



Item ¹	Disposal Method					
	Sharps	Red Bag	Trash	Drain ²	Incinerator	EH&S Pickup
all syringes (with or without needles)	X					
scalpels, razors	X					
Pasteur pipettes	X					
glass blood vials	X					
glassware (including slides)-bio	X ³					
glassware (including slides)-other			X ⁴			
plasticware (including pipettes)-bio	X ^{5,6}	X ^{5,6}				
plasticware (including pipettes)-other			X ⁶			
micropipette tips-all	X ⁶	X ⁶				
gloves-bio		X				
gloves-other			X			
swabs - bio		X				
swabs - other			X			
milk, body fluids	X ⁷	X ⁷				
liquid fecal samples	X ⁷	X ⁷				
liquid cell culture wastes				X ^{2,8}		
bedding, solid feces		X ^{9,10}			X ^{9,10}	
carcasses, animal tissues		X ^{9,10}			X ^{9,10}	
Ethidium Bromide-contaminated lab waste	----->	----->	(See note 11)	<-----	<-----	<-----
Ethidium Bromide-contaminated gels	----->	----->	(See note 12)	<-----	<-----	<-----
Chemical Wastes				X ^{2,13}		X ^{13,14}
Radioactive Wastes						X ¹⁵

Notes:

- "-bio" indicates items that have been in contact with biological materials (e.g., cultures, tissues, body fluids, feces).
Notes: a) the "bio" category applies to waste associated with cell cultures from the ATCC and other culture collections.
b) the "bio" category does not apply to commercial materials (e.g., fetal bovine serum) that are *certified* by the manufacturer to be sterile.
- This option only applies to facilities with connections to a sanitary sewer system, not remote facilities on septic systems.
- Both broken and intact "bio" glassware must be disposed of as sharps.
- "other" glassware must be placed in a sturdy box that is taped and labeled "GLASS" before being put in the trash.
- Broken or fractured "bio" plasticware must be placed in a sharps container; intact items go in a red bag.
- Items that can easily puncture plastic bags should be either:
 - placed in a sharps container, or
 - placed in a reusable grey medical waste container obtained from the CVM Biosafety Program, or
 - bundled or placed in a closed rigid container (e.g., cardboard box, coffee can, or plastic bottle) and then placed in the bag, or
 - placed in a cardboard box that is labeled with the biohazard symbol AND is lined with a red bag ("bio" serological pipettes), or
- Liquid samples in glass containers must be placed in sharps containers; samples in plastic containers may be placed in red bags.
- Materials must be either a) autoclaved or b) mixed with bleach such that the bleach is at least 10% by volume.
- Small quantities (i.e., a few ounces) may be mixed with medical waste in red bags; large quantities should be placed in black bags for incineration.
- Mixtures of these items with other (e.g., plastic) materials must be placed in red bags for disposal as Regulated Medical Waste.
- EtBr-contaminated medical waste should be disposed of following the guidance for "bio" waste in this table; the word "CHEMO" should be written on the comment line of paper waste tracking tags (contact the CVM Biosafety Program to use Medical Waste Tracking System labels for this waste.)
- EtBr-contaminated gels should be disposed of per CU EH&S guidelines at:
<http://www.ehs.cornell.edu/ehssecured1/epa/ethidium.bromide.htm>
- Limited amounts of chemical wastes may be disposed in lab sinks -- consult the CU Chemical Hygiene Plan at:
<http://www.ehs.cornell.edu/lrs/CHP/07.waste.disposal.htm#sewer> All other hazardous chemical waste must be picked up by the EH&S chemical disposal program; see <http://www.ehs.cornell.edu/lrs/CHP/chp7.call.htm>
- Training from EH&S is required; see <http://www.ehs.cornell.edu/training.catalog.htm#EPA-Chemical Waste Disposal>
- Radioactive wastes are managed under the Radiation Safety Program at EH&S; see <http://www.ehs.cornell.edu/radjump.htm>

Contact the CVM Biosafety Program for more information at 3-4227, jpj22, or <http://www.vet.cornell.edu/college/bioSafety/>