Biological Safety Cabinet Spill Clean-up Procedure

• Keep the biological safety cabinet running.
• Don personal protective equipment (PPE) including: gloves, eye/face protection, and lab coat.
• If sharps are present, use tongs or forceps to lift the sharps into a sharps container before placing absorbent material over spill. NEVER handle sharps with a gloved hand alone.
• Place towels over the spill area. Gently apply an appropriate disinfectant onto the spill area. Avoid splashing the biological material while applying the disinfectant. Wipe the BSC walls, work surfaces, and trough areas with a clean disinfectant soaked paper towel. Do not attempt to clean the HEPA filters!
• Allow 20 minutes for the disinfectant to work. Note: large amounts of organic material in a spill (e.g. blood, tissue) may require a longer contact time before inactivation of the biological material.
• While waiting, disinfect the exterior of all remaining materials (e.g. bottles, pipette tip boxes, pipettors) in the biosafety cabinet by wiping the surfaces with disinfectant. Any item that cannot be disinfected (e.g. cardboard, paper) should be disposed of as biomedical waste. Place non-disposable items (e.g. tongs, forceps) in an autoclavable biomedical waste bag for autoclave sterilization or immerse the items in an appropriate disinfectant for 20 minutes before handling.
• After sufficient time has passed, soak up any excess disinfectant and discard along with any remaining organic matter / clean-up materials into an autoclavable biomedical waste bag. Perform a final cleaning of the interior of the cabinet with additional disinfectant and/or water.
• In the event of liquid spillage into the catch basin, add an equal volume of an appropriate disinfectant to inactivate the biological material and wait for a minimum of 20 minutes before cleaning up. Process the waste materials as biomedical waste.
• Refer to the CDC BMBL, Appendix A (Primary Containment for Biohazards) for more information related to spills inside of BSCs.