

Section 24

- 1) Transporters must remove medical waste from the premises of a generator, transport, store and deliver such medical waste to the site at which it will be disposed of in a safe manner which poses no threat to human health or the environment.
- 2) Without limiting the generality of the duty in subsection (1), transporters must comply with the following requirements:
 - a) not remove medical waste from the containers in which the generator has stored the medical waste;
 - b) transport and store medical waste in such a way that no member of the public can gain access to the medical waste or the containers in which it is stored;
 - c) transport medical waste in vehicles which are-
 - i. capable of containing the medical waste;
 - ii. designed to prevent spillage;
 - iii. constructed of materials which are easy to clean and to disinfect;
 - iv. capable of being secured in order to prevent unauthorised access;
 - d) deliver medical waste only to a person and site permitted to dispose of medical waste in terms of section 25.
- 3) Transporters may apply in writing to the Council for permission to remove, transport, store and deliver medical waste in a manner which does not comply with the requirements set out in subsection (2).
- 4) The Council may in writing grant the permission referred to in subsection (3); provided that it may grant such permission subject to conditions.
- 5) Transporters may dispose of medical waste, provided that they do so in terms of this By-law.
- 6) Transporters must maintain a written record in respect of each collection and delivery of medical waste, which they must update simultaneously with each collection and delivery, and such record must be in the format as prescribed from time to time by the Council and must keep such record for a period of one year from the date on which the medical waste is delivered. Transporters must keep a copy of the relevant record in the vehicles used for the transportation of the medical waste.

medical waste includes –

- 1) *any waste, whether infected or not, resulting from a medical, surgical, veterinary or laboratory procedure on humans or animals, such as blood, body fluids, tissue, organs, body parts, extracted teeth, corpses (excluding corpses intended for burial in terms of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 51 of 1992);*
- 2) *used medical equipment and other medical material which is capable or is reasonably likely to be capable of causing or spreading disease or causing or spreading infection, such as used surgical dressings, swabs, blood bags, laboratory waste, blood collection tubes, colostomy- and catheter-bags; gloves, drip bags, administration lines and tongue depressers;*
- 3) *contaminated and uncontaminated sharps, including clinical items which can cause a cut or puncture or injection, such as needles, syringes, blades and microscope slides;*
- 4) *pharmaceutical products which have become outdated or contaminated or have been stored improperly or are no longer required, such as human and animal vaccines, medicines and drugs; genotoxic chemical waste and radio isotopes from experimental or diagnostic work or any other source.*