



Safety in laboratories

Waste disposal

- ❖ The waste (non-sharp) contaminated with materials produced by the human body is disposed of by placing it in penetration-resistant garbage bags.
- ❖ Labels of all types of waste must be attached.
- ❖ Liquid samples such as blood and urine should be sterilized and disposed of. And when necessary, bacterial cultures and infectious agents can be disinfected by adding chlorine at a concentration of 0.5% for a period of ten minutes before they are finally disposed of.
- ❖ You must follow the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health regarding how to dispose of medical wastes.



- ❖ The wastes that have been sterilized by steam can be disposed of along with other ordinary wastes.
- ❖ Human excreta, such as urine and stool samples, can be disposed of via sewage or toilet.
- ❖ Labeling materials used to grow samples, additives (reagents), and samples must be labeled. In addition, the waste must be placed in special containers that indicate its quality and the potential risk of infection.

- ❖ Cultures, tissues, and samples were taken from body fluids and placed in a container with a lid that prevents leakage during collecting, treating, storing, or transporting these materials.



Disinfection and sterilization operations

- Work surfaces should be disinfected with a dilute chlorine solution, and this is done routinely upon completion of work or spillage of any potentially infectious substance.
- Medium level disinfectants are used to disinfect surfaces in laboratory (laboratory) areas. Examples of these antiseptics are: dilute bleach solution, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, phenol, or iodophor, which are used for sterilization purposes and are not intended for skin disinfection.
- Labels must be placed on containers containing hazardous materials





Procedures for cleaning up spilled materials in the laboratory

The laboratories must follow advanced procedures to deal with spills in the laboratory, and the laboratory should have a bag (or any container) containing the materials needed to cope with spills in the laboratory, which are: concentrated disinfectant (such as bleach or iodophor), a box of drying papers, pieces of sponge, gloves, Household rubber, tweezers to capture broken glass, and sterilization container.



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