1. It is the IACUC’s responsibility to pay particular attention to animal use proposals using potentially hazardous materials, including, radioactive substances, infectious microorganisms and hazardous chemicals. Each of these substances has the potential to cause harm to animals as well as those caring and working with the animals.

2. Some hazardous materials are strictly controlled by federal, state and local regulations and often an institution has specific committees concerned with all instances of hazardous material use. Florida Atlantic University has established specific safety committees composed of professional staff and faculty with expertise in handling chemical, biological and radiological agents. These committees include the Institutional Biosafety Committee and the Radiation Safety Committee. Chemicals are reviewed by EH&S for hazardous concerns. It is the IACUC’s expectation that the appropriate safety committee will review and assess potential hazards associated with animal use.

3. The IACUC committee must be assured that appropriate review and follow-up is being performed.

4. The Principal Investigator is responsible for complying fully with this policy on biohazardous use involving animals.

5. **Radioactive Materials and Radiation Sources**
   A. Review of any animal research protocol involving the use of specified radioactive materials and X-ray procedures must be coordinated between the Radiation Safety Committee and the IACUC. It is the Principal Investigator’s responsibility to submit the appropriate forms for review to the Radiation Safety Committee as well as to complete the appropriate section in the animal use protocol form. The PI must attach final approval from the Radiation Safety Committee to the IACUC form. Final approval of the animal use protocol is dependent on receipt of Radiation Safety Committee approval.

6. **Recombinant DNA Experiments**
   A. Review of any animal research protocol involving the use of Recombinant DNA must be coordinated between the Institutional Biosafety Committee and the IACUC. It is the Principal Investigator’s responsibility to submit the appropriate forms for review to the Institutional Biosafety Committee as well as to complete the appropriate section in the animal use protocol form. The PI must attach final approval from the Institutional Biosafety Committee to the IACUC form. Final approval of the animal use protocol is dependent on receipt of Institutional Biosafety Committee approval.

7. **Infectious Agents and Hazardous Chemicals**
   A. Review of any animal research protocol involving the use of infectious agents and hazardous chemicals must be coordinated between the EH&S and the IACUC. It is the Principal Investigator’s responsibility to submit the appropriate forms for review to the EH&S as well as to complete the appropriate section in the animal use protocol form. The PI must attach final approval from EH&S for Chemicals and the Biological Safety
Committee for biohazards to the IACUC form. Final approval of the animal use protocol is dependent on receipt of the approval.

8. **Hazardous Waste**
   A. Animal wastes contaminated with radioactive materials, infectious agents or hazardous chemicals must be carefully managed to avoid human exposure or damage to the environment. Hazardous waste material must be conducted in accordance with the guidelines established by the Radiation Safety, the Institutional Biosafety Committee and EH&S Committee. The principal investigator will assume any associated expense.

9. **Occupational Health and Safety**
   A. Florida Atlantic University has an established Occupational Medicine Committee to ensure the protection of those working and caring for animals. Any individual involved with animals will have to enroll in this program.

10. **Principal Investigator’s Responsibilities**
    A. The Principal Investigator will provide those personnel under his/her supervision with knowledge of hazards to which they may be exposed and safety procedures to be followed. This will be accomplished by the PI:
       a. Being knowledgeable of good laboratory safety practice and a positive safety attitude.
       b. Making available to the laboratory staff, copies of protocols that describe potential biohazards and the precautions to be taken. These protocols as well as biosafety concerns should be produced in the form of a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the work.
       c. Providing laboratory staff with formal and informal instruction and training in the practices and techniques required to ensure safety.
       d. Informing the laboratory staff of the reasons and provisions for any precautionary medical practices (e.g., medical examinations, serum collection, vaccinations, etc.)
       e. Supervising the performance of staff to ensure that required safety practices and techniques are employed.
       f. Making available to the laboratory staff, copies of the emergency plans covering accidental spills and personnel contamination resulting from hazardous research.