



# CHEMICAL AGENTS USED IN IACUC PROTOCOLS

## **FOR EACH CHEMICAL AGENT IN THE PROTOCOL – INCLUDE:**

- Full chemical or drug name (no abbreviations)
- Chemical CAS #
- Dosage in **mg/kg** (if dosed in water, include the **final % concentration**)
- Chemical manufacturer name (e.g., Sigma, MedChemExpress)

## **TWO MOST COMMONLY REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FROM LABS:**

1. Lab-specific SOP(s) for handling the chemical(s) prior to dosing.
  - Use the [GHS Lookup Tool](#) to identify lab-specific SOP requirements by entering the CAS # onto the "Multiple CAS Lookup" tab.
  - View the "Action" column to see lab-specific SOP requirements (Action A & B).
  - For chemicals "not found", use Section 2 of the manufacturer's SDS to enter hazard categories onto the "Blank Inventory Form" tab.
2. Chemical Hazard Door Sign(s) for toxic chemicals expected to be excreted into bedding, where excreta could then be aerosolized.

## **SPECIAL CATEGORIES**

- **Experimental compounds with unknown hazards** – submit SDS to OESO. If an SDS with hazards classified by the GHS system is not available:
  - Plan to submit a **lab-specific SOP & chemical hazard door sign** for any novel compounds/unknown hazards (with the full chemical/drug name listed).
- **EPA P-list drugs** – PI must acknowledge disposal requirements (any leftover chemical, as well as the empty manufacturer's container, must be submitted as chemical waste to OESO Environmental Programs).
- **Veterinary drugs (analgesics, anesthetics, antibiotics, etc.)** – **specify whether they are purchased at dosing strength.** If they are purchased in powder form or as a concentrated solution, you will need to send OESO the lab's [Guidelines for Toxic & Health Hazard Powders \(and Suspensions/Solutions\)](#).

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL**

- ⇒ If hazardous chemical waste will be generated, follow instructions for proper procedures for waste management and disposal: [www.safety.duke.edu/waste-disposal/chemical-waste](http://www.safety.duke.edu/waste-disposal/chemical-waste)
- ⇒ Bedding, dosing/immunization solutions, and equipment may need to be autoclaved (some biological materials) or chemically inactivated (using a disinfectant) before disposal.