

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) without hazardous cargo genes (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. There is evidence of AAV integrating into the genomes of humans and dogs, however the frequency is not fully known.

This material/ reagent is hazardous for:

Humans only	
Animals only	
Humans and Animals	
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:

AAV is non-pathogenic for humans. AAV without hazardous cargo genes such as oncogenes or toxins should not pose any human health risk.

The precautions checked below apply to this experiment:

* Only for the first 72 hours

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	
Stall	
Water Bottle	
Animal Carcasses	
Bedding	X*
Other:	none
Cages must be autoclaved before cleaning.	
Label cages and remove label after decontamination.	X
Animal carcasses must be labeled and disposed of as follows:	
Incineration	
Bag and Autoclave	
Biohazardous Waste Container	X
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	
Biohazardous Waste Container	X*
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 replication-defective AAV at ABSL-1 may be housed in reusable or disposable cages. 10% bleach or an approved vivarium disinfectant (Clidox) may be used for any AAV-contaminated supplies. Cages must be labeled to identify AAV infected animals but do not require a biohazard sign. AAV-infected animals may shed AAV through urine/feces for 72 hours post-injection. After administration, all cage changes within the first 72 hours and the first cage change after 72 hours must be treated as biohazardous: All bedding and disposable cages must be disposed

of as biohazardous waste and performed by laboratory staff. Reusable cages must be decontaminated prior to washing.

EH&S recommends that the cage bedding should not be changed for 72 hours post infection, and afterwards the bedding should be disposed of as biohazardous waste. Laboratory staff without access to autoclaves should double bag the bedding in red biohazardous waste bags and seal both bags with zip ties or autoclave tape. The bags should be lightly sprayed with disinfectant and transported to the designated EH&S red biowaste drum as determined by the vivarium location.

Following the first cage change after 72 hours, the AAV label may be removed from the cage and vivarium staff may take over standard husbandry duties.