

Inspection Checklist for ABSL-3 Laboratories (7 CFR 331; 9 CFR 121; 42 CFR 73; BMBL 5 th Edition)					
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)(1)	In developing a biosafety plan, an individual or entity should consider: The CDC/NIH publication, "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, including all appendices. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Post Office Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 75250-7954 or from the CDC website 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.				
CFR: Section 12(d)	The plan must be reviewed and revised, as necessary, after any drill or exercise and after any incident.				
A					
BMBL: A1	The animal facility director establishes and enforces policies, procedures, and protocols for institutional policies and emergency situations. Each institute must assure that worker safety and health concerns are addressed as part of the animal protocol review. Prior to beginning a study animal protocols must also be reviewed and approved by the IACUC5 and the Institutional Biosafety Committee.				
BMBL: A2	A safety manual specific to the animal facility is prepared or adopted in consultation with the animal facility director and appropriate safety professionals.				
BMBL: A2	The safety manual must be available and accessible.				
BMBL: A2	Personnel are advised of potential and special hazards, and are required to read and follow instructions on practices and procedures. Consideration should be given to specific biohazards unique to the animal species and protocol in use.				
BMBL: A3	Supervisor must ensure that animal care, laboratory and support personnel receive appropriate training regarding their duties, animal husbandry procedure, potential hazards, manipulations of infectious agents, necessary precautions to prevent hazard or exposures, and hazard/exposure evaluation procedures (physical hazards, splashes, aerosolization, etc.).				

Reference

Yes No N/A

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BMBL: A7	Gloves and personal protective equipment should be removed in a manner that minimizes transfer of infectious materials outside of the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				
BMBL: A7	Persons must wash their hands after removing gloves, and before leaving the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				
BMBL: A7	Eye and face and respiratory protection should be used in rooms containing infected animals, as dictated by the risk assessment.				
BMBL: A8	Eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, applying cosmetics, and storing food for human use should only be done in designated areas and are not permitted in animal or procedure rooms.				
BMBL: A9	All procedures are carefully performed to minimize the creation of aerosols or splatters of infectious materials and waste.				
BMBL: A10	Mouth pipetting is prohibited. Mechanical pipetting devices must be used.				
BMBL: A11	Policies for the safe handling of sharps, such as needles, scalpels, pipettes, and broken glassware must be developed and implemented.				
BMBL: A11	When applicable, laboratory supervisors should adopt improved engineering and work practice controls that reduce the risk of sharps injuries. Precautions, including those listed below, must always be taken with sharp items. These include:				
BMBL: A11-a	Needles and syringes or other sharp instruments are limited to use in the animal facility when there is no alternative for such procedures as parenteral injection, blood collection, or aspiration of fluids from laboratory animals and diaphragm bottles.				
BMBL: A11-b	Disposable needles must not be bent, sheared, broken, recapped, removed from disposable syringes, or otherwise manipulated by hand before disposal.				
BMBL: A11-b	Used disposable needles must be carefully placed in puncture-resistant containers used for sharps disposal.				
BMBL: A11-b	Sharps containers should be located as close to the work site as possible.				
BMBL: A11-c	Non-disposable sharps must be placed in a hard-walled container for transport to a processing area for decontamination, preferably by autoclaving.				
BMBL: A11-d	Broken glassware must not be handled directly; it should be removed using a brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps.				
BMBL: A11-d	Plasticware should be substituted for glassware whenever possible.				
BMBL: A11-e	Equipment containing sharp edges and corners should be avoided.				
BMBL: A12	Equipment and work surfaces are routinely decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant after work with an infectious agent, and after any spills, splashes, or other overt contamination.				
BMBL: A13	Animals and plants not associated with the work being performed must not be permitted in the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				



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BMBL: C2	Disposable personal protective equipment must be removed when leaving the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				
BMBL: C2	Scrub suits and uniforms are removed before leaving the animal facility.				
BMBL: C2	Disposable personal protective equipment and other contaminated waste are appropriately contained and decontaminated prior to disposal.				
BMBL: C3	Appropriate eye, face and respiratory protection are worn by all personnel entering areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				
BMBL: C3	To prevent cross contamination boots, shoe covers, or other protective footwear, are used where indicated.				
BMBL: C3	Eye and face protection must be disposed of with other contaminated laboratory waste or decontaminated before reuse.				
BMBL: C3	Persons who wear contact lenses should also wear eye protection when entering areas with potentially high concentrations or airborne particulates.				
BMBL: C4	Gloves should be worn to protect hands from exposure to hazardous materials. A risk assessment should be performed to identify the appropriate glove for the task and alternatives to latex gloves should be available. Procedures may require the use of wearing two pairs of gloves (double-glove).				
BMBL: C4	Gloves are changed when contaminated, integrity has been compromised, or when otherwise necessary.				
BMBL: C4	Gloves must not be worn outside the animal rooms.				
BMBL: C4	Gloves and personal protective equipment should be removed in a manner that prohibits transfer of infectious materials.				
BMBL: C4	Do not wash or reuse disposable gloves.				
BMBL: C4	Dispose of used gloves with other contaminated waste.				
BMBL: C4	Persons must wash their hands after handling animals and before leaving the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated.				
BMBL: C4	Hand washing should occur after the removal of gloves.				
D					
BMBL: D1	The animal facility is separated from areas that are open to unrestricted personnel traffic within the building.				
BMBL: D1	External facility doors are self-closing and self-locking.				
BMBL: D1	Access to the animal facility is restricted.				
BMBL: D1	Doors to areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or open inward, are self-closing, are kept closed when experimental animals are present, and should never be propped open.				

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BMBL: D1	Doors to cubicles inside an animal room may open outward or slide horizontally or vertically.				
BMBL: D1	Entry into the containment area is via a double-door entry which constitutes an anteroom/airlock and a change room.				
BMBL: D1	Showers may be considered based on risk assessment.				
BMBL: D1	An additional double-door access anteroom or double-doored autoclave may be provided for movement of supplies and wastes into and out of the facility.				
BMBL: D2	A hand washing sink is located at the exit of the areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated. Additional sinks for hand washing should be located in other appropriate locations within the facility.				
BMBL: D2	The sink should be hands-free or automatically operated.				
BMBL: D2	If the animal facility has multiple segregated areas where infectious materials and/or animals are housed or are manipulated, a sink must also be available for hand washing at the exit from each segregated area.				
BMBL: D2	Sink traps are filled with water, and/or appropriate liquid to prevent the migration of vermin and gases.				
BMBL: D3	The animal facility is designed, constructed, and maintained to facilitate cleaning, decontamination and housekeeping.				
BMBL: D3	The interior surfaces (walls, floors and ceilings) are water resistant.				
BMBL: D3	Penetrations in floors, walls and ceiling surfaces are sealed, to include openings around ducts, doors and door frames, to facilitate pest control, proper cleaning and decontamination.				
BMBL: D3	Walls, floors and ceilings should form a sealed and sanitizable surface.				
BMBL: D3	Floors must be slip resistant, impervious to liquids, and resistant to chemicals.				
BMBL: D3	Flooring is seamless, sealed resilient or poured floors, with integral cove bases.				
BMBL: D3	Decontamination of an entire animal room should be considered when there has been gross contamination of the space, significant changes in usage, for major renovations, or maintenance shut downs.				
BMBL: D3	Selection of the appropriate materials and methods used to decontaminate the animal room must be based on the risk assessment.				
BMBL: D4	Cabinets and bench tops must be impervious to water and resistant to heat, organic solvents, acids, alkalis, and other chemicals.				
BMBL: D4	Spaces between benches, cabinets, and equipment should be accessible for cleaning.				
BMBL: D4	Furniture should be minimized.				
BMBL: D4	Chairs used in animal area must be covered with a non-porous material that can be easily cleaned and decontaminated.				
BMBL: D4	Furniture must be capable of supporting anticipated loads and uses.				

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BMBL

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