

EFFECTIVE: 2020	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS IIPP-Appendix B	DEPARTMENT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH	LOCATION DAVIS & SACRAMENTO CAMPUS	JOB TYPE ANIMAL HANDLER
<b>JOB FUNCTION</b>	<b>POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARD(S)</b>	<b>RISK ASSESSMENT, SAFE WORK PRACTICES, PPE AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS</b>		
<b>ANIMAL: handling and restraint:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical/Physical Injuries from Animals.</li> <li>• Zoonotic Exposures: Zoonotic diseases are infections or infestations shared by humans and animals. Be aware that these diseases may also be transmitted via animal tissues (blood, neural tissue, etc.).</li> <li>• Zoonotic Exposure or Mechanical/Physical Injuries from Animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before beginning work, review the UCD Animal Use and Care website at: <a href="https://research.ucdavis.edu/policiescompliance/animal-care-use/iacuc/">https://research.ucdavis.edu/policiescompliance/animal-care-use/iacuc/</a></li> <li>• In the Occupational Health Surveillance System section, under Zoonotic Resources, obtain current information on “Zoonotic Diseases and Risk Analysis” for the species with which you will be working. Also review the information on “Allergy to Animals”.</li> <li>• Everyone who has exposure to animals must complete the “Health Surveillance Questionnaire”. Health care professionals at Occupational Health Services will review the form and make individual recommendations as appropriate.</li> <li>• Training for handling animals can be obtained from the Laboratory Animal Skills Class or from your supervisor.</li> <li>• Do not perform a procedure for which you have not been trained or feel uncomfortable. Ask your supervisor for assistance.</li> <li>• Always keep in mind that animals may bite, scratch or grab (in the case of primates). Maintain a safe distance from them when possible.</li> <li>• When working with species other than primates, the minimum protective clothing requirement is a lab coat, gloves, long pants and closed-toed shoes.</li> <li>• Based on a risk assessment, the laboratory or experimental conditions dictate any other requirements. For instance, if dust or fluid is generated (or if there is a potential for splash), wear a mask and eye protection.</li> <li>• When working with animals wear appropriate PPE.</li> <li>• Closed-toed shoes are to be worn in the lab where hazards are present.</li> <li>• When working with animals, long pants and a lab coat with cuffed sleeves (or “sleeves” with an uncuffed lab coat) will help protect against scratches. In some situations, you may be required to wear thick, protective leather gloves. See the Zoonotic Exposure section for more information.</li> <li>• Follow any Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that your supervisor provides. (If you are working with primates, you may be required to watch a video such as, “Working Safely with Nonhuman Primates” or attend an animal handling training course. Prior to beginning work in a lab, discuss this with your supervisor.)</li> <li>• Immediately report any accident or injury to your supervisor and to Employee Health Services (752-6051).</li> <li>• No food or drink is allowed in the work place that contains hazardous materials of any kind.</li> <li>• Wash hands with an antibacterial soap before exiting animal and lab areas.</li> <li>• Training and enforcement are under the direction of the laboratory’s PI.</li> </ul>		
	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>		

EFFECTIVE: 2020	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS IIPP-Appendix B	DEPARTMENT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH	LOCATION DAVIS & SACRAMENTO CAMPUS	JOB TYPE ANIMAL HANDLER
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARD(S)	RISK ASSESSMENT, SAFE WORK PRACTICES, PPE AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS		
<b>PRIMATE: handling and restraint</b>	Nonhuman primates used in the research may be naturally infected with diseases that are transmissible to humans. Examples of natural diseases include enteric bacteria such as Campylobacter, Shigella, Yersinia, or Protozoa such as Giardia. Herpes B virus is endemic to macaques and potentially lethal to humans. Zoonotic exposures are possible from: Animal Exposures as described above, splashes of infectious material (blood, urine, feces) to mucous membranes (open wounds, nose, eyes, or mouth); improper personal hygiene (handwashing); aerosolization of infectious material; contact with contaminated fomites (inanimate objects, like an animal cage, which may be contaminated with disease- producing agents).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to entering lab corridor, check arms and wrists for cuts and scrapes. Cover cuts and scrapes with a band aid and double glove.</li> <li>• Wear appropriate protective clothing. Cover all bare skin: wear long pants, a lab coat with cuffs or coveralls with wrist cuffs or long-sleeved scrubs shirt with cuffs or any other long-sleeved protection that has a cuff and completely covers the arm and wrist, closed-toed shoes, latex or other similarly protective gloves, splash proof goggles (corrective eyeglasses alone are not acceptable, neither are shop goggles) or a full face shield, and a disposable face mask. Wear two pair of gloves when there is a high risk of exposure. If there is a potential for flying debris, impact resistant spectacles must be worn; having eye protection with the rating "Z8.7" stamped on it ensures that it will provide adequate protection as long as the eyewear is worn properly. When airborne droplets are a hazard, such as when a chair or cage is being cleaned with a hose, hair covering is required. When working with other species, protective clothing to be worn will depend on the situation; wear gear that minimizes exposure to any animal body fluids or tissues (splashes, etc.).</li> <li>• The individual who is working directly with a monkey is responsible for assuring that no other individual comes within 5 feet of that monkey (or 15 feet if the individual is a visitor) without protective clothing. If a monkey is being transported down the hallway in a chair, the person wheeling the monkey must visually check the hall for any other persons not wearing protective clothing. The person wheeling the monkey must issue a verbal warning so that a safe distance is maintained until the monkey has passed through.</li> <li>• After returning a monkey to its cage, make sure that the primate cage padlock is in its proper place and is locked.</li> <li>• IN THE EVENT OF A PRIMATE-RELATED INJURY OR POSSIBLE ZONOTIC EXPOSURE, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE WOUND TREATMENT PROTOCOL FOR PRIMATE-RELATED INJURIES.</li> <li>• View the video "Working Safely with Nonhuman Primates", the UCD Animal Care and Use website, and follow all Standard Operating Procedures as required by your Principal Investigator (PI).</li> </ul>		
	<b>DATE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>		