THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
BIOLOGICAL AGENTS REGISTRY FORM
Approved Biohazards Subcommittee: October 14, 2010
Biosafety Website: www.uwo.ca/humanresources/biosafety/

This form must be completed by each Principal Investigator holding a grant administered by the University of Western Ontario (UWO) or in charge of a laboratory/facility where the use of Level 1, 2 or 3 biological agents is described in the laboratory or animal work proposed. The form must also be completed if any work is proposed involving animals carrying zoonotic agents infectious to humans or involving plants, fungi, or insects that require Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) or Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) permits.

This form must be updated at least every 3 years or when there are changes to the biological agents being used.

Containment Levels will be established in accordance with Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines, 3rd edition, 2004, Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) or Containment Standards for Veterinary Facilities, 1st edition 1996, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

Completed forms are to be returned to Occupational Health and Safety, (OHS), (Support Services Building, Room 4190) for distribution to the Biohazards Subcommittee. For questions regarding this form, please contact the Biosafety Officer at extension 81135 or biosafety@uwo.ca. If there are changes to the information on this form (excluding grant title and funding agencies), contact Occupational Health and Safety for a modification form. See website: www.uwo.ca/humanresources/biosafety

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Jin Zhang
DEPARTMENT	Chemical and Biochemical Engineering
ADDRESS	Rm 465, Thompson Engineering Building
PHONE NUMBER	519-661 2111 ext. 88322
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER(S)	226-448 9754
EMAIL	Jzhang283@uwo.ca; jzhang@eng.uwo.ca

Location of experimental work to be carried out: Building(s) __Spencer Engineering building_ Room(s)_2021__

*For work being performed at Institutions affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, the Safety Officer for the Institution where experiments will take place must sign the form prior to its being sent to the University of Western Ontario Biosafety Officer (See Section 15.0, Approvals).

FUNDING AGENCY/AGENCIES:___NSERC DG _____
GRANT TITLE(S): ___ "Development of Biocompatible Nanocomposites "_____

List all personnel working under Principal Investigators supervision in this location:

Name	UWO E-mail Address	Date of Biosafety Training
Longyan Chen	lchen266@uwo.ca	17-Sept-2010.
(Robert) Bi	Ybi24@uwo.ca	23-Jun-2011
Hyung Lip Kim	hkim549@uwo.ca	17-Sep-2010
Pei Yin	Pyin7@uwo.ca	11-May-2011

Please explain the biological agents and/or biohazardous substances used and how they will be

stored, used and disposed of. Projects without this description will not be reviewed.

Sub-project 1 supported by NSERC DG: "development of magnetic nanocomposite-based device for the detection and capture of microbial"

Description: The goal of this project is to develop a nanocomposite-based device to capture and detect the microbial in short period. Meanwhile, the device will act as antibiotics to kill (de-contaminate) bacteria. The target is to detect low concentration of E. Coli, 10^3 cell/L.

Use: The non-pathogentic E.Coli will be grown for 24 hours in broth media at room temperature to obtain an approximately 10^7 *cfu*/mL. The cells are harvested by centrifugation (8000 rpm, 5 min) and further re-suspended in Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS, 0.01 M, pH 7.4) buffer containing magnetic nanocomposites (1 mg/mL). After 10 times serially diluted into 10^4 cfu/mL, the solution of cells mixed with nanocomposites will be incubated in 20 min and 60 min, respectively. Samples will be separated from the solution by utilizing the magnetic confinement.

Storage: Store in original container in a cool, dry place. Use before expiration date printed on package.

The non-pathogenic E. coli is purchased from ATCC through the sale representative in Canada, Cedarlanelabs (www.cedarlanelabs.com)

The information of the product can be find as follows;

Link- http://www.atcc.org/ATCCAdvancedCatalogSearch/ProductDetails/tabid/452/Default.aspx?ATCCNum=35339&Template=bacteria)

ATCC® THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH GLOBALLY DELIVERED™

ATCC Advanced Catalog Search » Product Details

Product Description

Before submitting an order you will be asked to read and accept the terms and conditions of ATCC's Material Transfer Agreement or, in certain cases, an MTA specified by the depositing institution.

Customers in Europe, Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Macau, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, and Taiwan, R.O.C. must contact a local distributor for pricing information and to place an order for ATCC cultures and products.

Print this Page

Bacteria

ATCC® Number: 35339™ Order this Item Price: $255.00

Organism:	*Escherichia coli* (Migula) Castellani and Chalmers
Designations:	ECOR 20
Isolation:	Steer, Bali
Depositor:	H Ochman
History:	ATCC<<<--H Ochman<<<--R. Milkman RM213I(e)
Biosafety Level:	1
Shipped:	freeze-dried
Growth Conditions:	ATCC medium3: Nutrient agar or nutrient broth Temperature: 37.0°C
Permits/Forms:	In addition to the MTA mentioned above, other ATCC and/or regulatory permits may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please click here for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.
Comments:	reference strain [9410]
References:	9410: Ochman H, Selander RK. Standard reference strains of Escherichia coli from natural populations. J. Bacteriol. 157: 690-693, 1984. PubMed: 6363394

Related Links

NCBI Entrez Search
Make a Deposit
Frequently Asked Questions
Material Transfer Agreement
Technical Support
Related Products

Return to Top

The standard process is followed to storage and use of the product (standard process cited from www.qiagen.com)

It is noted that E. coli strains can be stored for up to 1 year as stabs in soft agar. Stab cultures can be used to transport or

send bacterial strains to other labs.

1. Prepare and autoclave 0.7% LB agar (standard LB medium containing 7 g/liter agar).

2. Cool the LB agar to below 50 °C (when people can hold it comfortably). Following that, 1 ml agar is added to a 2 ml screw-cap vial under sterile conditions, then leave to solidify. Vials of agar can be prepared in batches and stored at room temperature until required.

3. Using a sterile straight wire, pick a single colony from a freshly grown plate and stab it deep down into the soft agar several times.

4. Incubate the vial at 37 °C for 8-12 h leaving the cap slightly loose.

5. Seal the vial tightly and store in the dark, preferably at 4 °C.

Stab cultures will keep for approximately 12-18 months.

Handling and Disposal Precautions: The following standard precautions should be employed:

A. Access to the laboratory is limited at the discretion of the laboratory director.
B. Lab personnel must wash their hands after they handle viable materials and animals, after removing gloves, and before leaving the laboratory or animal facility.
C. NO eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, applying cosmetics, etc. in the lab.
D. Do not store food in lab.
E. Never mouth pipette.
F. Sharps should be handled with extreme caution to avoid cuts or autoinoculation during use and disposal. Needles should not be bent, sheared, or recapped. The needle and syringe should be promptly placed in a puncture-resistant container and decontaminated, by autoclaving or incineration.
G. Minimize splashes and aerosols.
H. Dispose of solid wastes in orange bags, which are autoclaved and placed in a red biohazard bag for final disposal.
I. Materials to be decontaminated outside the lab must be placed in a durable leak proof container and secured for transport
J. Infectious or bio-hazardous materials must be transported in sealed primary container inside a sealed durable and leak proof secondary containment labelled with a biohazard sticker.
K. Decontaminate surfaces with 70% ethanol or 10% bleach (made fresh every two weeks) after a spill or when work is completed for the day.
L. Decontaminate cultures and liquid waste using a final concentration of 10% bleach or 70% ethanol for a minimum of 20 minutes.
If working with a flame, be sure to keep any ethanol solutions away from the flame at all times.
M. Ensure that laboratory personnel are trained, with signed copies of the safety protocol in the lab's safety manual.

3. Safety equipment.
A. Wear lab coats and gloves when working with bacterial cultures.
B. Wear safety glasses when splashes sprays or aerosols can be expected.
C. Dispose of contaminated gloves in Red biohazard bags/containers.
D. Biological safety cabinets and and centrifuges with sealed rotors or safety cups are to be used.
E. No personal protective equipment (PPE) is to be worn outside of the lab.

Sub-Project 2. " Development of luminescent and biocompatible nanocomposites"

Description: An optical nanocomposite-based transducer incorporated with biopolymer materials for non-invasive diagnostic tools.

Use: (1) HUVEC cell is going to be used to study the lens sensor's biocompatibility, HUVEC are human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Each vial of this product contains ~ 5 x 10^5 cells that have been cryopreserved at the end of the primary

culture stage in a medium containing 10% DMSO. During the culture period, no contamination by bacteria, yeast, or fungi was detected. Upon thawing, the cells are guaranteed to be >70% viable (trypan blue), and to have a potential of >16 population doublings when handled according to the directions provided in this document.

Storage: "Cryopreserved HUVEC should arrive frozen on dry ice. If the cells are not to be used immediately, the user should prepare a space for storage of the vial in the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer. While wearing protective eyewear, gloves, and a laboratory coat, remove the vial from its shipping container and place immediately in the liquid nitrogen freezer. Although the viability of cryopreserved cells decreases with time in storage, useful cultures can usually be established even after 2 years of storage at liquid nitrogen temperatures" –based on the information provided by the supplier.

Procedure for Cell culturing and maintenance:

- The cell line samples can be purchased from ATCC, through Cederlane Labs.

Starting Cell culturing:

- T-75cm flask are coated with 0.1% gelatine and left to coat for more than 1hr at 37°C .

- The gelatine is sucked out and 12mL of M-131 or similar endothelial media containing adequate Growth factors is added to the flasks.

- The frozen cell sample is thawed slightly in water bath and as quickly transferred into the T-75 flask containing the media and kept at 37°C incubator.

- The cells are observed for growth, and media is changed every two days. Old media is discarded and the cells are ideally washed with 10mL of Dulbecco`s PBS solution and new media added to replace the removed old media.

- The procedure of changing media is continued till the cells have reached 80-85% confluency (where the cells cover almost the entire surface of the flask`s inner surface).

- Once confluent, the cells have 3 options:

a) Use the cells for experiment.

b) Split the cells and maintain the cell culture.

c) Freeze the cells (especially earlier passages) for future use.

Splitting cells:

- T- 75cm flasks that are confluent can be split to two or more T 75 flasks depending upon the speed of growth in cells required(faster growth requires more cells /flask), whereas T150cm flasks of confluent cells can be split to three T-75cm flasks.

- The required T flask are coated with gelatin (0.1%) and kept for incubation at 37°C for at least 1 hour.

- Add media to the flasks after incubation and removal of gelatine.

- The 80%conflunet plates are washed with PBS, and 3ml of Trypsin added to the flasks for detaching the cells. (T-150cm requires 4mL).Leave the plates in hood for 2-5 mints.

- Add 4mL of Trypsin Neutralizing solution and 7mL of Media.

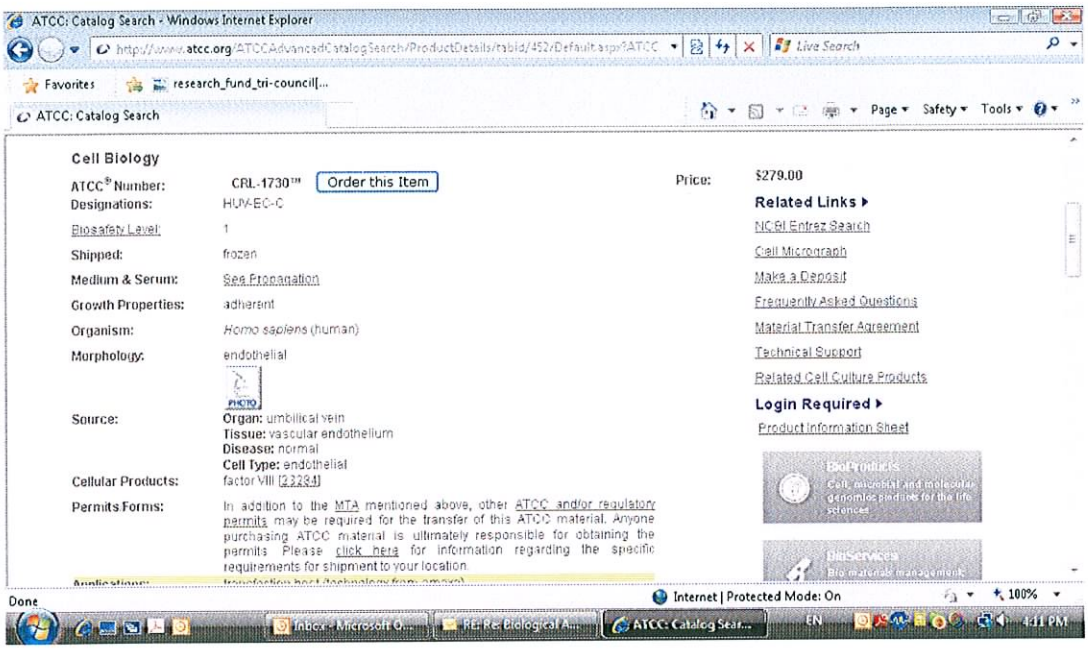
- Scrap the cells from the flask using a cell scraper and as the cells+media volume is about 14ml, Divide the volume into the the flasks of the required number of coated flasks.

- The flasks are then observed under microscope and left to grown in the 37°C incubator.

Disposal: According to standard biohazard waste disposal procedures; autoclaving (steam sterilization) is generally the surest method of inactivating biological agents and should be used whenever possible. Liquid waste containers designed to withstand autoclaving temperatures must be used. Containers of liquid waste must be placed into a tray or pan of sufficient capacity to contain all liquid in the event of vessel failure or breakage inside the autoclave chamber.

The information about the cells can be found below;

http://www.cedarlanelabs.com/canada/products.asp?view=viewitem&id=CRL-1730
http://www.atcc.org/ATCCAdvancedCatalogSearch/ProductDetails/tabid/452/Default.aspx?ATCCNum=CRL-1730&Template=cellBiology



Other information

All students and researchers in Dr. Zhang's lab are demanded to obtain the Biosafety Certificate.

Please include a one page research summary or teaching protocol.

Biocompatible nanocomposites composed of inorganic nanoparticles and biopolymer matrixes enable to perform advanced optical, magnetic, mechanical, and biocompatible properties as one entity. They have diverse applications in lightweight devices, particularly in the field of point-of-care (POC) biomedical devices. Since 2008, the principle investigator (PI), has been leading a research team at Western to develop biocompatible multifunctional nanocomposites. That is, nanoparticles (NPs), e.g. mesoporous silica (SiO_2) NPs and iron oxide (Fe_3O_4) NPs, loaded with multi-functional agents, e.g. growth factor, fluorophore, etc., have been incorporated into biocompatible hydrogel films by using the chemical and photo-polymerization. The PI's group has gained experience in applying the multifunctional nanocomposites for the controlled releasing of protein drug, and for the non-invasive biomolecular detection. To date, "bottom-up" process, including chemical solution coating, and self-assembly techniques, are mainly used to generate nanocomposites films. It is difficult, however, to consistently obtain uniform films on a large scale, partially because of the uncontrollable evaporation dynamics in these solution-based techniques. Another hurdle in promoting the use of the new nanocomposites in the market is the difficulty of the large-scale production in a desired period. There is a critical need to establish new processing techniques that effectively manipulate inorganic and organic molecules, yet are applicable to macroscopic processing.

Compared to conventional chemical and physical processes, *in situ* techniques enable to produce uniform dispersion of nanoparticles in biopolymers more efficiently. Thus, our long-term goal is to develop novel techniques for producing hydrogel nanocomposite-based devices for the biochemical and biomedical applications, including bio-chips, bio-imaging, and the biosensors. In the next 5 years, the PI is going to combine the physical and chemical techniques to produce the advanced hydrogel nanocomposites. Using near infrared (NIR) laser-assisted deposition system to produce hydrogel nanocomposites is a new, but an invaluable tool. The NIR laser system has the wavelength in the range of 800-2400 nm. Biomolecules and biopolymers can keep their fully functional structures and properties under the radiation of NIR laser. Furthermore, the NIR laser beam has the strong capability for tailoring the surface and interface at micro-, even nano-scale. The planned sub-projects include: (1) Study on interaction between NIR laser and biomaterials/biopolymers. (2) Development of non-invasive biosensors based on multifunctional nanocomposite produced by the NIR-laser assistant technique. (3) Development of powerful nanocomposite-based device for rapid microbial capture and detection. The efforts of the PI's research group will be focused on investigating the *in situ* deposition with a fundamental understanding of the interaction between the NIR laser and nanocomposites composed of nanostructures, e.g. silica, iron oxide, etc., and biopolymers, e.g. gelatin, and collagen, and then will exploit the unique properties of NIR lasers and hybrid biomaterials to produce and characterize new nanocomposites with multifunctional properties, including optical, magneto-conductive, and/or thermal-stable properties. All trainees in Dr. Zhang's laboratory will get the benefit by working on the exciting research supported by NSERC discovery grant for their future career in academia, nanotechnology, and biomaterials industry.

1.0 Microorganisms

● 1.1 Does your work involve the use of biological agents? ● YES O NO
(non-pathogenic and pathogenic biological agents including but not limited to bacteria and other microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)? If no, please proceed to Section 2.0

Do you use microorganisms that require a permit from the CFIA? O YES ● NO
If YES, please give the name of the species. _____
What is the origin of the microorganism(s)? _____
Please describe the risk (if any) of escape and how this will be mitigated:

_____
_____
_____

Please attach the CFIA permit.
Please describe any CFIA permit conditions:

_____

1.2 Please complete the table below:

Name of Biological Agent(s)* (Be specific)	Is it known to be a human pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be an animal pathogen? YES/NO	Is it known to be a zoonotic agent? YES/NO	Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time? (in Litres)	Source/ Supplier	PHAC or CFIA Containment Level
Non-pathogenic E. Coli strain W3110	O Yes ● No	O Yes ● No	O Yes ● No	10^8 cells/L	ATCC/ Cedarlane Laboratories	● 1 O 2 O 2+ O 3
	O Yes O No	O Yes O No	O Yes O No			
	O Yes O No	O Yes O No	O Yes O No			
	O Yes O No	O Yes O No	O Yes O No			O 2+ O 3

See E-mail

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier.

2.0 Cell Culture

2.1 Does your work involve the use of cell cultures? ● YES O NO
If no, please proceed to Section 3.0

2.2 Please indicate the type of primary cells (i.e. derived from fresh tissue) that will be grown in culture:

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Source of Primary Cell Culture Tissue	AUS Protocol Number
Human	● Yes O No	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells	Not applicable
Rodent	O Yes O No		
Non-human primate	O Yes O No		
Other (specify)	O Yes O No		

No rodent / NHP cells → verified may 25

2.3 Please indicate the type of established cells that will be grown in culture in:

Cell Type	Is this cell type used in your work?	Specific cell line(s)*	Supplier / Source
Human	● Yes O No	Human umbilical vein endothelial cells	Cedarlane Laboratories
Rodent	O Yes ● No		
Non-human primate	O Yes ● No		
Other (specify)	O Yes O No		

*Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent from the supplier. (For more information, see www.atcc.org)

2.4 For above named cell types(s) indicate PHAC or CFIA containment level required ● 1 O 2 O 2+ O 3

3.0 Use of Human Source Materials

3.1 Does your work involve the use of human source materials? O YES ● NO
If no, please proceed to Section 4.0

3.2 Indicate in the table below the Human Source Material to be used.

Human Source Material	**Source/Supplier /Company Name**	**Is Human Source Material Infected With An Infectious Agent? YES/UNKNOWN**	**Name of Infectious Agent (If applicable)**	**PHAC or CFIA Containment Level (Select one)**
Human Blood (whole) or other Body Fluid		O Yes O Unknown		O 1 O 2 O 2+ O 3
Human Blood (fraction) or other Body Fluid		O Yes O Unknown		O 1 O 2 O 2+ O 3
Human Organs or Tissues (unpreserved)		O Yes O Unknown		O 1 O 2 O 2+ O 3
Human Organs or Tissues (preserved)		Not Applicable		Not Applicable

4.0 Genetically Modified Organisms and Cell lines

4.1 Will genetic modifications be made to the microorganisms, biological agents, or cells described in Sections 1.0 and 2.0? O YES ● NO If no, please proceed to Section 5.0

4.2 Will genetic modification(s) involving plasmids be done? O YES, complete table below O NO

Bacteria Used for Cloning *	Plasmid(s) **	Source of Plasmid	Gene Transfected	Describe the change that results from transformation or tranfection

* Please attach a Material Data Sheet or equivalent if available.
** Please attach a plasmid map.

4.3 Will genetic modification(s) of bacteria and/or cells involving viral vectors be made?
O YES, complete table below O NO

Virus Used for Vector Construction	Vector(s) *	Source of Vector	Gene(s) Transduced	Describe the change that results from transduction

* Please attach a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent.

4.4 Will genetic sequences from the following be involved?

- HIV O YES, please specify _____ O NO
- HTLV 1 or 2 or genes from any Level 1 or Level 2 pathogens O YES, specify _____ O NO
- SV 40 Large T antigen O YES O NO
- E1A oncogene O YES O NO
- Known oncogenes O YES, please specify _____ O NO
- Other human or animal pathogen and or their toxins O YES, please specify _____ O NO

4.5 Will virus be replication defective? O YES O NO

4.6 Will virus be infectious to humans or animals? O YES O NO

4.7 Will this be expected to increase the containment level required? O YES O NO

5.0 Human Gene Therapy Trials

5.1 Will human clinical trials be conducted involving a biological agent? O YES O NO
(including but not limited to microorganisms, viruses, prions, parasites or pathogens of plant or animal origin)
If no, please proceed to Section 6.0

5.2 If YES, please specify which biological agent will be used: _____
Please attach a full description of the biological agent.

5.2 Will the biological agent be able to replicate in the host? O YES ● NO

5.3 How will the biological agent be administered? _____

5.4 Please give the Health Care Facility where the clinical trial will be conducted:_____

5.5 Has human ethics approval been obtained? O YES, number: _____ O NO O PENDING

6.0 Animal Experiments

6.1 Will live animals be used? O YES ● NO If no, please proceed to section 7.0

6.2 Name of animal species to be used_____

6.3 AUS protocol # _____

6.4 Will any of the agents listed in section 4.0 be used in live animals O YES, specify: _____ O NO

6.5 Will the agent(s) be shed by the animal: O YES O NO, please justify:
_____

7.0 Use of Animal species with Zoonotic Hazards

7.1 Will any animals with zoonotic hazards or their organs, tissues, lavages or other body fluids including blood be used (see list below)? O YES ● No If no, please proceed to section 8.0

7.2 Will live animals be used? O YES O No

7.3 If yes, please specify the animal(s) used:

- Pound source dogs O YES O NO
- Pound source cats O YES O NO
- Cattle, sheep or goats O YES, please specify species _____ O NO
- Non-human primates O YES, please specify species _____ O NO
- Wild caught animals O YES, please specify species & colony # _____ O NO
- Birds O YES, please specify species _____ O NO
- Others (wild or domestic) O YES, please specify _____ O NO

7.4 If no live animals are used, please specify the source of the specimens:

_____

8.0 Biological Toxins

8.1 Will toxins of biological origin be used? O YES ● NO If no, please proceed to Section 9.0

8.2 If YES, please name the toxin(s)_____
Please attach information, such as a Material Safety Data Sheet, for the toxin(s) used.

8.3 What is the LD_{50} (specify species) of the toxin_____

8.4 How much of the toxin is handled at one time*? _____

8.5 How much of the toxin is stored*? _____

8.6 Will any biological toxins be used in live animals? O YES, Please provide details:_____ O NO

*For information on biosecurity requirements, please see:
http://www.uwo.ca/humanresources/docandform/docs/healthandsafety/biosafety/Biosecurity_Requirements.pdf

9.0 Insects

9.1 Do you use insects? O YES ● NO If no, please proceed to Section 10.0

9.2 If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

9.3 What is the origin of the insect? _____

9.4 What is the life stage of the insect? _____

9.5 What is your intention? O Initiate and maintain colony, give location: _____
O "One-time" use, give location: _____

9.6 Please describe the risk (if any) of escape and how this will be mitigated:

_____

9.7 Do you use insects that require a permit from the CFIA permit? O YES O NO
If YES, Please attach the CFIA permit & describe any CFIA permit conditions:

_____

_____

10.0 Plants

10.1 Do you use plants? O YES • NO If no, please proceed to Section 11.0

10.2 If YES, please give the name of the species. _____

10.3 What is the origin of the plant? _____

10.4 What is the form of the plant (seed, seedling, plant, tree...)? _____

10.5 What is your intention? O Grow and maintain a crop O "One-time" use

10.6 Do you do any modifications to the plant? O YES O NO
If yes, please describe: _____

_____

10.7 Please describe the risk (if any) of loss of the material from the lab and how this will be mitigated:

_____

_____

10.8 Is the CFIA permit attached? O YES O NO
If YES, Please attach the CFIA permit & describe any CFIA permit conditions:

_____

_____

11.0 Import Requirements

11.1 Will any of the above agents be imported? O YES, please give country of origin_____ • NO
If no, please proceed to Section 12.0

11.2 Has an Import Permit been obtained from HC for human pathogens? O YES O NO

11.3 Has an import permit been obtained from CFIA for animal or plant pathogens? O YES O NO

11.4 Has the import permit been sent to OHS? O YES, please provide permit # _____ O NO

12.0 Training Requirements for Personnel Named on Form

All personnel named on the above form who will be using any of the above named agents are required to attend the following training courses given by OHS:

- Biosafety
- Laboratory and Environmental/Waste Management Safety
- WHMIS (Western or equivalent)
- Employee Health and Safety Orientation

As the Principal Investigator, I have ensured that all of the personnel named on the form who will be using any of the biological agents in Sections 1.0 to 9.0 have been trained.

SIGNATURE _____ _____

13.0 Containment Levels

13.1 For the work described in sections 1.0 to 9.0, please indicate the highest HC or CFIA Containment Level required. O 1 ● 2 O 2+ O 3

13.2 Has the facility been certified by OHS for this level of containment?

X YES, date of most recent biosafety inspection: _The type II biosafety cabinet was purchased from VWR International. The vendor is arranging a HEPA certification for the facility in July, 2011._____

O NO, please certify
O NOT REQUIRED for Level 1 containment

13.3 Please indicate permit number (not applicable for first time applicants): _____

14.0 Procedures to be Followed

14.1 Please describe additional risk reduction measures will be taken beyond containment level 1, 2, 2+ or 3 measures, that are unique to this agent.

_____

___ I will ensure that UWO faculty, staff and students working in my laboratory have an up-to-date Hazard Communication Form, found at http://www.wph.uwo.ca/_____

14.2 Please outline what will be done if there is an exposure to the biological agents listed, such as a needlestick injury or an accidental splash:

_____ No specific measures is required _____

_____

14.3 As the Principal Investigator, I will ensure that this project will follow the Western Biosafety Guidelines and Procedures Manual for Containment Level 1 & 2 Laboratories (and the Level 3 Facilities Manual for Level 3 projects). I will ensure that UWO faculty, staff and students working in my laboratory have an up-to-date Hazard Communication Form, found at http://www.wph.uwo.ca/

SIGNATURE _____ _____ Date:_____ June 27, 2011_____

15.0 Approvals

1) UWO Biohazards Subcommittee: SIGNATURE: _____
Date: _____

2) Safety Officer for the University of Western Ontario
SIGNATURE:_____
Date:_____

3) Safety Officer for Institution where experiments will take place (if not UWO):
SIGNATURE:_____
Date:_____

Approval Number: _____ Expiry Date (3 years from Approval): _____

Special Conditions of Approval:

Jin Zhang, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Chemical & Biochemical Engineering
University of Western Ontario
London ON. Canada N6A 5B9
Tel: (519) 661 2111 ext. 88322

July 4, 2011

Biohazards Subcommittee

University of Western Ontario

Re: review comments on Biological Agents Registry Form dated on the 23rd of June.

Dear Dr. Millar, Jennifer, and the Biohazards Subcommittee,

As per the comments on my Biological Agents Registry Form dated on the 23rd of June, below are my responses.

1. The committee needs to know the amount of bacteria to be grown (Table 1.3), with an explanation.

My submitted forms and project descriptions (dated on Aug. 30, 2010, April. 25, 2011, and June 3rd, 2011) were followed the format approved in April of 2010. I realize that the Biohazards Form was recently updated now. I carefully read the Biological Agents Registry Form with two formats, and consulted my colleagues on the forms. I cannot find the Table 1.3.

In my previous forms and the current submitted form, I filled the blank of "Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time? (in Litres)" in Table 1.2 with 10^8 cells/L. In the usage of the cultured E. coli (bio-safety 1), it indicates we will use diluted solution to study the interaction between our nanocomposite and E. coli. Our goal is to detect low concentration of E. coli ($<10^{-3}$ cell/L) quickly. I also provided information on use, storage, handling and disposal precautions in the project description-project 1 (highlighted in blue).

2. Is the antibiotic complexed to the nano or will the nano be used to precipitate? This is unclear.

The goal of the project 1 is to develop multifunctional nanocomposites which are able to capture, detect, and kill bacteria (e.g. E. coli.). Thus, one of functions of the nanocomposites will act as antibacterial agents to terminate the growth of E. coli, and eventually kill E. coli.

Western

In my 1st form, I used "antibiotics" to refer "nanocomposite" to indicate the function of nanocomposite-based device, which I had removed in my 2nd Form, and explained the reason, that is, we do not use antibiotics (chemicals) directly. We will identify the growth of microorganism with and without nanocomposites to evaluate the antibiotic efficiency of the nanocomposites.

Please kindly note, how to use nanomatreials to interact (precipitate) E. coli is the intellectual property. Meanwhile, detail information on handling the biohazard materials had been provided based on the Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines, 3rd edition, 2004.

3. This study will require level 2 containment. We understand that a biological safety cabinet is being installed. Correct?

Yes. It is correct.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Jin Zhang, Ph.D.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Office of Biohazard Containment and Safety
Science Branch, CFIA
59 Camelot Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9
Tel: (613) 221-7068 Fax: (613) 228-6129
Email: ImportZoopath@inspection.gc.ca

Bureau du confinement des biorisques et sécurité
Direction générale des sciences, ACIA
59 promenade Camelot, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9
Tél: (613) 221-7068 Téléc: (613) 228-6129
Courriel: ImportZoopath@inspection.gc.ca

October 20th, 2009

Ms. Shamila Survery / Mr. Michael Decosimo
Cedarlane Laboratories Ltd
4410 Paletta Court
Burlington, Ontario L7L 5R2

By Facsimile: (289) 288-0020

E. coli

SUBJECT: Importation of *Escherichia coli* strains

Dear Ms. Survery / Mr. Decosimo:

Our office received your query about the importation of *Escherichia coli* from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) located in Manassas, Virginia, United States. The following *Escherichia coli* strains are consider to be level 1 animal pathogens:

- 5K
- 58
- 58-161
- 679
- 1532
- AB284
- AB311
- AB1157
- AB1206
- AG1
- B
- BB4
- BD792
- BL21
- BL21 (DE3)
- BM25.8
- C
- C-1a
- C-3000
- C25
- C41 (DE3)
- C43 (DE3)
- C600
- Cavalli Hfr
- CIE85
- DH1
- DH10 GOLD
- DH10B
- DH5
- DH5-alpha
- DP50
- DY145
- DY380
- E11
- EJ183
- EL250
- EMG2
- EPI 300
- EZ10
- FDA Seattle 1946
- Fusion-Blue
- H1443
- HF4714
- HB101
- HS(PFAMP)R
- Hfr3000
- Hfr3000 X74
- HMS174
- J52
- J53
- JC3272
- JC7661
- JC9387
- JF1504
- JF1508
- JF1509
- JJ055
- JM83
- JM101
- JM109
- K12
- KC8
- KA802
- KAM32
- KAM33
- KAM43
- LE450
- LE451
- LE452
- MB408
- MBX1928
- MC1061
- MC4100 (MuLac)
- MG1655
- MM294
- MS101
- NC-7
- Nissle 1917
- One Shot STBL3
- OP50
- P678
- PA309
- PK-5
- PMC103
- PR13
- Rri
- RV308
- S17-1λ-PIR
- SCS1
- SMR10
- SOLR
- SuperchargeEZ10
- SURE
- TOP10
- TG1
- U5/41
- W208
- W945
- W1485
- W3104
- W3110
- WA704
- WP2
- X1854
- X2160T
- X2541
- X2547T
- XL1-BLUE
- XL1-BLUE-MRF
- XLOLR
- Y10
- Y1090 (1090)
- YN2980
- W3110
- WG1
- WG439
- WG443
- WG445

The Office of Biohazard Containment and Safety (BCS) of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) only issues import permits for microorganisms that are pathogenic to animals, or parts of microorganisms that are pathogenic to animals. As the products listed above are not considered pathogenic to animals, the Office of BCS does not have any regulatory requirements for their importation.

Please note that other legislation may apply. You may wish to contact the Public Health Agency of Canada's (PHAC) Office of Laboratory Security at (613) 957-1779.

Note: Microorganisms pathogenic to animals and veterinary biologics require an import permit from the CFIA.

Sincerely,

Cinthia Labrie
Head, Animal Pathogen Importation Program
Office of Biohazard Containment & Safety

Canada

Info on Cell(s)

Cell Biology

ATCC® Number:	CRL-1730™	Order this Item	Price:	$279.00

Designations:	HUV-EC-C
Biosafety Level:	1
Shipped:	frozen
Medium & Serum:	See Propagation
Growth Properties:	adherent
Organism:	*Homo sapiens* (human)
Morphology:	endothelial 
Source:	**Organ:** umbilical vein **Tissue:** vascular endothelium **Disease:** normal **Cell Type:** endothelial
Cellular Products:	factor VIII [23284]
Permits/Forms:	In addition to the MTA mentioned above, other ATCC and/or regulatory permits may be required for the transfer of this ATCC material. Anyone purchasing ATCC material is ultimately responsible for obtaining the permits. Please click here for information regarding the specific requirements for shipment to your location.
Applications:	transfection host (technology from amaxa)
Tumorigenic:	No
DNA Profile (STR):	Amelogenin: X CSF1PO: 11,12 D13S317: 9,11 D16S539: 11,12 D5S818: 11,12 D7S820: 8,12 THO1: 6,9.3 TPOX: 8,11 vWA: 16
Cytogenetic Analysis:	

Related Links

NCBI Entrez Search

Cell Micrograph

Make a Deposit

Frequently Asked Questions

Material Transfer Agreement

Technical Support

Related Cell Culture Products

Login Required

Product Information Sheet

BioProducts

Cell, microbial and molecular genomics products for the life sciences

BioServices

Bio-materials management; basic repository to complex partnership-level services

BioStandards

Biological Reference Material and Consensus Standards for the life science community

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: RE: RE: Biological Agents Registry Form: Zhang - information required by the Biohazards Subcommittee
Date: Tue, 05 Jul 2011 14:06:43 -0400
From: Jin Zhang <jzhan283@uwo.ca>
To: Jin Zhang <jzhan283@uwo.ca>, Jennifer Stanley <jstanle2@uwo.ca>
CC: John Millar <jsmillar@uwo.ca>

Hello, Jennifer and Dr. Millar,

I am very sorry for the mistake.

For "Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time (in litres)", it should be 10^10 cells in 0.1 Liter (100 mL) at one time with the concentration of 10^8 cells in 1mL.

Thank you.

Jin

E-mail

Jin Zhang, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Chemical & Biochemical Engineering
University of Western Ontario
London ON. Canada N6A 5B9
Tel: (519) 661 2111 ext. 88322
Website: http://www.eng.uwo.ca/people/jzhang/

From: Jennifer Stanley [mailto:jstanle2@uwo.ca]
Sent: July-05-11 1:47 PM
To: jzhan283@uwo.ca
Cc: John Millar
Subject: Fwd: RE: Biological Agents Registry Form: Zhang - information required by the Biohazards Subcommittee

Hi Dr. Zhang

Thanks for the information.
Sorry about the reference to Table 1.3. It should have been Table 1.2.
We need the "Maximum quantity to be cultured at one time (in litres)" - not a concentration (ie 10^8
cells/litre is a concentration). An e-mail will suffice.

Thanks again

Regards
Jennifer