

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
LABORATORY SERVICES

SHARPS AND BIOLOGICAL WASTE DISPOSAL FLOW CHART

Non – Radioactive, Revised October 2016

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| <p>ANIMAL WASTE: Animal carcasses & body parts.</p> <p>*NOTE: Unpreserved animal carcasses and body parts must be frozen in an intact bag and packed for shipment on the day it is scheduled to be picked up by the contractor.</p> <p>Preserved animal carcasses and body parts must be frozen as described above or drained of any free standing liquids before the waste is scheduled to be picked up for disposal.</p> | <p>Medical / Infectious Waste or Pathological Waste</p> <p>(See definitions Below)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect in Red Medical Waste containers and liners supplied by Health & Safety. Please follow appropriate packing procedure for Medical/Infectious waste. Full container must not exceed 45 lbs. 2. A Biomedical Waste Disposal Form must be submitted with the waste. The required form is available at: http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/safety/pdf/dhs071.pdf | |
| <p>ANIMAL BEDDING:</p> <p>ONLY If the associated animals were intentionally infected with organisms likely to be pathogenic to healthy humans, or if the Bedding Material is potentially contaminated with pathogenic agents, infectious agents, or trace amounts of cytotoxic agents.</p> | | | |
| <p>DISPOSABLE SOLIDS Contaminated with Medical Waste or Biohazardous Materials: Gloves, plastic Labware, paper towels, HEPA filters from Biological Safety Cabinets, Contaminated Glassware, etc.</p> | | | |
| <p>LIQUID Medical Waste or Liquids Containing Biohazardous Materials:</p> <p>*NOTE: Never put any uncontained liquids in trash cans or dumpsters.</p> | <p>Medical / Infectious Waste or Pathological Waste</p> <p>(See definitions Below)</p> | <p>Decontaminate using Autoclave or appropriate chemical disinfectant.</p> <p>After decontamination, dispose of liquid down the drain to the sanitary sewer.</p> <p>If any solid or sludge is produced during Liquid Autoclaving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer to an appropriate container, and, 2. Package as Biomedical Waste - Collect in Red Medical Waste containers and liners supplied by Health & Safety. Full container must not exceed 45 lbs. 3. A Biomedical Waste Disposal Form must be submitted with the waste. http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/safety/pdf/dhs071.pdf | |
| <p>REUSABLE NON-DISPOSABLE ITEMS : Equipment, glassware, bench tops, etc.</p> | | <p>Decontaminate using a chemical disinfectant appropriate for the type of Biohazardous material or Autoclave if appropriate.</p> | |
| <p>SHARPS:</p> <p>Contaminated Sharps: Hypodermic needles, syringes, Pasteur Pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, and culture dishes, used slides and cover slips, capillary tubes, etc.</p> <p>Unused Discarded Sharps : Hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, scalpel blades, etc.</p> | | <p>Medical / Infectious Waste or Pathological Waste</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect items in a rigid, leak proof, puncture resistant container labeled with a biohazard sticker. 2. Place containers into a Red Medical Waste containers and liners supplied by Laboratory Services. Full container must not exceed 45 lbs. 3. A Biomedical Waste Disposal Form must be submitted with the waste. http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/safety/pdf/dhs071.pdf |
| <p>ANIMAL BEDDING : NOT from contaminated animals, NO pathogenic agents, NO infectious agents, NO cytotoxic agents.</p> | <p>Laboratory Trash</p> | | <p>Put the non-infected animal bedding in a suitable, leak proof container (trash bags) and personally put into the nearest building dumpster. Autoclaving is optional - but not required.</p> |
| <p>Broken glass: No Chemicals, No Medical Waste, No Biohazardous Materials, No Radioactive Contamination</p> | <p>Broken glass</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect broken glass in a leak proof, puncture resistant container. (Seal container or box with tape when full) 2. Place container in the nearest dumpster. <p>**Do not allow custodians to remove broken glass containers**</p> |

Definitions: from 40CFR60.51c

Biologicals - means preparations made from living organisms and their products, including vaccines, cultures, etc., intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals or in research pertaining thereto.

Blood products - means any product derived from human blood, including but not limited to blood plasma, platelets, red or white blood corpuscles, and other derived licensed products, such as interferon, etc.

Body fluids - mean liquid emanating or derived from humans and limited to blood; dialysate; amniotic, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal and pericardial fluids; and semen and vaginal secretions.

Chemotherapeutic waste – means waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells.

Infectious agent – means any organism (such as a virus or bacteria) that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.

Low-level radioactive waste – means waste material, which contains radioactive nuclides emitting primarily beta or gamma radiation, or both, in concentrations, or quantities that exceed applicable federal or State standards for unrestricted release. Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(e)(2)).

Medical/infectious waste – means any waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals that is listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this definition. The definition of medical/infectious waste does not include hazardous waste identified under the regulations in part 261 of this chapter; household waste, as defined in Sec. 261.4 (b) (1) of this chapter; ash from the incineration of medical/infectious waste, once the incineration process has been completed; human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment; and domestic sewage materials identified in Sec. 261.4 (a) (1) of this chapter.

- (1) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including: cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines; and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.
- (2) Human pathological waste, including tissues, organs, and body parts and body fluids that are removed during surgery or autopsy, or other medical procedures, and specimens of body fluids and their containers.
- (3) Human blood and blood products including:
 - a. Liquid waste human blood;
 - b. Products of blood;
 - c. Items saturated and/or dripping with human blood; or
 - d. Items that were saturated and/or dripping with human blood that are now caked with dried human blood; including serum, plasma, and other blood components, and their containers, which were used or intended for use in either patient care, testing and laboratory analysis or the development of pharmaceuticals. Intravenous bags are also included in this category.
- (4) Sharps that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories, including hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the attached needle), scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, and culture dishes (regardless of presence of infectious agents). Also included are other types of broken or unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips.
- (5) Animal waste including contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research (including research in veterinary hospitals), production of biologicals or testing of pharmaceuticals.
- (6) Isolation wastes including biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases.
- (7) Unused sharps including the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.

Pathological waste - means waste material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts, and/or tissue, the bags/containers used to collect and transport the waste material, and animal bedding (if applicable).

Questions? Call Laboratory Services @ 915-5433