, as specified in Section 118040.

(2) The generator and the facility receiving the pharmaceutical waste maintain the shipping and tracking documents, as specified in Section 118040.

(3) The facility receiving the pharmaceutical waste notifies the generator of the receipt of the pharmaceutical waste shipment and any discrepancies between the items received and the shipping and tracking documents, as specified in Section 118040, evidencing diversion of the pharmaceutical waste.

(4) The generator notifies the enforcement agency of any discrepancies between the items received and the shipping and tracking documents, as specified in Section 118040, evidencing diversion of the pharmaceutical waste.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), if a health care professional who generates pharmaceutical waste returns the pharmaceutical waste to the parent organization for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal over a period of time, a single-page form or multiple entry log may be substituted for the tracking document, if the form or log contains all of the following information:

(A) The name of the person transporting the pharmaceutical waste.

(B) The number of containers of pharmaceutical waste. This clause does not require any generator to maintain a separate pharmaceutical waste container for every patient or to maintain records as to the specified source of the pharmaceutical waste in any container.

(C) The date that the pharmaceutical waste was returned.

(2) The form or log described in paragraph (1) shall be maintained in the files of the health care professional who generates the pharmaceutical waste and the parent organization or another health care facility that receives the pharmaceutical waste.

(3) This subdivision does not prohibit the use of a single document to verify the return of more than one container to a parent organization or another health care facility, provided the form or log meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

SEC. 63. Section 118040 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118040. (a) Except with regard to sharps waste consolidated by a home-generated sharps consolidation point approved pursuant to Section 117904, a hazardous waste transporter or generator transporting medical waste shall maintain a completed shipping document in compliance with United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) requirements when medical waste is transported. In addition to the shipping document required by USDOT, a hazardous waste transporter or generator who transports medical waste to a facility, other than the final medical waste treatment facility, shall also maintain tracking documents which show the name, address, and telephone number of the medical waste generator, for purposes of tracking the generator of medical waste when the waste is transported to the final medical waste treatment facility. At the time that the medical waste is received by a hazardous waste transporter, the transporter shall provide the medical waste generator with a copy of the shipping and tracking documents for the generator's medical waste records. The transporter or generator transporting medical waste shall maintain its copy of the shipping and tracking documents for three years.

(b) The tracking document shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:

(1) The name, address, telephone number, and registration number of the transporter, unless transported pursuant to Section 118030.

(2) The type of medical waste transported and the quantity or aggregate weight of medical waste transported.

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the generator.

(4) The name, address, telephone number, permit number, and the signature of an authorized representative of the permitted facility receiving the medical waste.

(5) The date that the medical waste is collected or removed from the generator's facility, the date that the medical waste is received by the transfer station, the registered large quantity generator, or point of consolidation, if applicable, and the date that the medical waste is received by the treatment facility.

(c) Any hazardous waste transporter or generator transporting medical waste in a vehicle shall have the shipping and tracking documents in his or her possession while transporting the medical waste. The tracking document shall be shown upon demand to any enforcement agency personnel or officer of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. If the medical waste is transported by rail, vessel, or air, the railroad corporation, vessel operator, or airline shall enter on the shipping papers any information concerning the medical waste that the enforcement agency may require.

(d) A hazardous waste transporter or a generator transporting medical waste shall provide the facility receiving the medical waste with the original shipping and tracking documents.

(e) Each hazardous waste transporter and each medical waste treatment facility shall provide tracking data periodically and in a format as determined by the department.

SEC. 64. Section 118045 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118045. (a) The department shall charge an application fee for a permit for a transfer station equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) for each hour which the department spends on processing the application, but not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of the department.

(b) In addition to the fee specified in subdivision (a), the annual permit fee for a transfer station is two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of the department.

SEC. 65. Section 118135 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118135. Each person operating an offsite medical waste treatment facility shall obtain a permit pursuant to this chapter from the department prior to commencement of the treatment facility's operation.

SEC. 66. Section 118150 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118150. Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures that are consistent with the Medical Waste Management Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter, when issuing medical waste permits.

SEC. 67. Section 118155 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118155. A person required to obtain an offsite medical waste treatment facility permit pursuant to this part shall file with the enforcement agency an application containing, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) The name of the applicant.

(b) The business address of the applicant.

(c) The type of treatment provided, the treatment capacity of the facility, a characterization of the waste treated at this facility and the estimated average monthly quantity of waste treated at the facility.

(d) A disclosure statement, as provided in Section 25112.5, except for onsite medical waste treatment facilities.

(e) A plan for closure of the facility using, at minimum, one of the methods of decontamination specified in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 118295, thereby rendering the property to an acceptable sanitary condition following the ending of treatment services at the site.

(f) Any other information required by the enforcement agency for the administration or enforcement of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

SEC. 68. Section 118160 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118160. (a) Prior to issuing or renewing a permit for an offsite medical waste treatment facility, the department shall review the compliance history of the applicant, under any local, state, or federal law or regulation governing the control of medical waste or pollution.

(b) The department shall, pursuant to this section, deny a permit, or specify additional permit conditions, to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, if the department determines that in the three-year period preceding the date of application the applicant has violated laws or regulations identified in subdivision (a) at a facility owned or operated by the applicant, and the violations demonstrate a recurring pattern of noncompliance or pose, or have posed, a significant risk to public health and safety or to the environment.

(c) In making the determination of whether to deny a permit or to specify additional permit conditions, the department shall take both of the following into consideration:

- (1) Whether a permit denial or permit condition is appropriate or necessary given the severity of the violation.
- (2) Whether the violation has been corrected in a timely fashion.

SEC. 69. Section 118205 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118205. The fee schedule specified in Section 118210 shall cover the issuance of medical waste treatment facility permits and an inspection program, when the department serves as the enforcement agency. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425. The department may adjust by regulation the fees specified in Section 118210 to reflect the actual costs of implementing this chapter. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to large quantity generators.

SEC. 70. Section 118215 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118215. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), a person generating or treating medical waste shall ensure that the medical waste is treated by one of the following methods, thereby rendering it solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code, prior to disposal:

(1) (A) Incineration at a permitted medical waste treatment facility in a controlled-air, multichamber incinerator, or other method of incineration approved by the department which provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.

(B) Treatment with an alternative technology approved pursuant to paragraph (3), which, due to the extremely high temperatures of treatment in excess of 1300 degrees Fahrenheit, has received express approval from the department.

(2) Steam sterilization at a permitted medical waste treatment facility or by other sterilization, in accordance with all of the following operating procedures for steam sterilizers or other sterilization:

(A) Standard written operating procedures shall be established for biological indicators, or for other indicators of adequate sterilization approved by the department, for each steam sterilizer, including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container, closure on container, pattern of loading, water content, and maximum load quantity.

(B) Recording or indicating thermometers shall be checked during each complete cycle to ensure the attainment of 121° Centigrade (250° Fahrenheit) for at least one-half hour, depending on the quantity and density of the load, to achieve sterilization of the entire load. Thermometers, thermocouples, or other monitoring devices identified in the facility operating plan shall be checked for calibration annually. Records of the calibration checks shall be maintained as part of the facility's files and records for a period of two years or for the period specified in the regulations.

(C) Heat-sensitive tape, or another method acceptable to the enforcement agency, shall be used on each biohazard bag or sharps container that is processed onsite to indicate that the waste went through heat treatment. If the biohazard bags or sharps containers are placed in a large liner bag within the autoclave for treatment, heat-sensitive tape or another method acceptable to the enforcement agency only needs to be placed on the liner bag and not on every hazardous waste bag or sharps container being treated.

(D) The biological indicator *Geobacillus stearothermophilus*, or other indicator of adequate sterilization as approved by the department, shall be placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.

(E) Records of the procedures specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) shall be maintained for a period of not less than two years.

(3) (A) Other alternative medical waste treatment methods which are both of the following:

(i) Approved by the department.

(ii) Result in the destruction of pathogenic micro-organisms.

(B) Any alternative medical waste treatment method proposed to the department shall be evaluated by the department and either approved or rejected pursuant to the criteria specified in this subdivision.

(b) Fluid blood or fluid blood products may be discharged to a public sewage system without treatment if its discharge is consistent with waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewage system by the California regional water quality control board with jurisdiction.

(c) (1) A medical waste that is a biohazardous laboratory waste, as defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph

(1) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, may be treated by a chemical disinfection if the waste is liquid or semiliquid and the chemical disinfection method is recognized by the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the American Biological Safety Association, and if the use of chemical disinfection as a treatment method is identified in the site's medical waste management plan.

(2) If the waste is not treated by chemical disinfection, in accordance with paragraph (1), the waste shall be treated by one of the methods specified in subdivision (a).

(3) Following treatment by chemical disinfection, the medical waste may be discharged to the public sewage system if the discharge is consistent with waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewage system by the California regional water control board, and the discharge is in compliance with the requirements imposed by the owner or operator of the public sewage system. If the chemical disinfection of the medical waste causes the waste to become a hazardous waste, the waste shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

SEC. 71. Section 118220 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118220. Pathology waste of a human nature, as defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, shall be disposed of by interment, incineration, or alternative treatment technologies approved to treat this type of waste, pursuant to paragraph (1) or paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215.

SEC. 72. Section 118222 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118222. (a) Pathology waste that meets the conditions of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690 and trace chemotherapy waste that meets the conditions of paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690 shall be treated by incineration or alternative treatment technologies approved to treat that waste pursuant to paragraph (1) or paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215 prior to disposal.

(b) Pharmaceutical waste from health care settings that meets the conditions specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690 shall be treated by incineration or alternative treatment technologies approved to treat that waste pursuant to paragraph (1) or paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215 prior to disposal.

SEC. 73. Section 118240 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118240. Notwithstanding Section 9141 of the Food and Agricultural Code, animals that die from infectious diseases or that are euthanized because they are suspected of having been exposed to infectious disease shall be treated with a treatment technology approved by the department for that use if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or local health officer, the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans.

SEC. 74. Section 118245 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118245. The department shall charge an application fee for evaluation of an alternative treatment technology of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and shall charge an additional fee equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) per hour for each hour which the department spends on processing the application, but not more than a total of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department, not to exceed the reasonable regulatory costs of the department.

SEC. 75. Section 118275 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118275. (a) To containerize or store medical waste, at the point of generation and while collected in that room, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) Medical waste, as defined in Section 117690, shall be contained separately from other waste at the point of origin in the producing facility. Sharps containers may be placed in biohazard bags or in containers with biohazard bags.

(2) Biohazardous waste, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, shall be placed in a biohazard bag conspicuously labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD."

(3) Sharps waste, as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, including sharps and pharmaceutical waste containerized pursuant to paragraph (7), shall be contained in a United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) approved sharps container that meets USFDA labeling requirements and is handled pursuant to Section 118285.

(4) Trace chemotherapy waste, as defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, shall be segregated for storage, and, when placed in a secondary container, that container shall be labeled with the words "Chemotherapy Waste," "CHEMO," or other label approved by the department on the lid and sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222. Sharps waste that is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, shall be placed in sharps containers labeled in accordance with the industry standard with the words "Chemotherapy Waste," "Chemo," or other label approved by the department, and shall be segregated to ensure treatment of the sharps waste pursuant to Section 118222.

(5) Pathology waste, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, shall be segregated for storage and, when placed in a secondary container, that container shall be labeled with the words "Pathology Waste," "PATH," or other label approved by the department on the lid and sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the waste pursuant to Section 118222.

(6) Pharmaceutical waste, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, shall be segregated for storage in accordance with the facility's medical waste management plan. When this waste is prepared for shipment offsite for treatment, it shall be properly containerized for shipment in compliance with United States Department of Transportation and United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) requirements.

(A) Pharmaceutical wastes classified by the DEA as "controlled substances" shall be disposed of in compliance with DEA requirements.

(B) Nonradioactive pharmaceutical wastes that are not subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-580), as amended, and that are regulated as medical waste are placed in a container or secondary container labeled with the words "HIGH HEAT OR INCINERATION ONLY," or with another label approved by the department, on the lid and sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222.

(7) A person may consolidate into a common container, which may be reusable, sharps waste, as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, and pharmaceutical wastes, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690, provided that both of the following apply:

(A) The consolidated waste is treated by incineration or alternative treatment technologies approved to treat that waste pursuant to paragraph (1) or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215 prior to disposal. That alternative treatment shall render the waste unrecoverable and nonhazardous.

(B) The container meets the requirements of Section 118285. The container shall be labeled with the biohazardous waste symbol and the words "HIGH HEAT OR INCINERATION ONLY," or with another label approved by the department, on the lid and sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the waste pursuant to this subdivision.

(b) To containerize medical waste being held for shipment offsite for treatment, the waste shall be labeled, as outlined in subdivision (a), on the lid and sides of the container.

(c) When medical waste is containerized pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) there is no requirement to label the containers with the date that the waste started to accumulate.

SEC. 76. Section 118280 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118280. To containerize biohazard bags, a person shall do all of the following:

(a) The bags shall be tied to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during all future storage and handling. When containers are prepared for transport offsite from the facility, they shall be prepared in compliance with United States Department of Transportation requirements.

(b) (1) Medical waste may be placed into a biohazard bag not to exceed three pounds or one gallon and tied, as required in subdivision (a), in a patient room and shall be immediately transported upon completion of the procedure directly from the point of generation and placed into a biohazard container stored in a soiled utility room or other biohazardous waste storage area without having first been placed into a secondary container in the patient room.

(2) Medical waste may be placed into a biohazard bag hung on a hamper stand in a surgery suite and the bag removed from the hamper stand after completion of the procedure, taken out of the surgery suite, and placed into a biohazard container stored in a soiled utility room or other biohazard waste storage area.

(c) Biohazardous waste, except as provided in subdivision (b), shall be bagged in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 118275 and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container that may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers may be recycled with the approval of the enforcement agency. Containers may be of any color and shall be labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction. Containers shall comply with United States Department of Transportation requirements when prepared for transport offsite from the facility.

(d) Biohazardous waste shall not be removed from the biohazard bag until treatment as prescribed in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) is completed, except to eliminate a safety hazard, or by the enforcement officer in performance of an investigation pursuant to Section 117820. Biohazardous waste shall not be disposed of before being treated as prescribed in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), a person generating biohazardous waste shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) If the person generates 20 or more pounds of biohazardous waste per month, the person shall not contain or store that waste above 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) at an onsite location for more than seven days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(B) If a person generates less than 20 pounds of biohazardous waste per month, the person shall not contain or store that waste above 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) at an onsite location for more than 30 days.

(2) A person may store biohazardous waste at or below 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) at an onsite location for not more than 90 days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(3) A person may store biohazardous waste at a permitted transfer station at or below 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) for not more than 30 days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(4) A person shall not store biohazardous waste above 0° Centigrade (32° Fahrenheit) at a location or facility that is offsite from the generator for more than seven days before treatment.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, if the odor from biohazardous or sharps waste stored at a facility poses a nuisance, the enforcement agency may require more frequent removal.

(f) Waste that meets the definition of pharmaceutical waste in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690 shall not be subject to the limitations on storage time prescribed in subdivision (e). A person may store that pharmaceutical waste at an onsite location for not longer than 90 days when the container is ready for disposal, unless prior written approval from the enforcement agency is obtained. The container shall be emptied at least once per year, unless prior written approval from the enforcement agency is obtained. A person may store that pharmaceutical waste at a permitted transfer station for not longer than 30 days without obtaining prior written approval from the enforcement agency. A person shall not store pharmaceutical waste at a location or facility that is offsite from the generator for more than 30 days before treatment.

(g) The containment and storage time for wastes consolidated in a common container pursuant to paragraph

(7) of subdivision (a) of Section 118275 shall not exceed the storage time for any category of waste set forth in this section.

SEC. 77. Section 118286 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118286. (a) A person shall not knowingly place home-generated sharps waste in any of the following containers:

(1) Any container used for the collection of solid waste, recyclable materials, or greenwaste.

(2) Any container used for the commercial collection of solid waste or recyclable materials from business establishments.

(3) Any roll-off container used for the collection of solid waste, construction, and demolition debris, greenwaste, or other recyclable materials.

(b) Home-generated sharps waste shall be transported only in a sharps container, or other containers approved by the enforcement agency, and shall only be managed at any of the following:

(1) A household hazardous waste facility pursuant to Section 25218.13.

- (2) A "home-generated sharps consolidation point" as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 117904.
- (3) A medical waste generator's facility pursuant to Section 118147.
- (4) A facility through the use of a medical waste mail-back container approved by the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 78. Section 118307 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118307. Medical waste that is stored in an area prior to transfer to the designated accumulation area, as defined in Section 118310, shall be stored in an area that is either locked or under direct supervision or surveillance. Intermediate storage areas shall be marked with the international biohazard symbol or the signage described in Section 118310. These warning signs shall be readily legible from a distance of five feet. This section does not apply to the rooms in which medical waste is generated.

SEC. 79. Section 118321.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118321.1. (a) A trauma scene waste management practitioner shall register with the department on forms provided by the department.

(b) The department shall register a trauma scene waste management practitioner and issue a trauma scene waste hauling permit to a trauma scene waste management practitioner who submits a completed application form and the registration fee, upon approval of the application by the department.

(c) A registered trauma scene waste management practitioner is exempt from the registration requirements imposed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 118025) or Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 25167.1) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 upon haulers of medical waste.

(d) Registered trauma scene waste management practitioners shall pay an annual fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) to the department for deposit in the fund. The fee revenues deposited in the fund pursuant to this subdivision may be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of this chapter.

SEC. 80. Section 118321.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118321.5. (a) Trauma scene waste shall be removed from the trauma scene immediately upon completion of the removal phase of a trauma scene waste removal operation.

(b) Trauma scene waste shall be transported to a permitted medical waste transfer station or treatment facility pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 118000, or may be stored in a dedicated freezer at the business location of the trauma scene waste management practitioner for a period of not more than 14 days, or as otherwise approved by the department.

SEC. 81. Section 118335 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118335. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this part, any authorized representative of the enforcement agency may do any of the following:

(1) Enter and inspect a facility for which a medical waste permit or registration has been issued, for which a medical waste permit or registration application has been filed, or that is subject to registration or permitting requirements pursuant to this part. Enter and inspect a vehicle for which a hazardous waste hauler registration has been issued, for which an application has been filed for a hazardous waste hauler registration, or that is subject to registration requirements pursuant to this part.

(2) Inspect and copy any records, reports, test results, or other information related to the requirements of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

(b) The inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of the facilities or, if consent is refused, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to Title 13 (commencing with Section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety, an inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

(c) Any traffic officer, as defined in Section 625 of the Vehicle Code, and any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the Penal Code, may enforce Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 118000) and this chapter, and for purposes of enforcing these chapters, traffic officers and these peace officers are authorized representatives of the department.

SEC. 82. Section 118345 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

118345. (a) Any person who intentionally makes any false statement or representation in any application, label, shipping document, tracking document, record, report, permit, registration, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with this part that materially affects the health and safety of the public is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that the violation continues.

Any person who fails to register or fails to obtain a medical waste permit in violation of this part, or otherwise violates any provision of this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 118330, or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation of a separate provision of this part or, for continuing violations, for each day that the violation continues.

SEC. 83. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.