

Additional BSL2 Practices: Additional practices are assigned by the IBC and OSEH based on a risk assessment of the research being conducted.

All BSL2 labs that require additional practices will ALWAYS follow the bulleted practices listed below (*rationale in blue italics*), in addition to specific practices outlined in the IBC approval letter (example additional practices listed in the table below).

- **Daily decontamination of lab bench, equipment, and biosafety cabinet before and after use**

Good laboratory hygiene is expected at every containment level, requiring daily decontamination decreases fomites and reduces the risk of unintended exposures through regular lab contact with lab furniture.

- **Waste held in lab for transport to autoclave for immediate treatment**

Infectious waste that is taken to the autoclave and then left behind untreated because autoclave is in use poses safety hazards for those that may have to handle waste to move it.

- **Use of personal electronic devices prohibited i.e. devices and accessories for listening to music**

Devices can easily become contaminated by touching buttons or controls while working in the lab. Poor aseptic technique can contribute to cross-contamination and potential safety issues.

	SPECIFIC ADDITIONAL PRACTICES	RATIONALE
1	All work must be conducted in a biosafety cabinet.	Contain aerosols of infectious materials to prevent possible personnel exposures.
2	Pencils, pens, and note pads used in the lab must remain there. Care should be taken to prevent contamination of lab notebooks, if removed from lab.	Infectious agents that have a low infectious dose, or high concentrations of moderate to high infectious dose agents, can be easily transmitted if care is not taken when handling paper materials and other personal items that are used in the lab.
3	Double gloves used: outer gloves removed inside biosafety cabinet and inner gloves removed before leaving the lab. Hand sanitizer must be used, followed by hand washing with soap and water as soon as possible.	BSL2 facility with less than ideal access to required hand-washing sink. Double gloves in this situation help to prevent contaminated hand contact with lab doors or other common lab equipment or furnishings. Waterless hand sanitizers may be used as a temporary means of reducing contamination until a source of running water and soap can be reached.
4	Double gloves used and <i>Needle Injury Guide</i> posted.	The volume of infectious agent that personnel may be exposed to is significantly reduced by simply wearing two pairs of gloves during needle injections. Refer to the <i>Needle Injury Guide</i> for after care instructions.
5	Use of disposable lab coats or, alternatively, fabric lab coats that must be autoclaved prior to being sent out for laundry service.	To prevent unintentional exposure of laundry service personnel to lab coats contaminated with infectious agents that could be transmitted from handling soiled lab coats.
6	Spill kit stored in the lab and spill procedure posted.	Spill response materials must be immediately available and the SOP posted to inform lab personnel how to safely handle spills outside of BSC. This will prevent the need to leave the immediate area (possibly spreading spilled material) to locate spill clean-up materials and/or procedures.
7	Lab space must contain all equipment (e.g., centrifuge with safety cups, ultracentrifuge, microscope, shaker, sonicator, etc.)	Safely contain all techniques that may be utilized to conduct research with infectious agent to one lab space to prevent unintentional exposures. Recommended for high aerosol risk, easily transmitted infectious agents.
8	Dedicated lab coat or gown with knitted cuffs or disposable sleeves/arm guards, if lab coat does not have knitted cuffs, must be worn.	Designate a lab coat for specific use based on techniques used or infectious agent being manipulated, to ensure that contaminants on lab coat are not spread (e.g., contaminated lab coat taken to different lab space then placed on table or chair could contaminate furniture with fomites for unsuspecting personnel).
9	Administration of infectious agents to animals must take place in biosafety cabinet.	Contain aerosols of infectious materials to prevent possible personnel exposures.

These additional practices are not an exhaustive list and may be added to or altered based on risk assessment. Questions: OSEHBiosafety@umich.edu