

Appendix 6: Disposal of special materials

Separate regulations apply for the safe disposal of a number of specific materials.

- Disposable towels that have been used to dry hands after washing:
 - In BSL-1, ML-I, D-I, MI-I and MI-II, dispose of in a rubbish bin.
 - In BSL-2 / ML-II / DM-II / MI-III work areas, dispose of in a rubbish bin, under the following condition:
 - The sink is **dedicated** to hand washing and is separate from lab activities.
 - No rubbish bins in BSL-3 / ML-III / DM-III / MI-IV work areas (including airlock).

- HEPA filters:
 - Microbiological safety cabinet (biohazard cabinet, isolator, cytolorator)
 - Decontaminate (gassing) in situ, double packaging in special plastic bags (available at [Selfservice](#)) and with risk statement ([KAM rule 16 Risk statement](#)) via the PSP Logistics centre to the incinerator.
 - Room filter from BSL-3 / ML-III / DM-III / MI-IV work area
 - Decontaminate (gassing) in situ, double packaging in special plastic bags (available at [Selfservice](#)) and with risk statement ([KAM rule 16 Risk statement](#)) via the PSP Logistics centre to the incinerator.
 - Room filter from BSL-2 / ML-II / DM-II / MI-III work areas
 - No decontamination (gassing) possible (no spill occurred).
Double packaging in special plastic bags (available at [Selfservice](#)) and with risk statement ([KAM rule 16 Risk statement](#)) via the PSP Logistics centre to the incinerator.
 - No decontamination (gassing) possible (spill in room).
Dispose of in consultation with BSO.

- Flush cassettes in connection to vaccine preparation according to vaccine preparation specifications.

- Glassware:
 - Dispose of superfluous – not used – pharmaceutical glassware (whether autoclaved or not) via the grey or yellow container with yellow lid [see KAM rule 07 Disposal of \(hazardous\) waste](#).
 - Bottles from the autoclave – contents down the drain, provided that the content does not contain any chemical substances/residues except for the products mentioned in [appendix 3 of KAM rule 35 Requirements for discharge of hazardous substances to sewers](#)
 - bottle in the red roll container or container with red lid.

- For guidelines with regard to the disposal of cadavers and bedding please see [KAM rule 17 Removal of cadavers and bedding](#).

- Processing of polio-waste from a control lab without a local autoclave. Adjustments in response to GAP-III regulations for research and production facilities that work with Polio virus are in full swing. Until these adjustments have been finalised, polio-waste from a location without a local autoclave, may be transported within the USPb to a location with an autoclave, if:
 - Pre-treatment of the polio-waste has taken place as approved by the BSO.
 - The pre-treatment is described in an organisation-specific procedure.
- Biological waste with risk that also has a radiological load – decide for the best solution case by case, in consultation with the general coordinating radiation expert (ACS) and the BSO: determine decay time and correct storage conditions or package and dispose of separately. If applicable see also your own organisation’s radiation control regulations.
- Biological waste with risk that also has a chemical load – decide for the best solution case by case: autoclaving with indication of a chemical load or separate packaging and separate disposal. See also [KAM rule 07 Disposal of \(hazardous\) waste](#). The BSO can advise in the assessment of this situation.
- Chemical waste from a laboratory or production area that is possibly (potentially) contaminated with BSL3/ML-III micro-organisms and cannot be heated (autoclaving) due to its chemical composition – assess for each situation whether separate packaging and separate disposal is the best solution: See also [KAM rule 07 Disposal of \(hazardous\) waste](#). The BSO/BVF must always assess the situation in advance