



GUIDE FOR DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED AND ~~NON~~ CONTAMINATED CONTAINER, G-compliance. This guide

er disposal.

Guidelines

to Prevent:

1. **Prevent** from sharp or breakable materials
2. **Exposure** to chemical, biological, or radiological hazards
3. **Incidents** that may affect the environment or result in regulatory non-compliance

Guidelines

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Materials contaminated with biohazard, special hazard, or radiological hazards and glassware in this document.

Contaminant Type
Biohazards
Hazardous chemicals
Radiological hazards
Mixed Waste

AtCa

Aerosol container must be completely empty of product and propellant to be considered completely empty. The spray mechanism or nozzles must be in place and functional. Aerosol cans formerly containing pesticides, flammable propellants or acutely hazardous chemicals, although considered empty, will need to be managed as a hazardous waste.

Dg.b

Once a chemical container has been emptied, the original label must be thoroughly covered or defaced before it can be put into the regular trash. Covering or defacing labels will help other personnel know the container is empty and has been properly managed in your laboratory or workspace. Good methods for defacing a label include:

- x Using a good broad marker to completely cover all hazard warning information and marking the container "EMPTY" before discarding in the dumpster.
- x Using opaque tape (e.g. duck-tape or opaque packing tape) to completely cover the label.
- x Using spray paint or other similar method to cover the label.
- x Physically removing the label is rarely easily achievable but is a possible method.

Effective defacing examples

Heavy Marker Defacing

Cover with tape or other materials; label 3(1)3v/re W orl' C

BBG

These guidelines apply to the disposal of sharp objects that are contaminated with any of the following hazardous materials: biological hazards (e.g., infectious agents, human blood/body fluids), hazardous chemicals, radioactive materials, and all blades, needles and syringes regardless of how they were used. Federal, State and local laws regulate proper disposal of sharps.

Tip

1. Prevent personal injury.
2. Prevent contamination of personnel or the environment.
3. Ensure proper containment of laboratory and infectious waste during collection, transfer, and disposal.

What

Sharps are any object with corners, edges, or projections that when inappropriately handled or disposed are capable of cutting or piercing skin or conventional waste containers.

Examples of sharps include:

- x Hypodermic needles, syringes, and tubing
- x Blades (scalpels, razors)
- x Sharp dental wires and appliances
- x Microscope slides and cover slips
- x Glass capillary tubes
- x Pasteur pipettes
- x Plastic pipette tips contaminated with hazardous materials
- x Broken laboratory glassware.



How

All sharps containers must meet these minimum standards:

- x rigid
- x non-breakable and puncture resistant
- x impervious to moisture and leak proof

In addition, all biologically infectious sharps must:

- x have a lid which can be permanently closed
- x red in color and/or labeled with a universal biohazard symbol

Collection Procedure:

Sharps containers must be :

- x stored near where the waste is generated and segregated from other waste

Sharps containers must not :

- x be filled greater than 2/3 full
- x be discarded in the regular trash
- x contain free liquids



Sharps with chemical contamination

Collect in an opaque, puncture-proof container that can be closed/sealed. The container should be submitted to EHS with the appropriate hazardous waste label/description per EHS SOP. The sharps container should not be red/orange or bear the biohazard label as our chemical waste contractor will not accept those.

Reference: University of Tennessee Knoxville