Biohazardous Material requiring an IBC Protocol

Biohazards are infectious agents or biologically derived infectious materials that present a risk or potential risk to the health of humans or animals, either directly through infection or indirectly through damage to the environment. Infectious agents have the ability to replicate and give rise to potentially large populations in nature when small numbers are released from a controlled situation.

The following is a listing of the potentially hazardous biological materials and agents that require an IBC protocol:

- Human, animal, and plant pathogens
- Viruses, including oncogenic and defective viruses
- *Rickettsiae*
- Chlamydiae
- Bacteria, including those with drug-resistant plasmids
- Fungi
- Parasites
- Undefined or other infectious agents, such as prions
- All human blood, blood products, tissues, and certain body fluids
- Cultured cells (all human or certain animal, including non-human primates) and the potentially infectious agents these cells may contain
- Allergens
- Toxins (bacterial, fungal, plant, etc.)
- Certain recombinant nucleic acid products
- Clinical and diagnostic specimens
- Infected animals and animal tissues
- Non-human primates and any tissues derived from them (can transmit Herpes B virus)
- Sheep and any tissues derived from them (can transmit *Coxiella burnetii*, the causative agent of Q-fever)