OSHA 1910.1030 (b) defines Regulated Medical Waste as:

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM*); contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed;
- Items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling;

Drippable • Pourable • Flakeable

*OPIM: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and any body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluid.
### Not Regulated Medical Waste

#### Clear Bag Trash
- Paper and plastic wrappers, packaging, boxes, computer paper, office waste
- Food products and waste (soda cans, paper cups, paper towels, plastic utensils)
- PPE (unless saturated with blood or OPIM)
- Empty IV bags, bottles and tubing (without needles)
- Empty urine and stool containers, Foley bags. Stool and urine should be poured down the toilet/hopper (includes stool and urine from an isolation patient)
- Disposable basins, bedpans, urinals
- Diapers, chux (unless grossly soiled with blood or OPIM)
- Band aids
- Exam gloves
- Sanitary napkins and tampons (personal)
- Unused medical products and supplies

### Regulated Medical Waste

#### Red Bag Trash
- Items saturated with blood or OPIM
- Containers, catheters, or tubes containing blood, blood products or OPIM
- Surgical specimens
- Dialyzers and tubing
- Microbiology specimens, used culture plates, tubes, bottles and devices
- Blood spill clean-up materials

#### Sharps Containers
- Needles and syringes, scalpel blades, lancets
- Glass pipettes, slides, and tubes
- Broken glass
- Staples and wires (Cardio-catheter wires)
- Disposable suture sets and biopsy forceps