

## ***Categorical Waiver Available:***

### **7. Clean Waste & Patient Record Recycling Containers**

Sections 18/19.7.5.7 of the 2000 LSC limit the size of trash collection containers to 32-gallons when located outside of a hazardous storage area and not attended. Recycling containers used for clean waste (e.g., bottles, cans, paper) pose a lower fire risk than trash containing grease, oil, or flammable liquids. Allowing the size of container used for recycling to increase will reduce the number of trash receptacles and hazardous storage areas required, which will reduce undue cost burden. In the 2012 LSC, the NFPA began allowing containers used solely for recycling clean waste or for patient records awaiting destruction outside a hazardous storage area to be a maximum capacity of 96-gallons. Accordingly, we are permitting a waiver to allow the increase in size of containers used solely for recycling clean waste or for patient records awaiting destruction outside of a hazardous storage area to be a maximum of 96-gallons, but only if the provider/supplier is in compliance with sections 18/19.7.5.7.2 of the 2012 LSC.

**2012 NFPA 101 18/19.7.5.7.2\*** Containers used solely for recycling clean waste or for patient records awaiting destruction shall be permitted to be excluded from the requirements of 19.7.5.7.1 where all the following conditions are met:

- (1)** Each container shall be limited to a maximum capacity of 96 gal (363 L), except as permitted by 19.7.5.7.2(2) or (3).
- (2)\*** Containers with capacities greater than 96 gal (363 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
- (3)** Container size shall not be limited in hazardous areas.
- (4)** Containers for combustibles shall be labeled and listed as meeting the requirements of FM Approval Standard 6921, *Containers for Combustible Waste*; however, such testing, listing, and labeling shall not be limited to FM Approvals.