		Safe Handling of
Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)		
(endotoxins, bacterial lipopolysaccharides)		
Hazard	Potential Hazards	 Is a component of the cell wall of gram-negative bacteria, and occurs naturally in the environment in agricultural settings and in the home, particularly if there are household pets. Can exacerbate asthmatic symptoms in susceptible individuals Sharps, splashes, ingestion, and chronic inhalation are all potential hazards
Hazard Controls	Medical Screening	None required
	Transport	Primary container placed in a clean, sealed, leak-proof secondary container
	Work Practice Controls	 Wash hands immediately after removing gloves and before leaving the work area. No mouth pipetting. No eating, drinking or applying cosmetics (including lip balm) in the work area. Use safe sharps practices (ex., safer sharps, no recapping, immediate disposal). See Sharps Management Plan (link here). Aerosol-generating procedures should be done in a biosafety cabinet. If centrifuging, refer to Centrifugation Safety (linked here).
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	 Lab coat (or gown/tyvek, etc.) and gloves required. Mucous membrane protection (e.g. safety glasses/mask or face shield) must be used if there is a potential for splash or spray, or aerosol-generating procedures outside the BSC, such as such as when working with tubing, valves, connection points, or liquids under pressure and cleaning up spills. Remove PPE prior to leaving the lab area. Wash hands.
	Cleaning &	 Use a 1:10 bleach:water solution (at least 0.5% sodium hypochlorite).
Other	Disinfection	
	Waste	 See Duke's Medical Waste Management policy (linked here) Liquid waste (no incompatible chemicals): Treat with at least 1:10 (bleach:liquid waste) for 30 minutes before being carefully poured down the drain (while wearing full face protection), followed by a copious amount of water to prevent corrosion of the drain pipes. Solid waste: Contain material in a leak-proof bag and transport it in a secondary container to dispose in the buildings outside trash dumpster. Sharps: Activate safety device (if available) and place sharps immediately in puncture resistant sharps container (needle box); close when container is two-thirds filled or sooner. DO NOT attempt to jam needles into a full container. Follow solid disposal guidelines. Animal carcasses: Freeze animal carcasses and contact Duke Lab Animal Resources
	Spills	 (919-684-5567 or dlarfixit@duke.edu for pickup) Wear full PPE, including a lab coat, disposable gloves, and full face protection. Cover spill with paper towel or other absorbent materials. Decontaminate area with freshly-prepared 1:10 dilution of bleach:water (at least 0.5% sodium hypochlorite) or use an approved hospital disinfectant. Pour disinfectant on spill, first around the outer edges and working in. Let sit for 20 minutes. Pick up sharp items with mechanical device and place into biohazard sharps container. Dispose of materials in a plastic leak-proof bag or medical waste container. Repeat disinfection of area following the above steps. Refer to the Emergency Response Guide posted in your work area for more information.
	Exposures Training	 Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin exposures with soap and water for 1 minute. For eye exposures, flood eyes with water from eyewash station or sink. Obtain medical attention, if necessary. Employees call the EOHW exposure hotline at 919-684-8115 or 115 from a Duke phone. Report incident to supervisor and complete the Report a Work-Related Accident, Injury, or Illness form (linked here). Complete minimum safety training requirements for your job.
		All personnel shall read and fully adhere to the requirements in this document. Contact OFSO - Riological Safety Division at 919-684-8822 or biosafety@duke.edu.
	Questions	Contact OESO - Biological Safety Division at 919-684-8822 or biosafety@duke.edu