

Handling Hazardous Drugs in Utah: Effective December 1, 2019

Any antineoplastic hazardous drug on the NIOSH list requiring hazardous drug manipulation must follow USP <800> with exceptions of any recommendation with the term “should”. Recommendations labeled with “should” are not required and not enforced by the Pharmacy Practice Act Rules.

All other non-antineoplastic hazardous drug manipulation must adhere to the following provisions effective December 1, 2019. (The following standards will be re-assessed by the Compounding Task Force in July 2020.)

Each facility must adhere to this minimum standard:

- Manipulate hazardous drugs in a double-HEPA filtered or externally vented containment ventilated exposure (CVE), Class II biological safety cabinet (BSC) or compounding aseptic containment isolator (CACI).
- Store all hazardous materials in a designated area separate from all other medications and be clearly marked and identified. (The designated area does not require a separate room)
- Have each employee handling hazardous medications sign an awareness contract.
- The SOPs for handling of HDs should include:
 - Hazard communication program
 - Occupational safety program
 - Designation of HD areas Receipt
 - Storage
 - Compounding
 - Use and maintenance of proper engineering controls (e.g., C-PECs, C-SECs, and CSTDs)
 - Hand hygiene and use of PPE based on activity (e.g., receipt, transport, compounding, administration, spill, and disposal)
 - Deactivation, decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection
 - Dispensing
 - Transport
 - Administering
 - Disposal
 - Spill control
- Adhere to the following sections of USP <800>:

Section 2 of USP <800>: LIST OF HAZARDOUS DRUGS The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) maintains a list of antineoplastic and other HDs used in healthcare. An entity must maintain a list of HDs, which must include any items on the current NIOSH list that the entity handles. The entity's list must be reviewed at least every 12 months. Whenever a new agent or dosage form is used, it should be reviewed against the entity's list. The NIOSH list of antineoplastic and other HDs provides the criteria used to identify HDs. These criteria must be used to identify HDs that enter the market after the most recent version of the NIOSH list, or that the entity handles as an investigational drug. If the information available on a drug is deemed insufficient to make an informed decision, consider the drug hazardous until more information is available.

Section 4 of USP <800>: RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL HANDLING HAZARDOUS DRUGS Each entity must have a designated person who is qualified and trained to be responsible for developing and implementing appropriate procedures; overseeing entity compliance with this chapter and other applicable laws, regulations, and standards; ensuring competency of personnel; and ensuring environmental control of the storage and compounding areas. The designated person must thoroughly understand the rationale for risk-prevention

policies, risks to themselves and others, risks of non-compliance that may compromise safety, and the responsibility to report potentially hazardous situations to the management team. The designated person must also be responsible for the oversight of monitoring the facility and maintaining reports of testing/sampling performed in facilities and acting on the results. All personnel who handle HDs are responsible for understanding the fundamental practices and precautions and for continually evaluating these procedures and the quality of final HDs to prevent harm to patients, minimize exposure to personnel, and minimize contamination of the work and patient-care environment.

Section 7 of USP <800>: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provides worker protection to reduce exposure to HD aerosols and residues. Additional PPE may be required to handle the HDs outside of a C-PEC, such as treating a patient or cleaning a spill. The NIOSH list of antineoplastic and other HDs provides general guidance on PPE for possible scenarios that may be encountered in healthcare settings. Disposable PPE must not be re-used. Reusable PPE must be decontaminated and cleaned after use. Gowns, head, hair, shoe covers, and one pair of chemotherapy gloves are required for compounding sterile and nonsterile HDs. Gowns shown to resist permeability by HDs are required when administering injectable antineoplastic HDs. For all other activities, the entity's SOP must describe the appropriate PPE to be worn based on its occupational safety plan and assessment of risk (if used). The entity must develop SOPs for PPE based on the risk of exposure (see *Types of Exposure*) and activities performed. Appropriate PPE must be worn when handling HDs including during: Receipt, Storage, Transport, Compounding (sterile and nonsterile), Administration,

Deactivation/decontamination, cleaning, and disinfecting, Spill control, Waste disposal **7.1 Gloves** When chemotherapy gloves are required, they must meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard D6978 (or its successor). Chemotherapy gloves should be worn for handling all HDs including non-antineoplastics and for re-productive risk only HDs. Chemotherapy gloves must be powder-free because powder can contaminate the work area and can adsorb and retain HDs. Gloves must be inspected for physical defects before use. Do not use gloves with pin holes or weak spots. When used for sterile compounding, the chemotherapy gloves must be sterile. Chemotherapy gloves should be changed every 30 minutes unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's documentation and must be changed when torn, punctured, or contaminated. Hands must be washed with soap and water after removing gloves. **7.2 Gowns** When gowns are required, they must be disposable and shown to resist permeability by HDs. Gowns must be selected based on the HDs handled. Disposable gowns made of polyethylene-coated polypropylene or other laminate materials offer better protection than those made of uncoated materials. Gowns must close in the back (i.e., no open front), be long sleeved, and have closed cuffs that are elastic or knit. Gowns must not have seams or closures that could allow HDs to pass through. Cloth laboratory coats, surgical scrubs, isolation gowns, or other absorbent materials are not appropriate protective outer-wear when handling HDs because they permit the permeation of HDs and can hold spilled drugs against the skin, thereby increasing exposure. Clothing may also retain HD residue from contact, and may transfer to other healthcare workers or various surfaces. Washing of non-disposable clothing contaminated with HD residue should only be done according to facility policy as drug residue may be transferred to other clothing. Potentially contaminated clothing must not be taken home under any circumstances. Gowns must be changed per the manufacturer's information for permeation of the gown. If no permeation information is available for the gowns used, change them every 2–3 hours or immediately after a spill or splash. Gowns worn in HD handling areas must not be worn to other areas in order to avoid spreading HD contamination and exposing other healthcare workers. **7.3 Head, Hair, Shoe, and Sleeve Covers** Head and hair covers (including beard and moustache, if applicable), shoe covers, and sleeve covers provide protection from contact with HD residue. When compounding HDs, a second pair of shoe covers must be donned before entering the C-SEC and doffed when exiting the C-SEC. Shoe covers worn in HD handling areas must not be worn to other areas to avoid spreading HD contamination and exposing other healthcare workers. Disposable sleeve covers may be used to protect areas of the arm that may come in contact with HDs. Disposable sleeve covers made of polyethylene-coated polypropylene or other laminate materials offer better protection than those made of un-coated materials. **7.4 Eye and Face Protection** Many HDs are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. Appropriate eye and face protection must be worn when there is a risk for spills or splashes of HDs or HD waste materials when working outside of a C-PEC (e.g., administration in the surgical suite, working at or above eye level, or cleaning a spill). A full-facepiece respirator provides eye and face protection. Goggles must be used when eye protection is needed. Eye glasses alone or safety glasses with side shields do not protect the eyes adequately from splashes. Face shields in combination with goggles provide a full range of protection against splashes to the face and eyes. Face shields alone do not provide full eye and face protection. **7.5 Respiratory Protection** Personnel who are unpacking HDs that are not contained in plastic should wear an elastomeric half-mask with a multi-gas cartridge and P100-filter until assessment of the packaging integrity can be made to ensure no breakage or spillage occurred during transport. If the type of drug can be better defined, a more targeted cartridge can be used. Surgical masks do not provide respiratory protection from drug exposure and must not be used when respiratory protection from HD exposure is required. A surgical N95 respirator provides the respiratory protection of an N95 respirator, and like a surgical mask, provides a barrier to splashes, droplets, and sprays around the nose and mouth. For most activities requiring respiratory protection, a fit-tested NIOSH-certified N95 or more protective respirator is sufficient to protect against airborne particles. However, N95 respirators offer no protection against gases and vapors and little

protection against direct liquid splashes (see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Respirator Trusted-Source Information). Fit test the respirator and train workers to use respiratory protection. Follow all requirements in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134). An appropriate full-facepiece, chemical cartridge-type respirator or powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR) should be worn when there is a risk of respiratory exposure to HDs, including when:

- Attending to HD spills larger than what can be contained with a spill kit
- Deactivating, decontaminating, and cleaning underneath the work surface of a C-PEC
- There is a known or suspected airborne exposure to powders or vapors

7.6 Disposal of Used Personal Protective Equipment Consider all PPE worn when handling HDs to be contaminated with, at minimum, trace quantities of HDs. PPE must be placed in an appropriate waste container and further disposed of per local, state, and federal regulations. PPE worn during compounding should be disposed of in the proper waste container before leaving the C-SEC. Chemotherapy gloves and sleeve covers (if used) worn during compounding must be carefully removed and discarded immediately into a waste container approved for trace contaminated waste inside the C-PEC or contained in a sealable bag for discarding outside the C-PEC.

8. HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM Entities are required to establish policies and procedures that ensure worker safety during all aspects of HD handling. The entity must develop SOPs to ensure effective training regarding proper labeling, transport, storage, and disposal of the HDs and use of Safety Data Sheets (SDS), based on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). Elements of the hazard communication program plan must include:

A written plan that describes how the standard will be implemented

- All containers of hazardous chemicals must be labeled, tagged, or marked with the identity of the material and appropriate hazard warnings
- Entities must have an SDS for each hazardous chemical they use (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Entities must ensure that the SDSs for each hazardous chemical used are readily accessible to personnel during each work shift and when they are in their work areas
- Personnel who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals when working must be provided information and training before the initial assignment to work with a hazardous chemical, and also whenever the hazard changes
- Personnel of reproductive capability must confirm in writing that they understand the risks of handling HDs

Section 9 of USP <800>. PERSONNEL TRAINING All personnel who handle HDs must be trained based on their job functions (e.g., in the receipt, storage, compounding, repackaging, dispensing, administrating, and disposing of HDs). Training must occur before the employee independently handles HDs. The effectiveness of training for HD handling competencies must be demonstrated by each employee. Personnel competency must be reassessed at least every 12 months. Personnel must be trained prior to the introduction of a new HD or new equipment and prior to a new or significant change in process or SOP. All training and competency assessment must be documented. The training must include at least the following:

- Overview of entity's list of HDs and their risks
- Review of the entity's SOPs related to handling of HDs
- Proper use of PPE
- Proper use of equipment and devices (e.g., engineering controls)
- Response to known or suspected HD exposure
- Spill management
- Proper disposal of HDs and trace-contaminated materials.

Section 11 of USP <800>. LABELING, PACKAGING, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL The entity must establish SOPs for the labeling, packaging, transport, and disposal of HDs. The SOPs must address prevention of accidental exposures or spills, personnel training on response to exposure, and use of a spill kit. Examples of special

exposure-reducing strategies include small-bore connectors (such as Luer Lock) and syringes, syringe caps, CSTDs, the capping of container ports, sealed impervious plastic bags, impact-resistant and/or water-tight containers, and cautionary labeling. **11.1 Labeling** HDs identified by the entity as requiring special HD handling precautions must be clearly labeled at all times during their transport. Personnel must ensure that the labeling processes for compounded preparations do not introduce contamination into the non-HD handling areas. **11.2 Packaging**

Personnel must select and use packaging containers and materials that will maintain physical integrity, stability, and sterility (if needed) of the HDs during transport. Packaging materials must protect the HD from damage, leakage, contamination, and degradation, while protecting healthcare workers who transport HDs. The entity must have written SOPs to describe appropriate shipping containers and insulating materials, based on information from product

specifications, vendors, and mode of transport. **11.3 Transport** HDs that need to be transported must be labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. HDs must be transported in containers that minimize the risk of breakage or leakage. Pneumatic tubes must not be used to transport any liquid HDs or any antineoplastic HDs because of the potential for breakage and contamination. When shipping HDs to locations outside the entity, the entity must consult the Transport Information on the SDS. The entity must ensure that labels and accessory labeling for the HDs include storage instructions, disposal instructions, and HD category

information in a format that is consistent with the carrier's policies. **11.4 Disposal** All personnel who perform routine custodial waste removal and cleaning activities in HD handling areas must be trained in appropriate procedures to protect themselves and the environment to prevent HD contamination. Disposal of all HD waste,

including, but not limited to, unused HDs and trace-contaminated PPE and other materials, must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

12. DISPENSING FINAL DOSAGE FORMS HDs that do not require any further manipulation, other than counting or repackaging of final dosage forms, may be prepared for dispensing without any further requirements for containment unless required by the manufacturer or if visual indicators of HD exposure hazards are present (e.g., HD dust or leakage). Counting or repackaging of HDs must be done carefully. Clean equipment should be dedicated for use with HDs and should be decontaminated after every use. Tablet and capsule forms of antineoplastic HDs must not be placed in automated counting or packaging machines, which subject them to stress and may create powdered contaminants.

13. COMPOUNDING Entities and personnel involved in compounding HDs must be compliant with the appropriate USP standards for compounding including [á795ñ](#) and [á797ñ](#). Compounding must be done in proper engineering controls as described in *Compounding*. When compounding HD preparations in a C-PEC, a plastic-backed preparation mat should be placed on the work surface of the C-PEC. The mat should be changed immediately if a spill occurs and regularly during use, and should be discarded at the end of the daily compounding activity. Disposable or clean equipment for compounding (such as mortars and pestles, and spatulas) must be dedicated for use with HDs. Bulk containers of liquid and API HD must be handled carefully to avoid spills. If used, APIs or other powdered HDs must be handled in a C-PEC to protect against occupational exposure, especially during particle-generating activities (such as crushing tablets, opening capsules, and weighing powder).

15. DEACTIVATING, DECONTAMINATING, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTING All areas where HDs are handled and all reusable equipment and devices must be deactivated, decontaminated, and cleaned. Additionally, sterile compounding areas and devices must be subsequently disinfected. The entity must establish written procedures for decontamination, deactivation, and cleaning, and for sterile compounding areas disinfection. Additionally, cleaning of nonsterile compounding areas must comply with [á795ñ](#) and cleaning of sterile compounding areas must comply with [<797>](#). Written procedures for cleaning must include procedures, agents used, dilutions (if used), frequency, and documentation requirements. All personnel who perform deactivation, decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection activities in HD handling areas must be trained in appropriate procedures to protect themselves and the environment from contamination. All personnel performing these activities must wear appropriate PPE resistant to the cleaning agents used, including two pairs of chemotherapy gloves and impermeable disposable gowns (see *Personal Protective Equipment*). Additionally, eye protection and face shields must be used if splashing is likely. If warranted by the activity, respiratory protection must be used. The deactivating, decontaminating, cleaning, and disinfecting agents selected must be appropriate for the type of HD contaminant(s), location, and surface materials. The products used must be compatible with the surface material. Consult manufacturer or supplier information for compatibility with cleaning agents used. Agents used for deactivation, decontamination, and cleaning should be applied through the use of wipes wetted with appropriate solution and not delivered by a spray bottle to avoid spreading HD residue. All disposable materials must be discarded to meet EPA regulations and the entity's policies. Perform cleaning in areas that are sufficiently ventilated. *Table 5. Cleaning Steps Cleaning Step Purpose Example Agents* Deactivation Render compound inert or inactive As listed in the HD labeling or other agents which may incorporate Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered oxidizers (e.g., peroxide formulations, sodium hypochlorite, etc.) Decontamination Remove HD residue Materials that have been validated to be effective for HD decontamination, or through other materials proven to be effective through testing, which may include alcohol, water, peroxide, or sodium hypochlorite Cleaning Remove organic and inorganic material Germicidal detergent Disinfection (for sterile

manipulations) Destroy microorganisms EPA-registered disinfectant and/or sterile alcohol as appropriate for use **15.1 Deactivation** Deactivation renders a compound inert or inactive. Residue from deactivation must be removed by decontaminating the surface. There is no one proven method for deactivating all compounds. The ultimate goal should be complete surface decontamination. Products that have known deactivation properties (EPA-registered oxidizing agents that are appropriate for the intended use) should be used when possible. Care should be taken when selecting materials for deactivation due to potential adverse effects (hazardous byproducts, respiratory effects, and caustic damage to surfaces). Damage to surfaces is exhibited by corrosion to stainless steel surfaces caused by sodium hypochlorite if left untreated. To prevent corrosion, sodium hypochlorite must be neutralized with sodium thiosulfate or by following with an agent to remove the sodium hypochlorite (e.g., sterile alcohol, sterile water, germicidal detergent, or sporicidal agent).

15.2 Decontamination Decontamination occurs by inactivating, neutralizing, or physically removing HD residue from non-disposable surfaces and transferring it to absorbent, disposable materials (e.g., wipes, pads, or towels) appropriate to the area being cleaned. When choosing among various products available for decontaminating HDs, consideration should be given to surface compatibility and facility requirements. It is imperative to adhere to manufacturer's use instructions. Because of the growing number of as-says available for HDs, additional surface wipe sampling is now possible and should be done to document the effectiveness of any agent used for decontamination of HD residue from work surfaces (see *Environmental Quality and Control*). The amount of HD contamination

introduced into the C-PEC may be reduced by wiping down HD containers. The solution used for wiping HD packaging must not alter the product label. The work surface of the C-PEC must be decontaminated between compounding of different HDs. The C-PEC must be decontaminated at least daily (when used), any time a spill occurs, before and after certification, any time voluntary interruption occurs, and if the ventilation tool is moved. C-PECs may have areas under the work tray where contamination can build up. These areas must be deactivated, decontaminated, and cleaned at least monthly to reduce the contamination level in the C-PEC. Accessing this area may be difficult. Deactivate, decontaminate, and clean as much as possible of the C-PEC surfaces before accessing the area under the work tray. When deactivating, decontaminating, and cleaning the area under the work tray of a C-PEC, the containment airflows are compromised by opening the cabinets. To provide protection to the worker

performing this task, respiratory protection may be required. **15.3 Cleaning** Cleaning is a process that results in the removal of contaminants (e.g., soil, microbial contamination, HD residue) from objects and surfaces using water, detergents, surfactants, solvents, and/or other chemicals. Cleaning agents used on compounding equipment should not introduce microbial contamination. No cleaning step may be performed when compounding activities are

15.4 Disinfection Disinfection is a process of inhibiting or destroying microorganisms. Before disinfection can be adequately performed, surfaces must be cleaned. Disinfection must be done for areas intended to be sterile, including the sterile compounding areas.

Define manipulation: • Crushing or splitting tablets or opening capsules • Pouring oral or topical liquids from one container to another • Weighing or mixing components • Constituting or reconstituting powdered or lyophilized HDs • Withdrawing or diluting injectable HDs from parenteral containers • Expelling air or HDs from syringes • Contacting HD residue present on PPE or other garments • Deactivating, decontaminating, cleaning, and disinfecting areas contaminated with or suspected to be contaminated with HDs • Maintenance activities for potentially contaminated equipment and devices

Concerns from DOPL Investigators for any Assessment of Risk will be evaluated by the Compounding Task Force.

Containment ventilated enclosure (CVE): A full or partial enclosure that uses ventilation principles to capture, contain, and remove airborne contaminants through HEPA filtration and prevent their release into the work environment. (e.g., power containment hood)

Decontamination: Use of a product to reduce or remove trace residue of hazardous drugs using materials that have been validated to be effective for HD decontamination, or through other materials proven to be effective through testing, which may include alcohol, water, peroxide, or sodium hypochlorite.