



**Division of Research
Comparative Medicine**

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SOP #120**Title: Sanitizing an Entire Room**

SCOPE: This SOP is applicable to all Comparative Medicine personnel involved in sanitizing procedures.

SOP OWNER: Facility Manager

PURPOSE: To outline the procedures for sanitizing rooms used for animals

LOCATION: All Vivaria

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1. References

- a. The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals pgs 15, 24, 34, 42-44, 72, 77-78.
- b. Safety Data Sheets: MB10, Saniplex, Sanosil Halospray, Rescue
- c. SOP 112 Development/Implementation of an EMP
- d. SOP 113 Microbiological Monitoring of Sanitation
- e. SOP 114 Microbiological Monitoring Using ATP
- f. SOP115 Microbiological Monitoring Using Microbial Agar
- g. SOP 905: IVC Racks Operation and Care
- h. SOP 906: Cage Changing Stations Operation and Care
- i. SOP 907: Bedding Disposal Stations Operation and Care
- j. SOP908: Biosafety Cabinet Operation and Care
- k. SOP909: Foamer Operation and Care
- l. SOP910: Fogger Operation and Care

2. Responsibilities

- a. All Comparative Medicine person are to:
 - i. Adhere to procedures as outlined in this SOP
 - ii. Maintain current training on this SOP.

- iii. Participate in the SOP change process as needed.
- b. Laboratory Animal Technicians are to:
 - i. Complete sanitation procedures
 - ii. Initial task completion onto the *Daily Checklist* at the sanitation line.
- c. Facility Manager
 - i. Adhere to procedures as outlined in this SOP.
 - ii. Ensure procedures are followed as outlined in this SOP.
 - iii. Ensure appropriate training is provided to personnel.
- d. Training Coordinator
 - i. Adhere to and ensure procedures are followed as outlined in this SOP.
 - ii. Schedule appropriate training is provided to personnel.
- e. Director/Veterinarian
 - i. Adhere to procedure as outlined in this SOP.
 - ii. Ensure appropriate training is provided to particular personnel and necessary resources are available.

3. General

- a. Reducing bacteria, viruses, parasites, or other pathogens in the vivaria is critical to a good Biosecurity program. Regular sanitation of animal housing areas reduces risk of animal contamination. Some high use or high traffic areas may require more frequent sanitation. In the event of an animal health contamination, additional sanitation may occur.
- b. Sanitizing can best be achieved when surfaces are first cleaned of general gross debris. Cleaning prior to disinfection improves quality assurance testing of sanitized areas.
- c. Hand wash or foam walls and doors when room is empty or at least once per year or when sanitation outcome is insufficient as indicated by ATP and/or microbiological culture results exceeding set forth limits (see *SOPs 102, 112, 113, 114, and 115*)
- d. Hand wash or foam ceilings, light fixtures and pipes when room is empty or at least once per every three years (see *SOP 102*)
- e. See SOPs 905, 906, 907, and 908 for equipment guidelines

4. Safety

- a. Personnel must wear standard PPE (scrubs, disposable gown, gloves, laboratory coat, and hair bonnet) and any additional PPE as described in Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- b. When an area is being sanitized using spray or fogger application of chemicals, a sign must be posted notifying personnel of chemical use.
- c. Chemicals can inflict injury if handled improperly. Use caution and proper handling techniques to prevent injury. See manufacturer SDS.
- d. In the event of an emergency, call 911 or go to the emergency room. Once the injured person is safe or in the case of a minor injury, notify Facility Manager and complete injury report.

5. Procedure

- a. Quarantine or Infectious Disease Study Rooms

- i. Decontaminate the room with vaporized hydrogen peroxide or chlorine dioxide prior to removing items from the room.
 - ii. Any sensitive equipment that cannot be fogged will be hand wiped with disinfectant and the appropriate contact time will be observed.
 - iii. Follow the steps for rooms with regular health status once decontamination is achieved.
- b. **Rooms with regular health status**
- i. Discard all trash/perishables
 - ii. Clean: cleaning removes gross debris by one or more of the following methods.
 1. Cage washer: run all cage wash safe items through the cage washer (including floor utensils and trash can)
 2. Foaming (includes scrubbing, waiting 15 minutes, rinsing, and vacuuming the floor) See *SOP 909*
 3. Hand clean (this is for items/equipment that are not cage wash or foamer safe) using detergent such as sani-plex (includes scrubbing, waiting 15 minutes, and rinsing) or approved disinfectant such as MB-10 or Rescue (does not need to be rinsed, but appropriate contact time must be observed) and debris needs to be physically removed with methods such as a vacuum suction or wiping with a paper towel.
 - iii. Disinfect: disinfection reduces or eliminates unacceptable concentrations of microorganisms by one of the following methods:
 1. Fog whenever possible (see *SOP 910*). Note: fogging requires the entire room as well as any adjacent rooms with one door in between to be empty of animals for the duration (3+ hours). **Do not fog cubicles unless the entire suite is unoccupied.**
 2. Hand disinfect with Rescue or MB-10. Observe appropriate concentration and contact time per manufacturer's instructions
 - iv. Assess Effectiveness of Sanitation
 1. visually inspect for gross debris
 2. conduct ATP and/or microbiologic cultures (see *SOPs 112, 113, 114, and 115*).
 3. Items washed in hot cage wash cycles should be verified with temp tape.

6. Record Keeping

- a. Complete *Room Check Sheet*

| Review Date | Revision Date | Revision Number | Description of Revision |
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