Responsibilities of the Biosafety Professional and Institution



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Where Do You Want to Go?

- What responsibility does the Institution play in Biosafety?
- What is your role as a Biological Safety Professional?
 - Definitions of Biological Safety Professionals
- Where do you NEED to go?
- How do you get there?
- Where can you find HELP?





Goals of a Biosafety Program

- To protect employees and their families from acquiring work-associated infectious diseases or harm from biological agents/toxins
- To prevent contamination of the environment and promote environmental quality
- To comply with all National, International and Local guidelines and regulations for the use of potentially hazardous and/or regulated biological materials



Institutional Responsibility

Develop a "Culture of Safety" Safety is a shared responsibility (shared accountability) among the institution and the workers, and is built upon an atmosphere of trust





References provide a starting point to develop Institutional *performance-oriented* and *risk-based* systems



LABORATORY BIOSAFETY MANUAL Third edition

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976



Duke University



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NIH Guidelines – Section IV

- Roles and Responsibilities
 - Institution



- Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC)
- Biological Safety Officer (BSO)
- Principal Investigator (PI)



International Standards

CEN

CWA 15793

WORKSHOP

February 2008

AGREEMENT

ICS 07.100.01

English version

Laboratory biorisk management standard

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 Laboratory Biorisk
 Management
 Standard:
 CWA 15793



EUROPEAN COMMETTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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CEN Workshop Agreement: Biosafety Program (Biorisk Management System)

- Institutional oversight & acceptance
 - President, CEO, CFO
- Biosafety Committee (e.g., IBC)
 - peer review, adopt/establish policies
- Biosafety Office / Biosafety Professional
 - inform, administer program, assist
- Faculty, staff, students & visitors
 - merge biosafety into work





Institutional Responsibility: CEN Workshop Agreement



• 4.2.1 Biorisk management policy

The organization's top management shall develop, authorize, and sign a policy concerning the management of laboratory biorisk (laboratory biosafety and laboratory biosecurity).

The policy shall be appropriate to the nature and scale of the risk associated with the facility and associated activities.



Where Would You Expect a Biological Safety Program?



Research Laboratories:

- Universities
- Pharmaceuticals
- Government Agencies
- Health Care (Infection Control):
 - Hospitals
 - Clinics
 - Clinical Laboratories
- Manufacturing
- Other





Understand the Scope of Your Institution

How Big is Your Plate????

• Type of Work:

- Basic / Biomedical Research
- Animal (lab/ag)
- Plant (lab/greenhouse/field)
- Medical / Patient Care
- Industrial / Manufacturing

• Small vs Large:

- Multi-system
- Local / National / International scope?

Security Needs:

- Select Agents
- High containment







Seek Relevant US Federal Standards for Biological Research/Issues in Your Institution





Institutional Research Oversight Committees





What is your role as a Biosafety Professional?







What is a Biosafety Professional?

A biosafety professional *develops and participates* in programs to *promote* safe microbiological practices, procedures, and proper use of containment equipment and facilities; *stimulates* responsible activities among workers; and *provides advice* on laboratory design.







"Biological Safety Officer" Duties NIH rDNA Guidelines



 Periodic inspections to *ensure* that laboratory standards are rigorously followed;

- Report to the IBC and the institution any significant problems, violations of the NIH Guidelines, and any significant research-related accidents or illnesses
- Develop emergency plans for handling accidental spills / personnel contamination and for investigating lab accidents involving rDNA research;
- Provide advice on laboratory security;
- Provide technical advice to PIs and the IBC on research safety procedures.



Biorisk Management (CEN Agreement): Responsibilities of the BSP



- Biological Safety Professional ("Biorisk Management Advisor", "Biosafety Officer"):
 - Advise on biorisk management issues within the organization; have delegated authority to intervene, if necessary
 - Verify that biorisks have been addressed
 - Review and advise on investigations of accidents/incidents/exposures
 - Communicate current biorisk issues with scientists and other personnel as needed
 - Develop biosafety training activities
 - Ensure compliance with all biological regulations/guidelines relevant to the institution



National Registry of Certified Microbiologists, ASM

Examination Content

National Registry of Certified Microbiologists SM: Biological Safety Microbiology

> The National Registry of Certified Microbiologists ©2009 American Society for Microbiology



A list of the tasks tested on the exam is provided below. Questions are classified first by domain and then by task. The examination will have at least one question from each task. The number of questions from each domain is listed below the domain name in the task list.

DISINFECTION, DECONTAMINATION, STERILIZATION (10 questions)

- Understand the difference between sterilization, decontamination, and disinfection and the applicability and means of monitoring each.
- Demonstrate knowledge of use, applicability, and potential hazards (explosive, flammable, corrosive, carcinogenic, and irritating) associated with various disinfectants and sterilants.
- Understand how to use chemicals, steam, dry heat, irradiation, filtration, ultraviolet (UV) sources, gases, or other agents to kill or inactivate microorganisms.

WORK PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES (26 questions)

- Understand the application of sterile (aseptic) techniques.
- Develop, evaluate, and document exposure control procedures for biohazardous agents and materials.
- Develop procedures and practices to prevent release of infectious aerosols from equipment.
- Perform biosafety audit of work practices and procedures
- associated with large-scale operations. 8. Understand and apply monitoring techniques and equipment to determine effectiveness of exposure control measures and to
- investigate environmental problems.
- 9. Understand use and disposal of sharps.
- Select and understand use of personal protective equipment.
 Select and understand use of respiratory equipment.
- Select and understand use or respiratory equipment.
 Develop and implement procedures for managing biohazardous.
- Develop and implement procedures for man spills and releases.
- Assure documentation of worker exposure to biohazardous materials and preparation of an incident report.
- Develop comprehensive emergency response plan for biohazard areas.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION — INFECTIOUS AGENTS AND RECOMBINANT DNA (33 questions)

- Demonstrate knowledge of personal risk factors associated with microbial exposure.
- Assess the risk of occupational exposure and infection associated with handling infectious agents.
- Demonstrate familiarity with routes of exposure, modes of transmission, and other criteria that determine the hazard category of a microorganism.
- Assess the risk to the community from various work environments where infectious agents or sensitizing materials may be present.
- Demonstrate understanding of microbial toxins and their potential to cause work-related illness.
- Demonstrate the ability to recognize the characteristics of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites.
- Understand the hazard of exposure of service personnel to biological materials.
- Understand factors that may affect susceptibility, resistance, or consequences of infection.
- Understand the difference between risk of infection and consequences of infection.
- Understand the risk associated with biological aerosols in the workplace, such as ventilation, indoor air quality, recirculation, and cooling towers.
- Understand the risk associated with point source release of biological aerosols in the workplace, such as from homogenizers, cell sorters, centrifuges, fermenters, and lasers.
- Understand the risks associated with recombinant DNA technology.
- Demonstrate knowledge of unique biosafety conditions associated with naturally or experimentally infected animals, including nonhuman primates.



www.absa.org/career/CBSP

SM: Biological Safety Microbiology "Domains" Certification Exam for CBSP

- Disinfection, Decontamination, Sterilization
- Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification-Infectious Agents and Recombinant DNA
- Work Practices and Procedures
- Regulatory Aspects, Standards, and Guidelines
- Program Management and Development
- Equipment Operation and Certification
- Facility Design



SM: Biological Safety Microbiology "Tasks" Certification Exam for CBSP

DISINFECTION, DECONTAMINATION, STERILIZATION (10 questions)

- 1. Understand the difference between sterilization, decontamination, and disinfection and the applicability and means of monitoring each.
- 2. Demonstrate knowledge of use, applicability, and potential hazards (explosive, flammable, corrosive, carcinogenic, and irritating) associated with various disinfectants and sterilants.
- 3. Understand how to use chemicals, steam, dry heat, irradiation, filtration, ultraviolet (UV) sources, gases, or other agents to kill or inactivate microorganisms.





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Planning for Biorisk Management "PLAN"



- Identify the Scope of the Institution
- Identify those Responsible for the Plan
- Identify methods to conduct Risk Assessments (RAs)

Conduct Risk Assessments

- Use previous RA results
- Analyze risk of new hazards
 - MSDSs for infectious agents (Canadian website)
 - Lab-acquired or health-care infections published
 - Current guidelines/regulations
 - Procedures involved with agents
 - Facility appropriateness
- Identify Security vulnerabilities



Implementing Biorisk Management "DO"



- Develop Risk Controls based on the RAs
- Develop an Institutional Biosafety Plan (i.e., Manual, Standard Operating Procedures)
- Train all relevant personnel based on SOPs, institutional policies
- Develop expedient communication methods
- Develop and implement Emergency Procedures



Evaluation/Monitoring of Biorisk Management "CHECK"

Act

Check

Plan

Do

- Conduct audits based on a defined schedule, i.e., annually
- Use monitoring tools to collect safetyrelated data
 - Training records, accident reports, audit results, etc.

 Develop an Internal Auditing Process of Safety Programs (Office of Compliance, Risk Management, etc.)



Updating and Improving Biorisk Management "ACT"



 Review Monitoring Data and implement changes for improvement

- Develop Performance Improvement Projects
- Support Personnel Development (education) and External Networking
- Provide Methods for Institutional Employee
 Feedback
 - Those in the workforce are able to communicate problems and/or offer improvement suggestions





Seek Relevant US Federal Standards for Biological Research/Issues in Your Institution



There is help!!



Conferences Affiliates Workshops Listserves (Biosafty, Occup. Env Med) Networking Webinars



www.absa.org



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E-mail: info@absa.org



Additional information is needed to connect Click to provide additional information.



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http://www.absa.org/resbslinks.html[9/4/2012 1:56:31 PM]



H. R. 1225 (PDF 180KB) To reauthorize the Select Agent Program by amending the Public Health Service Act and the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 and to improve oversight of high containment laboratories

Center for Biosecurity of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC) letter of support for H.R. 6671, The Select Agent Program and Biosafety Improvement Act of 2008(PDF 80KB)

The National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity (NSABB) report on Enhancing Personnel Reliability Among Individuals with Access to Select Agents(PDF 364KB)

WMD The World at Risk: The Report of the Commission on the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism(PDF 2MB)

August 11, 2009 - WMD Prevention and Preparedness Act(PDF 193KB) Section by Section Description(MS Word One Page Description(MS Word 40KB)

BioSecurity

http://www.absa.org/aialeg.html[9/4/2012 1:54:02 PM]

Report of the Trans-Federal Task Force on Optimizing Biosafety and Biocontainment Oversight(FOF 1.14MB)

GAO - HIGH-CONTAINMENT LABORATORIES: National Strategy for Oversight Is Needed(PDF 2.1MB)

Executive Order 13486(PDF 44KB) of January 9, 2009 Strengthening Laboratory Biosecurity in the United States

Oversight of High-Containment Biological Laboratories: Issues for Congress(PDF 356KB)

Biological Safety Training Programs as a Component of Personnel Reliability (PDF 300KB)

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trust yourself. you know more than you think you do.

(dr. spock)

