AUTOClave operation and performance testing

Autoclaves are used in many areas to sterilize materials. Due to the high heat and pressure created in autoclaves during operation, proper loading, use, and unloading procedures must be followed to prevent burns and other accidents. Burns can result from physical contact with the structure of the autoclave and steam burns can occur from contact with steam leaving the apparatus. Burns can also result from careless handling of vessels containing hot liquids. Explosive breakage of glass vessels during opening and unloading as a result of temperature stresses can lead to mechanical injury, cuts, and burns. Autoclave performance for the purpose of sterilization is dependent on proper use. This SOP provides guidance related to prevention of injuries as well as effective sterilization.

Run Settings

Autoclave manufacturers generally provide several pre-set cycle options.

- **Gravity**
  In this mode, evacuation of air from the autoclave chamber prior to the sterilization portion of the run is accomplished by gravity air purge. A gravity cycle is appropriate for loads where air removal from porous materials or penetration of steam into wrapped or packaged items is not required.

- **Vacuum cycle**
  In this mode, evacuation of air from the autoclave chamber prior to the sterilization portion of the run is accomplished by pulsing between pressure and vacuum. As the number of pulses (prevacs) increases, so does the efficiency of the air removal and subsequent steam penetration. A vacuum mode is suitable for hard goods, with a minimum of 3 prevacs for wrapped or difficult to penetrate hard goods.

- **Liquids cycle**
  This mode is similar to a gravity mode in that air is evacuated from the autoclave chamber by gravity air purge. Pulling a deep vacuum is not conducted since liquids to be autoclaved would be drawn out of their vessels.

Often, the autoclave manufacturer will provide two pre-set cycles for each type of run options presented above (e.g., gravity, vacuum, and liquids). The pre-set cycles for
each type of run will vary in the pre-set sterilization temperature, sterilization time, and dry time.

**General Precautions**

- Read and follow the recommendations made by the manufacturer in the owner’s manual. Ensure regular maintenance of autoclaves and ancillary equipment in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications. Autoclaves that generate their own steam (e.g., not fed by central or building steam units) are considered “boilers” under State Law and must have an annual boiler inspection/certification. This is the responsibility of Facilities Management and Planning.

- Most autoclaves are equipped to provide a printed tape documenting the conditions of the run. Users should understand that the temperature readings on the tape reflect the chamber temperatures, and may not reflect the temperatures achieved in the material that is autoclaved. The chamber temperature and material temperature will correlate only when the ideal run parameters (i.e., pressure, prevac, etc.) have been established for the load conditions (i.e., load size, load distribution and configuration, depth of the autoclave pan, wetness of the load, etc.). External thermocouple reading devices measuring the conditions at various points in test loads can be used to qualify the performance of the autoclave for particular settings and load conditions/parameters.

- Use only those types of containers, bags, and lids that are designed for autoclaving. Inspect vessels for cracks or chips. Only use unblemished containers. **Note: not all biohazard bags are rated for autoclave use. Also, some are only rated for up to a certain temperature; make sure the bags you use are compatible with your waste cycle.**

- Loosen lids on containers of liquids and closures on autoclave bag.

- Do not autoclave flammable or corrosive liquids. Do not autoclave bleach solutions; this can damage the plumbing of the autoclave.

- Arrange loads to allow free circulation of steam. If items that can hold water are in the load (e.g., trays, pans), place them in a position to allow for condensed steam to drain (i.e., on their sides). Do not stack the load.

- Report all malfunctions to your supervisor and clearly tag the equipment as “Out-of-Service.”

- Do not stack or store combustible materials next to an autoclave (cardboard, plastic, volatile or flammable liquids).

- ALWAYS use secondary containment when sterilizing or decontaminating. Steel autoclave containers achieve appropriate temperatures quicker than polypropylene containers and as a result are recommended. If you use plastic containers, ensure that they are certified for use at the temperatures in the autoclave.
• Do not use an autoclave unless you have received specific operation instructions or are working under the direct supervision of an experienced autoclave worker.

• Remember, hazardous waste and ionizing radiation regulations pertain to autoclaved waste as well, so it is imperative to consult with EHS if your run contains any agars or other materials that may contain a regulated substance (e.g., heavy metal such as Pb, Hg, Ag, Se, Ba, As, Cd, Cr, or other potentially toxic constituent). Consult with EHS prior to autoclaving radioactive materials.

• If you use chemical indicator tape, it is very important to use a lead-free tape to avoid potential implications under the hazardous waste regulations. Consult EHS if you use an autoclave tape containing lead or if you are unsure if your autoclave tape contains lead. Examples of lead free autoclave tape include:
  o Fisher brand, catalog number 15-999-100
  o VWR brand, catalog numbers 73390-064 and 36432-188

Loading the Autoclave
• Plan the load in accordance with the autoclave settings and load configurations that will ensure proper autoclave performance.

• Use a chemical indicator (e.g., autoclave tape) in every load to demonstrate sterilization of wastes. Place two pieces of tape in an “X” pattern over the biohazard symbol on the bag if you are not using autoclave bags with an integrated sterilization indicator.

![Figure 1](image.jpg)

*Figure 1* Autoclave tape utilizes a chemical reaction to indicate a temperature of greater than 121°C was achieved. This color change is usually displayed with hash marks or words that appear on the tape when proper temperature is reached.

• Use a cart to transfer items to the autoclave. To avoid overexertion injuries, push the cart up to the autoclave door and gently slide the load into the autoclave.

• Use the appropriate autoclave setting as described above.
• Firmly lock autoclave doors prior to starting the run to prevent sudden release of high-pressure steam.

**Unloading the Autoclave**

• After the run is completed, check the pressure gauge. If pressure is not released, do not open the door. Contact the Building Maintenance Reporter for malfunctions; do not use the pressure relief override valve.
• While wearing eye protection and insulated gloves or mitts, carefully open the autoclave using the door to shield your body from the contents of the autoclave. Hot condensate may drip from the door so ensure your feet are protected.
• Use caution when removing liquids. Liquids, especially large volumes, may continue boiling for a time after autoclaving.
• Slide a cart to the opening of the autoclave and pull the autoclave secondary container onto the cart. Place the cart in a low traffic area while additional cooling occurs.

**Disposal of Autoclaved Waste**

• Liquids that have been autoclaved may be poured down the sink if all chemical components are listed on the sewer disposal list. If the liquid contains chemicals that are not approved for sewer disposal, the vessel must be tagged for pick-up by EHS.
• Non-toxic solids (including lead-free autoclave tape) that do not contain any chemical constituents that are regulated under the hazardous waste laws or radioactive material may be disposed in the regular trash following autoclaving and demarcation.
  - Place the autoclaved bag in a black (opaque) trash bag.
  - If any free liquids (i.e., condensate) are present, add sufficient absorbent to the bag.
  - Tag autoclaved toxic and/or potentially regulated solids (including autoclave tape containing lead) for collection by EHS.

**Autoclave Performance Checks**

As part of a campus-wide program, autoclaves that are used to sterilize biohazardous waste are enrolled in the EHS “Autoclave Testing Program” to ensure that autoclaves are reaching proper temperature and pressure to sterilize biohazardous waste. The autoclaves enrolled in this program are tagged with a sticker like the ones below. Orange for autoclaves used to sterilize waste from BSL-2 labs, and white for autoclaves used by BSL-1 labs. Each autoclave is assigned an identification number based on the
room where it is located and the number of autoclaves in the room. *If you need to contact EHS about one of these autoclaves, please reference the Autoclave ID# listed on this sticker.*

### UNL EHS Autoclave Testing Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Beadle Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID#</td>
<td>E129-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If this unit is moved or replaced please contact EHS at 472-3784.*

### UNL EHS Autoclave Testing Program

<table>
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<th>Building</th>
<th>Hamilton Hall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID#</td>
<td>701-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If this unit is moved or replaced please contact EHS at 472-3784.*

EHS distributes test kits that contain the following: test organism ampoule (Geobacillus stearothermophilus), shipping tube, documentation form, and instructions. These kits are sent out at regular intervals depending on the containment level of the lab(s) that utilize the autoclave for biohazardous waste decontamination. (BSL-2 = every month; BSL-1 = every 6 mo.)

**Testing Procedure**

1. Open envelope and remove Falcon (50mL conical) tube and documentation form. If the packing material appears wet, contact EHS (402-472-3784) for a replacement ampoule.
2. Open falcon tube and remove packing material.
3. Remove ampoule and inspect for cracks. If you will be autoclaving the same day as receipt, hold the ampoule at room temperature until use. If you will be autoclaving a different day, store the ampoule in a refrigerator.
4. To perform the test use the following procedures:
   a. **For dry loads (gravity or vacuum cycle)**, obtain a pipet tip storage box (Figure 2A) and place the ampoule on its side inside the box. Use autoclave tape to secure the ampoule (Figure 2B). Close the lid of the box (Figure 2C) and place the box under your load (i.e. under the autoclave waste bag(s)).

   ![Figure 2](image)

5. Autoclave using the appropriate cycle/settings (a typical decontamination cycle is 15-60min at 121°C and 15psi).
6. Allow time for the autoclave to cool down and for pressure to return to atmospheric.

7. Using insulated gloves or mitts, remove load from autoclave.

8. Remove pipet tip box from bottom of tray and open box to remove ampoule or remove cover from liquid container and retrieve ampoule from liquid.

9. Allow ampoule to cool before placing ampoule in Falcon (50mL conical) tube provided by EHS and secure with packing material. The following items must be in the envelope returned to EHS:
   a. Completed documentation form (included in test packet) with autoclave run parameters, name of PI, name of autoclave operator, EHS autoclave ID number (from sticker on autoclave), date autoclave was tested, and autoclave location.
   b. Printout(s) from autoclave, if you need to keep a copy, please send the original in the envelope.
   c. Falcon tube with tested ampoule in packing material.

   **Note:** If assigned to test multiple autoclaves, but you are unable to perform multiple tests on the same day, store tested ampoule(s) in a refrigerator and return all ampoules when all tests have been completed.

10. Place the return address label on envelope.

11. Place in campus mail. The envelope must be returned to EHS by the 15th of each month.

EHS will incubate test ampoules and check for growth. If the autoclave is functioning properly, no growth will be observed and EHS will ship a new ampoule to the lab at the beginning of the following month. If the ampoule shows signs of growth, the test has failed and EHS will arrange for a confirmatory test. If the second test also fails, place an “Out of Order, Do Not Use!” sign clearly on the autoclave and submit a repair order. Be sure to indicate an alternate autoclave to use until repairs are made. A sample sign is included in Appendix A of this document.
Appendix A: Out of Order Sign
Instructions: Print sign in color, cut out along dotted line and post on autoclave in need of repair.

AUTOCLAVE
OUT OF ORDER
DO NOT USE

Use autoclave located in ___________________ until further notice.

SERVICE REQUESTED
Contact EHS for Questions 472-4925