Packaging Sharps and Laboratory Glass Waste

Sharps

- Contaminated broken glass
- Contaminated pasteur pipettes, unfixed slides, or cover slips
- Syringes
- Razor blades
- IV tubing with needles
- Lancets



Disposal:

Place in a rigid, puncture-proof sharps container.

Requirements:

- Sharps containers must be sealed when ¾ of the way full or at the fill line.
- Large sharps containers must be rated **PGII-rated** (certified as secondary container) to be picked up by Stericycle.

Biohazardous Lab Plastic

- Contaminated serological pipettes
- Contaminated micropipette tips



Disposal:

Place in a thick bag, securely tie or gooseneck, and place in an ASTM-D biohazard bag for Stericycle pickup.

Alternative:

Place the contaminated plastic into puncture-proof container (such as a lined cardboard box) and placed in an ASTM-D bag for Stericycle pickup.

Noncontaminated Lab Plastic

- Noncontaminated serological pipettes
- Noncontaminated micropipette tips
- Other noncontaminated puncture-prone plastic items



Disposal:

Place in a bag, securely tie or gooseneck, and dispose of in the regular trash.

Alternative:

Place in a puncture-proof container (such as a lined cardboard box) and dispose of in the regular trash.



Noncontaminated Lab Broken Glass

- Noncontaminated broken or fragile glass – beakers, cylinders, flasks, test tubes, etc.
- Noncontaminated pasteur pipettes
- Fixed microscope slides and cover slips



Disposal:

Place in a designated laboratory glass disposal box lined with manufacturer's clear bag.



Do NOT use red biohazard bags in glass disposal boxes.

UAB Environmental Health and Safety