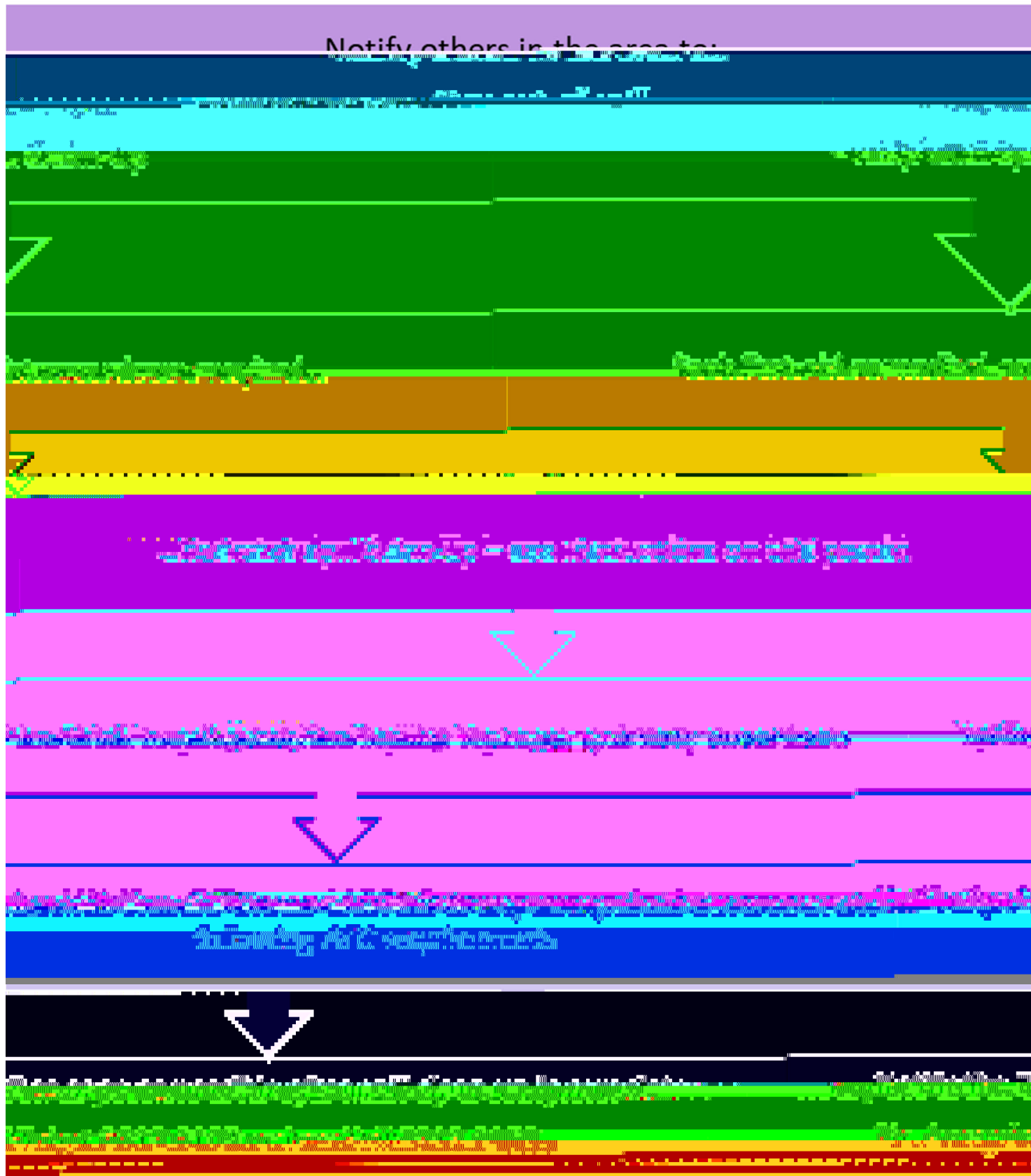


CLEAN UP OF SPILLS OF GM ANIMAL MATERIALS

No. 16 - Spill Cleanup Procedures



Spill Clean Up Procedure

1. Move away from the spill. Put on a pair of gloves and long-sleeved laboratory gown.
2. Avoiding personal contamination, collect any large animal material into a sharps container. Where applicable, follow AEC-approved euthanasia procedures.
3. Wet your absorbent material (e.g., paper towels) with either F10SC or sodium hypochlorite and place the absorbent material over the spill. Leave it to sit for at least 10 minutes.
4. After 10 minutes, remove any sharp objects in the spill area using forceps or tweezers into a sharps container. Remove absorbent material and place in biohazard waste bag.
5. Starting from the outside edge of the spill, wipe all surfaces with fresh disinfectant-soaked material. Wipe over surrounding areas that are likely to have been contaminated with splashes.
6. If the spill has occurred in a biosafety cabinet, wipe down the inside of the biosafety cabinet, including the work surface, with disinfectant. Wipe down the exterior of the biosafety cabinet with disinfectant. Wipe down any stainless-steel surfaces with sodium hypochlorite, re-wipe the area with water to remove chlorine residue that will corrode the stainless steel.
7. Remove gloves and other absorbent material into biohazard waste bag.
8. Remove gloves and wash hands.
9. Notify facility managers and the IBC that spill cleanup is complete.

*Important note: Sodium hypochlorite should not be used for spills that contain acids,

ammonia, or formaldehyde. 1% available chlorine is NOT the same as 1% bleach. For bleach containing 12.5% available chlorine (typical lab strength, but check the bottle), a 1:11 dilution of bleach to water is sufficient. For bleach containing 4% available chlorine (typical household strength, but check the bottle), a 1:3 dilution of bleach to water is required.