

## **Animal Biosafety Level 2 Procedures**

From the [CDC/NIH Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, 5th Edition](#)

**Work with potentially infectious agents and non-exempt rDNA requires adherence to these procedures:**

- Access to the animal room is limited to the fewest number of individuals possible.
- A biosafety manual is prepared or adopted (this is available on the OEHS website at [www.oehs.wayne.edu](http://www.oehs.wayne.edu)).
- Eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, storing food for human consumption and applying cosmetics is prohibited in the animal room.
- All procedures are performed to minimize the creation of aerosols or splatters.
- Equipment and work surfaces are decontaminated with an effective disinfectant.
- All waste from animal room is to be transported in leak-proof covered containers.
- Proper sharps precautions (handling, disposal, alternatives to needles - when feasible) are implemented.
- Personnel wash their hands after handling biological agents, after handling animals, after removing gloves and before leaving the animal room.
- A biohazard sign must be posted outside the animal room when infectious agents are present and the sign must identify the infectious agent.
- Gowns, uniforms or lab coats are worn while in the animal room. These items are to stay in the room. Gloves are to be worn when handling animals.
- Biological safety cabinets are used when performing procedures that have a potential for creating aerosols.
- Biohazardous waste (in autoclave bags) should be autoclaved in the animal facility. Materials to be decontaminated outside the animal facility are placed in a durable, leak-proof, covered container.

In addition, OEHS requires the following information on the **Hazardous Agents Form Part II** that is posted on the doors of the animal rooms: If you are working with hazardous agents (chemical, biological, radioactive) the Hazardous Agents Form Part II must specify the hazard and the time (in days or hours) when these agents may be a source of exposure/contamination after they have been administered to the animal. The form should explain what precautionary measures the worker(s) need to take to protect him/herself from exposure. This includes shedding or excreting of agent(s) from the animal into the bedding or employee exposure due to direct contact with the animal.

**NOTE: Individual cages must be identified with the biohazardous agent, date of administration and appropriate hazard label.**

**For more information, contact the Office of Environmental Health & Safety  
577-1200, [www.oehs.wayne.edu](http://www.oehs.wayne.edu)**