

# **Waste Elimination**

# Chemical waste









General instructions
Different kinds of chemical waste are collected separatelly. Cans have to be filled to 3/4 of their capacity. They must be brought, with the label «Déchets spéciaux», to the Special Waste office

### Neutral aqueous solutions (pH 6-8)

- Diluted aqueous solutions (neutal pH or weakly acid) containing toxic chemicals Dilutice aquecus solutions (neutal pri or weaky) acto) containing toxic che are stored in can.

  - buffer solutions containing traces of Ethydium Bromide

  - formod solutions 4-10%

  - staining solutions (histology, microscopy, etc.)

  - solutions containing a low proportion of solvants (methanol 15%, etc.)

  - solutions containing heavy metals (Cr, Pb, Hg, etc.)

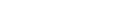
#### Chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvants

Solvants are separated from aqueous solutions and non-chlorinated solvants (alcool xylène, éther, acétone, etc.) are separated from chlorinated solvants (chloroforme, chlorure de méthylène, etc.). Chlorinated solvants of a volume superior to 1 liter are conditionated separately.



# Acidic or basic aqueous solutions

- Acidic or basic aqueous solutions (pH below 6.5 or above 9.0) are collect



- Photochemical reagents Waste derived from photochemical reagents must be collected in a red can or in any rinsed can/bottle.
- developer
   fixing solution
   photographic bath
   rinsing water



# Varied chemicals

- Chemical compounds of various nature have to be collected separately.

   bottles of solvants, of acids and bases and other reagents

   powders and other solid substances

   Valsa containing liquids

   laboratory glassware and contaminated materiel

   identified up that one in their science of the containers.

- laboratory glassware and contaminated materiel
  identified substances in their original containers
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   identified substances specially conditionned or resulting from the laboratory's activities
   heavy metals (elemental form, salts and solutions, mercury thermometers, etc.)
   degraded substances, useless or too dangerous
   contaminated material, gloves, paper, silica gel, absorbants
   vacuum pumps and oil from baths
   unidentified substances



# Radioactive waste



# General instructions

Wastes are collected separately and sorted by isotope. Organic solvants are separated from aqueous solutions. Solids are separated from liquids

- Each container has to be labeled with a yellow label «Déchets radioactifs» on which the following informations must be indicated:

  - or winch the lonowing infoliations into the indicates.

     Stoting

     Activity (approximate) in MBq (1 mCl = 37 MBq)

     Physical properties, pH

     Mention of the other risks, microbiological, toxic, inflammability, etc.

     Origin: laboratory, name, date
- Waste must be brought to the collecting point by the users, limiting intermediate storage in the laboratories.
- In special cases of radionucleids mixings, they must be stored separatly, with the indication of each nucleid's activity.



Solid waste: Plastic buckets with sealed cap

below 3/4 of their capacity.

Liquid waste: Blue cans or buckets after cleaning. Cans must be filled



# Sharp waste

- Edge tools, pointed or sharp (needles, scalpels, etc.), even if contaminated by blood or any other biological liquid, must be collected in the yellow boxes.
- These boxes, labeled as « Déchets spéciaux » must be brought to the special wastes office.





# Flesh waste

Biologically inactive laboratory's flesh waste (P1), without danger for people and environment, must be collected in the appropriate freezer.



# Throwing out waste waters

- Liquid waste resulting from laboratory activities must be collected separately and treated as special waste.

  Must not be thrown in a sink:

  - was not be thrown in a sink:

    -halogenated solvants, heavy metals, toxic substances, teratogens, etc.

    -radioactive wastes, non inactivated wastes presenting biological risks, etc.

    -substances harmful for the environment

    Do not neglect little quantities!



Easily degradable substances in reasonnable quantity are tolareted, as long as they have no notable influence on health and environment (vine, sugar, vinegar, everyday life products, inactivated culture media).

# Responsability

Each collaborator is responsible for eliminating special wastes through their specific channel and for being sure that all the cleaning personnel are not exposed to dangerous substances used or produced in laboratories.

# Contact

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