

Pathology Waste Guidelines

Pathology waste includes:

- Transgenic animals.
- Potentially transgenic animals including “no-takes” in the production of transgenic animals and offspring of transgenic animals.
- Recognizable human anatomical parts with the exception of teeth not deemed infectious by the attending physician, surgeon, or dentist.
- Human surgery specimens.
- Human or animal tissue embedded in wax.
- Human tissues that have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives*.
- Animal carcasses or tissues that have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives*.

* All tissues or carcasses that have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives must have the solutions drained and disposed of as a hazardous chemical waste. The tissues or carcasses can then be disposed of as pathology waste.

Labeling

- Pathology waste must be placed in a red bag and labeled with the words “BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE” or with the international symbol and the word “BIOHAZARD”.
- Secondary containers of pathology waste must be labeled with the words “PATHOLOGY WASTE - FOR INCINERATION ONLY”.

Storage

- Pathology waste bags must be securely tied.
- Secondary containers must be rigid, leak resistant, have tight fitting covers, be clean, and in good condition.
- Pathology waste must be transferred to Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) within 7 calendar days of being generated.

Disposal

- [Request a Pickup](https://www.ehs.uci.edu/enviro/haz-waste/text-to-pickup.php) for disposal. Visit <https://www.ehs.uci.edu/enviro/haz-waste/text-to-pickup.php>.

Do not dispose of biomedical waste using sinks, drains, intentional evaporation, or as regular trash.