

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES IN P2 BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

When using microorganisms, workers must be specifically trained and informed before starting their activity and thereafter, at least once a year.

Inexperienced employees must be informed of the dangers to which they are exposed; they must also be conscientiously instructed and supervised.

Use of the Laboratory

1. The class 2 work zone must be indicated with the "Biohazard" sign;
2. Access to the laboratory is restricted to persons designated and trained by the project manager;
3. Doors and windows of workplaces must be closed during work;
4. Eating, drinking, smoking, snuffing, using cosmetics or storing food in the workplace is prohibited;
5. Workplaces must be perfectly clean and tidy; only absolutely necessary materials and devices should be there;
6. Work surfaces are disinfected when the work is finished;
7. Devices and equipment in contact with infectious agents are disinfected before cleaning;



Personal protections

8. Wearing a dedicated lab coat for work in laboratory P2 is compulsory and prohibited outside of it; The shoes are closed; Long hair must be tied back;
9. Appropriate gloves are worn during handling (without using them to touch handles, keyboards, telephones and other surfaces);
10. Hands should be washed thoroughly after work and before leaving the laboratory;

Operating procedures

11. It is forbidden to use mouth pipettes and no equipment should be put in the mouth;
12. Hypodermic needles and syringes should only be used if absolutely necessary and should be used and disposed of safely;
13. Manipulations must be carried out in such a way as to minimize the production of aerosols;
14. The following measures are taken when the work may produce aerosols:
 - The work is done under a Biosafety Cabinet protecting the worker
 - the devices must not release aerosols outside (eg: cover on the buckets / rotors of centrifuges, vortex / opening of tubes under the BSC);
15. The identity of the microorganisms used must be verified periodically;
16. Unbreakable containers must be used for sampling and transport. Microorganisms must be enclosed during storage and transport;

Waste

17. Liquid waste is inactivated by an appropriate method (product and contact time adapted to the treated solution);
18. Solid waste is eliminated in the red containers;

Emergency situations

19. In case of accidental spillage of pathogenic microorganisms, a written procedure is defined and known from users; An up-to-date spill kit is present in the laboratory;
20. Accidents are immediately reported to the Biological Safety Officer (BSO) and the laboratory manager, who will coordinate the procedures.