# Biohazard Transportation Requirements

**These procedures apply to transportation between labs, corridors, stairways and elevators as well as transportation between university sites by university employees, for university use only and utilizing state owned vehicles.**

## PRIMARY CONTAINER

Place the item to be transported into a watertight container. If the item is still in the original container, this should be used.

Examples of containers include, but are not limited to, the following:

Flame-sealed glass ampoules, rubber-stopped glass vials with metals seals, centrifuge tubes, screw caps if sealed with adhesive tape or heat sealed containers, buckets with closures or drums.

## SECONDARY CONTAINER

Place the primary container into a watertight secondary container.

If the material being shipped is a liquid, place adequate absorbent material into secondary container.

Place packing material in the secondary container to prevent primary container from banging together.

Examples of secondary container are coolers and 5 gallon buckets with lids.

# OUTER PACKAGE

Place the secondary and primary container into an outer package. The outer package must be of sufficient strength to hold the primary and secondary container. Examples of outer package may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Box
- Can
- Drum
- Bucket

Place a **List of Contents** into the outer package.

Transport package in state vehicle.

**List of Contents**

| | Name of Substance | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Vial 1 | | |
| | | |
| Vial 2 | | |
| | | |
| Bottle 1 | | |
| | | |
| Bottle 2 | | |
| | | |
| Petri Dish 1 | | |
| | | |
| Petri Dish 2 | | |
| | | |

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