



Medical Waste Permit Application

Please review these guidelines, complete the forms and obtain a permit (if required) before generating medical waste.

1. Review the California Health & Safety Code (HSC) §§ 117690, "Medical Waste" and 117700, "Not Medical Waste" to determine if your facility is generating regulated medical waste. A copy of these sections is included with these forms. The complete California Medical Waste Management Act, HSC §§ 117600-118360, can be found here: <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.
2. If your facility does not generate or store regulated medical waste, then complete the Certification Statement for operators not required to register with the EHD. Submit the document to the EHD for review and filing.
3. If your facility generates less than 200 pounds per month of regulated medical waste, do not treat any amount of waste, and do not store waste for other facilities, then complete the Certification Statement for Operators not required to register with the EHD. Submit the document to the EHD for review and filing.
4. Review the treatment regulations to determine if your facility is treating regulated medical waste. Treatment means to make the medical waste suitable for disposal as solid waste. A common treatment method is steam sterilization. If your facility treats any amount of regulated medical waste, apply for a permit. Complete the Registration form, Service Request form and a Medical Waste Management Plan. See the included Plan guidelines to assist with completing the Plan. Pay the Plan Check fee and submit all documents to the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) for review.
5. If your facility generates 200 pounds or more per month of regulated medical waste and do not treat the waste, then apply for a permit. Complete the Registration form, Service Request form and a Medical Waste Management Plan. See the included Plan guidelines to assist with completing the Plan. Pay the Plan Check fee and submit all documents to the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) for review.
6. Review the common storage facility regulations in the California Medical Waste Management Act to determine if your facility is a common storage facility. A common storage facility means an onsite medical waste accumulation area used by small quantity generators otherwise operating independently. If your facility is a common storage facility, then apply for a permit. Complete the Registration form and the Service Request form. Pay the Plan Check fee and submit all documents to the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) for review.
7. EHD staff will review the submitted information and issue a permit if the application is complete, correct and registration is required.
8. Contact the EHD staff at (209) 468-3420 with any questions.

Certification Statement for Operators not required to Register

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Facility Contact and Title: _____

My facility is not required to register with the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department because (check the appropriate statements):

- ☐ My facility does not generate regulated medical waste.
- ☐ My facility generates less than 200 pounds per month and does not treat regulated medical waste.
- ☐ My facility is not a common storage facility of regulated medical waste.

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made herein are correct and true.

Signature: _____

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____

Medical Waste Facility Registration

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Facility Contact and Title: _____

Facility Registration Category:

- ☐ Small Quantity Generator (<200 pounds per month) with Onsite Treatment.
- ☐ Large Quantity Generator ($\geq$ 200 pounds per month) with Onsite Treatment.
- ☐ Large Quantity Generator ($\geq$ 200 pounds per month) without Onsite Treatment.
- ☐ Common Storage Facility (2-10 generators)
- ☐ Common Storage Facility (11-50 generators)
- ☐ Common Storage Facility ($>$ 50 generators)

Large Quantity Generator (LQG) Facility Category (defined in HSC § 117995):

- ☐ Acute Care Hospital
- ☐ Primary Care Clinic
- ☐ Skilled Nursing Facility
- ☐ Veterinary Clinic
- ☐ Other LQG

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made herein are correct and true. I hereby consent to all necessary inspections made pursuant to the California Medical Waste Management Act and incidental to the issuance of this registration and the operation of this business.

Signature: _____

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____

Medical Waste Program Fees (as of July 1, 2025)

Plan Check:	\$179 minimum + \$179 hourly rate as required
Consultation:	\$179 minimum + \$179 hourly rate as required
Exempt Site Application (SQG):	\$179 one-time charge
Primary Care Facility (LQG):	\$431 annually
Acute Care Facility (LQG):	\$806 annually
Skilled Nursing Facility (LQG):	\$537 annually
Veterinary Clinic (LQG):	\$358 annually
Large Quantity Generator (LQG other):	\$271 annually
Small Quantity Generator with treatment:	\$108 annually
Common Storage Facility (2-10)	\$215 annually
Common Storage Facility (11-50)	\$358 annually
Common Storage Facility (>51)	\$682 annually
Transfer Station	\$537 annually

Medical Waste Definitions – California Health & Safety Code

117690.

(a) "Medical waste" means any biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, or trace chemotherapy waste not regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-580), as amended; sharps and trace chemotherapy wastes generated in a health care setting in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization, or care of humans or animals; waste generated in autopsy or necropsy; waste generated during preparation of a body for final disposition such as cremation or interment; waste generated in research pertaining to the production or testing of microbiologicals; waste generated in research using human or animal pathogens; sharps and laboratory waste that poses a potential risk of infection to humans generated in the inoculation of animals in commercial farming operations; waste generated from the consolidation of home-generated sharps; and waste generated in the cleanup of trauma scenes. Biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, sharps, and trace chemotherapy wastes that meet the conditions of this section are not subject to any of the hazardous waste requirements found in Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(b) For purposes of this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Biohazardous waste" includes all of the following:

(A) (i) Regulated medical waste, clinical waste, or biomedical waste that is a waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of a human or from an animal that is suspected by the attending veterinarian of being infected with a pathogen that is also infectious to humans, which includes diagnosis and immunization; or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products.

(ii) Regulated medical waste or clinical waste or biomedical waste suspected of containing a highly communicable disease.

(B) Laboratory waste such as human specimen cultures or animal specimen cultures that are infected with pathogens that are also infectious to humans; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research; wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma, as defined by the department; culture dishes, devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures; and wastes identified by Section 173.134 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations as Category B "once wasted" for laboratory wastes.

(C) Waste that, at the point of transport from the generator's site or at the point of disposal contains recognizable fluid human blood, fluid human blood products, containers, or equipment containing human blood that is fluid, or blood from animals suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

(D) Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or animals that are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are communicable to humans.

(2) Pathology waste includes both of the following:

(A) Human body parts, with the exception of teeth, removed at surgery and surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy that are suspected by the health care professional of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans or having been fixed in formaldehyde or another fixative.

(B) Animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.

(3) “Pharmaceutical waste” means a pharmaceutical, as defined in Section 117747, including trace chemotherapy waste, that is a waste, as defined in Section 25124. For purposes of this part, “pharmaceutical waste” does not include a pharmaceutical that meets either of the following criteria:

(A) The pharmaceutical is being sent out of the state to a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4161 of the Business and Professions Code.

(B) The pharmaceutical is being sent by a reverse distributor, as defined in Section 4040.5 of the Business and Professions Code, offsite for treatment and disposal in accordance with applicable laws, or to a reverse distributor that is licensed as a wholesaler of dangerous drugs by the California State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code and as a permitted transfer station if the reverse distributor is located within the state.

(4) “Sharps waste” means a device that has acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, acupuncture needles, root canal files, broken glass items used in health care such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste, and any item capable of cutting or piercing from trauma scene waste.

(5) “Trace chemotherapeutic waste” means waste that is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and attached tubing that are empty. A biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this paragraph is not subject to the hazardous waste requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(6) “Trauma scene waste” means waste that is a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, and that has been removed, is to be removed, or is in the process of being removed, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

117700.

Medical waste does not include any of the following:

(a) Waste generated in food processing or biotechnology that does not contain an infectious agent, as defined in Section 117675, or an agent capable of causing an infection that is highly communicable, as defined in Section 117665.

(b) Waste generated in biotechnology that does not contain human blood or blood products or animal blood or blood products suspected of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be communicable to humans or a highly communicable disease.

(c) Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, or vomitus, unless it contains visible or recognizable fluid blood, as provided in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 117690.

(d) Waste which is not biohazardous, such as paper towels, paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood, and other medical solid waste products commonly found in the facilities of medical waste generators.

(e) Hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household waste, including, but not limited to, home-generated sharps waste, as defined in Section 117671.

(f) Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch unless otherwise specified in law.

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Small quantity generators that provide onsite treatment and all large quantity generators shall have a Medical Waste Management Plan (MWMP) on file with the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department. Fill out this template completely or provide an equivalent MWMP. Attach extra pages with details, as necessary. Use N/A for not applicable sections.

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

Facility Contact and Title: _____

Phone Number: _____

Business Type: _____

1. Estimated average monthly quantity of regulated Medical Waste: _____

2. Types of regulated Medical Waste: _____

3. Types and Capacity of onsite regulated Medical Waste Treatment: _____

4. Name and Business Address of the Registered Hazardous Waste Hauler used for removal of untreated regulated Medical Waste. Include a Hauler to be used if an onsite treatment process is not operating or appropriate:_____

5. Name and Business Address of the Offsite Medical Waste Treatment Facility where untreated regulated Medical Waste is being transported for processing:_____

6. Name and Business Address of the Common Carrier used to transport Pharmaceutical Waste pursuant to HSC § 118032 (Pharmaceutical Waste Hauling Exemption):_____

7. Name and Business Address of the Registered Hazardous Waste Hauler used to transport Pharmaceutical Waste regulated as Medical Waste. This waste requires specific methods for disposal, including incineration pursuant to HSC §§ 118222(b), 117935(i) and 117960(i):_____

8. Describe the categorization and disposal procedures for “controlled substances” pharmaceutical wastes, regulated by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency:_____

9. Describe the Emergency Action Plan that the facility will follow to ensure the proper disposal of medical waste in the event of equipment breakdowns, natural disasters, or other occurrences: ____

10. Describe the Closure Plan to be used at the termination of treatment of medical waste at the facility. Decontamination of treatment equipment and the remainder of the facility shall use one or more of the following methods listed in HSC § 118295:

- a. Exposure to hot water of at least 82° Centigrade (180° Fahrenheit) for a minimum of 15 seconds
- b. Exposure to chemical sanitizer by rinsing with, or immersion in, one of the following for a minimum of three minutes: Hypochlorite solution (500 ppm available chlorine), Phenolic solution (500 ppm active agent), Iodoform solution (100 ppm available iodine), Quaternary ammonium solution (400 ppm active agent). _____

11. Operator Certification

I declare under penalty of law that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information provided in the Medical Waste Management Plan is complete and accurate.

Signature: _____

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____