

Table 3 Biomedical and infectious waste

Items	Components and description
I. Genotoxic wastes	
(I) Carcinogenic cytotoxins or medications	Azathioprine, chlorambucil, chlornaphazine, ciclosporin, cyclophosphamide, melphalan, semustine, tamoxifen, thiotepa, treosulfan.
(II) Potentially carcinogenic cytotoxins or medications	Azacitidine, bleomycin, carmustine, chloramphenicol, chlorozotocin, cisplatin, dacarbazine, daunorubicin, dihydroxymethylfuratrizine, doxorubicin, lomustine, methylthiouracil, metronidazole, mitomycin, nafenopin, niridazole, oxazepam, phenacetin, phenobarbita, phenytoin, procarbazine hydrochloride, progesterone, sarcolysin, streptozocin, trichlormethine.
II. Disposed sharp instruments and tools	These refer to disposed objects that can cause puncturing or cutting injuries to the human body, such as injection needles, injection syringes with needles and fluid transfusion catheters, surgical suture needles, surgical scalpels, microscope slides, cover slides and broken glass vessels.
III. Infectious wastes	
(I) Disposed microbiological cultures, bacterial strains and related biologics	These refer to biological cultures, bacterial strains, live vaccines, culture dishes, instruments, and wastes disposed of during the manufacturing processes of infectious biological materials.
(II) Pathological wastes	These refer to human body tissues, organs, residual limbs and body fluids removed during surgeries or autopsies; however, heads/crania, corpses, hair, fingernails and teeth are excluded.
(III) Hematological wastes	These refer to disposed human blood or blood products, including blood clots, serum, plasma and other hematological components.
(IV) Contaminated animal corpses, residual limbs and bedding	These refer to the corpses, residual limbs, and bedding of experimental animals infected by microbes, including those disposed of after quarantine or who died of sickness.
(V) Surgical or autopsy wastes	These refer to clothing, gauzes, dressings, excretory equipment, mattresses, and surgical gloves that were disposed of after surgical operations, autopsies, or dissection activities.
(VI) Laboratory wastes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wastes produced from laboratories of biosafety level 3 and 4 (BSL-3 and BSL-4). 2. Wastes that came into contact with microbes in a biosafety level 2 laboratory, including disposable inoculation loops and needles, specimens, gloves, laboratory gowns and disposable isolation gowns.
(VII) Dialysis wastes	These refer to wastes that came into contact with a patient's blood during hemodialysis, including disposable catheters, filters, hand towels, bed sheets, gloves, disposable isolation gowns, and laboratory gowns.

(VIII) Isolation wastes	These refer to wastes produced from isolation wards caring for patients with communicable diseases.
(IX) Wastes contaminated by blood or body fluids.	These refer to wastes produced during medical activities that have been in contact with a patient's blood, body fluids, drainage fluids or excretions, including various disposed serpent tubing, oxygen nasal cannula, mucus suction tubes, urinary catheters and drainage catheters, as well as wastes that may be splashed with fluidic human blood, semen, vaginal secretion, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial or amniotic fluids. However, the following wastes are not included: hemostatic cotton balls, used personal hygiene items, gauzes containing non-flowable or non-absorbable human secretions, bandages, diapers, tissue papers, or toilet papers.
IV. Other wastes that have been determined by the central competent authority, in consultation with the central industry competent authority, to be harmful to humans or the environment and have been announced.	