### Solid waste management guide for hospital and healthcare (version 3)

Defining hospital responsibility of the waste generation to meet legislative and best practice requirements

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Off-site disposal methods</th>
<th>Organisation to contact for further information or referral</th>
<th>Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cardboard boxes (plain and waxed)               | Packaging container composed of cardboard materials  

**Examples:**  
Plain cardboard boxes, waxed cardboard boxes, cardboard inserts  
Note:  
- Some wax cardboards cannot be recycled – please check with your contract before disposal  
- If not, ask your supplier if they will take back waxed cardboard boxes for re-use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SV</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Commingled recyclables bottles, cans, cartons, paper (full)   | Materials that are capable of being remanufactured or re-used  

**Examples:**  
Glass bottles, milk cartons, aluminium cans, steel cans, paper, cardboard, newspaper, uncontaminated paper towels, rigid plastics (coded 1–7)  
Search SV website for a recycler

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>SV</th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Commingled recyclables bottles, cans, cartons (partial)       | Materials that are capable of being remanufactured or re-used  

**Examples:**  
Same as above however does not include paper, cardboard or paper towels  
Search SV website for a recycler

|                                                                 |                                                                 |                                                                                                           |                                                                 |                                                                 | SV                                                                 | LG                                                                 |                                                                                          |

- **Body:** Dark green or black  
- **Lid:** Blue  

- **Dispose in:**  
  - Dark green or black  
  - Yellow  

- **Dispose in:**  
  - Dark green or black  
  - Yellow  

- **Dispose in:**  
  - Dark green or black  
  - Yellow  

- **Dispose in:**  
  - Dark green or black  
  - Yellow

- **Organisation to contact for further information or referral**  
  - SV  
  - LG

- **Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance**  
  - Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
  - Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
  - Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management

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Last printed 03 Dec 08
### 1. Industrial waste

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food/green organic waste</strong></td>
<td>Food scraps, garden clippings and natural fibrous materials that are biodegradable and capable of being composted or put in worm farms. Examples: Flowers, grass clippings, left-over food, vegetables scraps, grounds gardening maintenance</td>
<td>✓ Use food/green organics waste disposal service</td>
<td>Dispose in: ✓ green organics container ✓ compost bin ✓ worm farm</td>
<td>Body: Dark green or black Lid: Lime green</td>
<td>Food/green organics are taken to a composting facility</td>
<td>SV + LG  Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  Health Act 1958 (Vic)  Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. Industrial waste

#### Recyclable materials

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<tr>
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<th>Bin colours Australian standard AS 4123.7-2006 Mobile waste containers part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements</th>
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<th>Organisation to contact for further information or referral</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent globes | Used, damaged fluorescent tubes  
  **Example:** Fluorescent tubes |  
  Search SV website for a recycler | Store until collection in:  
  ✓ cardboard box that holds up to 100 fluorescent tubes or in approved compaction bin |  
  *Note:* Florescent tube recycler. The mercury, glass, aluminium and phosphor powder will be separated using crush and separation technology. |  |  | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
  Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
  Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
| Mattresses | Old, damaged mattresses not required for use  
  **Examples:** Mattresses, bases |  
  Search SV website for a recycler | Store until collection in:  
  ✓ skip  
  ✓ cage | Recyclers can recondition or strip and recover recyclable materials including fabric and foam, timber and metals | SV LG |  | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
  Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
  Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
| Paper | Newspaper, wrapping paper, cards, paper cups, envelopes (including window envelopes), office paper, non-confidential files |  
  Search SV website for a recycler | Dispose in:  
  ✓ paper recycling bin |  
  Body: Dark green or black  
  Lid: Blue | Paper and cardboard recycling facility. Paper is pulped, cleaned, de-inked, drained and dried before being remade into paper. | SV LG |  | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
  Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
  Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confidential paper</td>
<td>Paper documents that contain private, contractual, confidential or information identifying a person</td>
<td>✓ Shred before disposing in commingled or paper recycling bin</td>
<td>Dispose in:</td>
<td>Confidential paper is taken to paper and cardboard recycling facility for secure shredding and secure pulping before being drained and dried before being remade into paper</td>
<td>SV LG Privacy Commissioner Hospital board, privacy officer</td>
<td>Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Patient records, medical records file, contracts, staff files</td>
<td>Search SV website for a recycler</td>
<td>Body: Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lid: Blue</td>
<td>Dispose in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ confidential paper recycling bin (locked)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclable materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Store until collection in: ✓ skip ✓ cage</td>
<td>Plastics will be granulated and recycled back into plastics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic (other)</td>
<td>Plastics that can not be put in commingled recycling bin</td>
<td>Search SV website for a recycler</td>
<td>Store until collection in: ✓ skip ✓ cage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Shrink wrap, plastic wrap, bubble wrap, polystyrene cups and boxes, expanded polystyrene and plastic bags</td>
<td></td>
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Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
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| Photographic waste | Photographic waste generating from X-ray developing equipment or X-ray film  
Examples: Fixer, developer and x-ray films | Search SV website for a recycler | Store until collection in: ✓ bag ✓ drum ✓ tank | Recycled at facility licensed by EPA | SV EPA  
Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
| Toner/printer cartridges | Used, empty toner, printer cartridges from any type of printer, fax and photocopier  
Examples: Ink jet and laser printer Cartridges, Toner bottles, drum kits, fuser kits | ✓ Re-use programs  
Search SV website for a recycler  
Cartridge re-use facility. Toner or printer cartridges are refilled for re-use. Cartridge recycling facility. Toner and printers are granulated for recycling. | Cartridge re-use facility. Toner or printer cartridges are refilled for re-use. Cartridge recycling facility. Toner and printers are granulated for recycling. | SV EPA  
Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>Empty batteries</td>
<td>✓ Use rechargeable batteries</td>
<td>Store in a non-leaking receptacle</td>
<td>Metals and chemicals can be recovered for recycling</td>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Use in hearing aids, pagers, digital cameras, communication devices</td>
<td>Search SV website for a recycler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health Act 1958 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Australian Government Department of Sustainability Environmental, Water, Population and Communities for licence to export</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction solid inert/ demolition</td>
<td>Materials generated from building demolition, construction and refurbishment sites</td>
<td>✓ Recycle where possible</td>
<td>Dispose in: ✓ recyclables skip  ✓ general waste skip</td>
<td></td>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Concrete, wood, flooring, metals, carpet, bricks</td>
<td>Search SV website for a recycler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green Building Council</td>
<td>Health Act 1958 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recyclable materials</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Redundant surplus equipment | Furniture and or equipment that are unable to be repaired or are at a surplus  
*Examples: Chairs, tables, trolleys, beds, desks* | ✓ Donate to a registered charity  
Search SV website for a recycler | Store until collection in:  
✓ skip  
✓ cage | | | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
| **Non-recyclable materials** | | | | | | |
| Rubbish/general waste | Waste that is not capable of being composted, recycled, reprocessed or re-used  
*Examples: Incontinence pads, disposable nappies, drained dialysis waste, plastic bags, masks, gloves* | ✓ Request less packaging | Dispose in:  
✓ general waste bin  
✓ garbage compactor  
Body: Dark green or black  
Lid: Red | EPA licensed landfill | EPA  
SV  
LG | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
| Sanitary waste | Sanitary waste generating in non-patient areas only  
*Examples: Sanitary waste in ladies public and staff toilets* | ✓ | Dispose in: sanitary waste bin | EPA licensed landfill | EPA  
SV  
LG | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |

**Note:** The department advises that a donations disclaimer should assist all donations to avoid legal implications.  
In the case of X-ray equipment, please notify the department, radiation safety section prior to disposal; the X-ray apparatus must be made inoperable prior to disposal.

**Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance:**
- Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
- Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
- Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management

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|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

Notes:
- Packaging, instruments, trays, and unused materials must be disposed of as general waste unless contaminated.
- The department supports the use of the EPA definition of clinical waste in the Clinical and Related Waste - Operational Guidance (Sept. 2009). Due to the low infection transmission risk the department does not support the disposal of faecally contaminated material from health services, residential and aged care settings or any other home care, in the clinical waste stream, as referred to in the Waste Management Association of Australia, Industry Code of Practice for the Management of Clinical and Related Wastes, 6th Edition (June 2010).

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Anatomical waste (human body parts)</td>
<td>Body parts taken during laboratory testing, surgery or autopsy and/or resulting from investigation or treatment of a patient</td>
<td>✓ clinical waste container, bucket or bags</td>
<td>Disposal in:</td>
<td>Yellow Lid: Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Limbs, organs, placenta, pathological specimens, biopsy specimens</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Symbol: Black biological hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marked: Clinical waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Off-site disposal methods**

- Disposal by incineration
- Search the Prescribed Industrial Waste Database for transporters & treaters (select 'R' waste type)

**Note:** All prescribed industrial materials must be transported off site using an EPA vehicle and accompanied with a waste transportation certificate.

**Organisation to contact for further information or referral:**

- EPA

**Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance:**

- Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)
- Health Act 1958 (Vic)
- EPA’s Clinical and Related Waste – Operational Guidance
- Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cytotoxic waste     | All equipment and materials that may be contaminated with a cytotoxic drug during preparation, transport or administration of chemotherapy  
Examples: Disposable gloves and masks, dressing material, IV solution bags, absorbent pads |                       |                   | Dispose in:  ✓ cytotoxic waste container  
Body: Purple, ridged container  
Lid: Purple  
Bag: Purple  
Symbol: Cell undergoing telophase in white  
Marked: Cytotoxic waste | Waste is collected by an EPA-licensed contractor for incineration at an EPA-licensed facility  
Search the Prescribed Industrial Waste Database for transporters & treaters (select 'R' waste type)  
EPA's Clinical and Related Waste – Operational Guidance  
Industry code of practice for the management of clinical and related wastes, 6th edition (June 2010), BWI, Waste Management Association of Australia  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)  
Work safe Code of Practice  
Australian Standard AS 4123.7-2006 Mobile waste containers part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
## 2. Prescribed waste

### Related waste

|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Cytotoxic waste (sharps) | All equipment and materials that may be contaminated with cytotoxic drug and may pierce a plastic bag | ✓ cytotoxic waste container | Disposal in: Purple ridged container | Lid: Purple | Symbol: Cell undergoing telophase in White | Marked: Cytotoxic waste | An EPA-licensed contractor collects waste for incineration at an EPA-licensed facility. Search the Prescribed Industrial Waste Database for transporters & treaters (select ‘R’ waste type) | EPA WORKSAFE VICTORIA | Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)  
Health Act 1958 (Vic)  
Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)  
EPA’s Clinical and Related Waste – Operational Guidance  
Industry code of practice for the management of clinical and related wastes, 6th edition (June 2010), BWI, Waste Management Association of Australia  
Work safe Code of Practice  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management |
### 2. Prescribed waste

| Waste type          | Description of waste type and examples of waste generated                                                                 | Available alternatives                                                                 | On-site management                                                                 | Bin colours: 
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pharmaceutical waste | Any expired or discarded pharmaceutical substance. Also includes filters or materials contaminated with pharmaceutical product.  
**Examples:** 
Expired pharmaceuticals, filters or materials that may be contaminated by pharmaceutical product, returned or no longer required pharmaceuticals | ✓ Request less packaging to reduce contamination                                     | Dispose in: ✓ collection boxes marked 'Pharmaceutical waste, for incineration only'  | N/A                                                                                     |
|                    | Note: This standard is for guidance. It is not a Victorian Government mandatory requirement. It may need to be modified to suit existing waste management arrangements for the facility. |                                                                                       |                                                                                       |                                                                                       |

#### Off-site disposal methods


#### Organisation to contact for further information or referral

- TGA
- DH
- EPA

#### Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance

- Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)
- EPA’s Clinical and Related Waste – Operational Guidance
- Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)
- Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981 (Vic)
- Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2006
- Industry code of practice for the management of clinical and related wastes, 6th edition (June 2010), BWI, Waste Management Association of Australia
- Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
### 3. Solid radioactive waste

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive material (contaminated)</td>
<td>Waste material, including sharps contaminated with a radioisotope that arises from the medical or research use of radionuclides. Examples: Linen if spills have occurred, incontinence pads, gloves, bench covers, blueys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- **On-site management:**
  - Stage 1: Label with date and store within lead shielding and allowed to decay
  - Stage 2: After it has decayed to a safe level, it is no longer deemed to be radioactive waste and can be disposed of as clinical waste, sharps waste or general waste.

- **Off-site disposal methods:**
  - Taken to an approved landfill after it has decayed to a safe level

- **Note:** All labels and symbols relating to radioactive wastes must be removed or marked over before disposal into clinical waste, sharps or general waste container

- **Organisation to contact:**
  - Hospital nuclear medicine staff
  - Radiation Safety Program, DH

- **Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance:**
  - Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)
  - Radiation Regulations 2007
  - Refer to hospital radiation management plan (RMP) or standard operating procedures (SOP) manual
  - Australian Standard AS 4123.7-2006 Mobile waste containers part 7: colours, markings and designation requirements
  - Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
### 3. Solid radioactive waste

|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Radioactive sharps (contaminated) | Objects or devices having sharp points or protuberances or cutting edges, capable of causing a penetrating injury to humans and that contains radioactive material  
  Examples: Syringes, broken glass, scalpel blades |  | Dispose in yellow sharps container within lead lined holder pending decay  
  Stage 1: Label with date, disposers initials and store within lead shielding and allowed to decay  
  Stage 2: After sharps container has been stored and decayed to a safe level, it is no longer deemed to be radioactive sharps waste can then be disposed of as sharps waste | The department recommends all yellow sharps nominated for collection of radioactive waste be labelled with the date, radioactivity level at that date and name or initials of the waste generator  
  Disposal by incineration, autoclaving, microwaving, shredding or hammermill at an EPA licensed facility  
  **Note:** All labels and symbols relating to radioactive wastes must be removed or marked over before disposal into clinical waste, sharps or, general waste container | Disposal by incineration, autoclaving, microwaving, shredding or hammermill at an EPA licensed facility |  | Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)  
Radiation Regulations 2007  
Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management  
Refer to hospital radiation management plan (RMP) or standard operating procedures (SOP) manual |
### 3. Solid Radioactive Waste

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<tr>
<td>Radioactive material (sealed sources)</td>
<td>Waste material containing radioisotope that arises from the medical or research use of radionuclides</td>
<td>Store within lead shielding and allowed to decay for nominated length of time. De-identify or cross out all Radioactive Signs and dispose in general waste.</td>
<td></td>
<td>As approved by the department’s radiation safety section</td>
<td>Hospital nuclear medicine staff</td>
<td>Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Brachytherapy calibration sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Radiation Safety Program, DH</td>
<td>Radiation Regulations 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refer to hospital radiation management plan (RMP) or standard operating procedures (SOP) manual</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste type</th>
<th>Description of waste type and examples of waste generated</th>
<th>Available alternatives</th>
<th>On-site management</th>
<th>Off-site disposal methods</th>
<th>Organisation to contact for further information or referral</th>
<th>Legislation, policies, standards, codes and compliance</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Note: This standard is for guidance. It is not a Victorian Government mandatory requirement. It may need to be modified to suit existing waste management arrangements for the facility.

Note: All prescribed industrial materials must be transported off site using an EPA vehicle and accompanied with a waste transportation certificate.


Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
### Liquid waste management guide for hospital and healthcare

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Legislation, policies, codes and compliance</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: Mercury, cyanide, formalin, gluteraldehyde, photochemical waste, toluene and xylene</td>
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<td>Health Act 1958 (Vic)</td>
<td>Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)</td>
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<td>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981 (Vic)</td>
<td>Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2006</td>
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*Department of Health, Version 3, December 2011.*

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<tr>
<td>Liquid radioactive waste</td>
<td>Liquid radioactive waste generating from the administration of radioactive material</td>
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<td>Controlled release to sewer in accordance with exempt limits (Radiation Regulations 2007)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Example: Iodine 125</td>
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<td>Radiation Act 2005 (Vic) (came into force on 1 September 2007)</td>
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<td>Refer to hospital radiation management plan (RMP) or standard operating procedures (SOP) manual</td>
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<td>The department</td>
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<td>RWMG</td>
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<td>TGA</td>
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<td>APHA</td>
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<td>BWI and WMAA</td>
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<td>RUM</td>
<td>Return Unwanted Medicines</td>
<td><a href="http://www.returnmed.com.au">www.returnmed.com.au</a></td>
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<td>Close the Loop</td>
<td><a href="http://www.closetheloop.com.au">www.closetheloop.com.au</a></td>
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Hospital waste management legislation

Objectives/drivers
- Minimise the impact of waste on human health and the environment
- Safer disposal practices for staff
- Identify cost savings through improved waste management practices
- Improve reputation
- Better community relations
- Compliance with regulations
- Improved OHS

Legislation applicable to hospital waste management:

**Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)**

The Environment Protection Act 1970 is the principle Victorian statute dealing with protection of the environment and management of waste. The purpose of the Act is stated as ‘...to create a legislative framework for the protection of the environment in Victoria having regard to the principles of environmental protection’. The Act is administered by the Environmental Protection Authority, and includes a range of instruments for protecting the environment, including waste management policies.

Healthcare sector solid waste disposal-related references:

**Acts**
- Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)
- Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic)
- Health Services Act 1988 (Vic)
- Health Records Act 2001 (Vic)
- Health Act 1958 (Vic)
- Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)
- Freedom of Information 1982 (Vic)
- Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981(Vic)
- Therapeutic Goods Act 1989 (Cth)
- Therapeutic Goods (Victoria) Act 1994
- Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic)
- Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Vic)

**Regulations**
- Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2006
- Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007
- Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2006
- Radiation Regulations 2007
- Health Records Regulations 2002
- Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2000

Healthcare sector-related codes
- Industry code of practice for the management of clinical and related wastes, 6th edition (June 2010), BWI, Waste Management Association of Australia
- EPA Clinical and Related Waste Operational Guidance
- Work safe Codes of Practice

Healthcare sector-related Australian standards
- Australian Standard, Mobile waste containers part 7: colours, markings, designation requirement AS 4123.7-2006
• Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk management
• Australian Standard, AS/NZS 4261 Reusable containers for the collection of sharp items used in human and animal medical. 1994/Amdt 1:1997
• Australian Standard, AS/NZ: 4031. Non-reusable containers for the collection of sharp medical items used in healthcare areas, 1992

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Linked internet sites:

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