

Biological Spill inside Lab and Outside Biological Safety Cabinet



Clear area of all personnel
Wait 30 minutes for aerosol to settle before entering spill area
Initiate clean-up as soon as possible
Have a complete biological spill kit ready to go before you start the clean-up

Personal Protective Equipment:

BSL2 agents – Disposable long-sleeved gown, booties, safety glasses, mask, and gloves

BSL3 agents – Substitute full-face respirator with HEPA filter for mask and safety glasses

Equipment:

Disinfectant, biohazard bags, paper towels and/or cloths, autoclavable plastic dustpan and squeegee, cart with side rails, stainless steel bucket/pan

Procedure:

1. Remove contaminated clothing and place in biohazard bag to be autoclaved.
2. Don disposable personal protective equipment.
3. Soak paper towels in disinfectant and place over spill.
4. Encircle spill with additional disinfectant being careful to minimize aerosolization.
5. Allow 20 minutes contact time to ensure effectiveness of disinfectant.
6. Decontaminate all items within spill area.
7. Remove broken glassware with forceps or broom and dustpan and place in sharps container.
8. Wipe equipment with 1:10 bleach to water solution, then with 70% alcohol.
9. Place large equipment in separate bags and on the cart for transport to autoclave.
10. Place disposable contaminated materials into red biohazard bag and autoclave before discarding as regulated medical waste.
11. Place contaminated reusable items in biohazard bags, or heat resistant pans or containers with lids before autoclaving and further clean-up.
12. Expose non-autoclavable materials to disinfectant, 20 minutes contact time, before removal from the BSC.
13. Inform all users of the BSC as well as the laboratory supervisor/principal investigator about the spill and successful clean-up as soon as possible.

Note: If spill occurs in a non-containment laboratory, clean-up should begin as soon as personnel leave the area.