### Biohazardous Glass and Plastic (likely to puncture) and Sharps Waste

**Identification**
- Biohazard (contaminated) glass or plastic that is broken or likely to break and puncture plastic bags (pipettes, capillary tubes, test tubes, slides, cover slips, broken plates with sharp edges, etc.)
- Biohazard (contaminated) "standard" sharps items such as needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, razor blades.

**Segregation**
- Fits in standard sharps container
- Oversized (does NOT fit in bench top sharps container). If a large sharps container is needed, contact EH&S.

**Containment**
- Place in a rigid, red, plastic, biohazard-labeled sharps container. When no more than 2/3 full, close the lid, and place the sharps container into the red biohazard container in the lab, or in the central collection room.
- Collect in oversized sharps container (lined with bag) and transport to central collection room when filled.

**Treatment**
- Boise State’s biohazard waste vendor removes full bins and AUTOCLAVES waste. Boise State biohazard waste is NOT currently incinerated.

**Disposal**
- Once autoclaved (by vendor), waste is disposed in municipal waste stream.
- Pour liquid into the lab sink for disposal in the sanitary sewer. Dispose of solids in regular trash.

### Biohazardous Waste (including rDNA)

**Identify**
- Human & non-human (primate) blood, tissue, cells
- Pathogenic or toxic agents (bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites, etc.), including cultures and stocks
- Recombinant DNA, cultures, stocks and cell lines containing recombinant DNA
- Tissue from animals exposed to biohazardous agents (or waste and bedding from these animals)
- Lab waste that has come in contact with the above-listed wastes (gloves, plates, tubes, etc. that WILL NOT puncture plastic bags)

**Segregate**
- Liquid biohazardous waste (does NOT contain other hazardous chemical waste)
- Solid biohazard waste (including agar plates, non-puncturing plastic, solidified liquid waste)

**Contain**
- Collect liquid in a labeled, leak-proof container with a sealable, tight-fitting lid.
- Contain temporarily in container (labeled "biohazard") for disinfection.

**Treat**
- Add 10% bleach solution or other effective chemical disinfectant and let sit for at least 30 minutes OR Autoclave (if available per department procedures).

**Dispose**
- Boise State’s biohazard waste vendor removes full bins and AUTOCLAVES waste.

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**What is NOT Biohazardous Waste?**

- Biohazard waste containers are often conveniently placed throughout the lab, it is important to remember that these containers are for biohazard and contaminated wastes only, and are NOT to be used for regular trash. Disposal of non-biohazard waste in a biohazard waste container significantly increases Boise State’s waste management costs.

- Gloves, paper towels, bench papers: (NOT contaminated with infectious material)
- Animal bedding - from non-infectious & chemically inactive animals
- Animal bedding - from infectious or chemically-treated animals
- Mixed waste: (chemical, biological, and/or radiological)
- DEA Controlled Substances, CDC Select Agents and other biotoxins

**Segregation**
- Regular lab garbage
- Double bag (not red bag), freeze, place in dumpster on garbage day

**Containment**
- Boise State’s biohazard waste vendor removes full bins and AUTOCLAVES waste.

**Treatment**
- Boise State biohazard waste is NOT currently incinerated.

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**Note:**
- Prior to disposal of tissue, please drain off any fixative (e.g. formalin) and collect it for disposal as chemical waste through EH&S. Please contact EH&S prior to disposal if tissue may contain chloroform or flammables (ethanol).
- Contact your lab manager or PI for access to or location of the central collection room for your building. All biohazard waste MUST be double bagged. This can mean either a double liner in the bin, or smaller red bags that are placed in the lined bin.
- Use 10:1 (water:household bleach) solution or contact EH&S (Hazardous Waste Officer 426-3303, or Lab Safety Officer 426-3906) for assistance in selecting an appropriate disinfectant. Household bleach should be used for dilution (5.25-6% sodium hypochlorite). If washing plastic/glass, ensure complete contact is made (remove air bubbles) with disinfectant solution and allow it to soak for at least 30 minutes (or more, if required to treat the specific pathogen).

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