FLOW CHART FOR DISPOSAL OF BIOLOGICAL WASTE

BIOLOGICAL WASTE

NON-SHARP SOLIDS
- DISPOSABLE
  - Gloves
  - Tissues-wipes
  - Petri dish
  - Centrifuge-tubes
  - Pipette tips
  - Culture-flasks
  - Solid agar
  - Animal-beddings
  - Etc.
- NON-DISPOSABLE
  - Glassware: Test tubes
  - Conical flasks
  - Pasteur pipettes
  - Equipment
  - Etc.
  - HIGH LOAD
    - Microbial culture
    - Cell culture fluid
    - Spores
    - AUTOCLAVE (121°C, 20 minutes)
    - INCINERATE
    - WASH
    - LAB SINK / TOILET

SHARPS
- NEEDLES-SYRINGE
- SCALPELS
- BROKEN GLASSWARE
  - SHARP BIN
  - INCINERATE

ANIMAL CARCASSES
- WRAPPERS
- PAPERS
- CLEAN LABWARE
  - FREEZER STORAGE
  - INCINERATE

NON-CONTAMINATED
- DOMESTIC WASTE
  - LAND FILL
Segregate solid biology wastes by categories

* **Sharps**: Scalpel blades, lancets, needle-syringe (capped or not capped), broken glasses
* **Non-sharps**: Gloves, contaminated plastic labwares, solidified agar

* **Lab animal carcasses**: organs, tissues, blood, bones - secure in leak-proof bag then place in biohazard bag.

* If biological wastes are mixed with other hazards, **disposal method is based on hazard possessing the greatest risk.**

* All sharps with mixed hazards must be disposed in **sharp bins** dedicated for mixed hazard.

Send to Kualiti Alam. Total weight of all solid wastes must not exceed 175 kg / PTJ / month (for year 2018)
Decontaminate large volume liquid biology wastes by autoclave

- Loosen caps/covers to allow steam to penetrate
- Autoclave 121°C, 20 min, then immediately dispose at lab sink
- Place in secondary container to catch overflow during autoclave
- Don’t dispose in biohazard bin

* If biological wastes are mixed with other hazards, disposal method is based on hazard possessing the greatest risk.

Refer SOP for complete details of liquid disposal