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## Standard Guide for Handling Hazardous Biological Materials in Liquid Nitrogen<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1566; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### INTRODUCTION

Hazardous biological materials maintained at liquid nitrogen temperatures require special handling and storage procedures. The penetration of vials by liquid nitrogen during storage can result in contamination of the nitrogen itself<sup>2</sup> or contamination of personnel resulting from improperly sealed vials exploding.<sup>3,4</sup> Ensuring safe storage conditions and taking precautions during the retrieval of cultures from liquid nitrogen can help reduce the potential hazards. To avoid the penetration of vials by liquid nitrogen and resulting hazards, they should be filled to a point that minimizes the air space in the vial, and they shall be sealed completely. Vials may be examined for leaks by immersing them in an aqueous methylene blue (0.05 %) solution at 4°C.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers recommended procedures for maintaining and handling hazardous biological materials at liquid nitrogen temperatures.

1.2 This guide covers the safety precautions recommended when handling material stored in liquid nitrogen.

1.3 This guide does not cover the maintenance and handling of hazardous biological materials maintained at cryogenic temperatures in systems other than liquid nitrogen.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>5</sup>

**E1342 Practice for Preservation by Freezing, Freeze-Drying, and Low Temperature Maintenance of Bacteria, Fungi, Protista, Viruses, Genetic Elements, and Animal and Plant Tissues (Withdrawn 2011)**<sup>6</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *cryogenic temperatures*—temperatures below or equal to  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

3.1.2 *hazardous biological materials*—living biological materials, and products derived therefrom, that pose a potential threat to human health.

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E55 on Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E55.04 on General Biopharmaceutical Standards.

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<sup>2</sup> Shafer, T.W., Everett, J., Silver, G.H., and Came, P.E., "Biohazard: Virus-Contaminated Liquid Nitrogen," *Science*, Vol 191, 1976, pp. 24–26.

<sup>3</sup> Simone, F.P., Jr., Daggett, P.-M., McGrath, M.S., and Alexander, M.T., "The Use of Plastic Ampoules for Freeze Preservation of Microorganisms," *Cryobiology*, Vol 14, 1977, pp. 500–502.

<sup>4</sup> Grieff, D., Melton, H., and Rowe, T. W., "On the Sealing of Gas-Filled Glass Ampoules," *Cryobiology*, Vol 12, 1975, pp. 1–14.

<sup>5</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>6</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).