

## **ANNEXES**

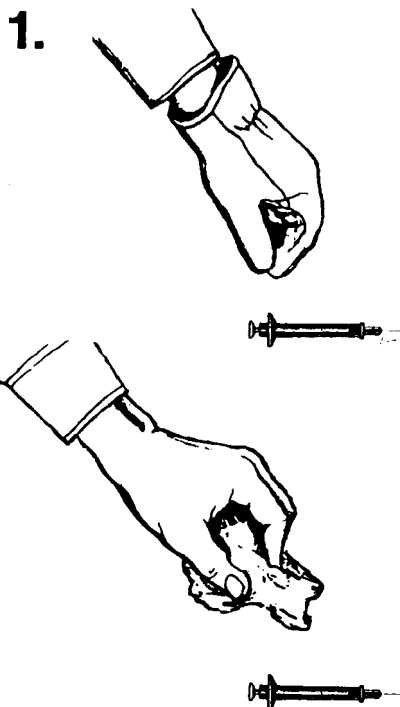
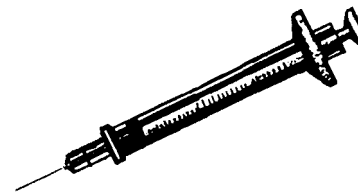
## **ANNEXE 1**

**Affiche « Be careful with needles ! » du  
Département de santé publique de Toronto**



# Be careful with needles!

If you pick up needles - handle them with care. Here's how:



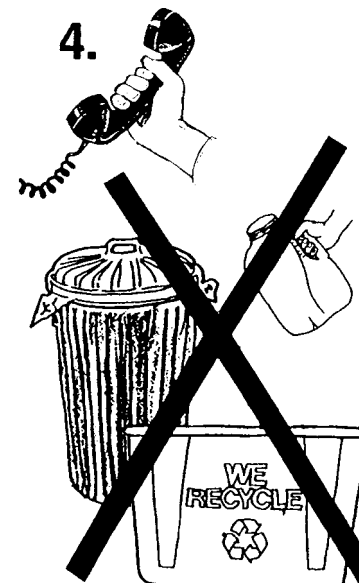
- Wear heavy gloves or use a thick cloth or tongs to pick up a needle.



- Hold needle tip away from you.
- Be careful not to prick yourself with the needle.



- Put needle in a plastic container with a lid, or a can.
- Cover the top of the can with a puncture proof lid or seal.



- Do not put the container or can in the garbage or the blue box.
- Call the **AIDS Hotline 392-2437** or **1-800-668-2437** to find out where to take the container or can.

**Keep needles away from children.**

For more information call:  **AIDS Hotline 392-2437 or 1-800-668-2437**



City of Toronto  
Department of Public Health

## **ANNEXE 2**

**Encart produit par le Département d'incendies de Calgary**

# *A Dirty Needle or a New Toy?*



**Educate  
Your  
Children**

*Tell Them*

1. Never touch a needle
2. Always call an adult



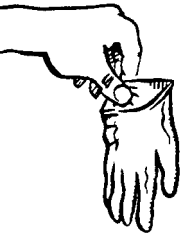




THE CITY OF CALGARY

**If You Find a Needle,  
*Dispose* of it Immediately  
*Dispose* of it Properly**

**The Calgary  
Fire Department  
has been called  
to every area  
in Calgary  
to pick up  
used needles.**



1. Never Recap. 
2. Place a sturdy plastic container with a puncture-proof lid (such as a plastic bleach bottle) on a flat surface. Remove the lid. 
3. Using heavy gloves, a thick cloth, tweezers, pliers or tongs, pick up the needle by the plunger (never by the middle of the needle). Hold the needle away from your body.
4. Place the needle, sharp end first, into the container. Cover it with a lid. 
5. Dispose of gloves or cloth. Disinfect tools with bleach. Wash hands with liquid soap immediately after. 
6. Do not put the container in the garbage. Take it to the fire station or phone the Fire Department at 264-1022 to have it picked up. To find out more information, call 287-4248. 
7. Never put needles down toilets, drains or storm sewers.
8. Any needles used in the home for medical purposes can be properly discarded in the garbage.

**If you do not feel you can safely follow these steps, call the Fire Department at 264-1022. If you believe this is an emergency, call 9-1-1.**

Sponsored by:



**CDI COLLEGE**  
OF BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

North 571-8585 South 974-8585

A senior oil & gas producer with its head office in Calgary, Alberta

9/ETXXXXX4

## **ANNEXE 3**

**Affiche produite pour les élèves par le  
Département d'incendies de Calgary**

**If you see  
a needle**



911XXXXXX

**Don't touch it.  
Tell an adult.**



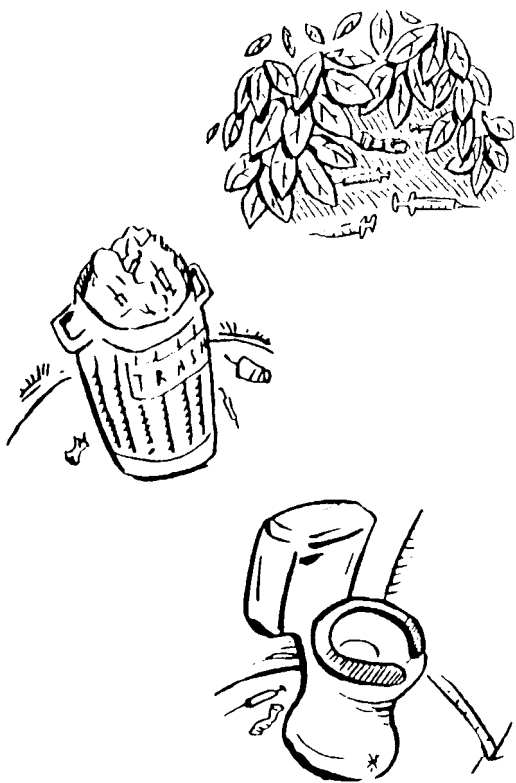
1-800-361-5878

## **ANNEXE 4**

**Brochure produite par le Département d'incendies de Calgary**

## NEEDLES AND CONDOMS ARE OFTEN FOUND:

- in parks & playgrounds
- in garbage cans
- behind toilets
- under mattresses/pillows
- in pockets of clothing



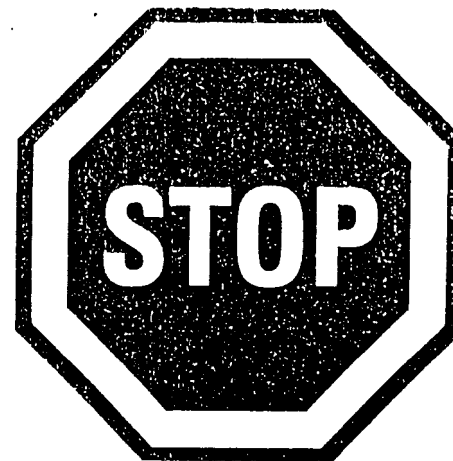
DON'T PUT YOUR HAND WHERE  
THERE MAY BE A NEEDLE

## TO OBTAIN OR DROP OFF CONTAINERS:

Bio-hazardous containers (in a variety of sizes) and disposable tweezers are available by calling the Fire Department at 287-4248

## FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Call the Fire Department at  
**287-4248** or call  
**264-1022** (after hours)

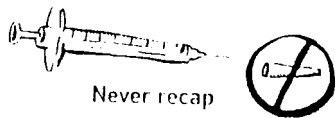


**YOU ARE  
AT RISK!**

## DISPOSING OF NEEDLES & CONDOMS

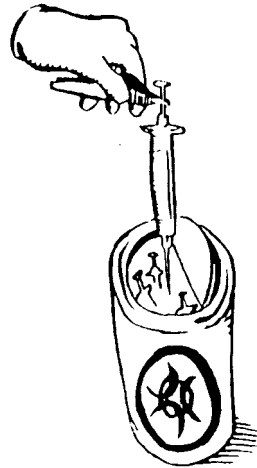
If you have cuts, sores, broken skin or skin conditions, you are at higher risk. Ensure that you wear disposable gloves.

Please follow these steps. If you cannot, call the Fire Department at 264-1022. If you believe this is an emergency, call 9-1-1.



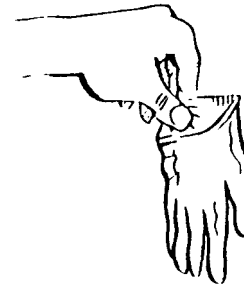
## DISPOSING OF NEEDLES

1. Put on disposable gloves
2. Never recap the needle
3. Place the approved, puncture-proof container (can be obtained at the Fire Department) on a flat surface near the needle. Open the lid and never hold the container.



4. Using tweezers, pliers or tongs, pick up the needle by the plunger (never by the middle of the needle)
5. Always hold the needle away from your body
6. Place the needle, sharp end first, into the container
7. Dispose of or disinfect the tool with a bleach solution (1 part bleach/9 parts water) or with

another disinfectant solution (For further de-contamination procedures, contact your supervisor)



8. Dispose of the gloves.
9. Thoroughly wash your hands and other skin surfaces with liquid soap IMMEDIATELY after.
10. Deliver the container to the Fire Department or call for pick up at 264-1022
11. Never put needles down toilets, drains or storm sewers.

## DISPOSING OF CONDOMS OR BODY FLUIDS (blood, vomit, semen, urine or stool)

1. Put on disposable gloves.
2. With tweezers, pliers or tongs, pick up the condom and place it into a sturdy plastic bag
3. Tie the bag with a twist tie
4. Place the bag in the garbage.
5. Dispose of or disinfect the tool with a bleach solution (1 part bleach/9 parts water) or with another disinfectant solution (For further de-contamination procedures, contact your supervisor)
6. Disinfect contaminated surfaces with a bleach solution.

7. Dispose of the gloves.
8. Thoroughly wash your hands and other skin surfaces with liquid soap IMMEDIATELY after.



## IF YOU POKE YOURSELF OR HAVE CONTACT WITH BODY FLUIDS ( blood, vomit, semen, urine or stool ) ...A VACCINATION MAY BE REQUIRED

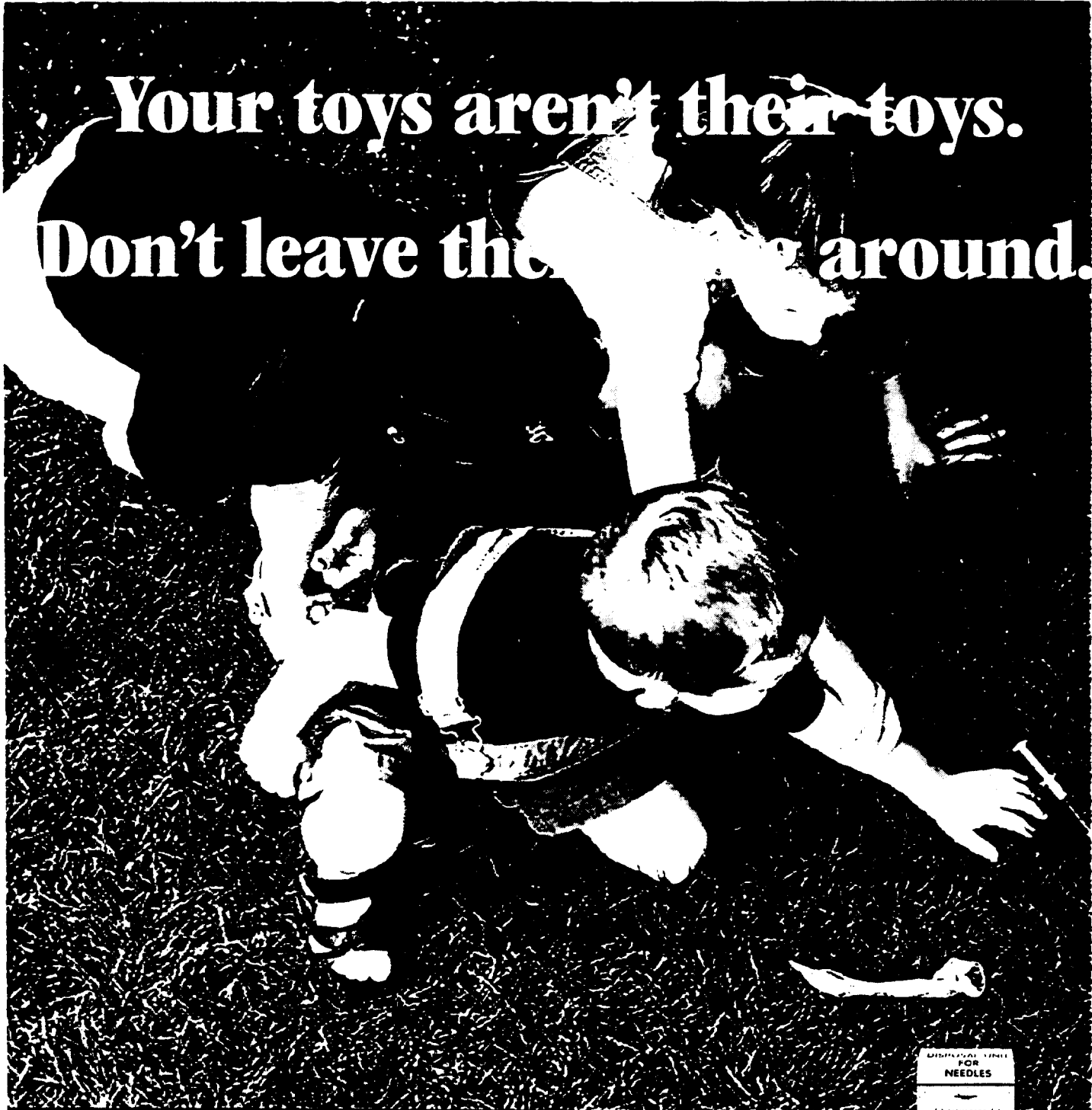
1. Encourage the wound to bleed by gently squeezing it.
2. Wash all exposed areas immediately with liquid soap
3. Apply an antiseptic and a bandage
4. Immediately call the Communicable Disease Center at 571-9190 (8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.) for information. After hours, phone 264-5615. Please advise your supervisor



## **ANNEXE 5**

**Affiche produite pour les UDI par le  
Département d'incendies de Calgary**

**Your toys aren't their toys.  
Don't leave them lying around.**



**H SafeWORKS**



**Dispose of them properly.**

## **ANNEXE 6**

**Affiches du Département de santé de Régina**

# PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR CHILDREN FROM USED NEEDLES....

## Why should you worry about used needles?

- Each year the Regina Health District gets reports about children or adults finding used needles on the playgrounds or other places in the community. In some cases, a child or adult has been injured by the needle.
- The needles have fallen out of garbage during disposal or have been discarded after use.

## Are used needles dangerous?

- Yes. When a needle has been used, there is often blood left inside. The blood can contain bacteria and viruses. Some of these can cause dangerous diseases like AIDS and hepatitis. If a child or adult is poked by the needle, he or she can become infected with the disease.

## What should you tell children to do about used needles?

- Please tell children **NEVER** to touch or pick up a used needle. They should tell an adult.

## What should you do if you poke yourself with a needle?

- Wash the area with soap and warm water. See a doctor immediately at the closest hospital emergency department.

## How can an adult safely get rid of a used needle?

- Get an empty hard sided container that needles can't poke through. The container must have a lid. You can use an empty bleach bottle or an empty coffee tin.
- Put the container on a flat surface.
- Pick the syringe up by the barrel end and keep the pointed needle end away from you.
- **DO NOT** try to put the cap back on the needle. Many injuries happen this way.
- Put the needle in the container. Put the lid on tightly and tape the lid on. Wash your hands. Put the container in the outdoor garbage on the day of garbage pickup.

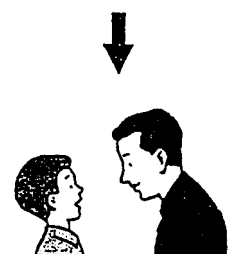
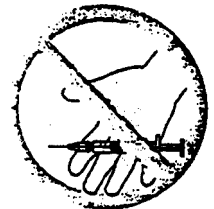
## What if you use needles at home for medical purposes?

- Purchase a yellow "sharps" container from a drug store. A variety of sizes are available. Do not fill it past the "fill line". Filling the container past the fill line increases the risk of a used needle poking through the container. When the container reaches the "fill line", it can be taken to any drug store with a waste disposal program.
- Other types of containers can also be used. Never fill plastic containers past two-thirds full because needles can puncture them. When using household containers the following extra safety measure is advised. Pour in enough liquid epoxy, grout or concrete to reach the bottom of the container and surround all the needles. Once the mixture sets put the container out with your regular household garbage on garbage pick-up day.
- By practicing safe needle disposal, you will be helping to provide a safe play environment for all children.

For more information, call Public Health Services Health Information Line at 766-7700.



w:\cd\info\protectyourself...needles11/99



# NEEDLE SAFETY

1. What should you do if you find a needle?

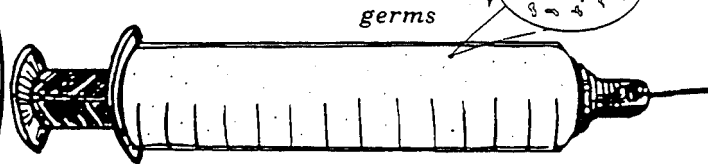


2.

The needle was used to inject drugs. Then it was thrown out.



3. Used needles are dangerous. They contain germs. If you poke yourself with a used needle, you could get very sick.



4.

Don't touch used needles.  
Tell an adult.



5.

An adult can put used needles in a hard container with a lid.



Regina Health District  
Public Health Services



**If you see  
a needle,  
DON'T  
TOUCH IT!  
Tell an adult.**



**Regina Health District**  
Public Health Services

2110 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2L3

**if you see a needle**



**Don't touch it!  
Tell an adult.**



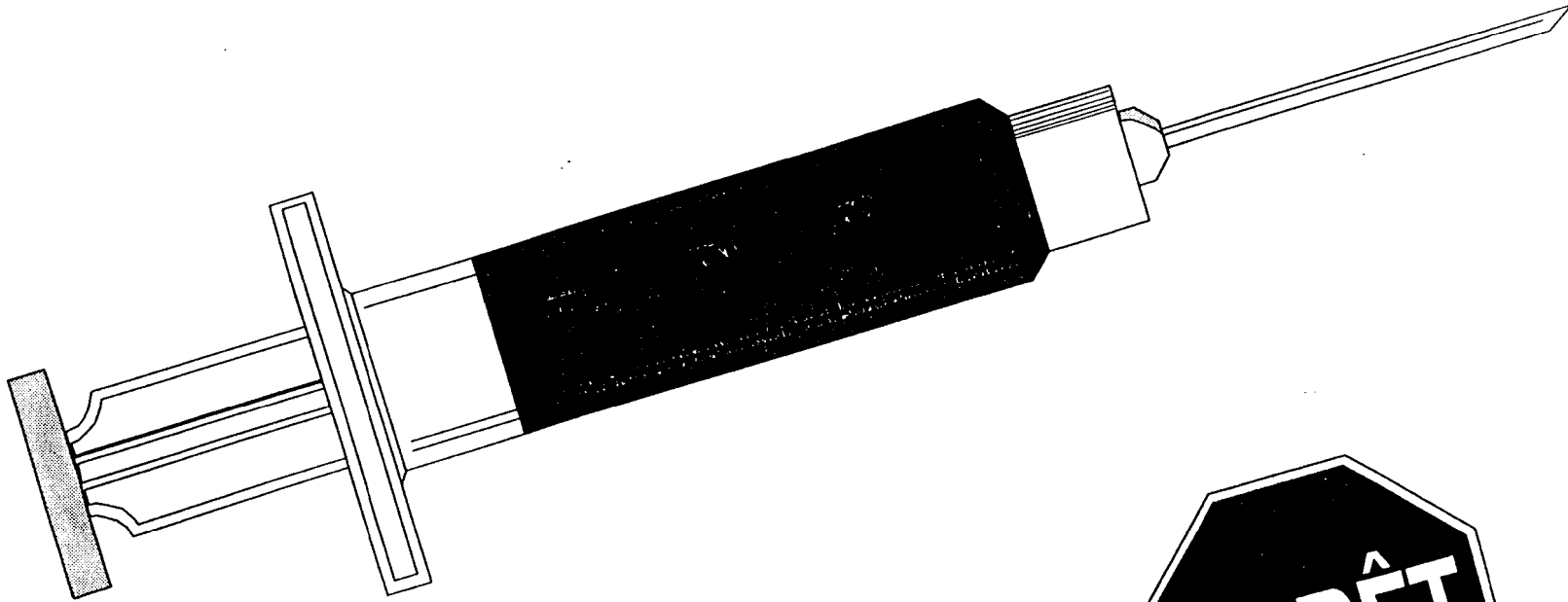
**Regina Health District**  
Public Health Services

2110 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2E3

## **ANNEXE 7**

**Dépliant « On pique votre curiosité » de Spectre de rue**

# On pique votre curiosité



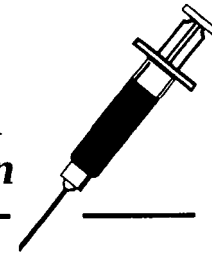
COMMUNAUTÉ  
URBAINE  
DE MONTRÉAL



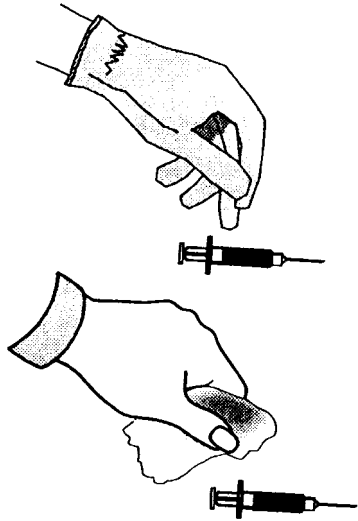


# ATTENTION:

PRUDENCE AVEC LES SERINGUES! MIEUX VAUT NE PAS Y TOUCHER  
Si vous ramassez une seringue - *manipulez-la avec précaution*

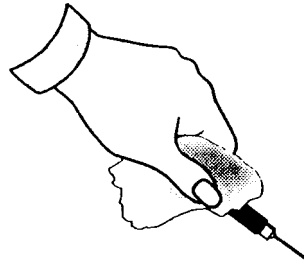


1



Portez des gants épais ou utilisez un tissu épais pour prendre la seringue par le bout non piquant.

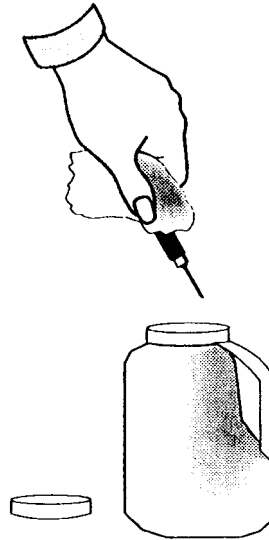
2



Tenez le bout piquant loin de vous.

Faites attention de ne pas vous piquer avec l'aiguille.

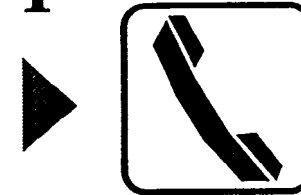
3



Mettez la seringue dans un contenant en plastique ou dans un pot de verre ou de métal.

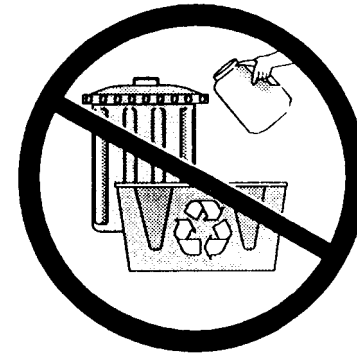
Fermez le contenant avec un couvercle solide.

4



**Renseignements:**

Appelez *Spectre de rue*  
au 529-9144



Ne mettez pas le contenant dans la poubelle ou le bac de recyclage.

COMMUNAUTÉ  
URBAINE  
DE MONTRÉAL



Police



**GARDEZ LES SERINGUES LOIN DES ENFANTS**

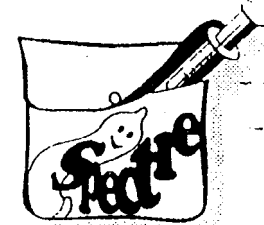
N.B.: Dire aux enfants de ne jamais toucher aux seringues et informer un adulte (parent, surveillant...) S'ils en trouvent

## **ANNEXE 8**

**Dépliant « Protégeons les enfants du Centre-Sud » de  
Tandem Montréal**

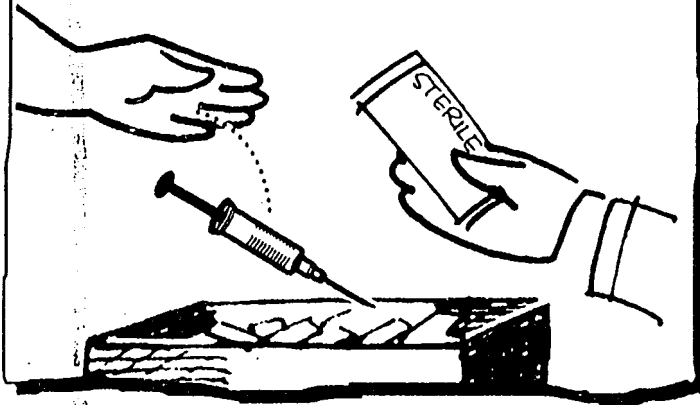


Tandem Montréal Plateau-Mont-Royal - Centre-Sud  
2093, rue de la Visitation, Montréal H2L 3C9



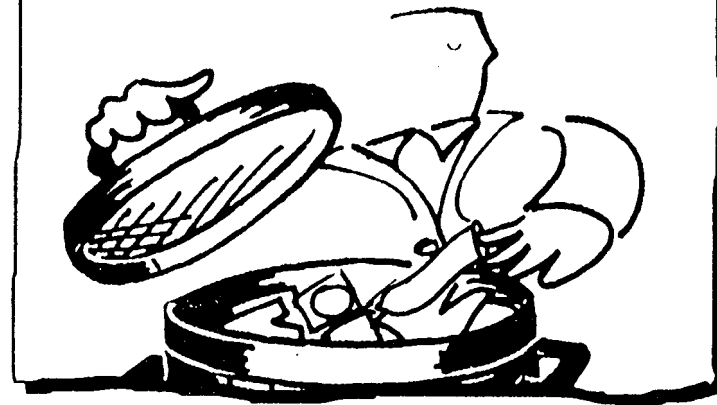
## Protégeons les enfants du Centre-Sud

PAS BESOIN DE PIQUER  
LEUR CURIOSITÉ...



RAPPORTEZ-NOUS  
VOS SERINGUES USAGÉES

PAS BESOIN DE LEUR  
CONTER DES BALOUNES...



JETEZ-LES À LA POUBELLE!

## **ANNEXE 9**

**Critères de fabrication, d'utilisation des récupérateurs de seringues  
usagées et conditions d'implantation selon le  
Conseil supérieur d'hygiène publique de France**

# ANNEXE I

.....

## **Annexe de l'avis du CSHPF relatif aux critères de fabrication et d'utilisation des récupérateurs de seringues usagées des toxicomanes**

.....

### **1. Description**

Les récupérateurs de seringues usagées sont destinés à éviter la dispersion de seringues sur la voie publique. Ils sont constitués de deux parties distinctes :

- Un corps fixé au sol, un mur ou tout autre support inamovible. Le corps, muni d'un dispositif d'introduction des seringues, répond aux caractéristiques des paragraphes 2, 3 et 4 suivants.
  - Un récipient inaccessible à l'utilisateur, qui réceptionne les seringues usagées et qui est protégé par le corps du récupérateur. Le récipient, introduit dans le corps par une trappe verrouillée, est à usage unique et répond aux caractéristiques des récipients<sup>(1)</sup> employés pour la collecte des déchets d'activité de soins à risques infectieux, dont il suit les mêmes filières d'élimination.
- .....

### **2. Solidité - Inviolabilité**

Matériaux de construction du corps des récupérateurs :

- Matériaux imputrescibles, permettant l'obtention de parois intérieures lisses et lavables.
- Matériaux résistants à la déformation et aux perforations en cas de mauvais traitement.
- Matériaux ininflammables résistants au froid et à la chaleur dans des conditions normales d'utilisation.

Conception des récupérateurs :

- Le dispositif d'introduction des seringues, comprenant un orifice, ne doit pas permettre la récupération de celles-ci ; le dispositif d'introduction des seringues est tel qu'il ne nécessite pas de manipulation pour l'introduction des seringues.
- L'introduction des seringues se fait par un orifice de dimension réduite qui ne doit laisser passer que les seringues.
- Le corps possède un système de verrouillage de la trappe d'accès au récipient tel qu'il ne puisse être actionné que par un personnel habilité.



# ANNEXE 2

.....

## **Constitution de dossier relatif à une convention pour l'installation de distributeurs et de collecteurs de seringues dans une commune**

Dans un souci de complémentarité et d'harmonisation entre la politique de l'État et l'implication des collectivités locales dans la lutte contre le sida, il est recommandé aux DDASS de réclamer aux promoteurs de projets de distributeurs ou de collecteurs un dossier de synthèse respectant la démarche suivante:

.....

### **1. Respect des conditions préalables (décret et arrêté du 7 mars 1995)**

Conformément aux termes de l'arrêté du 7 mars 1995, tout projet de distribution de seringues doit satisfaire à certaines conditions d'opportunité, de concertation et de complémentarité, conditions qui s'appliquent également à un projet d'installation de récupérateurs de seringues.

**1.1.** Opportunité de l'action compte tenu de la situation locale (épidémiologie, estimation de l'importance de la population des usagers de drogues par voie intraveineuse).

**1.2.** Harmonisation et complémentarité avec les autres dispositifs existants. Détail des actions mises en œuvres parallèlement à l'implantation de distributeurs ou de récupérateurs:

- Action au niveau des usagers de drogues pour accroître l'accès aux seringues.
- Action au niveau des pharmaciens.
- Action au niveau des habitants du quartier.
- Elaboration de documents, de matériel de prévention.
- Constitution d'un réseau d'orientation et de prise en charge.

**1.3.** Travail d'explication et de concertation avec l'ensemble des services extérieurs de l'État (police, justice, éducation...), les pharmaciens et les médecins, la population du quartier.

.....

### **2. Description du projet**

Un projet d'implantation de distributeurs ou de collecteurs ne doit pas être isolé (projet "alibi") et n'aborder le problème de la toxicomanie que sous un angle purement impersonnel.

**2.1.** Organisme porteur du projet:

- Description de l'organisme.
- Capacité de mobilisation.

- .....
- Coordination avec l'ensemble du réseau associatif local.
  - Moyens humains engagés sur le projet.
  - Modalité de suivi du projet (et maintenance des appareils).

**2.2. Nombre et type d'appareils installés :**

- Marques choisies (justification).
- Importance du dispositif.

**2.3. Lieu(x) d'implantation :**

- Méthode de sélection du (des) lieu(x).
- Moyens d'accès au(x) lieu(x).
- Degré de confidentialité et de sécurité.

**2.4. Modalités précises de fonctionnement (jetons, horaires, kits utilisés, liaison avec les pharmacies).**

.....

**3. Accord et degré d'implication de la municipalité**

La responsabilité de la collecte des seringues usagées abandonnées sur les lieux publics incombe aux maires, au même titre que tout déchet, en application de la loi n° 75-633 et des articles L. 131-1, L. 131-2 et L. 131-6 du Code des communes. La prise en charge par l'État du coût d'un projet d'installation d'automates est conditionnée par l'entière prise en charge par la municipalité de la gestion des déchets.

**3.1. Travaux d'installation pris en charge par la commune.**

**3.2. Prise en charge du circuit d'élimination des seringues usagées :**

- Dispositif mis en place par la mairie.
- Fréquence de collecte des containers de seringues usagées.
- Nettoyage et désinfection des récupérateurs de seringues usagées ;
- Durée de mise en œuvre.

**3.3. Autres financements, éventuellement apportés par la mairie.**

.....

**4. Création d'un groupe de suivi et d'évaluation**

- Pilotage du comité.
  - Membres du comité.
- .....

**5. Budget prévisionnel**

- Budget global.
- Financement DGS.
- Financement mairie.
- Autres cofinancements.

## **ANNEXE 10**

**« Syringe Disposal Programs Primarily for Injection Drug Users »  
dans G.E. Macalino et al., « Community-Based Programs for Safe  
Disposal of Used Needles and Syringes », *Journal of Acquired  
Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Human Retrovirology*, vol. 18  
(Suppl. 1), 1998, p. S111-S119.**

Program	Location	Years in operation	How the program operates	Source for more information about the program
Get the Needles Off the Street	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	1989-present	City government program that includes 16 syringe drop boxes in health departments, parks, a clinic, a hospital, and a syringe exchange program designed for IDUs. Pharmacy-based collection of syringes designed for insulin users. Park, beach, and street cleaners collect discarded syringes.	Pamela Scharfe CPHI Environmental Health Service Community Services—Public Health Division 416-392-0995
Fitpack	Australia	1990-present	Individual pocket-sized plastic containers with separate sections for new and used syringes. The used syringe section has internal flaps that inhibit retrieval of used syringes. Fitpacks containing used syringes can be exchanged for Fitpacks with new syringes at pharmacies, syringe exchange programs, and health departments or placed in the trash.	Peter Goldsworthy ASP Plastics 011-61-2-9623-7677
Operation Red Box	Baltimore, Maryland	1996-present	Four mail boxes painted red are located in areas with high levels of illegal drug use. Syringes can be placed in these boxes but cannot be retrieved. People going to dispose used syringes in these drop boxes are exempt from criminal charges for syringe possession.	Peter Beilenson, MD, MPH Commissioner of Health Baltimore City Health Department 410-396-4387
Project SAND (Safe Accessible Needle Disposal)	Chautauqua County, New York	1991-present	Between 1991 and 1996, new sharps containers were exchanged for filled sharps containers twice a year at collection locations in the community. When the New York State law (see NYS, below) went into effect in 1996, Chautauqua County discontinued the disposal program and now promotes disposing of used syringes at nursing homes and hospitals. Pharmacies in Chautauqua County distribute stickers to attach to soda bottles for disposal of used syringes at these nursing homes and hospitals.	Ann Morse Abdella Chautauqua County Health Department 716-753-4795
Bay Area Sharps Disposal Program	Hillsborough County, Florida	1993-present	The health department coordinates this program in which new sharps containers are exchanged for filled sharps containers at all 12 county hospitals. This service is free to clients.	Steven Barry Hillsborough County Health Department 813-272-6320 Extension 3106
Sharps Disposal Program	New York State	1993-present	In 1993, the New York State Senate passed a law requiring that by July 1, 1996, all nursing homes and hospitals accept home-generated medical waste that is in a puncture-resistant container.	Delton Courtney New York State Department of Health 518-402-1009
South Carolina Home Syringe Disposal Guidance Program	South Carolina	1993-present	The State Health Department distribute brochures and printed stickers advocating saving used syringes in a 2-liter PET soda bottle, attaching the sticker, and placing the syringe-filled bottle in the trash. Stickers advise that used syringes should not be placed in recycling programs.	Phil Morris SC Department of Health & Environmental Control 803-896-4173
Stuck on Safety (SOS)	San Diego, California	1995-present	Participating hospitals accept used syringes contained in a puncture-resistant plastic or metal container.	Jeri Simon Browning-Ferris Industries 619-695-0775
Mail Away Sharps Program	United States	1992-present	BFI sells kits (including a sharps container) to package and send used syringes through the mail to biohazard disposal facilities.	Jeff Norton Browning-Ferris Industries Kirkland, Washington 425-814-2244 x104

Program	Location	Years in operation	How the program operates	Source for more information about the program
"The Right Way"	United States and Canada	1989-present	Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) has developed a variety of pharmacy-based approaches: typically, customers return used syringes to the pharmacy in a sharps container and the sharps containers are periodically collected by BFI staff and disposed of as biohazard waste. In the western United States and western Canada, some pharmacies use a kiosk-like return cabinet into which pharmacy customers place sharps containers. The return cabinet is emptied by BFI staff. Use of the return cabinet minimizes pharmacy staff contact with used syringes. In addition, BFI collaborates with programs in the United States and Canada that maintain syringe disposal boxes in fire stations, ambulance locations, police stations, city halls, public schools, hospitals, health departments, and other locations. The used syringes in the boxes are disposed of as biohazard waste.	Connie Neal, RN Browning-Ferris Industries 281-870-7619
Needle/Syringe Disposal Program	DeSoto County, Florida	1990-present	Fourteen red biohazard containers are located at fire stations, police departments, sheriff's offices, and mobile home parks. A red-painted mailbox drop box is located at the central fire station. Individual sharps containers filled with used syringes can be exchanged for new empty containers at the public health department and local hospital.	Donald Toews, PhD DeSoto County Public Health L 941-993-4602
Disposal of Needles Labels & Information Project	Marietta, Georgia	1990-present	Public education campaign promoting saving used syringes in a puncture-resistant household container and placing the container in the trash. The program distributes stickers (primarily to pharmacies) to attach to the container identifying the contents as hazardous.	Kathy Berkowitz Greater Atlanta Association of Diabetes Educators 404-616-3722
Home Syringe Public Education Project	Washington State	1990-1994	Distributed brochures explaining six disposal options to key groups (diabetes association, health departments, home health care agencies, waste collection companies, and pharmacies). One option, advocating saving used syringes in 2-liter soda bottles, attaching a pre-printed label, and placing the syringe-filled bottle in the trash, became illegal in 1994 when a new Washington law prohibited disposal of sharps in residential trash.	Wayne Turnberg, MSPH Washington State Department Health 206-522-0132
San Francisco Safe Needle Disposal Program (SFSNDP)	San Francisco, California	1991-present	New sharps containers are exchanged for sharps containers filled with used syringes at 49 locations (Walgreens pharmacies, hazardous waste collection facility, select clinics, hospitals, and other pharmacies).	Jacob Michaels San Francisco Sanitary Fill Company 415-657-4007
Lee County Used Sharps Depository Program	Lee County, Florida	1991-present	A cooperative effort of the Lee County Departments of Health and Solid Waste. New sharps containers are distributed free at 100 pharmacies, health departments, and fire stations. Filled sharps containers are accepted at 21 health departments and fire stations.	Susan Godley Lee County Health Department 941-332-9556

(cont)

## **ANNEXE 11**

**« Considerations for Establishing Community-Based Programs for Safe Disposal of Syringes » dans G.E. Macalino et *al.*, « Community-Based Programs for Safe Disposal of Used Needles and Syringes », *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Human Retrovirology*, vol. 18 (Suppl. 1), 1998, p. S111-S119.**

## Considerations for Establishing Community-Based Programs for Safe Disposal of Syringes

Given the continuing unsafe disposal of syringes and the likely increase in the use of syringes outside health care settings, we recommend that communities consider organizing programs for safe disposal of syringes that are tailored to their local situations. We recommend consideration of the following observations from this study.

First, because IDUs and persons with diabetes who use insulin are the principal generators of used syringes in the community, we recommend that community programs address the needs of both groups.

Second, the programs need to have community involvement and support that is as broad-based as possible. Both for planning and implementation, constituencies that should be involved include physicians who prescribe and pharmacists who dispense syringes, harm reduction practitioners involved in SEPs, educators working with patients who inject medications at home (particularly diabetes educators), syringe producers, trash workers, medical waste and refuse companies, organizations representing persons with diabetes, persons who inject illicit drugs, and public health department personnel. Each constituency represents an important perspective and a source of support for the planning and implementation of a program. For example, community pharmacists are particularly important because they dispense most of the syringes used in the community, can offer customers counseling about safe disposal (including providing or selling sharps containers), and can receive used syringes for biohazard disposal.

Third, for IDUs, laws making it a crime to possess syringes used for the injection of illicit drugs are a substantial barrier to the safe disposal of used syringes. IDUs are unlikely to save or transport used syringes if they risk arrest and criminal penalties for doing so. We recommend reviewing drug paraphernalia laws and other syringe laws that impose legal penalties for the possession of syringes to determine their effect on the ability of

IDUs to participate in programs for the safe disposal of syringes. A major step in promoting the safe disposal of used syringes by IDUs is to make it legal for them to carry used syringes to locations for safe disposal (36).

Fourth, the current local, state, and federal regulations and statutes governing the handling and disposal of infectious waste are key factors in determining what types of programs are workable. These laws and regulations differ substantially among communities. Local or state health departments should be consulted about existing laws and regulations. It would be very useful if local, state, and federal governments could agree on consistent national standards for the regulation of community generated used syringes and other types of sharps medical waste.

Fifth, it is important to realize the stigma attached to being identified as an IDU or as a person with diabetes who uses insulin. Program options that provide anonymity are more likely to be attractive to users of syringes.

Sixth, data on the cost, effectiveness, and possible combinations of different program options are insufficient to allow data-based decisions about the types of programs to implement. We recommend additional studies of community-based programs for the safe disposal of syringes.

Seventh, it is not possible to identify an optimum strategy or combination of strategies. Until more systematic evaluations of strategies are available, a mix of approaches like the program in Toronto appears to be desirable.

Finally, we were impressed by the many programs that have been created because of local interest in eliminating used syringes from the community. We hope that making these programs more widely known will inspire other communities to start new programs. Our findings suggest that relatively limited resources are needed to implement programs for the safe disposal of potentially dangerous used syringes and that there is considerable community interest in cooperating to create and maintain such programs.