

A hazardous materials program is in place that includes identifying and safely controlling hazardous materials and waste throughout the facility. A hazardous material is any solid, liquid, or gas that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment.

Hazardous materials Dangerous goods may be radioactive, flammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, biohazardous, an oxidizer, an asphyxiant, a pathogen, an allergen, or may have other characteristics that render it hazardous in specific circumstances.

The hazardous materials program includes processes for:

- 1-Inventory of hazardous materials.
- 2-handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials.
- 2-proper protective equipment and procedures during use, spill, or exposure.
- 3-proper labeling of hazardous materials and waste.
- 4-reporting and investigation of spills, exposures, and other incidents.
- 5-documentation, including any permits, licenses, or other regulatory requirements.
- 6- Education and training on signs and symptoms of exposure to hazardous materials and the appropriate treatment according to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Information regarding procedures for handling or working with hazardous materials in a safe manner must be immediately available at all times and includes information about the physical data of the material (such as its boiling point, flashpoint, and the like), its toxicity, what effects using the hazardous material may have on health, identification of proper storage and disposal after use, the type of protective equipment required during use, and spill-handling procedures, which include the required first aid for any type of exposure.

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**FMS.15 The hospital implements a waste management plan.**

FMS.15.1 The hospital has a waste management plan that includes handling, storing, transporting, and disposing all kinds of waste (e.g., clinical waste, radioactive waste, and hazardous gases).

FMS.15.2 The plan is implemented.

FMS.15.3 Staff (including contractors' staff) are trained on dealing with hazardous waste.

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**Standard Intent:**

Hospitals produce considerable waste each day. Frequently that waste is or could be infectious.

Thus, the proper handling, segregation and disposal of waste contributes to the reduction of infection risk in the hospital.

A waste management plan is in place that includes identifying and safely controlling waste throughout the facility.

Healthcare waste are categorized as either hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste.

1- Infectious waste including:

- a. SPECIMENS (EXCLUDING BODY PARTS)
- b. BLOOD & BLOOD COMPONENTS
- c. CONTAMINATED PLASTIC INSTRUMENTS
- d. OTHERS (DISPOSABLE MATERIALS USED IN CLEANING AND DISINFECTING SPILLS)
- e. Contaminated GLOVES

2- Pathological and anatomical waste including Wastes generated by pathological services; such as tissues, organs and body parts removed during surgery, autopsy. Hair, Nails and extracted teeth are excluded

3- Hazardous chemicals waste including:

- a) Chemicals
- b) Reagents
- c) Media
- d) Stains
- e) Liquid waste (machines)

4- Pharmaceutical waste

5- Pressurized containers

6- Sharps including Syringes (NEEDLES), Slides & Cover slides, Blades, Knives, Glass tubes and Glass fragments

7- Hazardous gases and vapors including biological safety cabinets and scavenging systems waste.

8- Radioactive waste

National rules and regulations must be complied with when management healthcare wastes as applicable.

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#### **FMS.16 The hospital ensures preparedness for external disasters.**

FMS.16.1 The hospital has a plan to deal with potential external disasters. The plan includes:

FMS.16.1.1 Identification of all potential external emergencies and disasters.

FMS.16.1.2 Names and titles of all staff to be called including their contact numbers and action cards.

FMS.16.1.3 Duties and responsibilities of hospital leaders.

FMS.16.1.4 The triage areas, their locations, and triage action cards.

FMS.16.1.5 The individual responsible for announcing the emergency state and contacting the local authority.

FMS.16.1.6 The control room location and the person in charge.

FMS.16.1.7 The total number of beds that can be evacuated.

FMS.16.1.8 The role of the security personnel.

FMS.16.1.9 The role of each department in the hospital.

FMS.16.2 The hospital conducts an external disaster drill at least annually.

FMS.16.3 The hospital ensures the availability of ambulances and medical supplies and equipment required in case of external disasters (e.g., medical bags, drugs and mobile monitors).

FMS.16.4 There is an orientation on the external disaster plan for new hires with an annual update for all staff.

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#### **Standard Intent:**

External disasters may directly involve the hospital, such as a major chemical spill incident that cause a flux of casualties to rush to the hospital's emergency department seeking for necessary medical treatment.