

Inspection Checklist for NIH BL3 Laboratories (7 CFR 331; 9 CFR 121; 42 CFR 73; NIH Guidelines)					
Entity Name:	0	Insp. Date:	January 0, 1900		
Street Address:	, ,				
City, State, Zip:	, ,		RO:	0	
Lead Inspector:	0	ARO(s):			
Other Inspectors:					
Building/Room(s):					
PI(s):					
HHS Agents:					
Overlap Agents:					
USDA Agents:					
When information is entered in this form, the form is to be considered "Sensitive Select Agent Information."					
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Reference	Statement	Response			Comments
		Yes	No	N/A	
CFR: Section 12(a)	An individual or entity required to register under this part must develop and implement a written biosafety plan that is commensurate with the risk of the agent or toxin, given its intended use.				
CFR: Section 12(a)	The biosafety plan must contain sufficient information and documentation to describe the biosafety and containment procedures.				
CFR: Section 12(b)	The biosafety and containment procedures must be sufficient to contain the select agent or toxin (e.g., physical structure and features of the entity, and operational and procedural safeguards).				
CFR: Section 12 (c)(3)	In developing a biosafety plan, an individual or entity should consider: The "NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules," (NIH Guidelines). Copies may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mail Stop E-79, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333 or from the CDC web site at http://www.cdc.gov/ . Copies may be inspected at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mail Stop E-79, Atlanta, Georgia.				
CFR: Section 12(d)	The plan must be reviewed annually and revised as necessary.				
CFR: Section 12(d)	Drills or exercises must be conducted at least annually to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.				

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CFR: Section 12(d)	The plan must be reviewed and revised, as necessary, after any drill or exercise and after any incident.				
CFR: Section 13 (a)	An individual or entity may not conduct a restricted experiment with a HHS select agent or toxin unless approved by and conducted in accordance with any conditions prescribed by the HHS Secretary.				
CFR: Section 13 (a)	In addition, an individual or entity may not conduct a restricted experiment with an overlap select agent or toxin unless approved by and conducted in accordance with any conditions prescribed by the HHS Secretary, after consultation with Administrator.				
CFR: Section 13 (b)(1)	<i>Restricted experiments:</i> Experiments utilizing recombinant DNA that involve the deliberate transfer of a drug resistance trait to select agents that are not known to acquire the trait naturally, if such acquisition could compromise the use of the drug to control disease agents in humans, veterinary medicine, or agriculture.				
CFR: Section 13 (b)(2)	<i>Restricted experiments:</i> Experiments involving the deliberate formation of recombinant DNA containing genes for the biosynthesis of select toxins lethal for vertebrates at an LD50 < 100 ng/kg body weight.				
A					
NIH: G-II-C-1-a	Work surfaces are decontaminated at least once a day and after any spill of viable material.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-b	All contaminated liquid or solid wastes are decontaminated before disposal.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-c	Mechanical pipetting devices are used; mouth pipetting is prohibited.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-d	Eating, drinking, smoking, storing food, and applying cosmetics are not permitted in the work area.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-e	Persons wash their hands: (i) after handling materials involving organisms containing rDNA molecules, and handling animals, and (ii) when exiting the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-f	All procedures are performed carefully to minimize the creation of aerosols.				

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NIH: G-II-C-1-g	Persons under 16 years of age shall not enter the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-1-h	If experiments involving other organisms which require lower levels of containment are to be conducted in the same laboratory concurrently with experiments requiring BL3 level physical containment, they shall be conducted in accordance with all BL3 level laboratory practices.				
B					
NIH: G-II-C-2-a	Laboratory doors are kept closed when experiments are in progress.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-b	Contaminated materials that are to be decontaminated at a site away from the laboratory are placed in a durable leak-proof container which is closed before being removed from the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-c	The Principal Investigator controls access to the laboratory and restricts access to persons whose presence is required for program or support purposes. The Principal Investigator has the final responsibility for assessing each circumstance and determining who may enter or work in the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-d	The Principal Investigator establishes policies and procedures whereby only persons who have been advised of the potential biohazard, who meet any specific entry requirements (e.g., immunization), and who comply with all entry and exit procedures entering the laboratory or animal rooms.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-e	When organisms containing rDNA molecules or experimental animals are present in the laboratory or containment module, a hazard warning sign incorporating the universal biosafety symbol is posted on all laboratory and animal room access doors.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-e	The hazard warning sign identifies the agent, lists the name and telephone number of the Principal Investigator or other responsible person(s), and indicates any special requirements for entering the laboratory such as the need for immunizations, respirators, or other personal protective measures.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-f	All activities involving organisms containing recombinant DNA molecules are conducted in biological safety cabinets or other physical containment devices within the containment module. No work in open vessels is conducted on the open bench.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-g	The work surfaces of biological safety cabinets and other containment equipment are decontaminated when work with organisms containing recombinant DNA molecules is finished. Plastic-backed paper toweling used on non-perforated work surfaces within biological safety cabinets facilitates clean-up.				

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NIH: G-II-C-2-h	An insect and rodent control program is in effect.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-i	Laboratory clothing that protects street clothing (e.g., solid front or wrap-around gowns, scrub suits, coveralls) is worn in the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-i	Laboratory clothing is not worn outside the laboratory, and it is decontaminated prior to laundering or disposal.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-j	Special care is taken to avoid skin contamination with contaminated materials; gloves should be worn when handling infected animals and when skin contact with infectious materials is unavoidable.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-k	Molded surgical masks or respirators are worn in rooms containing experimental animals.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-l	Animals and plants not related to the work being conducted are not permitted in the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-m	Laboratory animals held in a BL3 area shall be housed in partial-containment caging systems, such as Horsfall units (see Appendix G-III-K, Footnotes and References of Appendix G), open cages placed in ventilated enclosures, solid-wall and -bottom cages covered by filter bonnets or solid-wall and -bottom cages placed on holding racks equipped with ultraviolet in radiation lamps and reflectors. Note: Conventional caging systems may be used provided that all personnel wear appropriate personal protective devices. These protective devices shall include at a minimum wrap-around gowns, head covers, gloves, shoe covers, and respirators. All personnel shall shower on exit from areas where these devices are required.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-n	All wastes from laboratories and animal rooms are appropriately decontaminated before disposal.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-o	Vacuum lines are protected with high efficiency particulate air / HEPA filters and liquid disinfectant traps.				

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NIH: G-II-C-2-p	Hypodermic needles and syringes are used only for parenteral injection and aspiration of fluids from laboratory animals and diaphragm bottles. Only needle-locking syringes or disposable syringe-needle units (i.e., needle is integral to the syringe) are used for the injection or aspiration of fluids containing organisms that contain rDNA molecules. Extreme caution should be used when handling needles and syringes to avoid autoinoculation and the generation of aerosols during use and disposal. Needles should not be bent, sheared, replaced in the needle sheath or guard, or removed from the syringe following use. The needle and syringe should be promptly placed in a puncture-resistant container and decontaminated, preferably by autoclaving, before discard or reuse.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-q	Spills and accidents which result in overt or potential exposures to organisms containing recombinant DNA molecules are immediately reported to the Biological Safety Officer, Institutional Biosafety Committee, and NIH/OBA. Reports to NIH/OBA shall be sent to the Office of Biotechnology Activities, National Institutes of Health, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 750, MSC 7985, Bethesda, MD 20892-7985 (20817 for non-USPS mail), 301-496-9838, 301-496-9839 (fax). Appropriate medical evaluation, surveillance, and treatment are provided and written records are maintained.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-r	Baseline serum samples are collected as appropriate and stored for all laboratory and other at-risk personnel. Additional serum specimens may be periodically collected, depending on the agents handled or the function of the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-2-s	A biosafety manual is prepared or adopted. Personnel are advised of special hazards and are required to read and follow the instructions on practices and procedures.				
C					
NIH: G-II-C-2-t	Experimental procedures involving a host-vector system that provides a one-step higher level of biological containment than that specified may be conducted in the BL3 laboratory using containment equipment specified for the BL2 level of physical containment. Experimental procedures involving a host-vector system that provides a one-step lower level of biological containment than that specified may be conducted in the BL3 laboratory using containment equipment specified for the BL4 level of physical containment. Alternative combination of containment safeguards are shown in Appendix G-Table 1, <i>Possible Alternate Combinations of Physical and Biological Containment Safeguards</i> .				

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D					
NIH: G-II-C-3-a	Biological safety cabinets (Class I, II, or III) or other appropriate combinations of personal protective or physical containment devices (e.g., special protective clothing, masks, gloves, respirators, centrifuge safety cups, sealed centrifuge rotors, and containment caging for animals) are used for all activities with organisms containing rDNA molecules which pose a threat of aerosol exposure. These include: manipulation of cultures and of those clinical or environmental materials which may be a source of aerosols; the aerosol challenge of experimental animals; the harvesting of infected tissues or fluids from experimental animals and embryonate eggs; and the necropsy of experimental animals.				
E					
NIH: G-II-C-4-a	The laboratory is separated from areas which are open to unrestricted traffic flow within the building. Passage through two sets of doors is the basic requirement for entry into the laboratory from access corridors or other contiguous areas. Physical separation of the high containment laboratory from access corridors or other laboratories or activities may be provided by a double-doored clothes change room (showers may be included), airlock, or other access facility which requires passage through two sets of doors before entering the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-b	The interior surfaces of walls, floors, and ceilings are water resistant so that they can be easily cleaned.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-b	Penetrations in these surfaces are sealed or capable of being sealed to facilitate decontaminating the area.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-c	Bench tops are impervious to water and resistant to acids, alkalis, organic solvents, and moderate heat.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-d	Laboratory furniture is sturdy and spaces between benches, cabinets, and equipment are accessible for cleaning.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-e	Each laboratory contains a sink for hand washing. The sink is foot, elbow, or automatically operated and is located near the laboratory exit door.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-f	All windows in the laboratory are closed and sealed.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-g	Access doors to the laboratory or containment module are self-closing.				

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NIH: G-II-C-4-h	An autoclave for decontaminating laboratory wastes is available preferably within the laboratory.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-i	A ducted exhaust air ventilation system is provided. This system creates directional airflow that draws air into the laboratory through the entry area. The exhaust air is not recirculated to any other area of the building, is discharged to the outside, and is dispersed away from the occupied areas and air intakes.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-i	Personnel shall verify that the direction of the airflow (into the laboratory) is proper.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-i	The exhaust air from the laboratory room may be discharged to the outside without being filtered or otherwise treated.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-j	The high efficiency particulate air / HEPA-filtered exhaust air from Class I or Class II biological safety cabinets is discharged directly to the outside or through the building exhaust system. Exhaust air from Class I or II biological safety cabinets may be recirculated within the laboratory if the cabinet is tested and certified at least every twelve months.				
NIH: G-II-C-4-j	If the HEPA-filtered exhaust air from Class I or II biological safety cabinets is to be discharged to the outside through the building exhaust air system, it is connected to this system in a manner (e.g., thimble unit connection) that avoids any interference with the air balance of the cabinets or building exhaust system.				

