

# Overview of Containment Level 3 (CL3) Laboratories

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- MSc in Medical Microbiology from The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

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HYGIENE  
& TROPICAL  
MEDICINE



Public Health  
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- Healthcare Scientist for the National Mycobacterium Reference Laboratory – Public Health England



**SIMPLICITB** **ZeNix**

- Currently a Research Scientist at University College London working on the TB Alliance Clinical Trials



# Linzy Elton



- MSc in Medical Parasitology from The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- PhD in host/pathogen/vector biology for *Yersinia pestis* (plague) at The University of Nottingham, where I was also BSL3 laboratory manager
- Currently a postdoctoral scientist working for PANDORA and CANTAM (my main roles include BSL3 laboratory assessment and accreditation, TB and AMR)

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University of  
Nottingham

UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA

**PANDORA**  
Pan-African Network For Rapid Research, Response  
and Preparedness for Infectious Diseases Epidemics

**CANTAM**  
Central Africa Network on Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Malaria



- Biological agents are classified into hazard groups

<b>Hazard Groups</b>	
Group 1	Unlikely to cause human disease
Group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can cause human disease</li><li>• Unlikely to spread to the community</li><li>• Effective prophylaxis or treatment available</li></ul>

## Hazard Group 3

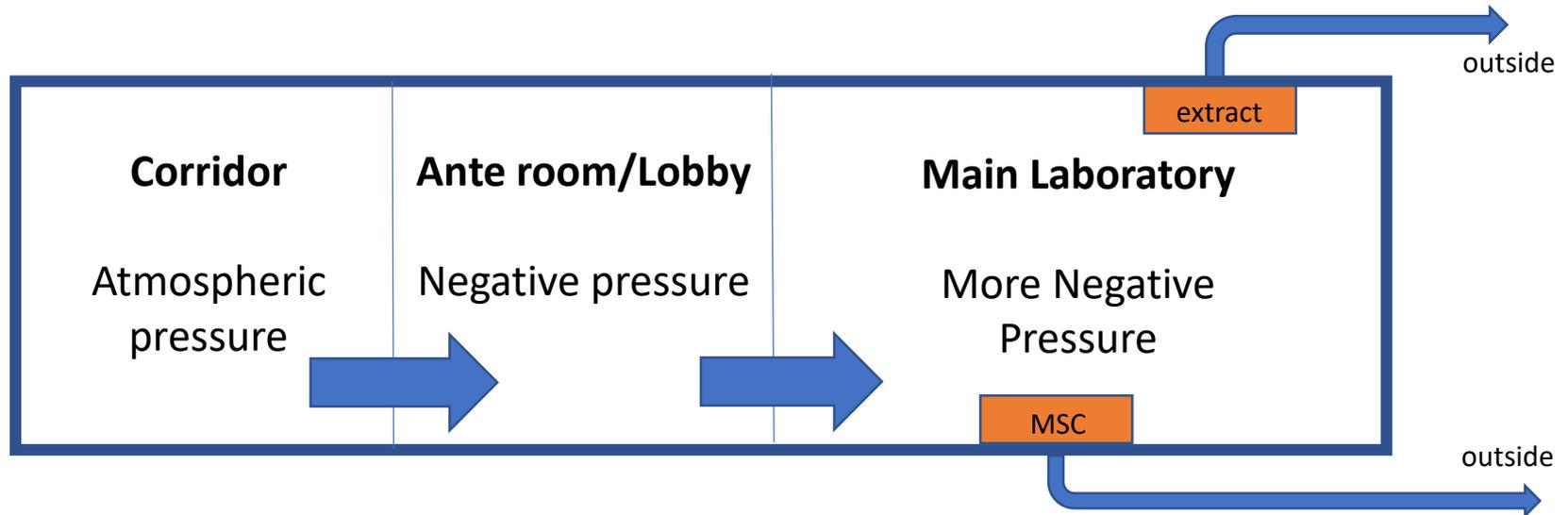
- Can cause **severe** human disease
- May be a **serious** hazard to employees
- May spread to the community
- Effective prophylaxis or treatment available

We work with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (HG3) in our  
Containment Level 3 laboratories

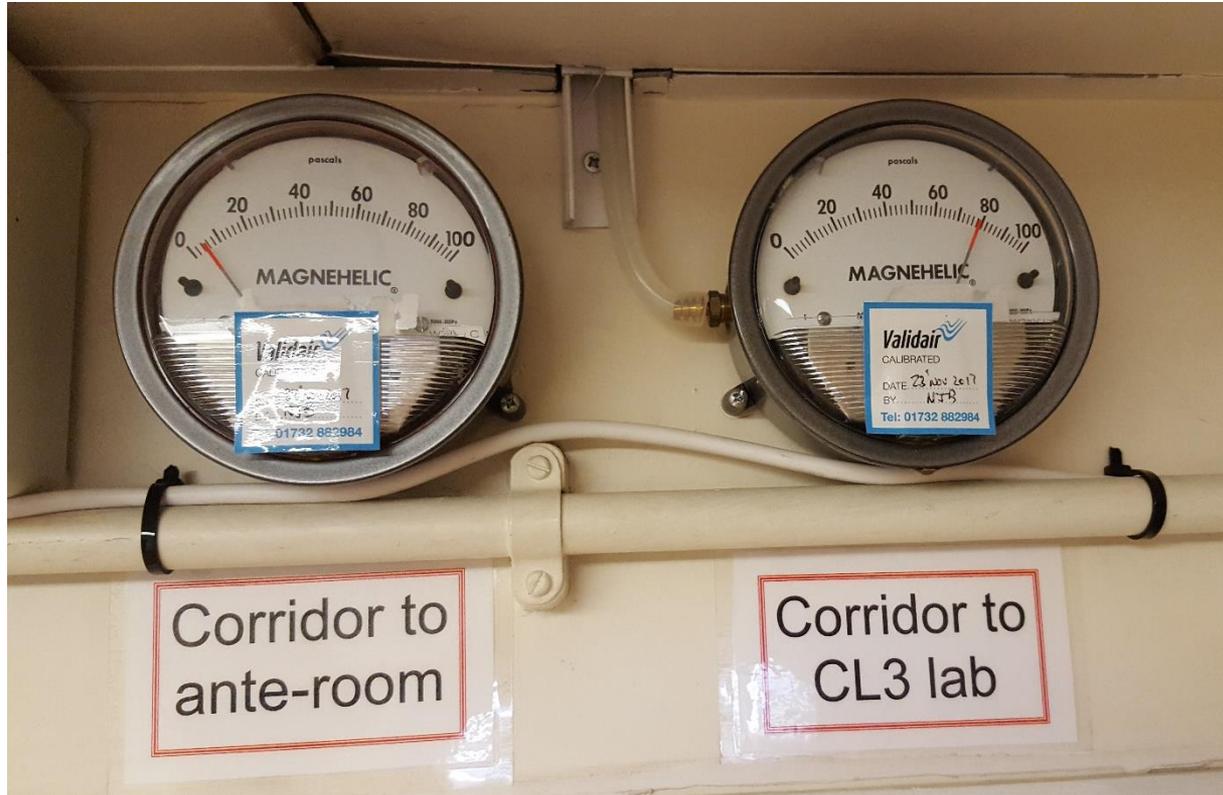
1. Negative Pressure
2. Extracted air is HEPA filtered
3. All work is carried out inside a Microbiological Safety Cabinet: Class 1 recommended
4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
5. Sealable
6. Restricted access
7. A means of viewing occupants
8. Biological agents stored safely
9. Autoclaved waste

# Negative Pressure

- Air pressure on the inside of the laboratory is lower than the outside
- Prevents release of HG3 pathogens to surrounding areas



# Negative Pressure



Small CL3 pressure gauges. **Always check the pressures before entering the laboratory.**

- **H**igh **E**fficiency **P**articulate **A**ir **F**ilter
- Installed in the Microbiological Safety Cabinets & CL3 extracts
- Retain 99.97% of particles of  $\geq 0.3\mu\text{m}$  in diameter
- Must be tested at least every 14 months (external contractor)

# Extracted air is HEPA filtered



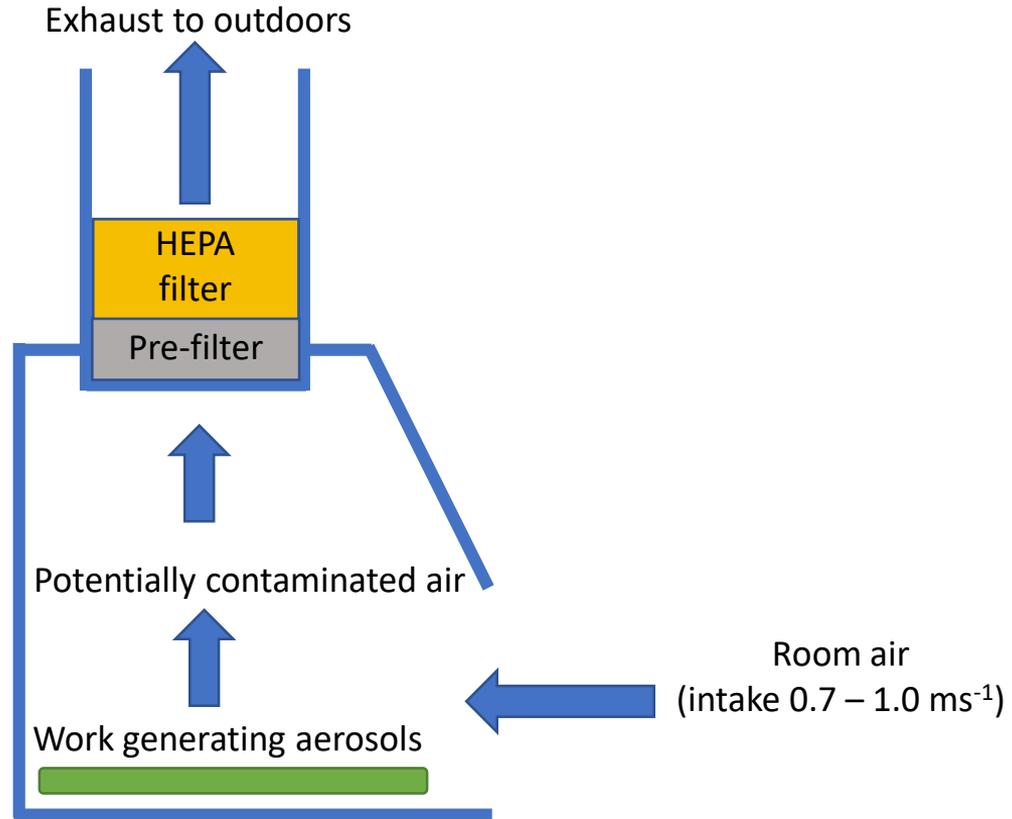
Small CL3 ceiling extract  
with HEPA filter



Small CL3 Microbiological Safety Cabinet with  
HEPA filter

- Protect the individual from infectious aerosol release
- Does NOT protect the work *i.e.* not sterile
- HEPA filter present to prevent infectious aerosols releasing to environment
- Airflow readings are taken daily and recorded
- Airflow values should be between 0.7 and 1.0 ms<sup>-1</sup>

# Class 1 Microbiological Safety Cabinet



Schematic diagram of a Class 1 MSC

- Protects the individual and the work being carried out
- Process involves recirculated filtered air
- Safety of the cabinet can be disturbed more easily by sudden movements by operator or around cabinet

- Rear fastening impermeable gowns are worn in CL3
- These cannot be removed from CL3 except for disposal in autoclave bags
- Gloves must be worn when handling specimens, cultures, and waste
- Gloves must be changed regularly

Gloves



Rear fastening impermeable gown

Date written on gown so that it can be changed weekly

- The laboratory **must** be sealable to permit disinfection
- Fumigation (decontamination process involving formaldehyde) of the laboratory is necessary if there is an uncontrolled release of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* e.g. dropping a culture outside of the Microbiological Safety Cabinet
- Walls/ceilings should **not** have cracks
- Pipes entering the room must be sealed around entry/exit points
- Sealability must be regularly checked: monthly integrity checks/ annual room integrity checks by external contractors

University College London	Version 2.0	
Centre for Clinical Microbiology	Author: Isobella Honeyborne	Page 1 of 1
CCM_FORM_007 Monthly integrity check for CL3	Authorised by: Julio Ortiz Canseco	Date of issue 04.12.2018

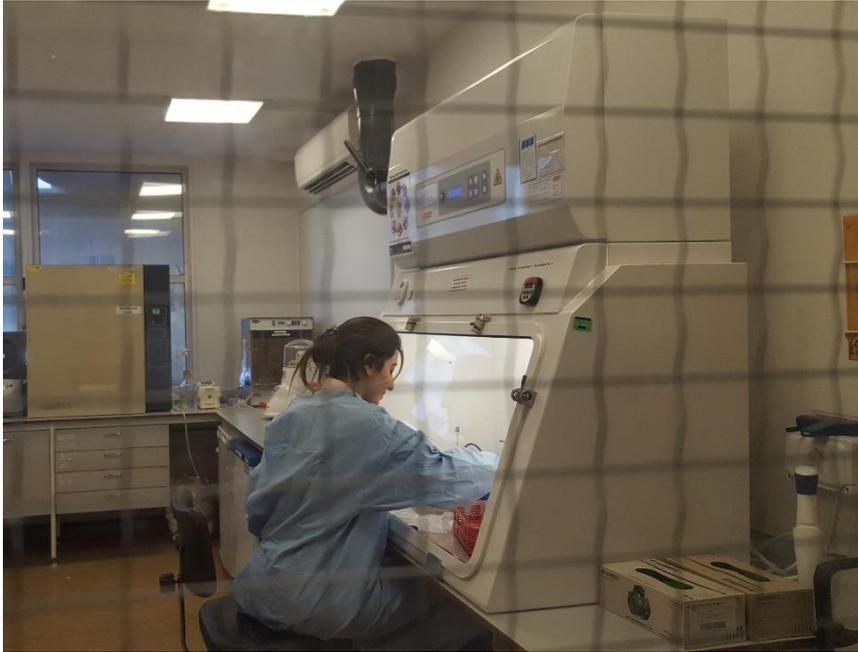
### Monthly Integrity/Laboratory Check and Alarm Test

This form must be completed by different individuals. It is everyone's responsibility to check the integrity of the CL3 laboratories. If you open the laboratory on the 1<sup>st</sup> working day of a month then it is your responsibility (unless you did it the previous month, in which case nominate someone else).

	Cracks, Dust Trails, Loose Mastic or Beading?	Action	Initials	Date
Walls				
Windows				
Door frames				
Door view-panel				
Floor-level pipes				
Sink waste pipes				
MSC Ducting				
Cable ports				

- Swipe card entry for those who have completed CL3 inductions and passed competency
- All visitors must have read and signed the relevant documents
- List on the of doors of CL3 showing who has access, this must be regularly updated

# Viewing Occupants



We are able to view our colleagues working



Windows on both ante room and laboratory doors

- Storage in cupboards, incubators, fridges and freezers
- All cultures must be in suitable racking
- Tabletop storage is avoided as much as reasonably possible
- Stacking is prohibited

# Biological agents stored safely



Suitable racks

Suitable box



Stacking



# Autoclaved Waste

- All cabinet waste is placed into disposable jars e.g. tips and loops
- The dispo jars are placed into autoclave bags and then placed inside a tin
- The tin is then taken out in order to autoclave: 134°C for 5 min



# Autoclaved Waste

- All other waste is placed into autoclave bags and taken out to be autoclaved in the media room
- The autoclaved waste is then placed in a yellow bag and sent for incineration



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