<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent Characteristics</th>
<th>Agent: Bacillus cereus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agent Type</strong></td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biohazard</strong></td>
<td>☒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host Range</strong></td>
<td>Animals and humans, especially those who are immunocompromised, intravenous drug users, or neonates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host Shedding</strong></td>
<td>☒ Blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Direct contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routes of Exposure to Humans</strong></td>
<td>☐ Aerosol/Inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Arthropod Vectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Direct Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Macous Membranes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Vertical Transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infectious Dose</strong></td>
<td>The toxin responsible for diarrhoeal illness is produced by organisms in the small intestine; infective dose is 10⁷ to 10⁸ cells per gram of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incubation Period</strong></td>
<td>The diarrhoeal form of B cereus has an onset period of 8-16 h while the emetic form has an onset period of 1-6 h. Recovery is usually complete in 24 h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on NIH definitions. Final Risk Group (RG) designation will be assigned upon a case-by-case review by the Cornell University Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC).

### Health Hazards

**Signs and Symptoms**
- ☐ Flu-like symptoms (i.e. fever, headache, dehydration, weight loss, lethargy)
- ☒ Cutaneous symptoms (i.e. skin lesions, rash)
- ☒ Gastrointestinal symptoms (i.e. loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
- ☒ Respiratory symptoms (i.e. coughing, sneezing)
- ☒ Neurological symptoms (i.e. loss of sensation, ataxia)
- ☒ Musculoskeletal symptoms (i.e. joint and muscle pain)
- ☒ Lymphoreticular symptoms (i.e. enlarged internal organs or lymph nodes)
- ☑ Reproductive Health concerns (i.e. abortion, fetal abnormalities) – request a Reproductive Health Consultation

**Immunizations**
- ☒ Available
- ☐ Not Available

**Prophylaxis**
https://www.foodsafety.gov/poisoning/causes/bacteriaviruses/bcereus/index.html

*Formal medical advice is obtained during medical consultations with Cornell Health or primary healthcare provider as needed.

### Agent Viability

**Disinfection**
- ☒ 1:10 Bleach Dilution
- ☐ 70% Ethanol

### Laboratory Hazards

- ☒ High energy-creating activities (centrifugation, sonication, high pressure systems, vortexing, tube cap popping)
- ☒ Handling of sharps (needles, scalpels, microtome blades, broken glass, etc.)
- ☒ Splash/droplet-creating activities (shaking incubators, liquid culturing, mechanical pipetting)
- ☒ Equipment contamination
- ☒ Exposed skin/ uncovered wounds

### Laboratory Acquired Infection History

- No reported cases to date.

### Laboratory Handling Guidelines

**Laboratory Biosafety Level (BSL)**
- ☒ BSL-2 ☐ with special practices

**Attenuated Strain Alternatives**
- Unknown

**Training**
- ☒ EHS Laboratory Safety Training (CULearn #2555)
- ☒ EHS Bloodborne Pathogens Training (CULearn #1070)
- ☒ Lab-specific protocol training
- ☒ BARS CULearn #2277.13

**Lab Engineering Controls**
- ☒ Benchtop
- ☒ Biosafety Cabinet (for aerosol containment)
- ☒ Chemical Fume Hood
- ☒ Centrifuge lids or safety cups; samples are loaded/unloaded inside the BSC
- ☒ Use of safety-engineered sharps

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
- ☒ Eye protection
- ☐ Single gloves
- ☒ Additional gloves
- ☒ Snap-front lab coat with chin cuffs
- ☒ Disposable solid front gown
- ☒ Additional mucous membrane protection
- ☒ Disposable outer sleeves

**Waste Management**
- ☒ Regulated Medical Waste (RMW)

**Shipping Guidance**
- Refer to EHS Biological Materials Shipping

*Final Biosafety Level designation will be assigned upon a case-by-case review by the Institutional Biosafety Committee.

*Recommended in addition to closed toed shoes and long pants

*BSL containment practices and waste management requirements are provided on the next page.

### Animal Vivarium Guidance

**Animal Housing Biosafety Level (ABSL)**
- ☒ ABSL-1 ☒ ABSL-2 ☐ ABSL-3

**Animal Biosecurity**
- ☒ Experimental animals are housed separately
- ☐ Information not available

**Perform Inoculations**
- ☒ Benchtop
- ☒ Biosafety Cabinet
- ☒ Cage Changing Station

**Change Cages**
- ☒ Benchtop
- ☒ Biosafety Cabinet
- ☒ Cage Changing Station
## Exposure and Spill Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mucous Membranes</th>
<th>Flush eyes, mouth or nose for 15 minutes at eyewash station. See: responding to exposures.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Exposures</td>
<td>Wash with soap and water for 15 minutes (open wounds, sores, etc.) and a minimum of 20 seconds of soap and water for areas with intact skin. See: responding to exposures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Spills</td>
<td>Notify others working in the lab. Evacuate area and allow 30 minutes for aerosols to settle. Don appropriate PPE. Cover area of the spill with paper towels and apply disinfectant, working from the perimeter toward the center. Allow 30 minutes of contact time before disposal and cleanup of spill materials. See: spill cleanup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Spills</td>
<td>Request assistance from the EHS Spill Team by calling CUPD dispatch. Call 911 from a campus phone or 607-255-1111 from a mobile phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident Reporting</td>
<td>Immediately report the incident to supervisor and complete the EHS online injury/illness report as soon as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Medical Follow Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Business Hours</th>
<th>Cornell Health 607-255-5155 (24-hour phone consultation line)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After Hours Care:</td>
<td>Cornell Health Services 24-hour phone consultation line or local urgent care as listed on above webpage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergencies:</td>
<td>Call 911 from a campus phone or 607-255-1111 from a mobile phone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Biosafety Level 2 Containment Requirements Summary

### Personal Hygiene
- Remove PPE before leaving the lab – avoid wearing PPE in public spaces.
- Wash hands frequently with soap and water after removing gloves, handling samples, leaving lab, etc.
- Change gloves frequently while working, and before removing samples from the biosafety cabinet to minimize potential contamination of equipment and surfaces within the lab.

### Standard Microbiological Practices

- **In addition** to standard BSL1 practices:
  - Biohazard signs and labels on equipment.
  - Use a biological safety cabinet (BSC), such as a Class II Type A2, for manipulations that can generate infectious aerosols.
  - Use aerosol containing devices for high energy activities which may generate infectious aerosols. For example, centrifugation of agents which may generate infectious aerosols will use gasketed rotors or buckets. Rotors or buckets will be removed and opened inside a BSC. Centrifuge tubes will be filled and opened in a BSC.
  - Vacuum lines are protected with liquid disinfectant-filled traps and 0.45 micron filters.
  - **Sharps handling** and safety practices are implemented. Decontaminate work surfaces after completion of work and after any spill or splash of potentially infectious material with appropriate disinfectant.
  - Chemically disinfect all surfaces and equipment.
  - Potentially infectious materials are placed in durable, leak proof, labeled primary containers during collection, handling, processing, and secondary containers during storage, or transport within a facility.
  - Windows in BSL-2 labs remain closed.

### Special Practices

- All persons entering the laboratory are advised of the potential hazards and meet specific entry/exit requirements.
- The laboratory supervisor ensures that lab personnel demonstrate proficiency in standard and special microbiological practices before working with such agents.
- Laboratory equipment are routinely decontaminated, as well as, after spills, splashes or other potential contamination.
- Spills involving infectious materials are contained, decontaminated, and cleaned up by staff properly trained and equipped to work with infectious material.
- Equipment is decontaminated before repair, maintenance, or removal from the laboratory.

### Regulated Medical Waste (RMW)

- **Soft waste:**
  - All materials that come into contact with this agent must be placed in a biohazard waste bag.
  - If working in a BSC, have a biohazard waste bag inside the BSC for waste collection.
  - All equipment, tubes, and waste bags that are brought out of the biosafety cabinet are wiped with appropriate disinfectant.
  - Place smaller red bag waste from BSC into larger red bag outside the BSC for transport.

- **Sharps waste:**
  - Place in leak proof sharps container labeled with the biohazard symbol. If working in a BSC, place a sharps container in the BSC.

- **Liquid waste:**
  - Add EHS-approved disinfectant to appropriate concentration, hold for contact time specified per manufacturer’s guidelines, and then gently pour down the drain.

## Special Considerations

**Experiment-Specific Requirements**

See lab protocols for additional information, any deviations from this BARS, and for lab-specific expectations.

## References


Cornell EHS would like to thank Emory University for the use of their Biological Agent Reference Sheet (BARS) format and some content.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BARS – B. cereus</th>
<th>Effective 6/20/2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controlled document if viewed online. Uncontrolled if viewed in print.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EHS/Biosafety Page 2</td>
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