

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE M: BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
SUBCHAPTER b: POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTES

PART 1420
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

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AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 56.2 and 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1056.2, as amended by P.A 87-1097, effective January 1, 1993, and 1027) [415 ILCS 5/56.2 and 5/27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R91-19, at 16 Ill. Reg. 2594, effective February 3, 1992; amended in R91-20, at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993.

NOTE: Capitalization denotes statutory language.

Section 1420.101 Scope and Applicability

This Subtitle applies to all persons who generate, transport, treat, store or dispose of potentially infectious medical waste. It sets forth standards for such activities occurring in whole or in part within the State of Illinois.

(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.102 Definitions

All definitions set forth in this Section have the following meanings throughout this Subtitle, unless specifically provided otherwise. Words and terms not defined have the meanings set forth in the Act.

"6-log reduction" means a 6 decade reduction or a one millionth (0.000001) survival probability in a microbial population.

"Act" means the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1001 et seq., as amended by P.A. 87-1097, effective January 1, 1993) [415 ILCS 5/1 et seq.].

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"ATCC" means American Type Culture Collection.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"CFU" means colony forming unit.

"Chemical treatment" means the treatment of PIMW in a unit that uses disinfectants or chemicals as the primary means to eliminate the infectious potential of the waste. Examples of chemical treatment are ethylene oxide, chlorine and ozone.

"Class 4 etiologic agent" means a pathogenic agent that is extremely hazardous to laboratory personnel or that may cause serious epidemic disease. Class 4 etiologic agent includes the following viral agents:

Alastrim, Smallpox, Monkey pox, and Whitepox (when used for transmission or animal inoculation experiments);

Hemorrhagic fever agents (including Crimean hemorrhagic fever (Congo), Junin, and Machupo viruses, and others not yet defined);

Herpesvirus simiae (Monkey B virus);

Lassa virus;

Marburg virus;

Tick-borne encephalitis virus complex (including Absettarov, Hanzalova, HYPR, Kumlinge, Russian spring-summer encephalitis, Kyasanur forest disease, Omsk hemorrhagic fever and Central European encephalitis viruses);

Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (epidemic strains, when used for transmission or animal inoculation experiments);

Yellow fever virus (wild, when used for transmission or animal inoculation experiments).

BOARD NOTE: A Class 4 Agent helps define an "isolation waste"

for the purposes of Section 3.84(a)(6) of the Act and this Subtitle. This listing derives from the CDC document, "Classification of Etiologic Agents on the Basis of Hazard," and is supplemented from the CDC/NIH document "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories."

"Container" means a receptacle that does not contain PIMW.

"Detergent" means a cleansing substance that contains surface-active agents for rapid wetting, penetration and emulsification of fats and oils, plus a sequestering agent.

"Detergent-sanitizer cleaner" means an agent that is both a detergent and sanitizer. The sanitizer must be registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as identified on its label.

"Discharge" means the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of waste into or on any land or water. This does not include the normal loading and unloading of PIMW from a vehicle.

"Enclosed compartment" means a compartment that provides protection from the elements, prevents spillage and prevents containers from falling off the vehicle. The enclosed compartment cannot be used to meet the packaging requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1421.Subpart C.

"Equivalent log kill" (T) means the logarithm of the indicator microorganisms that must be killed and correlates, at a minimum, to a 6-log reduction of viable test microorganisms.

"HIGHLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASE" MEANS THOSE DISEASES IDENTIFIED AS CLASS 4 ETIOLOGIC AGENTS under this Part.
(Section 3.84(a)(6) of the Act)

"Indicator microorganisms" means those microorganisms listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1422.Appendix A, Table B, as classified by ATCC.

"International biohazard symbol" means the symbol that is shown in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1421.Illustration A.

"Irradiation treatment" means the treatment of PIMW in a unit that uses ionizing radiation as the primary means to eliminate the infectious potential of the waste. Examples of irradiation treatment are gamma (cobalt 60) and electron beam.

"Log" means logarithm to the base ten (10).

"Log kill" (L) means the difference between the logarithms of viable test microorganisms or indicator microorganisms before and after treatment.

"Oversized PIMW" means a single waste item that is too large to be placed into a thirty-three (33) gallon bag or container.

"Package" means a receptacle that contains PIMW. "PFU" means plaque forming unit.

"PERSON" IS ANY INDIVIDUAL, PARTNERSHIP, CO-PARTNERSHIP, FIRM, COMPANY, CORPORATION, ASSOCIATION, JOINT STOCK COMPANY, TRUST, ESTATE, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, STATE AGENCY, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL ENTITY, OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE, AGENT, OR ASSIGNS. (Section 3.26 of the Act)

"POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTE" OR "PIMW" MEANS THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF WASTE GENERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT (I.E., PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES), OR IMMUNIZATION OF HUMAN BEINGS OR ANIMALS; RESEARCH PERTAINING TO THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES; OR THE PROVISION OR TESTING OF BIOLOGICALS:

CULTURES AND STOCKS. THIS WASTE SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO CULTURES AND STOCKS OF AGENTS INFECTIOUS TO HUMANS, AND ASSOCIATED BIOLOGICALS; CULTURES FROM MEDICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES; CULTURES AND STOCKS OF INFECTIOUS AGENTS FROM RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES; WASTES FROM THE PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS; DISCARDED LIVE OR ATTENUATED VACCINES; OR CULTURE DISHES AND DEVICES USED TO TRANSFER, INOCULATE, OR MIX CULTURES.

HUMAN PATHOLOGICAL WASTES. THIS WASTE SHALL INCLUDE TISSUE, ORGANS, AND BODY PARTS (EXCEPT TEETH AND THE CONTIGUOUS STRUCTURES OF BONE AND GUM), BODY FLUIDS THAT ARE REMOVED DURING SURGERY, AUTOPSY, OR OTHER MEDICAL PROCEDURES; OR SPECIMENS OF BODY FLUIDS AND THEIR CONTAINERS.

HUMAN BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS. THIS WASTE

SHALL INCLUDE DISCARDED HUMAN BLOOD, BLOOD COMPONENTS (E.G., SERUM AND PLASMA), OR SATURATED MATERIAL CONTAINING FREE FLOWING BLOOD OR BLOOD COMPONENTS.

USED SHARPS. THIS WASTE SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO DISCARDED SHARPS USED IN ANIMAL OR HUMAN PATIENT CARE, MEDICAL RESEARCH, OR CLINICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES; HYPODERMIC, INTRAVENOUS, OR OTHER MEDICAL NEEDLES; HYPODERMIC OR INTRAVENOUS SYRINGES; PASTEUR PIPETTES; SCALPEL BLADES; OR BLOOD VIALS. THIS WASTE SHALL ALSO INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO OTHER TYPES OF BROKEN OR UNBROKEN GLASS (INCLUDING SLIDES AND COVER SLIPS) IN CONTACT WITH INFECTIOUS AGENTS.

ANIMAL WASTE. ANIMAL WASTE MEANS DISCARDED MATERIALS, INCLUDING CARCASSES, BODY PARTS, BODY FLUIDS, BLOOD, OR BEDDING ORIGINATING FROM ANIMALS INOCULATED DURING RESEARCH, PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS, OR PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING WITH AGENTS INFECTIOUS TO HUMANS.

ISOLATION WASTE. THIS WASTE SHALL INCLUDE DISCARDED MATERIALS CONTAMINATED WITH BLOOD, EXCRETIONS, EXUDATES, AND SECRETIONS FROM HUMANS THAT ARE ISOLATED TO PROTECT OTHERS FROM HIGHLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. "HIGHLY COMMUNICABLE DISEASES" MEANS THOSE DISEASES IDENTIFIED BY THE BOARD IN RULES ADOPTED UNDER SUBSECTION (E) OF SECTION 56.2 OF THE ACT. (See Section 1420.102 of this Part.)

UNUSED SHARPS. THIS WASTE SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING UNUSED, DISCARDED SHARPS: HYPODERMIC, INTRAVENOUS, OR OTHER NEEDLES; HYPODERMIC OR INTRAVENOUS SYRINGES; OR SCALPEL BLADES.

POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTE DOES NOT INCLUDE:

WASTE GENERATED AS GENERAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE;

WASTE (EXCEPT FOR SHARPS) FOR WHICH THE

INFECTIOUS POTENTIAL HAS BEEN ELIMINATED BY
TREATMENT; OR

SHARPS THAT MEET BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING
CONDITIONS:

THE INFECTIOUS POTENTIAL HAS BEEN
ELIMINATED FROM THE SHARPS BY TREATMENT;
AND

THE SHARPS ARE RENDERED UNRECOGNIZABLE
BY TREATMENT. (Section 3.84 of the Act)

"Putrescence" means the partial decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms so as to cause malodors, gases or other offensive conditions, or that is capable of providing food for vectors.

"Registered professional engineer" means a person registered under the Illinois Professional Engineering Practice Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1991, ch. 111, par. 5201 et seq.) [225 ILCS 325/1 et seq.].

"Reusable container" means a receptacle that meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1421.121(a) and (b); is made and repaired with materials that are corrosion resistant and non-absorbent; and designed and constructed so as to easily permit cleaning and disinfection in accordance with Section 1420.107 of this Subtitle. A reusable container is not a single-use container or is not made of cardboard.

"Sanitizer" means an antimicrobial agent that is intended for application to inanimate objects or surfaces for the purpose of reducing the microbial count to safe levels. The sanitizer must be registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as identified on its label.

"Sharps" mean unused sharps and used sharps as stated in the definition of potentially infectious medical waste in this Section with or without residual fluids.

"Significant mechanical change" means the substitution or addition of mechanical parts that result in different operating conditions. A significant mechanical change does not mean the replacement of a part(s) that meets the same specifications as the original part.

"Single-use container" means a container intended by the manufacturer for one use only, such as biohazard bags.

"SITE" MEANS ANY LOCATION, PLACE, TRACT OF LAND, AND

FACILITIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BUILDINGS, AND IMPROVEMENTS USED FOR PURPOSES SUBJECT TO REGULATION OR CONTROL BY THE ACT OR REGULATIONS THEREUNDER. (Section 3.43 of the Act) For the purpose of this Subtitle, each campus of an educational institution is considered to be a single site.

"STORAGE" MEANS THE CONTAINMENT OF WASTE, EITHER ON A TEMPORARY BASIS OR FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS, IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO CONSTITUTE DISPOSAL. (Section 3.46 of the Act)

"STORAGE SITE" MEANS A SITE AT WHICH WASTE IS STORED. "STORAGE SITE" INCLUDES TRANSFER STATIONS. (Section 3.47 of the Act)

"Test microorganisms" means those microorganisms listed in Section 1422. Appendix A, Table A, as classified by ATCC.

"Thermal treatment" means the treatment of PIMW in a unit that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to eliminate the infectious potential of the waste. Examples of thermal treatment are incineration, steam sterilization, microwaving, radiowaving, infrared heating, pyrolysis, plasma systems and laser treatments.

"TRANSFER STATION" MEANS A SITE OR FACILITY THAT ACCEPTS WASTE FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE OR CONSOLIDATION AND FURTHER TRANSFER TO A WASTE DISPOSAL, TREATMENT OR STORAGE FACILITY. "TRANSFER STATION" INCLUDES A SITE WHERE WASTE IS TRANSFERRED FROM (1) A RAIL CARRIER TO A MOTOR VEHICLE OR WATER CARRIER; (2) A WATER CARRIER TO A RAIL CARRIER OR MOTOR VEHICLE; (3) A MOTOR VEHICLE TO A RAIL CARRIER, WATER CARRIER OR MOTOR VEHICLE; (4) A RAIL CARRIER TO A RAIL CARRIER, IF THE WASTE IS REMOVED FROM A RAIL CAR; OR (5) A WATER CARRIER TO A WATER CARRIER, IF THE WASTE IS REMOVED FROM A VESSEL. (Section 3.83 of the Act)

"TREATMENT" MEANS ANY METHOD, TECHNIQUE OR PROCESS, INCLUDING NEUTRALIZATION, DESIGNED TO CHANGE THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, OR BIOLOGICAL CHARACTER OR COMPOSITION OF ANY WASTE SO AS TO NEUTRALIZE IT OR RENDER IT NONHAZARDOUS, SAFER FOR TRANSPORT, AMENABLE FOR RECOVERY, AMENABLE FOR STORAGE, OR REDUCED IN VOLUME. SUCH TERM INCLUDES ANY ACTIVITY OR PROCESSING DESIGNED TO CHANGE THE

PHYSICAL FORM OR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SO AS TO RENDER IT NONHAZARDOUS. (Section 3.49 of the Act)

"Unrecognizable" means relating to a sharp that has undergone physical alteration (e.g., melting, charring, corroding, or grinding) so that the sharp may no longer be used for its intended purpose.

"Vector" means any living agent, other than human, capable of transmitting, directly or indirectly, an infectious disease.

"Vehicle" means any device used to transport special waste in bulk or in packages, tanks or other containers.

(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.103 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference. This Section incorporates no later editions or amendments.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association et al. (1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005) (18th Edition, 1992).

Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste. Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846 (Third Edition, 1986 as amended by Update I (November, 1990)). SW-846 and Update I are available from the Superintendent of Document, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (202) 783-3238.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.104 Prohibitions

NO PERSON SHALL:

- a) CAUSE OR ALLOW THE DISPOSAL OF ANY PIMW. SHARPS MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN ANY LANDFILL PERMITTED BY THE AGENCY UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE ACT TO ACCEPT MUNICIPAL WASTE FOR DISPOSAL, IF BOTH:
 - 1) THE INFECTIOUS POTENTIAL HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FROM THE SHARPS BY TREATMENT; AND

- 2) THE SHARPS ARE PACKAGED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 1421, Subpart C of this Subtitle.
- b) CAUSE OR ALLOW THE DELIVERY OF ANY PIMW FOR TRANSPORT, STORAGE, TREATMENT OR TRANSFER EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH Part 1421, Subpart C of this Subtitle.
- c) BEGINNING JULY 1, 1992, CAUSE OR ALLOW THE DELIVERY OF ANY PIMW TO A PERSON OR FACILITY FOR STORAGE, TREATMENT, OR TRANSFER THAT DOES NOT HAVE A PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY TO RECEIVE PIMW pursuant to Section 39 of the Act, UNLESS NO PERMIT IS REQUIRED pursuant to subsection 1420.105(c) of this Part.
- d) BEGINNING JULY 1, 1992, CAUSE OR ALLOW THE DELIVERY OR TRANSFER OF ANY PIMW FOR TRANSPORT UNLESS:
 - 1) THE TRANSPORTER HAS A PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY TO TRANSPORT PIMW, OR THE TRANSPORTER IS EXEMPT FROM THE PERMIT REQUIREMENT pursuant to subsection 1420.105(b) of this Part. Permit applications must be submitted on forms provided by the Agency.
 - 2) A PIMW MANIFEST IS COMPLETED FOR THE WASTE unless no manifest is required pursuant to subsection 1420.105(e) of this Part.
- e) CAUSE OR ALLOW THE ACCEPTANCE OF ANY PIMW FOR PURPOSES OF TRANSPORT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, OR TRANSFER EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH Part 1421, Subpart C of this Subtitle and Part 1422, Subpart B of this Subtitle.
- f) BEGINNING JULY 1, 1992, CONDUCT ANY PIMW TRANSPORTATION OPERATION:
 - 1) WITHOUT A PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY TO TRANSPORT PIMW, unless no permit is required pursuant to subsection 1420.105(b) of this Part.
 - 2) IN VIOLATION OF ANY CONDITION OF ANY PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY UNDER the Act.
 - 3) IN VIOLATION OF ANY REGULATION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD.

- 4) IN VIOLATION OF ANY ORDER ADOPTED BY THE BOARD UNDER the Act.
- g) BEGINNING JULY 1, 1992, CONDUCT ANY PIMW TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR TRANSFER OPERATION:
- 1) WITHOUT A PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY THAT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZES THE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR TRANSFER OF PIMW pursuant with Section 39 of the Act, unless no permit is required pursuant to subsection 1420.105(c) of this Part. Permit applications must be submitted on forms provided by the Agency.
 - 2) IN VIOLATION OF ANY CONDITION OF ANY PERMIT ISSUED BY THE AGENCY UNDER the Act.
 - 3) IN VIOLATION OF ANY REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD.
 - 4) IN VIOLATION OF ANY ORDER ADOPTED BY THE BOARD UNDER the Act.
- h) TRANSPORT PIMW UNLESS THE TRANSPORTER CARRIES A COMPLETED PIMW MANIFEST, unless no manifest is required pursuant to subsection 1420.105(e) of this Part.
- i) OFFER FOR TRANSPORTATION, TRANSPORT, DELIVER, RECEIVE, OR ACCEPT PIMW FOR WHICH A MANIFEST IS REQUIRED, UNLESS THE MANIFEST INDICATES THAT THE FEE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 56.4 OF the Act HAS BEEN PAID.
- j) BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1994, CONDUCT A PIMW TREATMENT OPERATION AT AN INCINERATOR IN EXISTENCE ON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS TITLE IN VIOLATION OF EMISSION STANDARDS ESTABLISHED FOR THESE INCINERATORS UNDER SECTION 129 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT (42 USC 7429), AS AMENDED. (Section 56.1 of the Act)
- k) Cause or allow the discharge of PIMW from a vehicle.
- l) Cause or allow the discharge of PIMW into a sanitary or combined sewer except in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C. No person shall cause or allow the discharge of inert or solid PIMW, or inert or solid materials resulting from the treatment of PIMW, into any sanitary sewerage system, combined sewerage system, or storm sewerage system directly or indirectly tributary to waters of the State. Such prohibition

applies to, but is not limited to, absorbents, aluminum or other metallic foils, ash, bone, bedding materials, cellulose, culture dishes, garments and other cloth materials, gauze, glass, pads, plastic, sharps, shavings, straw and syringes.

BOARD NOTE: Interested persons should note that discharges to sewer systems can also be regulated by units of local government.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.105 Permit and Manifest Requirements and Exceptions

- a) The permit and permit appeal provisions of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act and Board regulations adopted thereunder apply to this Subtitle.
- b) A person who conducts a PIMW transportation operation is required to obtain a PIMW hauling permit from the Agency, except:
 - 1) A PERSON TRANSPORTING PIMW GENERATED SOLELY BY THAT PERSON'S ACTIVITIES; OR
 - 2) NONCOMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION OF LESS THAN 50 POUNDS OF POTENTIALLY INFECTIONS MEDICAL WASTE AT ANY ONE TIME; OR
 - 3) THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. (Section 56.1(f) of the Act)
- c) A person who conducts a PIMW treatment, storage, or transfer operation is required to obtain a permit from the Agency, except:
 - 1) ANY PERSON CONDUCTING A PIMW TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR TRANSFER OPERATION FOR PIMW GENERATED BY THE PERSON'S OWN ACTIVITIES THAT ARE TREATED, STORED, OR TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE SITE WHERE THE PIMW IS GENERATED; OR
 - 2) ANY HOSPITAL THAT TREATS, STORES, OR TRANSFERS ONLY PIMW GENERATED BY ITS OWN ACTIVITIES OR BY MEMBERS OF ITS MEDICAL STAFF. (Section 56.1(g) of the Act) If the transportation of PIMW is interrupted so as not to constitute storage, no permit is required under Section 56.1(g) of the Act. For example, transportation of PIMW interrupted by vehicle repairs or inclement weather does not constitute storage.
- d) A person applying for a permit for a PIMW treatment, storage, or transfer operation shall file an application with the Agency in accordance with the

requirements and procedures of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 1422.105 through 1422.107.

- e) Any person who transports PIMW is required to carry a completed PIMW manifest except for the transportation of:
- 1) PIMW BEING TRANSPORTED BY GENERATORS WHO GENERATED THE WASTE BY THEIR OWN ACTIVITIES, WHEN THE PIMW IS TRANSPORTED WITHIN OR BETWEEN SITES OR FACILITIES OWNED, CONTROLLED, OR OPERATED BY THAT PERSON; OR
 - 2) LESS THAN 50 POUNDS OF PIMW AT ANY ONE TIME FOR A NONCOMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITY; OR
 - 3) PIMW BY THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. (Section 56.1(h) of the Act)

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.106 Penalty Factor

IN MAKING ITS ORDERS AND DETERMINATIONS RELATIVE TO PENALTIES, IF ANY, TO BE IMPOSED FOR VIOLATING SECTION 56.1(a) OF THE ACT, THE BOARD, IN ADDITION TO THE FACTORS IN SECTIONS 33(c) AND 42(h) OF THE ACT, OR THE COURT SHALL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION WHETHER THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE LANDFILL REASONABLY RELIED ON WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM THE PERSON GENERATING OR TREATING THE WASTE THAT THE WASTE IS NOT POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MEDICAL WASTE. (Section 56.1(k) of the Act)

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.107 Cleaning and Disinfection

- a) Cleaning and disinfection comprises:
- 1) Washing with a solution of detergent used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and agitation to remove visible contamination from each surface, followed by a clean water rinse; and
 - 2) One of the following methods of low-level disinfection:
 - A) Exposure to hot water of at least 82 degrees Centigrade (180 degrees Fahrenheit) for a minimum of fifteen (15) seconds;

- B) Rinsing with, or immersion in, a chemical disinfectant registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, as identified on its label and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
 - C) Rinsing with, or immersion in, a hypochlorite solution at a concentration of 50 ppm. For example, 1/8 cup of common household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) per gallon of tap water (31 milliliters bleach to 3.78 liters of water); or
 - D) Other disinfection processes as approved by the Agency in writing as an equivalent to one of the methods in subsections (a)(2)(A) and (B) of this Section.
- b) A detergent-sanitizer used in conjunction with agitation to remove visible contamination may be substituted for the methods in subsection (a) of this Section, if used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)

Section 1420.120 Severability

If any Section, subsection, sentence or clause of this Subtitle is adjudged unconstitutional, invalid or otherwise not effective for any reason, such adjudication does not affect the validity of this Subtitle as a whole or of any Section, subsection, sentence or clause thereof not adjudged unconstitutional, invalid or otherwise not effective for any reason.

(Source: Added at 17 Ill. Reg. 9947, effective June 21, 1993)