10.0 BIOLOGICAL WASTE

Classification

Biological wastes are classified either as Infectious Waste or Non-Regulated Biological Waste.

Infectious Waste - is regulated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Association (OH EPA). The Ohio Administrative Code defines infectious waste as follows:

1) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals. This includes specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, wastes from the production of biologicals, and discarded live and attenuated vaccines.

2) Laboratory wastes that were, or were likely to have been, in contact with infectious agents that may present a substantial threat to public health if improperly managed.

3) Pathological wastes, including human and animal tissues, organs, and body parts, and body fluids and excreta that are contaminated with or are likely to be contaminated with infectious agents, removed or obtained during surgery or autopsy or for diagnostic evaluation, provided that, with regard to pathological waste from animals, the animals have or are likely to have been exposed to a zoonotic or infectious agent.

4) Waste materials from the rooms of humans, or the enclosures of animals, that have been isolated because of diagnosed communicable disease that are likely to transmit infectious agents. Such waste materials from the rooms of humans do not include any system established by the Centers for Disease Control, unless specific wastes generated under the universal precautions system have been identified as infectious wastes by the Public Health Council in rules adopted in accordance with ORC Chapter 119.

5) Human and animal blood specimens and blood products that are being disposed of, provided that, with regard to blood specimens and blood products from animals, the animals were or are likely to have been exposed to a zoonotic or infectious agent. "Blood products" does not include patient care waste such as bandages or disposable gowns that are lightly soiled with blood or other body fluids, unless the generator determines that they are soiled to the extent that they should be manage 338.2 T10.68 453..aledectious(119)3(.)]TJETBT132 0 0 1 108 164.12 Tm[ )]T

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2) The sodium hypochlorite solution must be mixed immediately prior to each use and contain 15% by volume household bleach in water. This solution results in a hypochlorite concentration of 0.45-0.79% or 4500-7900ppm.

3) The cultures must be submerged in the hypochlorite solution for at least 20 minutes.

4) The hypochlorite solution must be decanted from any culture that is put into the solid non-hazardous waste. The hypochlorite solution must be discarded after use either by pouring into the sanitary sewer or placing it (double-bagged) into the infectious waste boxes for commercial pick-up.

5) The laboratory must ensure that all cultures and hypochlorite solutions are appropriate labeled and handled. Household bleach is corrosive, irritating and toxic.

6) Records must be kept of all infectious waste cultures treatments. These records must include the date of treatment and the number of cultures treated. A tracking sheet designed by EHS may be used or laboratories may develop their own sheet, as long as that sheet includes the same information. These records must be maintained for three years after the latest treatment date recorded on the sheet.