

BMBL BSL-1 Inspection

A	BSL- 1 Standard Microbiological Practices	YES	NO	NA	Comments
A 1	The laboratory supervisor must enforce the institutional policies that control access to the laboratory.				
A 2	Persons must wash their hands after working with potentially hazardous materials and before leaving the laboratory.				
A 3	Eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, applying cosmetics, and storing food for human consumption must not be permitted in laboratory areas. Food must be stored outside the laboratory area in cabinets or refrigerators designated and used for this purpose.				
A 4	Mouth pipetting is prohibited; mechanical pipetting devices must be used.				
A 5	Policies for the safe handling of sharps, such as needles, scalpels, pipettes, and broken glassware must be developed and implemented. Whenever practical, laboratory supervisors should adopt improved engineering and work practice controls that reduce risk of sharps injuries. Precautions, including those listed below, must always be taken with sharp items. These include:				
A 5 a	Careful management of needles and other sharps are of primary importance. Needles must not be bent, sheared, broken, recapped, removed from disposable syringe, or otherwise manipulated by hand before disposal.				
A 5 b	Used disposable needles and syringes must be carefully placed in conveniently located puncture-resistant containers used for sharps disposal.				
A 5 c	Non disposable sharps must be placed in a hard walled container for transport to a processing area for decontamination, preferable by autoclaving.				

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A	BSL- 1 Standard Microbiological Practices	YES	NO	NA	Comments
A 5 d	Broken glassware must not be handled directly. Instead, it must be removed using a brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps. Plastic ware should be substituted for glassware whenever possible.				
A 6	Perform all procedures to minimize the creation of splashes and/or aerosols.				
A 7	Decontaminate work surfaces after completion of work and after any spill or splash of potentially infectious material with appropriate disinfectant.				
A 8	Decontaminate all cultures, stocks, and other potentially infectious materials before disposal using an effective method. Depending on where the decontamination will be performed, the following methods should be used prior to transport:				
A 8 a	Materials to be decontaminated outside of the immediate laboratory must be placed in a durable, leak proof container and secured for transport.				
A 8 b	Materials to be removed from the facility for decontamination must be packed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.				
A 9	A sign incorporating the universal biohazard symbol must be posted at the entrance to the laboratory when infectious agents are present. The sign may include the name of the agent(s) in use, and the name and phone number of the laboratory supervisor or other responsible personnel. Agent information should be posted in accordance with the institutional policy.				
A 10	An effective integrated pest management program is required. See Appendix G.				
A 11	The laboratory supervisor must ensure that laboratory personnel receive appropriate training regarding their duties, the necessary precautions to prevent exposures, and exposure evaluation procedures. Personnel must receive annual updates or additional training when procedural or policy changes occur. Personal health status may impact an individual's susceptibility to infection, ability to receive immunizations or prophylactic interventions. Therefore, all laboratory personnel and particularly women of child-bearing age should be provided with information regarding immune competence and conditions that may predispose them to infection. Individuals having these conditions should be encouraged to self-identify to the institution's healthcare provider for appropriate counseling and guidance.				
B	BSL- 1 Special Practices	YES	NO	NA	Comments
B 1	None Required				

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C	BSL- 1 Safety Equipment (Primary Barriers and Personal Protective Equipment)	YES	NO	NA	Comments
C 1	Special containment devices or equipment, such as BSCs, are not generally required.				
C 2	Protective laboratory coats, gowns, or uniforms are recommended to prevent contamination of personal clothing.				
C 3	Wear protective eyewear when conducting procedures that have the potential to create splash of microorganisms or other hazardous materials. Persons who wear contact lenses in laboratories should also wear eye protection.				
C 4	Gloves must be worn to protect hands from exposure to hazardous materials. Glove selection should be based on an appropriate risk assessment. Alternatives to latex gloves should be available. Gloves must not be worn outside the laboratory. In addition, BSL-1 laboratory workers should:				
C 4 a	Change gloves when contaminated, glove integrity is compromised, or when otherwise necessary.				
C 4 b	Remove gloves and wash hands when work with hazardous materials has been completed and before leaving the laboratory.				
C 4 c	Do not wash or reuse disposable gloves. Dispose of used gloves with other contaminated laboratory waste. Hand washing protocols must be rigorously followed.				
D	BSL- 1 Laboratory Facilities (Secondary Barriers)	YES	NO	NA	Comments
D 1	Laboratories should have doors for access control.				
D 2	Laboratories must have a sink for hand washing.				
D 3	The laboratory should be designed so that it can be easily cleaned. Carpets and rugs in laboratories are not permitted.				
D 4	Laboratory furniture must be capable of supporting anticipated loads and uses. Spaces between benches, cabinets, and equipment should be accessible for cleaning.				
D 4 a	Bench tops must be impervious to water and resistant to heat, organic solvents, acids, alkalis, and other chemicals.				
D 4 b	Chairs used in laboratory work must be covered with a non-porous material that can be easily cleaned and decontaminated with appropriate disinfectant.				
D 5	Laboratory windows that open to the exterior should be fitted with screens.				