Cleaning in the Kings Bay Laboratories for Researchers – NON-Pandemic Version

General

While the KB cleaning personel regularly cleans the toilets and common areas, your workspace is your responsibility. Always make sure that you have cleaned up after yourself at the end of the stay and put common equipment back where they belong. Then the stay for the researcher coming after you will be easier.

What has to be cleaned by the researchers?

- Laboratory rooms, Temperature Rooms, Water tank rooms and Workshop if you have used it,
- Sampling gear,
- Instruments of Kings Bay, which are used by the researchers (e.g. scales, fridge, microscopes).

How often does it have to be cleaned?

- You should clean everything at the end of the stay, or before the instrument will be used by another group.

How to clean my workspace?

Clean always from the cleanest point to the dirtiest point, to not contaminate bigger areas than before.

- Clean all surface areas. Example for surface area: tabletop, shelve, fume hood,
- Clean the floor at the end. You can use a mop or a vacuum cleaner or both, depending on the type of dirt.
- Generally, you need to clean your whole workspace depending on the work you have done.

Where do I find the cleaning material?

You should be shown in the introduction where the cleaning material is. Otherwise just ask.

How can we clean everything?

- The best cleaning method is to use wet/moist (humid, not dripping) disposable cloths and mops.
- During cleaning of the lab use the spray bottles with «daglirent» by directly spraying on the cloth or the surface, you want to clean. In case the surface has rests of soap or water, dry it off, so bacteria have no biotope. Throw the disposable cloths in the trash and put the regular mops into the buckets after use. The mops will be cleaned with 90 Celsius in the washing machine of the laboratory.

- If there are chemical spills: use disposable mopps. In case the regular mops got in contact with chemicals, put them in a double plasticbag, and contact the laboratory personal, to avoid that e.g. someone gets hurt by getting corrosive chemical from the mop on its hand.
- For Lab Instruments: If you need water/soap to clean, moist a cloth with the spray bottle. Do not put water directly on the instruments.
- In case you need cleaning Ethanol ask the laboratory personal. We have usually small amounts.

If you do not clean up after yourself, you will have to pay for the resulting cleaning.

The reason for the researchers cleaning themselves after work, that the researchers know best, where they may have spilled or worked with certain chemicals or other substances. In case KB cleaning personal would need to clean the laboratories after each use, we would need to raise prices quite a lot, as you need especially trained personal and equipment for such tasks.

Cleaning of instruments

If you use instruments, you should always have the aim to not contaminate them, as they are difficult to clean. Often cleaning an instrument with a cloth and warm water should be enough. In case you are not sure, how to clean the instrument please ask!

Cleaning of glassware

If you use the common glassware, you have to clean it afterwards. If you are unsure how to clean it, please do not use it.

Here are some tips for washing out common lab chemicals:

- Water Soluble Solutions (e.g., sodium chloride or sucrose solutions) Rinse 3-4 times with deionized water then put the glassware away.
- Water Insoluble Solutions (e.g., solutions in hexane or chloroform) Rinse 2-3 times with ethanol or acetone, rinse 3-4 times with deionized water, then put the glassware away. In some situations, other solvents need to be used for the initial rinse.
- Strong Acids (e.g., concentrated HCl or H2SO4) Under the fume hood, carefully rinse the glassware with copious volumes of tap water. Rinse 3-4 times with deionized water, then put the glassware away.
- Strong Bases (e.g., 6M NaOH or concentrated NH4OH) Under the fume hood, carefully rinse the glassware with copious volumes of tap water. Rinse 3-4 times with deionized water, then put the glassware away.
- Weak Acids (e.g., acetic acid solutions or dilutions of strong acids such as 0.1M or 1M HCl or H2SO4) Rinse 3-4 times with deionized water before putting the glassware away.
- Weak Bases (e.g., 0.1M and 1M NaOH and NH4OH) Rinse thoroughly with tap water to remove the base, then rinse 3-4 times with deionized water before putting the glassware away.