OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

PARKES HOSPITAL
(LACHLAN HEALTH SERVICE)

STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

appian group

NSW GOVERNMENT Health Infrastructure

Lachlan Health Service
Together for Better Health
Ngurra Marang Waluwin

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Rev 01	For SSD	17 January 2014
Rev 02	For SSD (updated for clinical waste storage)	21 January 2014

1. PURPOSE

This Operational Waste Management Plan has been prepared for the proposed Parkes Hospital development to support the project's State Significant Development (SSD) Application. The plan will be refined prior to implementation.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the Lachlan Health Service Project, which includes the Parkes Hospital development, is to provide contemporary healthcare facilities suited to the current and future needs of the catchment population, and to provide capacity to support the agreed scope of clinical care in an environment that facilitates the delivery of contemporary health services.

Facility function should allow efficient bed utilisation and staffing to better meet the current and future needs of Forbes and the surrounding community.

3. PROPOSED WORKS

The scope of the Parkes Hospital project is summarised as follows:

- Early Works including site preparation and bulk earthworks
- Construction of a new two-storey approx 9,000 sqm hospital building, including:
    - 28-bed inpatient unit;
    - Birthing unit;
    - Emergency Department;
    - Community and Ambulatory Care zone, including 6 chemotherapy chairs and 3 dental chairs;
    - Clinical Support Services, including Pharmacy; Pathology Laboratory and Medical Imaging; and
    - Non-clinical support services, including a Linen Distribution Centre for the district.
- Construction of single storey (approx 120 sqm) short-stay staff accommodation building.
- Access roads and circulation.
- On-grade car-parking for approximately 140 vehicles.
- Landscaping.
- Associated site infrastructure works.

4. OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste generated by the development will be managed in accordance with key policies and guidelines including:

- NSW Ministry of Health guidelines for the management of clinical and related waste including the *NSW Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy* (WRAPP);
- *Waste Management Guidelines for Health Care Facilities – August 1998*;
- National Clinical Waste Management Industry Group Code of Practice;
- Relevant legislation relating to Environmental Protection and Australian Standards;
- *NSW Work Health and safety Act (2011)* & *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation (2011).*

In accordance with NSW Ministry of Health requirements for health care facilities, a Waste Management Plan will be prepared for the site providing detailed information regarding the nature and volume of waste generated by the development and the means of storage and disposal of waste from the site. Waste management practices will adopt the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle, treat and dispose.

The major components of the waste management system will include:

- Waste segregation at the source - Clinical waste bins, cytotoxic bins, Anatomical (body parts - placentas) bins , sharp containers, general waste bins, commingled recycling bins, paper recycling bins, food waste bins, security document destruction bins and - all standardised and colour-coded.
- Waste streams - Clinical & related waste, general, recycling.
- Storage and transport - cold storage for contaminated waste and body parts (placentas) ; transport in safe (locked bins), leak proof containers.
- Waste treatment - sterilisation, autoclaving, shredding, grinding, incineration of clinical & related waste (off-site).
- Waste disposal - local Council approved, engineered, sanitary landfill.
- Waste minimisation procedures and recycling practices is promoted throughout all health service facilities.

4.1 Waste Segregation

Waste will be segregated at the point of generation. Colour coded (closed) mobile bins will be used to contain and transport waste. Bins will be provided by LHS appointed contractor(s) on an exchange basis. LHS also utilises other containers such as cardboard boxes to collect paper & toner cartridge recycling and skip bins to collect scrap metal for recycling.

4.2 Waste Streaming

Hospital waste can be divided into a number of broad categories which are defined in the NSW Health Department's Waste Management Guidelines for Health Care Facilities, 1998. Clinical, cytotoxic, pharmaceutical and chemical wastes are classified as Hazardous wastes under Part 3, Schedule 1 of the Waste Minimisation and Management Regulation, 1996 and Section 3 of the Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes (EPA 1998).

Table 1: Waste Streaming

Waste Category	Description
Clinical Waste	Waste which has the potential to cause sharps injury, infection or offence (unless treated to standards approved by the Director General of NSW Health). When packaged and disposed of appropriately, there is virtually no public health significance. Clinical waste includes the following (unless treated to standards approved by the Director General of NSW Health): • sharps (Any object capable of inflicting a penetrating injury . These include needles and other sharp objects or instruments designed to perform penetrating procedures). • human tissue (excluding hair teeth and nails). • bulk body fluids (free flowing liquids normally contained within a disposable vessel or tubing, not capable of being safely drained to the sewer) and blood. • visibly blood stained body fluids and visibly blood stained disposable material and equipment. • laboratory specimens and cultures. • animal tissues, carcasses or other waste arising from laboratory investigation or for medical or veterinary research.
Cytotoxic Waste	Material contaminated with residues or preparations containing materials toxic to cells, principally through action on cell reproduction, and includes any residual cytotoxic drug and any discarded material associated with the preparation or administration of cytotoxic drugs.
Pharmaceutical Waste	Pharmaceuticals or other chemical substances specified in the Poisons List under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966*. Pharmaceutical substances include expired or discarded pharmaceuticals, filters or other materials contaminated by pharmaceutical products.
Chemical Waste	Generated from the use of chemicals in medical applications, domestic services, maintenance, laboratories, during sterilisation processes and research. It includes mercury, cyanide, azide, formalin and glutaraldehyde which are subject to special disposal requirements. Chemical wastes included in the *Dangerous Goods Regulations* and *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act* are also included in this stream.
Recyclable Products	Items which are composed of materials or components, capable of being remanufactured or reused. Items are considered recyclable if facilities are available to collect and reprocess them.
Organic Products	Products include wood, garden waste, food and vegetable scraps and natural fibrous material which are biodegradable.
Liquid Waste	Liquid wastes are defined in the *Waste Minimisation and Management Regulation, 1996*. These wastes include grease trap waste, used lubricating oil and waste normally discharged to the sewer.
General Waste	Any waste not included in the other categories and which is not capable of being composted, recycled, reprocessed or re-used. This stream includes incontinence pads, sanitary waste and disposable nappies.

4.3 Storage and Transport

Full contaminated clinical waste will be stored in designated lockable mobile bins which will be provided in all inpatient unit and clinical departmental dirty utility rooms. The size of storage facilities will be determined according to the volumes of waste generated.

The existing Parkes Hospital generates 1600kg of clinical waste annually. Given the new Parkes Hospital will not increase the services provided, the quantity of waste generated by the new Hospital is expected to be similar. Clinical waste will be collected and transported off site every two weeks. The maximum amount of clinical waste stored and transported is expected to be less than 100kg.

Designated mobile bins for general (dry) waste will be provided in departmental equipment or disposal rooms according to the volume generated. Wet waste from pulpers will be deposited directly into mobile bins and removed from the kitchen at regular intervals.

Tamper proof reusable wall or trolley mounted containers for sharps will be provided in all clinical areas for the disposal of sharps. Filled containers will be held in the inpatient unit and other departmental disposal rooms for collection as part of the clinical waste stream. Filled containers are held in inpatient unit and other departmental disposal rooms, for collection as part of the clinical waste stream.

Designated lockable mobile bins will be provided to those inpatient units and other departments generating cytotoxic waste. Bins will be located in utility and disposal rooms according to the volume generated. All disposal rooms used for the storage of cytotoxic waste will be fitted with a hand basin.

Waste bins will be transferred to the waste holding area for removal on a regular basis. Waste will be removed from the health service secure waste holding area via a loading dock situated to the south of the proposed building and transported off-site by the appointed contractor(s).

4.4 Waste Treatment

No clinical or related waste will be disposed of on the site. All waste will be removed from the site and disposed of by licensed contractors.

4.5 Waste Disposal

Liquid trade waste will either be pre-treated prior to discharge to render it safe, or will be contained in sealed, covered and bunded drums for disposal by an appropriate trade waste disposal contractor. Treatment systems, pits and associated apparatus will be developed with regard to local authority requirements.

Prior to discharge into the sewer system, chemotherapy waste water discharges are to be treated strictly in accordance with guidelines issued in the following publications:

- NSW Department of Health *Waste Management Guidelines for Health Care Facilities, 1998*.
- EPA Environmental Guidelines Classification and Management of Liquid and Non- Liquid Waste.

4.6 Waste Minimisation and Recycling

Recyclable waste including paper, cardboard, glass, aluminium and plastics will be disposed of in separate bins. All toner cartridges will be recycled in appropriate containers, scrap metal will be recycled in the allocated metal skip bin.

Document Ends