

Potential Hazards

- Spread of contamination
- Leaks or spills from bags and bottles
- Sharps/punctures

Materials Required

- Safety glasses/goggles
- Nitrile gloves
- Lab coat
- Closed-toed shoes
- Cart and/or leak-proof secondary containment tray

Procedure for BSL2 Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal

1. The PI is responsible for determining if following definitions are applicable to their waste being generated:

117675 - Infectious Agent

“Infectious agent” means a type of microorganism, bacteria, mold, parasite, or virus, including, but not limited to, organisms managed as Biosafety Level II, III, or IV by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, that normally causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality of human beings.

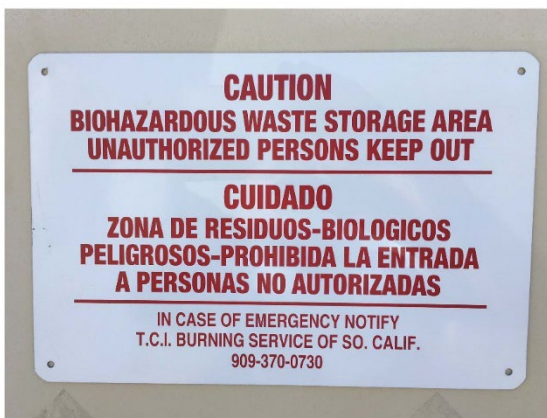
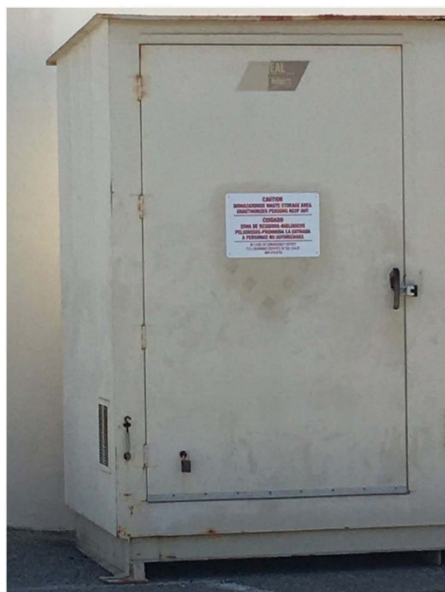
117690 - Medical Waste

(a) “Medical waste” means any biohazardous, pathology, pharmaceutical, or trace chemotherapy waste; sharps and trace chemotherapy wastes generated in a health care setting in the diagnosis, treatment, immunization, or care of humans or animals; waste generated in autopsy or necropsy; waste generated during preparation of a body for final disposition such as cremation or interment; waste generated in research pertaining to the production or testing of microbiologicals; waste generated in research using human or animal pathogens; sharps and laboratory waste that poses a potential risk of infection to humans generated in the inoculation of animals in commercial farming operations; waste generated from the consolidation of home-generated sharps; and waste generated in the cleanup of trauma scenes.

(B) Laboratory waste such as human specimen cultures or animal specimen cultures that are infected with pathogens that are also infectious to humans; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research; wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma, as defined by the department; culture dishes, devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

****If your waste meets any of these definitions, then the additional procedures below are to be implemented by lab personnel immediately:**

2. Untreated waste is to be transported to Dan Black Hall (DBH) loading dock biohazard waste bin. Utilize cart and/or leak-proof secondary containment tray when transporting waste to avoid torn bags and spills.



3. Accessing the Door:

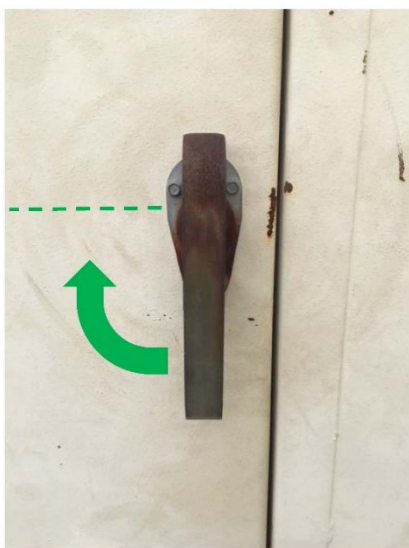
- Remove contaminated gloves before grasping lock/handle.



- Input combination lock code: Contact EHS Office at x7233 for code.



- Remove lock, turn handle to the left and open door.



4. Don gloves, place waste in red receptacles.



- After disposing waste, place contaminated gloves into step-on can with label.



5. Securing the Door:

- Close door and turn handle past center all the way to the right, then turn left, and lastly return to the center.



- Change number combination on lock to ensure security of passcode. Install lock on handle.



Alternative Procedure for BSL2 Liquid Waste Disposal via Sanitary Sewer**6. Liquid Disinfection**

- For bulk liquids (non-radioactive):
 - Dilute waste with bleach or sodium hypochlorite to achieve an approximate final 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution (5000 ppm, ~ 10% bleach in waste). Treat for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to disposal down the sanitary sewer drain with the water running. These quantities can be approximated (measuring via a pipet is not recommended).
 - **NOTE:** Check the label of the bleach you are using for the concentration of sodium hypochlorite. Concentrations of household bleach may range from 5.25–8.25%
 - **NOTE:** Commercial bleach has a shelf-life of about 1 year from the date of manufacture, NOT the date of purchase. Date of manufacture can be determined from a code on the bottle that shows the manufacture site, year, and day of year (see references below for detail). Use the following formula to calculate how much bleach to add to a given volume of water:

$$\frac{\text{Final concentration}}{\text{Concentration of bleach}} \times \text{Total Volume} = \text{Volume of bleach to add}$$

- If the bleach contains ~6% sodium hypochlorite, one liter of waste liquid would require ~83 ml of bleach to achieve a 0.5% hypochlorite solution. After appropriate treatment, the material can be disposed of down the sanitary sewer drain, with the water running.

$$[0.5\% / 6\% \times 1000 \text{ ml} = 83 \text{ ml}]$$

Responsible Executive: Vice President for Administration and Finance

Responsible Office: Environmental Health and Safety

Originally Issued: 06/2021

Revised: 08/2025