

Disinfection and Cleaning Centrifuges

Disinfection and cleaning after spillage of hazardous and infectious substances	Yes
Inform your supervisor or lab manager about the incident.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wait for at least 10 minutes (even better: 30 minutes) before opening the centrifuge lid (sudden imbalance is a first sign of tube breakage).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wear a laboratory coat, gloves, and safety goggles.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove rotor and bucket with aerosol-tight caps or lids from the centrifuge disinfect with 70% ethanol or isopropanol, and place under a biosafety cabinet.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove debris or spills with paper towels.	<input type="checkbox"/>
In case of glass breakage, remove bigger pieces with forceps first and then smaller and powder shards with a damp, lint-free cloth (make sure all glass pieces are removed from the rotor chamber carefully)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absorb blood or other potentially infectious bodily fluids with gauze or a paper towel and seal the material in a biohazard bag.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wipe all contaminated parts with disinfection agents (e.g., Sterillium [®] , Bacillo [®] plus, 70% ethanol, etc.) before cleaning it with mild cleaning agents.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open rotor/bucket under the biosafety cabinet and remove debris/fluids and discard the leaked sample material.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean the rotor, buckets, caps, and adapters with suitable disinfecting and neutral cleaning agents.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autoclave the rotor (without the lid attached), rotor lid, buckets, caps, and adapters (usually at 121°C for 20 minutes at 2 bar; this is possible with most equipment; see operating manual of the centrifuge).	<input type="checkbox"/>