The University of Texas at Tyler
Environmental Health and Safety
BIOLOGICAL AGENT REFERENCE SHEET

Characteristics	
Risk Group	2 - Agents that are associated with human disease which is rarely serious and for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are often available.
Agent Type	Biohazard
Description	*Candida glabrata* is a fugus, haploid; exists as blastoconidia when pathogenic or commensal under all other environmental conditions. The fugus mainly relies on glucose for fermentation. It is relatively insensitive to many environmental conditions, including heat stressors. This fugus is resistant to many modern anti-fungal medications. ref: Aspergillus niger. Genome. NCBI; https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/laboratory-biosafety-biosecurity/pathogen-safety-data-sheets-risk-assessment/aspergillus.html
Host Range	Humans; animal and plant
Exposure route	Aerosol/inahalation; mucous membrane contact
Incubation period	2 days to 3 months

Laboratory Hazards	
High Energy	Centrifugation, sonication, vortexing
Sharps	

Aerosols	Shaking, liquid culturing, pipetting, coughing, sneezing
Equipment	Can adhere to laboratory equipment
Exposed body	oral and nasal respiratory tracts
Notes	

Laboratory Handling Guidelines	
Biosafety Level	2 - refer to Biosafety Manual; contact EH&S for a copy
Training	EH&S Biosafety Training; Lab specific training
Engineering controls	use in BSL II only
PPE	Eye protection, gloves and lab coat
Waste	Biohazard - put in red biohazard bins

Agent Viability	
Disinfection	0.5% alkaline solution of glutaraldehyde; 0.125% butyl paraban ester; 10% bleach
Survival outside host	The fugal spores can survive in soil and decomosing vegetation and are heat resistant.
Engineering controls	BSC; lids while working with high energy equipment
PPE	Eye protection, gloves, long sleeve or lab coat
Waste	Biohazard - put in red biohazard bins

Exposure and Spill procedures	
Mucous membranes	flush eyes, nose, mouth/throat for 15 minutes
Skin contact	Wash with soap and water for a minimum of 30 second for bare skin contact; for broken skin wash with soap and water for 15 minutes
Minor (small) spills	Notify all persons present in the area. Allow aerosols to settle. While wearing protective clothing, gently cover the spill with absorbent paper towel and apply appropriate disinfectant, starting at perimeter and working towards the centre. Allow sufficient contact time before clean up.
Major (large) spills	Contact EH&S immediately; after-hours contact University Police
Waste	Decontaminate all wastes before disposal by incineration, chemical disinfection or steam sterilization

References

https://sp.ehs.cornell.edu/lab-research-safety/bios/bars/Documents/BIO_BARS_Aspergillus_spp.pdf; Candida glabrata: Review of Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, and Clinical Disease with Comparison to C. albicans. Clin. Microbiol Rev. 1999.