

Biosecurity Plan for Western University

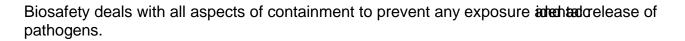
Reviewed and Approved by Biohazards Subommittee, April 7, 2017

1. Introduction:

In addition to the Biosafety Manual, the University Biosecurity Plan provides guidance to ensure all research using iological agents at Western's conducted in compliance with all rules and regulations that govern the use of biological agents and toxins.

The Canadian Biosafety Standard for acilities Handling or Storing Human and Terrestrial Animal Pathogensand Toxins, University to have a biosecurity plan in place. The

3. Definitions



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- 5.1.1 Implementing asafety, security and emergency response plan (see Section 9)
- 5.1.2 Restriction or additional security proval of all individuals that have access to biosecurity agents of concern (see Section
- 5.1.3 A process tommediately report any theft, loss or releasbiosecurity agent of concern (see Section.9)
- 5.1.4 Detailed records of information necessary to give a complete accounting of all activities related tooisecurity agents of concern (see Section 7)
- 5.1.5 Medical surveillance for all workerasidentified through the completion of the Hazard Communication Forfrom Workplace Health at Western.
- 5.1.6 Training including the safe storage, transport and use defioished ical agent
- 5.1.7 Physical security measures such as locked laboratories, refacilities, fridges and/or freezers.

6.0 Designation of a Responsible Officer

The Biosafety Officer is the Responsible Official (RO). The RO,: HVWHUQ 6SHOHDO & RQV 6HUYLFH: 6&6 and the HANZIMAN Taccountable for development, training and implementation obiosecurity and emergency responsions. Assuch, the RO is contacted as soon apossible in the event of anytheft, lossor release of biosecurity agents of concern. The RO is also the person who is involved in this assessment occase and the biosecurity measures taken such inventory control, background checks, exposures, spetiponse, incidents of uncontrolled releases transfers of biological agents.

7.0 Assessment of Bosecurity Risk

When performing a risk assessment todentify potential Biosecuity risk, the Biosafety Committee on the Biohazard Subcommittee will use themethod sebut by the Public Health Agency of Canada's Office of Laboratory Scurity (please see Figure Assess Rsk of Threat Scenarios) page 5, and implement agraded implementation approach to leave tisk and S

7.2.3 Low: Loss of asset could affect the local operations of an individual facility

7.3 Threat Identification

- 7.3.1 Establishment of threat sceinger
- 7.3.2 Definition of characteristics, motivations and capabilities of adversaries
- 7.3.3 Evaluate the probability and consequences of scenarios

7.4 Examples of Threats to Biosecurity

- 7.4.1 Access by unauthorized personnel
- 7.4.2 Theft, loss, misusef agents
- 7.4.3 Intrusion, forced entry, compromised security detection system, compromised access code
- 7.4.4 Inventory not maintained
- 7.4.5 Transportation between building acilities or institutions
- 7.4.6 Illegal use of personal devices
- 7.4.7

An effective oversight system is based on identifying and managing the risks associated with the potential of misuse or misapplication of organisms, knowledge, technology, and products of research resulting in the harm to the public health and safety, animals, or national security. Therefore, risk mitigation plans should be created and measures implemented to address the identified risks. This will be done through the CPTED review.

- 7.6 Considerations of the following questions can help in creating an effective risk mitigation plan:
 - 7.6.1 What is the strategy or strategies being implemented by the institution/organization to address the risks (e.g., applying specific biosafety and biosecurity measures or modifying experimental design or methodology such that an attenuated strain is used or strain's ability to proliferate outside of the lab or within different hosts is limited by using a different technique)?

7.6.2

- 12.1.2 biological agents that must be ingested to cause pathogenicity or other harm
- 12.1.3 rodents or other animals not known to be infectious
- 12.1.4 level 1 microorganisms
- 12.1.5 other leve1 biological agents
- 12.1.6 other biological agents to be identified as lowest biosecurity risk
- 12.1.7 human and animal source materials such as tissues and blood
- 12.2 Biological agents of concentreemed to be possibilities because the security threats (High Risk):
 - 12.2.1 toxins of biologicabrigin
 - 12.2.2 animalswhich may be infectious, including non-human primates
 - 12.2.3 other Level 2 or higher organisms biological agents
 - 12.2.4 Security Sensitive Biological Agen(tSSBAs)
 - 12.2.5 other biological agents to be identified low, medium or high biosecurity risk

13.0 References

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