Laboratory Biosafety Resources Related to SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 Virus Samples/Materials
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Released on: 20 July 2020
Biosafety Guidelines for Laboratories and Personnel Handling Samples or Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus

I. Packaging and Transportation of Samples/Materials

Transport within Singapore

1. Clinical samples. Triple-packaging of all samples/materials. The primary container must be break-resistant and leak-resistant. The secondary container should also be break-resistant and leak-resistant, whenever possible. The external packaging must be labelled with the biohazard logo.

   During the transportation process, the samples/materials shall be placed in an upright position, and be delivered by hand, whenever possible.

   For local transportation of all samples/materials, public conveyances shall not be used.

2. Virus isolates or cultures confirmed to contain the virus shall be packaged and transported according to the Biological Agents and Toxins (Transportation) Regulations [https://www.moh.gov.sg/biosafety].

3. Necessary precautions shall be taken if other hazardous materials (such as dry ice or liquid nitrogen) are to be used during transportation.

4. Shippers\(^1\) must be trained and are liable to ensure that all items are properly and safely packaged.

5. The shipper/transferor shall notify the recipient laboratory as soon as possible, once the sample/material is transported.

International Air Shipment

For international air shipment, the requirements of the International Air Transport Associations (IATA) shall be followed –

(a) Clinical samples: Ship as Category B, UN3373 biological substance.

(b) Viral cultures: Ship as Category A, UN2814 infectious substances affecting human.

II. Processing and Diagnostic Laboratory Testing of Samples

Each laboratory should conduct a local risk assessment and implement appropriate risk control measures to ensure laboratory testing can be carried out safely and securely.

The following are general precautions for handling and processing samples which contain or are suspected to contain SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus:

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\(^{1}\) The person who prepared the packaging of the samples to be transferred or exported.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Requirements*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virus culture and manipulation of live virus (e.g. virus isolation, virus neutralisation assay, packaging of positive cultures)</td>
<td>To be carried out in a certified Biosafety Level-3 (BSL-3) Laboratory with BSL-3 practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serology assay (e.g. antigen or antibody detection)</td>
<td>Can be carried out in Biosafety Level-2 Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular assay (e.g. PCR or sequencing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathological examination and processing of formalin-fixed or otherwise inactivated tissues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory procedures other than the ones listed above</td>
<td>Perform risk assessment and consult MOH Biosafety if uncertain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Requirements for non-diagnostic laboratory activities, please refer to the FAQ: Guidance on the Use of Samples/Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 Virus.

### III. Sample/Material Inventory

A **robust inventory management system** must be implemented to ensure all samples/materials are properly labelled, accounted for and their movement could be efficiently tracked.

All samples/materials are to be secured within the laboratory with restricted access control implemented. **Sharing or distribution of samples** (e.g. inter-laboratory transfer) is discouraged unless necessary for patient management purposes. In such a case, the recipient laboratory must have all the necessary safety and security measures in place prior to the receipt of samples.
IV. Disinfectants

The following disinfectants that are effective on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus\(^2\) and shall be considered for use:

- Sodium hypochlorite
- Ice-cold acetone
- Ice-cold acetone/methanol mixture (40:60)
- Ethanol (70%)
- Paraformaldehyde
- Glutaraldehyde

V. Waste Management

All waste management procedures shall be conducted in accordance with requirements of the relevant local authorities.

VI. Occupational Health

All laboratory personnel should practice self-monitoring for fever or any other related symptoms. Personnel presenting symptoms of respiratory infections and/or has reason to believe that they were exposed to the virus shall immediately report the matter to their supervisor or the medical authorities so that they can receive appropriate medical advice or management.

Any adverse incident or accident involving potential or actual exposure to the virus should be reported to the supervisor for evaluation and advice. MOH Biosafety must also be notified as soon as possible, within 24 hours.

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FAQ: Guidance on the Use of Samples/Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 Virus

Question 1: What is the difference or relationship between 2019-nCoV, SARS CoV-2 and COVID-19 virus?

These are different names given to the same strain of coronavirus at different time points.

When the virus was first isolated from pneumonia cases in Wuhan, China in December 2019, it was named 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV). As more information and genetic analyses became available, the virus was given the official name of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) by the International Committee for Taxonomy of Viruses, while the WHO named the disease caused by the virus, Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Question 2: Is SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus listed as a scheduled biological agent under the Biological Agents and Toxins Act (BATA)?

SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus is listed as a BATA First Schedule Part II biological agent as of 30 Jan 2020. An approval to possess from MOH is required for facilities to possess/handle the virus or any samples/materials known to contain the virus unless viral inactivation (see Qn 10 for information related to inactivation) has been performed.

If the possession/use/handling of such samples is solely for the purpose of diagnosis, the facility will be exempted from BATA but may have to comply with the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics (PHMC) Act.

For more details, please see:
(a) Qn3 for BATA’s definition of “diagnosis”;
(b) Qn4 for the conditions apply to diagnostic activity; and
(c) The Ministry of Health “Biosafety Guidelines for Laboratories and Personnel Handling Samples or Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19” for information regarding the transport and processing of diagnostic samples.

Question 3: What is the BATA’s definition of “diagnosis”?  

Diagnosis is defined in the BATA (Section 2) as “any activity undertaken solely with the intention of analysing any specimen from a person or an animal in which a biological agent is or is suspected of being present for the purpose of:
(a) determining the cause of any disease suffered by any person or animal;
(b) assessing the clinical progress of any person or animal;
(c) carrying out the clinical management of any person or animal; or
(d) determining the cause of death of any person or animal in an autopsy”.

Question 4: What are the requirements or conditions for conducting diagnostic activities involving samples/materials associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus?

Diagnostic activities shall be carried out according to “MOH Circular 34/2006 on Interpretation of Diagnosis”. All samples positive for SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus, including virus isolated from the clinical samples and the clinical samples where the virus were isolated from, MUST be inactivated as part of the diagnostic process, destroyed or transferred to a facility that has been granted an approval to possess the virus as soon as possible after confirmation of diagnostic test results. Click here for details of the Circular.

MOH Biosafety Branch shall be notified of transfer(s) of virus (including associated materials/derivatives) via email at moh_biosafety@moh.gov.sg. All inventory records and transfer documents shall be kept up to date.

Question 5: Can a diagnostic laboratory retain residual SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus-positive clinical samples as positive controls?

For safety purposes, diagnostic laboratories are strongly advised to use non-infectious materials (e.g. synthetic or plasmid DNA) or inactivated materials as positive controls.

Please see Qn 10 for examples of inactivation methods.

Question 6: Can a diagnostic laboratory retain residual SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus-positive clinical samples for evaluation of diagnostic kits?

A diagnostic laboratory that is licenced under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics (PHMC) Act and/or is accredited by a reputable accreditation body such as the College of American Pathologist (CAP) and Singapore Accreditation Council-Singapore Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (SAC-SINGLAS) can obtain a conditional approval to store and handle residual clinical samples from patients with COVID-19 for the sole purpose of evaluating or validating the performance of HSA or FDA-approved, or CE marked diagnostic assays related to COVID-19, by submitting the completed declaration form in Annex A to moh_biosafety@moh.gov.sg.

The conditions for this approval are as follows:
(a) The laboratory has in place an effective biorisk management system which allows the identification, assessment and control of laboratory biosafety and biosecurity risks to protect the safety of the personnel and the environment;
(b) The laboratory shall maintain proper inventory and tracking of the samples, including aliquots. Records shall be made available to Biosafety Branch, MOH, when requested;
(c) There shall be NO attempts to purify, isolate or culture SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus from the samples;
(d) Retention of the samples is limited to a period of ONE year, after which, the samples shall be destroyed or transferred to a facility with the requisite approval to possess SARS-CoV-2, unless otherwise advised by the Biosafety Branch, MOH; and
(e) The use and handling of the samples must comply with all other relevant regulatory requirements, including material and waste disposal.
Question 7: What are the requirements for the importation, handling and/or storage of samples from clinical trial participants that are known or suspected to have SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus for laboratory safety testing?

The requirements for such activities related to clinical trials are specified in the Guidance for Laboratories Handling Clinical Trial Samples from Participants who have COVID-19 Infection.

Question 8: What are the requirements for conducting non-diagnostic activities involving samples/materials associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus?

Non-diagnostic activities refer to activities which do not fall under diagnosis (see Qn 3) or any BATA exempted purposes3. Examples of non-diagnostic activities include (but are not limited to) the storage of samples, virus culture (see Qn 9 for additional conditions), virus neutralization assay, development of diagnostic assay, full genome sequencing, evaluation of new diagnostic kits (see Qn 6 for information related to conditional approval for diagnostic laboratories), identification of disease biomarkers, generation of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus, laboratory testing for clinical trials (see Qn 7 for more information).

Facilities intending to engage in non-diagnostic activities (other than those specified in Qn 6 and 7) involving non-inactivated samples of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus MUST satisfy the requirements for the possession of BATA First Schedule Part II biological agents prior to the commencement of work, regardless of the type of laboratory (e.g. diagnostic or otherwise) where such activities are carried out. See detailed requirements in Table 1. Non-diagnostic activities involving inactivated samples can be carried out in a BSL2 laboratory with due precautions. Please see Qn 10 for examples of inactivation methods.

Prior to the commencement of any activities involving samples/materials associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus (whether inactivated or otherwise), individual facilities shall perform a thorough risk assessment and implement appropriate risk mitigation measures, which must be reviewed and approved by the Biosafety Committee (if performed in a BSL3 facility) or personnel with good biosafety and microbiology knowledge and experience. In addition, the facilities shall implement a robust inventory system and document all movement (or transfer) of the samples. Facilities are also required to notify MOH of any adverse incident involving the handling of such samples.

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3 BATA exempted purposes listed under Section 4 include:
   (a) the disposal of any biological agent or toxin by a hazardous waste contractor
   (b) the handling of any biological agent or toxin in the course of carrying out a diagnosis or an autopsy;
   (c) the collection of food samples or samples from the environment for the purpose of carrying out any laboratory analysis to determine or identify, for public health purposes, the nature of any biological agent or toxin that is present in such samples or in the environment from which such samples have been taken; or
   (d) the use or possession by any of the following persons of any finished cosmetic or medicinal product consisting of any toxin:
      i. any person lawfully manufacturing, supplying, selling or dispensing the finished cosmetic or medicinal product;
      ii. any registered medical practitioner using the finished cosmetic or medicinal product in the course of treating another person;
      iii. any person using the finished cosmetic or medicinal product for the cosmetic or medical purposes for which it is intended.
Table 1: Requirements for handling samples/materials associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus, for non-diagnostic activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Types</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Samples confirmed or known to contain infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus. Examples: (a) SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus isolate (or culture) (b) Clinical samples from COVID-19 patients (e.g. respiratory samples, blood, urine, bodily fluids, stool)</td>
<td>(a) Handle in a BSL3 facility with requisite approvals for the virus; (b) All work procedures, risk assessments and safety measures shall be approved by the facility’s Biosafety Committee; and (c) Can only be handled outside of a BSL3 facility after inactivation of the materials using a validated method. Please refer to Qn 10 for more information regarding inactivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Samples/materials with high potential to contain infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus or where the absence of infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus has not been confirmed. Examples: (a) Samples from individuals who are close contacts of confirmed COVID-19 individuals; (b) Environmental samples collected from areas or isolation ward where COVID-19 patients reside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Samples/materials from individuals who have recovered from COVID-19 i.e. samples collected from COVID-19 patients who have been cleared for discharge and (a) are clinically well by Day 21 of onset of illness; OR (b) for those with a history of being immunocompromised, tested SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus PCR negative, twice consecutively at least 24 hours apart.</td>
<td>Can be handled outside of a BSL3 facility as per risk assessment. If any downstream activities suggest the presence of infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus in the sample/material, (a) MOH Biosafety shall be informed immediately; and (b) Facilities are to secure and handle the sample/material in accordance with the BATA, i.e. to destroy or transfer it to a facility with an approval to possess the virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> Environmental samples with low potential to contain infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus Example: Samples (environmental swab or air sampling medium) collected from common areas accessible by public.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sample Types

#### Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Types</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Samples/materials where the presence of infectious/replicative SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus have been ruled out | Can be handled outside of a BSL3 facility but facilities are required to ensure that:  
(a) **The method used for inactivation and/or RNA extraction is validated and effective**, and approved by the Biosafety Committee (if performed in a BSL3 facility) or personnel with knowledge and expertise on biosafety and microbiology;  
(b) Personnel are properly trained and competent to perform the inactivation process; and  
(c) Personnel strictly adhere to the procedures (which may include the equipment used, the concentration of the chemical and contact time with the chemical or the temperature used) of the inactivation method.  
In addition, facilities are advised to:  
(a) Handle inactivated samples/materials as potentially infectious;  
(b) Ensure that a thorough risk assessment is performed for activities involving inactivated samples/materials; and  
(c) Ensure that risk mitigation measures are implemented for the safety of personnel and environment. |

#### Question 9: Are there any restrictions to the volume of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus that can be cultured?

As the risk of the activity will increase with the volume of the sample/virus handled, facilities are strongly advised to **keep the volume of virus culture to laboratory scale** (up to a maximum of 100mL) at any one time. Facilities shall perform a thorough risk assessment and implement appropriate (and additional, if needed) risk mitigation measures, and these MUST be reviewed and approved by the Biosafety Committee.

Additional requirements (e.g. engineering controls, laboratory design, policy and procedures) may be required if culture volume is beyond laboratory scale. Please consult MOH in such instances.

#### Question 10: What are the methods and/or criteria for inactivating samples/materials containing or highly suspected to contain SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus?

Methods employed for the inactivation of samples/materials **containing or highly suspected to contain SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus** shall be validated against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus or related coronavirus (i.e. SARS CoV or MERS CoV). Facilities are advised to carry out validation of the inactivation in-house, or to adopt a well-established inactivation procedure validated by others.

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4 E.g. water bath versus heating block
Samples that may require inactivation (see Qn 8 above): **Virus culture; Clinical samples** (examples include, but are not limited to blood, serum, plasma, urine, tears, stool, tissue); and **Environmental samples** (examples include, but are not limited to surface swab, air sampling filters, suspension from air sampling).

Inactivation of SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus can be achieved through a number of methods, examples can be found in Table 2 below. **Individual facilities are advised to assess the appropriateness of the respective inactivation method** for their sample types / materials and to ensure that inactivation procedures are closely adhered to, so as not to compromise the efficacy of the inactivation process.

**Table 2: Examples of inactivation method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of Inactivation Method&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heat Inactivation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: Heat at 60°C or higher temperature for a specified minimum duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Inactivation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Acetone, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, Trizol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solvent/Detergent</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Triton X, Tween 80.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
The presence of certain substances, such as protein in the samples may affect the effectivity of the inactivation process. Facilities shall conduct their own risk assessment to evaluate the appropriateness of the chosen inactivation method. If in doubt, facilities should consider conducting in-house validation of the inactivation method.

The Biosafety Committee is responsible for ensuring that the inactivation procedures are reliable, that the inactivation procedures are strictly adhered to, and are carried out by properly trained and competent laboratory personnel. The Biosafety Committee is also advised to ensure that personnel handling the inactivated materials will **treat the materials as potentially infectious and take appropriate precautions when handling the materials.**

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<sup>5</sup> References for inactivation methods include:
(g) WHO (2003b) First data on stability and resistance of SAR coronavirus compiled by members of WHO laboratory network
Question 11: Are there any other biosafety guidelines and resources for laboratories handling samples/materials associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus?

The following international biosafety guidelines on the safe handling of samples/materials associated with COVID-19 virus may be useful for laboratories:

(a) Australian Government Department of Health – [Coronavirus (COVID-19) resources](#)
(b) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – [Information for Laboratories about Coronavirus (COVID-19)](#)
(c) European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control – [COVID-19 Guidance and Technical Reports](#)
(d) Public Health England – [Guidance for health professionals](#)
(e) World Health Organization – [Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) technical guidance: Laboratory testing for 2019-nCoV in humans](#)
FAQ: Guidance for Laboratories Handling Clinical Trial Samples from Participants who have COVID-19 Infection

Question 1: Who should refer to this guide?

This guide is intended for facilities performing laboratory testing on samples from clinical trial participants.

Question 2: What is the purpose of this guide?

To provide guidance for handling samples from clinical trial participants who are known, incidentally found or suspected to have COVID-19. This refers to the handling of samples that are known or are suspected to contain SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus.

Question 3: Am I allowed to receive and perform laboratory testing on samples collected from clinical trial participants who are known or suspected to have COVID-19?

You may receive and handle samples from clinical trial participants, who are known, incidentally found or suspected to have COVID-19, by adopting the Biosafety Guidelines for Laboratories and Personnel Handling Samples or Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus, where applicable. In addition, you are also required to adhere to the following procedures:

(a) Secure a valid import permit€ prior to the importation of such samples from overseas collection sites;
(b) Maintain proper inventory and tracking of such samples including aliquots, from the time of sample receipt or once the sample status is known. Inventory records shall be submitted to MOH Biosafety Branch (moh_biosafety@moh.gov.sg) on a quarterly basis;
(c) Access to such samples shall be restricted insofar as possible;
(d) Upon completion of laboratory testing, the samples must be disposed of or exported or transferred to a facility with the requisite approval to possess SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus, preferably within 7 days, up to a maximum of 14 days. In the interim, samples shall be stored under lock and key with adequate safety and security measures in place;
(e) Dispose of the samples in accordance with regulatory requirements for disposal of biological waste materials; and
(f) Notify MOH Biosafety Branch in the event of any of the following:
   i. Import permit was not obtained for the sample as the status of the sample i.e. collected from a participant with COVID-19, is known after importation;
   ii. Plans for local transfer or exportation of samples known or are highly suspected to contain SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus; and
   iii. Occurrence of any adverse incident related to the handling of the samples.

€ More information about application of import permit is available here.
Question 4: What MOH product code should I use when applying for import permit for the importation of clinical trial samples from COVID-19 patients?

Please contact MOH Biosafety Branch to request for a facility import specific product (ISP) code for the application of import permit related to COVID-19 clinical trial participants. Please provide the following information when submitting request for ISP code:

- Site(s) where samples will be imported from;
- Types of sample(s) that will be imported;
- List of biological agent(s) that are known or likely to be present in the samples;
- Test(s) that will be performed;
- Estimated number of samples;
- Duration of study, including expected start and end date; and
- Duration of sample retention.

Question 5: Are there additional requirements that I need to meet in order to perform serological and/or molecular laboratory testing for COVID-19 for clinical trials?

Laboratories that intend to perform testing for SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus are advised to contact MOH Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement Division (elis@moh.gov.sg) to ascertain the applicability of requirements under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act.

Question 6: Am I allowed to import samples from COVID-19 patients who are participating in clinical trials, for the purpose of re-exportation to a laboratory outside of Singapore for testing?

You can import samples from COVID-19 patients for the sole purpose of re-exportation, provided that the re-exportation takes place preferably within 7 days, up to a maximum of 14 days. You are still required to obtain an import permit prior to the importation of the samples. The samples shall be stored in a safe and secure manner while under your custody, pending exportation.

You are advised to contact Singapore Customs (customs_stgc@customs.gov.sg) directly on the requirements, if any, related to the exportation of the samples; and the Biosafety Guidelines for Laboratories and Personnel Handling Samples or Materials Associated with SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus for the requirements of the International Air Transport Associations (IATA).

Question 7: Do I have to comply with the Biological Agents and Toxins Act?

Handling of samples beyond laboratory testing to ascertain the safety of the clinical trial participants is subject to regulations under the Biological Agents and Toxins Act (BATA). This includes storage of samples beyond the duration stipulated in 3(d) and the importation7 and

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7 Refer to the MOH advisory on the importation of biological agents and/or toxins.

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possession of samples positive or suspected to be positive for any scheduled biological agents and toxins regulated under the BATA.\(^8\)

For clarifications, please contact the MOH Biosafety Branch at moh_biosafety@moh.gov.sg.

\(^8\) A non-exhaustive list of biological agents and toxins regulated under the BATA is available [here](#).
Annex A

DECLARATION FORM

Laboratory Storing and Handling of COVID-19 Clinical Samples for the Restricted Use of Evaluating or Validating COVID-19 Diagnostic Assays Registered or Approved by HSA, FDA or Bearing CE Mark

Name of Laboratory:

_________________________________________________________________________

Address of Laboratory:

_________________________________________________________________________

Person-in-Charge of Laboratory (Name, Designation and email contact and telephone number):

_________________________________________________________________________

My laboratory is

(a) Licensed under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act:

☐ Yes (please specify the validity period): ________________________________

☐ No

(b) Accredited by (please specify the name of the accreditation body and validity period of the accreditation):

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
Annex A

I declare that my laboratory

1. ☐ has in place an effective Biorisk management system to ensure biosafety and biosecurity related to the storage and handling of samples positive or potentially positive for SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 virus (henceforth COVID-19 clinical samples); OR
☐ will introduce a Biorisk management system to ensure biosafety and biosecurity related to the storage and handling of COVID-19 clinical samples
(please indicate implementation date): _______________________

Note: An effective Biorisk management system shall include the conduct of a proper risk assessment to identify all potential hazards and implementation of mitigation measures to protect personnel who may come into contact with the samples, and to minimise the risk of non-authorised access to the samples.

2. ☐ has a proper inventory and tracking system for all COVID-19 clinical samples; OR
☐ will introduce a proper inventory and tracking system for all COVID-19 clinical samples
(please indicate implementation date): _______________________

3. ☐ will NOT carry out any activities (such as purification, isolation or culture) with the intention to generate or produce live SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus from the clinical samples

4. ☐ will destroy or transfer all COVID-19 clinical samples in my laboratory to a facility with the requisite approval to possess SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19 virus ONE year from today (the undersigned date below), or as advised by the Biosafety Branch, MOH

5. ☐ will comply with all other relevant regulatory requirements, including material or waste disposal.

Signature of Declarant

________________________

Name:
Designation:
Date:

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