

BioEscalator Laboratory Safety Policy 0005: **Waste Disposal Policy**

Cross reference to University Policy Statement: Hazardous Waste Disposal S5/11

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BioEscalator Laboratory Safety Policy 0005: **Waste Disposal Policy**

1 Scope of Policy

This policy outlines the correct disposal of domestic and laboratory waste from the BioEscalator shared areas. It has been produced to ensure that all aspects of waste segregation, packaging, labelling, storage, preparation for transport and transfer are in accordance with legislative requirements. It also takes account of the arrangements agreed with the contractor who will collect and dispose of waste from the BioEscalator.

From 28 September 2011, the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 require wastes to be managed according to a new waste hierarchy: first reuse; then recycle; then use for other recovery techniques (e.g. energy recovery); and finally send for disposal. Therefore, it is important to comply with the hierarchy by being reused, used for energy recovery, or recycled; only around 1% goes directly to landfill.

The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 designate all batteries as hazardous waste and must be recycled by a registered waste carrier. Batteries must not be disposed of in general waste for landfill and should be contained and collected as hazardous waste for recycling. The regulations clearly state that it is your responsibility as a producer of waste lead acid batteries to dispose of batteries according to the stringent rules set out by The Environment Agency.

The BioEscalator laboratory manager makes all necessary arrangements with waste disposal contractor and the environment agency (EA) for the shared facilities of ground floor and level one of the building. The tenants occupying one and two unit laboratories will manage their own arrangements with waste disposal contractor (Barbican Logistic for hazardous lab waste and Grundon for hazardous chemical waste) with the help from the BioEscalator laboratory manager. However, in general, as the producers of waste, individuals within BioEscalator have certain legal responsibilities relating to its disposal: they must ensure the waste is properly stored, properly packaged, containers are correctly labelled, and it is safe for transport.

Further information can be found on University of Oxford Website - Disposal of clinical/biological waste is covered by University Policy Statements S5/09 and S8/08, and disposal of hazardous waste is covered by University Policy Statements S5/11.

2. General

There are four waste streams in BioEscalator: domestic (black bags and recycling), clinical (yellow bags, yellow 'burn' bins, yellow sharps containers), hazardous waste, and Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE). Items destined for any of these streams must be strictly segregated. Domestic is disposed of through the University FM Estate services. Clinical waste and hazardous waste is disposed of through the barbican logistics. WEEE is disposed through the University estate FM services and there is a 770 L black wheelie bin located in the specialist waste holding room 696.10.02 in the car park.

Domestic waste: for example, non-recyclables, packing/polystyrene materials, paper towels used for drying hands, kitchen waste including food waste.

Clinical waste: all material contaminated or potentially contaminated in the laboratory area such as gloves, pipette tips, plastics, old gels, blots, syringes, needles, blood tubes, tissue used for mopping up blood spills etc. This list is not exhaustive and before discarding any item careful thought should be given to whether it is potentially contaminated.

Hazardous Waste: apart from chemical waste, this also includes computer monitors and televisions, aerosol cans, batteries, UV lamps, mercury lamps etc. Equipment containing refrigeration gases, asbestos or oil is classed as hazardous. This list is not exhaustive.

WEEE: any item that contains electronic or electrical components (contains hazardous and non-hazardous materials); this covers a whole range of items from large household appliances to small household appliances, IT and telecommunication equipment's, consumer equipment's, lighting equipment, medical devices, electrical and electronic tools and lighting equipment's (includes most products that have a plug or need a battery).

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There are two secure waste holding rooms (domestic & recycling waste room and specialist waste room) within BioEscalator; which is located in the car park. The waste rooms use salto access control and only authorised personnel have access to the waste rooms. Please contact the laboratory manager for access.

3 Office Areas and Kitchen Waste

3.2 Domestic waste:

- General office and kitchen waste can go into black bins (labelled general waste) unless it is 'sharp'. Not to be used for hazardous waste or liquids. The black bags are incinerated by University preferred supplier Select environmental services.
- There is a small brown plastic container (labelled glass recycling) in the kitchen (ground floor) for broken clean glassware (not to be used for hazardous/contaminated broken glassware).
- Cardboard boxes are to be flattened and placed outside the lab or office to be collected by the laboratory technician or FM support team to the domestic & recycling waste room in the car park.

3.3 Recycling:

- There are several green dry mixed recycling bins located within the BioEscalator. Please recycle waste wherever possible. The dry mixed recycling (commonly known as Co-mingled recycling) allows most of the general waste without the requirement for a separate container for each waste stream. Paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, drink cans and food tins can all be mixed in the green recycling bin.

4 Laboratory Waste

4.2 Domestic waste:

- All 'office type' waste in the laboratory can be placed in black bags (incineration via Select environmental services) or recycled green dry mixed recycling bins as long as it is not 'sharp' or glass. Recycle wherever possible. Contaminated waste is not to be placed in black bags.
- Packing material that is not contaminated can be placed in black bags.
- Cardboard boxes are to be flattened and placed outside the lab or office to be collected by the laboratory technician or FM support team to the domestic & recycling waste room in the car park, please remove or obliterate all hazard labels.
- Empty laboratory glove boxes can be placed in the green dry mixed recycling bin outside the laboratory.
- Paper towels and tissues in the laboratory that have been used for swabbing a bench with Virkon can be disposed of as domestic waste, as these are effectively disinfected. Paper towels and tissues from the laboratories or the CRU used for mopping blood or chemical spills etc. must be disposed of via the clinical waste stream.
- Do not place any ambiguous waste, for example unused consumables that are no longer required, into black bags even if uncontaminated. Cleaning staff cannot be expected to know that the tube or a bag of tubes, for example, is unused and no longer required.

4.3 Genetically modified microorganisms (GMMO) and biological contaminated waste:

- GMMO and biological contaminated waste include contaminated gloves/paper towels/plastic pipette tips, bacterial/tissue plates & culture media and waste in contact with cells/cell lines should be placed in clear autoclave bags.
- Never use autoclave for any flammable, corrosive, noxious, and glass or sharp.
- GMMO and biological contaminated waste must be disposed in clear small autoclave waste bag and then once $\frac{3}{4}$ full autoclave bag must be loosely tied with autoclave tape and placed in stainless steel waste discard container and then carried to the services laboratory (696.10.24) (pre-treatment is a mean of making waste discard safe before leaving the premises). Once **autoclaved** by the tenant and then the autoclave bag will be placed in domestic black bag for disposal. **NEVER PLACE AUTOCLAVE BAGS DIRECTLY INTO DOMESTIC BLACK BAG WITHOUT AUTOCLAVING.** The

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cleaners will place the full domestic black bags in the 770 L black wheelie bins (which are located in the domestic/recycling waste holding room (696.10.03) in the car park). The 770 L black wheelie bins are collected weekly by licensed waste contractor select environmental services from the domestic/recycling waste holding room (696.10.03) for incineration.

4.4 Clinical waste:

- The definition of clinical waste is: any waste consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood and other body fluids, contaminated swabs and dressings, syringes, needles and other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it. This also includes gloves, pipette tips, plastics, old gels, blots, syringes, and needles, tissue used for mopping up blood spills or any other items that might be contaminated. Incineration is used to destroy human and animal anatomical and biomedical wastes contaminated with blood as well as potentially contaminated animal bedding and syringe bodies. It may also be used for other material contaminated with biological agents requiring complete destruction and is used to dispose of all sharps, contaminated or not. All material for disposal by this route must be placed in yellow clinical waste bags, yellow clinical waste bins, or sharps bins according to type.
- Clinical waste must be disposed of in one of the following receptacles:
 - ❖ Clinical waste bags (yellow);
 - ❖ Burn bins 35 or 60 litre containers which are rigid, square or rectangular in shape and are not sealed until full;
 - ❖ Yellow sharps bins with yellow lids - these come in a variety of sizes, the maximum size purchased by the BioEscalator being 22 litres, they are assembled before use and have an access port for disposal of items. **Never** use yellow sharps bin without the lid on, it must have the lid on when assembled together initially.
 - ❖ European Waste Code (**EWC**) must be written on the back of the **yellow** tag with the company name (blank side) **BEFORE** leaving it in the specialist waste holding room **696.18.02** in the car park.
- Burn bins and sharps bins, must :
 - ❖ be a maximum of $\frac{3}{4}$ full;
 - ❖ Must be securely sealed using approved methods and fitted with identification cable (**YELLOW TAG** with serial numbers) tie once $\frac{3}{4}$ full.
 - ❖ European Waste Code (**EWC**) must be written on the back of the yellow tag with the company name (blank side) **BEFORE** leaving it in the specialist waste holding room 696.18.02 in the car park.
 - ❖ Removed to a secure collection point (specialist waste holding room 696.18.02 in the car park).
 - ❖ Contaminated liquid waste should be disposed of in a rigid bin, either a burn bin, marked for incineration, or a sharps bin with a yellow lid. Sharps bins are the preferred option.
 - ❖ All tubes containing either whole blood, plasma, red cells, lipoprotein fractions or any other liquid blood product must be disposed of either in yellow sharps bins for incineration, or disinfected with Virkon to a final concentration of 2% and disposed of via the drains. Tissue samples must be placed in sharps bins for incineration.
 - ❖ Yellow bags are adequate for disposal of 'soft' items such as paper towels and gloves and any other such laboratory or clinical items that are potentially contaminated and cannot tear or pierce the bag. If the items are not contaminated and cannot be mistaken as being possibly contaminated, place them in a black bag. Lab gloves must be placed in yellow bags.
 - ❖ The yellow bags must not contain liquid waste, sharps, pipette tips, any glass or tissues/swabs that are wet with organic solvents.

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4.5 Sharps:

- All sharp objects (scalpel blades, razor blades, syringe needles, etc.) and broken or small contaminated glass items (including vacutainers) must go into rigid yellow sharps containers conforming to BS 7320 and UN 3291.
- To avoid risk of injury, syringes and needles must be disposed of as a single unit, needles must not be removed from syringe bodies and they must not be resheathed.
- All sharps and syringe bodies must be disposed of in sharps bins. They must not be disposed of by other means (e.g. in black bag waste, Dispo jars, other containers, or glass waste) even if they are unused.
- It is important to note that the yellow 'burn' bins, although rigid, are not approved sharps containers and needles and blades must not be discarded into them.
- Sharps must be put into the sharps bin and not left lying on or protruding from the opening. If the box is 3/4 full, then a new one must be started and the old one sealed and cable tied for disposal.
- All sharp items must be placed in a sharps container for disposal. Sharps and sharps containers must never be disposed of in plastic sacks.
- Particular care should be taken to ensure that sharps containers are properly assembled before being sent for disposal, to avoid spillage of the contents.
- Where feasible, sharps bins that may contain infectious or genetically-modified microorganisms should be autoclaved prior to disposal.

4.6 Pipette tips and Serological Pipettes:

- Pipette tips and serological pipettes **must not** be placed in yellow bags, they must be placed in a rigid container.
- Suitable containers are empty media bottles, 'Dispo Safe' jars, 'Bio-bins' or directly into a sharps or burn bin. 'Dispo Safe' jars and media bottles must be sealed and placed in yellow bags for disposal when full; 'Bio bins' can be placed directly into the waste room once they have been permanently sealed
- Ensure the neck of the container is wide enough for multi-channel pipettes and that any container used for the disposal of serological pipettes is tall enough.
- Dispo Safe jars are available from: Fisher Scientific, VWR, SLS and Appleton woods; it is worth noting that Bio-bins (6 litre) are suitable for autoclaving.

4.7 Glass:

- Contaminated broken or damaged glassware that has been in contact with bio-hazards or hazardous chemicals must be placed into glass 22 L red bin for incineration.
- Similarly all glassware in contact with biological material must be disinfected prior to disposal, or placed in sharps bins for incineration.
- Empty, small reagent bottles that have contained hazardous chemicals can be placed in sharps bins for incineration.
- All empty containers that have contained substances classed as toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic must be disposed of in sharps bins for incineration.
- European Waste Code (EWC) must be written on the back of the yellow tag with the company name (blank side) BEFORE leaving it in the specialist waste holding room 696.18.02 in the car park.
- Recycling:
 - ❖ When recycling remove or obliterate all labels on chemical bottles.
 - ❖ Empty reagent bottles and for disposal that have contained non-hazardous chemicals must be rinsed thoroughly to remove any residues and can be recycled.
 - ❖ Empty reagent bottles for disposal that have contained hazardous chemicals (but not toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic) that do not cause

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environmental harm, must be washed thoroughly with detergent to remove any residues and can be recycled. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) must be consulted if there is any doubt as to whether the residue can be washed down the sink. Remove or completely obliterate all hazard labels and chemical names.

- ❖ Glass 2.5 Winchester bottles can be placed in green wheelie bin (240 L) (located in corridor of ground and first floor) after been thoroughly cleaned to be deemed non-hazardous and label defaced or removed which is located in the corridor of ground floor opposite dump waiter (i.e. microlift).
- ❖ Do not place any glassware for recycling if it could possibly be mistaken for contaminated items.
- ❖ If in doubt ask the BioEscalator safety officer for advice.

4.8 Plastic:

- Pipette tips and serological pipettes must be disposed of as outlined in section 4.6.
- Empty, small reagent bottles that have contained hazardous chemicals can be placed into sharps or burn bins for incineration.
- All empty plastic containers that have contained substances classed as toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic must be disposed of in sharps bins or burn bins marked for incineration.
- Recycling:
 - ❖ Pipette tips boxes can nearly all be recycled as long as they are not contaminated:
 - Inner tip boxes from Anachem, Starlab and Gilson can be recycled. There is a blue wheelie bin (240 L) on ground floor and level 1 corridor for recycling of inner tip boxes.
 - ❖ Empty reagent bottles for disposal that have contained non-hazardous chemicals must be rinsed thoroughly to remove any residues and can be recycled. Remove or obliterate all labels on chemical bottles.
 - ❖ Empty reagent bottles for disposal that have contained hazardous chemicals (but not toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic) that do not cause environmental harm, must be washed thoroughly with detergent to remove any residues and can be recycled. The MSDS must be consulted if there is any doubt as to whether the residue can be washed down the sink. Remove or completely obliterate all hazard labels and chemical names.
 - ❖ If in doubt ask the safety officer for advice.

4.9 Electrophoresis Gels:

- Gels can be disposed of by placing in black bags unless there is a biological hazard; please wrap them in cling film, a plastic bag or foil before disposing of them. Gels containing ethidium bromide can be disposed of in the same manner, but they must be double wrapped before disposal.

4.10 Phenol and phenol-contaminated waste:

- All phenol waste must be segregated from other waste, please note that phenol is often a hidden ingredient in many kits for DNA and RNA extraction.
- Contact with phenol wastes should be minimized and no attempt should be made to empty small quantities from Eppendorf tubes etc. into larger containers. Instead, suitable leak-proof containers (i.e. designed to hold liquids, not solids) should be chosen, into which phenol solutions complete with contaminated glass- or plastic-ware can be placed.
- Any tubes, pipette tips or other consumables that have been in contact with phenol, even if empty, are classed as phenol waste.
- Phenol waste must be further segregated into 'hazardous' and 'non-hazardous' waste if possible:

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- ❖ Non-hazardous phenol waste
 - Any consumables that have contained phenol, but are now empty, for example pipette tips, tubes where the contents have been removed for further extraction/analysis, or anything that contains less than 1% w/w of phenol is classed as non-hazardous waste. This must be segregated from other phenol waste into rigid containers, preferably into old reagent bottles or Dispo Safe jars (which must have any biohazard label removed) and collected for disposal by the registered waste carrier (Barbican logistics or Grundon).
- ❖ Hazardous phenol waste:
 - All phenol waste containing 1% or more of phenol is classed as hazardous.
 - Consumables contaminated with phenol: - any tube, bottle or container etc. that still contains greater than or equal to 1% w/w of phenol must be segregated from non-hazardous phenol waste. The phenol must not be emptied from the container; the liquid must be disposed of in its container. This should be collected directly into a UN approved container for liquids. If in doubt that there is less than 1% w/w phenol remaining in a tube dispose of it via this route
 - Liquid phenol waste must be collected directly into either a UN approved container for liquids or into a Winchester bottle.
 - Solid phenol crystals must be disposed of in the original container.
- The only approved route for disposal of phenol waste is via approved registered waste carrier (Barbican logistics or Grundon).

4.11 Solvents:

- Small volumes (<500 ml) of some water miscible, non-chlorinated organic solvents, such as ethanol or methanol, cannot be flushed down the sink.
- Check in the MSDS data sheets for disposal information.
- Waste organic solvents can be evaporated in the fume cupboards as long as the volume does not exceed 500ml per week and they are not highly flammable.

4.12 Chemicals:

- All hazardous chemicals must be disposed of via the University approved licenced waste contractor (Select Environmental Ltd). Please contact the BioEscalator laboratory & facilities manager for access to the specialist waste room. (See BioE Lab Safety Policy 0009).
- All hazardous chemicals are stored in the specialist waste store (696.18.02) located in the car park (two shelves are allocated for BioEscalator).
- This will be managed by BioEscalator laboratory & facilities manager who will recharge the tenant upon invoice.
- The hazardous chemical must be in suitable, secure and chemically compatible container(s), labelled with full chemical name and description of waste including w/w % or g/l (concentration), primary hazard classification, volume and amount to be disposed of, company name and date.
- BioEscalator laboratory & facilities manager will provide sticker template for chemical waste and it is not mandatory to use the template can get your own hazard labels but useful for tenants if they want to put on the waste container.
- Collection will take place once both shelves are full or within 6 months, whichever comes first and the regulations specifies maximum permitted storage period is 12 month for waste chemical.

4.13 Mercury - Containing Equipment:

- This includes thermometers, manometers, mercury lamps and some printed circuit boards. This list is not exhaustive. Items should be packed in robust containers.
- This must be disposed of via the approved licenced waste contractor (Select Environmental Ltd).

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4.14 Oils and oil-contaminated materials

- Waste oils may come from a variety of processes or from various items of equipment when they are serviced or repaired, for example vacuum pumps, compressors on high speed centrifuges, fridges and freezers.
- Cutting oils should not be mixed with other oils. Contaminated rags should be bagged and those containing swarf must be bagged separately.
- Waste oils must be collected and stored (with any specialist oils being kept separate e.g. chlorinated oils) for collection and disposal as hazardous waste via the approved licenced waste contractor (Barbican logistics).

4.15 Print/Toner cartridges

- Used print/toner cartridges: Generally not hazardous for disposal - arrange for recycling.
- Unused or partially used toner cartridges displaying a hazard warning pictogram: disposal as hazardous waste via the approved licensed waste contractor (Select environmental services).

4.16 Batteries

- There are 4 separate small plastic container (each container labelled for lithium metal battery, alkaline battery, lithium ion battery, and Nickel-cadmium battery) in the corridor of the ground and first floor on top of the lockers. The battery must be separated according to its chemical makeup.
- Batteries of all types, including disposable and rechargeable batteries (e.g. alkaline, lithium, Ni-Cd, NiMH), lead acid non-spillable batteries (e.g. from UPSs) and lead acid wet batteries. Must be disposed of via registered waste carrier (Select environmental services).
- Lead acid batteries can cause fire if disposed of in domestic waste.
- Most wet batteries are corrosive and are transported as dangerous goods, so must be correctly identified for disposal. Some dry sealed batteries are also classed as dangerous goods (Ni-Cd batteries, batteries containing sodium or lithium, and lithium ion batteries) and these must be collected separately for disposal.
- The terminals of lead acid and lithium batteries must be covered to avoid possible short circuits.
- The facilities team will check on monthly basis to see if the plastic container are full and once full be disposed via select environmental services.

4.17 Aerosol spray cans and resealable gas cartridges

- Aerosol spray cans and empty butane/propane cylinders which have a self-sealing valve (e.g. Coleman, Primus), must be disposed of by the hazardous waste route.
- 'Camping gaz' type cylinders that are pierced rather than connected via a valve (there will be a hole left in the top of the cylinder when it has been disconnected from an appliance) can be recycled as metal waste; they are no longer under pressure and will contain no residual gas.

4.18 Computer monitors

- The University's policy on computer disposal can be found on the OUCS website at <http://www.it.ox.ac.uk/policies-and-guidelines/computerdisposal>. Computer equipment falls within the scope of the WEEE Regulations.
- All computer monitors and any equipment containing cathode ray tubes (e.g. televisions, lab equipment with inbuilt monitors, ultrasound equipment) must be disposed of as hazardous WEEE waste.

4.19 Fluorescent tubes and other gas discharge lamps (GDLs)

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- GDLs must be disposed of as hazardous waste (hazardous WEEE). GDLs must not be placed in waste skips and care should be taken not to break them.
- Fluorescent tubes are disposed in small batches (a maximum of 50), rather than a single large batch via the approved licensed waste contractor.
- High intensity gas discharge lamps - These include high and low pressure noble gas filled, and mercury and sodium discharge lamps. Lamps should be packed so as to prevent breakage. Must be disposed via approved licensed waste contractor.
- Ordinary tungsten and halogen light bulbs do not require any special disposal – they are neither hazardous nor do they fall under the WEEE Regulations.
- LED light sources fall within the scope of WEEE but they are not hazardous for waste disposal.

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Summary of waste disposal routes in the BioEscalator (Ground floor and Level 1) in the shared areas:

Waste Stream/Container	Description/permitted contents	Further Information	Whom it applies to:
Domestic Black bag	General non-contaminated lab waste: Paper, hand towels, clean packaging materials. Recycle materials where possible in green mixed waste recycle bins. Not for sharps, glass, disposable gloves, liquids or cardboards. Black bags are intended for the disposal of domestic dry waste, no contaminated waste.	The Black bags are removed by BioEscalator cleaners each day. Method of disposal via incineration.	Tenants and Licensee's
12 L Autoclave bag	All waste containing GMMO and biological contaminated waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposable gloves/paper towels/ plastic pipette tips • Bacterial/tissue plates & culture media • "Soft" waste in contact with cells, cell lines, viruses) No Flammable or corrosive or glass or sharps!! 	Once 3/4 full autoclave bag must be loosely tied with autoclave tape. Do not overfill. Once autoclaved and then bags can be placed in domestic black bags. Method of disposal via Incineration	Tenants and Licensee's
Heavy Duty Yellow Clinical bag	For all contaminated clinical waste. Plastic disposal jars can be used for bench disposal of pipette tips before disposal in yellow bags when full. No more than 10 kg in weight. Not for sharps, serological pipettes, tips, glass or liquids.	Once two-thirds full yellow clinical bag must be tied with a yellow security tag. EWC code and company name written on the back of yellow allocated tag. Do not overfill. Method of disposal via Incineration.	Tenants and Licensee's
Sharps Bin Yellow (5L and 22L)	All sharps and syringe bodies must be disposed of in sharps bin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syringe Needles • Glass slides & cover slips • Razor Blades • Scalpel Blades • Knives • Glass Pasteur pipettes • Cocktail sticks • • Small glass vials and ampoules. Contaminated/hazardous glass that is broken or damaged can go into the 22 L sharps bin. They must not be by other means (e.g. black bag waste, dispose jars, other containers, or glass waste) even if they are unused. Not for glass vials, bottles and pipettes.	Once two-thirds full close the inner lid to seal the bin and attach a yellow security tag for identification. Do not overfill. Method of disposal via Incineration. Sharp bins (lid & base) must be assembled at point of use. Ensure the lid is secure. Do not use sharp bins without the lid assembled on the base.	Tenants and Licensee's
Glass Bin Red (22L)	Contaminated/hazardous glass that is broken or damaged can go into the 22 L glass bin. Not all laboratory glassware can be recyclable. For example Pyrex or heat-treated glass.	Once two-thirds full close the inner lid to seal the bin and attach yellow security tag for identification. Do not overfill. Method of disposal via incineration.	Tenants and Licensee's
Burn Bin (30L and 60 L)	For pointy plastic contaminated waste. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serological pipettes • Tips (loose or dispose jar) 	Once two-thirds full close the inner lid to seal the bin and attach yellow security tag for identification. Do not overfill.	Tenants and Licensee's

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		Method of disposal via Incineration.	
Hazardous Chemical	Chemicals identified via COSHH to be hazardous (flammable/corrosive/toxic/harmful). Resealable gas cartridges If chemical is a mixture, please quote relative concentrations PLEASE NOTE: Waste incorrectly labelled/ inadequately packaged will not be accepted.	Method of disposal via licensed waste contractor (Select Environmental Ltd).	Tenants and Licensee's
Non-Hazardous Chemical	Non-hazardous liquid may be poured down the sink with copious amount of water.	Method of disposal via drain.	Tenants and Licensee's
WEEE hazardous and non-hazardous waste	Accepted in bin: Small household appliances – e.g. Kettles, clocks, toasters, etc. IT and Telecom equipment's – e.g. computers and their accessories, phones, calculators. Consumer equipment's – e.g. TVs and Radios. Medical devices – e.g. Medical freezers. Computer screens (DSE). Cooling appliances containing refrigerants. Not accepted in bin: Lighting equipment's – e.g. fluorescent lamps and non-luminaries.	Method of disposal via University Estates FM services.	Tenants and Licensee's