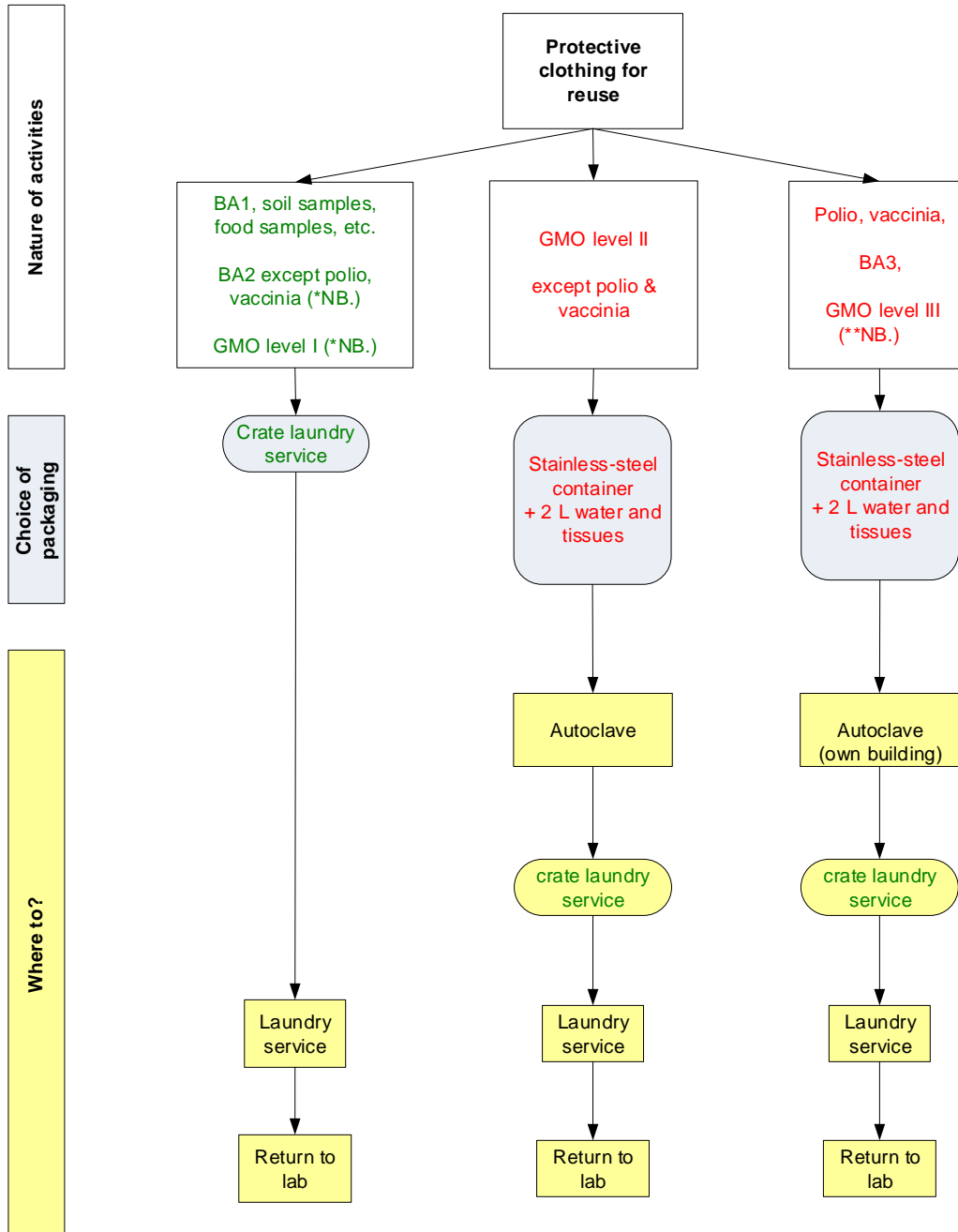


## Appendix 5: Explanation and flow chart for reuse of protective clothing



\*NB. In the event of a spill and contamination of clothing, clothing should be autoclaved first and only then sent to the laundry.

\*\*NB. Clothing from these areas are autoclaved locally (not at BBio/C&S unless approved by the BSO).

### Protective clothing for reuse (negligible risk)

Collect the protective clothing worn during work performed with materials with negligible risk, in a dedicated crate intended for laundry.

Clothing from areas where level I GMOs or Biological Agents of category 2 (BA2) are used (with the exception of polio and vaccinia) can use this route, taking note of the following:

That in the event of a spill and contamination of clothing, the clothing must first be autoclaved (\*NB.)

### Protective clothing for reuse – (non-negligible risk)

This refers to:

- a) Clothing from (micro)biological laboratories/production areas where level II GMOs are used;
- b) Clothing from (micro)biological laboratories/production areas where polio, vaccinia and BA belonging to category 3 and level III GMO are used (\*\*NB.)

Both categories are **first autoclaved/destroyed** before transport to the laundry.

For b), the autoclave must be located in the same building as the relevant lab and production areas, so not at BBio/C&S, unless approved by the biological safety officer (BSO).

Autoclaving/destruction of clothes takes place as follows: collect the clothing in a stainless-steel container using a shrink bag. The shrink bag is to prevent the metal from reacting with the fabric during autoclaving (this keeps the clothing clean). Ensure all clothing pockets are empty.

Add two litres of water and place tissues on top of the clothing (in the shrink bag). The tissues are required because of the pop-up cap; the melting plastic is absorbed by the tissues and not the fabric. Add a red label to the container stating that it concerns laundry/lab coats.

Depending on the agreement with PSP and/or the laundry service (so, only applicable if the stainless-steel containers, containing laundry are processed by PSP after autoclaving).

After autoclaving, the autoclaved stainless-steel containers with lab coats are provided with a blue label by the autoclave operator stating '**WASGOED**' ('LAUNDRY'). As such, the stainless-steel container is easily recognisable by PSP employees. The PSP worker removes the lab coats from the stainless-steel container and ensures they are delivered to the laundry service. The stainless-steel container is removed for cleaning and re-use.

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### Disposable protective clothing – (negligible risk) (not in flow chart)

Disposable clothing from areas where level I GMOs or Biological Agents of category 2 are used (with the exception of polio and vaccinia) may be disposed of in the grey roll container with **orange lid**, see [KAM rule 07 Disposal of \(hazardous\) waste](#).

In the event of a spill or contamination of the disposable clothing, dispose of these via a WIVA container or autoclave (destructor).

**Disposable protective clothing – (non-negligible risk) (not in flow chart)**

Disposable clothing from a (micro)biological laboratory/production area where **level II GMOs** are used:

- Disposal via WIVA container
- Disposal via stainless-steel container and autoclave (destructor). In this case add 2 litres of water if the disposable clothing is the main component of the load.

Disposable clothing from a (micro)biological laboratory/production area where **polio, vaccinia and BA belonging to category 3 and level III GMOs** are used:

- Identical to the procedure for re-usable clothing with the exception of:
  - Do **not** identify as clothing in stainless-steel containers
  - After successful autoclaving/destruction dispose of via the red roll container see [KAM rule 07 Disposal of \(hazardous\) waste](#).
  - May/can also be disposed of via WIVA + Sterilid route after validation