

JAN 23 2008

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO TRAUMA SCENE WASTE MANAGEMENT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that there is an urgent
2 need to establish regulations for trauma scene and infectious
3 waste management. Trauma scenes are locations soiled by, or
4 contaminated with, human blood, human body fluids, or other
5 residues that may carry blood borne pathogens from the scene of
6 a serious human injury, illness, or death. Currently, Hawaii
7 does not have in place important procedural requirements or
8 professional licensure for the effective clean-up of a trauma
9 scene that is on public or private property.

10 The legislature further finds that private property owners
11 must bear the expensive cost of hiring professional
12 decontamination companies to do the clean-up. Because this
13 service is very expensive, property owners often do the clean-up
14 themselves without using proper handling procedures, exposing
15 themselves and the public to potential infectious medical waste.
16 Providing private property owners with funding for trauma scene
17 waste management in the event of a death in their home or on



1 their property will ensure that they and the public are
2 effectively protected from possible contamination of blood borne
3 pathogens.

4 The legislature further finds that, in the interest of safe
5 and uniform management of trauma scene waste, practitioners of
6 trauma scene management should be subject to regulation by the
7 department of health.

8 The purpose of this Act is to regulate the uniform and safe
9 cleaning of trauma scenes and infectious waste management on
10 both public and private property and to authorize the
11 environmental management special fund to be used for trauma
12 scene and infectious waste management cleaning by a licensed
13 practitioner.

14 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by
15 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read
16 as follows:

17 **"CHAPTER**

18 **TRAUMA SCENE AND INFECTIOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**

19 **§ -1 Definitions.** As used in this chapter, unless the
20 context clearly requires otherwise:

21 "Biohazardous waste" means any of the following:

22 (1) Laboratory waste, including all of the following:



- 1 (A) Human or animal specimen cultures from medical
2 and pathology laboratories;
- 3 (B) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents from
4 research and industrial laboratories; and
- 5 (C) Wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses,
6 spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines
7 used in human health care or research, discarded
8 animal vaccines, including brucellosis and
9 contagious ecthyma, as identified by the
10 department, and culture dishes and devices used
11 to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures;
- 12 (2) Human surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery
13 or autopsy, which are suspected by the attending
14 physician and surgeon or dentist of being contaminated
15 with infectious agents known to be contagious to
16 humans;
- 17 (3) Animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected
18 by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated
19 with infectious agents known to be contagious to
20 humans;
- 21 (4) Waste, which at the point of transport from the
22 generator's site, at the point of disposal, or



1 thereafter, contains recognizable fluid blood, fluid
2 blood products, containers or equipment containing
3 blood that is fluid, or blood from animals known to be
4 infected with diseases that are highly communicable to
5 humans;

6 (5) Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with
7 excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or
8 animals that are required to be isolated by the
9 infection control staff, the attending physician and
10 surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local
11 health officer, to protect others from highly
12 communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are
13 highly communicable to humans;

14 (6) (A) Waste that is hazardous only because it is
15 comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues
16 that have been fixed in formaldehyde or other
17 fixatives, or only because the waste is
18 contaminated through contact with, or having
19 previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents,
20 including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable
21 gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and
22 attached tubing that are empty. A biohazardous



1 waste that meets the conditions of this paragraph
2 is not subject to chapter 342J;

3 (B) For the purposes of this paragraph,
4 "chemotherapeutic agent" means an agent that
5 kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant
6 cells; and

7 (C) For the purposes of this paragraph, a container,
8 or inner liner removed from a container, which
9 previously contained a chemotherapeutic agent, is
10 empty if the container or inner liner removed
11 from the container has been emptied by the
12 generator as much as possible, using methods
13 commonly employed to remove waste or material
14 from containers or liners, so that the following
15 conditions are met:

16 (i) If the material that the container or inner
17 liner held is pourable, no material can be
18 poured or drained from the container or
19 inner liner when held in any orientation,
20 including when tilted or inverted; and

21 (ii) If the material that the container or inner
22 liner held is not pourable, no material or



1 waste remains in the container or inner
2 liner that can feasibly be removed by
3 scraping; or

4 (7) Waste that is hazardous only because it is comprised
5 of pharmaceuticals. Notwithstanding the definition of
6 "infectious waste", infectious waste includes
7 biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this
8 definition. Biohazardous waste that meets the
9 conditions of this subdivision is not subject to
10 chapter 342J.

11 "Container" means the rigid container in which the
12 infectious waste is placed prior to transporting for purposes of
13 storage or treatment.

14 "Department" means the department of health.

15 "Director" means the director of health.

16 "Highly communicable diseases" means any disease or
17 condition declared to be communicable or dangerous to the public
18 health in accordance with rules adopted by the director pursuant
19 to section 325-1, and including those diseases caused by
20 organisms classified by the federal Centers for Disease Control
21 as Biosafety Level IV organisms, that, in the opinion of the
22 director, merit special precautions to protect staff, patients,



1 and other persons from infection. "Highly communicable
2 diseases" does not include diseases such as the common cold,
3 influenza, or other diseases not representing a significant
4 danger to non-immunocompromised persons.

5 "Household waste" means any material, including garbage,
6 trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks and infectious waste,
7 that is derived from households, farms, or ranches. Household
8 waste does not include trauma scene waste.

9 "Infectious agent" means a type of microorganism, bacteria,
10 mold, parasite, or virus that normally causes, or significantly
11 contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality of
12 human beings.

13 "Infectious waste" means waste that meets both of the
14 following requirements:

15 (1) The waste is composed of waste that is generated or
16 produced as a result of any of the following actions:

17 (A) Diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human
18 beings or animals;

19 (B) Research pertaining to the activities specified
20 in subparagraph (A);

21 (C) The production or testing of biologicals. For
22 the purposes of this definition, "biologicals"



1 means medicinal preparations made from living
2 organisms and their products, including, but not
3 limited to, serums, vaccines, antigens, and
4 antitoxins;

5 (D) The accumulation of properly contained home-
6 generated sharps waste that is brought by a
7 patient, a member of the patient's family, or by
8 a person authorized by the department, to a point
9 of consolidation approved by the department; or

10 (E) Removal of a waste from a trauma scene by a
11 trauma scene waste management practitioner; and

12 (2) The waste is either of the following:

13 (A) Biohazardous waste; or

14 (B) Sharps waste.

15 "Infectious waste" includes trauma scene waste.

16 "Infectious waste" that has been treated in accordance with
17 section -3, and that is not otherwise hazardous, shall
18 thereafter be considered solid waste or municipal solid waste as
19 defined in section 342G-1, and not infectious waste.

20 "Infectious waste" does not include any of the following:

21 (1) Waste generated in food processing or biotechnology
22 that does not contain an infectious agent;



1 (2) Waste generated in biotechnology that does not contain
2 human blood or blood products or animal blood or blood
3 products suspected of being contaminated with
4 infectious agents known to be communicable to humans;

5 (3) Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat,
6 tears, or vomitus, unless it contains fluid blood, as
7 provided in paragraph (4) of the definition of
8 "biohazardous waste";

9 (4) Waste which is not biohazardous, such as paper towels,
10 paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood,
11 and other infectious solid waste products commonly
12 found in the facilities of infectious waste
13 generators;

14 (5) Hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household
15 waste; or

16 (6) Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian,
17 agricultural, and animal livestock management
18 practices on a farm or ranch.

19 "Infectious waste generator" means any person whose act or
20 process produces infectious waste. All of the following are
21 examples of businesses that generate infectious waste:



1 (1) Medical and dental offices, clinics, hospitals,
2 surgery centers, laboratories, research laboratories,
3 unlicensed health facilities, chronic dialysis
4 clinics, and education and research facilities;

5 (2) Veterinary offices, veterinary clinics, and veterinary
6 hospitals;

7 (3) Pet shops; and

8 (4) Trauma scene waste management practitioners.

9 "Infectious waste treatment facility" means all adjacent
10 land and structures, and other appurtenances or improvements on
11 the land, used for treating infectious waste or for associated
12 handling and storage of infectious waste. Infectious waste
13 treatment facilities are those facilities treating waste
14 pursuant to section -3(a) or (c). An infectious waste
15 treatment method approved pursuant to section -3 may be
16 designated as an infectious waste treatment facility by the
17 department. For the purposes of this definition, "adjacent"
18 means real property within four hundred yards from the property
19 boundary of the existing infectious waste treatment facility.

20 "Mixed waste" means mixtures of infectious and
21 noninfectious waste. Mixed waste is infectious waste, except
22 for all of the following:



1 (1) Infectious waste mixed with hazardous waste is
2 hazardous waste and is subject to regulation as
3 specified in the statutes and rules applicable to
4 hazardous waste;

5 (2) Infectious waste mixed with radioactive waste is
6 radioactive waste and is subject to regulation as
7 specified in the statutes and rules applicable to
8 radioactive waste; and

9 (3) Infectious waste mixed with hazardous waste and
10 radioactive waste is radioactive mixed waste and is
11 subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and
12 rules applicable to hazardous waste and radioactive
13 waste.

14 "Offsite" means any location that is not onsite.

15 "Onsite" means an infectious waste treatment facility, or
16 common storage facility on the same or adjacent property as the
17 generator of the infectious waste being treated. For the
18 purposes of this definition, "adjacent" means real property
19 within four hundred yards from the property boundary of the
20 existing infectious waste treatment facility.

21 "Pharmaceutical" means a prescription or over-the-counter
22 human or veterinary drug, including a drug as defined in the



1 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, 21 U.S.C.
2 §321(g)(1). For the purposes of this definition,
3 "pharmaceutical" does not include any pharmaceutical that is
4 regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and
5 Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq.

6 "Sharps container" means a rigid puncture-resistant
7 container that, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be
8 reopened without great difficulty.

9 "Sharps waste" means any device having acute rigid corners,
10 edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing,
11 including all of the following:

12 (1) Hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes,
13 blades, needles with attached tubing, syringes
14 contaminated with biohazardous waste, acupuncture
15 needles, and root canal files;

16 (2) Broken glass items, such as Pasteur pipettes and blood
17 vials contaminated with biohazardous waste; and

18 (3) Any item capable of cutting or piercing that is
19 contaminated with trauma scene waste.

20 "Storage" means the holding of infectious waste at a
21 designated accumulation area, offsite point of consolidation,



1 other registered facility, or in a vehicle detached from its
2 means of locomotion.

3 "Trauma scene" means a location soiled by, or contaminated
4 with, human blood, human body fluids, or other residues from the
5 scene of a serious human injury, illness, or death. For the
6 purposes of this definition, a location may include a physical
7 structure that is not fixed geographically, such as mobile
8 homes, trailers, or vehicles.

9 "Trauma scene waste" means waste that has been removed, is
10 to be removed, or is in the process of being removed, from a
11 trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

12 "Trauma scene waste management practitioner" means a person
13 who undertakes as a commercial activity the removal of human
14 blood, human body fluids, and other associated residues from the
15 scene of a serious human injury, illness, or death, and who is
16 registered with the department pursuant to section -4.

17 "Treatment" means any method, technique, or process
18 designed to change the biological character or composition of
19 any infectious waste so as to eliminate its potential for
20 causing disease, as specified in section -3.

21 **§ -3 Infectious waste treatment.** (a) A person
22 generating or treating infectious waste shall ensure that the



1 infectious waste is treated by one of the following methods,
2 thereby rendering it solid waste, as defined in section 342G-1,
3 prior to disposal:

4 (1) Incineration at a permitted infectious waste treatment
5 facility in a controlled-air, multichamber
6 incinerator, or other method of incineration approved
7 by the department, which provides complete combustion
8 of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash;

9 (2) Treatment with an alternative technology approved
10 pursuant to paragraph (5), which, due to the extremely
11 high temperatures of treatment in excess of 1300
12 degrees Fahrenheit, has received express approval from
13 the department;

14 (3) Discharge to a public sewage system if the infectious
15 waste is liquid or semiliquid, and not either of the
16 following:

17 (A) Liquid or semiliquid laboratory waste; or

18 (B) Microbiological specimens;

19 provided that infectious waste discharge shall be
20 consistent with state and county waste discharge
21 requirements placed on the public sewer system;



1 (4) Steam sterilization at a permitted infectious waste
2 treatment facility or by other sterilization, in
3 accordance with all of the following operating
4 procedures for steam sterilizers or other
5 sterilization:

6 (A) Standard written operating procedures shall be
7 established for biological indicators, or for
8 other indicators of adequate sterilization
9 approved by the department, for each steam
10 sterilizer, including time, temperature,
11 pressure, type of waste, type of container,
12 closure on container, pattern of loading, water
13 content, and maximum load quantity;

14 (B) Recording or indicating thermometers shall be
15 checked during each complete cycle to ensure the
16 attainment of 121 degrees centigrade (250 degrees
17 Fahrenheit) for at least one-half hour, depending
18 on the quantity and density of the load, to
19 achieve sterilization of the entire load.
20 Thermometers shall be checked for calibration
21 annually. Records of the calibration checks



1 shall be maintained as part of the facility's
2 files and records for a period of three years;

3 (C) Heat-sensitive tape, or another method acceptable
4 to the department, shall be used on each
5 biohazard bag or sharps container that is
6 processed onsite to indicate the attainment of
7 adequate sterilization conditions;

8 (D) The biological indicator bacillus
9 stearothermophilus, or other indicator of
10 adequate sterilization as approved by the
11 department, shall be placed at the center of a
12 load processed under standard operating
13 conditions at least monthly to confirm the
14 attainment of adequate sterilization conditions;
15 and

16 (E) Records of the procedures specified in
17 subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) shall be
18 maintained for a period of not less than three
19 years; and

20 (5) Other alternative infectious waste treatment methods
21 that are both of the following:

22 (A) Approved by the department; and



1 (B) Result in the destruction of pathogenic micro-
2 organisms.

3 Any alternative infectious waste treatment method
4 proposed to the department shall be evaluated by the
5 department and either approved or rejected pursuant to
6 the criteria specified in this paragraph.

7 (b) An infectious waste may be discharged to a public
8 sewage system without treatment if it is not a biohazardous
9 waste of a type described in either paragraph (1) or (2) of the
10 definition of "biohazardous waste", it is liquid or semiliquid,
11 and its discharge is consistent with waste discharge
12 requirements placed on the public sewage system by the
13 department or by the county agency having jurisdiction over that
14 system.

15 (c) (1) An infectious waste that is a biohazardous waste
16 of a type described in paragraph (1) of the definition
17 of "biohazardous waste" may be treated by a chemical
18 disinfection if the infectious waste is liquid or
19 semiliquid and the chemical disinfection method is
20 recognized by the National Institutes of Health, the
21 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the
22 American Biological Safety Association, and if the use



1 of chemical disinfection as a treatment method is
2 identified in the site's infectious waste management
3 plan.

4 (2) If the waste is not treated by chemical disinfection,
5 in accordance with paragraph (1), the waste shall be
6 treated by one of the methods specified in subsection
7 (a).

8 (3) Following treatment by chemical disinfection, the
9 infectious waste may be discharged to the public
10 sewage system if the discharge is consistent with
11 waste discharge requirements placed on the public
12 sewage system by the department or by the county
13 agency having jurisdiction over that system, and the
14 discharge is in compliance with the requirements
15 imposed by the owner or operator of the public sewage
16 system. If the chemical disinfection of the
17 infectious waste causes the waste to become a
18 hazardous waste, the waste shall be managed in
19 accordance with the requirements of chapter 342J.

20 (d) Recognizable human anatomical parts, with the
21 exception of teeth not deemed infectious by the attending
22 physician and surgeon or dentist, shall be disposed of by



1 interment or in accordance with subsection (a), unless otherwise
2 hazardous.

3 (e) Sharps waste shall be rendered noninfectious prior to
4 disposal by one of the following methods:

5 (1) Incineration;

6 (2) Steam sterilization; or

7 (3) Disinfection using an alternative treatment method
8 approved by the department.

9 Sharps waste rendered noninfectious pursuant to this
10 subsection may be disposed of as solid waste if the waste is not
11 otherwise hazardous. Onsite infectious waste treatment
12 facilities treating sharps waste pursuant to paragraph (2) or
13 (3) shall ensure that, prior to disposal, the treated sharps
14 waste is destroyed or that public access to the treated sharps
15 waste is prevented.

16 (f) Each infectious waste treatment facility shall provide
17 the department with an emergency action plan that the facility
18 shall follow to ensure the proper disposal of infectious waste
19 in the event of equipment breakdowns, natural disasters, or
20 other occurrences.

21 (g) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, animals that
22 die from infectious diseases shall be treated in accordance with



1 this section if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or
2 county health officer, the carcass presents a danger of
3 infection to humans.

4 **§ -4 Trauma scene waste management practitioners;**

5 **qualifications.** (a) A trauma scene waste management
6 practitioner shall register with the department on forms
7 provided by the department.

8 (b) Subject to subsection (g), the department shall
9 register a trauma scene waste management practitioner and issue
10 a trauma scene waste hauling permit to a trauma scene waste
11 management practitioner who submits a completed application form
12 and the registration fee, upon approval of the application by
13 the department.

14 (c) A registered trauma scene waste management
15 practitioner shall be exempt from the registration requirements
16 imposed pursuant to section 342J-33 upon transporters of
17 hazardous waste.

18 (d) Registered trauma scene waste management practitioners
19 shall pay an annual fee of \$200 to the department for deposit in
20 the general fund. All moneys necessary for the department to
21 carry out the purposes of this chapter shall be allocated by the
22 legislature through appropriations out of the general fund. The



1 department shall include in its budgetary request for each
2 upcoming fiscal period, the amounts necessary to effectuate the
3 purposes of this chapter.

4 (e) The department shall maintain an inventory of
5 registered trauma scene waste management practitioners.

6 (f) The department shall submit a list of registered
7 trauma scene waste management practitioners to all appropriate
8 state and county agencies, and shall make the list available,
9 upon request, to other state and county agencies and to the
10 public.

11 (g) No person shall be registered as a trauma scene waste
12 management practitioner or be issued a trauma scene waste
13 hauling permit under this section unless the applicant has paid
14 the fees required under this section and has submitted a
15 completed application under subsection (b), together with
16 evidence that is satisfactory to the department that the
17 applicant:

18 (1) Has attended forty hours of training in hazardous
19 materials and decontamination;

20 (2) Has earned a certificate of completion in blood borne
21 pathogens training;



- 1 (3) Has at least five years of experience in trauma
2 cleaning;
- 3 (4) Has attended three trauma, crime, and hazardous
4 environment scenes in Hawaii and has participated in
5 the trauma cleaning process, supervised by a trauma
6 scene waste management practitioner; provided that
7 until there are sufficient practitioners who are
8 registered in Hawaii, supervision may be conducted by
9 a person who has expertise in trauma scene waste
10 management as determined by the department;
- 11 (5) Has earned a high school diploma or a general
12 education equivalent;
- 13 (6) Possesses a valid Hawaii driver's license;
- 14 (7) Has at least two regulated and licensed disposal
15 facility points;
- 16 (8) Has a Hawaii general excise tax license and a federal
17 tax identification number; and
- 18 (9) Is registered and listed with the department of
19 health.

20 **§ -5 Trauma scene waste management; standards and rules.**

21 (a) The department shall be the sole enforcement agency with
22 regard to the management of trauma scene waste.



1 (b) The department, working with the trauma scene waste
2 management industry and the health care industry, shall
3 establish the following standards:

- 4 (1) Documentation of personal protection required to be
5 provided for, and used by, workers in accordance with
6 blood borne pathogen standards adopted by the
7 occupational safety and health division of the
8 department of labor and industrial relations; and
9 (2) Technologies and chemicals appropriate to the task of
10 cleanup and disinfecting.

11 (c) The department may adopt rules in accordance with
12 chapter 91 as may be necessary for the implementation of this
13 chapter, including rules pursuant to which trauma scene waste
14 management practitioners shall document:

- 15 (1) Identification of trauma scene waste within the scope
16 of this chapter; and
17 (2) Compliance with disposal requirements, including
18 tracking the transportation of trauma scene waste.

19 (d) The department shall adopt procedures to provide
20 information to trauma scene waste management practitioners for
21 removing trauma scene waste from trauma scenes.



1 (e) A trauma scene waste management practitioner who
2 transports trauma scene waste shall be deemed the generator of
3 the trauma scene waste for purposes of this chapter.

4 **§ -6 Removal and transportation of trauma scene waste.**

5 (a) Trauma scene waste shall be removed from the trauma scene
6 immediately upon completion of the removal phase of a trauma
7 scene waste removal operation; provided that, if a suspected
8 crime has occurred at the trauma scene, trauma scene waste shall
9 not be removed until the criminal and forensic investigation has
10 been completed.

11 (b) Trauma scene waste shall be transported to a permitted
12 treatment facility, or may be stored in a dedicated freezer at
13 the business location of the trauma scene waste management
14 practitioner, for a period of not more than fourteen days, or as
15 otherwise approved by the department.

16 **§ -7 Scope of chapter.** (a) This chapter does not limit
17 or abridge the jurisdiction of the occupational safety and
18 health division or the department of labor and industrial
19 relations.

20 (b) This chapter does not prohibit a business from
21 employing or contracting with a person to provide cleanup or
22 consultative services with respect to trauma scene waste if



1 those services are incidental to the principal course and scope
2 of services provided by the person."

3 SECTION 3. Section 321-21, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended to read as follows:

5 "~~[H]~~§321-21~~[H]~~ **Infectious ~~[wastes,]~~ waste; treatment,**
6 **management, and disposal.** (a) As used in this section, the
7 term "infectious waste" has the same meaning as defined in
8 section -1.

9 (b) The department of health shall adopt rules pursuant to
10 section -2 and chapter 91 for the treatment, management, and
11 disposal of infectious ~~[wastes generated by hospitals, clinics,~~
12 ~~other health care facilities, doctors' offices, dentists'~~
13 ~~offices, research laboratories, veterinary clinics, and other~~
14 ~~generators of infectious wastes.] waste.~~ The rules shall
15 ~~[include a definition of infectious wastes that clearly and~~
16 ~~objectively defines infectious wastes and specifies] specify~~
17 acceptable containers and other factors related to the
18 identification, segregation, containment, and transportation of
19 infectious ~~[wastes.] waste.~~

20 (c) ~~[Effective July 1, 1991, all]~~ All generators of
21 infectious ~~[wastes]~~ waste shall show proof that infectious
22 ~~[wastes are]~~ waste is being treated, managed, and disposed of



1 according to section -2 and departmental rules upon request
2 of the department."

3 SECTION 4. Chapter 342G, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended as follows:

5 1. By amending the definition of "special waste" in
6 section 342G-1 to read:

7 "Special waste" means any solid waste which, because of
8 its source or physical, chemical, or biological characteristics,
9 requires special consideration for its proper processing or
10 disposal, or both. This term includes [~~but is not limited to~~]
11 asbestos, used oil, petroleum-contaminated soil, lead acid
12 batteries, municipal waste combustion ash, sewage sludge that is
13 not hazardous waste, agricultural and farm-generated wastes that
14 are normally placed in landfills, [~~medical wastes~~] tires, white
15 goods, and derelict vehicles."

16 2. By amending subsection (e) of section 342G-26 to read:

17 "(e) The special waste component shall describe the
18 existing waste handling and disposal practices for special
19 wastes, including, but not limited to, asbestos, used oil,
20 petroleum-contaminated soil, lead acid batteries, municipal
21 waste combustion ash, sewage sludge that is not hazardous waste,
22 agricultural and farm-generated wastes, [~~medical wastes~~] tires,



1 white goods, and derelict vehicles. The component shall
2 identify current and proposed programs to ensure the proper
3 handling, reuse, and long-term disposal of special wastes."

4 SECTION 5. Section 342G-63, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

6 "(c) The department shall expend moneys contained in the
7 environmental management special fund to:

- 8 (1) Partially fund the operating costs of the program
9 including its regulatory functions and the development
10 of waste reduction and diversion activities as
11 mandated by chapter 342G;
- 12 (2) Fund statewide education, demonstration, and market
13 development programs, through direct contract or
14 direct transfer of funds to the counties and the
15 department of business, economic development, and
16 tourism, or under a grant program that may be
17 developed under rules pursuant to chapter 91; ~~and~~
- 18 (3) Provide for annual training for municipal solid waste
19 operators in compliance with 40 Code of Federal
20 Regulations Part 258 and chapter 11-58, Hawaii
21 Administrative Rules~~[+]~~; and



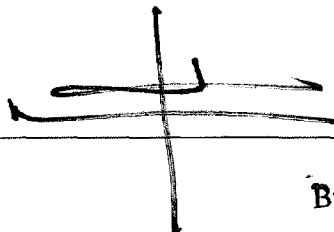
1 (4) Reimburse any property owner who voluntarily, and
2 without anticipation of personal gain, pays or assumes
3 the obligation to pay the reasonable costs to clean
4 the trauma scene in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.
5 Services reimbursed pursuant to this paragraph shall
6 be performed by a person registered with the
7 department of health as trauma scene waste
8 practitioner in accordance with section -4."

9 SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
10 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

11 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2008.

12

INTRODUCED BY: _____



By Request



Report Title:

Trauma Scene; Infectious Waste; Management; License

Description:

Establishes regulations for the uniform and safe cleaning of trauma scenes and infectious waste management on both public and private property and to authorize the environmental management special fund to be used for trauma scene and infectious waste management cleaning by a licensed practitioner.

