

Biology Buildings Laboratory Infectious Waste Disposal Guide*

* For research laboratories located in Goddard, Leidy, and Lynch Laboratories. Procedures may vary in other University spaces. For more information on infectious waste, consult the University's Biological Safety Manual (http://www.ehrs.upenn.edu/programs/bio/bio_manual.html), or call EHRS at 215-898-4453.

Container Type	Glassware/ Plasticware Waste Container	Infectious Waste Sharps Container**	Infectious Waste Autoclave Bags	Infectious Waste Liquid Containers	Brown Barrels
Contents	<p>Uncontaminated laboratory glassware and plasticware. Chemical bottles must be triple rinsed and label defaced.</p> <p>Line cardboard glassware boxes with clear plastic bags.</p> <p>Do not use biohazard boxes or red/orange bags under any circumstances.</p>	<p><u>Infectious waste sharps including:</u> All needles, syringes, and blades; broken or unbroken glass and plasticware that has contacted infectious agents or was used in animal or human patient care or treatment, including plastic pipettes and other used plasticware that is recognizable after autoclaving or made of plastic that shatters on breakage or is considered breakable by the investigator.</p> <p><u>Chemical-contaminated sharps waste:</u> Segregate from other sharps into special sharps containers and label "Chemical Contaminated Sharps Waste-Do Not Autoclave"</p> <p><u>Non-infectious Sharps (needles, syringes, and blades):</u> Dispose in a sharps container through the <i>infectious waste</i> stream. Containers of non-infectious sharps may be discarded as infectious waste without prior autoclaving.</p> <p>NOTE: Non-infectious sharps may be commingled with infectious waste sharps or carcinogen-contaminated sharps waste. If this is done, they must be managed as described for the respective category of sharps.</p>	<p>All contaminated laboratory items <u>NOT</u> considered sharps, including used plasticware that is deformed after autoclaving or made of polyethylene (PE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and other thermoplastic polymers provided they do not shatter on breakage or are considered unbreakable by the investigator.</p>	<p>Infectious waste fluids (volumes greater than 20 cc).</p>	<p>Infectious waste that has been autoclaved.</p> <p>Chemical-contaminated sharps containers that have <u>NOT</u> been autoclaved.</p> <p>Non-infectious sharps containers** that have <u>NOT</u> been autoclaved (with label defaced).</p>
Reusable	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Disposal Methods	<p>Seal cardboard box when ¾ full for housekeepers to remove.</p>	<p><u>Infectious sharps waste:</u> Autoclave containers and discard in red bag lined brown barrels located in the autoclave room.</p> <p><u>Chemical-contaminated sharps waste and Non-infectious Sharps waste (with label defaced):</u> Discard both without autoclaving into brown barrels located in the autoclave room.</p>	<p>Autoclave infectious waste and discard in red bag lined brown barrels located in the autoclave room.</p>	<p>Autoclave liquid or use appropriate disinfectant before pouring into a sanitary sewer drain.</p> <p>The reusable container must be washed and autoclaved before reuse.</p>	<p>Facilities removes barrels regularly.</p>
Container Source	User must purchase.	User must purchase sharps containers.	User must purchase red/orange infectious waste autoclave bags.	User must purchase.	Provided by SAS.

** NOTE: All sharps must be disposed of in sharps containers at the time of generations and kept there until final destruction. For more details on how to properly sort and manage disposal of all laboratory sharps waste, consult the EHRS LABORATORY SHARPS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE (<http://www.ehrs.upenn.edu/programs/bio/waste/usedsharps.html>).