



Stericycle-Albuquerque

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Stericycle Albuquerque



- Stericycle-Albuquerque, is located at 1920 First St NW, in Albuquerque, NM, and was established in 1994.
- The Albuquerque Facility is a Processing and Transfer Station with an onsite Autoclave system.
- We transfer incinerate waste to our Kansas City, KS location and reusable sharps to our Dacono, CO location.





Stericycle Albuquerque

- Stericycle-Albuquerque processes "red bag" waste or UN3291 Regulated Medical Waste.
- We currently process approximately 1.2 Million Pounds (6000 tons) and transfer 100 tons for offsite processing.
- We CANNOT accept or process Ebola Waste.





Stericycle Albuquerque

- Stericycle-Albuquerque employs approximately 62 full time employees and has 6 routes and 4 long haul routes between Texas and New Mexico.
- Is the only permitted processing facility for RMW in the State of New Mexico.





December 5, 2014
New Mexico SWANA
Annual Meeting

Ebola Summary & Q&A

UN2814

Infectious Substance Affecting Humans (Ebola), 6,2

LBL-IS-UN







OVERVIEW

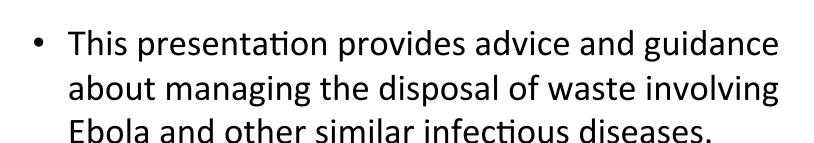


- Introduction
- What is Ebola? Facts?
- ❖ What Are The Risks?
- What is Stericycle Doing?
- Management of Ebola Waste
- **❖**Q&A





Introduction



- At the end of this presentation you will have a better appreciation for:
 - what Ebola is and what the risks of dealing with the waste are
 - how we handle these wastes safely and compliantly at Stericycle







Ebola virus disease

Ebola, which first appeared in outbreaks in Sudan and DR Congo in 1976, is a severe and often fatal disease with no known specific treatment or vaccine. It has since killed more than 1,500 people in parts of Africa.

SOURCE

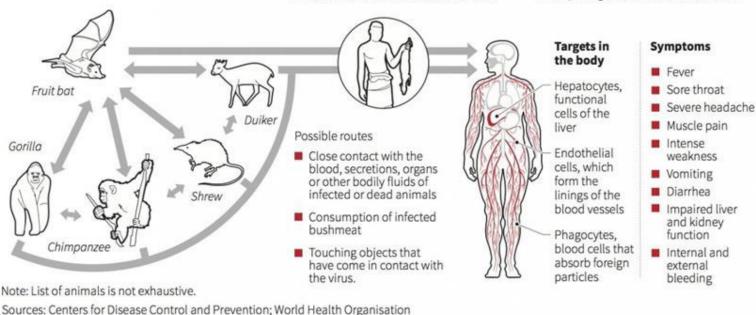
In Africa, particular species of fruit bats are considered possible natural hosts for Ebola virus.

TRANSMISSION

Infected bats are thought to transmit the disease to humans, or indirectly through other animals which are hunted for their meat.

DAMAGE

Incubation period is from two to 21 days. Death from the disease is often caused by multiple organ failure and tissue death.



(REUTERS

G.Cabrera, 28/03/2014

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Where is Ebola?



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- Ebola is a rare, but serious disease caused by Ebola virus. First diagnosed in 1976 in Zaire/DRC and named after the Ebola River.
- There are occasional outbreaks of Ebola in Africa, the most recent of which is the largest.
- The risk of catching Ebola in the US is very low, as it is only transmitted from person to person through direct contact with blood or bodily fluids. Can also occur through contaminated sharps, medical equipment, improper use of PPE, etc.







- People are not infectious until they are sick
- The infection can take up to 21 days to incubate

Exposure	Incubation	Symptom Onset	Illness	Recovery or Death
- Exposure to Ebola virus through contact with infectious blood or body	The state of the s	- Initial symptoms of EHF may include fever, fatigue, muscle	- Illness progresses to include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea,	- The bodies of individuals who die from EHF remain infectious
fluids, contaminated environmental surfaces, or an infected individual or animal.		pain, headache, and sore	impaired organ function, and blood count changes.	after death, and must be handled accordingly during death care.
due to ae rosolized viral particles.	- Individuals become contagious when symptoms appear.	other viral illnesses	- Some cases experience a rash and internal and/or external bleeding (e.g., from skin, eyes,	- Individuals who recover from EHF generally are no longer contagious.
- Exposed individuals are not contagious.				
Day 0	2-21 days	14-21 days		Up to 49 days







- Ebola virus can survive multiple cycles of thawing and freezing and long-term storage
- However, survival on surfaces at room temperature is measured in hours rather than days (survival improves in the cold)







- Hospital disinfectants approved for non-enveloped viruses (typically harder to kill) are recommended for hard surfaces.
- Disinfectants labeled effective for norovirus, rotavirus, adenovirus, poliovirus (non-enveloped) are effective for Ebola.
- Standard fresh household bleach (Clorox brand preferred) mixed at a 1:10 concentration (e.g., 1 cup bleach to 9 cups of water) is also effective in destroying Ebola.



What Are The Risks?



- The risk of catching Ebola in the US is very low because its spread can be prevented using simple precautions.
- The US has a modern, well developed healthcare system with good public health information making prevention easier.
- The risk of catching Ebola from waste management activities is extremely low as there are stringent requirements for the treatment and packaging of the waste that prevent exposure to contaminated blood or body fluids.



Stericycle* What is Stericycle Doing?



- At present, Stericycle is NOT processing any Category A, untreated Ebola waste in any of our facilities.
- Stericycle has documented procedures for the management of Category A pathogen wastes including Ebola.
- The procedures cover all aspects of managing these wastes from receiving the customer inquiry to making the collection and ultimate disposal.





Stericycle* What is Stericycle Doing?



- We continue to update these to reflect current DOT/CDC/OSHA guidance.
- We are maintaining a dialogue with the CDC, the regulators, and our customers to ensure we're in a position to help while protecting our Team Members and the wider community.





Stericycle Management of Ebola Waste Medical Waste Service



- We Have Waste What Do We Do Now?
 - Classification
 - Proper Packaging for Transport Special Permit
 - Working with Customers
 - Protection of Team Members





Classification



- Waste <u>Pre-Treated</u> at Hospital by Autoclave is NO longer Category A – Requires Pre-Treatment Certification by Generator.
 - Can be managed as solid waste
 - Can be over classified as RMW
- Waste <u>NOT Pre-Treated</u> at Hospital is Category A Waste per DOT
 - Requires Packaging to meet 49 CFR 178.609
 - Robust Packaging Requirements



Special Permit required

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Proper Packaging for Transport Special Permit

- The following photos are pictures of Category A Materials packaged for incineration at a 3rd party incinerator. These materials cannot be accepted for treatment at Stericycle facilities.
- No Team Members should handle this waste in any manner prior to being properly trained.
- Contact dispatch should you be offered this waste while on your route.





Proper Packaging for Transport Special Permit









Waste Acceptance



- Drivers: DO NOT transport this container or any other container that has been identified as containing or may contain EBOLA waste
- Drivers must be trained on specific procedures prior to transporting EBOLA waste
- The applicable DOT Special permit must be carried in the truck
- If this container or any other container that may contain EBOLA waste is offered to you by a customer / generator for transportation, contact your supervisor/ dispatcher immediately
- Processing / Plant Workers: DO NOT touch this container in any way
- If this container or any other container is identified as containing or may contain EBOLA waste, stop the process immediately and contact your supervisor
- If identified in a customer loaded trailer, roll off container, or any other Stericycle transport vehicle, stop the process immediately and notify your supervisor





Proper Labeling for Transport Special Permit





DO NOT OPEN INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE AFFECTING HUMANS

LBL-IS-DNO

Size: 9"x 4"

UN2814 Infectious Substance Affecting Humans (Ebola), 6.2

LBL-IS-UN

DOT SP 16279





Stericycle Transportation Requirements



- Special Permit must be maintained in the vehicle transporting Ebola Waste
- Stericycle affected Team Members must be trained on the SP and documented
- Emergency Response book must be updated to support Ebola waste stream
- Transportation vehicle must be made available for a level 1 inspection prior to transport.
- PHMSA must be informed prior to transportation of Ebola waste.



Stericycle Transportation Requirements



- Vehicles used to Transport Cat A Materials will be decontaminated by Stericycle and/or a 3rd party.
- Additional PPE will be provided, as applicable such as double gloving, Tyvek suit, apron, etc.
- In case of a spill, contact ERTS at 800-201-6804 for cleanup of spill material.





Transportation Requirements



- Loading and unloading must be performed manually. No mechanical means. Dolly's are allowed, no forklift operation
- While in transport, cargo doors must be locked at all time.
- Prior to beginning route, the transportation vehicle must be visually inspected for leaks.
- Once dispatched, vehicle must proceed to the designated processing facility with no delay.





Transportation Requirements New Shipping Papers



1. Generator's Name, Address and Telephone Number

UN2814, Infectious Substance Affecting Humans(Ebola), 6.2, DOT-SP 16279

CUSTOMER NUMBER

GENERATOR'S REGIS

2A. DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

CONTAINER TYPE

UN3291, Regulated Medical Waste, n.o.s., 6.2. PGII



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Stericycle Working With Our Customers Medical Waste Service



- Provide information about the difference between Cat A and RMW
- Ensure healthcare facilities understand they need to segregate
 Cat A wastes from other RMW
- Provide information about proper packaging
- If Special Permit is obtained, healthcare facility is required to be provided and healthcare facility must train appropriate staff on Special Permit conditions
- If our employees work within hospital understand their protocols for communicating about potential patients and isolation areas
- Acceptable onsite treatment protocols





Protecting Our Team Members

- Follow our Universal Precautions/BBP protocols
- Remember bleach is our friend!
- Train and communicate appropriately sometimes the media can be scary!
- Work with our customers and the local health departments
- Work with HR and management on individual issues











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