**Clean-Up of Biological Spills Outside of a Biological Safety Cabinet**

1. Secure all other biological materials in the vicinity of the spill.
2. Don N-99 respirator.
3. Use paper towels, bath towels or chemical spill dams, as necessary to stop the spread.
4. Close all doors leading to the spill area, place signage on the doors to prevent entry of others, and otherwise cordon off the spill area.
5. Make up fresh 10% solution of bleach in spill kit bucket (1 part household bleach to 9 parts tap water). Make at least half a bucket full.
6. Beside the spill site, depending on the size of the spill soak spill kit bath towels, J-cloths or cheesecloths in the bucket of bleach.
7. Without wringing out, gently lay the soaked cloth/towel over the spill. Repeat, as necessary, with additional cloths/towels until the entire spill area is covered.
8. Leave cloths/towels in place for 25 minutes. They will hold the bleach solution in place to disinfect the spill site and will prevent aerosolization of material from the site. Once towels are in place over the spill site, personnel may remove N-99 respirator.
9. After 25 minutes, lift up the cloths/towels and transfer into garbage bag for discard. Clean up any container material. NOTE: Use forceps to transfer any broken glass/sharps to laboratory sharps disposal container.
10. If the initial spill was known or suspected to have a high organic load (i.e. sewage sample, blood sample), repeat steps 6 through 9.
11. Use mop, J-cloths or cheesecloths and remaining bleach solution in bucket to thoroughly wash the spill area.
12. After washing is complete, the spill is considered clean. Add cloths used in washing to garbage bag.
13. Pour the remaining bleach solution in bucket down the drain. If mop was used, make up a new 10%

bleach solution in bucket and soak mop in it for at least 15 minutes before pouring solution down drain and storing mop and bucket. Sealed garbage or autoclave bags of used cloths/towels may be thrown out in regular waste stream.

1. Remove spill signage from laboratory entrances.
2. Report the biological spill to supervisor and together complete an Incident & Investigation Report.
3. Make arrangements with group to restock spill kit.

**Clean-Up of Biological Spills within a Biological Safety Cabinet**

1. Leave BSC fan on and secure all other biological materials in the vicinity of the spill.
2. Wipe down the cabinet interior and any items inside the BSC with appropriate decontaminant.
3. Remove all items not in contact with the spilled material from BSC.
4. Make up fresh 10% solution of bleach in spill kit bucket (1 part household bleach to 9 parts tap water). Make at least half a bucket full. Carry the bucket over to the BSC.
5. Depending on the size of the spill soak spill kit bath towels, J-cloths or cheesecloths in the bucket of bleach.
6. Without wringing it out, gently lay the soaked cloth/towel over the spill. Repeat, as necessary, with additional cloths/towels until the entire spill area is covered including any equipment splashed by spill.
7. Leave cloths/towels in place for 25 minutes. They will hold the bleach solution in place to disinfect the spill site and will prevent aerosolization of material from the site.
8. After 25 minutes, lift up the cloths/towels and transfer into an autoclave bag for discard. Clean up any container material. NOTE: Use forceps to transfer any broken glass/sharps to laboratory sharps disposal container.
9. If the initial spill was known or suspected to have a high organic load (i.e. sewage sample, blood sample), repeat steps 5 through 8.
10. Use J-cloths or cheesecloths and remaining bleach solution in bucket to thoroughly wash the spill area. Afterwards rinse the inner surfaces of the BSC and items still in the BSC with 70% ethanol to prevent corrosion.
11. If the spill contacted the front grille of the cabinet, then; after the cabinet work area has been disinfected; the work surface must be lifted and its underside and catch pan underneath must be treated with 10% bleach for 25 minutes following steps 5 through 10.
12. Seal autoclave bag of clean-up material and place with laboratory autoclave or incineration waste.
13. Report the biological spill to supervisor and together complete an Incident & Investigation Report. Make arrangements with group to restock spill kit.

**Clean-Up of Biological Spills on Individuals**

1. Contamination of PPE or personnel must be remediated before clean-up of other affected surfaces.
2. Remove affected clothing and place in an autoclave bag and make arrangements to have the clothing autoclaved using the research group’s regular solid waste autoclave parameters. Affected clothing must be autoclaved before it can be returned to the individual or be sent for laundering.
3. If spilled material made contact with an individual’s skin, hair, eyes, mouth or nose, the individual should treat the affected area as per Table 9.0 of the U of A Biosafety Guidelines.
4. Report the biological spill and exposure event to supervisor and together complete an Incident & Investigation Report. Make arrangements with group to restock spill kit.