

## University of Washington

# Biohazardous Waste Management Plan

***May 4, 2017***

*The University of Washington Infectious Waste Committee and the Institutional Biosafety Committee have approved and provided guidance in developing and improving this Biohazardous Waste Management Plan. The Plan has been reviewed and is endorsed by the Senior Director of the Environmental Health and Safety Department (EH&S).*

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Jude Van Buren, Dr.Ph., MPH, Senior Director, Environmental Health & Safety Department (EH&S)

<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/manuals/biowastemanual/biomedwaste.pdf>

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**Appendices** (available upon request)

**Appendix A: Seattle-King County Public Health Waste Characterization Decisions**

**Appendix B: Infectious Waste Committee Roster**

## I. Scope

The University of Washington Biohazardous Waste Management Plan (The Plan) applies to all University facilities in the City of Seattle including: Hall Health Clinics; University of Washington Medical Center (UWMC); Harborview Medical Center (HMC), Harborview Research and Training Building (HR&T) and other buildings at the HMC campus; and leased space, such as the Roosevelt Clinics, the Rosen Building, the Western Building, and facilities at South Lake Union (SLU).

University facilities outside of the City of Seattle can use this plan as a template and incorporate additional site-specific information to meet local requirements where operations are taking place.

## II. Purpose

The Plan describes the requirements for management of biohazardous waste and methods for compliance to regulations governing handling and disposal of biohazardous waste.

The Plan satisfies Seattle Municipal Code 21.43 and the Code of the King County Board of Health Title 10.07.060 Solid Waste Handling that requires biohazardous waste generators within Seattle and King County to prepare a written management plan for biomedical/infectious waste that is referred to as biohazardous waste in this manual.

The Plan also satisfies federal and state requirements for biohazardous waste found in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (*NIH Guidelines*), WA State Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Rule, WAC 296-823, and the Department of Transportation (DOT) 49CFR for packaging and shipping of untreated biohazardous waste via the UW Waste Contractor.

University facilities outside of Seattle/King County may have additional site-specific plans that are based on this plan but modified to meet other local government and/or accreditation requirements where operations are taking place.

## III. Responsibilities

The general roles and responsibilities for health and safety programs at the UW are outlined in UW Presidential Order #55. The Institutional responsibilities for the development of this plan and biohazardous waste oversight are outlined below.

### A. Institutional Biosafety Committee

The Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) is responsible for mandating biocontainment levels for proposed research projects in accordance with the *NIH Guidelines*. Additionally, the IBC may lower or increase biocontainment levels for certain experiments. See UW Administrative Policy Statement 12.3 and the IBC Charter for more information. The IBC has final approval authority for updates to The Plan and for changes/decisions related to biohazardous waste handling and treatment.

### B. Infectious Waste Committee

The Infectious Waste Committee (IWC) establishes and reviews biohazardous waste handling practices for the University of Washington community in compliance with local, state, and federal biohazardous waste regulations. The IWC will review this plan annually and update it as necessary. Any proposed updates will be shared with the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) for review and approval.

C. Environmental Health and Safety Department

The Environmental Health and Safety Department (EH&S) serves as the University's official liaison with regulatory authorities, including local and state health jurisdictions. Among other services, EH&S provides technical assistance, policy review, IBC and IWC support, compliance assessment, investigative services, training, and maintains the Biohazardous Waste Management Plan on the EH&S website. EH&S will maintain The Plan and IWC records in accordance with UW records retention schedules.

D. Principal Investigators and/or Supervisors

Individual laboratory principal investigators and/or department managers/supervisors are responsible for developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure they are properly identifying, segregating, and/or decontaminating biohazardous waste prior to disposal. These individuals are also responsible for ensuring that SOPs are followed and that their staff is adequately trained to handle biohazardous waste in accordance with The Plan.

E. Custodial Services

Custodial Services or Environmental Services, where appropriate, may be responsible for internally transporting treated and properly packaged infectious and sharps waste to the appropriate disposal area. Refer to the Biohazardous Waste Flow Charts for responsibilities by location. Custodial Services/Environmental Services managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring that staff members follow proper procedures, and that their staff members are adequately trained in identifying and transporting treated and properly packaged biohazardous and sharps waste.

F. Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities

Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities is responsible for developing and maintaining disposal contracts for sharps waste, biohazardous waste, and treated biohazardous waste, and for all communication with contracted vendor services.

G. UW Recycling and Solid Waste

UW Recycling and Solid Waste is the liaison with the municipal solid waste. They also maintain and update waste characterization profile forms with Public Health–Seattle and King County (Appendix B).

H. Biohazardous Waste Contractors

The University may contract for the removal, treatment, and disposal of waste. Any UW biohazardous waste contractor hauling untreated biohazardous waste is responsible for fully complying with all local, state, and federal regulations regarding biohazardous waste. The Contractor is also responsible for providing University biohazardous waste generators with appropriate packaging materials and copies of all required manifests. To comply with Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, training on proper packaging and record keeping is provided by EH&S.

I. Regulated Medical Waste

Biohazardous waste that is transported off-site is categorized as regulated medical waste (RMW) by the DOT. RMW is defined as untreated waste or reusable material derived from the medical treatment of an animal or human, which includes diagnosis and immunization, or from biomedical research, which includes the production and testing of biological products.

RMW also includes trace chemotherapeutic waste (trace chemo), a mixed waste stream

involving trace amounts of chemotherapeutic/hazardous drug waste and biohazardous material. Refer to the EH&S [Chemotherapy and Other Hazardous Drugs](#) webpage for more information on safe handling and disposal.

#### IV. Definitions of Biohazardous Waste

Biohazardous waste includes waste also referred to as infectious or biomedical waste. This includes pathogenic agents, sharps, human pathological waste, blood and potentially infectious body fluids, recombinant and synthetic DNA, and lab waste that has come in contact with biohazardous materials. This also includes, but is not limited to: disposable laboratory personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, shoe covers, masks); disposable laboratory plastic ware (culture dishes, plates and flasks, pipettes and pipette tips); blood specimen tubes; devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures; and paper and cloth that have come into contact with cultures and stocks of pathogenic agents. The biohazardous waste categories are described below. Additional biohazardous waste categories may be added at the discretion of the IWC in consultation with the IBC.

##### A. Cultures and Stocks of Pathogenic Agents (organisms that are infectious and can cause disease)

This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Human and non-human primate blood, tissue, and cells
- Pathogenic agents (bacteria, rickettsia, fungi, viruses, protozoa, parasites, and prions)
- Recombinant and synthetic DNA/RNA and cultures, stocks, or cell lines containing recombinant or synthetic DNA/RNA
- Tissue from animals exposed to biohazardous agents
- Specimen cultures and cultures and stocks of pathogenic agents
- Agents requiring biosafety level (BSL) 2 and 3 biocontainment
- Wastes from the production of biologicals and serums
- Discarded live and attenuated vaccines

##### B. Recombinant and Synthetic DNA/RNA

Recombinant or synthetically derived nucleic acid, including those that are chemically or otherwise modified analogs of nucleotides (e.g., morpholinos), or both. The *NIH Guidelines* define synthetically derived nucleic acid molecules as follows:

- Molecules that a) are constructed by joining nucleic acid molecules and b) can replicate in a living cell (i.e., recombinant nucleic acids)
- Nucleic acid molecules that are chemically or by other means synthesized or amplified, including those that are chemically or otherwise modified but can base pair with naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules (i.e., synthetic nucleic acids)
- Molecules that result from the replication of those described in (a) or (b) above

### C. Sharps

The term "sharps" is a regulatory waste classification associated with those instruments used to puncture, cut, or scrape body parts and that, in a waste container, can cause punctures or cuts to solid waste handlers or the public. This means that all sharps waste is placed in appropriate sharps containers and decontaminated prior to disposal. Sharps include the following:

- Needles, including syringes with needles, and IV tubing with needles attached
- Syringes *without* needles when removed from their original sterile containers
- Lancets
- Scalpel blades
- If contaminated with biohazardous waste the following are also considered sharps waste: glass slides; cover slips; razor blades; glass tubes/vials that can be broken during handling such as Pasteur pipettes, ampoules, capillary tubes; and other sharp items not defined above when contaminated with biohazardous materials. If not contaminated with biohazardous materials, these items must be disposed of as laboratory glass in sealed cardboard boxes.

### D. Human Pathological Waste

Human pathological waste includes human tissues and anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy, teaching and research laboratories. It does not include extracted teeth, hair, toenails, fingernails, human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.

### E. Human Blood and Potentially Infectious Body Fluids

Human blood, blood products and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) as listed in the Washington State Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Rule, and include the following:

- Human blood, human blood components and products made from human blood, including medications derived from blood, such as immune globulins, albumin, and factors 8 and 9
- Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva from dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood
- All body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids
- Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead)
- HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions
- Blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV, blood and tissues of experimental animals infected with BBP

### F. Infected Human Body Substances

Infected human body substances includes waste that has come into contact with human body

fluids or tissues from humans infected with, or isolated to protect others from, highly communicable infectious diseases.

G. Animal Waste

Animal waste includes, but is not limited to, animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that are known to be infected with, or that have been inoculated with, pathogenic microorganisms infectious to humans; animals requiring Animal Biosafety Level (ABSL) 2 and 3 biocontainment.

H. Non-Human Primate Waste

Non-human primate waste includes, but is not limited to, non-human primate blood, carcasses, tissues, body fluids, and bedding.

I. Plant Waste

Plant waste that is to be handled as biohazardous waste includes the following:

- Plants that are genetically engineered by recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecule methods to use for experimental purposes to propagate, or to use together with microorganisms or insects containing recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules
- Research plants that are exposed to plant pathogens or that have come in contact with biohazards
- All seeds, spores, plant debris, soil materials from transgenic plants and plants exposed to plant pathogens

J. Laboratory waste that has come in contact with a biohazard.

**V. Identification, Segregation, and Containment**

Individual principal investigators and/or departmental managers/supervisors are responsible for identifying the biohazardous waste generated by their activity and segregating it into the appropriate waste stream. The University's Biosafety Manual and the EH&S website provide guidance on this activity. At the Medical Centers, assistance is also available from Infection Control departments.

Schematic flow charts describing the categories of biohazard waste streams are available EH&S website. The Biohazardous Waste Flow Charts cover the following locations: Magnuson Health Sciences Building, South Lake Union, University of Washington main campus and leased facilities, Harborview Research and Training/Ninth and Jefferson Buildings, University of Washington Medical Center, Harborview Medical Center, University of Washington animal research facilities, and Washington National Primate Research Center.

## VI. Storage, Handling, and Transportation

### A. Handling

#### 1. Standard Precautions

Standard precautions and the use of appropriate personal protection are followed when handling and transporting waste. Biohazardous waste is transported in leak-proof secondary containers. Instructions are provided in the University's Biosafety Manual and the EH&S website.

#### 2. Trash Chutes

Trash chutes are not permitted to be used for biohazardous waste.

### B. Storage

#### 1. Untreated Biohazardous Waste

Untreated biohazardous waste is stored in secured exterior or interior locations.

#### 2. Sharps Containers

Treated sharps waste is placed into a locked roll-off container that can be held for 180 days before shipping off-site. The treated sharps containers are handled by the University's biohazardous waste contractor. The Infectious Waste Committee must be contacted to obtain Public Health-Seattle and King County approval in writing for any other method.

#### 3. Radioactive Animal Carcasses

Radioactive animal carcasses may be held at freezer temperatures for up to 2.8 years (1,022 days).

### C. Transport

Any transporter (including University employees) of untreated biohazardous waste over public roads will have the necessary permits and will follow all local, state, and federal DOT rules and regulations. This includes the use of secure, secondary, leak-proof containers.

## VII. Treatment and Monitoring

### A. Decontamination of Biohazardous Waste

#### 1. Steam Sterilization (autoclave)

"Steam sterilization" means sterilizing infectious waste by use of saturated steam within a pressure vessel at temperatures sufficient to kill all microbiological agents in the waste, as determined by chemical and biological indicator monitoring per requirements set forth by the Seattle Municipal Code, Section 21.43.050. Operating procedures for steam sterilizers must include, but are not limited to the following:

- Standard written operating procedures for each steam sterilizer, including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container(s), closure on container(s), pattern of loading, water content and maximum load quantity.



- Ensure autoclave bags are loosely tied to allow steam to penetrate the interior surfaces to better assure sterilization.
- Check of recording and/or indicating thermometers during each complete cycle to ensure a minimum temperature of two hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (250° F) or one hundred twenty-one degrees centigrade (121° C) for one-half (½) hour or longer, depending on quantity and compaction of the load, in order to achieve sterilization of the entire load. Thermometers shall be checked for calibration at least annually. Greater time and/or temperatures may be necessary to effectively sterilize a load. Follow manufacturer instructions for the autoclave model's specific time and temperature requirements.
- Use of a heat-sensitive tape for each load that is processed to indicate that the load has undergone the steam sterilization process.
- Use of the chemical integrator Thermalog-S at the center of the load of each cycle to confirm adequate sterilization conditions for each biohazardous waste treatment cycle run.
- Use of a biological indicator, *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, or other approved biological indicator, placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm adequate sterilization.
- Records of steam sterilization must be maintained for a period of at least six years.
- Development and implementation of a written steam sterilization training program for steam sterilizer operators is required.

Principal investigators and departmental managers/supervisors are responsible for monitoring their autoclaves used to treat biohazardous waste. The University's Biosafety Manual and the EH&S website provide information about temperature and time requirements, training, load monitoring, performance monitoring of the autoclave, chemical integrators, and required recordkeeping in accordance with Seattle Municipal Code 21.43.050 and Code of the King County Board of Health Title 10.07. EH&S also monitors autoclave and decontamination compliance practices as part of biosafety laboratory inspections.

## 2. Chemical Decontamination

Chemical decontamination requires the appropriate decontamination agent with an appropriate contact time. Chemical decontamination information is provided in the Biosafety Manual.

## 3. Incineration

Incineration must be conducted at sufficient temperature and for sufficient duration that all combustible material is reduced to ash. Operating procedures for incinerators shall include, but not be limited to, the following: adoption of a standard written operating procedure for each incinerator that takes into account; variation in waste composition, waste feed rate, and combustion temperature; development and

implementation of a written incinerator operator training program for incinerator operators.

The following table lists the most common methods of treatment used to decontaminate biohazardous waste. Location specific options for treatment are shown on the EH&S Biohazardous Waste webpage and Flow Charts.

<b>Biohazardous Waste Type</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
Cultures, Stocks of Pathogenic Agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical decontamination</li> <li>• Steam sterilization (i.e., autoclave)</li> <li>• Off-site treatment</li> </ul>
Biohazardous Lab Waste, including Recombinant and Synthetic DNA/RNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical decontamination</li> <li>• Steam sterilization</li> <li>• Off-site treatment</li> </ul>
Sharps Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site steam sterilizing</li> <li>• Off-site treatment</li> </ul>
Infected Body Fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical decontamination</li> </ul>
Human Body Fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical decontamination</li> <li>• Steam sterilization</li> <li>• Sanitary sewer</li> </ul>
Human Pathological Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site cremation (Magnuson Health Sciences)</li> <li>• Pathology, or O.R. pathological waste discard station (HMC)</li> </ul>
Prions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact an EH&amp;S Biosafety Officer (206.221.7770)</li> </ul>
ABSL-2 Animal Tissue/Carcasses/Bedding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam sterilization</li> <li>• Off-site incineration</li> <li>• Steam sterilization for larger animals only when confirmed to be effective</li> </ul>
ABSL-3 Animal Tissue/Carcasses/Bedding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site steam sterilization followed by off-site incineration</li> </ul>
Non-Human Primate waste and contaminated bedding from animals exposed to biohazardous agents, including recombinant DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam sterilization</li> </ul>
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam Sterilization</li> <li>• Off-site treatment</li> </ul>
All Other Biohazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steam sterilization</li> <li>• Off-site treatment</li> </ul>

**B. Storage to Treatment Time****1. Biohazardous Waste**

Commencing from the time of generation, biohazardous waste must be autoclaved within eight (8) days if the waste is stored above 32 degrees Fahrenheit (32° F) or 0 degrees centigrade (0° C), or autoclaved within 90 days if the waste is stored at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit (32° F) or zero degrees centigrade (0° C).

**2. Sharps Waste**

Sharps waste is treated by on-site steam sterilization within 8 days of sealing the sharps container. Once treated, the sharps waste is placed into a locked roll-off container. Sharps waste that is not steam sterilized on-site is picked up and treated by the University's waste contractor.

Treated sharps waste, except incinerated sharps, shall be transported as described within ninety (90) days commencing from the time of generation. Sharps waste treated by incineration shall be treated within ninety (90) days commencing from the time of generation.

**VIII. Disposal****A. Solid Biohazardous Waste**

Solid biohazardous waste generated in University of Washington owned buildings can be decontaminated on-site, placed in covered dumpsters, and shipped as solid waste by the University's contracted hauler either to the City of Seattle's disposal site, or to Columbia Ridge Landfill in Arlington, Oregon. This practice follows the University's Solid Waste Management Program. Solid biohazardous Waste Characterization Forms are submitted to Public Health-Seattle and King County. They are updated per the renewal date and when a new location is added. Copies of these reports are on file with UW Recycling and Solid Waste Services.

Solid biohazardous waste generated at leased-space locations can also be processed as above given the location has a sterilization method approved by EH&S and the required Biomedical Waste Characterization form on file with UW Recycling and Solid Waste Services. If a form is not on file, the biohazardous waste must be collected and treated by the University's biohazardous waste contractor.

**B. Liquid Infectious / Biomedical Waste**

Liquid waste, once decontaminated, is disposed via sanitary sewer. Guidelines for decontamination of liquid waste can be found in the University's Biosafety Manual and on the EH&S website.

**C. Sharps Containers**

Sharps containers located within the Magnuson Health Sciences Building and UWMC are sterilized on-site and placed in one of the three covered, locked, non-compacting dumpsters. The contracted hauler transports the dumpsters to the railhead in Seattle, and then by rail to the Columbia Ridge Landfill at Arlington, Oregon. For non-Health Sciences locations, sharps

containers are picked up by the University's biohazardous waste contractor for treatment and final disposal.

Deviation from these handling and disposal methods for sharps must be approved in writing by the Infectious Waste Committee and Public Health—Seattle and King County.

#### D. Human Pathological Waste

Human pathological waste originating from University of Washington Medical Center (UWMC) is routed through the Pathology Service and cremated on-site in the Health Sciences Building T-wing. Other human pathological waste is routed directly to the T-wing crematory.

Human pathological waste originating from Harborview Medical Center (HMC) is sent either to HMC Pathology when evaluation is required or to the HMC operating room pathological waste discard station.

#### E. Animal Carcasses

- Non-infectious (ABSL-1 biocontainment), non-radioactive animal carcasses (including transgenic animals) are double bagged in opaque bags and stored in designated freezers or refrigerators until packaged to go into the regular waste stream.
- Non-human primate carcasses requiring ABSL-2 biocontainment and practices are double bagged in biohazard bags and held in freezers in leak-proof secondary containers until time of shipment to the off-site incineration facility.
- Non-human primate carcasses requiring ABSL-2 biocontainment with 3 practices are double bagged in biohazard bags, *autoclaved*, and then held in freezers in leak-proof secondary containers until time of shipment to the off-site incineration facility.
- Animal carcasses requiring ABSL-2 biocontainment are double bagged in plastic biohazard bags and held in freezers in leak-proof secondary containers at the University until time of shipment to the off-site incineration facility. They may also be treated on-site by steam sterilization and then are permitted to enter the general waste stream.
- Animal carcasses requiring ABSL-3 biocontainment are double bagged, autoclaved, and then held in freezers in leak-proof secondary containers until time of shipment to the off-site incineration facility.
- The University's biohazardous waste contractor transports all biohazardous animal carcasses requiring incineration to an off-site incinerator.
- Radioactive animal carcasses containing short-lived radionuclides enter the University's biohazardous waste stream after being held for decay for ten half-lives. Carcasses containing long-lived radionuclides are packaged and shipped to an approved low level radioactive materials disposal facility pursuant to Federal and State regulations. For additional information, contact the EH&S Radioactive Materials Compliance Manager at 206.616.8901.

#### F. Animal Bedding/Waste

- Non-human primate bedding/waste from animals that have never been experimentally exposed to any sort of biohazardous agent, including recombinant DNA, can be directly sewered or disposed of in the solid waste stream.

- Non-human primate bedding/waste from animals that have been experimentally exposed to any sort of biohazardous agent, including recombinant DNA, requires autoclaving before entering the solid waste stream.
- ABSL-1 biocontainment animal bedding/waste (e.g., most transgenic mice) is disposed via sanitary sewer or as solid waste unless otherwise directed by the IBC.
- ABSL-2 biocontainment animal bedding/waste requires autoclaving before entering the solid waste stream.
- ABSL-3 biocontainment animal bedding/waste requires autoclaving and then off-site incineration.

G. Mixed Waste (requires approval from EH&S prior to generating)

For biohazardous waste that contains radioactive material or hazardous chemicals contact an EH&S Biosafety Officer at 206.221.7770.

H. Off-Site Treatment and Disposal

All untreated biohazardous waste that is shipped off-site for treatment and disposal by the UW waste contractor will be packaged, labeled, stored, and offered for shipment according to Department of Transportation requirements. Employees who prepare biohazardous waste for collection by the UW waste contractor will take mandatory training in hazard awareness, safety, function specific shipping preparation, and security awareness.

## IX. Contingency Planning

Each generator of waste that requires on-site steam sterilization must assure that back-up services are available per the following:

A. Back-up Autoclave at University Campus Locations and Leased Spaces

When autoclaves are not operational, other autoclaves operating in accordance with Seattle Municipal Code 21.43 and Code of the King County Board of Health Title 10.07.060 for treatment of biohazardous waste are usually available to handle the waste. Any transport of regulated medical waste to back-up facilities is required to be in full compliance with the necessary permits and will follow all local, state, and federal regulations. In the event that emergency/back-up autoclaves are needed, contact Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities (see section XIII for contact information) who can arrange for alternative equipment or services.

B. Back-up Autoclave Not Available

In locations that do not have back-up capability, the University's biohazardous waste contractor will transport, treat, and dispose of biohazardous waste. In these circumstances, University locations must contact Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities.

C. Harborview Research and Training Building

The Harborview Research and Training Building uses the University's infectious waste contractor as the primary method for treatment and disposal for biohazardous waste. The building has autoclaves available in case of interruption of biohazardous waste service.

**X. Staff Training for Biohazardous Waste Handling**

The principal investigators, departmental managers/supervisors, Custodial Services, Environmental Services, Property and Transport Services, and Environmental Health & Safety have the primary responsibility for ensuring proper staff training in the identification of biohazardous waste and the packaging, storage, transport, decontamination, on-site sterilization, and handling of biohazardous waste. Additional information is available at the EH&S website. EH&S will provide assistance and training on request.

**XI. Web Links**

Below are the web links to regulations, policies, and resources referenced throughout this plan.

Regulations and UW Policies:

1. Seattle Municipal Code, 21.43:  
<http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~public/code1.htm>
2. Code of the King County Board of Health 10.07.060:  
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/BOH/code.aspx>
3. WA State Bloodborne Pathogens Rule, WAC 296-823:  
<http://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/rules/chapter/823/>
4. Department of Transportation:  
[http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49tab\\_02.tpl](http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49tab_02.tpl)
5. NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules:  
<http://osp.od.nih.gov/office-biotechnology-activities/biosafety/nih-guidelines>
6. UW Presidential Order #55, University Health and Safety Programs: Policy and Responsibilities:  
<https://www.washington.edu/admin/rules/policies/PO/EO55.html>
7. UW Administrative Policy 12.3, Review of Research Projects Involving Biological Hazards:  
<http://www.washington.edu/admin/rules/policies/APS/12.03.html>
8. UW IBC Charter:  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/rbsresplan/ibccharter.pdf>
9. UW Biohazardous Waste Plan:  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/manuals/biowastemanual/biomedwaste.pdf>
10. UW Biosafety Manual:  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/rbsbiosafe/bsmanualindex.shtm>

Resources:

1. Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Home Page:  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/>
2. EH&S Autoclaves:  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/rbsbiosafe/autoclave.shtm>
3. EH&S Biohazardous Waste Page (includes location-specific flow charts):  
<http://www.ehs.washington.edu/ohsreslab/biowaste.shtm>
4. UW Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities Laboratory Services:  
<http://depts.washington.edu/hsasf/labservices/index.html>
5. UW Recycling and Solid Waste:  
<http://www.washington.edu/facilities/building/recyclingandsolidwaste/index>
6. CDC/NIH Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL):  
<http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/>

**XII. Contact Numbers of Responsible Individuals**

<b>Role/Department</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>
Chair, UW Infectious Waste Committee Assistant Director for Research & Occupational Safety, Environmental Health & Safety Department	Katia Harb 206.616.3771, <a href="mailto:kharb@uw.edu">kharb@uw.edu</a>
Vice-Chair, UW Infectious Waste Committee Director, Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities	Nancy Salts 206.543.6114, <a href="mailto:njs33@uw.edu">njs33@uw.edu</a>
Research and Occupational Safety Section Environmental Health & Safety Department	206.221.7770, <a href="mailto:ehsbio@uw.edu">ehsbio@uw.edu</a>
Laboratory Services Health Sciences Academic Services & Facilities	Zemeheret A. Seare 206.543.8869, <a href="mailto:zem@uw.edu">zem@uw.edu</a>
Program Operations Manager UW Recycling and Solid Waste	Dean Seaman 206.685.4329, <a href="mailto:seamandl@uw.edu">seamandl@uw.edu</a>