# University of Washington Biohazardous Waste Streams

## South Lake Union

### Biohazardous Waste, Including Recombinant and Synthetic DNA/RNA Waste
- Human and non-human primate blood, tissue, cells
- Pathogenic agents (bacteria, rickettsia, fungi, viruses, protozoa, parasites and prions)
- Recombinant and synthetic DNA/RNA, cultures, stocks and cell lines containing recombinant or synthetic DNA/RNA
- Tissue from animals exposed to biohazardous agents. (For animal carcass and bedding disposal see [Animal Research](#))
- Lab waste that has come in contact with the above listed biohazards
- Combining bio and other hazardous waste? Contact EH&S Research & Occupational Safety.

### Laboratory Glass and Plasticware Waste
- Laboratory glass and plasticware waste that could puncture a plastic bag (e.g., serological pipettes, glass test tubes)

### Sharps Waste
- Sharps waste (All needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels blades; Also, if contaminated with biohazardous material: broken glass, razor blades, glass slides & cover slips, fragile glass tubes, vials or ampoules, including Pasteur pipettes)

## Segregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biohazardous Waste</th>
<th>Laboratory Glass and Plasticware Waste</th>
<th>Sharps Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquid biohazardous waste</td>
<td>Biohazardous laboratory glass and plasticware</td>
<td>Sharps waste (All needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels blades; Also, if contaminated with biohazardous material: broken glass, razor blades, glass slides &amp; cover slips, fragile glass tubes, vials or ampoules, including Pasteur pipettes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid biohazardous waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agar plates</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Containment

- Collect liquid in a labeled, lidded, leak-proof container.
- Collect waste in red, biowaste bin, lined with an autoclavable biohazard bag, tight-fitting lid and biohazard label. Write PI name on container. When no more than 75% full, liner is loosely tied or taped closed by laboratory personnel. Transport to Brotman D056 or E Bidg 177.*
- Plates should be collected in a cardboard box, then placed inside an autoclavable biohazard bag, loosely tied and labeled ‘AGAR’
- Serological pipettes MUST be collected in pipette box/keeper. Place in large, red, biowaste bin, lined with an autoclavable biohazard bag. When no more than 75% full, liner is loosely tied or taped closed by laboratory personnel. Transport to Brotman D056 or E Bidg 177.*
- Package in an autoclavable biohazard bag, then in heavy cardboard box. Close and label box with PI’s name and room number. Transport to Brotman D056 or E Bidg EP177.*
- Place in a rigid, red, plastic, biohazard-labeled sharps container. When no more than 2/3 full, close lid, place autoclave tape over lid and sides. Do not block vent holes. Write PI name and room number on container. Transport to Brotman D056 or E Bidg EP177.*

## Treatment

- Add bleach or other effective chemical decontaminant OR autoclave.
- Autoclave waste
- Autoclave waste
- Autoclave waste
- Autoclave waste

## Disposal

- Disposal via sanitary sewer
- Disposal via municipal waste (empty bins are ready for return the next day.)
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- Disposal via municipal waste

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**Treatment & Disposal Services:** *South Lake Union Laboratory Services Cost Center, 206.685.2720* 

**EH&S Research & Occupational Safety** Phone: 206.221.7770 
E-mail: ehsbio@uw.edu 
Transporting Bio Waste

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