



Biomedical Waste Management

Potential Risks:	
Required training:	Laboratory Safety Training - Biosafety Training
Personal protective equipment:	
Material:	All biomedical waste disposal containers are provided by Hazardous Materials Management. To obtain one, write to gmd@uqtr.ca .
Additional information:	Biomedical waste is collected on a weekly basis. All biomedical waste is processed by an accredited company. ⚠ Caution: Do not overfill all containers. When full, contact Hazardous Materials Management.

Non-anatomic waste

Examples: pathogen and toxin samples, cells in culture, and any equipment that comes in contact with these materials (mixers, culture dishes, tubes, pipettes).

1. Place your non-anatomical waste in a rigid trash can (gray with a yellow lid) designed for this purpose.
2. These garbage cans should have a yellow biomedical waste bag.



Non-anatomical waste or other materials that have come into contact with biological materials may also be decontaminated in a steam autoclave.

Please refer to PON-SST-BIO-004 - Autoclave Use - Treatment of Biological Waste.

Non-anatomical sharps waste

Examples: needles, syringes, scalpel blades, glass

1. Place sharp material in the safe yellow plastic containers marked with the biohazard logo.
2. Place needles directly into the containers without recapping.



Non-anatomical waste from transgenic plants

Examples: residues of transgenic plants and soil that has been in contact with these plants.

1. Place your non-anatomical waste from transgenic plants in the cardboard box designed for this purpose.



Anatomical animal waste

Examples: carcasses, tissues, organs, limbs from an animal, litter contaminated with infectious microorganisms, blood and fluids.

1. Place the animal or animal anatomy in a waste bag along with any paper towels contaminated with blood.
2. Place the bag in either;
 - 2.1 The animal anatomical waste cardboard box in the animal facility freezer for. This cardboard box must have a red bag for anatomical waste. The anatomical animal waste freezer shall be kept locked at all times.
 - 2.2 A red plastic boiler designed for the purpose.



Pharmaceutical/cytotoxic waste

Examples: antibiotics, painkillers or any other medication.

1. Return pharmaceutical/cytotoxic waste to biomedical or chemical waste pickup.



Université du Québec
à Trois-Rivières

Reference program:
Biosafety management

Biomedical Waste Management

N° PON: PON-SST-BIO-03
Version number: 01

Revision: CBGMD
Approval: Pascal Daigle, Director, SPP

History of Changes and Approvals

Created by:	Marie-Eve Ducharme	Date	2022/12/20 <small>YYYY/MM/DD</small>
Date of change	Description of the change		
<small> / / YYYY/MM/DD</small>		Prepared by:	
		Validated by:	
		Approved by:	
<small> / / YYYY/MM/DD</small>		Prepared by:	
		Validated by:	
		Approved by:	
<small> / / YYYY/MM/DD</small>		Prepared by:	
		Validated by:	
		Approved by:	