Biomedical Waste Segregation Training

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Objectives

- Staff education
- Improve segregation
- Reduce biomedical waste quantity and costs
- Standardize signage, liners & containers
- Improve health & safety
- Minimize contamination
Biomedical Waste Disposal Costs 10x More

- Biomedical waste disposal costs approx. 10X the $$$$$$ as regular waste disposal (Both are weight based)
- Health Authorities spend $2.43 m annually on biomedical waste disposal
- Biomedical waste accounts for 45% of the total waste budget yet only 10% of the total quantity
- Incorrect segregation is costing the Health Authorities a minimum of $150 K annually
What happens The Waste?

Non-Anatomical $\rightarrow$ Sterilization Autoclave $\rightarrow$ Landfill

Sharps $\rightarrow$ Sterilization Autoclave $\rightarrow$ Landfill

Cytotoxic $\rightarrow$ Incineration $\rightarrow$ Ontario

Anatomical $\rightarrow$ Incineration $\rightarrow$ Ontario

Pharmaceutical $\rightarrow$ Incineration $\rightarrow$ Ontario

Garbage $\rightarrow$ Landfill, Transfer Station, Incineration
Waste Segregation Colour Coding

- Non Anatomical
- Sharps

- Anatomical
- Cytotoxic

Pharmaceutical

Garbage

Recycling
## Segregation Signage

### BIOMEDICAL WASTE SEGREGATION

### Non-Anatomical Waste (Sterilization)
- Any items saturated with, dripping with, or containing blood or body fluids.
- Some saturated or dripping items:
  - Pads
  - Sponges
  - Bandages
  - Gauze
- Some items containing blood/body fluids:
  - IV bags and tubing
  - Suction linens
  - Fluid drainage containers
  - Pleur-evac and Hemovac units
  - Plastic tubing

### Sharps Waste (Sterilization)
- Items capable of cutting or puncturing the skin and that have come into contact with blood, body fluids or microorganisms.
- EXAMPLES:
  - All needles and devices containing needles or spines
  - Broken medical glassware
  - Contaminated scalpel blades, scissors, razors
  - Lancets
  - Puri sharp containers

### Cytotoxic Waste (Incineration)
- Waste that has come into contact with Cytotoxic agents.
- EXAMPLES:
  - IV bags and tubing
  - Urine bags and diapers
  - Gloves and masks
  - Pads, sponges, bandages and gauze
  - Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
  - Nominally empty vials, ampoules & syringes

### Garbage
- Items NOT saturated with, dripping with, or containing blood or body fluids.
- EXAMPLES:
  - Empty IV bags and tubing
  - Uncontaminated gloves and masks
  - General isolation room waste
  - Soiled dressings, pads, sponges and gauze
  - Feminine hygiene products
  - Diapers, urine, feces
  - Empty medical waste containers
  - Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
  - Teeth, hair, nails
  - Syringes without needles
  - Catheters
  - Lab slides with fixed tissue
  - Coffee cups

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**Does NOT include:**
- Hair, teeth, nails
- Diapers, urine or feces, unless visibly contaminated with blood
- Cytotoxic sharps
- Any unused or partially used Cytotoxic drugs — these should be treated as Cytotoxic Pharmaceutical Waste
Non-Anatomical (Sterilization)

Non-Anatomical Waste
(Sterilization)

Any items saturated with, dripping with, or containing blood or body fluids.

Some saturated or dripping items:
- Pads
- Sponges
- Bandages
- Gauze

Some items containing blood/body fluids:
- IV bags and tubing
- Suction linens
- Fluid drainage containers
- Pleurevac and Hemovac units
- Plastic tubing

Does NOT include:
- Hair, teeth, nails
- Diapers, urine or feces, unless visibly contaminated with blood
Non-Anatomical (Sterilization)

Any items saturated with, dripping with, or containing blood or body fluids

(will release blood when compressed)
Non-Anatomical (Sterilization)

✓ Pads
✓ Sponges
✓ Bandages
✓ Gauze
✓ Fluid drainage containers
Non-Anatomical - Saturated
Non-Anatomical
Non-Anatomical (Sterilization)

Does NOT include:
- Hair, teeth, nails
- Diapers, urine or feces

Unless Visibly Contaminated with Blood
Sharps (Sterilization)

Sharps Waste
(Sterilization)

Items capable of cutting or puncturing the skin and that have come into contact with blood, body fluids or microorganisms.

EXAMPLES:
- All needles and devices containing needles or spikes
- Broken medical glassware
- Contaminated scalpel blades, scissors, razors
- Lancets
- Full sharps containers

Does NOT include:
- Cytotoxic sharps
Sharps (Sterilization)

Items capable of cutting or puncturing the skin and that have come into contact with blood, body fluids or microorganisms
Sharps  (Sterilization)
Sharps (Sterilization)

Does **NOT** include:

× Cytotoxic sharps
Yellow waste can be comingled

- Properly sealed and closed sharps containers and yellow bags may be placed within the same Stericycle reusable tub – yellow or gray.
Cytotoxic (Incineration)

Cytotoxic Waste
(Incineration)

Waste that has come into contact with Cytotoxic agents.

Examples:
- IV bags and tubing
- Urine bags and diapers
- Gloves and masks
- Pads, sponges, bandages and gauze
- Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
- Nominally empty vials, ampoules & syringes

Does NOT include:
- Any unused or partially used Cytotoxic drugs — these should be treated as Cytotoxic Pharmaceutical Waste
- Any Cytotoxic sharps items
Cytotoxic (Incineration)

Waste that has come into contact with Cytotoxic Agents
Includes:

✓ Cytotoxic Sharps
(Protect yourself from harm by using red cytotoxic sharps containers)

✗ Cytotoxic Pharmaceuticals
Cytotoxic (Incineration)

Examples:

- IV Bag and Tubing
- Urine bags and diapers
- Gloves and masks
- Pads, sponges, bandages and gauze
- Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
Garbage (Landfill / Incineration)

Items NOT saturated with, dripping with, or containing blood or body fluids.

EXAMPLES:
- Empty IV bags and tubing
- Uncontaminated gloves and masks
- General isolation room waste
- Soiled dressings, pads, sponges and gauze
- Feminine hygiene products
- Diapers, urine, feces
- Empty medical waste containers
- Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
- Teeth, hair, nails
- Syringes without needles
- Catheters
- Lab slides with fixed tissue
- Coffee cups
Garbage (Landfill / Incineration)

Items **NOT** saturated, dripping with or containing blood or body fluids
Garbage (Landfill / Incineration)

✓ Empty IV bags and tubing
✓ Soiled gloves and masks
✓ General isolation room waste
✓ Soiled dressing, pads, sponges and gauze
✓ Feminine hygiene products
✓ Diapers, Urine Feces
✓ Empty medical waste containers
✓ Disposable surgical gowns and drapes
✓ Teeth, hair and nails
✓ Syringes without needles
✓ Catheters
✓ Lab slides with fixed tissue
✓ Coffee Cups
Garbage (Landfill / Incineration)
Anatomical Incineration

ANATOMICAL WASTE (INCINERATION)

EXAMPLES:
- Human and animal tissues (including excess tissue from surgical procedures)
- Organs
- Body parts (including bone)

Note: Place all Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) waste in separate containers and label "CJD."

Does NOT Include:
- Hair, teeth, nails

fraserhealth
Providence
 Provincial Health Services Authority
Vancouver Coastal Health
How you want to be treated.
Province-wide solutions.
Promoting wellness. Ensuring care.
Anatomical (Incineration)

✓ Human and animal tissue
✓ Organs
✓ Body Parts

Includes – excess tissue from surgical procedures, and bone

✗ Hair, teeth and nails
Pharmaceutical (Incineration)

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE Rx
(INCINERATION)

Non-Cytotoxic
- Non-hazardous Pharmaceutical waste
- Any unused or partially used Pharmaceutical products

Examples:
- Open or partial dose oral medications
- Partially used vials/ampoules
- Partially used syringes/IVs
- General compounding waste
- Expired pharmaceuticals
- Denatured narcotics, benzodiazepines, and other controlled substances

Cytotoxic
- Cytotoxic Pharmaceutical waste
- Any unused or partially used Cytotoxic Pharmaceuticals

Does NOT include:
- Hazardous pharmaceuticals (contact pharmacy for information)
- Pharmaceutical packaging (dispose of as confidential waste if contains patient information, otherwise recycle)
Pharmaceutical (Incineration)

Update

- A Unit level Pharmaceutical Policy is currently being created and reviewed.

- Please continue on with your current practice until the Unit Pharmaceutical Policy is published for use.
Pharmacy currently uses this pail as per their current Pharmaceutical Policy

Unused or partially used drugs and medicines that are expired, contaminated, stored improperly or no longer required
Pharmaceutical Waste should **NOT**

- be disposed of as garbage
- be poured into the septic/waste water system
Confidential Patient Information

- If patient ID cannot be removed dispose of as biomedical waste – no alternative

- X Confidential paper

- X Confidential mixed media

- V Biomedical waste – non-anatomical

(not sharps container)
Confidential Patient Information

Examples of items that may contain patient information
Misuse of Sharps Container

- Every sharps and one time use container costs to purchase.
- Why fill with non-anatomical waste and garbage?
Misuse of Liners

- Incorrect lining of containers is an incident waiting to happen.
Never use black or clear liners for biomedical waste collection of any kind.
Never use biomedical waste containers for anything but their intended purpose.
Never use other containers for collection. Only use approved colour coded biomedical containers.
Container Placement

- Place garbage container in vicinity of biomedical waste containers
- No garbage receptacle – no segregation
Sample – Lean and Clean
Biomedical Waste Segregation Links

CCRS Module
Learners will find the course by title (Waste Management) in CCRS

VCH/PHC
http://vch-connect/programs/biss/support/Pages/default.aspx

FHA Pulse
http://fhpulse/corporate_services/BISS/Pages/Default.aspx

PHSA Pod
Additional Signage and Training Tools:

- Biomedical Waste Segregation Power Point Training Presentation

Signage:

- Master Biomedical Waste Segregation Poster
- Single Version – Non Anatomical Waste
- Single Version – Sharps Waste
- Single Version – Cytotoxic Waste
- Single Version – Regular Waste (garbage)
- Single Version – Anatomical Waste