Recommended Biological Spill Control Material Inventory

Please note: This list includes items that are generally recommended for biohazardous spill planning and preparation, and can be modified according to lab-specific agents, materials and work practices. Pre-packaged kits are also available for purchase from many lab supply companies, such as through UW-Madison MDS web ordering system vendors.

Your laboratory or work area should have access to sufficient quantity of disinfectant, and other types of materials to control any biological spill that could potentially occur based on your research. Spill kits should be readily accessible and all personnel working in the lab should know their location. Spill kits should also be checked to make sure they are fully stocked.

The general requirement is to protect yourself and others, while neutralizing and removing spilled biohazardous material and then cleanup of the spill.

Personal Protective Equipment
- Disposable lab coats/disposable gown with sleeves
- Disposable gloves (e.g., latex, vinyl, or nitrile), few pair, multiple sizes
- Disposable shoe covers (at least 4 pair)
- Splash-resistant goggles (at least 2 pair)
- Safety mask/face shield (if possibility of splashing or aerosolization exists)

Absorbent material
- Absorbent pads
- High-absorbency paper towels (such as Wypalls)
- Micro-encapsulation absorbent (e.g., BioSorb, SafeGuard Absorbent, Safetec EZ Cleans Kit, etc.)

Germicidal Disinfectant
- A solution of 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted at 1:10 (10% bleach solution – this probably should be mixed at time of disinfection or can also use small bleach packets appropriately sized to mix with water).
- Over the counter EPA-registered "hospital disinfectant" chemical germicides that have a label claim for tuberculocidal activity. These are chemical germicides that are approved for use as hospital disinfectants and are tuberculocidal when used at recommended dilutions.
- Over the counter products registered by the Environmental Protection Agency as being effective against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- Labs working with endosporeforming bacteria should utilize sporicidal disinfectants.

Clean-up Tools
- Brush with polypropylene bristles
- Dust pan/scoop (preferably polypropylene)
- Tweezers or forceps (for removing contaminated sharps)
- Biohazard waste bags (red bags)
- Biohazard waste stickers
- Sealing tape or rubber bands for biohazard waste bags
- Disposable trash bags
- Floor sign and/or door sign - DANGER Biohazardous Spill - Keep Away
- Sharps Container (available for use)