

Design parameters and operating restrictions.

- (A) All incineration of pathological waste shall occur in a controlled air multi-chamber incinerator, or equivalent technology as approved by the director, which provides complete combustion of waste, excluding metallic items, to carbonized or mineralized ash. Any ash that does not meet the criteria shall be reincinerated.
- (B) The primary combustion chamber for batch units and intermittent feed units shall be maintained so that the exit gas temperature is a minimum of one thousand two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The secondary combustion chamber of any unit shall operate so that the temperature of the gas exiting the secondary combustion chamber is a minimum of one thousand six hundred degrees Fahrenheit.
- (C) The primary combustion chamber for continuous-duty units shall be maintained so that the exit gas temperature is a minimum of one thousand four hundred degrees Fahrenheit.
- (D) The secondary combustion chamber of any pathological waste incinerator constructed on or before January 1, 1991 shall provide a minimum one-second retention time at one thousand six hundred degrees Fahrenheit except for any unit that has a longer retention time specified in an Ohio EPA permit-to-install or permit-to-install and operate. The secondary combustion chamber of any pathological waste incinerator constructed after January 1, 1991 shall provide a minimum two-second retention time at one thousand six hundred degrees Fahrenheit.
- (E) All pathological waste incinerators with a capacity greater than four hundred pounds per hour shall be equipped with an automatic feeder which is designed and operated so that wastes cannot be charged if the exit gas temperature of the gas exiting the secondary combustion chamber is less than the minimum temperature specified in paragraph (B) of this rule.
- (F) Batch pathological waste incinerators shall incorporate a lockout system which will prevent the ignition of waste until the exit gas temperature of the secondary chamber reaches one thousand six hundred degrees Fahrenheit and which will prevent recharging until the combustion and burn-down cycles are complete.
- (G) Pathological waste shall not be loaded into the primary combustion chamber of a continuous feed pathological waste incinerator until the exit gas temperature has reached the minimum temperature specified in paragraph (B) of this rule.
- (H) The stack or stacks from any pathological waste incinerator shall be designed to minimize the impact of the emissions on employees, residents, patients, visitors, or nearby residences. The design of any unit shall meet good engineering practices so as not to cause excessive concentrations of any air contaminant at any air intake for heating and cooling of any building, or at operable windows, or doors.

- (I) Any mechanically-fed pathological waste incinerator must be equipped with an air lock system to prevent opening the incinerator to the room environment. The volume of the loading systems shall be designed so as to prevent overcharging of the unit to assure complete combustion of waste.
- (J) All pathological waste incinerators, including all associated equipment and grounds, shall be designed, operated and maintained to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.
- (K) Pathological waste that is also radioactive shall be managed in accordance with the applicable rules of the Ohio department of health and regulations of the United States nuclear regulatory commission.

[Note: section 3734.027 of the Revised Code prohibits the disposal of low level radioactive waste in an "infectious waste treatment facility" as that term is defined in the Revised Code.]

- (L) The owner or operator of any pathological waste incinerator shall not intentionally dispose of the following items by burning in the incinerator:
 - (1) Visible globules of mercury;
 - (2) Nickel-cadmium batteries;
 - (3) Switches, thermometers, batteries, and other devices containing mercury; and
 - (4) Bags or other containers for infectious waste handling which contain cadmium, chromium or lead as a pigmenting agent.

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