

# Rule 15.99.06.T1 Use of Biohazards in Research, Teaching and Testing



New/Approved: March 30, 2016  
Review: January 13, 2022  
Next Scheduled Review: January 13, 2027

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## Rule Statement

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Tarleton State University (Tarleton) is committed to protecting faculty, staff, students, visitors, the general public and the environment from the risk of exposure to biohazardous materials, and to ensuring that all activities involving biohazardous materials and the facilities used to conduct such work are in compliance with applicable federal and state laws, regulations and guidelines.

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## Reason for Rule

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This rule describes the review and approval process for activities involving the use of biohazardous materials.

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## Procedures and Responsibilities

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### 1. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1. This rule applies to all Tarleton employees, students and visitors who utilize biohazardous materials in the context of their research, teaching and/or testing activities. The rule applies to these activities when they occur in university facilities, other locations if the projects are funded or sponsored by Tarleton, and/or if university faculty, staff or students are participating in activities utilizing biohazardous materials. These requirements are also applicable to all activities involving the use of biohazards and/or recombinant DNA for which Tarleton is responsible, regardless of source of funding or whether the activity is funded.
- 1.2. To ensure that biologically hazardous materials are used safely and in compliance with federal and state laws, regulations and guidelines, the university adheres to the following: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Institutes of Health (CDC/NIH) *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)*, the *NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic DNA Molecules (NIH Guidelines)*, USDA regulations controlling the use of biohazardous materials and the latest Select Agents Regulations (42 CFR Part 73, 7 CFR Part 331, and 9 CFR Part 121). In the case of conflict between requirements of the regulatory agencies, the more protective regulations shall prevail, as appropriate.

- 1.3. The university will maintain its Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) registration with the National Institutes of Health at all times, even if not required by federal requirements.
- 1.4. The storage and use of biohazardous materials within the university, whether for research, teaching or testing purposes, shall be described in an [IBC permit](#). The permit captures relevant information regarding the appropriate use of the biohazardous materials in research, teaching or testing activities.
- 1.5. IBC approval is required prior to possession or use of biohazardous materials.
- 1.6. All modifications to approved storage and use of biohazardous materials must be approved by the IBC prior to initiation of the changes.
- 1.7. Tarleton must register with either the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Division of Select Agents and Toxins (DSAT) or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)/ Agriculture Select Agent Services (AgSAS) (collectively known as the Federal Select Agent Program) prior to possession, use, or transfer any select agent or toxin, including receipt of select agents and toxins from outside the United States.

## 2. INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL

- 2.1. Tarleton's President has appointed the Associate Vice President for Research Grants and Sponsored Projects to serve as the Institutional Official (IO) with administrative authority to commit institutional resources to ensure that the oversight of use of biohazardous materials will comply with system, state and federal requirements.
- 2.2. The IO has been delegated authority by the President to appoint and remove members of the IBC.
- 2.3. The IO ensures ongoing compliance with applicable state and federal law and may collaborate with appropriate institutional officials to place sanctions on faculty failing to comply with these laws, or failing to comply with System regulations, University policies, procedures and guidelines.

## 3. INSTITUTIONAL BIOSAFETY COMMITTEE (IBC)

- 3.1. The IBC shall meet the membership requirements articulated in the current version of the *NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic DNA Molecules*.
- 3.2. The IBC is responsible for the review and approval of all activities involving the use of biohazardous materials, to assess and set containment levels for activities utilizing biohazardous materials, and to notify faculty of the outcome of this review.
- 3.3. The IBC will regularly review approved research, teaching, and other activities at intervals appropriate to the degree of risk, but no less than once per year.

3.4. The IBC will review activities involving the use of biohazardous materials in accordance with the criteria outlined in the most current versions of the *NIH Guidelines*, select agent regulations, the BMBL, and other federal, state, and university rules and procedures.

3.5. The IBC may suspend or terminate approval for use of biohazardous materials if such use poses a risk to personnel, public health and safety, or for issues of non-compliance.

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BIOLOGICAL SAFETY OFFICER

4.1. The IO shall appoint a Biological Safety Officer if it engages in large-scale research or production activities involving viable organisms containing recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules.

4.2. Biological Safety Officer's duties include, but are not limited to, those articulated in the most recent version of the *NIH Guidelines*.

#### 5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Principal investigators (PIs) are primarily responsible for compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations involving activities covered by this Rule and are responsible for:

5.1. assuring all responsibilities of PIs as articulated in the most recent version of the *NIH Guidelines* are met;

5.2. that all activities with biohazardous materials are appropriately reviewed and approved prior to initiation of any activities or changes to approved activities. Regardless of funding sources, an IBC permit must be prepared and signed by the principal investigator and must be reviewed and approved by the IBC. If research is collaborative or involves other institutions, approval must be obtained from each institution;

5.3. assuring that conduct of research, teaching or testing activities involving biohazardous materials is restricted to that described in the approved IBC permit or approved amendments, and is in congruence with funding grants, if applicable;

5.4. assuring that all participants in activities with biohazardous materials are appropriately qualified through training and education to perform their responsibilities as listed in the IBC permit;

5.5. assuring that all participants in activities with biohazardous materials are enrolled in an Occupational Health and Safety program if required by their approved IBC permit;

5.6. abiding by all determinations of the IBC, including, but not limited to directives to terminate participation in designated research, teaching or testing activities;

5.7. notifying the IBC as soon as possible after the discovery of any reportable incident or noncompliance that involves biohazardous materials.

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## Related Statutes, Policies, or Requirements

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[System Policy 15.99.06, Use of Biohazards in Research, Teaching and Testing](#)

[NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules](#)

[Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories \(BMBL\)](#)

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## Definitions

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### 1. BIOHAZARDOUS MATERIAL

#### 1.1 Material containing:

- (a) Biological agents (bacteria, rickettsia, fungi, viruses, protozoa, parasites and prions) that may cause disease in humans, animals, or plants;
- (b) Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules as defined in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) *NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules (NIH Guidelines)*;
- (c) Human and non-human primate blood, tissue, cells and cell lines; and
- (d) Toxins of biological origin as defined in the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)* document.

#### 1.2 Recombinant and Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules – In the context of the *NIH Guidelines*, recombinant and synthetic nucleic acids are defined as:

- (a) Molecules that a) are constructed by joining nucleic acid molecules and b) that can replicate in a living cell, i.e., recombinant nucleic acids;
  - (b) Nucleic acid molecules that are chemically or by other means synthesized or amplified, including those that are chemically or otherwise modified but can base pair with naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules, i.e., synthetic nucleic acids; or
  - (c) Molecules that result from the replication of those described in (1.2.a) or (1.2.b) above.
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## Contact Office

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Division of Research, Innovation, and Economic Development  
254.968.1815

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