

4.3 Energy Control Procedures and Prohibitions

Energy Control Procedures and Prohibitions


How this applies to YOU:
Lockouts and tagouts prevent serious injuries from occurring when equipment is being repaired. Do not operate equipment that has been locked or tagged out. Never remove a lock or tag from equipment.

If you see one, **DO NOT TOUCH IT**. Someone's **life may be at stake**.

Click on each button.


Lockout

A **lockout** uses a physical lock to stop employees from operating the equipment.



Tagout

A **tagout** uses a paper or plastic tag to inform employees that the equipment should not be operated.



12 of 13 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Management and Disposal (MOC)

1. Waste Management

1.1 Introduction

Waste Management and Disposal

Markets Outside of California

Required Procedures for Protected Health Information Waste, Medical Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Universal Waste

This training module details the requirements and processes that all Kaiser Permanente employees, physicians, and contingent employees must follow to properly dispose of waste.



It is important to understand the disposal requirements for each type of waste that you generate.

1 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:


1.2 Responsibilities

Waste Disposal Responsibilities

- Every Kaiser Permanente employee, physician and contingent worker is responsible for placing waste into the appropriate waste container.

It is a VIOLATION of regulations for KP to send hazardous or medical waste to solid waste landfills.

- If you are not sure how to dispose of waste, or observe waste that has been improperly disposed, contact your supervisor/department manager, the Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Manager or Compliance Officer who supports your site.



2 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

1.3 Compliance Reporting

Compliance Reporting

- Employees must immediately report any improper disposal of hazardous, medical, or PHI waste to their Manager/Supervisor.
- The Kaiser Permanente Compliance Hotline is also available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to report waste disposal compliance concerns or issues. You can include your name or can remain anonymous when reporting situations in your workplace that you think may be illegal or improper.
- The Compliance Hotline telephone number is 1-888-774-9100.
- Concerns can also be reported electronically via [Compliance Hotline](#).



3 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

1.4 Regulated Waste

Regulated Waste

This training module provides information on the proper disposal requirements for regulated waste streams.

Protected Health Information (PHI) Waste

Medical Waste

- Biohazardous Waste
- Pathology Waste
- Sharps Waste
- Trace Chemotherapy Waste
- Regulated Waste

Pharmaceutical Waste

Hazardous and Universal Waste



Overall, a primary message of this training module is that “regulated” waste must not be placed in regular trash containers.

4 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

1.5 Protected Health Information (PHI)

Protected Health Information (PHI)

What is PHI? Information is PHI (Protected Health Information) when it meets all of the following three conditions:

1. the information is created, received, held, maintained or transmitted by a health care provider or health plan
2. the information is related to the past, present, or future physical or mental condition of an individual, the provision of health care to an individual, or the payment for that health care; AND
3. the information identifies a member or patient, or other individual, or there is a reasonable basis to believe that the information can be used to identify the individual

PHI MUST BE CONFIDENTIALLY MANAGED, SAFEGUARDED, AND DISPOSED, REGARDLESS OF WHEN THE INFORMATION WAS CREATED OR HOW OLD THE INFORMATION MAY BE.

For more information click on each

PHI Identifiers

PHI Documents

PHI Waste Management

PHI Examples

Disposal

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.


PHI Identifiers (Slide Layer)

Protected Health Information (PHI)

PHI Identifiers

PHI identifiers include but are not limited to:

- Patient or member name, medical record number (MRN), demographic information, social security number, or any other information that identifies the individual.
- Just one of these identifiers on a KP document containing information relating to the individual's health condition, treatment or coverage requires the entire document to be considered PHI.



CLOSE

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

PHI Documents (Slide Layer)

Protected Health Information (PHI)

PHI Documents

You should always assume that these documents contain PHI:

- After visit summaries (AVS)
- Patient care documents, questionnaires, encounter lists, care-related faxes
- Medical records, test results, visit notes, medical referral forms
- Pharmaceutical prescription forms, labels, and patient medication lists
- Member coverage and benefits information, claims and billing records



[CLOSE](#)

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.


PHI Waste Management (Slide Layer)

Protected Health Information (PHI)

PHI Waste Management

KP policy is that all paper waste must be collected as confidential waste for shredding. This prevents PHI or other confidential information from going into the regular trash. You **must** place all paper, DVDs, or CDs into a container that has been designated for secure destruction through shredding.


Example containers:



Desk collector before transferring to locked collection container for shredding



Locked collection container for paper to be shredded



Locked collection container for paper to be shredded


[CLOSE](#)

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Disposal (Slide Layer)

Disposal

- Do not place PHI waste in regular trash containers
- Check with your Supervisor, Department Manager, or Compliance Officer if you are unsure of how to dispose of PHI
- If you find or observe confidential/PHI waste improperly disposed outside of a secure container, immediately notify your supervisor or manager
- Steps should be taken to ensure such waste is safely collected and placed in a confidential waste container




[CLOSE](#)

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Label (Slide Layer)

Protected Health Information (PHI)

Look for this label on waste containers when disposing of paper or any item with confidential information:



[CLOSE](#)

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

PHI Examples (Slide Layer)

PHI Examples

THIS IS **NOT** A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ALL ITEMS THAT ARE CONFIDENTIAL/PHI WASTE

- All paper (handwritten or printed)
- After Visit Summary (AVS) sheets
- Care-related faxes
- Check-in/Payment receipts
- Claims and billing records
- Dietary tickets
- Encounter lists/ Appointment logs
- Medical records
- Medical referral forms
- Member coverage and benefits information

- Patient menus
- Patient print out sticker
- Patient safety engineering work orders
- Pharmaceutical prescription forms
- Patient care documents/Medication lists
- Patient questionnaires
- Post-It sticky notes
- Test orders or result printouts
- Vendor contracts
- Visit notes
- Wrist bands

[NEXT](#)

5 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.6 Biohazardous Waste

Biohazardous Waste

All materials with blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).

For more information click on each

Examples

Highly Infectious

Waste Containers

Waste Disposal



DO NOT place medical waste in a regular trash container.


6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Example BioHaz (Slide Layer)

Biohazardous Waste

Examples

- Materials and devices with visible fluid or dry blood.
- Blood transfusion bags and/or tubing.
- Breathing circuits with visible blood
- Gauze or bandages with any recognizable fluid blood or dry caked blood.
- Gowns and Gloves with any amount of visible fluid or dry blood and/or otherwise potentially infectious body fluids.
- Pads, drapes, and sponges with any amount of visible fluid or dry blood and/or otherwise potentially infectious body fluids.
- Suction canisters.
- Blood and body fluids, excretions, exudates, secretions, suctioning, and other body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into the municipal sewer system.
- Any item that is labeled with a biohazard symbol (see image at right) must be placed in a biohazard waste container for disposal.
- Specimen bag/Trays covers/Laboratory containers



CLOSE

6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Highly Infectious (Slide Layer)

Biohazardous Waste

Highly Infectious

- There are some types of infectious agents that have additional collection and disposal requirements beyond standard biohazardous waste requirements.
- Examples of specific infectious agents with special waste handling requirements are:
 - *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever)
 - Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
 - Ebola
- If your department will be providing patient care or performing procedures on individuals with highly infectious diseases, consult with your site's Infection Prevention Professional and EH&S for waste management guidance.

DO NOT place medical waste in a regular trash container.

CLOSE

6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Containers (Slide Layer)

Biohazardous Waste

Waste Container for Biohazardous Waste:

All biohazardous waste must be placed in a container labeled with a biohazard symbol, lined with a red bag with a biohazard symbol.

Surgery suites – due to infection prevention requirements, surgery suites may utilize a biohazard bag hung on a hamper stand or a kick bucket lined with a red bag

Red Bags

- Must be marked as medical, infectious, or biohazardous waste, and have a biohazard symbol
- Clear bags must never be used to collect biohazardous waste
- Full bags are required to be tied shut with a goose neck knot



Look for a medical waste container lined with a red bag and biohazard symbols

DO NOT place medical waste in a regular trash container.

CLOSE

6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Disposal (Slide Layer)

Biohazardous Waste Waste Disposal

- Biohazardous waste must be promptly placed in a RED biohazardous waste container/bag.
- If you have any doubt about whether a waste item is biohazardous, place the item into a red bag container.
- If you observe medical waste in the regular trash, immediately notify your supervisor. Do not retrieve the medical waste from the container. Isolate the container so the contents may be properly managed and disposed.
- Do not use red biohazardous waste bags to store/transport pathology specimens or cover contaminated equipment. Red biohazardous waste bags are only for biohazardous waste.



NEXT

6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Bio Label (Slide Layer)

Biohazardous Waste Disposal of Items with a "Biohazard Symbol"

- Any item that is labeled with a biohazard symbol must be placed in a biohazard waste container for disposal even if the items are empty.
- Examples of items that may have biohazard symbol label include:
 - specimen bags
 - tray covers
 - laboratory containers
- Never place soiled linen in a red biohazard bag before placing it in the blue soiled linen bag. Do not discard soiled linen in Red Biohazardous Waste Containers



DO NOT place an item with a biohazard symbol in regular trash.

CLOSE

6 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.7 Pathology Waste

Pathology Waste

What is Pathology Waste?

Human specimens or tissues removed from a minor procedure, surgery, or autopsy disposed by KP.

- Bone fragments
- Tissue, skin tags
- Biopsies, surgical specimens, limbs
- Organs and placentas
- Anatomical parts from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy, and laboratory procedures

Example departments that generate Pathology Waste:

- Operating rooms
- Procedure rooms
- Dermatology/Mohs lab
- Labor and Deliver
- Pathology



NEXT

7 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Container (Slide Layer)

Pathology Waste

Waste container for pathology waste:

Place in a container lined with a red bag that has a biohazard symbol and is labeled with the words "Path" or "Pathology Waste", "Incinerate Only" AND a biohazard symbol.



Look for a pathology waste container lined with a red bag and biohazard symbols

DO NOT place pathology waste in a regular trash container.

7 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.8 Sharps

Sharps

What Is Medical Waste Sharps?

Devices that are designed to puncture or capable of puncturing or cutting the skin and that are contaminated with blood or potentially infectious body fluids.

For more information click on each

Examples

Waste Disposal

Injury Prevention



8 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

Waste Disposal (Slide Layer)

Sharps

Waste Container for medical waste sharps:

- All sharps waste must be placed in a red sharps container, labeled with the word "Sharps" AND the international biohazard symbol.
- When no fill line is present, the sharps container must be closed and replaced when it is 3/4 full.



DO NOT place sharps waste in regular trash container.

CLOSE

8 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Examples (Slide Layer)

Sharps

Examples included:

- Needles
- Syringes with or without needles attached
- Lancets
- Pipettes
- Disposable scalpel blades
- Blood vials
- Broken or unbroken glassware that has been in contact with infectious agents
- Glass serum bottles



CLOSE

8 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Injury Prevention (Slide Layer)

Sharps

Injury Prevention

- It is critical that all sharps devices be placed in sharps disposal container for safe disposal.
- When sharps are incorrectly placed in regular trash or red bag containers, EVS workers or other staff that handle, transport, or dispose waste are at risk of serious injury (i.e., disease transmission, mental health impacts).



CLOSE

8 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.9 Trace Chemotherapy Waste

Trace Chemotherapy Waste

Trace Chemotherapy waste consists of materials which previously contained or had contact with chemotherapeutic agents including:

- tubing
- empty bags
- bottles
- vials
- syringes
- gloves, masks, gowns
- wipes
- close loop transfer devices
- any item otherwise contaminated with chemotherapeutic agents via incidental contact



Note: Bulk chemotherapeutic waste consists of chemotherapeutic waste items that are not "empty" (e.g., vials with free flowing liquid). Bulk chemotherapeutic wastes (including materials used to clean up a chemo spill) must be placed in a black hazardous waste container, and not in a trace chemotherapeutic waste containers.

Trace chemotherapy waste must be placed in a yellow chemotherapy waste sharps container, soft trace chemotherapy waste may be collected in a red or yellow biohazard bag labeled "Chemotherapy Waste" or "Trace Chemo Waste" with "Incinerate Only" or "High-heat Only"

9 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

1.10 Non-Hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste

Non-Hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste

What is non-hazardous Pharmaceutical Waste? Are unused, partially used or expired prescription or over-the-counter medications that are not hazardous waste.


Examples:

- liquid medications, injectable and oral
- pills, capsules, and tablets
- medicated Creams/lotions,
- eye drops, suppositories
- unemptied IV medication bags
- patches, lozenges, and medicinal lollipops

Pharmaceutical waste that requires collection as trace chemotherapeutic or hazardous waste is addressed in the Trace Chemotherapeutic and Hazardous Waste slides.

Where Do You Work?

10 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.



Notes:

Where Do You Work (Slide Layer)

Where Do You Work?

Click on the Market you work in to get Market specific non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste disposal information. If you work in Program Office, Shared Services or KPIT employee, select the Market you work in.

Washington Colorado

Northwest

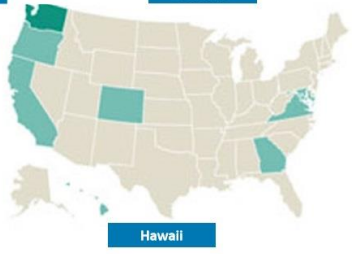
California

Mid-Atlantic States

Georgia

Hawaii

10 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.



MA, NW and WA (Slide Layer)

Waste Disposal

Mid-Atlantic, Northwest, Washington ONLY



- All Non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste must be placed in a blue or blue lidded container that is labeled with the international biohazard symbol and the words "Incinerate Only".
- Wall Mounted or Tabletop Containers should be used for vials, pills, patches, medicinal lollipops.
- Washington State market only: Syringes with or without needles containing 3% or more volume of medication (visible medication) with and without blood or OPIM contamination.
- Disposal of pharmaceuticals down the drain is prohibited by federal and state law.

DO NOT place pharmaceutical waste in regular trash.

CLOSE

10 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

GA and HI (Slide Layer)

Waste Disposal

Georgia and Hawaii ONLY

- All Pharmaceutical Waste must be placed in a sharps container or other designated container.
- Wall Mounted or Tabletop Containers should be used for vials, pills, patches, medicinal lollipops.
- Disposal of pharmaceuticals down the drain is prohibited by federal and state law.



[CLOSE](#)


10 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

CO (Slide Layer)

Waste Disposal

Colorado ONLY

- All Pharmaceutical Waste must be placed in a RCRA waste container (black with white lid) labeled "Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals"
- Do NOT dispose of pharmaceuticals down the drain.
- Do NOT dispose of pharmaceuticals in regular trash.
- Do NOT dispose of unbroken drug vials inside sharps containers.



[CLOSE](#)

10 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.11 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste

What Is Hazardous Waste?
Hazardous waste includes items that are toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive as defined by federal or state regulations.

For more information click on each

Identification

Waste Collection

RCRA Pharmaceuticals (Subpart P Waste)

P-Listed Waste

Silver Nitrate Sticks

Aerosols

Waste Disposal

Container Management

[CLOSE](#)

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Notes:

Identification (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Identification

Waste items regulated as “**hazardous waste**” have specific criteria that have specific disposal criteria:



CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Collection (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Collection

- Hazardous waste must be segregated in a properly labeled hazardous waste container so that incompatible materials are not mixed in the same container.
For example: flammables such as alcohols can't be put in the same container as reactive waste such as silver nitrate sticks, if mixed can cause a fire.
- For this reason, several hazardous waste containers may be in your department to enable collection of different types of waste.



DO NOT place hazardous waste in a sharps container, biohazardous red bag, or regular trash.

CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

RCRA Pharmaceuticals (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste RCRA Pharmaceuticals

What are RCRA Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals? Are pharmaceuticals regulated under federal hazardous waste regulations for its “chemical characteristic” or is “listed” by regulation.

This is not a comprehensive list of examples:

- Phenol liquid and expired swabs
- Insulin vials or pens
- Vaccines: Flu Multi-dose vials, MPSV4-Menomune
- Bulk Chemotherapy Agents
- Expired or unused Chloro-prep products or other alcohol-based disinfectants

- Anesthetic Agents (e.g., Sevoflurane or Desflurane)
- Silver creams
- Lens cleaner
- Cactus Sink or Rx Destroyer

See your EH&S/Safety Department for specific requirements for your department.

SHARPS are NOT permitted in the hazardous waste container.



CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

P-Listed (Slide Layer)

P-Listed Waste

Some specific pharmaceuticals, their empty containers, and production/delivery paraphernalia are classified as “acutely” hazardous waste and are referred to as P-Listed Wastes under hazardous waste regulations. If your site is operating under the new Subpart P hazardous waste rule, P-Listed waste can be collected in the RCRA Pharmaceutical Hazardous Waste Container. P-listed hazardous waste pharmaceuticals have specific requirements for collection, disposal and storage. Here is a list of P-listed pharmaceutical wastes typically generated by KP:

P-Listed Pharmaceuticals
Warfarin & Salts (Concentration > 0.3%)
Arsenic Trioxide
Aminopyridine
Epinephrine POWDER FORM ONLY
Physostigmine Salicylate
Physostigmine

Note: Under revised regulations, nicotine is no longer classified as P Listed waste and should be disposed as Pharmaceutical Waste.



See your EH&S/Safety Department for specific requirements for your department.

CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Silver Nitrate Sticks (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Silver Nitrate Sticks

Silver nitrate stick waste, whether used or expired, must be collected in a **Silver Nitrate Stick Hazardous Waste Container**.

DO NOT place silver nitrate sticks in a sharps container, biohazardous red bag, or regular trash.



CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Waste Disposal (Slide Layer)

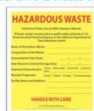
Hazardous Waste Waste Disposal

The disposal of these containers is managed by your EH&S department.

Primary examples of the types of hazardous waste containers include: Hazardous Waste Pharmaceutical Waste Container; Aerosol Waste Container; P-Listed Waste Container; and the Silver Nitrate Waste Container.

It is important that you use the correct hazardous waste container and understand the differences between each container type in your department.

Look for a hazardous waste label on the waste container



*Hazardous waste must be placed in designated hazardous waste containers.
Do not place hazardous waste in regular trash containers or medical waste containers.*

CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Container Management (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Container Management

- Hazardous waste containers must be located at or close to where the waste is generated.
- Hazardous waste containers must have properly completed labels that identifies the contents, GHS hazard warnings, and the accumulation start date.
- Containers kept closed at all times, except for when adding or removing waste.
- If a hazardous waste container is nearing full or is full notify your Supervisor.

The following information is required to be filled out on each label:

1. Facility name and address
2. Composition of the waste
3. Hazardous properties of the waste
4. Physical state of the waste
5. Accumulation start date
6. Container Full Date (entered when full)
7. Waste codes

HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Facility Name and Address	
ABC XXXXXXXXXX ST ABC City, State or Medical Center 12345 Country, State, Zip	
Composition of the waste	
Hazardous Properties of the waste	
Physical state of the waste	
Accumulation start date	
Container Full Date (entered when full)	
Waste codes	



CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Aerosols (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Aerosols

Non-Empty Aerosol Can still contains the contents and propellant at the time that it is discarded. Non-empty aerosol cans are commonly discarded for a number of reasons such as:

- spray mechanism is damaged or clogged and no longer works
- propellant has been exhausted, or
- product is no longer wanted or needed

Empty aerosol cans are not hazardous or universal waste - they can be disposed of as solid waste (or recycled for the metal content). An empty can is determined to be empty if you push the nozzle and nothing comes out, the nozzle is not clogged, and when you shake the can you do not feel contents moving around inside.



NEXT

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Aerosols - cont'd (Slide Layer)

Hazardous Waste Aerosols

Examples of items that should be placed into an Aerosol Hazardous Waste Container or Universal Waste Non-Empty Aerosol Can Container:

- foam hand sanitizer cans
- Gebauer's spray cans
- spray for frozen sections
- meter-dose inhalers
- spray paint, lubricant cans
- compressed air cans
- smoke detector test spray cans
- Pre-Klenz aerosol

DO NOT place aerosols in regular trash.



CLOSE

11 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.12 Universal Waste

Universal Waste

For more information click on each

Battery Disposal

Electronic Device Disposal

12 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Battery Disposal (Slide Layer)

Universal Waste

For more information click on each

Battery Disposal

Electronic Device Disposal

Waste Container for batteries: Containers must be labeled “batteries, Universal Waste” with the accumulation start date.

This specific to non-alkaline batteries, examples include: Lithium, button cell/hearing aid, rechargeable, and lead acid. Leaking or damaged batteries must be managed as hazardous waste, contact your EH&S professional for assistance.

Place batteries in a designated universal waste battery collection container:

- Put battery in a plastic bag (one per bag) or tape terminal ends before placing into the designated container.
- If plastic bags or tape are not available, contact your supervisor.

Devices that contain batteries:

- Do not place device in battery collection containers.
- Remove battery or place battery containing device in an electronic devices waste container.

DO NOT place batteries in regular trash containers.

12 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Electronic Devices (Slide Layer)

Universal Waste

For more information click on each

Battery Disposal

Electronic Device Disposal

Electronic items that are not managed by IT or Clinical Technology disposition processes must be collected as Universal Waste.

Examples include:

- power strip extension cords
- electric staplers
- tabletop lamps and clocks
- Televisions, microwaves
- light ballasts
- devices that contain unremovable batteries such as: pumps, cautery pens, calculators, glucose monitors, and flash/pen lights
- any electronic device with an on/off switch
- circuit boards
- light switches with dimmer controls
- GFI outlets
- electronic hand towel dispensers or soap/gel dispensers
- LED lamps and bulbs

Electronic devices that potentially contain or store confidential information must be given to IT or Clinical Technology (as appropriate) for proper disposal.

DO NOT place any electronic devices in regular trash containers.

12 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.13 Waste Minimization

Waste Minimization

Click on each for more information

Minimization

Recycling and Composting



13 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Minimization (Slide Layer)

Minimization

- Minimizing the volume of regulated waste that is generated benefits the environment and makes it simpler to comply with regulations.
- Below are some methods to minimize the amount of waste that you or your department can consider:
 - Use non-hazardous alternatives that meet performance requirements when available.
 - Practice inventory control. Use first-in, first-out inventory flow
 - Do not buy more than needed to avoid exceeding expiration dates
 - Eliminate unnecessary components of pre-packaged clinical procedure kits
 - Printing double-sided
 - Collect eligible single use medical devices for reprocessing/remanufacturing

CLOSE

13 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Recycling and Composting (Slide Layer)

Recycling and Composting

Check with your EVS or EH&S Department to find out what can and can't be collected for recycling or composting at your location.

- Waste that can typically be recycled includes cardboard, cartons, and plastic.
- Compostable wastes might include organic materials such as food waste, paper towels, and yard waste.
- Non-recyclable items such as Styrofoam or plastic bags in a recycling container can cause the entire contents of the container to be rejected for recycling and the waste can end up in the landfill.
- Paper collected as confidential waste will be recycled after it is shredded.

DO NOT place food waste in recycling container, place food in a composting container when available (or in regular trash if composting not available).

DO NOT place paper waste in a recycling container, place it in a confidential waste container.

CLOSE

13 of 15 | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

