

agriculture, forestry & fisheries Department: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DIRECTORATE ANIMAL HEALTH

CHECKLIST: BIOBANK

EACU					
FACILITY / LABORATORY:					DAFF NO:
LABORATORT:					
Representative:					
DAFF					
Auditor	(s):				
Date:	-				
Agents Stored:		Bacterial D Viral D F	Parasitic D F	ungal D Ricke	ettsial D Prions D
	T == =				
No	REQUIR	EMENTS	C/ NC/ NA (compliance/	COMMENTS	
			non-compliance/		
1.	GENERA	L PRACTICES	not applicable)		
1.1	Registra	tion with / knowledge of			
		Proliferation			
		iat of the Department			
1.2		and Industry			
		s limited or restricted.			
1.3		o biobank sample			
	restricted	on is limited /			
1.4		ust be a biobank			
		or equivalent person			
	who is re	sponsible for the			
4.5		of the biobank.			
1.5	If the biobank is available for use by multiple Researchers				
		st be a process for			
		bility for content.			
1.6	An up to	date inventory must be			
		at all times.			
1.7		ety manual is available			
	and adop	lied.			
1.8	Personne	el should be			
		the procedures at the			
		and this should be			
10	documen				
1.9		a procedure for ure monitoring.			
1.10		tion system is in place			
		ces when temperatures			
	are outsid	de required parameters			
	(e.g. sms).			

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1.11	A pest control program (insects	
	and rodents) is in effect.	
1.12	Animals and plants are not	
	permitted in the facility.	
1.13	The interior surfaces of walls,	
	floors, doors and ceilings are non-	
	porous and easily cleaned.	
1.14	A work surface is available where	
	applicable.	
1.15	Surfaces are decontaminated with	
	disinfectants that are effective	
	against the pathogen of concern.	
1.16	There is a procedure for	
	equipment service and	
	decontamination.	
1.17	Cultures, tissues, and specimens	
	are stored in a container that	
	prevents leakage during	
	handling, storage or transport.	
1.18	The sample packaging is	
1.10	appropriately disinfected prior to	
	movement from the facility.	
1.19	Records are available to provide	
1.10	full traceability for the samples	
	(including sample description,	
	date of collection, origin where	
	sample was collected, species,	
	circumstances of collection,	
	quantity, etc.)	
1.20	Material may not be transferred	
1.20	from the biobank to another	
	approved facility without prior	
	permission from DAFF.	
1.21	Material transferred from the	
1.21	biobank may not be returned to	
	the biobank for storage (in the	
	event that material is "returned"	
	to the biobank it must	
	immediately be destroyed).	
1.22	Records must be available for	
1.22	material transfer.	
1.23	Section 20 permission is in place	
1.23	for use of samples from the	
	biobank and records are	

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1.24	Are samples transported in	1		
1.24	accordance with the National			
	Road Traffic Act and Regulations			
1.25	(triple packaging)?			
1.25	Personnel wash / disinfect their			
	hands after handling pathogens,			
	after removing gloves, and			
-	before leaving the facility.			
1.26	Specimens in freezers and			
	refrigerators or other storage			
	units are appropriately packaged			
	and marked to identify the			
	specimen and the hazard.			
1.27	Emergency power supply is			
	available.			
1.28	A schedule is available for the			
	biobank maintenance ensuring			
	integrity of samples.			
1.29	There is a procedure in place for			
	cleaning the biobank (e.g. when			
	defrosting is required).			
2.	WASTE MANAGEMENT			
2.1				
2.1	An SOP is available for disposal			
	of all biohazardous / biological			
	wastes from the biobank by an		집 같은 것이 많은 것이 같이 많이 없는 것이 같이 했다.	
	approved method (e.g. approved		이렇게 잘 잘 들었다. 것을 잘 했는지 않는다.	
	biohazardous waste disposal			
0.0	company)			
2.2	Materials to be disposed off-site			
	are packaged in accordance with			
	the National Road Traffic			
	Regulations before removal (triple			
	packaging).			
3.	SAFETY EQUIPMENT (PRIMARY BARRIERS) / FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION			
	PROCEDURES			
3.1	Procedure for handling of sharps			
	available. Adequate sharps			
	containers are available.			
3.2	Does personal protective			
	equipment (PPE) used include			
	the following:			
	a) Gloves			
	b) Laboratory coats			
	c) Cryogenic gloves (-80°C			
	treezer)			
	d) Other			

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3.3	PPE decontaminated before	
	laundering.	
3.4	Is there sufficient firefighting equipment available, including the correct type of fire extinguisher?	
3.5	Are fire extinguishers service and maintenance records up to date?	
3.6	Is there an emergency evacuation plan available?	
3.7	There is a disaster management plan regarding the fate of samples in the event of a fire or other emergency.	
3.8	Are first aid facilities (properly stocked first aid box) available in the Laboratory?	
3.9	Are records available to demonstrate that the person in charge of first aid is suitably gualified?	
3.10	Has a designated safety officer been appointed?	
3.11	Are inspection records of safety audits available?	
3.12	Are there policies regarding prevention of injury on duty and diseases contracted through exposure at work.	
3.13	Personnel receive appropriate training on the potential biological hazards associated with the work involved, the necessary precautions to prevent exposures, and the exposure evaluation procedures (training records).	
3.14	Where applicable staff screened, vaccinated (e.g. Rabies) and trained (records available).	
3.15	All handling of potentially infectious material is done in at least a Class II biosafety cabinet.	

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4.	FACILITY FEATURES	
4.1	A room or area where PPE can be kept while preventing cross contamination with personal clothing is available.	
4.2	All windows are closed and sealed.	
4.3	The Biosafety cabinets are calibrated six monthly or annually depending on the agent involved and checked intermediately if still functioning correctly (e.g. smoke test)?	
4.4	Autoclave (or other approved method) for sterilising waste is available within the Facility.	
4.5	Materials are transferred to the autoclave in a covered leak-proof container whose outer surface has been decontaminated.	
4.6	Methods for sterilisation are verified (tested) periodically according to a schedule (records available).	
4.7	All procedures are carefully preformed to minimize the creation of aerosol.	
4.8	Is an eyewash station available where applicable?	
4.9	Is an emergency shower available where applicable?	
4.10	Illumination is adequate for all activities, avoiding reflections and glare that could impede vision.	
5.	CHEMICAL SAFETY	
5.1	The Material Safety Data sheets are readily available to personnel.	
5.2	Personnel receive appropriate training on the potential hazards associated with the work (LN2) involved, the necessary precautions to prevent exposures, and the exposure evaluation procedures (training records).	
5.3	Compressed gas cylinders are secured.	

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6.	NOTES		
DAFF A	uditors:	Signature:	Date:
7.	General:	1	
7.1	Risk assessment takes into consideration that BT Agents may be modified by biotechnology and exhibit characteristics different from the known agents. The biosafety level may be increased due to increased virulence , enhanced stability, increased infectivity, drug or vaccine resistance, modified route of transmission, modified diagnostic characteristics, modified host range infecting increased number of species, or multiple agents, chimeric agents or combinations of biological and chemical agents. Biocontainment and safe handling is primary consideration . Security and chain of custody is also a priority. Security from unauthorised access includes a single point of separation between authorised personnel and the public or individually secure rooms for each lab employee. Freezers used to store microbiological agents (Select Agents) must be locked . Locked storage space meets chain-of-custody requirements. Chain of custody is a sequential record of each person who has control of a material, including the validity and security of the facility, equipment, test records, and data associated with any observation, collection, handling, testing and storage of the evidence. The BSL3 lab has two self-closing doors that are spaced so that they are not both open simultaneously during routine entry or egress. Penetrations through walls, ceilings or floors must be sealed (or be sealable) so that the laboratory rooms can be decontaminated (gas decontamination procedures, e.g. with paraformaldehyde). The ante-room is used as a transition room, where gowns, gloves, respirators, etc. are put on and where frequently needed laboratory supplies are stored. BSL3 labs are not accessible to the general public or to personnel not authorised to enter.		

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