

PART VIII SANITATION AND MEDICAL WASTE

132 SANITATION

132.01 Water Supply.

1. If at all possible, all water shall be obtained from a public water supply. If not possible to obtain water from a public water supply source, the private water supply shall meet the approval of the local county health department and/or the Mississippi Department of Health.
2. Water under pressure sufficient to operate fixtures at the highest point during maximum demand periods shall be provided. Water under pressure of at least fifteen (15) pounds per square inch shall be piped to all sinks, toilets, lavatories, tubs, showers, and other fixtures requiring water.
3. It is recommended that the water supply into the facility can be obtained from two (2) separate water lines if possible.
4. A dual hot water supply shall be provided. The temperature of hot water to lavatories and bathing facilities shall not exceed one hundred fifteen (115) degrees Fahrenheit, nor shall hot water be less than one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit.
5. Each facility shall have a written agreement for an alternate source of potable water in the event of a disruption of the normal water supply.

132.02 Disposal of Liquid and Human Wastes.

1. There shall be installed within the facility a properly designed waste disposal system connecting to all fixtures to which water under pressure is piped.
2. All liquid and human waste, including floor-wash water and liquid waste from refrigerators, shall be disposed of through trapped drains into a public sewer system where such system is available.
3. In localities where a public sanitary sewer is not available, liquid and human waste shall be disposed of through trapped drains into sewerage disposal system approved by the local county health department and/or the Mississippi Department of Health. The sewerage disposal system shall be of a size and capacity based on the number of residents and personnel housed and employed in the facility. Where the sewerage disposal system is installed prior to the opening of the facility, it shall be assumed, unless proven otherwise, that the system was designed for ten (10) or fewer persons.

132.03 Premises. The premises shall be kept neat, clean, and free of an accumulation of rubbish, weeds, ponded water, or other conditions which would have a tendency to create a health hazard.

132.04 Control of insects, rodents, etc. The facility shall be kept free of ants, flies, roaches, rodents, and other insects and vermin. Proper methods for their eradication and control shall be utilized.

132.05 Toilet Room Cleanliness. Floors, walls, ceilings, and fixtures of all toilet rooms shall be kept clean and free of objectionable odors. These rooms shall be kept free of an accumulation of rubbish, cleaning supplies, toilet articles, etc.

132.06 Garbage Disposal.

1. Garbage must be kept in water-tight suitable containers with tight fitting covers. Garbage containers must be emptied at frequent intervals and cleaned before using again.

2. Proper disposition of infectious materials shall be observed.

133 REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE

133.01 Standards and Requirements. All the requirements of the standards set forth in this section shall apply, without regard to the quantity of medical waste generated per month, to any generator of medical waste.

133.02 Medical Waste.

1. Medical waste must be kept in water-tight suitable containers with tight fitting covers. Medical waste containers must be emptied at frequent intervals and cleaned before using again.

2. Proper disposition of medical waste materials shall be observed.

133.03 Medical Waste Management Plan. All generators of infectious medical waste and medical waste shall have a medical waste management plan that shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Storage and Containment of Infectious Medical Waste and Medical Waste:

a. Containment of infectious medical waste and medical waste shall be in a manner and location which affords protection from animals, rain and wind, does not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects and rodents, and minimizes exposure to the public.

b. Infectious medical waste shall be segregated from other waste at the point of origin in the producing facility.

c. Unless approved by the licensing agency or treated and rendered noninfectious, infectious medical waste (except for sharps in approved containers) shall not be stored at a waste producing facility for more than seven days above a temperature of six (6) degrees Celsius (equivalent to thirty-eight [38] degrees Fahrenheit). Containment of infectious medical waste at the producing facility is permitted at or below a temperature of zero (0) degrees Celsius (equivalent to thirty-two [32] degrees Fahrenheit) for a period of not more than ninety (90) days without specific approval of the licensing agency.

d. Containment of infectious medical waste shall be separate from other wastes. Enclosures or containers used for containment of infectious medical waste shall be so secured so as to discourage access by unauthorized persons and shall be marked with prominent warning signs on, or adjacent to, the exterior of entry doors, gates, or lids. Each container shall be prominently labeled with a sign using language to be determined by the licensing agency and legible during daylight hours.

e. Infectious medical waste, except for sharps capable of puncturing or cutting, shall be contained in double disposable plastic bags or single bags (1.5 mills thick) which are impervious to moisture and have strength sufficient to preclude ripping, tearing, or bursting under normal conditions of usage. The bags shall be securely tied so as to prevent leakage or expulsion of solid or liquid waste during storage, handling, or transport.

f. All bags used for containment and disposal of infectious medical waste shall be of a distinctive color or display the Universal Symbol for infectious waste. Rigid containers of all sharps waste shall be labeled.

g. Compactors or grinders shall not be used to process infectious medical waste unless the waste has been rendered noninfectious. Sharps containers shall not be subject to compaction by any compacting device except in the institution itself and shall not be placed for storage or transport in a portable or mobile trash compactor.

h. Infectious medical waste and medical waste contained in disposable containers as prescribed above, shall be placed for storage, handling, or transport in disposable or reusable pails, cartons, drums, or portable bins. The containment system shall be leak-proof, have tight fitting

covers and be kept clean and in good repair:

i. Reusable containers for infectious medical waste and medical waste shall be thoroughly washed and decontaminated each time they are emptied by a method specified by the licensing agency, unless the surfaces of the containers have been protected from contamination by disposable liners, bags, or other devices removed with the waste, as outlined in I.E. Approved methods of decontamination include, but are not limited to, agitation to remove visible soil combined with one or more of the following procedures:

i. Exposure to hot water at least one-hundred eighty (180) degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum of fifteen (15) seconds.

ii. Exposure to a chemical sanitizer by rinsing with or immersion in one of the following for a minimum of three (3) minutes:

i. Hypochlorite solution (500 ppm available chlorine).

ii. Phenolic solution (500 ppm active agent).

iii. Iodoform solution (100 ppm available iodine).

iv. Quaternary ammonium solution (400 ppm active agent).

iii. Reusable pails, drums, or bins used for containment of infectious waste shall not be used for containment of waste to be disposed of as noninfectious waste or for other purposes except after being decontaminated by procedures as described in 133.03 (i) of this section.

j. Trash chutes shall not be used to transfer infectious medical waste.

k. Once treated and rendered non-infectious, previously defined infectious medical waste will be classified as medical waste and may be land-filled in an approved landfill.

2. Treatment or disposal of infectious medical waste shall be by one of the following methods:

a. By incineration in an approved incinerator which provides combustion of the waste to carbonized or mineralized ash.

b. By sterilization by heating in a steam sterilizer, so as to render it noninfectious. Infectious medical waste so rendered non-infectious shall be disposable as medical waste. Operating procedures for steam

sterilizers shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i. Adoption of standard written operating procedures for each steam sterilizer including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container(s), closure on container(s), pattern of loading, water content, and maximum load quantity.
- ii. Check or recording and/or indicating thermometers during each complete cycle to ensure the attainment of a temperature of onehundred twenty-one (121) degrees Celsius (equivalent to twohundred fifty [250] degrees Fahrenheit) for one-half (1/2) hour or longer, depending on quantity and density of the load, in order to achieve sterilization of the entire load. Thermometers shall be checked for calibration at least annually.
- iii. Use of heat sensitive tape or other device for each container that is processed to indicate the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.
- iv. Use of the biological indicator *Bacillus stearothermophilus* placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.
- v. Maintenance of records of procedures specified in (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above for period of not less than a year.

3. By discharge to the approved sewerage system if the waste is liquid or semi-liquid, except as prohibited by the Mississippi Department of Health or other regulatory agency.

4. Recognizable human anatomical remains shall be disposed of by incineration or internment, unless burial at an approved landfill is specifically authorized by the Mississippi Department of Health.

5. Chemical sterilization shall use only those chemical sterilants recognized by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances. Ethylene oxide, glutaraldehyde, and hydrogen peroxide are examples of sterilants that, used in accordance with manufacturer recommendation, will render infectious waste non-infectious. Testing with *Bacillus subtilis* spores or other equivalent organisms shall be conducted quarterly to ensure the sterilization effectiveness of gas or steam treatment.

Treatment and disposal of medical waste which is not infectious shall be by one of the following methods:

a. By incineration in an approved incinerator which provides combustion of the waste to carbonized or mineralized ash.

b. By sanitary landfill, in an approved landfill which shall mean a disposal facility or part of a facility where medical waste is placed in or on land, and which is not a treatment facility.