Chemical Spill Kit

For spills involving OILS, ORGANIC LIQUIDS and/or SOLVENTS:

Cover spilled material with enough SlikQwik to absorb the spilled material. Start from the outside edge of the spill and work in. Using a brush and dust pan, sweep up the SlikQwik, avoid creating dust. Place the spill material in a zip lock baggie. If the spilled material is hazardous (many organic solvents and liquids), affix a completed EH&S hazardous waste label to the bag and hold for hazardous waste pickup. Small amounts of oils mixed with SlikQwik may be bagged and placed in the dumpster.

Vermiculite may also be used as an absorbent for oils or oxidizing liquids.

For Spills involving ACIDS (not HF) OR BASES:

Apply enough Sodium Bicarbonate to cover the spill. Start from the outside edge of the spill and work in. Wait until bubbling action has stopped. Check the pH of the mixture; slowly add baking soda until the pH is between 5.5 and 9.0. Material with a ph of 5.5-9.0 may be drain disposed.

Citric acid may be used to neutralize a bleach spill.

Use Spill-X-FP for treatment of formaldehyde spills.

Wear gloves, splash goggles and a lab coat or apron when cleaning up a spill.

If the spill is too large to handle on your own- contact Cornell EH&S spill team by calling 911 from any campus phone, or 255-1111, if calling from a cell phone.
SPILL KIT

Contents:

- Whisk broom and dust pan
- pH paper
- Roll paper towels
- Small and large bags for collection of clean up material
- Biohazard bags
- Pair Safety goggles
- Nitrile and latex gloves
- EH&S Hazardous Waste labels
- Sharpie, note cards, tape, scissors
- Caution tape
- Dust masks
- Instructions for use
- 1 Bottle Spill-X-FP (purchased from Lab Safety Supply)
- 1 Bottle Citric acid
- 5 Gallon covered container SlikQwik with scoop
- 1 Bag Vermiculite
- 5 Gallon covered container Sodium Bicarbonate with scoop

Please contact your DSR for re-stocking this kit after use.
Biohazard Spills

- Notify staff within the laboratory, and if necessary, evacuate the room, and close all doors.
- Attend to any injured or contaminated personnel.
- Remove contaminated clothing and place in a red biohazard bag.
- Wash hands and any exposed skin.
- Call the Biosafety Officer at EH&S for assistance in assessment and clean up of the spill.
  Frank Cantone – 255-8200

Biohazard Spills

- Use Personal Protective Equipment.
- Cover the spill with paper towels.
- Apply disinfectant (ex. bleach) at the edges of the spill working towards the center.
- Allow contact time for disinfectant (at least 10 minutes, up to 30 minutes).
- Place clean-up and waste items into appropriate containers (red biohazard bags).
- Remove PPE and wash hands.

Spills in Centrifuges

- Depends on what materials are involved in spill.
- If biohazardous materials, close lid and allow 30 minutes for any aerosols to settle.
- Quaternary ammonium compounds or alcohol may be appropriate for disinfection.

Mercury Spills

- Do not dispose of mercury or mercury contaminated spill debris in the regular trash or down the drain.
- There is no absorbent material available. Physical removal processes are best for removing and collecting mercury.
- If you need help collecting Mercury from a spill, contact EH&S spill responders by calling 911.
  Note: While powdered sulfur will help reduce mercury vapors, the sulfur greatly complicates the spill cleanup.