



## Guidelines for transporting biological materials by walking and carrying your samples.

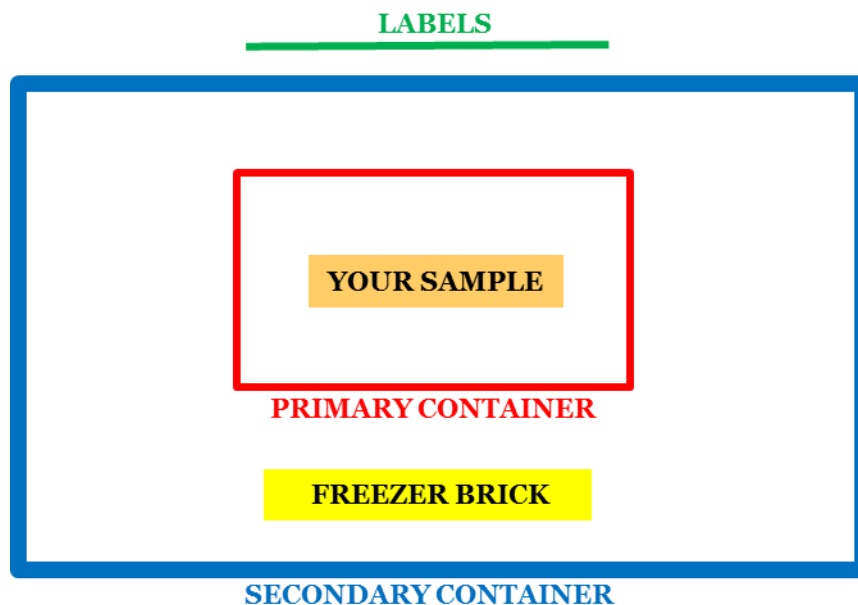
You might need to transport biohazards (experiments or waste) by walking and carrying your samples between:

- two labs in the same building separated by non-lab corridors
- two labs in different buildings
- from a lab to a storage area.

You will need to package and label your samples to ensure that, no matter what happens to the package during transport, they will not:

- become contaminated by the environment
- escape containment to contaminate people or the environment.

**You must double contain your microorganisms as described and shown below.**



### PRIMARY CONTAINER

- Must be sealed.
- e.g. an eppendorf tube, a taped petri dish, a taped bag of waste.

### SECONDARY CONTAINER

- Must be sealed.
  - Must be rigid, solid, durable enough to survive being dropped.
- e.g. a lidded plastic lunchbox, a taped polystyrene esky.



#### LABELS

- A biohazard symbol.
- A brief description of the contents (can be on a post-it note).
- The name and contact phone number of a researcher not carrying the package, a Facility Manager, or the Biosafety Advisor.

#### REFRIGERANTS

- Use freezer bricks rather than wet ice.
- If you want to refrigerate your package using dry ice (carbon dioxide) or liquid nitrogen then those are Dangerous Goods and have their own safe handling practices and regulatory requirements that are not covered in this course. Avoid using these refrigerants, but if you need to then you need to find out how to do so safely.

#### HIGHER CONTAINMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Biological materials such as genetically modified organisms (GMOs), biosecurity materials, and live animals have their own transport requirements that also need to be fulfilled. If you want to use these materials then please do the training specific for those materials.