

5. Biological Specimen Collection Steps

1. Planning

- Identify the likely specimen type and the biological and other risks involved.
- Determine the need to collect through consultation
- Provide instruction to those with the specimen to isolate the specimen.
- Identify the size and complexity of the task.
- Select the appropriate equipment and personnel for the task.
- Ensure that personnel have been trained and vaccinated.

2. Receipt

- The process of picking up or receiving biological specimens from the field or from the public.
- Understand the location of the specimen and the risks of travel to the site.
- Confirm the information provided on the size, type and condition of specimen.

3. Isolation

- The process of securing the specimen in preparation for disposal or transport.
- Wrap or contain the specimen to prevent leakage or unwanted odour.

4. Transport

- The process of moving the biological specimen from where it has been found or delivered to a safe location.

5. Storage

- How to safely store biological specimens in anticipation of taxidermy, research or collection.

6. Preparation Processes

- Preparing a specimen for research
 - (a) Chemicals to be used
 - (b) Preserving methods
- Preparing a specimen for collection
- Preparing a specimen for taxidermy

7. Decontamination

- Areas, vehicles, equipment and tools that have been used on or exposed to biological material from the specimen collection need to be cleaned and made ready for reuse or occupancy.

8. Disposal

- The process of safe destruction or disposal of biological specimens, avoiding legacy exposure to biological and other risks.