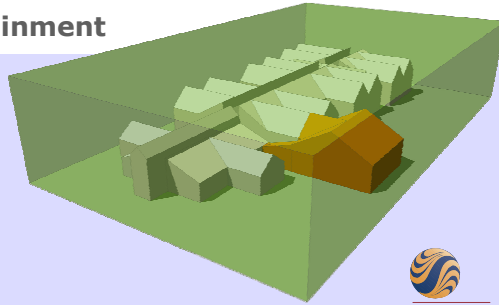


Containing the Cost of Containment



Stantec Architecture Ltd.
Wilfred Lach, MAIBC, *Principal*
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
R.A. Henry, R.P.T.(Eng), *Senior Mechanical Designer*

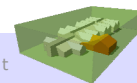


Biocontainment Facility Purpose

To provide an isolated work environment **for protection of investigators** involved with manipulation of Risk Level 3 pathogens; **for protection of the environment and community** from infectious micro-organisms, encountered as part of the facility operating mandate.

Definitions and Key Considerations

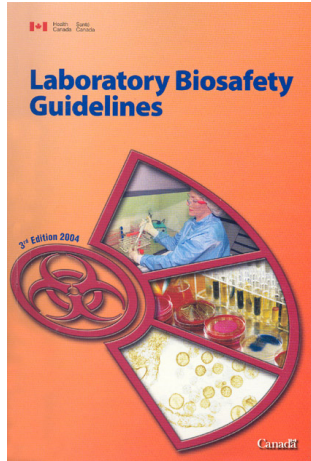
- Select Agent vs. Pathogen List
- Animal containment vs. confinement
- Indigenous vs. non-indigenous (Exotic)
- Chemical Usage
- Supply HEPA filters
- Body showers
- Continuous operation, redundancy



Containing the Cost of Containment

Biocontainment Regulations

Canadian Regulation's & certification process



Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
 Biosafety, Containment and Safety Unit
 Science Directorate
 1000, University Avenue
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L5
 Tel: (613) 227-2200
 Fax: (613) 228-4128

United States Department of Agriculture
 Veterinary Services
 1400 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20250-4700
 Tel: (202) 720-2700
 Fax: (202) 720-4128

Animal Pathogen Containment Level 3 Laboratory Certification Checklist

This checklist is provided to you as a tool to be used in conjunction with the Containment Standards for Veterinary Facilities (CSVF), 1st edition 1996.

Responsible Person	Responsible Person (Owner)
Address	Address
Phone	Phone
Fax	Fax
Building Category (Owner)	

Containment Level 3 laboratories handling imported animal pathogens require a physical inspection by CFIA before they will be certified. This checklist is intended to assist laboratories in determining their compliance with the Containment Standards for Veterinary Facilities (CSVF), 1st edition 1996.

Version 1.0 - February 2005

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CONTAINMENT STANDARDS FOR VETERINARY FACILITIES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Health Research Council of Canada and Health Canada (HRC/HC) Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines published in 1995 and revised in 2004, set out the requirements for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of containment facilities. The HRC/HC guidelines provide guidance for those who build, design, operate and maintain facilities in which large animals are housed. The guidelines do not address work with select agent pathogens or work with large animals in containment.

Containment requirements for veterinary facilities handling livestock and poultry diseases are unique. With the exception of selected agents, these operations are not subject to the same level of control as those involving select agent pathogens. However, the guidelines do not address work with select agent pathogens or work with large animals in containment.

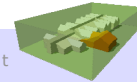
Work with large animals in containment poses a variety of special requirements. Animal and human contact must be controlled to contain large animals. Personnel must be trained in the use of the facility and must be aware of the risks of disease. The facility must be designed to contain large animals and must be able to handle the animals safely. The facility must be able to handle the animals safely and must be able to handle the animals safely.

The Health of Animals Act, 1990, and its Regulations govern Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) inspection authority to control the use of pathogens. AAFC has the authority to inspect facilities in which large animals are housed. AAFC has the authority to inspect facilities in which large animals are housed. AAFC has the authority to inspect facilities in which large animals are housed.

The revised scope of the standard is to include minimum design and operational requirements for AAFC laboratories and animal containment facilities. In addition to being a model for the AAFC, this document also provides a model for the design and operation of veterinary containment facilities in general.

The AAFC Containment Standards for Veterinary Facilities were developed by an Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada containment team consisting of the following individuals:

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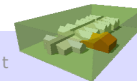


CL3 Case Study

CL3 Laboratory Addition Abbotsford Agriculture Centre (AAC) Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada



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Project Overview & Metrics

Purpose:

Design and construct a facility to enable diagnostic work with CL3 (indigenous and non-indigenous) pathogens.

Owner / User:

Ministry of Citizen's Services, Accommodation of Real Estate Services.

Ministry of Agriculture and Lands

Initial Program Area

Total gross area = 7,107sf, (660 sm)

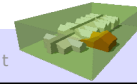
Final Program Area:

Total gross area = 12,500 sf, (**net laboratory spaces = 2,050 sf**, net mechanical / service spaces = 7,300 sf, other non lab spaces = 3,150 sf)

Regulatory compliance:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

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Project Overview & Metrics

Estimate after Feasibility Study:

Construction cost = C\$ 3,200,000.00 (January 2005)

Estimate after Design Development Stage

Construction cost = C\$ 8,912,660.00 (October 2005, including escalation allowance and contingencies)

Tendered Cost:

Construction cost = C\$ 10,100,000.00 (October 2006), (\$ 808.00 / gross sf,

\$ 4,926.00 / net laboratory sf.)

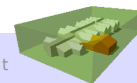
Final Cost:

To be determined.

Time (including approvals):

Design = 7 mo, Construction Documents = 11 mo, Construction = 18 mo (est.),
Commissioning = 2 - 4 mo (est.)

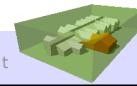
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Location



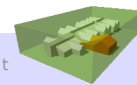
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Location



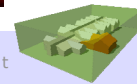
Containing the Cost of Containment



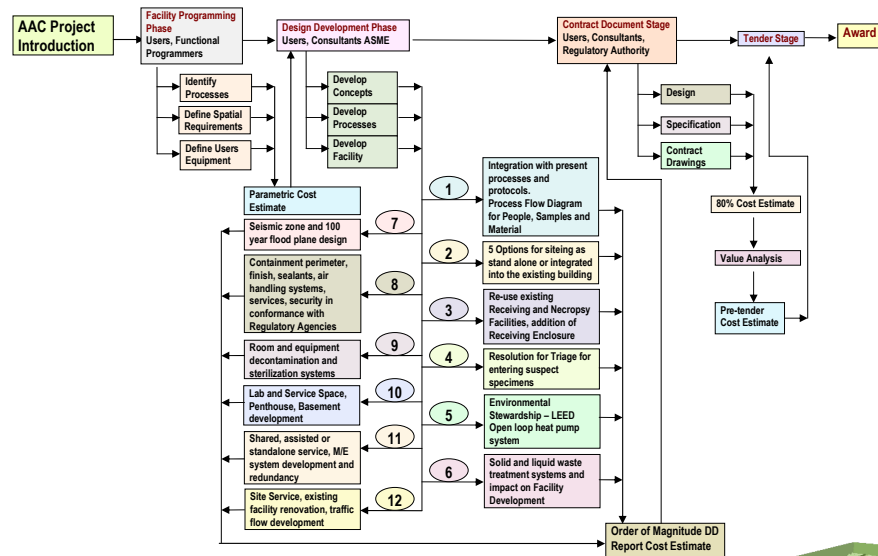
Existing Facility



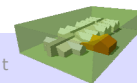
Containing the Cost of Containment



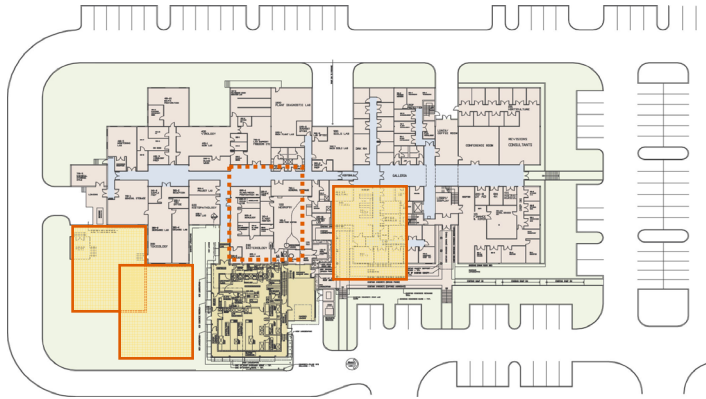
Design Process



Containing the Cost of Containment

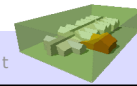


Site Plan



- CL3 location criteria include vehicular access, internal connection points, sample flow, views, space requirements, cost, architectural expression.

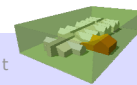
Containing the Cost of Containment



Under Construction



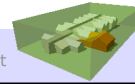
Containing the Cost of Containment



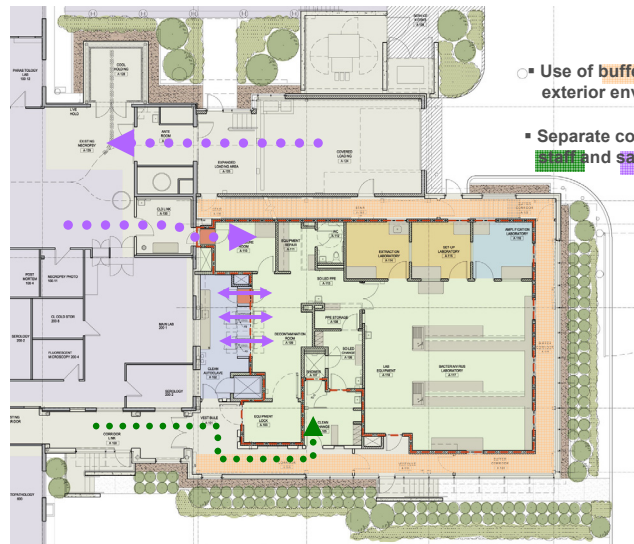
Under Construction



Containing the Cost of Containment



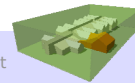
Main Floor - Laboratory Zone



- Use of **buffer corridor** to manage exterior envelope and enhance safety.

- Separate connection points for **air** and **samples**

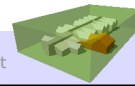
Containing the Cost of Containment



Under Construction



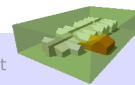
Containing the Cost of Containment



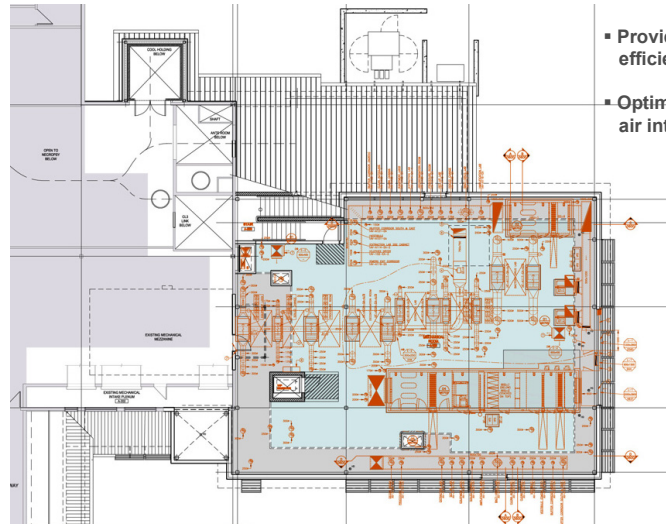
Under Construction



Containing the Cost of Containment

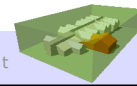


Mechanical Floor – Air Management Zone



- Provide service access for efficient maintenance.
- Optimize location of air intakes / exhaust.

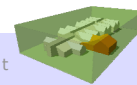
Containing the Cost of Containment



Under Construction



Containing the Cost of Containment



- Location
- Effluent
- Emergency (Non-Flammable)
- Connection

- 
- A 3D visualization of a road network. The network is represented by a series of interconnected blocks (nodes) and lines (edges). A specific path is highlighted in orange, starting from a node on the left and moving towards the right. The background is a light blue gradient.



A photograph of a large industrial facility, likely a power plant or refinery, showing complex piping, structural steel, and various equipment. A worker in protective gear is visible on the right side of the image.

NEW INTAKE TOWER

NEW INTAKE LOUVER

EXISTING STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF BEYOND

Air Management Zone

Laboratory Zone

Waste Management Zone

COMMON LAB

VEGETABLE

STORAGE LOCK

BATHROOM

STORAGE

LAB EQUIPMENT

WASTE STORAGE

WASTE ROOM

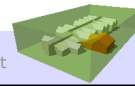
SECTION

A 3D blocky landscape with a river and a house. The landscape is composed of green blocks representing grass and blue blocks representing water. A small orange blocky house is situated on the grass. A river flows through the landscape, bordered by green blocks. The scene is viewed from a perspective angle.

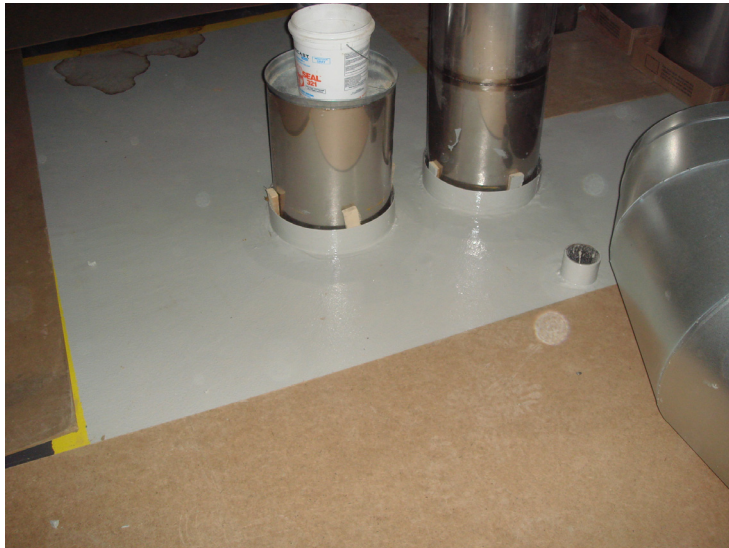
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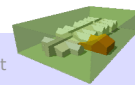
Containing the Cost of Containment



Under Construction



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Lessons Learned

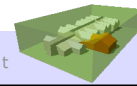
Each CL3 laboratory project has unique circumstances and constraints.

Solving the process flow was the essential “first step” and decision driver of the CL3 lab location, mechanical systems integration and setting the cost parameters.

Mechanical systems are 35 – 50% of the project complexity / cost and will drive critical decisions.

Using an “Integrated Design Process” involving the client / owner group, user group, design team, commissioning agent, facility manager, quantity surveyor and regulatory agencies was a critical factor in achieving a successful design, mitigating risk and containing the cost.

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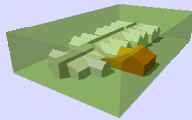
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Thank You



Stantec