

## Required Training

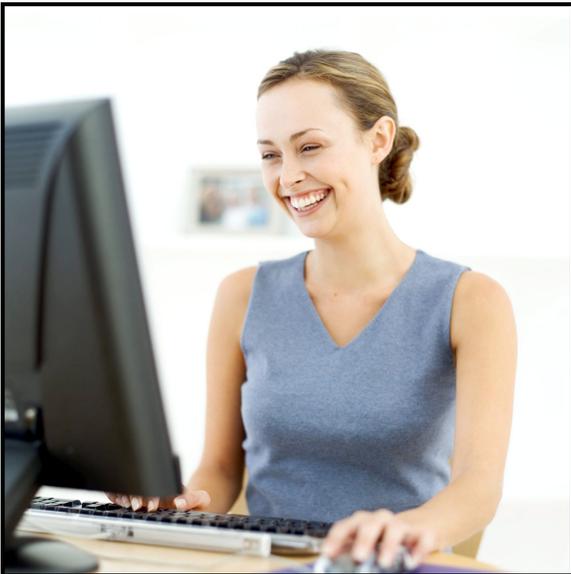
Regulated medical (i.e. biohazardous, biomedical, path, infectious) waste is regulated by the Department of Transportation as a hazardous material, and as such, its transport is subject to certain regulatory training requirements.

If you use biohazard containers or sign Regulated Medical Waste Manifests, you need to complete the Regulated Medical Waste Training course.

The training consists of a 5 page document, plus a 14 question test and can be found at:

<http://ehs.missouri.edu/haz/med-shipping.html>

Once a completed test is received by EHS, you will be issued a certificate that shows you have met the regulatory training and testing requirements for the preparation of regulated medical waste for shipment.



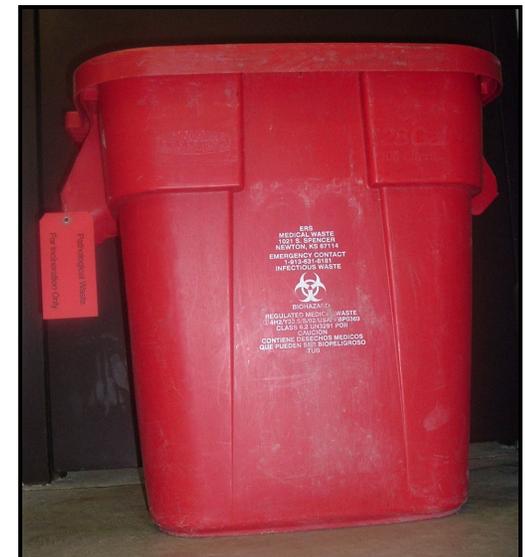
## Questions? Need Supplies?

Contact us at:  
**Environmental Health &  
Safety  
Hazardous Material Services  
Resource Recovery Center  
1110 E. Campus Loop  
Columbia, Missouri 65211**

If you have any special needs, as addressed by the Americans with Disabilities Act, requiring the publication in an alternative format, please contact Environmental Health and Safety at :  
(573)-882-7018



## What You Need To Know About Biohazard Containers at MU



## What should be disposed in a biohazard container?

Our biohazard waste vendor accepts the following:

- Laboratory Wastes (microbiologic specimens, cultures, stocks of infectious agents, vaccines, test tubes, Petri dishes)
- Contaminated equipment, instruments and personal protective equipment (sharps, disposable gloves and gowns, bandages)
- Chemotherapy Waste
- Pathological Waste



## How to dispose of sharps in a biohazard container

Sharp materials (needles, blades, slides, surgical instruments, contaminated broken glass, etc.) must be put into a rigid puncture-resistant container prior to placing in a box or tub. Remember to affix a completed Hazardous Material Label (HML) on all of the filling sharps containers.



## Proper packaging of a biohazard container

1. Each biohazard box or tub must have a red biohazard bag lining it before being filled.
2. A properly completed Hazardous Material Label (HML) must be affixed to the container before material is added to it. For boxes, affix the HML to the side of the box. For tubs, affix the HML to the part of the bag that is hanging over the side of the tub.
3. The container must not be over-filled and must not weigh more than 40 lbs full.
4. The red-bag lining must be tied securely or otherwise sealed after the container has been filled.
5. The container must be properly closed. Box flaps should be inserted. Tub lids should be secure with lid handles aligned with the handles of the tub.
6. Boxes or tubs must not be leaking.

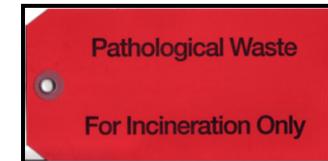


## When to use a Pathological Waste Tag

All boxes and tubs containing pathological waste must have a red “Pathological Waste” tag attached to the handle of the container. This will communicate to the vendor the proper disposal method (i.e. incineration) for the material.

Examples of Pathological Waste:

- Human or animal body parts (not in formaldehyde or other preservative)
- Human or animal tissue
- Surgical Specimens



## When to use a Chemotherapy Waste Tag

All boxes and tubs containing chemotherapy waste must have a yellow “Chemotherapy Waste” tag attached to the handle of the container.

Examples of Chemotherapy Waste:

- Needles used to prepare the dose (in a sharps container).
- Empty drug vials, IV tubing, bags, bottles, syringes, and personal protective equipment used to prepare and administer a dose.
- Spill cleanup materials

