Effective:	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	DEPT:	LOCATION:	JOB TYPE:
5/29/2019		CNS	Center for Neuroscience	Animal Handler
JOB	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR	SAFE PRACTICE, OF	R EQUIPMENT	PERSONAL PROTECIVE
FUNCTION	INJURY HAZARDS			EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Animal Handling and Restraint	Mechanical/Physical Injuries from Animals.	 Training for handling animals can be obtained from the Laboratory Animal Skills Class or from your supervisor. Do not perform a procedure for which you have not been trained or feel uncomfortable. Ask your supervisor for assistance. Always keep in mind that animals may bite, scratch or grab (in the case of primates). Maintain a safe distance from them when possible. Follow any Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that your supervisor provides. (If you are working with primates, you will be required to watch a video such as, "Working Safely with Nonhuman Primates" and complete the online toonosis training course. Prior to beginning work in a lab.) Immediately report any accident or injury to your supervisor and to Occupational Health Services at (530) 752-6051. 	 When working with species other than primates, the minimum protective clothing requirement is a lab coat, gloves, long pants and closed-toed shoes. 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. When working with monkeys, long pants and a lab coat 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.

Effective: 5/29/2019	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	DEPT:	LOCATION:	JOB TYPE: Animal Handler
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARDS	CNS Center for Neuroscience SAFE PRACTICE, OR EQUIPMENT		PERSONAL PROTECIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Animal Handling and Restraint	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.).	the following link: http://safetyservices.ucdavi Use the "Hazard Ana information on zoono with which you will be https://iacuc.ucdavis.edu/ia Also review the infor Animals:" http://safetyservices.ucc Everyone who has e complete the "Signifi Animal Contact Heal " Health care profes	rk, review the information on s.edu/article/staying-healthy-vivarium alysis Tool" to obtain current otic diseases for the species e working: acuc public/risktool/index.cfm rmation on "Allergy to lavis.edu/article/allergy-animals exposure to animals must cant Biological Agent or th Surveillance Questionnaire. sionals at Occupational Health the form and make individual is appropriate.	If you suffer from allergies to a species you must work with, consider wearing an approved, NIOSH certified N95 respirator when in the animal facility. Respirators are, in general, less effective than the other methods shown above and should not be used as a substitute for good work place hygiene.
Animal Handling and Restraint	Zoonotic Exposure or Mechanical/Physical Injuries from Animals	 No food or drink is beyond the first of beyond the door areas). Wash hands with and lab areas and isted safe practice. Immediately reported your supervisor, to be some and in the property of the safe practice. 	s allowed into the lab (or ontrolled access door i.e. between the lobby and the lab soap before exiting animal dafter working with animals.	 Closed-toed shoes are to be worn in the lab (or beyond the first controlled access door). When working with animals, wear lab coat and other appropriate protective equipment stated above. For personnel working with primates, the above listed protective apparel, or equipment are required.