

Chapter 1 : Laboratory Specialist (Physical Sciences), Sr. H.S., T - National Learning Corporation

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Development and implementation of administrative policies, work practices, facility design, and safety equipment to prevent transmission of biologic agents to workers, other persons, and the environment. Protection of high-consequence microbial agents and toxins, or critical relevant information, against theft or diversion by those who intend to pursue intentional misuse. Use of biologic agents or toxins e. A facility official who has been designated the responsibility and authority to ensure that the requirements of Title 42, CFR, Part 73, are met. A measure of the potential loss of a specific biologic agent of concern, on the basis of the probability of occurrence of an adversary event, effectiveness of protection, and consequence of loss. The capability of an adversary, coupled with intentions, to undertake malevolent actions. A judgment, based on available information, of the actual or potential threat of malevolent action. An exploitable capability, security weakness, or deficiency at a facility. Exploitable capabilities or weaknesses are those inherent in the design or layout of the biologic laboratory and its protection, or those existing because of the failure to meet or maintain prescribed security standards when evaluated against defined threats. Conduct a risk assessment and threat analysis of the facility as a precursor to the security plan. In April , the General Accounting Office issued a report regarding terrorism A key finding of that report was that threat and risk assessments are widely recognized as valid decision-support tools for establishing and prioritizing security program requirements. A threat analysis, the first step in determining risk, identifies and evaluates each threat on the basis of different factors e. Risk management is the deliberate process of understanding risk i. Risk management principles are based on acknowledgment that 1 although risk usually cannot be eliminated, it can be reduced by enhancing protection from validated and credible threats; 2 although threats are possible, certain threats are more probable than others; and 3 all assets are not equally critical. Therefore, each facility should implement certain measures to enhance security regarding select agents. The following actions should assist decision-makers in implementing this recommendation: Each facility should conduct a risk assessment and threat analysis of its assets and select agents. The threat should be defined against the vulnerabilities of the laboratory to determine the necessary components of a facility security plan and system 12, The risk assessment should include a systematic approach in which threats are defined and vulnerabilities are examined; risks associated with those vulnerabilities are mitigated with a security systems approach 12, Ensure the security plan includes collaboration between senior management, scientific staff, human resource officials, information technology IT staff, engineering officials, and security officials. This coordinated approach is critical to ensuring that security recommendations provide a reasonable and adequate assurance of laboratory security without unduly impacting the scientific work. Facility Security Plans Recommendation: Establish a facility security plan. Each facility should develop a comprehensive security plan that complies with 42 CFR Part 73 and reviews the need for policies in physical security; data and IT system security; security policies for personnel; policies for accessing select agent areas; specimen accountability; receipt of select agents into the laboratory; transfer or shipping of select agents from the laboratory; emergency response plans; and reporting of incidents, injuries, and breaches. Develop security policies based on site-specific assessments. Security plans should include measures that address physical security of building and laboratory areas. Policies should also address concerns associated with access, use, storage, and transfer of sensitive data. If sensitive electronic data are present, IT specialists should assess the security of hardware and software products in addition to the security of local area networks. Review safety, security, and IT policies and procedures at least annually for consistency and applicability. These procedures should also be reviewed after any incident or change in regulations. Necessary changes should be incorporated into the revised plans and communicated to all. Laboratory supervisors should ensure that all laboratory workers and visitors understand security requirements and that all employees are trained and equipped to follow established procedures. The security plan should be

an integral part of daily operations. New employees should receive training when they first begin work, and all employees should receive training at least annually thereafter. Training should be updated as policies and procedures change. All training should be documented by maintaining records of training schedules and employee attendance. Security plans should receive periodic performance testing to determine their effectiveness. Test procedures can vary from a simple check of keys, locks, and alarms to a full-scale laboratory or facility exercise. Security Policies for Personnel Recommendation: Establish security-related policies for all personnel. Honest, reliable, and conscientious workers represent the foundation of an effective security program. Facility administrators and laboratory directors should be familiar with all laboratory workers. Establish a policy for screening employees who require access to select agent areas to include full- and part-time employees, contractors, emergency personnel, and visitors. Additional screening might be necessary for employees who require access to other types of sensitive or secure data and work areas. These screening procedures should be commensurate with the sensitivity of the data and work areas e. Ensure that all workers approved for access to select agents e. Facility administrators should consider using easily recognizable marks on the identification badges to indicate access to sensitive or secure areas. Control access to areas where select agents are used or stored. Consolidate laboratory work areas to the greatest extent possible to implement security measures more effectively. Separate select agent areas from the public areas of the buildings. Lock all select agent areas when unoccupied. Use keys or other security devices to permit entry into these areas. Methods of secure access and monitoring controls can include key or electronic locking pass keys, combination key pad, use of lock-boxes to store materials in freezers or refrigerators, video surveillance cameras, or other control requirements. Protocols for periodically changing combination keypad access numbers should be developed. Assess the need for graded levels of security protection on the basis of site-specific risk and threat analysis. This security can be accomplished through card access systems, biometrics, or other systems that provide restricted access. Lock all freezers, refrigerators, cabinets, and other containers where select agents are stored when they are not in direct view of a laboratory worker. Limit access to select agent areas to authorized personnel who have been cleared by the U. All others entering select agent areas must be escorted and monitored by authorized personnel. Record all entries into these areas, including entries by visitors, maintenance workers, service workers, and others needing one-time or occasional entry. Limit routine cleaning, maintenance, and repairs to hours when authorized employees are present and able to serve as escorts and monitors. Establish procedures and training for admitting repair personnel or other contractors who require repetitive or emergency access to select agent areas. Ensure visitors are issued identification badges, including name and expiration date, and escorted and monitored into and out of select agent areas. Such visits should be kept to a minimum. Ensure procedures are in place for reporting and removing unauthorized persons. These procedures should be developed through collaboration among senior scientific, administrative, and security management personnel. These procedures should be included in security training and reviewed for compliance at least annually. Select Agent Accountability Recommendation: Establish a system of accountability for select agents. Establish an accounting procedure to ensure adequate control of select agents and maintain up-to-date inventory of seed stocks, toxins, and agents in long-term storage. Establish procedures that maintain accurate and up-to-date records of authorizations for entry into limited access areas i. Receiving Select Agents Recommendation: Develop procedures for bringing select agent specimens into the laboratory. A centralized receiving area for select agents is recommended to maximize safety and minimize security hazards associated with damaged or unknown packages. Facilities should establish procedures for inspecting all packages i. Suspicious packages should be handled as prescribed by federal and state law enforcement agencies. Biologic safety cabinet or other appropriate containment device should be used when opening packages containing specimens, bacterial or virus isolates, or toxins. Packages should be opened by trained, authorized personnel. Transfer or Shipping of Select Agents Recommendation: Develop procedures for transferring or shipping select agents from the laboratory. Package, label, and transport select agents in conformance with all applicable local, federal, and international transportation and shipping regulations, including U. Department of Transportation DOT regulations. Personnel who package, handle, and ship these agents including import and export should be subject to all applicable training. The

responsible facility official should be notified of all select agent transfers, internal or external. Ensure required permits e. Standard operating procedures should be in place for import and export activities. Decontaminate contaminated or possibly contaminated materials before they leave the laboratory area. Avoid hand-carrying select agents when transferring them to other external facilities. If select agents are to be hand-carried on common carriers, all applicable packaging, transport, and training regulations should be followed. Develop and follow a protocol for intrafacility transfer of all select agents. Emergency Response Plans Recommendation: Implement an emergency response plan. Limiting access to select agent laboratory and animal areas can make implementing an emergency response more difficult. This should be considered as emergency plans are developed. Evaluate select agent laboratory and animal areas for safety and security concerns before an emergency plan is developed. Develop and integrate laboratory emergency plans with facilitywide plans. These plans should also include such adverse event assessments as bomb threats, severe weather e. Include facility administrators, scientific directors, principal investigators, laboratory workers, maintenance and engineering support staff, facility safety officers, and facility security officials in emergency planning.

Chapter 2 : Public Health and Human Services, Department of

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Chapter 4 : Forensic Documents Labs | Document Examination Services

The Junior Specialist will collect, organize, and summarize field and laboratory data, evaluate data and prepare tables and graphs for publication, calculate statistics as needed using SAS/R and/or Excel, draft reports and sections of publications and presentations.

Chapter 5 : Clinical Laboratory Scientist Trainee License

The Junior Specialist will also take a lead in laboratory management including overseeing safety training and record keeping for the laboratory. Track and reconcile expenses in Excel spreadsheets. General record keeping of chemical and safety records, lab protocols, training of students in lab safety.

Chapter 6 : Raymond Edward Faught Jr., MD, Epilepsy

Plaintiff, David B. Elliott, Jr., filed suit against the defendant, Laboratory Specialists, Inc. (LSI) for negligently conducting and reporting a post-accident urinalysis. Mr. Elliott was required by his former employer, Avondale Industries, Inc. to submit to a drug test after suffering an on the job injury December 10,

Chapter 7 : Laboratory Security and Emergency Response Guidance for Laboratories Working with Select

View Richard Altreche Jr.'s profile on LinkedIn, the world's largest professional community. Richard has 7 jobs listed on their profile. See the complete profile on LinkedIn.

Chapter 8 : Registered Environmental Health Specialist Program

If you are an applicant whose education and training/experience is from a non-U.S. school, college, university, or clinical

laboratory, please make sure that your name is printed in English on all your transcripts and supporting documents and that it matches your name on the application.

Chapter 9 : Laboratory - Wikipedia

The material in this report originated in the Office of Health and Safety, Robert H. Hill, Jr., Ph.D., Acting Director. In recent years, concern has increased regarding use of biologic materials as agents of terrorism, but these same agents are often necessary tools in clinical and research.