Stericycle Canada - Waste Acceptance Policy

This document describes the types of waste that can be managed by Stericycle and the required packaging. The criteria listed in the document are based on the standards and regulations currently in force in Canada. **Stericycle reserves the right to refuse to collect and/or to apply a financial penalty for any waste that does not fully meet the criteria described in the following pages**.

For more information, please contact your Stericycle representative or email **customercare@ stericycle.com**

Types of waste accepted

- **Biomedical waste**
  (ref.: applicable Provincial Regulations and guidelines and CSA standard Z317.10:21 – Handling of health care waste materials)
  - Human anatomical
    - biological tissue, body parts or organs
  - Animal anatomical
    - carcasses, body parts or organs
  - Non-anatomical
    - cell culture, microbial culture, or material in contact with such tissue or culture
    - live vaccine
    - a blood container or material that has been saturated with blood
  - Non-anatomical – sharps
    - a sharp or breakable object having been in contact with blood or with a biological liquid or tissue

- **Cytotoxic medical waste**
  - Biomedical waste as described above, but that has also been in contact with cytotoxic agents, including empty or used vials of cytotoxic medications, and any other material contaminated by residual cytotoxic agents.

- **Pharmaceutical waste**
  - Therapeutic medications and chemicals that are no longer usable, that are outdated or contaminated, that have been improperly stored or that are no longer required.

Note:

- The following materials are not acceptable with the above-indicated waste:
  - Batteries and/or any electronic equipment
  - Solvents (formaldehyde, etc.) and other hazardous waste
  - Radioactive materials

- Biomedical waste containing Category A infectious substances (ref.: Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR), section 2.36.1) ***must be pre-approved*** *by Stericycle before they can be collected to ensure proper packaging and labeling; in compliance with the TDGR.*

- Biomedical waste in paraffin blocks or preservative solutions must be pre-approved by Stericycle before they can be collected as there are specific packaging, labelling and handling requirements involved.

- Controlled substances, narcotics and precursor chemicals must be denatured before they can be collected as pharmaceutical waste.

Waste segregation and packaging

All waste must be ***segregated by category*** (see above) as soon as it is generated and be ***packaged separately in containers that meets the current standards, including the required labelling***.

Several standards and requirements apply:

- *Waste/biomedical waste management Provincial Regulations and guidelines*
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation, section 1.42.3*
- *CSA standard Z317.10:21 – Handling of health care waste materials, Table 1*
- *Standard CGSB-43.125 – Packaging of Category A and Category B Infectious Substances (Class 6.2) and Clinical, (Bio)Medical or Regulated Medical Waste, Part III*

The requirements are summarized below. Stericycle will refuse to collect and manage any waste that does not meet those requirements or any other applicable regulatory requirements.

- **Packaging** – all containers used must meet these requirements:
  - It must be ***rigid, sealed and leakproof***, and be ***puncture resistant*** if for sharps waste.
  - **It must meet the requirements of CGSB-43.125, Part III** (performance/strength requirements)
  - It must be of sufficient quality to ***remain rigid, sealed and leakproof*** when collected, during transportation (refrigerated for biomedical waste) and up to waste treatment.

- **Colour-coded packaging** – For packaging requiring a plastic bag, the bag must be of the right colour. For other packaging, part of the packaging must be identified with the colour code (either the container itself or its labelling).

  - Anatomical waste: Red
  - Non-anatomical waste and sharps: Yellow
  - Cytotoxic waste: Red
  - Pharmaceutical waste: White and blue

- **Labelling** - The following labels are required (meet both the TDGR and CSA requirements)

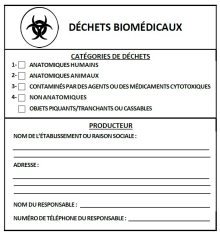
  - Anatomical waste:

  - Non-anatomical waste and sharps:

  - Cytotoxic waste:

  - Pharmaceutical waste:

- QUEBEC ONLY: All biomedical waste packaging must be identified with a label in compliance with Schedule III of the Regulation respecting biomedical waste. The label must be at least 20 cm by 20 cm. The required information (category of waste and generator of waste) must be completed by the generator prior to collection.


DÉCHETS BIOMÉDICAUX

CATÉGORIES DE DÉCHETS

1- ☐ ANATOMIQUES HUMAINS
2- ☐ ANATOMIQUES ANIMAUX
3- ☐ CONTAMINÉS PAR DES AGENTS OU DES MÉDICAMENTS CYTOTOXIQUES
4- ☐ NON ANATOMIQUES
☐ OBJETS PIQUANTS/TRANCHANTS OU CASSABLES

PRODUCTEUR

NOM DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT OU RAISON SOCIALE :

ADRESSE :

NOM DU RESPONSABLE :

NUMÉRO DE TÉLÉPHONE DU RESPONSABLE :

Note:

All of the packaging and labels provided by Stericycle meet the above-described requirements. Clients are advised to notify Stericycle ***before*** using any other packaging, to ensure their packaging is compliant.

Additional waste acceptance criteria

To protect the health and safety of everyone who handles waste, the following requirements must also be met:

- Waste must be fully packaged by the client before it is collected: Liners/bags must be securely sealed, covers of reusable containers and pails must be sealed, cardboard boxes must be sealed **with tape.**

- Waste containers **must not be overfilled or overweight** and **must not show any signs of breakage or leakage.**

- **Container weight capacities:**
  - **Cardboard boxes: as indicated on the box (12 kg, 14 kg or 16 kg)**
  - **SMS containers: 10 kg**
  - **20L plastic pails: 15kg**
  - **Plastic reusable tubs: 23 kg**
  - **Plastic wheeled totes: 50 kg**

- Drums/containers greater than 50L **must be pre-approved by Stericycle** and may be subject to a surcharge due to special handling and disposal site. They are also subject to a maximum weight capacity based on container size, type and nature of waste, that must be respected.

- Steel drums, or any containers with steel, are **not acceptable** for biomedical waste.

- Liquid medical waste must either be solidified prior to being collected by Stericycle or be limited to a total of 5L per container.

- Liquid pharmaceutical waste in excess of 20L must be pre-approved by Stericycle and may require proof of classification before being accepted.

APPENDIX

SELECTED REGULATORY REFERENCES

Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations

1.42.3 Medical or Clinical Waste

Part 3 (Documentation), sections 4.10 to 4.12 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling, or transporting of dangerous goods that are medical waste or clinical waste if

- **(a)** the dangerous goods are UN3291, (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.;
- **(b)** the dangerous goods are in a means of containment that is in compliance with CGSB-43.125; and
- **(c)** the following information is displayed on the means of containment:
  - **(i)** the biohazard symbol; and
  - **(ii)** the word "BIOHAZARD" or "BIORISQUE".

Z317.10:21 Handling of Healthcare Waste Materials

Table 1
Colour coding and/or labelling requirements
(See Clauses 4.2, 4.7, 5.2, 5.3.1, 6.4.3, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 10.5.1, and 11.2.2.)

Waste category	Waste sub-category	Colour coding and/or labelling	Sample symbols
Biomedical waste	Biomedical anatomic waste (human)	RED and recognized symbol	 Anatomic waste symbol
	Biomedical anatomic waste (animal)	RED or ORANGE and recognized symbol	
	Biomedical non-anatomic waste	YELLOW and recognized symbol	 Biohazard symbol
	Biomedical sharps (contaminated)	YELLOW and recognized symbol	
	Biomedical waste contaminated with Category A infectious substances (see note)	YELLOW, RED, or ORANGE and recognized symbol	 UN2814 or UN2900 label
Pharmaceutical waste	Pharmaceuticals (excluding pharmaceutical cytotoxic waste and radiopharmaceuticals)	Recognized coding within facility or province/ territory	 Pharmaceutical waste symbol
Chemical waste		Designated or specified container according to waste class	
Cytotoxic waste	Biomedical cytotoxic waste (including sharps)	Cytotoxic hazard symbol on RED background	 Cytotoxic hazard symbol

CAN/CGSB-43.125-2021 Packaging of Category A and Category B infectious Substances (Class 6.2) and clinical, (bio) medical or regulated medical waste

Part III and relevant sections

12.3 Clinical, (bio) medical or regulated medical waste assigned to UN3291

Clinical, (bio) medical or regulated medical waste that is assigned to UN3291 shall be transported in any of the following means of containment:

a) UN standardized small container for packing group I or II, for liquids or solids listed in Table 3. If the container is not leakproof, a plastic bag meeting the requirements of Table 6 shall be inserted in the container to contain any possible release of liquids.

d) A non-standardized combination packaging consisting of a securely-closed plastic bag that meets the requirements of Table 6 and is contained in a securely closed outer packaging that is

1) rigid, leakproof and designed for repeated use; or

2) a fibreboard box that meets the requirements of columns 1, 2 and 3 or columns 1, 2 and 4 of Table 7;

Table 6 — Plastic bag strength requirements

Test	Test standard	Nominal value
Elmendorf tear strength	ASTM D1922	480 g MD[a] 480 g TD[b]
Dart impact strength	ASTM D1709	165 g
[a] MD = Machine direction [b] TD = Transverse direction		

Table 7 — Fibreboard box

Type of fibreboard	Column 1 Maximum weight of box and contents kg (lb)	Column 2 Maximum outside dimensions L+W+H cm (in)	Column 3 Minimum bursting strength[a] kPa (lb/in²)	Column 4 Minimum edge crush[b] test (ECT) kN/m (lb/in)
Singlewall	16 (35)	190 (75)	1380 (200)	5.6 (32)
	23 (50)	216 (85)	1720 (250)	7.0 (40)
	30 (65)	241 (95)	1900 (275)	7.7 (44)
	30 (65)	267 (105)	2410 (350)	9.6 (55)
Doublewall	30 (65)	216 (85)	1380 (200)	7.4 (42)
	30 (65)	241 (95)	1900 (275)	8.4 (48)
	30 (65)	267 (105)	2410 (350)	8.9 (51)
[a] The minimum bursting strength test shall be conducted in accordance with TAPPI T 810. [b] The edge crush test (ECT) shall be conducted in accordance with TAPPI T 811 or TAPPI T 839.				