

Updated January 2024

## Waste Acceptance Policy for Incineration Services

This policy defines acceptable and unacceptable waste for Stericycle's incineration services. The purpose of this policy is to identify the waste that Stericycle will and will not accept for treatment as part of these services. This policy is not intended to summarize or capture all federal, state or local requirements that may apply to a particular facility's waste, and reliance on this policy is not a substitute for seeking legal advice. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to appropriately characterize and manage the waste it generates, and to comply with this policy. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to remove or obscure any protected health information or other personally identifiable information prior to providing waste to Stericycle. If you have questions regarding this policy, please contact your Stericycle representative.

### ACCEPTED/CONFORMING WASTE ELIGIBLE FOR INCINERATION SERVICES

- Pathological Waste – human or animal tissues, organs, limbs, surgical specimens and other body parts, removed of formaldehyde, formalin, or other chemical preservatives
- Paraffin Wax Blocks – wax blocks with human or animal tissue embedded, packaged according to Stericycle's specific packaging guidelines for this waste stream
- Animal Carcasses – packaged according to Stericycle's specific packaging guidelines for this waste stream
- Prion Waste – packaged according to Stericycle's specific packaging guidelines for this waste stream
- Trace Chemotherapy Waste – any waste contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents
- Non-Hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste – pharmaceutical waste not regulated as hazardous by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or equivalent state agency
- Regulated Medical Waste: biohazardous, biomedical, infectious or regulated medical waste as defined under federal, state or local law; waste known or reasonably expected to contain a pathogen; a waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of an animal or human, which includes diagnosis and immunization, or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products.
- Sharps Waste: any object contaminated with a pathogen or that may become contaminated with a pathogen through handling or during transportation and also capable of cutting or penetrating skin or a packaging material; needles, syringes, scalpels, broken glass, culture slides, culture dishes, broken capillary tubes, broken rigid plastic, and exposed ends of dental wires
- Additional waste streams as approved case-by-case by the Stericycle Materials Management Team

### NON-CONFORMING WASTE

- Complete human remains (including heads, full torsos and fetuses)
- Select agents or toxins, and untreated Category A infectious substances
- Any waste that is classified as hazardous by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or equivalent state agency
- Controlled substances which are regulated by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration or equivalent state agency (including medical cannabis)
- Chemical wastes (such as solvents, chemical preservatives, or cleaning products)
- Large volumes of liquid and uncontained liquid
- Universal wastes (such as batteries, fluorescent lamps, or mercury-contaminated equipment)
- Compressed gas cylinders, canisters, aerosol cans or metered dose inhalers
- Electronic or battery powered equipment (such as cauterizers)
- Radioactive waste
- Loose Sharps Waste / Sharps Waste that is not in a sharps container
- Any container that is overweight, damaged, leaking or improperly packaged
- Any waste that is not Conforming Waste
- Any waste that is prohibited by law

*Additional terms and conditions may apply based on treatment/transfer facility and other local restrictions – contact your Stericycle representative for details*