

Laboratory Waste in ICMS 實驗室廢物 (ICMS)

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How to deal with the laboratory waste

如何處理實驗室廢棄物?

分類

Classification

處理

Treatment

標識

Label (if needed)

收集

Collection





Wastes we always find in ICMS

- **General Waste**
- **Sharps**
- **Solid hazardous waste**
- **Liquid hazardous waste**
- Acid & Alkaline
- **Broken Glass**
- **■** Empty chemical glass bottle
- **Biological Waste**
- **Others...**





General waste (household waste)

- Materials not chemical & biological contaminated
- E.g. Paper, usused plastic tools, bottles, can, containers, product packaging, cards, herbs, plants...







Sharps

E.g. Syringe needle, tip, razor blade, nail ...







Solid Hazardous waste (chemical waste)

E.g. Contaminated Plastic, Container, Gloves, tools or chemicals *NOT classified as High Dangerous Good*

Yellow Hazardous Bag







DANGEROUS GOODS HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Materials Classification					
2.2 Non-flammable	2.3 Toxic gases	3. Flammable liquids	4.1 Flammable solids	4.3 Dangerous when wet	
NON-FLAMORIES STATES 2	OXIDISING GAS 2	P. AMMARIT 10000		DANGEROUS WHEN WET	
5.1 Oxidizing	5.2 Organic	6.1 Toxic	8. Corrosive	9. Miscellaneous	
substances	peroxides	substances	substances		
OXIDISING AGENT 51	ORGANIC PERIOXOB 5.2	TOXIC 6	CORROSIVE 8	MGCBLANGUS DANIESTOS SOCIO	
Highly Hazardous Materials Classification					
1.Explosive	2.1 Flammable gases	2.3 Toxic gases	4.8 Spontaneously combustible	6.2 Infectious substances	
EXPLOSIVE 1	PLARMAGE CAS	TOXIC GAS	Positivitati 4	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE	
7. Radioactive material					
RADIOACTIVE 7					

 ${\it The\ hazardous\ materials\ classification\ are\ based\ on\ the\ IMDG\ code\ (International\ Maritime\ Dangerous\ Goods\ Code)}$







Liquid Hazardous waste (Chemical waste)

- Organic Solvent waste
- Waste oil
- Heavy metal waste (trace metal)
- Toxic Waste
- Acid and Alkaline
- ...







Liquid Hazardous Waste

Organic Solvent Waste

- Halogenated
- Non-Halogenated

Do NOT discharge any solvent to the laboratory sink!













Common Organic Solvent Waste in ICMS

Common Organic Solvent Waste in ICMS				
Acetonitrile	乙腈	Non-Halogenated		
Methanol	甲醇			
Acetone	丙酮			
1-Butanol	正丁醇			
Diethyl ether anhydrous	無水乙醚			
Ethanol	乙醇			
Ethyl acetate	乙酸乙酯			
n-Hexane	正己烷			
n-Heptane	正庚烷			
Isooctane	異辛烷			
3-Methyl-1-Butanol	3-甲基-1-丁醇			
Petroleum ether	石油醚			
Aniline	苯胺			
2-propanol	2- 丙醇			
Triethylamine	三乙胺			
Chloroform, Trichloromethane	三氯甲烷	Halogenated		
Dichloromethane	二氯甲烷			





Liquid Hazardous waste

Waste Oil

- vacuum pump oil
- silicone oil











Liquid hazardous waste

Heavy metal waste (trace heavy metal) (NOT INCLUDED Hg and radioactive metal)

- 1. Inform lab technician the info
- 2. Store it in the collection point (e.g. 6028)











Liquid hazardous waste

Toxic waste

e.g. Hg, Acrylamide (丙烯酰胺), chromate (鉻酸鹽) pyridine (吡啶)....

Inform lab technician

- Collect them separately
- Seal, Pack & store well,
- store it under a ventilated area if possible
- store it in a designated collection point in any







TOXIC RISK 毒性危險

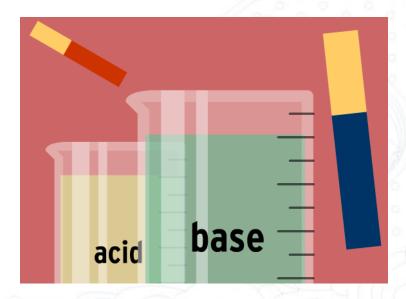


Acid / Alkaline waste

- 1. Waste with low concentration/ small amount:
 - neutralization PH 6-8
 - dilution
 - Laboratory sink



- inform lab technician
- Pack well and dispose it as a whole hazardous waste (e.g. one bottle of 1L 98% H₂SO₄)
- 3. Not include chromic acid (H2CrO4), Hydrofluoric acid (HF), Perchloric acid (HClO4)...





Broken glass disposal

- Broken glass NOT chemical & biological contaminated

E.g. broken separating funnel, beaker, measuring cylinder, test tube...





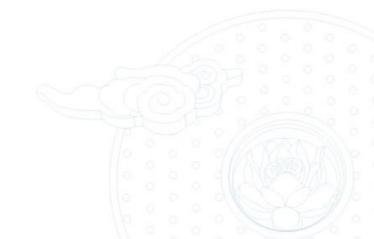


Empty chemical glass bottles

Pack well and store in the collection point (e.g. Room 6027)









Biological waste

- Solid biological waste
- Liquid biological waste
- Animal carcasses





Solid Biohazard waste (biological waste)

E.g. Plasticware, Container, Gloves, tools, paper, etc. that are contaminated with biological specimens, bacterial, cell culture materials. nucleic acids, etc.





BIOHAZARD



CAUTION BIOLOGICAL HAZARD







For example, biological wastes include:

- ♦ Bacteria, fungi, viruses, DNA, human or non-human cells, cell lines, liquid growth media....
- ♦ Or the materials / tools/ containers... contaminated by the above mentioned agents....



Liquid (& Solid) Biological Waste Treatment

AUTOCLAVE











Liquid (& Solid) Biological Waste Treatment

Heat/Steam sterilization – Autoclaving

Non-toxic

Heat resistant

Pressure: Under pressure e.g. 1.2 KG/cm2

Steam: Saturated steam Temperature 121°C / 132°C

Time: depends on the waste (usually 15-20mins or more)

Use:

pre-disposal treatment and sterilization of waste material

Hazard:

Bleach, flammable, explosive materials are not allowed.
Get Trained before use





Clean: Disinfection and sterilization

Chemical disinfectant

70% (V/V) Alcohol (Ethanol)

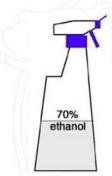
actives against vegetative bacteria, fungi, lipid-containing viruses but not against **spores**

widely available non-toxic

Non-corrosive, very good for work surface/equipment/BSC/ skin

May harden rubber and dissolve certain types of glue

flammable, should be away from open flames & heat when in use



Bleach (NaOCI > Chlorine, CI2)

oxidant.

(e.g.10% Bleach solution)

a widely available and broad-spectrum chemical germicide Corrosive to metal, do not use it to clean equipment, BSC...

Toxic

Incompatible with the waste treatment plant in N22-building, Not recommended in ICMS



Virkons (Powder or tablet)

Peroxide

1 – 5 % working solution

a Broad spectrum chemical germicide

Non-corrosive / Non-bleaching / biodegradable, more safe Consider to be a substitution for bleach solution in ICMS

a freshly prepared Virkons solution can be stable for 7 days

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPKIOj8DTKI











Liquid (& Solid) Biological Waste Treatment

Physical sterilization:

UV Lamp / UV 燈:

- 254 nm,
- Use: Sterilizing microbiological contaminates from the working surface
- Skin and Eye hazard
- Location: e.g. cell culture room, BSC







Try to disinfect/sterilize your biological waste as soon as possible (better within 1 day)

Discharge the waste into general rubbish bin (solid) / laboratory sink (liquid) after correct treatment.





Biological waste

Animal Carcasses (dead body of animal)

- > Collect in a bio-hazardous bag
- > Store in the freezer in the Animal Room
- > Inform lab technicians
- > Follow the rule during Animal Room Training

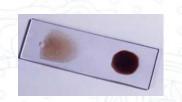






DISCUSSION:

 Microscope slide with microorganism (e.g. E.Coli)??



Organic solvent and toxic chemical mixture??



Chromatography silica??









Thank You!

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