### Agent Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Group (RG)</th>
<th>☑ RG-2 associated with human disease, rarely serious; preventive or therapeutic interventions often available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent Type</td>
<td>Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Sindbis virus (genus: Alphavirus; family: Togaviridae) are positive-sensed single stranded RNA viruses that are spherical in shape and consist of an envelope and nucleocapsid. Infection with Sindbis virus begins with a sudden onset of fever, headache, and joint pain. The infection proceeds to ultimately involve rashes on the body, limbs and possible inflammation of the throat. Most patients recover in 14 days. For approximately 50% of the patients, joint symptoms last for 12 months to 2.5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Range</td>
<td>Humans, birds, small mammals, amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Shedding</td>
<td>☑ Blood                                            ☑ Urine                                              ○ Feces                      ○ Other:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes of Exposure to Humans</td>
<td>☑ Aerosol/Inhalation        ☑ Vertebate Animal Bites  ☑ Contaminated Items  ☑ Direct Contact  ○ Ingestion  ○ Mucous Membranes  ☑ Percutaneous  ○ Vertical Transmission  ○ Broken skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious Dose</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incubation Period</td>
<td>Up to 10 days</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
- ☑ Other:  

**Immunizations**
- ☑ Available  ☑ Not Available

**Prophylaxis**
- Treatment is symptomatic. In cases of persistent arthritis, corticosteroids and acetylsalicylic acid are to be avoided, and dicrofencan or other NSAID’s should be used instead

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  ☑ Other: Accelerated hydrogen peroxide; quaternary ammonium compounds |
| Inactivation  | The virus is sensitive to temperatures above 58°C |
| Survival Outside Host | Sindbis virus can survive at low temperature and low pH, and still infect in cell culture |

### 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/exposed wounds

- Laboratory Acquired Infection History: None reported

### Laboratory Handling Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory Biosafety Level (BSL)</th>
<th>☑ BSL-2 ☑ with special practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attenuated Strain Alternatives</td>
<td>☑ EHS Laboratory Safety Training (CULearn #2555)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ EHS Bloodborne Pathogens Training (CULearn #1074)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Lab-specific protocol training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ CULEarn BARS Course #2277.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Training | ☑ Benchtop  ☑ Biosafety Cabinet  |
| Lab Engineering Controls | ☑ Chemical Fume Hood  |
| ☑ Centrifuge lids or safety cups; samples are loaded/unloaded inside the BSC  |
| ☑ Use of safety-engineered sharps  |
| ☑ Other:  |

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
- ☑ Eye protection  
- ☑ Single gloves  
- ☑ Additional gloves (recommended)  
- ☑ Snap-front lab coat with cinch cuffs  
- ☑ Disposable solid front gown  
- ☑ Additional mucous membrane protection  
- ☑ Disposable outer sleeves  
- ☑ Other:  

**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 Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Housing Biosafety Level (ABSL)</th>
<th>☑ ABSL-1 ☑ ABSL-2 ☑ ABSL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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  

Designed by: Cornell University Environmental Health and Safety | 4/2/2020
## Exposure and Spill Procedures

**Mucous Membranes**
- Flush eyes, mouth or nose for 15 minutes at eyewash station. See [responding to exposures](#).

**Other Exposures**
- Wash hands frequently with soap and water after removing gloves, handling samples, leaving lab, etc.
- Change gloves frequently while working, and *always* before removing samples from the biosafety cabinet to minimize potential contamination of equipment and surfaces within the lab.

**Small Spills**
- Notify others working in the lab. Evacuate area and allow 30 minutes for aerosols to settle. Don appropriate PPE. Cover area of 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](#).

**Large Spills**
- 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.

### Incident Reporting
- Immediately report the incident to supervisor and complete the [EHS online injury/illness report](#) as soon as possible.

## Medical Follow Up

### During Business Hours
- Cornell Health 607-255-5155
- (24-hour phone consultation line)

### After Hours Care:
- Cornell Health Services 24-hour phone consultation line or local urgent care as listed on above webpage.

### Emergencies:
- Call 911 from a campus phone or 607-255-1111 from a mobile phone.

## 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 *always* 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.
  - Use appropriate disinfectant.
  - Decontaminate work surfaces after completion of work and after any spill or splash of potentially infectious material with appropriate disinfectant following appropriate procedures.
  - 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 and doors 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)

#### Regulated Medical Waste Guidance

**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.

### References


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**BARS Sindbis Virus**

**Effective 4/2/2020**

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