



APPENDIX B: BIOHAZARD SPILL RESPONSE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) OSU Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan

This SOP pertains to decontaminating biohazardous material spills. Biohazards include human blood and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).

OPIM includes:

1. The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;
2. Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead);
3. HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV; and
4. Non-human primate tissues, organs or blood.

STEP 1: REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves	Nitrile, neoprene, PVC or latex can provide effective skin protection. Two pairs Nitrile is recommended. If cleaning a large area place a large pair of vinyl or rubber gloves over the Nitrile gloves.
Eyewear	Wear goggles for eye protection and face shield to prevent potential exposure to nose, and mouth.
Clothing	Wear a labcoat for small spills or Tyvek suit for larger spills to protect clothing from contamination.
Boots	Wear disposable Tyvek shoe covers.
Respirator	Not required. Although a paper dust mask can also be worn in conjunction with goggles to protect from splashes to the nose and mouth.

STEP 2: SPILL DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Contain the spill by placing absorbent material starting at the spill perimeter to prevent the spread of contamination. Cover the spill area with freshly mixed 10% bleach and water solution. Place paper towels soaked with the disinfectant directly on the spill or pour the disinfectant around the spill and allow the solution to flow into the spill. Do not pour disinfectant directly on the spill to avoid creating aerosols. Allow solution to soak into the biohazardous material for 10 minutes prior to cleaning up contaminated areas. Work from the outside edges of the spill inward when applying the bleach solution.

Any glass, needles, or other sharp objects that may puncture the skin will not be picked up by hand. Only mechanical means such as a brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps are allowed.

Wipe up decontaminated material with paper towels or absorbent pads. It may be necessary to use a scrub brush to remove the material if it impacted a hard porous surface such as concrete.

Decontaminate with the bleach solution all potentially contaminated non-disposable tools or protective equipment used in the cleanup. This includes goggles, face shields, dustpans and brooms. Anything that cannot be effectively cleaned (disinfectant must be able to make contact with all surfaces) must be disposed as waste. After the contaminated area has been cleaned, use fresh water to remove bleach residue from all surfaces.

Place neutralized material, Tyvek suit and other potentially contaminated cleanup materials into autoclave bags for proper steam sterilization or place plastic bags into either a 5-gallon pail or biohazard disposal box. Ensure lids are firmly sealed on all waste containers when spill clean-up is complete and call EHS for pickup (4-7241).

Wash your hands. If hand-washing facilities are not available at the job site, use disinfectant wipes.

STEP 3: BIOHAZARD EXPOSURE

If you believe you were exposed to biohazard material that had not been decontaminated with the bleach solution follow these recommended steps:

- **Skin exposure:** Thoroughly wash affected skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
- **Eye exposure:** Wash eyes for at least 15 minutes with copious amounts of water, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally.
- **Report the incident to the supervisor.**
- **Seek follow-up medical attention.**