

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Toxin Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)¹

SOP Title	
SOP Number (version)	
IBC registration(s)	

Section 1. Laboratory-specific information	
Building/Room(s)	
Department/Institute	
SOP author	
LSO	
PI name	
PI signature	

Section 2. Toxin hazard information				
Toxin ²	LD ₅₀ in µg/kg body weight	Potential Hazards	Signs/Symptoms of Exposure	Occupational Health Requirements ³

Section 3. Usage <i>in vivo</i>									
Dosage in vivo:				Frequency of administration:					
Route of administration:			IM			IP			Intranasal
	IV		SQ			Oral			Topical
Routes of shedding:			Urine			Feces			Respiratory
	Blood		Saliva			None			Other
Anticipated <i>in vivo</i> half-life:									

Section 4. Other hazards	
Sharps Hazards	
Other Biological Hazards	
Chemical Hazards	
Radiological Hazards	

¹ Please refer to Section VIII-G, *Toxin Agents*, and Appendix I, *Guidelines for Work with Toxins of Biological Origin*, of the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL, 6th Edition)* for guidance on handling and use of toxins of biological origin, including appropriate physical and chemical inactivation procedures for specific toxins.

² Biological toxins should be described in the corresponding IBC registration.

³ Please list vaccinations or antitoxins required or recommended for this toxin.

Section 5. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)					
Laboratory Coat			Fluid-Resistant Gown		Surgical Mask
Gloves			Shoe Covers		N95 Respirator
Eye Protection			Fluid-Resistant Sleeves		PAPR
Other PPE					

Section 6. Equipment and Engineering Controls	
Biological Safety Cabinet ⁴	
Chemical Fume Hood	
Down Draft Table	
Cage Changing Station	
Individually Ventilated Caging	
Static Caging	
Disposable Caging	
Centrifuge	
Aerosol-Generating Equipment	
Other equipment	

Section 7. Biological Waste Management			
Steam Sterilizer (Autoclave)		Location:	
Chemical Disinfectant(s)		Location:	
Other Disinfectant(s)		Location:	

⁴ Researchers should not handle dry powder toxins inside BSCs that recirculate HEPA-filtered air back into the laboratory. BSC HEPA filters must be considered contaminated with toxin.

Section 8. Toxin Inactivation			
Method^{5,6}	Treatment Time	Dilution	Location

Section 9. Disposal practices for toxin-contaminated waste, including carcasses

Section 10. Transport Procedure(s)

⁵ Toxin inactivation methods include steam autoclave, dry autoclave, 1:10 dilution of household bleach (5 - 6 % sodium hypochlorite), Quaternary ammonium disinfectant, Peroxide-based disinfectant, 2.5% sodium hypochlorite with 0.25 N sodium hydroxide, etc.

⁶ Autoclaving can be used with protein toxins (ricin, botulinum toxin, and SEB), but should not be used with low molecular weight toxins, including T-2 Mycotoxin, Brevetoxin, Microcystin, Tetrodotoxin, Saxitoxin, Palytoxin, conotoxins, and domoic acid.

Section 11. Spill Response Procedure^{7,8}

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Section 12. Protocol Procedure

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⁷ Spills involving dry toxin powder have an increased risk of inhalational exposure. Spill response PPE should include respiratory protection, gloves, safety glasses or goggles, and lab coat.

⁸ Laboratorians must immediately evacuate the laboratory area for a spill of dry toxin powder outside the BSC.

Section 13. Protocol Procedure Continued (attach additional sheets if necessary)

