Emergency Response Plan

East Carolina University
Animal Care and Use Program
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Introduction:

This plan is designed to help provide procedures to deal with emergency/disaster situations that might affect our laboratory animals, laboratory animal facilities, and/or laboratory animal care personnel. We understand that every emergency situation has a unique set of problems and potential actions to solve those problems. Therefore, this document does not provide detailed responses for every possible emergency, but provides a list of issues and possible actions for several different types of emergencies. These issues will be considered and responses optimized by the professional and supervisory staff when an emergency does occur.
Primary Emergency Contact Number

The primary emergency contact telephone number for the Department of Comparative Medicine is 744-2420. You will be directed to the appropriate party from this number.

Emergency Information and University Closings

Employees are instructed to consult the East Carolina University Website for emergency information and closings <http://www.ecu.edu>. Brody School of Medicine adverse weather information numbers are 252-744-5080 or 1-800-745-5181
Department of Comparative Medicine Administrative Staff

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Jerry Register ...................................................... Laboratory Animal Technician Team Leader
MEMORANDUM

To: All Animal Care Personnel  
Division of Laboratory Animal Sciences

From: Lamar T. Blankenship, Ph.D.  
Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences

E. Dale Aycock, AAS, R-LATG  
Research Operations Manager

Subject: Inclement Weather Attendance Policy Reminder

Date: December 12, 2012

In the event of snow, sleet, or freezing rain, or hurricane you must make every effort to safely report to work. Obviously, our animals must have food, water, and appropriate sanitation regardless of the weather, even if the rest of the university is closed. However, the primary consideration is that you get to work without mishap. If you find that you absolutely cannot make it in safely, call and inform your supervisor. You must not "leave a message". You must speak directly to the Research Operations Manager or your Team Leader. Any hours missed from work must be charged to your annual leave or other leave as appropriate within the official university policies.

During developing bad weather situations, decisions to allow employees to leave early will be announced as soon as practical. Leave will be charged for the hours taken on these days also.

If you have any questions about this policy, please direct them to the Research Operations Manager.

pc: Dr. O’Rourke
Emergency Event Preparation (i.e. hurricane, snow and ice storm)

- During normal working hours the Department Chairperson notifies the DCM staff through the division chiefs and/or supervisors of potential/impending emergency situation.

- During non-business hours Employees are instructed to consult the East Carolina University Website for emergency information and closings <http://www.ecu.edu>

- Research Operations Manager and Team Leaders for Brody, Warren Life Sciences Bldg., and Psychology evaluate feed and bedding supplies. Arrange to have at least a one-week supply on hand. Biology Animal Facility Manager is notified of the potential emergency by Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences Division.

- Team Leaders for Brody, Warren Life Sciences Bldg., and Psychology check flashlights and battery supplies.

- Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences Division or the Research Operations Manager notifies ECU Police, Health Sciences Campus Operations and Maintenance, and East Campus Facilities Services of the activation of the Emergency Plan.
Pandemic:

Pandemics happen when a novel influenza virus emerges that infects and can be efficiently transmitted between humans. Animals are the most likely reservoir for these emerging viruses; avian viruses played a role in the last three influenza pandemics. It is likely that we will have some warning from overseas about an approaching pandemic and the Federal Government will put in place measures to reduce the likelihood of it coming to the United States. That said, if a pandemic does occur it will make its way around the world and to the United States, very quickly.

- Should a pandemic occur there will be widespread absenteeism throughout the country which will affect delivery of goods everywhere. Disruption of deliveries of laboratory animals, feed, bedding, may occur as a result of affected operations at the national producer/vendor level. The ability of local suppliers to deliver product may also be affected as their personnel and families became ill or afraid to venture out in public.

- At the local and university level absenteeism is estimated to be 20% - 40%. This could cause disruption in infrastructure repairs with loss of water, electricity, and other vital services normally provided by Greenville Utilities Commission. University facilities personnel would also be affected with potential delayed responses to electrical, HVAC, and plumbing service requests.

- Department of Comparative Medicine personnel would also be affected as they and/or their families became ill with the virus or isolated themselves in an effort to avoid infection.

- A pandemic will likely last for a year or more with waves of infection coming periodically. This plan will remain in effect as long as needed but may be modified as conditions warrant.

This plan is for operations in the Department of Comparative Medicine during a pandemic. Procedures that will be required in the event of a pandemic will focus on the following precepts:

- Maximize, through education, the probability that DCM employees will remain disease free.
- Minimize transmission of disease among employees.
- Prevention of spread of pandemic disease to susceptible laboratory species, e.g., primates, ferrets, birds.
- Modify supply ordering procedures to maintain higher inventories to cover delivery shortages.
- Maintain animal care and veterinary activities at an acceptable level, by modifying activities to account for greatly increased absenteeism.

- Personnel Planning:
  Cross-train for cage wash, animal husbandry, feed and bedding ordering, autoclaving, veterinary and animal health tech activities, surgical support, animal ordering and receipt of animals. In the event of an animal care personnel shortage, the work schedule may be adjusted by the professional/supervisory staff. Personnel who can get to work but are not usually animal care staff will come in to help with animal care activities.
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- **Supply and Logistics Planning**
  - Identify areas within the animal facilities that can be secured, where supplies can be stockpiled. A minimum of 3-6 months supply (based on normal usage and expiration dates) should be kept on hand. Non-perishable items may be stockpiled now and rotated out as new stock arrives for normal usage.
  - Animal feed and bedding stockpiling should begin at the first indication of significant human to human transmission of H5N1 Avian influenza in any part of the world.
  - Personal protective equipment normally used for animal facility operation. Consider that mask and glove use will increase significantly.
  - Disinfectants and cage washing supplies and cleaning supplies
  - Antimicrobial liquid soap (AloeGuard) and alcohol based hand sanitizer (Purell) should have enough for all areas of DCM including administrative suite.
  - Euthanasia supplies adequate to depopulate all animal colonies at the university are always maintained in inventory.

- **Animal Husbandry and Health Planning for Critical Animal Care Operations**
  - Establish key traffic patterns to follow between clean and dirty areas of the facility to allow a reduced number of staff members to carry out multiple functions without compromising animal health.
  - Conduct training (annually prior to flu season is recommended) on prevention techniques (proper hand washing and cough hygiene).
  - Transmission of pathogenic H5N1 strains of influenza from humans to mammalian species in research settings has not been reported, however, studies have reported natural and experimental infections in cats, ferrets, pigs, rabbits, rats and mice. Animal care staff members who are experiencing flu-like symptoms should not handle animals and indeed should be discouraged from reporting to work. The Zebra Finch colony is certainly at risk of infection and requires full protective garb for all (including investigator’s staff) work in that area once any human cases of “bird flu” are confirmed in North Carolina.
  - Injured or sick waterfowl at the Laupus Pond are commonly routed to DCM for care. Consider that Veterinary and Animal Care staff should immediately cease care of or exposure to any ailing avian wildlife (i.e. ducks, geese, or other wild fowl).
  - Develop alternative SOPs to allow fewer staff to manage the animal colony husbandry (e.g., extended cage changing interval and sanitizing schedules). Any alternative procedures that are not in compliance with the recommendations of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, obtain ACUC approval for emergency procedures that are departures from the Guide. Examples of procedures to conserve resources are wire bar lid sanitation on a monthly basis, use of more bedding in shoebox cages to allow less frequent changes, and less frequent replacement of feed in rodent hoppers to extend feed supplies.

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Approved: D. O’Rourke  
2/7/13
Develop plan for the reduction of animal population in case emergency situation dictates. Animals that are routinely available from vendors (with the understanding that replacement at the end of the emergency may be delayed) will be euthanized first. Unique animals (i.e., novel transgenic and knockouts, etc.) will be maintained and only be euthanized as an absolute last resort. Euthanasia supplies adequate to depopulate all animal colonies at the university are always maintained in inventory.

If pandemic conditions threaten the health or wellbeing of animals, triage (according to the “Triage Protocol”) will occur and if necessary a decision to euthanize animals may be made. Euthanasia will be accomplished according to the “Euthanasia Protocol”.

Develop plan for extended use of protective clothing or alternative types of protective clothing within the animal facility in case normal supplies of masks, gloves, disposable clothing, etc. are scarce or non-existent.
**Hurricane:**

- June 15 (or earlier if the tropics become active early), sanitize interior of the Brody and Warren Life Sciences water tanks with dilute Clorox (1:10 solution). Both water tanks are maintained in a filled condition year-round and are refreshed (drained and refilled) every three weeks.
  
  - Sterilize potable water hose and fittings for both tanks with Clorox (1:10 solution) and bag for future use.
  - Have plumbing shop check pump for proper operation and set aside for hook-up in an emergency.
  - Have plumbing shop check tank, hoses, connectors, and pumps at Warren Life Sciences Building to assure that everything is available for hook-up of emergency water for that building.

- When a hurricane **watch** is issued for eastern North Carolina, the Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences Division will review the Emergency Response Plan with Research Operations Manager and/or Team Leaders for Brody and Life Sciences to assure that emergency responsibilities are understood. They, in turn, review the Emergency Response Plan with animal care staff.
  
  - At the time a hurricane **watch** is issued for eastern NC, recheck prepared pump, hoses, fittings, and have plumbers ready to assemble.
  - When a hurricane **watch** is issued for eastern North Carolina, the Research Operations Manager for Brody and Life Sciences will inventory feed and bedding stores to assure that we have at least a week supply of all necessary items. The supply of flashlights and batteries is also evaluated. The Research Operations Manager designee will arrange to acquire any stocks that are incomplete.
  - When a hurricane **watch** is issued for eastern North Carolina, the Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences Division will confirm with Health Sciences Campus Facilities Maintenance that the generators for both buildings are operational.

- At the time a hurricane **warning** is issued for eastern North Carolina, the plumbers will assemble the pump and piping for the water tanks. The tanks will be refreshed from Greenville Utilities domestic water supply if it has been more than a week since the last refresh. The filled tanks should have a safe “shelf life” of three weeks, because the chloramine used in the Greenville Utilities water supply is active for three weeks.

- If the storm conditions worsen during the day while everyone is at work, every effort will be made to allow DCM employees to leave early; before conditions become dangerous. This decision will be made by the Chairperson, Department of Comparative Medicine or his/her designee.

- If a storm moves in overnight and animal care personnel are unable to safely get to work, they must contact the Research Operations Manager or Team Leaders directly to apprise them of their situation. If conditions improve during the day, the employee should come to work if possible.
• In the event of an animal care personnel shortage, the work schedule may be adjusted by the professional/supervisory staff. Personnel who can get to work but are not usually animal care staff will come in to help with animal care activities.

• If the potential for flooding develops, East Campus Facilities Services will determine the need to install and also install the flood doors at the loading dock area of the Biology area of the Howell Science Complex. The generators will power pumps that will remove water from behind the doors.

• Rodents in Ragsdale Annex will be moved to the Health Sciences campus facilities if conditions warrant.

• Cold-blooded vertebrates (fish, reptiles and amphibians) at the Howell Science Complex will be euthanized only if acceptable conditions are unable to be maintained.

• If hurricane conditions threaten the health or wellbeing of animals, triage (according to the “Triage Protocol”) will occur and if necessary a decision to euthanize animals may be made. Euthanasia will be accomplished according to the “Euthanasia Protocol”.
**Tornado**

If a Warning is issued or if threatening weather approaches:

- In a home or building, move to a pre-designated shelter, such as a basement.
- If an underground shelter is not available, move to an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor and get under a sturdy piece of furniture.
- Stay away from windows.
- If at work in the Brody Building or Life Sciences Building go to the ground floor until the storm has passed. In the Ragsdale Annex Psychology facility, go to the interior and shelter beneath a desk or heavy table. In the Howell Science Complex Animal facility go to the central hallway and shelter there until the storm has passed.
- After the storm has passed, assure that all animals are secure within appropriate cages.
- Animal technicians and team leaders will survey damage and report back to the Research Operations Manager who will consult with the veterinary staff about recovery and subsequent sheltering operations.
- Injured animals will be evaluated according to the Triage Protocol by the veterinary staff and treated under their supervision. Treatment or euthanasia will be carried out by veterinary technicians or animal care technicians under the direction of the veterinarians.
- Building systems (HVAC, electrical, and plumbing) will be evaluated by Health Sciences Facilities Services on the Health Sciences Campus and by East Campus Facilities Services on the Main Campus. These units will consult with the Research Operations Manager and veterinary staff as to the projected return of critical system operations.
- A decision on evacuation of animals to non-damaged facilities will be made as conditions dictate.
- Evacuation of animals will be accomplished by the animal care staff under the direction of the veterinary staff and the Research Operations Manager.

The reader is also referred to the “Severe Weather” section of the Environmental Health and Safety Emergency Procedures Manual.

http://www.ecu.edu/oehs/emergency/severe-weather.cfm
**Snow and Ice Storms:**

Snow and ice storms occasionally occur in eastern North Carolina. There is usually some warning via weather forecasters, but accuracy is not always precise. When conditions are right for imminent ice and snow, the following steps will be initiated.

- Research Operations Manager and Team Leaders will meet with their personnel and review the department’s inclement weather policy. The emphasis is always on employee safety.

- Team Leaders for Brody and Life Sciences will inventory feed and bedding stores to assure adequate supplies for a 3-4 day period and report to the Research Operations Manager. Roads are rarely impassable for more than that period.

- If the road conditions are worsening during the day while everyone is at work, every effort will be made to allow DCM employees to leave early, before road conditions become dangerous.

- If a storm moves in overnight and animal care personnel are unable to safely get to work, they must contact the Research Operations Manager or a Team Leader directly to apprise them of their situation. If conditions improve during the day, the employee should make every effort to come to work.

- In the event of an animal care personnel shortage, the work schedule may be adjusted by the professional/supervisory staff. Personnel who can get to work but are not usually animal care staff will come in to help with animal care activities.
Loss of Potable Water:

There are two possible scenarios for the loss of potable water. One situation is the continuation of water pressure, but with microbial or potential microbial contamination (boil water condition). The second is the loss of all water.

- If water is contaminated or unavailable in the Greenville water system, all animals at Ragsdale Annex will be transported to Health Sciences Campus animal facilities. Biology will have the option to acquire potable water (bottled or from Health Sciences Campus storage tanks) and continue to maintain animals at their facility.

- If all water is lost, stored potable water will be provided to animals by water bottles for all animals at Brody. Both floors of the WLSB animal facility will be back fed from emergency water tank through the booster pump system. All water fountains and restrooms will be marked with signs that state “Do not drink this water”.

- The emergency tanks may be refilled from Facilities Services’ wells. If filled from the wells the water must be sanitized with Clorox at the following rates.
  
  o 1500 gallon tank at Warren Life Sciences gets 600 mL Clorox with mixing by filling.
  o 425 gallon tank at Brody gets 170 mL Clorox with mixing by filling.

- If the water is projected to be off for an extended (more than 3 days) time, Materials Management will contract to have potable water delivered by tanker truck to both Brody and the Warren Life Sciences Building.

- If water pressure is adequate but the water is contaminated, rodents may be provided water in the form of Hydrogel Packs or stored potable water may be provided to animals by water bottles for all animals at Brody. At the Warren Life Sciences Building, potable water for the animal facilities is back-fed from storage tanks through the booster pump system.

- If the water is likely to be contaminated for an extended period of time, the contaminated water can be used for cage washing, since the final rinses for all washers provide 180º F.

- The Research Operations Manager will maintain an inventory of Hydrogel Packs for emergency situations to provide water for rodents.
Loss of HVAC:

The response to failures of heating, cooling and/or ventilation systems is partially driven by ambient outside conditions. The response will be an attempt to provide appropriate animal room temperatures and ventilation as far as is practical in a given situation.

- Any alarms in the building automation system in the Brody or the Warren Life Sciences Building animal facilities are displayed/printed at the steam plant boiler watch console. Included on the display are instructions for the boiler watch to call the on-call Animal Care Technician and report the malfunction. During the day, the boiler watch notifies the DCM secretary who in turn contacts the appropriate DCM personnel.

- High or low temperature alarms at Ragsdale Annex report to the ECU Police dispatcher who calls the DCM on-call technician. The boiler watch at the East Campus Steam Plant monitors animal room temperatures at the Biology Animal Facilities. If abnormal conditions occur in the Biology facility, the east campus steam plant receives an alarm and the manager of the Biology animal facility is notified.

- The facilities services boiler watch will notify the DCM on-call technicians of room alarms. The on-call technicians are responsible for deciding if HVAC mechanics are called for repairs or if conditions are critical enough to remove the animals to another room.

- Loss of chillers or chill water during the summer can result in significantly hot temperatures throughout the animal facility. The general action in this situation is to shut down all outside (hot) air intake for ventilation during the hottest part of the day. As the outside air temperatures drop, we will call for pulses in ventilation if odors become excessive. These pulses are limited in duration so as to prevent excessive heating in the animal spaces. Animals at Ragsdale Annex and Biology can be moved to Health Sciences campus during loss of chiller(s) for those facilities.

- If chill capacity is expected to be compromised for an extended period, Facilities Maintenance will arrange to have a portable chiller connected to the chill water Y-connection at WLSB. For intermediate chiller outages, three small portable cooling units will be placed in GW49 in Brody and all rodents will be gathered in this area. In Warren Life Sciences Building, rodents will be placed in room 152 with the cooling unit operating there.

- Since the boilers on west campus are fired with No. 2 fuel oil or natural gas, an extended steam outage is unlikely. In the summer, if steam is unavailable to make reheat water, the discharge air temp can be raised to provide “on-the-average” appropriate animal room temps. If steam outages occur during cold weather, all outside air is cut off at night and pulsing can occur during the day when outside air temps are higher. Space heaters are available to provide heat to selected rooms. Animals at Ragsdale Annex and Biology can be moved to the Health Sciences campus during loss of steam or chill water.

- If loss of HVAC threatens the health or wellbeing of animals, triage (according to the “Triage Protocol”) will occur and if necessary a decision to euthanize animals may be made. Euthanasia will be accomplished according to the “Euthanasia Protocol”.
**Loss of Electricity:**

Electrical outages occur infrequently and normally last for only a few minutes. Emergency power is available at Brody, WLSB, and the Biology facilities for many functions, however there is currently no emergency power available at Ragsdale Annex.

- If power is lost for a short time, emergency power will come on within 2-3 seconds. Emergency lighting and ventilation will be available, however regular animal room lighting will not be available at Brody, Ragsdale Annex, or the Biology Building.

- If the power is lost to chillers the building ventilation and heating and cooling will be operated according to the “Loss of HVAC”, above.

- In the event of extended loss of electricity in Ragsdale Annex or the Biology Building, animals will be moved to Health Sciences campus facilities.

- In the event of extended power loss to the Health Sciences Campus facilities, the Facilities Maintenance group will maintain the generators in operation on a continuing basis. Fuel for the generators will be delivered by ECU’s diesel supplier. Facilities Services will maintain fuel supplies for the generators.
Major Water Leaks:

Water leaks may be the result of plumbing problems, HVAC failures, or infiltration of water during hurricane conditions.

- When a leak is discovered, you must be aware that electrical shock and burn hazards may be associated with the leak. Avoid any contact with the water until the electricians assure you that it is safe.

- When animal care personnel discover a leak in a Health Sciences campus facility during the day, a Team Leader or the Research Operations Manager for that area is notified. At night and on the weekend, the on-call Animal Care technician is notified. Facilities Maintenance/ECU Police (744-2246) is immediately notified and apprised of the amount of water involved.

- When leaks are discovered on the east campus, contact the Facilities Service Center (328-6776).

- Once employee personal safety is assured, you should move any animals that are affected by the leak to a safe area.

- In Brody or WLSB, contact the housekeeping supervisor (744-2259 or pager 757-5446) for assistance in water removal.

- On main campus, contact housekeeping services at 328-6169.
Hazardous Biological Materials, Chemical Agents, and Radiation Spill:

- All Spills must be reported to a Team Leader and the Research Operations Manager immediately.
- Significant spills of biological hazards must be immediately reported to the Biological Safety Officer in Prospective Health at (office 744-3437, pager 551-7492), or the Health Sciences Campus ECU Police Unit at 744-2246. Do not attempt to perform cleanup unless you are trained in cleanup of that specific agent. Only Biological Safety Personnel will provide appropriate cleanup.
  - Notify everyone in the room of the spill.
  - Stop the spill, if it can be contained, without further personnel contamination.
  - If eye exposure has occurred, follow SOP that includes flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. If skin exposure has occurred, flush contaminated skin with appropriate skin disinfectant.
  - Leave and lock the room. Do not wander as you may spread contaminant.
  - If spill reaches floor drain, notify facilities services.

- Significant spills of chemical hazards occurring during normal business hours must be immediately reported to the Office of Environmental Health and Safety office (328-6166). After hours and on the weekend call ECU Police at 744-2246 (medical campus) or 328-6787 (east campus). Do not attempt to perform cleanup unless you are trained in cleanup of that specific agent.
  - Notify everyone in the room of the spill.
  - Stop the spill, if it can be contained, with spill pillows or booms without further personnel contamination.
  - If eye exposure has occurred, follow SOP that includes flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. If skin exposure has occurred, flush contaminated skin with water.
  - Leave and lock the room. Do not wander as you may spread contaminant.
  - If spill reaches floor drain, notify facilities services.

- Significant spills of radiation hazards that occur during normal business hours must be immediately reported to Prospective Health- Radiation Safety Section at 744-2236. Spills that occur at night or on weekends and holidays contact the ECU Police (medical campus) at 744-2246. Do not attempt to perform cleanup unless you are trained in cleanup of that specific agent.
  - Notify everyone in the room of the spill.
  - Stop the spill, if it can be contained, with spill pillows or booms without further personnel contamination.
  - If eye exposure has occurred, follow SOP that includes flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. If skin exposure has occurred, flush contaminated skin with water.
  - Remove contaminated articles (gloves, lab coats, clothing), then flush skin with water.
  - Leave and lock the room. Do not wander as you may spread contaminant.
  - If spill reaches floor drain, notify facilities services.
**Emergency Evacuation as a Result of Fire:**

- When fire alarm sounds, if possible, secure work and **EVACUATE**
  - If the evacuation is in the Warren Life Sciences Building, meet outside in the outpatient parking lot.
  - If the evacuation is in the Brody Building, meet on the sidewalk at the end of the loading dock access road.
  - If the evacuation is in the Biology Animal Facility or the Psychology Animal Facility, evacuees will meet at a predetermined location a safe distance from the building.
- The fire department or facilities services will inform you when it is safe to re-enter the building.
- The Department of Comparative Medicine professional staff will decide if the evacuation of animals is necessary. This will only be done when the personal safety of the animal care staff can be assured.
- If invasive surgical procedures on anesthetized animals are underway at the time of a fire, the animal must be euthanized before personnel evacuate. Animals must be euthanized if when they awaken unattended they will experience pain, distress, or dysfunction.
Bomb Threat

The reader is referred to the "Bomb Threat" and "Bomb Threat Checklist" sections of the Environmental Health and Safety Emergency Procedures Manual.

http://www.ecu.edu/oehs/emergency/Bomb-Threat.cfm
Security Breach and/or Vandalism:

- You discover a breach of security or a failure of a security system. This could be vandalism in an animal room or laboratory or a malfunction of controlled access doors.

- If you feel that your personal safety is in danger, leave immediately and contact the ECU Police (Brody Unit) at 744-2246.

- If you find released animals, confine them as best you can by keeping doors closed.

- Contact the Research Operations Manager, the Chief, Laboratory Animal Sciences Division, and the Department Chairperson.

- The area in which the incident occurred is a potential crime scene. Wait until the ECU Police arrive and work with them if they require assistance.

- If animals were released, you may cage them in the area in which they were found.

- The veterinary staff, in consultation with the principal investigator, will determine the fate of the animals and administer appropriate care.

- The Research Operations Manager for the affected area will coordinate the final cleanup with Facilities Maintenance (Health Sciences Campus), Housekeeping Services, and animal care staff.

- The Research Operations Manager coordinates a report of the incident. A meeting among the ECU Police, the Animal Care Staff, and the DCM Professional Staff will be held to analyze the incident and to minimize the possibility of a recurrence.

- If the breach involves the barrier hallway (U-Hall) and/or the B117 ABSL3 laboratory, the responsible official under Select Agents regulations is Dr. Paul Barry. He will be notified by the ECU Police of potential select agent involvement.
Triage Protocol

- The veterinary staff, in consultation with investigators, will discuss the animals that are threatened and decide which are extremely valuable or irreplaceable and require extraordinary measures to maintain.

- Examples of animals that might require extraordinary measures include transgenic mice that have been engineered specifically for an investigator at ECU or animals which have had a considerable amount of research time and effort already invested.

- Animals that can be easily replaced may be euthanized according to the most current “AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia”.

- Examples of animals that can be easily replaced include standard vendor strains and stocks which can be easily reordered when the emergency has passed.

Euthanasia Protocol

- Euthanasia of replaceable animals will be accomplished under the direct supervision of the Comparative Medicine veterinarians.

- Animals will be euthanized according to the most current “AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia”.

- Carcasses are disposed of in the biohazard waste stream.

- Euthanasia supplies adequate to depopulate all animal colonies at the university are always maintained in inventory.