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Part 1 – ORGANIZATION

Section 1.1

- BSO
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- BSO
  [Biohazardous Agent Transfer Notification] (EHS-FORM-101)
  BSO
  BSO

  BSO
- PHAC CFIA
- HPTR
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  2Tj 0.005
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BSCs
BSC

Section 2.4 Sterilization and Disinfection in the Laboratory

sterilization

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EHS

A Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Template is available for developing project specific SOPs.

Secton 3.1 Good Microbiological Practices

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2.4.2.2 Ultraviolet (UV) Light (Germicidal Lamps)

McGill University EHS discourages use of UV light for the purposes of decontamination. The light (approximately 260 nm wavelength) emitted by UV lamps is germicidal, and can reduce the number of pathogenic micro-organisms on exposed surfaces and in air. However, UV light has poor penetrating power; accumulations of dust, dirt, grease or clumps of microorganisms may shield microorganisms from the direct exposure required for destruction. UV light can cause burns to skin and eyes, and factors such as lamp age and poor maintenance can reduce performance. For safe and r Trq5la1rqs Fllrr.5f(ic)9(r)1idq lp

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Section 4.5 **Revision history**

Appendix A: Heat Decontamination Methods

	Non-corrosive simple design and principle	Less effective than moist heat; requires longer times and/or higher temperatures	Materials that are damaged by, or are impenetrable .04.02simple

Appendix B: Chemical Disinfection

Halogen-releasing chemical

germicides

[2] "high tested" provides 70-72% available chlorine; chlorinated lime or bleaching powder provides

Non-halogen chemical germicides

70-80%

[2] especially benzalkonium chloride, reported to be contaminated with gram-negative bacteria

Non-halogen chemical germicides

	0.5-2.5% alkalinized aqueous solution, 2-30 mins; up to 12 hours to kill