Office for Research CMR STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

TITLE: Chlorine Dioxide Chemical Plan

SOP Category: Gnotobiotic CMR SOP #: 4.30 Page: 1 of 6

Effective Date: 5/28/24 Approval: LaTisha V. Moody, DVM, DACLAM

Revisions: 4/13/22, 3/7/24, 5/28/24

SCOPE:

This document describes the procedures to be followed when using chlorine dioxide. This SOP applies to all Animal Care Staff (ACS), ACS Supervisors (ACSS), Veterinary Staff (VS), and Research Staff members (RS) at the Rutgers Gnotobiotic University facilities.

OBJECTIVE:

The goal is to describe standard operating procedures for using Chlorine dioxide chemicals in the gnotobiotic core. This SOP also reviews engineering controls, protective personnel equipment (PPE), waste, storage, spillage and disposal procedures.

Department:	ORED/CMR	
Principal Investigator(s):	LaTisha Moody, DVM, DACLAM	
Lab Manager/Coordinator:	Rielmer Pinedo Coral	
Location of Experiment:	MSB A685	
(Building/Room Number)		
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Reviewed and Approved by:

PI: LaTisha Moody	
PI: (Signature and Date)	3/7/24
Lab Manager: (if PI unavailable) Rielmer Pinedo	3/7/24

Hazardous Material Use and Management

Hazardous Material(s) Used:	Chlorine dioxide:	
(wt./volume)	Maximum amount allowed without PI approval: 1:3:1	
,	sterilant dilution is maximum	

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Hazardous Material Storage Location:	Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. All staff should have access to a key to open the storage location and can be locked up at the end of the day. Separate from acids, alkalis, reducing agents and combustibles. Store away from cylinders of hydrogen, acetylene, ammonia, fuel gases, ether, turpentine, hydrocarbons, organic matter or finely divided metals. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling. Designated Storage Area: A686A closet
Experimental Procedure and Lab	Chlorine dioxide (Clidox) will be used to sterilize
Techniques to be Used:	surfaces such as flexible film isolators, biosafety
	cabinets, and other surfaces to perform aseptic
	technique when handling germ-free mice.
Hazard Identification: (i.e.,	CAS # 7782-50-5
physical/health hazards)	GHS Classification: Oxidizer may cause or intensify fire. May cause frost bites. Fatal if inhaled.
	Corrosive to respiratory tract. Cause severe skin
	burns and eye damage. Very toxic to aquatic life.
	Acutely toxic.
	Oxidizer, reacts violently with combustible and
	reducing materials.
	Reacts explosively or forms explosive
	compounds with many common substances
	such as acetylene, ether, turpentine, ammonia,
	fuel gas, hydrogen & finely divided metals. The
	solution in water is a strong acid, it reacts
	violently with bases and is corrosive.
	OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5ppm, CL 1ppm
	ACGIH TLV: TWA 0.5ppm, CL 1ppm
	NIOSH REL: CL 0.5ppm
Francis as vine Control of John winds	Review MSDS/SDS prior to working with chemicals.
Engineering Controls: (chemical fume hood, biosafety cabinet, glove	Use in chemical fume hood with adequate exhaust or use with fit-tested half-face chemical respirator when
box)	spraying or atomizing chemical.
507)	Eyewash and safety showers must be readily available.
Protective Equipment:	Use nitrile or latex gloves. Gloves must be inspected
4.1	prior to use. Check with the glove manufacturer for
	more info.
	Wear safety glasses or goggles, sometimes use of a
	face shield may be required when mixing chemicals.
	Wear gown/lab coat/lab smock and/or Tyvek sleeves to
	prevent skin exposure.

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Waste Collection/Disposal Method:	Chlorine dioxide once mixed expires within 24 hours at the highest concentration 1:3:1 however at lower concentrations it expires within 2 weeks. Store chlorine dioxide waste in a tightly closed 5-gallon jug container in designated storage area. REHS certified jug does not require secondary storage. Store waste away from incompatible waste. Affix and complete hazardous waste label. Contact REHS for waste pick up: https://halflife.rutgers.edu/forms/hazwaste.php
Spill Management:	Persons not wearing PPE and clothing should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has completed. If chlorine dioxide is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken: 1. Remove all ignition sources 2. Ventilate area of spill or leak 3. If in liquid form, evacuate persons not wearing PPE from spill area. Allow chlorine dioxide to evaporate while providing all available ventilation. Contact REHS for cleanup instructions for larger spills.
First Aid:	Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 min. Seek immediate medical attention. Skin: Flush skin with plenty of water for 15 min. remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Inhalation: move the person to fresh air, if breathing is difficult give oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention. Ingestion: As this product is a gas ingestion is not probable.

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Training

- Prior to conducting any work with chlorine dioxide, designated personnel must be provided training specific to the hazard involved in working with the substance.
- The PI must provide his/her lab personnel with a copy of the SOP and a copy of the SDS provided with the manufacturer.
- The PI must ensure that his/her lab personnel have attended and are up to date on the appropriate laboratory safety training within the last year.

I have read and understood the content of this SOP and the SDS:

Lab Personnel	Date of Hands-on	Signature of Lab Personnel
(Running the	Training from	
Experiment/Procedures)	Department	

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May cause frost bites. Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive to respiratory tract. Cause severe skin burns and eye damage.



FIRST AID

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 min. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Flush skin with plenty of water for 15 min. remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: move person to fresh air, if breathing is difficult give oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: As this product is a gas ingestion is not probable.

DIAL 911 Call REHS for more information 848-445-2550