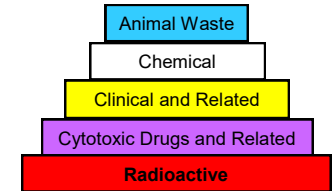


Environmental Management System (EMS) Guide to Laboratory and Animal Waste Disposal St Lucia and Herston Campuses



TIP: Note down your waste disposal methods at the same time as your risk assessment details.

Are the contents of the waste known?

No

Refer to EMS Manual or talk to your Supervisor

EMS Website: www.uq.edu.au/sustainability/policies-and-procedures

Yes

Is the chemical or waste dangerous to handle in its current state?

Consider:

1. Will it react violently if in contact with air, water or moisture?
2. Will it explode/react if dropped?
3. Is the current packaging damaged?

Yes

There is no defined procedure for these types of waste. Each waste must be addressed on an individual basis.

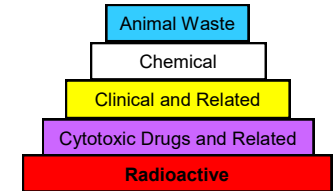
- Refer to the Chemical Waste Operating Procedure https://sustainability.uq.edu.au/files/745/pro_ChmWste.pdf; and/or
- Consult MSDS for chemical waste information and follow MSDS directions for correct disposal.
- In addition to any other information given in the MSDS, waste must also be labelled with the following:
 - Waste generator's name, school, building number and contact phone number.
 - Chemical name, total quantity and concentration of the substance/s.
 - Dangerous goods class diamonds.
- For further information, email the Chemical Store: chemwaste@uq.edu.au

No

Select from the waste categories on Page 2:

- Animal Waste
- Chemical Waste
- Clinical and Related Waste
- Cytotoxic Drugs and Related Waste
- Radioactive Waste

For General Waste and Recycling procedures, refer to the website above.



Waste Streams

Animal Waste

Animal waste of a biological nature that has the potential to cause harm by acting as a pathological waste while undergoing decomposition.

Scope:

- Animal carcasses, limbs and tissue that are not infectious or contaminated
- Used animal litter and food-stuffs that are not infectious or contaminated
- Faeces that are not infectious or contaminated

Examples:

Chemical Waste

Any waste generated from the use of chemicals in medical, dental, veterinary and laboratory procedures that has the potential to pose a chemical threat to health, safety and/or the environment, or is chemically hazardous.

Scope:

- Sewerable chemicals
- Inert solids
- Disposal of non-sewerable liquid wastes
- Disposal of non-sewerable solid wastes
- Labelling chemical wastes
- Collection procedures

Examples:

Clinical and Related Waste

Waste of an infectious or contaminated nature. Pathological substances are substances that act as a source, host or carrier of disease.

Scope:

- Clinical wastes
- Any disposable laboratory consumables that may be contaminated by clinical wastes
- Sharps
- Pharmaceuticals
- Fixed tissue and histology sections
- Infectious or contaminated animal carcasses and cage linings
- Infectious or contaminated faeces

Examples:

Cytotoxic Drugs and Related Waste

Cytotoxic waste is material that is, or may be, contaminated with a cytotoxic drug (a toxic compound known to have carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or teratogenic potential) during the preparation, transport or administration of chemotherapy.

Scope:

- Cytotoxic drugs and related waste
- Any disposable laboratory consumables that may have become contaminated
- Contaminated sharps and pharmaceuticals
- Contaminated animal carcasses and cage linings

Examples:

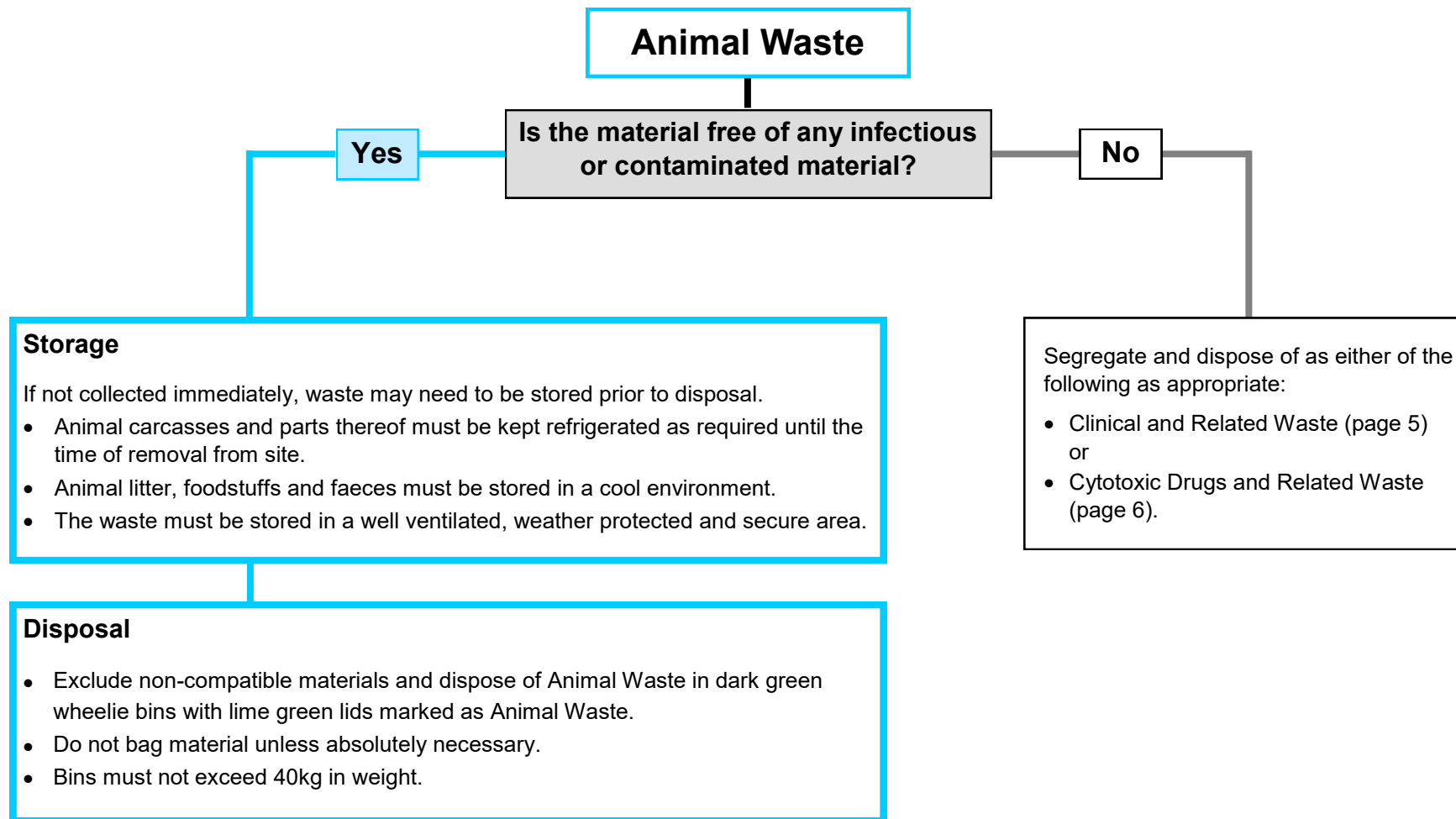
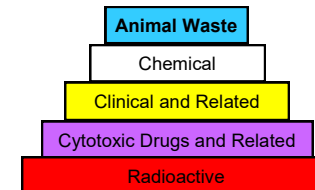
Radioactive Waste

Wastes which because of their radioactive content may require specific management arrangements.

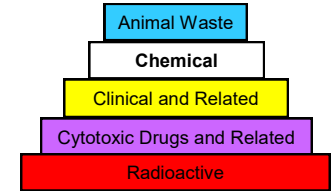
Scope:

- Solvent-based liquid scintillants
- Water-based liquid scintillants
- Radioactive glass and vials
- Dry materials (including contaminated clothing)
- Chemical reagents

Examples:



Environmental Management System (EMS)
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Chemical Waste

Is it sewerable?
Check the [Queensland Urban Utilities Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria](#) and/or check with your Supervisor and/or risk assessment details.

Yes

- Waste must be miscible (soluble) with water.
- Waste **must not** be TOXIC (DG6) or hazardous to aquatic, marine and terrestrial life and environments (refer to MSDS).
- Waste **must not** be FLAMMABLE (DG3) *at the point of being sewerred* (i.e. when it is put down the sink). Acceptable flammable liquids must therefore be less than 10% of their explosive concentrations (refer to MSDS) *before* being sewerred.
- Waste solutions must be within a pH range of 6 to 10.
- Chemicals must not be hazardous to sewage plant operators, especially in the plant or in confined spaces.

Specific examples:

Yes

Refer to the Chemical Store website to request appropriate chemical waste containers and subsequent collection: <http://www.science.uq.edu.au/facilities/content/uq-science-store>.

- Ensure only one 'individually generated' waste is placed in each container.
- Ensure container is appropriately sealed.
- Ensure container is appropriately labelled—ALL containers must be labelled with pre-formatted labels supplied by the Chemical Store.

Specific examples:

No

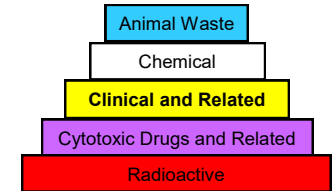
Is it a liquid?

No

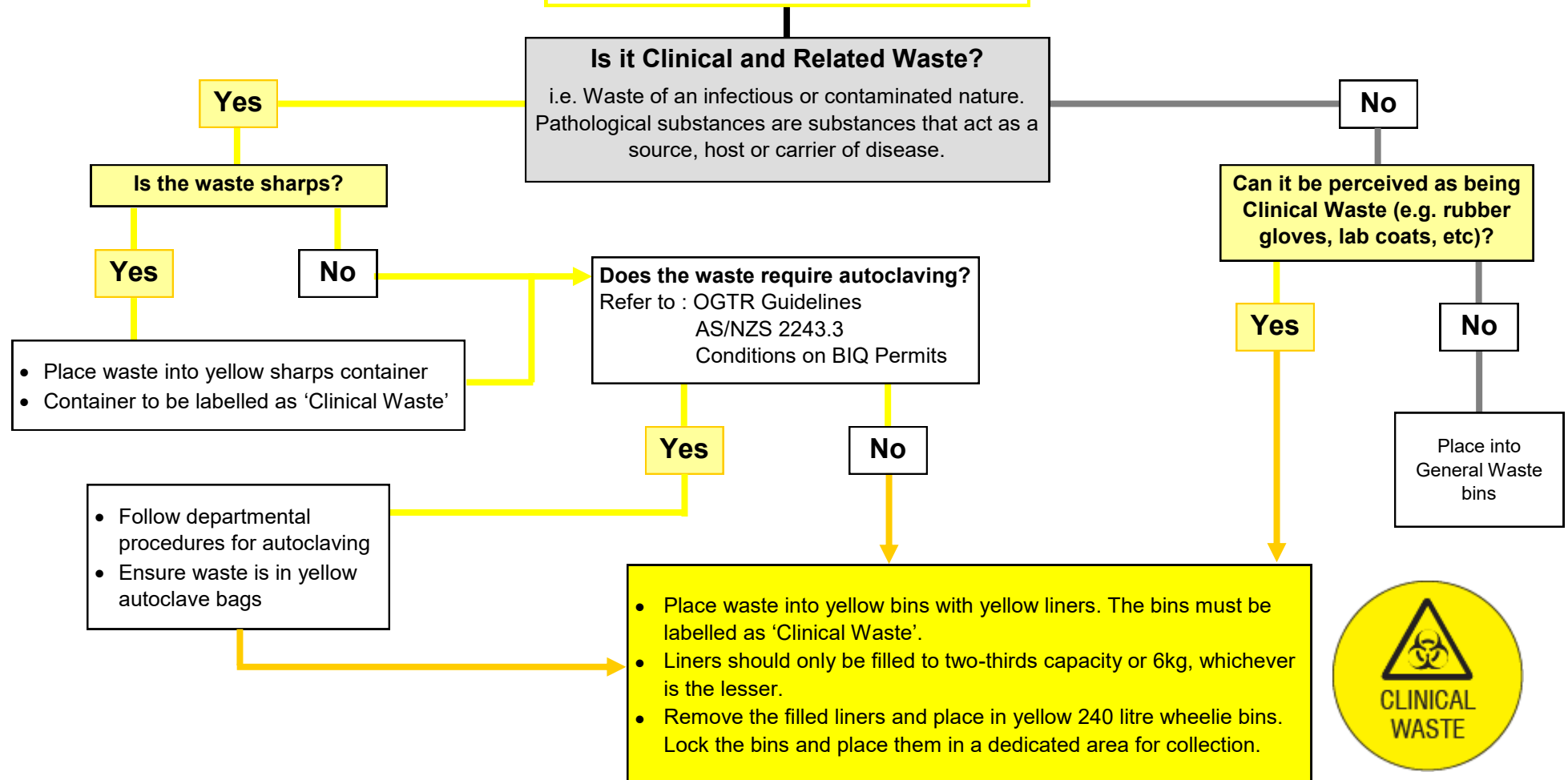
Waste must be sealed in an appropriate and compatible container (refer to MSDS). Refer to the Chemical Store website to request chemical waste containers and subsequent collection: <http://www.science.uq.edu.au/facilities/content/uq-science-store>.

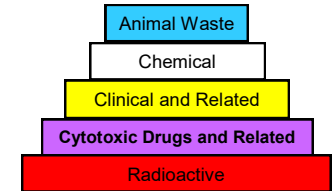
Waste container must be labelled with a pre-formatted label supplied by the Chemical Store.

Specific examples:



Clinical and Related Waste





Cytotoxic Drugs and Related Waste

