

## 12.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION

Complete this form if you will be using hazardous materials and reagents in your AUP. Contact Environmental Health and Safety (951-786-2648) for assistance in completing sections 2.0 and 12.0.

If this AUP indicates the use of biohazards or wild caught animals, this AUP will be reviewed by the Institutional Biosafety Committee and must be approved by the IBC prior to IACUC approval of this AUP.

If this form indicates the use of radiation or chemical hazards, this form will be reviewed by EH&S for appropriate safety precautions.

PROTOCOL # \_\_\_\_\_  
EXPIRES: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Reviewed by Biological Safety Officer

\_\_\_\_ Reviewed by Radiation Safety Officer

\_\_\_\_ Reviewed by Environmental Health & Safety

Identity of Hazard:

Adeno-Associated Virus (AAV) with helper virus or containing oncogenes/toxins

Last Name:

First Name:

Email:

Laboratory Building:

Vivarium:

Department:

Phone:

Fax:

Room(s):

Room(s):

### Provide a short description of the reagent(s):

Adeno-associated virus (AAV) is commonly used as a viral vector to introduce new genes and expressed proteins into eukaryotic cells. Adeno-associated virus is replication incompetent and requires coinfection with a helper virus to replicate. AAV can infect both dividing and non-dividing cells, but does not integrate into the host genome. Since AAV DNA is episomal, in quiescent cells the viral DNA remains but is lost in dividing cells.

### This material/ reagent is hazardous for:

Humans only	
Animals only	
Humans and Animals	X
For which Animal Species?	

### The reagent can be spread by:

Blood	
Feces/urine	X (for 72 hours)
Saliva/nasal droplets	
Does not leave animal	
Other:	

### Describe any human health risk associated with this agent:

Wild-type AAV is non-pathogenic for humans. However, AAV containing hazardous cargo genes such as oncogenes or toxins can pose a human health risk. Exposures leading to the introduction of recombinant AAV into the user's cells can result in health risks if the AAV can express known oncogenes or toxins. Furthermore, while AAV is typically episomal, in rare cases AAV can stably integrate into chromosome 19 of the human genome. AAV containing helper viruses may replicate to titers high enough to pose human health risk.

**The precautions checked below apply to this experiment:**

The researcher or his/her technicians are responsible for the feeding and care of these animals.	X
The following items must be assumed to be contaminated with hazardous material and must be handled only by the researcher or his/her technicians.	
Cage	X
Stall	
Water Bottle	
Animal Carcasses	X
Bedding	X
Other:	none
Cages must be autoclaved before cleaning.	X
Label cages and remove label after decontamination.	X
Animal carcasses must be labeled and disposed of as follows:	
Incineration	
Bag and Autoclave	X
Biohazardous Waste Container	
EH&S will pick-up (x5528)	
All contaminated waste (soiled bedding or other animal waste) must be properly labeled and disposed of as follows	
Incineration	
Bag and Autoclave	X
Biohazardous Waste Container	
EH&S will pick-up (x5528)	

**Personal Protective Equipment Required:**

The following personal protective equipment must be worn/used in the room or when handling animals:	
Lab Coat/Coveralls	X
Shoe Covers/Booties	X
Disposable or Utility Gloves	X
Head Cover	
NIOSH Certified Dust Mask	
Disinfectant footbath	
Eye/Face Protection	
NIOSH Certified Fitted Respirator	Type:
Other:	Describe:
Personal protective equipment must be removed before leaving the room.	
Personal protective equipment must be discarded or decontaminated at the end of the project	
Hands, arms, and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the room	
Full shower, including washing of hair, must be taken upon leaving the room.	
Decontaminate Room (Inform ARS area supervisor when cage and/or room can be returned to general use).	

**Provide any other information needed to safely work in this designated areas of research.**

Animals which are administered AAV containing oncogenes/toxins or co-administered with a helper virus must be treated as ABSL-2. Disposable or reusable cages must be used. Standard ABSL-2 vivarium practices should be used.