



Waste Acceptance Protocol

1. The following is MSDI's policy regarding the categorization, segregation, and packaging of waste streams under the MSDI waste management system. MSDI customers must adhere to this policy at all times. Failure to comply may result in the customer's violation of applicable laws and regulations, MSDI's violation of applicable laws and regulations, and/or endangerment to the health and safety of MSDI employees. For that reason, MSDI will charge a fee for non-compliance commensurate with the costs that MSDI incurs to remediate any violation of this policy.

2. Definitions of Regulated Medical Waste, Sharps Waste, and RCRA Hazardous Waste

a. MSDI primarily collects, transports, and disposes of regulated medical waste and sharps waste. Regulated medical waste ("RMW") under the MSDI system is a broad term that encompasses a variety of biohazardous or infectious medical waste streams. RMW includes microbial cultures, tissue cultures, animal tissues or organs, animal carcasses, animal bedding, laboratory containers and slides that meet the definition of regulated medical waste under 29 CFR 1910.1030 or 49 CFR 173.134; non-regulated medical devices; infectious substances arising from the agents listed under 42 CFR 72.3; and discarded items which may have been contaminated by chemotherapeutic, cytotoxic, or antineoplastic drugs and/or agents, provided that such items, including vials and syringes, must be "empty" as defined in applicable federal, state, county or municipal laws, regulations and guidelines. This also includes any medical treatment materials used on humans and animals for treatment or diagnosis.

b. Under the MSDI system, the definition of RMW specifically excludes any item which is defined as Sharps Waste. "Sharps Waste" encompasses any item that may be contaminated with a pathogen or become contaminated, and which is capable of, penetrating or damaging the packaging or skin of a person. It also includes all sharps, hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpels, broken glass, culture slides, rigid plastic, wires, and items placed into a Sharpsmart Container.

c. RMW also does not include RCRA Hazardous waste. "RCRA Hazardous Waste" includes all hazardous waste described under 40 CFR Part 260. The term includes but is not limited to RCRA P and U listed waste, universal waste and characteristic waste. Such waste also includes Bulk chemotherapy waste and chemotherapy waste that has an alcohol base that makes the mixture ignitable, such as Vepesid; and Chlorabucil, Cyclophosphamide, Daunomycin, Melphalan, Mitomycin C, Streptozotocin, and Uracil Mustard (which are listed RCRA Hazardous Wastes and must be managed as such).

3. Segregation and Packaging Responsibilities

a. As the waste generator, the customer is responsible for properly packaging and segregating waste to ensure cradle-to-grave disposal that complies with applicable laws and ensures the safety of MSDI employees. The customer must present waste for collection in packages or containers that are properly packaged and labelled. Packages and containers must be sealed to prevent leakage during transport and must satisfy all other requirements of 42 C.F.R. 173.197. MSDI reserves the right to refuse to pick up any incorrectly identified, packaged, or labelled containers and/or containers that are wet or leaking. The customer must also segregate waste into the containers appropriate for their disposal.

b. Customers shall only place Sharps Waste in designated sharps containers. Moreover, the customer must segregate certain RMW waste streams that must be processed by incineration into their own containers. Waste requiring segregation for this alternative treatment specifically includes trace chemotherapy waste, pathological waste, non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste and Prion waste:

c. Trace Chemotherapy Waste: includes (1) items contaminated with residual (less than 3% of the original contents by weight) amounts of chemotherapy drugs, such as empty drug bottles, drug dispensing devices or IV bags and Tubing; and (2) Gloves gowns, masks, goggles and other disposable items used when administering chemotherapy drugs.

d. Pathological Waste: tissues, organs, body parts (excluding head and torso) and body fluids that are removed during surgery, autopsy, or other medical procedures, and specimens of body fluids and their containers.

e. Non-Hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste: pharmaceutical waste not falling under RCRA Hazardous Waste.



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f. Prion Waste: Prion Waste includes (1) items potentially contaminated with infectious prions (2) gloves, gowns, masks, goggles and other disposable items used when working with any potentially infectious prion infected materials. (3) gloves, gowns, masks, goggles and other disposable items used when providing care to a patient suspected of a Prion infection. Prion waste must be double bagged (a bag within a bag) and then placed in a Medical Systems provided sealed drum. The drum must be labelled with Medical Systems Prion Waste labels on the top and one side of the drum. The outside of the drum should be wiped down with a facility approved hard surface disinfectant after the lid is sealed.

g. Where MSDI is servicing RCRA Hazardous Waste, that waste must also be segregated and packaged in separate containers. For the sake of clarity, no RCRA Hazardous Waste, including pharmaceutical waste that is considered RCRA Hazardous Waste, shall be placed in MSDI purple-top containers for non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste. If Customer places RCRA Hazardous Waste in a MSDI purple-top container, then MSDI will assess an appropriate Non-Conforming Waste Fee and any other fee necessary to compensate MSDI for any costs or damages arising from Customer's failure to properly segregate waste.

4. Non-Conforming Waste

a. Finally, there are categories of waste that Customers should not provide to MSDI ("Non-Conforming Waste"). The Customer cannot provide MSDI with any waste that does not fall within the categories described above. MSDI also cannot under any circumstances accept 1) human torsos, fetuses/product of conception and cadavers, 2) bulk chemotherapy waste, 3) DEA controlled substances, and 4) unless MSDI is servicing RCRA Hazardous Waste, any other hazardous wastes or substances as defined in any applicable federal, state, county or municipal laws, regulations and guidelines, including: radioactive, reactive, or ignitable wastes; batteries; mercury; compressed gas cylinders and canisters; inhalers; aerosol cans; lead; heavy metals; and bulk liquids.

5. Weight Limitations

a. Waste should also not be provided in collectors, bins, or boxes that exceed weights deemed to be unsafe for reasonable handling. Relying on OSHA guidelines, MSDI has set those weight limits as follows: 1) 40 pounds for all MSDI Sharps, Pharm, and Chemo containers, and for all 64 Series collectors; 2) 50 pounds for 28-gallon bins, 32-gallon, 38-gallon bins, and all disposable boxes; 3) 175 pounds for 96-gallon bins. MSDI's measurements will be the gross weight of each collector, i.e., the weight of both the waste in the collector and the collector itself.

6. MSDI's Remedies

- a. Due to the legal, logistic, and safety challenges that any violation of this policy may present, MSDI can exercise any of the following remedies upon customer's failure to properly categorize, segregate, or package waste:
- b. Refuse to pick up any containers or boxes that are improperly packaged or labelled
- c. Charge an appropriate non-compliance fee after picking up an improperly packaged or labelled container or box
- d. Refuse to pick up any containers or boxes with Non-Conforming Waste
- e. Return any containers or boxes with Non-Conforming Waste if discovered after pick up
- f. Charge an appropriate non-compliance fee to allow MSDI to recoup costs for returning Non-Conforming Waste; for disposing of Non-Conforming Waste; for undertaking waste analyses due to Non-Conforming Waste; for repairing, replacing, decontaminating, or cleaning equipment due to Non-Conforming Waste; and to recoup for any other expenditures made due to the provision of Non-Conforming Waste (e.g. costs arising from fire in an autoclave)
- g. Charging an overweight fee if waste exceeds the thresholds described above ("Overweight Fee").