

Biosafety Orientation Checklist & Record for Onboarding Temporary Members

Temporary lab members include all students and visiting scientists who will be actively present in the lab as part of a short-term academic program experience not to exceed one semester (e.g., summer programs, research for credit, graduate student rotation). Lab teams that carry out activities using recombinant DNA molecules, infectious microorganisms, human-derived materials (including cells), nonhuman primate-derived materials (including cells) or biological toxins must assure that all personnel (including temporary lab members) complete a lab-specific biosafety orientation before working in the lab.

Lab Member:		Assigned Mentor/Trainer:			
Timeframe assigned to lab (mo/yr to mo/yr):		Principal Investigator:			
VU Biosafety Training Completion Dates		Biosafety levels for planned work (check box)			
Biosafety 101: Standard Microbiological Practices		BSL-1 only		BSL-2	
Working Safely with Human-derived Materials		Note: Temporary lab members should not be handling macaque-derived materials, toxins of biological origin or microbiological agents with vaccine recommendations unless added to the PI's biomaterials registration and approved by the VU Institutional Biosafety Committee (VU IBC).			
Biosafety 201: Risk Assessment Applications for BSL-2 (or equivalent)					

Mentor/Trainer: As it relates to their lab experience, review each item below with the new lab member before they are permitted to work in the lab. Once completed, both the trainer and trainee should sign and date the form.

Trainer Initials	Biological materials (microorganisms, diagnostic samples, cell cultures, etc.) present in lab
	What biological materials will you work with or around in this lab?
	Are these biological materials known or suspected to contain pathogens or opportunistic pathogens that can infect humans? <i>If YES, senior lab personnel must provide you with information about the routes of transmission, risks of exposure, and procedures in place to minimize your exposure risk.</i>

Trainer Initials	Safety equipment
	Where is the hand washing sink in the lab? <i>If there is no sink in the lab, senior lab personnel must provide a review of alternative procedure for hand washing.</i>
	Where is the eyewash located, and how is it activated?
	Where can you get fluid-resistant disposable gloves (latex-free), and what actions do you need to take if the gloves provided by the lab do not fit?
	What procedures require the use of splash goggles, and where are these kept?
	What procedures require the use of lab coats or gowns, and how are these provided?
	What actions do you take if your lab coat/gown becomes contaminated (i.e., in the event of a splash or spill)?
	What secondary containers are used for biological material transport outside the lab, and where are these kept?
	What actions do you take if a spill of biological materials occurs?
	If you are exposed to biological materials through a splash to the eyes, nose, or mouth, or through contact with broken skin or via skin injury, you will flush the affected area for 15 minutes with water and report to medical follow-up. Who do you report your injury to, and where do you go for medical follow-up? <i>Your PI or lab supervisor should be able to provide you with this information.</i>

Trainer Initials or N/A	Elevated risk equipment and procedure considerations <i>If YES, trainer must (1) provide a review in proper procedures for each device to assure that your practices are consistent with the lab's procedures for minimizing and containing aerosols, and (2) document this observed proficiency.</i>	Date proficiency observed/by
	Will you be using any aerosol-generating equipment for your work in the lab (i.e., centrifuges, blenders, vortexes, pipettors)?	
	Will you use a biosafety cabinet for your work?	
	Will you be using sharp devices (i.e., tools that are sharp enough to puncture your skin) in the lab?	

Trainer Initials	Disinfection and biohazardous waste handling
	What disinfectant(s) are used, and what are the hazard properties?
	How is the disinfectant prepared for use, what is the contact time, and when must it be replaced with freshly prepared product?
	What items need to be collected and treated as solid biohazardous waste in the lab?
	How does the lab store and treat solid biohazardous waste (including sharps containers for disposal)?
	If the lab autoclaves its waste or lab supplies, are you expected to run the autoclave? <i>If YES, someone MUST provide hands-on training for you!</i>
	Where are extra biohazard bags and sharps containers kept?

Trainer Initials	Other containment practices
	Where can you store food and drink (and items used for their consumption) in a manner that they won't be contaminated by lab materials and wastes?
	Where can you consume food and drink that is free of lab hazards including biological materials, lab chemical solutions, etc.?

Lab-Specific Biosafety Orientation Acknowledgment	
Mentor/Trainer On _____ (insert date), I provided lab-specific biosafety orientation for the temporary lab member as documented above.	Lab Member I received lab-specific biosafety orientation as outlined on this checklist and was given an opportunity to ask questions related to my lab-acquired infection exposure risk.
Signature/Date:	Signature/Date:
The completed training record should be maintained by the PI or the designated Lab Manager for 3 years from the date of completion.	Questions about biosafety training or the use of this form? Please contact VU EHS Biosafety at VUBiosafety@vanderbilt.edu