

IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS OF UNIFORM LAW FOR MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

As modified in Jumada Al-Thani 1440 H - February 2019 G
By the Minister of Health's Resolution No. 1058519 on 05/03/2019

Part I: General Provisions

Article (1) Definitions

In applying the provisions of the Uniform Law for Medical Waste Management and its Implementing Regulations, the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings respectively indicated below, unless the context indicates otherwise

1. Law: GCC Uniform Law for Medical Waste Management
2. Regulations: Implementing Regulations of the Law.
3. Ministry: Ministry of Health
4. Minister: Minister of Health
5. Authority: The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.
6. Concerned Entities: Any governmental ministry, office, authority or institution having facilities that produce Medical Waste.
7. Person: Any natural or private legal person, including individuals, institutions, and private companies.
8. Annex: Annexes contained in the Law.
9. Medical Waste: All Waste produced by the facilities providing different healthcare services; laboratories; centers for producing medications, preparations, and vaccines; veterinary treatment centers; research institutions; and at-home treatment and nursing.
10. Non-Dangerous Medical Waste: All Waste containing substances; such as Waste found in municipalities, that is produced from administrative departments and public hygiene within health facilities and constitutes the largest part of the total Medical Waste and is dealt with as municipal Waste.
11. Dangerous Medical Waste: All Waste produced by sources that are or may be contaminated by infectious, chemical, or radioactive agents, which constitutes the lower proportion of total Medical Waste and also poses a risk to the individual, society, and environment during the production, collection, handling, storage, transport, or disposal.
12. Dangerous Medical Waste Management: All processes and steps that Dangerous Medical Waste undergoes, from separation to treatment and disposal.
13. Body Organs' Parts and Remains: Waste containing tissues, human organs, embryonic and placental tissues, dead animal bodies, blood and its derivatives, and body fluids.
14. Infectious Waste: Waste that may transport any of the infectious diseases as a result of their contamination with bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.
15. Chemical Waste: Waste containing solid, liquid, or gaseous chemicals resulting from diagnostic, treatment, or laboratory activities or used in cleaning and disinfection or sterilization procedures.
16. Sharp Waste: Waste containing sharp tools; such as syringes, scalpels, surgical scalpels, saws, blades, broken glass, and any other sharp tools may cause a cut or puncture of the body.
17. Pharmaceutical Waste (Medications): Damaged or expired remains of medications and drugs from the preventive or treatment activities or from the production and preparation of pharmaceuticals, drugs, and medications.
18. Waste Contaminated with Radioactive Substances: Waste containing all solid, liquid, or gaseous substances contaminated with the supplies of radioactive substances resulting from their use in the examinations of human tissues and fluids and in oncology diagnostic, identification, and treatment procedures.

19. Waste of Compressed Gas Canisters: Empty or damaged gas cylinders, cartridges, sterilization packs, and aerosols.
20. Toxic Substances Waste of Genes and Cells: Extremely dangerous special Pharmaceutical Waste that can kill or prevent the division of cells or gene components, including substances used to treat certain types of cancer and organ transplants. This Waste also includes any supplies used in the preparation of these substances in addition to the patient's excretions treated with these substances for a week from the date of the last administered dose.
21. Highly Infectious Waste: Infectious Waste certainly and significantly containing dangerous biological factors.
22. Waste: Dangerous Medical Waste.
23. Waste Sorting (Separation): Isolating a set of Dangerous Medical Waste in bags and containers dedicated to it from the point of production in the Facility and throughout the collection, packaging, storage, and transportation phases inside the Facility.
24. Producer: Any natural or legal person whose activity leads to the production of Medical Waste.
25. Facility: Any hospital, clinic, medical center, veterinary center, pharmaceutical company, medical research center, pharmacy, or public or private convalescence home.
26. Collection Point: A place in which the Waste bags are collected within the Facility sections.
27. Temporary Storage: A Temporary Storage, no more than 24 hours, of Dangerous Medical Waste at a specified collection center within the Facility.
28. Temporary Storage Center: A place in which the Waste is temporarily stored until it is transported outside the health Facility or until it is processed.
29. Transporting: Transporting Dangerous Medical Waste outside health facilities to processing unit centers.
30. Transporter: A natural or legal person (public or private company or institution) engaged in transporting the Dangerous Medical Waste to the processing and disposal unit.
31. Transport Document: A form that contains all completed data and signed by the Producer, Transporter, and Disposer, which often consists of several copies accompanying the Dangerous Medical Waste load transported from the Waste producing Facility to the Processing unit as per Form (1).
32. Public Health: An integrated and comprehensive perspective of individual, family, and community health, as well as the environmental, social, economic, and genetic impacts thereon.
33. Environment: All the water, air, land, and outer space surrounding the human, and all the inanimate objects, plant, animal and various forms of energy, systems, natural processes, and human activities that they involve.
34. Environmental Pollution: The existence of one or more biological, chemical, or radiological substances or factors in quantities, characteristics, or for a period of time that directly or indirectly harm Public Health, the living beings, natural resources, or property or negatively affect the quality of life and human well-being.
35. Preliminary Processing: Processing Highly Infectious Waste in their production areas using temperatures under pressure or with chemicals to reduce their biological factors.
36. Red Bag: A red plastic bag of at least 150-micron thickness with a maximum capacity of 100 liters bearing the phrase "Dangerous Medical Waste" and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
37. Yellow Bag: A yellow plastic bag of at least 150-micron thickness with a maximum capacity of 100 liters bearing the phrase "Dangerous Medical Waste" and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
38. . A Container of the Sharp Tools Waste: A rugged, non-pierceable, and Impermeable to liquids yellow plastic container bearing the phrase "dangerous Sharp Waste" and the logo of dangerous Sharp Waste, with a slot that allows for sharp tools Waste to be inserted and a cap for sealing and a handle for easy carrying.
39. Bags Containers (Baskets): Stainless steel or an easy-to-clean plastic substance baskets with a tightly closed top cap that opens by foot, bearing the phrase "Dangerous Medical Waste" and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste on its cap and front side.
40. Radioactive Substances Containers: Containers made of or surrounded by lead substance bearing the international logo of radiation.

41. Trolleys: Yellow, wheeled carriages for easy movement that are made of stainless steel and anti-leak substances that are not affected by acids or alkali substances, with easy-to-clean surfaces and corners and a suitable size to transport ten bags at a time, with a cap to lock them tightly during Transporting, and a handle for easy movement, bearing on their sides and cap in clear writing the phrase “Dangerous Medical Waste” and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
42. Liquid Waste Container: Rugged and tightly locked yellow containers made of a substance that does not interact with the chemicals in which they are placed, and its capacity does not exceed 50 liters, printed on their sides the phrase “Chemical Waste” and the logo of Dangerous Medical Waste in clear writing.
43. Label: A Label placed on the bag or container containing the following data (Facility name, department or ward name, type of Waste contained in the bag or container, name of the person who sealed the bag or container, time and date). It is in a suitable size of at least 15 x 14 cm, with data written in indelible, water-resistant ink, bearing the logo of Dangerous Biowaste, form (2).
44. Logo of Dangerous Biowaste: The logo stated in Form No. (1).
45. Logo of Toxic Substances Waste of Cells: The logo stated in Form No. (2).
46. Logo of International Radiation: The logo stated in Form No. (3).
47. Environmental Approval: The license issued by The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection for the approval of establishing Processing centers or disposal places.
48. Waste Processing Unit: A Facility or center in which Dangerous Medical Waste is processed.
49. Processing Technique: A technology which Processing units equipment uses in Dangerous Medical Waste Processing.
50. Approved Technique: A technology for Processing Dangerous Medical Waste authorized by The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.
51. Processing: Any method or technology used to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristic of Waste and used to neutralize Waste, to utilize the substances or energy contained therein or released therefrom, to convert dangerous Waste to non-dangerous, less dangerous, or safer Waste upon Transporting, storage, or disposal, or to condition thereof for the purpose of storage or reducing their size.
52. Waste Burning: The process by which solid, liquid, and gaseous combustible Waste are disposed of at high temperatures to produce gases, substances, or compounds that do not affect the environment and products that do not contain dangerous substances.
53. Disposal Facilities: Facilities obtaining environmental approval from The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection for the purpose of Processing Dangerous Medical Waste.
54. Medical Waste Officer: A person holding a university degree in Ecologies or Allied Medical Sciences and Science who is authorized to follow up on the application of Medical Waste management within the Facility.
55. Medical Waste Program: The administrative unit authorized to follow up on the Medical Waste management within the Ministry.
56. Environmental Units: The units through which government entities responsible for projects related to the Environment and entities responsible for licensing projects with a potential negative impact on the Environment comply with the environmental laws, measures, and standards issued by the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.

Article (2) Law Objective and Scope

This Law aims to develop appropriate control and command methods for the production, classification, storage, transportation, Processing and safe disposal of Dangerous Medical Waste in the GCC countries. Also, it aims to support and develop processing this type of Waste in a manner that preserves Public Health and prevents Environment pollution.

This Law shall apply to every Producer, Transporter, or Disposer engaged in the collection, storage, transportation, Processing, or disposal of Dangerous Medical Waste. For radioactive substances, it shall be handled in accordance with the GCC Uniform Law for Handling Radioactive Substances.

Article (2/1R):

For the implementation of the Articles of the Law and its Implementing Regulations, the Ministry of Health shall:

1. Establish the instructions, procedures, and regulations to which health facilities shall bound to apply the rules contained in the Law and its Implementing Regulations, and ensure that they implement them.
2. Coordinate with the various Concerned Entities to review and develop Dangerous Medical Waste Management in the Kingdom and follow up on the developments and updates in this regard.
3. Document, disseminate, and exchange information on Waste with the relevant Concerned Entities, decision-makers, researchers, and relevant international organizations.
4. Develop and issue awareness materials of the good management of Dangerous Medical Waste within health facilities and cooperate with relevant national entities, persons, and regional and international organizations to benefit from the support, facilities, and programs provided by those entities.
5. Coordinate with the Concerned Entities to hold seminars, conferences, workshops, and training courses in the field of Dangerous Medical Waste Management to raise awareness and establish proper concepts for Dangerous Medical Waste Management, to protect Public Health and the Environment from its various damaging impacts, and to promote the same by some experts specialized in the field of Dangerous Medical Waste Management.
6. The Ministry of Health and other Medical Waste Producers shall establish and activate environmental protection units or the like in compliance with the Royal Order No. (13663) dated 20/3/1438H: They shall be entrusted with following up on and monitoring Waste Processing Units within the health Facility and continuously coordinate with The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.

Article (2/2R):

The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall:

1. Follow-up on and monitor the Dangerous Medical Waste Management outside health facilities in accordance with the Public Law of Royal Decree No. M/34, dated 28/7/1422H and its Implementing Regulations.
2. Issue Environmental Approval of Processing technologies and units and Disposal Facilities.
3. Coordinate with the Ministry and the Concerned Entities for the development of Medical Waste management systems.
4. Review environmental impact assessment studies of the processing and disposal facilities before establishing them.

Article (2/3R):

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs shall: -

1. Receive Waste of human organs and parts' remains from health facilities to be buried as per the followed procedures in each secretariat and municipality.
2. - Prevent the reception of unprocessed Dangerous Medical Waste in municipal landfills in accordance with applicable procedures.
3. Approve sites to be dedicated for the establishment of facilities for Processing the Dangerous Medical Waste and disposal sites after the approval of the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection to study the environmental impact of Processing or Disposal Facilities, and issue the Environmental Approval.

Article (2/4R):

The Concerned Entities and persons shall manage the Dangerous Medical Waste resulting therefrom in accordance with the articles and provisions of the Law and its Implementing Regulations and procedures issued by the Ministry and The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection related to the Dangerous Medical Waste Management.

Article (2/5R):

Each entity or person responsible for the design of or operating any Facility shall comply with such Regulations in respect of its design and operation.

Article (2/6R):

The Concerned Entities and persons shall comply with the provisions and Articles of the regional and international agreements and treaties which the Kingdom entered into and all its articles, protocols and annexes concerning Dangerous Medical Waste, chemicals and other dangerous, toxic or radioactive Waste, their transport across borders, handling, storage, and disposal. These agreements and treaties and its annexes and protocols shall be considered an integral part of such Regulations and a supplement thereof.

Article (2/7R):

As for the implementation of the provisions of the Law and its Implementing Regulations, the responsibility of the Ministry, The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs shall not include what falls within the competence of another entity, except what requires coordination and follow-up in matters which affect their competence.

Part II: Dangerous Medical Waste Producer Requirements

Article (3) Waste Production

Producers of Dangerous Medical Waste shall reduce the production rates of the Waste, quantitatively and qualitatively, by developing the devices and equipment used, following clean technology, and selecting alternatives and raw materials that are less harmful to the Environment and Public Health. Each health Facility shall also develop an integrated work program for the proper management of Waste.

Article (3/1R):

Producers of Dangerous Medical Waste shall comply with Dangerous Medical Waste management as per the following steps:

1. Determine Waste production source.
2. Develop a specific program that determines the steps to deal with Dangerous Medical Waste Management in the Facility, including a plan to deal with Waste in emergencies.
3. Entrust Environmental Units, or their equivalents, with following the application of Dangerous Medical Waste Management within the Facility.
4. Provide Waste supplies and consumables and identify specialized and trained personnel for collecting and transporting the Waste.
5. Strictly separate Dangerous Medical Waste from Non-Dangerous Medical Waste, and collect and transport it to the Collection Points, then to the Temporary Storage Center for Processing.
6. Implement policies that aim to reduce Waste production and production rates, which include the following:
 - 6-1 Reduce Waste sources.
 - 6-2 Adhere to the use of advanced equipment with modern technologies and use alternatives and raw materials that are less harmful to Public Health and the Environment.
 - 6-3 Properly manage the supply method in the Facility.
 - 6-4 Properly manage the stock of raw materials, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.
 - 6-5 Precisely and strictly separate the Dangerous Medical Waste and properly handle them.
 - 6-6 Be careful about handling the Waste at all stages of handling to ensure that it is not tampered with.

Article (4) Classification

Dangerous Medical Waste shall be classified as follows:

1- Infectious Waste:

Waste containing pathogens (bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi) in quantities or concentrations that are sufficient to cause diseases to people exposed to infection, including remains of germ cultures, surgical operations Waste, Waste of insulation departments for patients with infectious diseases, and Waste of dialysis departments.

2- Waste of Body Organs' Parts and Remains:

Contains tissues, organs, or parts thereof, embryonic and placental tissues, blood and derivatives thereof, other body fluids, and dead animal bodies, with the exception of the extracted teeth.

3- Sharp Tools Waste:

Waste that may cause a cut, injury, and puncture of the body; such as syringes, scalpels, blades, broken glass, any other sharp tools, and fragile glass bottles.

4- Pharmaceutical Waste (Medications):

Includes Waste resulting from the manufacture and preparation of medications, pharmaceuticals, damaged or expired pharmaceutical products, contaminated pharmaceutical products, sera and vaccines, including utensils and tools used in their production, packaging and distribution.

5- Toxic Substances Waste of Genes and Cells:

It can affect genes and cells, leading to health problems; such as congenital defects in embryos or capable of causing cancer and the ability to stop cell growth. These substances are used in nuclear medicine departments, oncology units, and radiographic diagnosis, including sewer water from the toilets of patients treated with these substances.

6- Chemical Waste:

The Waste of chemicals are dangerous if any of the following are applied to them:

- 1- Toxic.
- 2- Flammable.
- 3- Causing corrosion of other substances.
- 4- Active in interaction or explosive.
- 5- Having the ability to cause congenital defects in embryos, change genetic substances, cause cancer, or stop cell growth.

7- Radioactive Substances Waste:

Includes all substances (solid and liquid) that have radiological activity and are used for examination, diagnosis, treatment and all substances contaminated by it (whether solid or liquid).

8- Waste of Compressed Gas Canisters:

Empty or damaged compressed gas canisters used to fill inert gases or gases that are likely to cause damage and can explode when exposed to puncture or high temperatures.

Article (4/1R):

The person who produced the Medical Waste shall classify it into the following two types: --

- 1 Non-Dangerous Medical Waste.
- 2 Dangerous Medical Waste, which the Producer shall classify it into the following types:
 - 2-1 Infectious Waste.
 - 2-2 Body Organs' Parts and Remains Waste.
 - 2-3 Sharp Tools Waste.
 - 2-4 Pharmaceutical Waste.
 - 2-5 Toxic Substances Waste of Genes and Cells.
 - 2-6 Chemical Waste.
 - 2-7 Radioactive Substances Waste.
 - 2-8 Waste of Compressed Gas Canisters.

Article (5) Requirements of Classification (Separating) and Packaging Dangerous Medical Waste

The Producer of Dangerous Medical Waste shall separate it from Non-Dangerous Medical Waste in its production sources and shall have direct responsibility for classification (separating) and packaging at the sites designated for this purpose within health facilities and medical departments as follows:

1. Infectious Medical Waste shall be collected in yellow plastic bags, bearing the phrase “Dangerous Medical Waste” and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste and complying with the specifications contained in Annex (4).
2. Sharp tools Waste shall be collected in thick, yellow, and piercing and leakage-resistant containers, bearing the phrase “Sharp Waste” and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste, which shall always be open throughout their use and sealed only when they are three-quarters full or causing a stench, in such event, they shall be instantly replaced.
3. Liquid chemicals Waste shall be collected in yellow, sealed, thick, and leakage-resistant canisters, bearing the phrase “Chemical Waste”. The solid Chemical Waste shall be collected in yellow plastic bags, bearing the phrase “Chemical Waste (medications)” and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
4. Pharmaceutical Waste (Medications):
 - 4-1 Expired medications and materials, if any, in large quantities, shall be returned to the pharmaceutical department for proper disposal.
 - 4-2 Remains of medications and pharmaceuticals potentially contaminated shall be disposed of by placing them inside leakage-resistant containers and then in yellow plastic bags bearing the logo of dangerous medications, drugs, and biowaste.
5. Radioactive substances Waste shall be collected in containers specially designed for this purpose as per the specifications to be laid down by the competent authorities; these containers shall be made of or surrounded by lead and sealed, bearing the International Radiation Logo.
6. Human parts and organs’ remains shall be collected in red plastic bags bearing the logo of Dangerous Biowaste (they shall be kept in the mortuary until handled in accordance with a sharia fatwa).
7. The highly infectious dangerous Waste resulting from germ cultures shall be collected in preliminary processible plastic bags using the autoclave inside their producing departments. After Preliminary Processing, they shall be placed in Yellow Bags bearing the phrase “Dangerous Medical Waste” and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
8. Waste of toxic substances of genes and cells shall be collected in leakage-resistant yellow containers bearing the phrase “remains of toxic substances of cells”. They shall be returned to their source or burned at a very high temperature (1200 °C and above). They shall not be buried or drained in the sewerage system, nor mixed with other pharmaceuticals.

Article (5/1R):

For the purposes of separating, collecting, and Transporting Dangerous Medical Waste within the Facility, Waste Producers shall provide the supplies of separation, collection, and

Transporting thereof as follows:

- 1 Yellow and red plastic bags.
- 2 Bags Containers (baskets) in which bags are placed during use.
- 3 Containers of the Sharp Tools Waste.
- 4 Preliminary Processing Bags.
- 5 Liquid Waste Separation Containers.
- 6 Radioactive Substances Containers.
- 7 Preliminary Processing: Equipment and Substances.
- 8 Trolleys.
- 9 The provision of supplies shall be subject to the types and quantities of the produced Waste inside the Facility.

Article (5/2R):

Waste Producers shall provide plastic supplies for Waste management, provided that they are made of non-halogenated plastic substances.

Article (5/3R):

A Waste Producer shall bear direct responsibility for separating Dangerous Medical Waste into its production places in distinctively-colored plastic bags and containers dedicated for this purpose.

Article (5/4R):

Bags and containers shall be used for separation as follows:

- 1 The Infectious Waste shall be separated in the yellow plastic bags.
- 2 The sharp tools Waste shall be separated in the containers of the sharp tools Waste.
- 3 The liquid chemicals Waste shall be separated in the containers of the liquid Waste.
- 4 The solid chemicals Waste shall be separated in its canisters, then in the yellow plastic bags bearing the phrase "Chemical Waste" and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
- 5 The Waste of liquid and solid pharmaceuticals shall be collected in their canisters and then in yellow plastic bags bearing the phrase "medications and drugs Waste" and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
- 6 The radioactive substances Waste shall be separated in the Radioactive Substances Containers.
- 7 The human parts and organs' remains shall be separated in the red plastic bags, with the exception of blood and body fluids.
- 8 The highly infectious dangerous Waste shall be separated in preliminary processible plastic bags.
- 9 The highly infectious dangerous Waste shall be placed in yellow plastic bags, after completion of the Preliminary Processing as Infectious Waste.
- 10 The liquid Waste of toxic substances of genes and cells shall be separated in leakage-resistant yellow containers bearing the phrase "toxic substances of cells" and the logo of toxic Waste of cells.
- 11 The solid Waste of toxic substances of genes and cells, substances contaminated by it, and the solid substances contaminated by liquid Waste of toxic substances of genes and cells shall be separated in yellow plastic bags bearing the phrase "toxic substances of cells" and the logo of toxic Waste of cells.
- 12 If any type of Non-Dangerous Medical Waste mixed with the Dangerous Medical Waste, such a Waste shall be classified in accordance with the type of Waste with which it is mixed.
- 13 All Waste and food residues from isolation rooms and departments shall be considered a dangerous Waste and shall be treated according to the Law, Regulations, and relevant work guides as required by the health condition.
- 14 Silver shall be extracted from the liquid Waste produced by the radiology departments and shall be treated as liquid Waste as described in Paragraph (3) of this Article of the Regulations.
- 15 The dedicated radiology protective apron used by radiology technicians in diagnostic radiology departments shall be disposed of in accordance with the procedures set for recycling or disposal thereof in a manner that ensures Environment and Public Health protection.
- 16 The teeth containing the amalgam filling (mercury) shall be collected with the products of the fillings in dry, thick, and sealed containers

Article (5/5R):

The bags shall be tightly closed inside the department that produced the Waste and under the supervision of the department officer when they are three-quarters full. Sharp Waste containers shall be sealed when they are full to the limit indicated on the container, but no more than three-quarters of their size.

Article (5/6R):

- 1 After being sealed in the Yellow Bag, the Sharp Waste containers shall be placed, considering closing the bag, in accordance with Article (5/5R) of these Regulations.

Article (6) Labeling Requirements

- 1 The Producer of Dangerous Medical Waste shall place Labels or print on Waste containers and bags before Transporting them to the storage site within the health Facility or Processing unit, provided that Labels contain the following information:
 - 1.1. Waste Producer (Facility name).
 - 1.2. Site name (department or ward).
 - 1.3. Type of produced Waste as per classification stated in Article (4).
 - 1.4. Weigh and amount of Waste stored in the container or bag.
 - 1.5. Time and date of collection.
 - 1.6. Time and date of Transporting.
- 2 Labels placed on the containers and bags shall be of an appropriate size, in indelible ink, and water-resistant.
- 3 Dangerous Biowaste Logo shall be placed on containers and bags as described in Annex (5).

Article (6/1R):

The Waste Producer shall complete the Label data and place it on the bag or container.

Article (6/2R):

The department officer and the Producer of the Waste shall be responsible for ensuring that the required Label details are completed, which include the following information:

- 1 Facility name:
- 2 Department or ward.
- 3 Type of Waste in the bag as per the classification contained in Paragraph 2 of Article (4/1R) of these Regulations.
- 4 Weigh and amount of Waste stored in a container or bag.
- 5 Time and date of collection.
- 6 Time and date of Transporting.
- 7 Writing shall be placed using indelible and water-resistant ink.
- 8 The Label shall be affixed to the bag (or container) containing the Waste, considering that sharp tools containers shall be treated as described in Article (6/5R) of these Regulations.

Article (7) Requirements of Collection and Transporting within the Facility

1. The collection and transportation of Dangerous Medical Waste bags and containers requires the use of Trolleys dedicated for this purpose and trained labors to ensure maximum safety during collection and transportation within health facilities so that the contents of bags and containers do not scatter or leak.
2. Waste transport labors shall be required to wear personal protective equipment (heavy-duty gloves/fluid penetration-resistant coverall/surgical mask/protective shoes/goggles).
3. Before collecting and Transporting Dangerous Medical Waste bags and containers, they shall be sealed, ensuring that they bear Waste data Label and the logo of Dangerous Biowaste.
4. Bags shall not be filled with Waste for more than three-quarters of their size and shall not be compressed, pressed, joined to the body, or grabbed from the lower part when they are carried. Instead, they shall be grabbed from the upper part when carried.
5. . Dangerous Medical Waste shall be transported within the health Facility by covered Trolleys dedicated to this purpose in a manner that ensures its efficiency when loaded and unloaded. Besides, these Trolleys shall be rugged, leakage-resistant, and easy to clean and disinfect (with disinfectants).
6. The Dangerous Medical Waste resulting from the departments and rooms of infectious diseases and isolation shall be collected under the direct supervision of the officer of Medical Waste management in the health Facility.
7. . The human tissues, organs, and embryonic and placental tissues shall be collected separately and kept in the mortuary or a private refrigerator until they are disposed of in accordance with the applicable laws in each country as per the principles of Islamic Sharia.
8. The animal tissues and the bodies of dead animals shall be collected and kept separately in a refrigerator until they are processed and disposed of.
9. Trolleys dedicated to transport the Dangerous Medical Waste shall be cleaned, washed and disinfected daily with disinfectants approved by the Ministry of Health by trained labors and under the supervision of the Dangerous Medical Waste Officer in the health Facility and at a site dedicated for this purpose.
10. If Dangerous Medical Waste in bags, containers, or Trolleys scattered or leaked, the scattered or leaked Waste shall be considered an extremely dangerous Waste which requires to be dealt with promptly, taking the disinfection and safety procedures in the place where which it has been leaked.
11. The Non-Dangerous Medical Waste shall be collected in black bags and handled separately from Dangerous Medical Waste at all stages (packaging, collection, transportation within the Facility, and storage) until it is transported to the final disposal sites at the landfill dedicated by the municipality.

Article (7/1R):

Each Waste Producer shall take procedures to ensure preserving Public Health, occupational safety, and the Environment during the collection and transporting Dangerous Medical Waste within the Facility. Also, the Producer shall comply with the following:

- 1 Use the dedicated Trolleys.
- 2 Perform the collection and Transporting using dedicated and trained labors.
- 3 Ensure employees' compliance with wearing PPE while handling Medical Waste.
- 4 Ensure that bags and containers are sealed and that they bear the Label with the phrases and logos as per Article (2/6R) of these Regulations.
- 5 The Waste shall be transported from production sites to Collection Points within the departments and then shall be transported by Trolleys to the Temporary Storage Center.
- 6 Labors assigned to collect and transport the Waste shall commit not to compress, press, or join the bags to the body when carried. The bags shall be grabbed from their upper part not from the lower part during collecting them.

- 7 The Waste of departments and rooms of infectious diseases and isolation shall be collected under the direct supervision of the officer of Medical Waste in the Facility.
- 8 Red plastic bags containing human tissues and organs, and embryonic and placental tissues shall be collected in a special refrigerator until they are delivered to the competent authorities in the secretariats and municipalities to deal therewith as per the sharia fatwa No. 8099 dated 21/02/1405H
- 9 If Dangerous Medical Waste in bags, containers, or Trolleys is scattered or leaked, the scattered or leaked Waste shall be considered an extremely dangerous Waste. The Waste Producer shall deal with it in accordance with Article (8/4R) of these Regulations.

Article (7/2R):

The Producer of Medical Waste, when dealing with the Non-Dangerous Medical Waste, shall separate it in black plastic bags and then it shall be collected, transported, and handled separately from the Dangerous Medical Waste until it is transported by municipal Waste means of transportation to the final disposal sites specified by the secretariats and municipalities affiliated with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs as per its requirements.

Article (7/3R):

Recyclable compressed gas canisters shall be returned to distributors or manufacturers. As for the non-recyclable gas canisters, they shall be disposed of through burying with non-dangerous Waste without piercing or emptying the contents thereof.

Article (8) Temporary Storage of Waste Inside the Health Facility

Every health Facility desires to store Dangerous Medical Waste temporarily inside the Facility until it is transported to the Processing unit shall meet the following conditions:

1. Provide a special site for storage within the health Facility to be a center for collecting Dangerous Medical Waste produced by the Facility.
2. Waste shall be packed inside containers or bags before storing.
3. The storage site shall be suitable in a way that it does not cause any pollution or harm to human health and the Environment.
4. The storage site shall be in a securely locked building equipped with what prevents water leakage, rain, the spread of bad odors, and the entry of rodents, insects, birds, and stray animals, with a solid, resistant floor that withstands washing and disinfection, and equipped with good means of sanitation.
5. The storage site shall be equipped with safety and fire protection equipment.
6. The storage site shall be managed by officials specialized in the management of Dangerous Medical Waste.
7. The storage site shall be equipped with adequate air-conditioning, lighting, and ventilation and the temperature ranges shall be 15-18 °C.
8. Storage period for Dangerous Medical Waste shall not exceed 24 hours.
9. The storage site shall be easily accessible for the purpose of storage, transportation, and cleaning.
10. The storage site shall be away from food stores, kitchens, places of food preparation, and patient care places.
11. Access to the storage site shall be restricted to authorized employees only.
12. Storage sites shall be clearly marked with the site contents.
13. The storage site shall be provided with a source of running water, a basin for washing hands, appropriate hygiene tools, and disinfection materials to be used on an ongoing basis in cleaning the center, in cases of emergency, upon spillage of Medical Waste, and in the daily cleaning of transport containers between sections.
14. The site operators shall keep a contingency plan to deal with accidental Waste spillage or scattering.

Article (8/1R):

When storing Medical Waste temporarily inside the Facility until it is transported to the Processing center, each Facility shall provide a Temporary Storage Center that meets health and environmental requirements in order to collect produced Medical Waste bags in it.

Article (8/2R):

In health centers, dental centers, clinics, and the like, the Waste Producer shall provide a Temporary Storage room that meets the requirements set forth in Article (8) or a freezing unit for Temporary Storage of a suitable size for collecting Dangerous Medical Waste bags bearing the phrase “Dangerous Medical Waste” on their cap and sides with the logo of “Dangerous Biowaste” clearly printed on them. The bags shall be placed in a suitable and safe back site far from the return patients, and the storage period in the storage room shall not exceed 24 hours and 72 hours in the freezer unit.

Article (8/3R):

The Waste radioactive substances shall be stored for a period 10 times the half-life in special warehouses inside the health Facility, according to the instructions issued by Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (KACARE), and after the half-life ends, this Waste shall be treated as a Chemical Waste according to the current state thereof.

Article (8/4R):

The Waste spilled or scattered during handling or storing Dangerous Medical Waste shall be considered a very dangerous Waste. The Waste Producers shall take measures for dealing with spilled and scattered Waste prescribed by the Ministry.

Article (9) Producer-related requirements When Transporting Dangerous Medical Waste off Site

The Dangerous Medical Waste Producer shall comply with the following procedures before Transporting Waste outside the Facility:

1. Properly pack and label Dangerous Medical Waste in accordance with Articles (5) and (6).
2. Not to deliver any shipment of Dangerous Medical Waste except to a person or Facility licensed by the competent authorities to Transport Dangerous Medical Waste.
3. Not to deliver any shipment of Dangerous Medical Waste for transportation outside the Facility without being accompanied by the Transport Document (Annex 7).
4. Not to deliver any shipment of Dangerous Medical Waste to any Processing center not having a permit from the competent authority.

Article (9/1R):

When Transporting Waste Outside the Facility, the Producer shall be Committed to the Following:

1. Ensure that the transport vehicle used by the Transporter meets the requirements for Transporting Medical Waste outside the health Facility.
2. Medical Waste Officer shall fill the Producer's section in the Transport Document specifying the qualitative and quantitative description of Waste.
3. The Transporter shall receive the Waste and complete the section thereof in the Transport Document as an acknowledgment of receiving the Waste according to the information provided in section (A) of the Document.

Article (9/2R):

Health facilities may contract with companies licensed to transport Dangerous Medical Waste outside health facilities according to the contracting procedures specified by the Ministry. Health facilities shall be committed to ensuring that these companies apply all transportation requirements before contracting.

Article (10) Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements of the Producer

1. The Dangerous Medical Waste Producer shall submit reports regarding all aspects related to Dangerous Medical Waste such as production, storage, transport, and processing statements.
2. Periodically provide the competent authorities with a copy of these reports, as determined by these authorities.

Article (10/1R):

The Medical Waste Producers shall submit statements regarding the quantities and type of Medical Waste produced by their facilities along with the method of Transporting and Processing. The Producer shall periodically provide the Ministry with these statements.

Part III:

Requirements of Dangerous Medical Waste Transportation Outside the Health Facility

Article (11) License for Transporting Outside the Facility

Any person or Facility Transporting Dangerous Medical Waste outside the Facility shall obtain a license from the competent authorities.

Article (11/1R):

The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall issue licenses to persons and facilities in accordance with the procedures contained in the General Environment Law and its Implementing Regulations.

Article (12) Transport License Information

To obtain a license from the competent authorities, the applicant shall provide the following information:

1. Description of means of transportation and equipment to be used in the transportation process.
2. The contingency plan to be applied in cases of accidents or Waste leakage at delivery facilities or during the transportation process.
3. A list of workers' names, their work experience, and a certificate proving that they are medically fit to practice this profession, provided that no more than one year has passed since the issuance of the certificate.
4. Have a worker training program and awareness program in place.
5. Any other information that the competent authority deems necessary in order to maintain human health and the Environment.

Article (12/1R):

Applications to obtain a license to transport Dangerous Medical Waste outside health facilities and by roads shall be submitted to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

Article (13) Transporting Outside the Facility

Transporters of dangerous Waste shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Not to transport any Waste to Processing center that does not have a permit for the disposal of Dangerous Medical Waste from the competent authorities.
2. Not to transport any Chemical Waste that is not accompanied by its Safety Information Form. (Annex 8).
3. Not to transport any Waste that is not accompanied by a complete document by the Producer.
4. Not to mix Waste with different shipping specifications by placing them in one container.
5. Not to accept any container or bag that does not have a Label describing the contents stipulated in Article (6):
6. Provide the competent authority with the Waste Transporting program, indicating the Producer name, type and quantity of Waste to be transported, and the period for Transporting the Waste (the date of commencement and completion of the transport process) before initiating the transport process.
7. Not to transport any container or bag that does not meet the specifications stipulated in Article (5).

8. Not to store Dangerous Medical Waste except after obtaining a special permit to store Dangerous Medical Waste from the competent authorities.
9. Periodically maintain means of transportation and equipment to reduce harmful effects on human health and the Environment.
10. Not to move through residential areas or commercial streets when Dangerous Medical Waste is transported during the peak period.
11. Put guiding signs on the means of transportation that indicate the type of transported materials. The Transporter shall be fully aware of the severity of danger and the steps to be followed in the event of an emergency during the transport process.
12. Fill out the section related to Transporters in the Transport Document.
13. Commit to the appropriate time for transportation determined by the competent authorities.
14. Maintain and submit records and documents related to Waste transportation to the competent authorities when required within a maximum period of one week from the date of requesting thereof.
15. Using the means of transportation that meet the requirements for vehicles provided for in Annex (3)

Article (13/1R):

The Transporter shall apply the requirements for Medical Waste Transporting outside the health Facility, place the bags of transported Waste inside vehicles, and not to transport the Waste directly in the vehicles.

Part IV:

Dangerous Medical Waste Processing Facilities Requirements

Article (14) Processing Facilities License

Any person or Facility transports/desires to establish Dangerous Medical Waste Processing facilities, including Processing inside the Facility, shall obtain a license from competent authorities. Besides, when they choose the site, they shall preserve the Environment and the safety of ground and surface water and the surrounding air quality, and not to cause harm to any of the aforementioned or the neighboring residential areas.

Article (14/1R):

The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall issue Processing licenses to persons and facilities

Article (15) Information of Licensing Processing Facilities

To obtain a license for processing facilities, the applicant shall provide the following information:

1. A detailed description of technologies and methods intended to be used in Processing Medical Waste, such as technical specifications, Waste Processing methods, means of emission control, as well as the quantity of materials produced after Processing and disposal.
2. Determine the types of Dangerous Medical Waste to be processed by the technologies required to be licensed for use.
3. A detailed description of the design, construction, and operation of the facilities.
4. A map showing the geographical and geological site of the facilities.
5. An emergency plan to be used in cases of Waste leakage during the Processing or disposal, including a list of emergency equipment.
6. Procedures of self-examination and maintenance of facilities and equipment used in Waste Processing.
7. Any other information required by the competent authorities in order to issue the environmental license.

Article (15/1R):

Applications to license Processing facilities shall be submitted to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.

Article (16) Establishment and Operation of Processing facilities

Any person or Facility desires to establish and operate Dangerous Medical Waste Processing facilities shall adhere to the following:

1. Obtain approval from competent authorities of the Processing technology.
2. Apply environmental protection measures for air, water, and Waste.
3. Process any liquid materials that may result from Processing.
4. Performance efficiency and removal rate of the technology used shall not be less than 99.99%.

5. Prepare and implement a training program for Facility personnel in the management of Dangerous Medical Waste.
6. Submit a certificate proving that workers are medically fit, subject to annual renewal.
7. Provide a certificate of practical experience, if any.
8. Not to accept any Waste that is not accompanied by an approved document completed by the Producer and the Transporter in case of outside Processing Facility.
9. Not to accept any Waste from a Transporter has not a transport license from the competent authority, in case of outside Processing Facility.
10. Not to accept any Waste that is not accompanied by the data mentioned in the requirements for Labeling described in Article (6).
11. Ensure that every shipment of Waste received in the Facility meets the specifications mentioned in the Transport Document attached to the shipment.
12. Notify the competent authorities of every change in the ownership and management of Facility operation.
13. Dispose of sediments and residue resulting from Processing at the disposal sites specified by the competent authorities.
14. Not to accept any Dangerous Medical Waste that cannot be processed according to the license based on the Processing Techniques used.

Article (16/1R):

Processing Facilities and Units shall adhere to the following:

1. Obtain Environmental Approval from the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection of the Processing technology Obtain the necessary environmental license.
2. Apply rules and procedures for controlling dangerous Waste, environmental protection standards issued by the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection, and all environmental standards and measures applicable in the Kingdom.
3. Ensure that every shipment of Waste received in the Facility meets the specifications mentioned in the Transport Document attached to the shipment.
4. Not to receive Waste that cannot be processed by the Processing technology.
5. Coordinate with the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection and the Ministry before changing the ownership or operation of the Processing Facility.
6. Process the Waste of toxic materials of genes and cells with modern Processing technologies capable of processing them or at very high temperatures not less than 1200 °C.
7. Cut the processed Waste into small pieces and dispose of the Processing products or ashes in the places specified by the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection.
8. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall notify the Ministry upon the cancelation or suspension of the environmental qualification of any Medical Waste Processing company or any change in the environmental status thereof.

Article (16/2R):

Health facilities may contract with licensed Processing companies and units according to the contracting procedures specified by the Ministry.

Article (16/3R):

The Environmental Units or its equivalent in the Ministry shall monitor the Medical Waste Processing centers in the event that the Processing is within the health facilities to ensure compliance with the health and environmental status of the Processing and to ensure applying the occupational health and safety procedures. In case of violations of the Law and its Implementing Regulations, they shall refer to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection to take the necessary procedures.

Article (16/4R):

When required, it is permissible to install Medical Waste Processing Units inside the Facility in accordance with the technical and environmental requirements and controls determined by the Ministry in coordination with the General Authority for Meteorology and Environmental Protection.

Article (17) Operational Register

When operating Dangerous Medical Waste Processing Facilities, the applicant shall:

1. Maintain an operational register that contains:
 - 1-1 A description of the quality and quantity of each shipment received, the Producer name registered in the Transport Document, the date of receipt, and the date of Processing.
 - 1-2 The quality and results of the analysis of residue resulting from Processing.
 - 1-3 The quality and results of the tests of the efficiency of the Processing device.
 - 1-4 Copies of Waste Transport Documents.
 - 1-5 Copies of all safety statements forms for each Waste.
 - 1-6 Measurements of air emission concentrations resulting from Processing.
 - 1-7 The quantity of Waste resulting from Processing and the method and site of disposal.
 - 1-8 Results of analysis of sewer water resulting from Processing, and methods and site of disposal.
 - 1-9 Any other registers that the competent authorities may deem necessary to keep.
2. Submit quarterly reports of the entire operational registry to the competent authorities.

Article (17/1R):

All data of the operational register shall be submitted to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection and the Ministry.

Article (17/2R):

The Processing completion certificate of each Waste shipment shall be submitted to the Waste Producer and results of Processing quality tests shall be submitted to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection, the ministry, and the contracting party.

Article (18) Monthly Report

The Processing facilities operator shall submit a monthly report containing the daily amount of the Waste received from each Producer separately and the name of Transporter, whenever required by the competent authority.

Article (18/1 R):

The Processing facility operator shall submit monthly reports to the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection regarding the daily quantities received or whenever required by the Authority.

Article (18/2R):

The Processing facility operator shall submit monthly reports to the Ministry and the Waste Producer; these reports shall provide for Waste quantities, types, and Processing method for each contracted health Facility.

Part V:

Cross-Border Transport

Article (19):

Cross-Border Transport

Cross-border transport of Dangerous Medical Waste shall be conducted in accordance with regional and international agreements and coordination procedures between the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) with regard to the operations of Transporting Waste across borders among them (approved by the leaders of the GCC) as well as the relevant national laws.

Article (19/1R):

No Dangerous Medical Waste is allowed in the territories of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its territorial waters, or the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

Article (19/2R):

It is prohibited to throw or discharge any quantity of Dangerous Medical Waste by persons, ships, or others into the territorial waters or the exclusive economic zone.

Article (19/3R):

The national entities, individuals, and companies shall adhere to the Basel Convention to control the cross-border of Dangerous Medical Waste when Transporting Waste across the Kingdom's territories, airspace, territorial waters, or the exclusive economic zone.

Part VI: Penalties

Article (20) Penalties

The penalties and legal procedures applied to violators of the provisions of the aforementioned law shall be as follows:

- 1- Inside the private health Facility:
 - 1-1 Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed under any other law, whoever contravenes the provisions of any of the GCC Uniform Law for Medical Waste Management shall be liable to a fine of no more than one hundred thousand riyals, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months, or both penalties (imprisonment and fine). In addition, the violator shall pay appropriate compensation and rectify the violation thereof. The Facility or part thereof may be closed temporarily for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or the license may be withdrawn.
 - 1-2 The committees formed under the Private Institutions Law shall consider imposing the penalties stipulated in Paragraph (A) above, with the exception of imprisonment and license withdrawal. A grievance may be made against the decisions of these committees before the Board of Grievances within sixty (60) days as of the date of notifying the violator.
 - 1-3 If any of the committees sees that the violation requires the penalty of imprisonment or license withdrawal, then the committee shall refer the case to the Board of Grievances for consideration.
- 2- If the violator is a company or institution contracting with a government or private health Facility, it shall be treated according to what is stipulated in Paragraph (1) above.
- 3- If the violator is an employee of the government health Facility, the violator shall be interrogated therewith, and legal procedures shall be taken according to the applicable law.

Article (20/1R):

A committee shall be formed in order to inspect violations of the Law and its Implementing Regulations in health facilities, provided that members shall not be less than four, and they shall be provided with identification cards for entry procedures into private and governmental health facilities by a decision of the Director-General of Health Affairs in each region or from the competent person in the government health Facility not subject to health affairs control. The committee shall undertake the following tasks:

- 1 Conduct Inspections to ensure that health facilities implement the Law and its Implementing Regulations, the decisions, and instructions issued by the Ministry in relation to Dangerous Medical Waste Management.
- 2 Monitor the quality level adhered to by health facilities in relation to Medical Waste management implementation.
- 3 Ensure that the Dangerous Medical Waste resulted by the health facilities of the directorate is processed according to the Law and its Implementing Regulations.
- 4 Investigate the violations arising from the application of the Law and its Implementing Regulations, and recommend imposing the appropriate penalty within the limits of competence.
- 5 The term of membership of these committees shall be three (3) years, subject to renewal as of constitution thereof.
- 6 The committee shall assume the investigation of violations of the Law and its Regulations according to the following procedures:
 - 6-1 - The committee shall hold its meetings at the competent health affairs directorate or the competent

authority. A committee meeting shall be valid in the presence of the chairman, the vice-chairman, the Waste officer in the directorate or the competent authority, provided that the number of the attending committee members is not less than three. Resolutions shall be taken by the absolute majority of the attending members.

6-2 In assuming its role, the committee shall conduct the necessary investigation, notify the concerned parties, and hear the statements of the violator along with investigating the submitted defenses, provided that the same is registered in written minutes.

6-3 The concerned parties shall be notified in writing to appear before the committee at the time and place specified by the committee. The committee shall take into consideration, when scheduling the date, that the appearance of some requires moving to another city.

6-4 If the violator or its attorney-in-fact has not attended, after being notified, a date for attendance shall be set, provided that the period between the date of notification and the new date is not less than thirty (30) days. If the violator or its attorney-in-fact has not attended, after being notified of the second date, the committee shall complete the consideration of the violation and submit recommendations to the competent authority.

6-5 The committee shall submit its conclusions to the commission formed under the Private Health Institutions Law if the violation is within private health facilities. But, if the violation is inside a government health Facility, the committee shall submit its conclusions to the competent authority in order to make a decision.

- 7 The Ministry shall provide data and information on violations of Dangerous Medical Waste Management within health facilities and their causes.
- 8 The Ministry shall assume the preparation of files containing violations of the Law and its Implementing Regulations to be submitted to the Board of Grievances to decide the penalty specified in Paragraph (C) of Article (20) of the Law.
- 9 The Ministry shall monitor Dangerous Medical Waste Management violations in health facilities, their developments, and recurrences, and suggest methods of prevention.

Article (20/2R):

1. The violations of the Law and its Implementing Regulations outside health facilities shall be detected in accordance with the Public Law of Royal Decree No. M/34, dated 28/7/1422H and its Implementing Regulations.
2. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall provide data and information on the violations of Dangerous Medical Waste Management within health facilities and causes and sources thereof.
3. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall monitor the violations of Dangerous Medical Waste Management outside the health facilities, their developments, and recurrences, and it shall suggest methods of prevention.
4. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Ministry, before submitting its conclusions, shall issue a penalty of environmental license withdrawal from Processing companies, units, or centers.

Article (20/3R):

Penalties of Violations Outside Health Facilities

Penalties stipulated in Environment Law and its Implementing Regulations shall apply to whoever violates any provision of the Law and its Implementing Regulations outside health facilities.

Article (20/4 R):

Violations Removal

The committees formed under this Law and its Implementing Regulations may order, when required, removing the violation immediately without waiting for the Board of Grievances to decide on the grievance or case, as the case may be, in the following cases:

1. If it is found that the violation has significant health and environmental impacts and that failure to remove it in a timely manner will lead to doubling these effects, then the committee shall have the right to order the removal of this violation immediately according to the conditions stated in the law that it deems appropriate and at the expense of the violator without waiting for the issuance of the Board of Grievances the grievance or the case.
2. The costs or losses paid by the violator to remove the violation at the request of the competent committees shall not be included among the fines incurred by the violator or as compensation for the violation. The Ministry or General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection may decide appropriate compensation as a result of the health and environmental losses resulting from such violation.
3. If the Ministry or the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection has known through the formed committees that the violator does not have the technical abilities to remove the violation, then the Ministry or the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall have the right to assign qualified entities or persons to remove the violation according to conditions and controls stipulated in these Regulations, provided that the violator bears all costs.

Article (20/5R):

Persons who have been convicted with a penalty for violating of the provisions of Law and its Implementing Regulations, may submit their grievance to the Grievance Board within sixty (60) days of the notification thereof. If they do not submit the grievance within the stipulated period, the right to grievance shall cease, and the penalty shall be enforceable as of the issuance date thereof. As for grievance against penalties for violations outside the health facilities, this shall be subject to the Environment Law and its Implementing Regulations.

Article (20/6R):

If the Ministry makes sure that Medical Waste management procedures in accordance with the Law and its Implementing Regulations within health facilities have been violated, the Ministry shall oblige the violator to do the following:

1. Remove any adverse impacts that occur as a result of such violation.
2. Provide a report of steps carried out to prevent recurrence or occurrence of such violations in the future, provided that these steps are approved by the Minister.

Article (20/7R):

If the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection makes sure that Medical Waste management procedures outside the health facilities in accordance with the Law and its Implementing Regulations have been violated, it shall apply the Public Law of Royal Decree No. M/34, dated 1422/7/28H, and its Implementing Regulations to violators according to procedures stated therein.

Article (20/8R):

If it is proven to the Ministry and the concerned entities that the individuals or companies licensed to transport and process Medical Waste do not strictly adhere to the Law and its Implementing Regulations regarding transportation, Processing or disposal, their services may be terminated. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection shall be coordinated with to take the necessary measures that ensure compliance with the conditions and controls related to the transport and Processing process.

Article (20/9R):

All other government authorities shall form a committee to inspect violations of the Law and its Implementing Regulations in health facilities, these committee shall assume their duties according to Article (1/20R).

Part VII:

Final provisions

Article (21) Requirements Scope

Competent authorities shall be responsible for determining the scope of the requirements stipulated in this law, any new or any amendment thereof.

Article (21/1R):

- 1- The provisions of these Regulations shall come into force after ninety (90) days from the publication thereof in the Official Gazette.
- 2- Facilities shall be given a maximum period of three months from the date these Regulation come into force to arrange their conditions in accordance with the provisions of the Law and its Implementing Regulations.

Article (21/2R):

The Ministry of Health shall be the entity concerned with the interpretation of articles and paragraphs of these Regulations. It shall coordinate with the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection to interpret articles and paragraphs of the Regulations regarding the management of Medical Waste outside health facilities.

Article (22) National Legislation and Laws

This Law shall be considered the minimum national legislation and regulations in relation to the proper management of Dangerous Medical Waste.

Article (22/1R):

The Ministry shall have the right to develop, alter, or amend any paragraph of these Regulations and its annexes whenever required by the public interest in coordination with the competent authorities. A decision thereof shall be issued by the Minister.

Article (22/2):

In event of disasters and epidemics, the Ministry shall issue any amendments to the controls and instructions related to the management of Dangerous Medical Waste, as the case may be.

Annexes

Article (23):

The attached annexes shall be considered an integral part of the Law.

Article (23/1R):

All establishments, Transporters, Processing units and facilities, and individuals shall comply with the annexes contained in the Law.

Article (23/2R):

In commitment to the Labor and Workers Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. M/51 of 23/08/1426H, all facilities, Processing units and facilities and transport companies, in order to keep and maintain the safety and health of workers in the field of Medical Waste management, adhere to the following:

1. Train employees to accomplish the work with high efficiency.
2. Provide employees with adequate information regarding the characteristics of the Waste they deal with.
3. Educate employees regarding the dangers of Dangerous Medical Waste and ways of prevention.
4. Implement the occupational health and safety program to directly deal with Medical Waste, including the following:
 - 4.1. Conduct the preliminary medical examination before joining the work.
 - 4.2. Administer vaccinations against hepatitis B, tetanus, tuberculosis, and any other vaccinations determined by the Ministry.
 - 4.3. Conduct the periodic medical examinations annually or as determined by the Ministry.
 - 4.4. Conduct the special medical examination according to the employee work requirements.
 - 4.5. Keep a special file for each employee including examinations and vaccinations they received. This file shall be kept in the workplace.
5. Report work injuries.
 - 5-1 Cases of injuries shall be dealt with according to the instructions issued by the Ministry.
 - 5-2 Medical Waste Program in the Directorate shall report the cases of injury by puncture or cutting with sharp tools using the form prepared by the Ministry.
 - 5-3 Medical Waste Program in the Directorate shall report any detected disease or infection resulting from exposure to Medical Waste.
6. Provide changing rooms and toilets for personal hygiene.
7. Provide personal protective equipment; such as coveralls, rugged and long boots, medical rugged long leather gloves, masks, goggles, and head covers, if required.

Form No. (1)

Form of Medical Waste Transporting Outside the Facility

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Ministry of Health

Identification number issued by the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection

Directorate/Collection

Health Facility

Serial Number

Ref. No.

A. Waste Source Certificate:

A.1 The below Waste has been collected from To be transported to

Name: Signature

Title: Institution Name:

Tel Address:

Waste Collecting Date:

A.2 Waste Description (Quantity and Category)

B. Waste Transporter Certificate

I, hereby, certify that I had received the Waste shipment, and that the information stated in (A.1) and (A.2) is correct, subject to any amendments as follows:

I received this shipment dated

At:

Name: Signature: Date:

Truck Plate Number Tel:

Carrier Name

Address:

C. Waste Receiver Certificate

Name and Address of Institution (Final Attachment):

This Waste shall be brought by a truck bears a plate No..... At dated

and the Transporter stated that its name is..... On behalf of

I, hereby, certify that the information stated in (A.2) as amended, if required, in (B) above, is correct and subject to any amendments as follows:

Name: Signature: Title:

Date: Institution Name:

D. Processing Completion Certificate

The above Waste has been processed using the technology of and it has been disposed of through

Name: Signature:

Date: Institution Name:

This form is executed of three copies.

Label

Facility name:

Site Name (Department):

Waste Type:

Name of Person in Charge:

Signature:

Date:

Other information:.....

.....

.....

Form No. (2)

