

WA Pharmacy Quality Assurance Commission

2024-2025 Responsible Manager Pharmacy Self-Inspection Worksheet USP 800 – Hazardous Drugs Addendum

ATTENTION: Responsible Manager or Equivalent

Washington law holds the responsible manager and all pharmacists on duty responsible for ensuring pharmacy compliance with all state and federal laws governing the practice of pharmacy. Failure to complete this addendum within the month of March and within 30 days of becoming responsible manager (as required by WAC 246-945-005) may result in disciplinary action. The following addendum is required to be filled out and kept on file with the General Pharmacy Self-Inspection Worksheet. Do not send to the commission office.

The primary objective of this report, and your self-inspection, is to provide an opportunity to identify and correct areas of non-compliance with state and federal law. This worksheet does not replace **U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP) <800> Hazardous Drugs – Handling in Healthcare Settings**. (NOTE: Neither the self-inspection nor a commission inspection evaluates your complete compliance with all laws and rules of the practice of pharmacy.)

By answering the questions and referencing the appropriate laws/rules/CFR provided, you can determine whether you are compliant with many of the rules and regulations. If you have corrected any deficiencies, please write corrected and the date of correction by the appropriate question.

This self-inspection worksheet applies only to activities performed by pharmacy personnel. Other healthcare professionals are regulated by their own boards and commissions.

Date responsible manager/change of responsible manager inspection was performed: Click or tap here to enter text.

Signature of responsible manager: Click or tap here to enter text.

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email doh.information@doh.wa.gov.

General Rule Reference - Applies to all questions throughout the worksheet.

RCW 18.64.270(2) "Any medicinal products that are compounded for patient administration or distribution to a licensed practitioner for patient use or administration shall, at a minimum, meet the standards of the official United States pharmacopeia as it applies to nonsterile products and sterile administered products."

WAC 246-945-100(1)(c) "All licensees of the commission must comply, at a minimum, with the following chapters of the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) when engaged in compounding nonsterile and sterile products for patient administration or distribution to a licensed practitioner for patient use or administration: (c) USP General Chapter <800> Hazardous Drugs – Handling in Healthcare Settings"

Co	omplia	ant	щ		USP Reference	Natas (Compating Astigns
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
List	of	Haza	rdo	us Drugs		
			1.	Is there a list of HDs that the entity handles? **Items on the current NIOSH list must be included.**	USP Chapter 800- 2 LIST OF HAZARDOUS DRUGS The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) maintains a list of antineoplastic and other HDs used in healthcare. For the purposes of this chapter, the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			2.	Is this list reviewed at least every 12 months?	term antineoplastic only refers to antineoplastic drugs included in Table 1 of the most current NIOSH list. An entity must maintain a list of HDs, which must include any	Click or tap here to enter text.
			3.	Are newly identified HDs added to the entity list of HDs?	items on the current NIOSH list that the entity handles. The entity's list must be reviewed at least every 12	Click or tap here to enter text.
			4.	Is an assessment of risk performed on eligible HDs?	months. Whenever a new agent or dosage form is used, it should be reviewed against the entity's list. The NIOSH list of antineoplastic and other HDs provides the criteria used	Click or tap here to enter text.
			5.	If an assessment is not completed, are all HDs handled with all containment strategies defined in this chapter?	to identify HDs. These criteria must be used to identify HDs that enter the market after the most recent version of the NIOSH list, or that the entity handles as an investigational drug. Drugs on the NIOSH list that must	Click or tap here to enter text.
			6.	Does the assessment of risk include the following:	follow the requirements in this chapter include: any HD API, any antineoplastic requiring HD manipulation If an assessment of risk is not performed, all HDs must be	
			6.	a Type of HD	handled with all containment strategies defined in this chapter. The assessment of risk must, at a minimum,	Click or tap here to enter text.
			6.	b Dosage form	consider the following: type of HD (e.g., antineoplastic,	Click or tap here to enter text.
			6.	c Risk of exposure	non-antineoplastic, reproductive risk only); dosage form; risk of exposure; packaging; manipulation. If an	Click or tap here to enter text.
			6.	d Packaging	assessment of risk approach is taken, the entity must	Click or tap here to enter text.
			6.	e Manipulation	document what alternative containment strategies	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	щ			
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			7.	If an assessment of risk approach is taken, does the entity document what alternative containment strategies and/or work practices are being employed for specific dosage forms to minimize occupational exposure?	and/or work practices are being employed for specific dosage forms to minimize occupational exposure. If used, the assessment of risk must be reviewed at least every 12 months and the review documented.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			8.	Is the assessment of risk reviewed at least every 12 months?		Click or tap here to enter text.
Res	spor	nsibi	lities	s of Personnel Handling	Hazardous Drugs	
			9.	Does the entity have a qualified and trained designated person?	USP Chapter 800- 4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL HANDLING HAZARDOUS DRUGS	Click or tap here to enter text.
			10.	Does the designated person thoroughly understand the rationale for risk-prevention policies, risks to themselves and others, risks of non-compliance that may compromise safety, and the responsibility to report potentially hazardous situations to the management team?	Each entity must have a designated person who is qualified and trained to be responsible for developing and implementing appropriate procedures; overseeing entity compliance with this chapter and other applicable laws, regulations, and standards; ensuring competency of personnel; and ensuring environmental control of the storage and compounding areas. The designated person must thoroughly understand the rationale for risk- prevention policies, risks to themselves and others, risks of non-compliance that may compromise safety, and the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			11.	Is the designated person responsible for the oversight of monitoring the facility and maintaining reports of testing/sampling performed in facilities, and acting on the results?	responsibility to report potentially hazardous situations to the management team. The designated person must also be responsible for the oversight of monitoring the facility and maintaining reports of testing/sampling performed in facilities, and acting on the results. All personnel who handle HDs are responsible for understanding the fundamental practices and precautions and for continually evaluating these procedures and the quality of final HDs to prevent harm to patients, minimize exposure to personnel, and minimize contamination of the work and patient-care environment.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	#			USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
Yes	No	N/A	#			USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
Fac	iliti	es ar	nd Ei	ngineering	Controls		
			12.	Are HDs handle conditions that safety, worker environmental	t promote patient safety, and	USP Chapter 800- 5 FACILITIES AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS HDs must be handled under conditions that promote patient safety, worker safety, and environmental	Click or tap here to enter text.
			13.	Do areas where have a hazard s before the entr		protection. Signs designating the hazard must be prominently displayed before the entrance to the HD handling areas. Access to areas where HDs are handled must be restricted to authorized personnel to protect	Click or tap here to enter text.
			14.	Does the HD ha	andling area have ss?	persons not involved in HD handling. HD handling areas must be located away from breakrooms and refreshment	Click or tap here to enter text.
			15.	away from brea	reas for personnel,	areas for personnel, patients, or visitors to reduce risk of exposure. Designated areas must be available for: receipt and unpacking; storage of HDs; nonsterile HD compounding (if performed by the entity); sterile HD compounding (if	Click or tap here to enter text.
			16.	Does the facilit designated for:	-	performed by the entity). Certain areas are required to have negative pressure from surrounding areas to contain	
			16.	a Receipt an	id unpacking	HDs and minimize risk of exposure. Consideration should be given to uninterrupted power sources (UPS) for the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			16.	b Storage of	HDs	ventilation systems to maintain negative pressure in the event of power loss.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			16.	C	HD compounding ned by the entity)		Click or tap here to enter text.
			16.		compounding (if by the entity)		Click or tap here to enter text.
						Antineoplastic HDs and all HD APIs must be unpacked (i.e., removal from external shipping containers) in an	Click or tap here to enter text.
			18.	are not unpack	areas or in positive	area that is neutral/normal or negative pressure relative to the surrounding areas. HDs must not be unpacked from their external shipping containers in sterile compounding areas or in positive pressure areas.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			19.	Are HDs stored prevent spills o	l in a manner to or breaks?	USP Chapter 800- 5.2 STORAGE	Click or tap here to enter text.

C	omplia	ant	щ			
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			20.	Are all antineoplastic HDs requiring manipulation, other than counting or repackaging of final dosage forms, and any HD APIs stored separately from non- HDs?	HDs must be stored in a manner that prevents spillage or breakage if the container falls. Do not store HDs on the floor. In areas prone to specific types of natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes) the manner of storage must meet applicable safety precautions, such as secure shelves with raised front lips.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			21.	Are antineoplastic HDs that require manipulation and all HD APIs stored separately from non- HDs in an externally ventilated, negative-pressure room with at least 12 ACPH?	API must be stored separately from non-HDs in a manner that prevents contamination and personnel exposure. These HDs must be stored in an externally ventilated, negative-pressure room with at least 12 air changes per hour (ACPH). Nonantineoplastic, reproductive risk only, and final dosage forms of antineoplastic HDs may be stored with other inventory if permitted by entity policy. Sterile	Click or tap here to enter text.
			22.	Are refrigerated antineoplastic HDs stored in a dedicated refrigerator in a negative pressure area with at least 12 ACPH?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			23.	Does sterile or nonsterile compounding of HDs occur in a C- PEC located in a C-SEC?	USP Chapter 800- 5.3 COMPOUNDING Sterile and nonsterile HDs must be compounded within a C-PEC located in a C-SEC. The C-SEC used for sterile and	Click or tap here to enter text.
			24.	Does the C-SEC used for sterile and nonsterile compounding include:	nonsterile compounding must: be externally vented; be physically separated (i.e., a different room from other preparation areas); have an appropriate air exchange (e.g., ACPH); have a negative pressure between 0.01 and	
			24.	a External ventilation	0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent areas.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			24.	b Physical separation	The C-PEC must operate continuously if it supplies some or all of the negative pressure in the C-SEC or if it is used	Click or tap here to enter text.
			24.	c Appropriate air exchange	for sterile compounding. If there is any loss of power to	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant				
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			24.	d Negative pressure between 0.01 and 0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent areas	the C-PEC, or if repair or moving occurs, all activities occurring in the C-PEC must be suspended immediately. If necessary, protect the unit by covering it appropriately per the manufacturer's recommendations. Once the C-	Click or tap here to enter text.
			25.	Does the C-PEC operate continuously if it supplies some or all of the negative pressure in the C-SEC or if it is used for sterile compounding?	PEC can be powered on, decontaminate, clean, and disinfect (if used for sterile compounding) all surfaces and wait the manufacturer-specified recovery time before resuming compounding. A sink must be available for hand washing. An eyewash station and/or other emergency or safety precautions	Click or tap here to enter text.
			26.	Is the C-PEC decontaminated, cleaned, and disinfected prior to use if not operated continuously?	that meet applicable laws and regulations must be readily available. Care must be taken to locate water sources and drains in areas where their presence will not interfere	Click or tap here to enter text.
			27.	Is a sink available for handwashing?	with required ISO classifications. Water sources and drains must be located at least 1 meter away from the C-PEC.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			28.	Are eyewash stations and/or other emergency or safety precautions readily available?	For entities that compound both nonsterile and sterile HDs, the respective C-PECs must be placed in separate rooms, unless those C-PECs used for nonsterile compounding are sufficiently effective that the room can	Click or tap here to enter text.
			29.	Are water sources and drains located to prevent interference with required ISO classifications?	continuously maintain ISO 7 classification throughout the nonsterile compounding activity. If the C-PECs used for sterile and nonsterile compounding are placed in the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			30.	Are water sources and drains at least 1 meter from the C-PEC?	same room, they must be placed at least 1 meter apart and particle-generating activity must not be performed when sterile compounding is in process	Click or tap here to enter text.
			31.	If compounding nonsterile and sterile HDs in the same room, is the nonsterile C-PEC sufficiently effective to allow the room to maintain ISO 7 classification throughout the nonsterile compounding activity?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			32.	If the C-PECs used for sterile and nonsterile compounding are placed in the same room, are they placed at least 1 meter apart and is particle-generating activity not		Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	щ			Notes (Corrective Actions
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
				occurring when sterile compounding is in process?		
			33.	Does the facility follow USP <795> for nonsterile compounding?	USP Chapter 800- 5.3.1 NONSTERILE COMPOUNDING In addition to this chapter, nonsterile compounding must	Click or tap here to enter text.
			34.	Do C-PECs used for manipulation of nonsterile HDs have either external ventilation or redundant–HEPA filters in series?	follow standards in Pharmaceutical Compounding— Nonsterile Preparations <795>. A C-PEC is not required if manipulations are limited to handling of final dosage forms (e.g., counting or repackaging of tablets and capsules) that do not produce particles, aerosols, or gasses. The C-PECs used for manipulation of nonsterile HDs must be either externally vented (preferred) or have redundant—HEPA filters in series. Nonsterile HD compounding must be performed in a C-PEC that provides personnel and environmental protection, such as a Class I Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC) or Containment Ventilated Enclosure (CVE). A Class II BSC or a compounding aseptic containment isolator (CACI) may also be used. For occasional nonsterile HD compounding, a C-PEC used for sterile compounding (e.g., Class II BSC or CACI) may be used but must be decontaminated, cleaned, and disinfected before resuming sterile compounding does not require unidirectional airflow because the critical environment does not need to be ISO classified. The C-PEC must be placed in a C-SEC that has at least 12 ACPH. Table 2 summarizes the engineering controls	Click or tap here to enter text.
			35.	Is nonsterile HD compounding performed in a C-PEC that provides personnel and environmental protection? **A Class I Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC), Containment Ventilated Enclosure (CVE), Class II BSC, or a compounding aseptic containment isolator (CACI) may be used. For occasional nonsterile HD compounding, a C- PEC used for sterile compounding is acceptable but must be decontaminated, cleaned, and disinfected before resuming sterile compounding in that C-PEC.**		Click or tap here to enter text.
			36.	Is the C-PEC placed in a C-SEC that has at least 12 ACPH?	required for nonsterile HD compounding. Due to the difficulty of cleaning HD contamination, surfaces of ceilings, walls, floors, fixtures, shelving, counters, and	Click or tap here to enter text.
			37.	Are surfaces in the nonsterile compounding area smooth, impervious, free from cracks and crevices, and non-shedding?	cabinets in the nonsterile compounding area must be smooth, impervious, free from cracks and crevices, and non-shedding.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			38.	Does the facility follow USP <797> for sterile compounding?	USP Chapter 800- 5.3.2 STERILE COMPOUNDING In addition to this chapter, sterile compounding must	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	ompli	ant				
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			39.	Are all C-PECs used for manipulation of sterile HDs externally vented?	follow standards in <797>. All C-PECs used for manipulation of sterile HDs must be externally vented. Sterile HD compounding must be performed in a C-PEC	Click or tap here to enter text.
			40.	Do C-PECs maintain ISO Class 5 or better air quality?	that provides an ISO Class 5 or better air quality, such as a Class II or III BSC or CACI. Class II BSC types A2, B1, or B2 are acceptable. For most known HDs, type A2 cabinets	Click or tap here to enter text.
			41.	Are LAFWs or CAIs prohibited from use for compounding of antineoplastic HDs?	offer a simple and reliable integration with the ventilation and pressurization requirements of the C-SEC. Class II type B2 BSCs are typically reserved for use with volatile	Click or tap here to enter text.
			42.	Are non-HD preparations placed in a protective outer wrapper during removal from the C-PEC and labeled to require PPE handling precautions if prepared in a BSC or CACI used for HDs?	components. <i>Appendix 3</i> describes the different types of BSCs. A laminar airflow workbench (LAFW) or compounding aseptic isolator (CAI) must not be used for the compounding of an antineoplastic HD. A BSC or CACI used for the preparation of HDs must not be used for the preparation of a non-HD unless the non-HD preparation is	Click or tap here to enter text.
			43.	Is the C-PEC located in a C-SEC?	placed into a protective outer wrapper during removal	Click or tap here to enter text.
			44.	Do BUDs of products compounded in a C-SCA follow <797>?	from the C-PEC and is labeled to require PPE handling precautions. The C-PEC must be located in a C-SEC, which may either be an ISO Class 7 buffer room with an ISO Class 7 ante-room (preferred) or an unclassified containment segregated compounding area (C-SCA). If the C-PEC is placed in a C-SCA, the beyond-use date (BUD) of all compounded sterile preparations (CSPs) prepared must be limited as described in <797> for CSPs prepared in a segregated compounding area. <i>Table 3</i> summarizes the engineering controls required for sterile HD compounding.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			45.	If the negative-pressure buffer room is entered through the positive-pressure non-HD buffer room, are the following requirements met:	USP Chapter 800- 5.3.2 STERILE COMPOUNDING: ISO CLASS 7 BUFFER ROOM WITH AN ISO CLASS 7 ANTE- ROOM The C-PEC is placed in an ISO Class 7 buffer room that has fixed walls, HEPA-filtered supply air, a negative pressure	
			45.	a A line of demarcation is defined in the negative pressure buffer room for donning and doffing PPE	between 0.01 and 0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent areas and a minimum of 30 ACPH. The buffer room must be externally vented. Because the room through which entry into the HD buffer room (e.g., ante-	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant					
Yes	No	N/A	#			USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			45.	b	A method to transport HDs, HD CSPs, and HD waste into and out of the negative pressure room is used that minimizes the spread of HD contamination	terms of total contamination control, the following is required: • Minimum of 30 ACPH of HEPA-filtered supply air • Maintain a positive pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water column relative to all adjacent unclassified areas • Maintain an air quality of ISO Class 7 or better An ISO Class 7 ante-room with fixed walls is necessary to provide	Click or tap here to enter text.
			45.	с	A refrigerator pass-through is not used to transport HDs, HD CSPs, and HD waste in and out of the negative pressure buffer room		Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	roo roo	ne C-PEC is in an ISO 7 buffer m with an adjacent ISO 7 ante- m, are the following uirements met:	negative pressure HD buffer room. Although not a recommended facility design, if the negative-pressure HD buffer room is entered through the positive-pressure non-HD buffer room, the following is	
			46.	а	The C-PEC is externally vented	 also required: A line of demarcation must be defined within the negative-pressure buffer room for donning and doffing 	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	b	The C-SEC is externally vented	PPE • A method to transport HDs, HD CSPs, and HD waste into and out of the pagetive pressure buffer room to minimize	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	с	The C-SEC has HEPA filtered air supply	and out of the negative pressure buffer room to minimize the spread of HD contamination. This may be accomplished by use of a pass-through chamber between	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	d	The C-SEC has a minimum of 30 ACPH	the negative-pressure buffer area and adjacent space. The pass-through chamber must be included in the facility's certification to ensure that particles are not	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	е	The C-SEC maintains a negative pressure between 0.001 and 0.03 inches of water column	compromising the air quality of the negative-pressure buffer room. A refrigerator pass-through must not be used. Other methods of containment (such as sealed containers) may be used. HD CSPs prepared in an ISO	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	f	The C-SEC maintains an air quality of ISO Class 7 or better	Class 7 buffer room with an ISO Class 7 ante-room may use the BUDs described in <797>, based on the categories of CSP, sterility testing, and storage temperature.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			46.	g	A hand-washing sink is located in the ante-room and is located at least 1 meter		Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant				
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
				from the entrance into the HD buffer room		
			46.	h Both the ante-room and C- SEC have fixed walls		Click or tap here to enter text.
			47.	If the C-PEC is located in an ISO 7 ante-room, does the room through which entry is made into the HD buffer room, e.g., the ante-room or non-HD buffer room, meet the following requirements:		
			47.	a Has a minimum of 30 ACPH of HEPA filtered supply air		Click or tap here to enter text.
			47.	b Maintains a positive pressure of at least 0.02 inches of water column relative to all adjacent unclassified areas		Click or tap here to enter text.
			47.	c Maintains an air quality of ISO Class 7 or better		Click or tap here to enter text.
			48.	Does the C-SCA meet the following:	USP Chapter 800- 5.3.2 STERILE COMPOUNDING: CONTAINMENT SEGREGATED COMPOUNDING AREA (C-	
			48.	a Fixed walls	SCA) The C-PEC is placed in an unclassified C-SCA that has fixed	Click or tap here to enter text.
			48.	b Negative pressure between 0.01 and 0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent areas	walls, a negative pressure between 0.01 and 0.03 inches of water column relative to all adjacent areas, and a minimum of 12 ACPH. The C-SCA must be externally vented. A hand-washing sink must be placed at least 1	Click or tap here to enter text.
			48.	c Minimum of 12 ACPH	meter from C-PEC and may be either inside the C-SCA or directly outside the C-SCA. Only low- and medium-risk HD	Click or tap here to enter text.
			48.	d Externally vented	CSPs may be prepared in a C-SCA. HD CSPs prepared in the C-SCA must not exceed the BUDs described in <797> for CSPs prepared in a segregated compounding area.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			48.	Hand-washing sink is placed at least 1 meter from C-PEC e **The sink may be located inside the C-SCA or directly outside the C-SCA.* *		Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	ompli	ant	щ			Notos (Corrective Actions
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			49.	Are only low- and medium-risk HD CSPs prepared in the C-SCA?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			50.	Do HD CSPs comply with the BUDs in <797> for CSPs prepared in a SCA?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			51.	Are CSTDs used when administering antineoplastics?	USP Chapter 800- 5.4 CONTAINMENT SUPPLEMENTAL ENGINEERING CONTROLS CSTDs must be used when administering antineoplastic HDs when the dosage form allows. CSTDs known to be physically or chemically incompatible with a specific HD must not be used for that HD.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Per	son	al Pr	rote	ctive Equipment		
			52.	Is disposable PPE discarded after a single use?	USP Chapter 800- 7 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Disposable PPE must not be re-used. Reusable PPE must	Click or tap here to enter text.
			53.	Is reusable PPE decontaminated and cleaned after use?	be decontaminated and cleaned after use.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			54.	Is appropriate PPE worn during handling of HDs when receiving, storing, transporting, compounding, cleaning and disinfecting, administering, spill control, and waste disposal?	USP Chapter 800- 7 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Gowns, head, hair, shoe covers, and two pairs of chemotherapy gloves are required for compounding sterile and nonsterile HDs. Two pairs of chemotherapy gloves are required for administering injectable antineoplastic HDs. Gowns shown to resist permeability by HDs are required when administering injectable antineoplastic HDs. For all other activities, the entity's SOP must describe the appropriate PPE to be worn based on its occupational safety plan and assessment of risk (if used). The entity must develop SOPs for PPE based on the risk of exposure (see Types of Exposure) and activities performed. Appropriate PPE must be worn when handling HDs including during: receipt; storage; transport; compounding (sterile and nonsterile); administration deactivation/decontamination, cleaning, and disinfecting; spill control; waste disposal.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	If chemotherapy gloves are used, do they meet the following:	USP Chapter 800- 7.1 GLOVES	

Co	omplia	ant					Notes (Compating Astigue
Yes	No	N/A	#			USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			55.	а	ASTM standard D6978		Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	b	Powder-free	American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard D6978 (or its successor). Chemotherapy gloves	Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	с	Inspected for defects before use	should be worn for handling all HDs including non- antineoplastics and for reproductive risk only HDs. Chemotherapy gloves must be powder-free because	Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	d	Sterile outer gloves used when sterile compounding	powder can contaminate the work area and can adsorb and retain HDs. Gloves must be inspected for physical	Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	e	Change outer gloves every 30 minutes unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's documentation	defects before use. Do not use gloves with pin holes or weak spots. When used for sterile compounding, the outer chemotherapy gloves must be sterile. Chemotherapy gloves should be changed every 30 minutes unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's documentation and must be changed	Click or tap here to enter text.
			55.	f	Changed when torn, punctured, or contaminated	when torn, punctured, or contaminated. Hands must be washed with soap and water after removing gloves.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			56.		e hands washed with soap and ter after removing gloves?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.		gowns meet the following uirements:	USP Chapter 800- 7.2 GOWNS When gowns are required, they must be disposable and	
			57.	а	Disposable	shown to resist permeability by HDs. Gowns must be selected based on the HDs handled. Disposable gowns	Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.	b	Resist permeability by HDs	made of polyethylene-coated polypropylene or other laminate materials offer better protection than those	Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.	с	Close in the back	made of uncoated materials. Gowns must close in the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.	d	Long sleeved	back (i.e., no open front), be long sleeved, and have closed cuffs that are elastic or knit. Gowns must not have	Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.	е	Closed cuffs that are elastic or knit	seams or closures that could allow HDs to pass through. Cloth laboratory coats, surgical scrubs, isolation gowns, or	Click or tap here to enter text.
			57.	f	Does not have seams or closures that could allow HDs to pass through	other absorbent materials are not appropriate protective outerwear when handling HDs because they permit the permeation of HDs and can hold spilled drugs against the skin, thereby increasing exposure. Clothing may also	Click or tap here to enter text.
			58.	clo	ootentially contaminated thing not taken home under / circumstances?	retain HD residue from contact and may transfer to other healthcare workers or various surfaces. Washing of non- disposable clothing contaminated with HD residue should	Click or tap here to enter text.

C	omplia	ant	"			
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			59.	Are gowns changed per the manufacturer's information for permeation of the gown? **If no permeation information is available for the gowns used, changing them every 2–3 hours or immediately after a spill or splash is acceptable.**	only be done according to facility policy as drug residue may be transferred to other clothing. Potentially contaminated clothing must not be taken home under any circumstances. Gowns must be changed per the manufacturer's information for permeation of the gown. If no permeation information is available for the gowns used, change them every 2–3 hours or immediately after a spill or splash. Gowns worn in HD handling areas must	Click or tap here to enter text.
			60.	Are gowns only worn in the HD handling areas?	not be worn to other areas in order to avoid spreading HD contamination and exposing other healthcare workers.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			61.	Is a second pair of shoe covers donned prior to entering the C- SEC and doffed upon exiting the C-SEC?	USP Chapter 800- 7.3 HEAD, HAIR, SHOE, AND SLEEVE COVERS When compounding HDs, a second pair of shoe covers must be donned before entering the C-SEC and doffed when exiting the C-SEC. Shoe covers worn in HD handling areas must not be worn to other areas to avoid spreading HD contamination and exposing other healthcare workers.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			62.	Is eye and face protection worn when there is a risk of a spill or splash?	USP Chapter 800- 7.4 EYE AND FACE PROTECTION Appropriate eye and face protection must be worn when there is a risk for spills or splashes of HDs or HD waste materials when working outside of a C-PEC (e.g., administration in the surgical suite, working at or above eye level, or cleaning a spill). A full-face piece respirator provides eye and face protection. Goggles must be used when eye protection is needed. Eye glasses alone or safety glasses with side shields do not protect the eyes adequately from splashes. Face shields in combination with goggles provide a full range of protection against splashes to the face and eyes. Face shields alone do not provide full eye and face protection.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			63.	If required, is appropriate respiratory protection provided and used?	USP Chapter 800- 7.5 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION Surgical masks do not provide respiratory protection from drug exposure and must not be used when respiratory protection from HD exposure is required.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	Compliant		щ			
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			64.	Is PPE placed into an appropriate waste container and disposed of per local, state, and federal regulations?	USP Chapter 800- 7.6 DISPOSAL OF USED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Consider all PPE worn when handling HDs to be contaminated with, at minimum, trace quantities of HDs.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			65.	Are outer chemotherapy gloves and sleeve covers carefully removed and discarded immediately into an approved waste container? **Trace contaminated waste must be disposed inside the C- PEC or contained in a sealable bag for discarding outside the C- PEC.**	PPE must be placed in an appropriate waste container and further disposed of per local, state, and federal regulations. PPE worn during compounding should be disposed of in the proper waste container before leaving the C-SEC. Chemotherapy gloves and sleeve covers (if used) worn during compounding must be carefully removed and discarded immediately into a waste container approved for trace contaminated waste inside the C-PEC or contained in a sealable bag for discarding outside the C-PEC.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Haz	zard	l Con	nmu	nication Program		
			66.	Does the entity have established policies and procedures that ensure worker safety during HD handling?	USP Chapter 800- 8 HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM Entities are required to establish policies and procedures that ensure worker safety during all aspects of HD	Click or tap here to enter text.
			67.	Does the entity have HD SOPs for the following:	handling. The entity must develop SOPs to ensure effective training regarding proper labeling, transport, storage, and disposal of the HDs and use of Safety Data	
			67.	a Labeling	Sheets (SDS), based on the Globally Harmonized System	Click or tap here to enter text.
			67.	b Transport	of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). Elements of the hazard communication program plan	Click or tap here to enter text.
			67.	c Storage	must include: a written plan that describes how the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			67.	d Disposal	standard will be implemented; all containers of hazardous chemicals must be labeled, tagged, or marked with the	Click or tap here to enter text.
			67.	e Use of Safety Data Sheets (SDS)	identity of the material and appropriate hazard warnings; entities must have an SDS for each hazardous chemical they use (29 CFR 1910.1200); entities must ensure that	Click or tap here to enter text.
			68.	Does the hazard communication program plan include the following:	the SDSs for each hazardous chemical used are readily accessible to personnel during each work shift and when they are in their work areas; personnel who may be	

C	omplia	ant					Natas (Corrective Actions
Yes	No	N/A	#			USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			68.	а	A written plan describing how the standard will be implemented	exposed to hazardous chemicals when working must be provided information and training before the initial assignment to work with a hazardous chemical, and also	Click or tap here to enter text.
			68.	b	Labeling, tagging, or marking of hazardous chemical containers that identify the material and include appropriate hazard warnings	whenever the hazard changes; personnel of reproductive capability must confirm in writing that they understand the risks of handling HDs.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			68.	с	SDSs for each hazardous chemical used are readily available to personnel		Click or tap here to enter text.
			68.	d	Information and training for personnel before initial assignment to work with a hazardous chemical and whenever the hazard changes		Click or tap here to enter text.
			68.	e	Written confirmation from personnel of reproductive capability understanding the risks of handling HDs		Click or tap here to enter text.
Per	son	nel 1	Frain	ning	g		
			69.		e all personnel who handle HDs ined for their job functions?	USP Chapter 800- 9 PERSONNEL TRAINING All personnel who handle HDs must be trained based on	Click or tap here to enter text.
			70.		es training occur before the ployee independently handles s?	their job functions (e.g., in the receipt, storage, compounding, repackaging, dispensing, administrating, and disposing of HDs). Training must occur before the employee independently handles HDs. The effectiveness	Click or tap here to enter text.
			71.		ffectiveness of training nonstrated by each employee?	of training for HD handling competencies must be demonstrated by each employee. Personnel competency	Click or tap here to enter text.
			72.	rea	ersonnel competency ssessed at least every 12 nths?	must be reassessed at least every 12 months. Personnel must be trained prior to the introduction of a new HD or new equipment and prior to a new or significant change	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	#			Notes (Compating Astigue
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
		i I	73.	Are personnel trained prior to the following:	assessment must be documented. The training must	
			73.	a Introduction of a new HD	include at least the following: overview of entity's list of HDs and their risks; review of the entity's SOPs related to	Click or tap here to enter text.
			73.	b Introduction of new equipment	handling of HDs; proper use of PPE; proper use of equipment and devices (e.g., engineering controls);	Click or tap here to enter text.
			73.	c New or significant change in process or SOP	response to known or suspected HD exposure; spill management; proper disposal of HDs and trace- contaminated materials.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			74.	Are all training and competency assessments documented?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	Does the training include the following:		
			75.	a Overview of entity's list of HDs and their risks		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	b Review of the entity's SOPs related to handling of HDs		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	c Proper use of PPE		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	d Proper use of equipment and devices		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	e Response to known or suspected HD exposure		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	f Spill management		Click or tap here to enter text.
			75.	g Proper disposal of HDs and trace-contaminated materials		Click or tap here to enter text.
Red	ceiv	ing				
			76.	Does the entity establish SOPs for receiving HDs?	USP Chapter 800- 10 RECEIVING The entity must establish SOPs for receiving HDs. HDs	Click or tap here to enter text.
			77.	Are HDs delivered to the HD storage area immediately after unpacking?	must be delivered to the HD storage area immediately after unpacking. PPE, including chemotherapy gloves, must be worn when unpacking HDs (see Personal	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	щ			Natas (Compating Astigue
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			78.	Is PPE worn when unpacking HDs?	Protective Equipment). A spill kit must be accessible in the receiving area. The entity must enforce policies that	Click or tap here to enter text.
			79.	Is a spill kit accessible in the receiving area?	include a tiered approach, starting with visual examination of the shipping container for signs of damage or breakage (e.g., visible stains from leakage, sounds of	Click or tap here to enter text.
			80.	Does the entity enforce policies regarding HD receiving?	broken glass). When opening damaged shipping containers, they should	Click or tap here to enter text.
			81.	If a sterile compounding C-PEC is used when opening damaged shipping containers, is it disinfected after decontamination, deactivation, and cleaning before returning to sterile compounding activity?	preferably be transported to a C-PEC designated for nonsterile compounding. If a C-PEC designated for sterile compounding is the only one available, it must be disinfected after the decontamination, deactivation, and cleaning step before returning to any sterile compounding activity. Damaged packages or shipping cartons must be considered spills that must be reported to the designated person and managed according to the entity's SOPs.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			82.	Are damaged packages or shipping cartons:	Segregate HDs waiting to be returned to the supplier in a designated negative pressure area. Clean-up must comply with established SOPs.	
			82.	a Considered spills	with established SOPS.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			82.	b Reported to the designated person		Click or tap here to enter text.
			82.	c Managed according to the entity's SOPs		Click or tap here to enter text.
			83.	Does clean-up comply with established SOPs?		Click or tap here to enter text.
Lab	elir	ng, Pa	acka	ging, Transport and Dis	posal	
			84.	Does the entity have SOPs for HD:	USP Chapter 800- 11 LABELING, PACKAGING,	
			84.	a Labeling	TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL The entity must establish SOPs for the labeling, packaging,	Click or tap here to enter text.
			84.	b Packaging	transport, and disposal of HDs. The SOPs must address	Click or tap here to enter text.
			84.	c Transporting	prevention of accidental exposures or spills, personnel training on response to exposure, and use of a spill kit.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			84.	d Disposal		Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant	щ.			Notos (Corrective Actions
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			85.	Are HDs labeled to include special handling precautions during transport?	USP Chapter 800- 11.1 LABELING HDs identified by the entity as requiring special HD handling precautions must be clearly labeled at all times	Click or tap here to enter text.
			86.	Do labeling processes prevent introduction of contamination in non-HD handling areas?	during their transport. Personnel must ensure that the labeling processes for compounded preparations do not introduce contamination into the non-HD handling areas.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			87.	Does packaging maintain physical integrity, stability, and sterility during transport?	USP Chapter 800- 11.2 PACKAGING Personnel must select and use packaging containers and materials that will maintain physical integrity, stability,	Click or tap here to enter text.
			88.	Does packaging protect the HD product from damage, leakage, contamination, and degradation during transport?	and sterility (if needed) of the HDs during transport. Packaging materials must protect the HD from damage, leakage, contamination, and degradation, while protecting healthcare workers who transport HDs. The entity must have written SOPs to describe appropriate	Click or tap here to enter text.
			89.	Are there written SOPs for appropriate shipping containers and insulating materials?	shipping containers and insulating materials, based on information from product specifications, vendors, and mode of transport.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			90.	Are transported HDs labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with applicable regulations?	USP Chapter 800- 11.3 TRANSPORT HDs that need to be transported must be labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. HDs must be transported in	Click or tap here to enter text.
			91.	Are HDs transported in containers that minimize the risk of breakage or leakage?	containers that minimize the risk of breakage or leakage. Pneumatic tubes must not be used to transport any liquid HDs or any antineoplastic HDs because of the potential for breakage and contamination. When shipping HDs to	Click or tap here to enter text.
			92.	Does the entity not use pneumatic tubes to transport liquid or antineoplastic HDs?	locations outside the entity, the entity must consult the Transport Information on the SDS. The entity must ensure that labels and accessory labeling for the HDs include	Click or tap here to enter text.
			93.	Does the entity consult the SDS when shipping HDs?	storage instructions, disposal instructions, and HD category information in a format that is consistent with the carrier's policies.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			94.	Does the entity's HD labeling include storage, disposal, and HD category information consistent with the carrier's policies?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			95.	Are personnel trained to properly dispose of HDs?	USP Chapter 800- 11.4 DISPOSAL	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	omplia	ant				
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			96.	Does HD disposal comply with all applicable regulations?	All personnel who perform routine custodial waste removal and cleaning activities in HD handling areas must be trained in appropriate procedures to protect themselves and the environment to prevent HD contamination. Disposal of all HD waste, including, but not limited to, unused HDs and trace-contaminated PPE and other materials, must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Dis	pen	sing	Fina	Il Dosage Forms		
			97.	Is counting or repackaging of HDs done carefully?	USP Chapter 800- 12. DISPENSING FINAL DOSAGE FORMS	Click or tap here to enter text.
			98.	Does the facility prohibit placement of antineoplastic HDs in counting or packaging machines?	Counting or repackaging of HDs must be done carefully. Clean equipment should be dedicated for use with HDs and should be decontaminated after every use. Tablet and capsule forms of antineoplastic HDs must not be placed in automated counting or packaging machines, which subject them to stress and may create powdered contaminants.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cor	npc	ound	ing			
			99.	Are the entity and personnel compliant with USP <795> and/or <797>?	USP Chapter 800- 13 COMPOUNDING Entities and personnel involved in compounding HDs must be compliant with the appropriate USP standards	Click or tap here to enter text.
			100.	Is compounding performed in proper engineering controls?	for compounding including <795> and <797>. Compounding must be done in proper engineering controls as described in Compounding. When	Click or tap here to enter text.
			101.	Does the entity have equipment dedicated to HD compounding?	compounding HD preparations in a C-PEC, a plastic- backed preparation mat should be placed on the work	Click or tap here to enter text.
			102.	Are bulk containers of liquid and API HD handled carefully to avoid spills?	surface of the C-PEC. The mat should be changed immediately if a spill occurs and regularly during use, and should be discarded at the end of the daily compounding activity. Disposable or clean equipment for compounding	Click or tap here to enter text.
			103.	Are APIs and powdered HDs handled in a C-PEC to protect against occupational exposure?	(such as mortars and pestles, and spatulas) must be dedicated for use with HDs. Bulk containers of liquid and API HD must be handled carefully to avoid spills. If used, APIs or other powdered HDs must be handled in a C-PEC to protect against	Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	Compliant		ц			Notes (Compating Astigue			
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions			
					occupational exposure, especially during particle- generating activities (such as crushing tablets, opening capsules, and weighing powder).				
	Administering Are HDs administered at the facility? If HDs are administered by pharmacists at this facility, continue to question <u>104.</u> If no, skip to question <u>111.</u>								
			104.	Are HDs administered safely using protective medical devices and techniques?	HDs must be administered safely using protective medical devices and techniques. Appropriate PPE must be worn	Click or tap here to enter text.			
			105.	Is appropriate PPE worn when administering HDs?	when administering HDs. After use, PPE must be removed and disposed of in a waste container approved for trace- contaminated HD waste at the site of drug	Click or tap here to enter text.			
			106.	Is PPE removed and disposed of in an approved HD waste container at the site of drug administration?	administration. Equipment (such as tubing and needles) and packaging materials must be disposed of properly, such as in HD waste containers, after administration. CSTDs must be used for administration of antineoplastic HDs when the dosage form allows. Techniques and ancillary devices that minimize the risk posed by open systems must be used when administering HDs through	Click or tap here to enter text.			
			107.	Are equipment and packaging materials disposed of properly after administration?		Click or tap here to enter text.			
			108.	Are CSTDs used for administration of antineoplastic HDs when the	certain routes.	Click or tap here to enter text.			

	108.	Are CSTDs used for administration of antineoplastic HDs when the dosage form allows?	certain routes.	Click or tap here to enter text.
	109.	Are techniques and ancillary devices that minimize risk from open systems used when administering HDs through certain routes?		Click or tap here to enter text.
	110.	Do personnel don appropriate PPE and use a plastic pouch for HD manipulation?	USP Chapter 800- 14 ADMINISTERING If HD dosage forms do require manipulation such as crushing tablet(s) or opening capsule(s) for a single dose, personnel must don appropriate PPE and use a plastic pouch to contain any dust or particles generated.	Click or tap here to enter text.

	2024-2025 Hazardous Drugs Self Inspection									
Co	omplia	ant	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions				
Yes	No	N/A	п			Notes, corrective Actions				
Dea	Deactivating, Decontaminating, Cleaning, and Disinfecting									
			111.	Are HD areas, equipment, and devices deactivated, decontaminated, and cleaned?	USP Chapter 800- 15 DEACTIVATING, DECONTAMINATING, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTING All areas where HDs are handled and all reusable	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			112.	Are sterile compounding areas and devices disinfected after cleaning?	equipment and devices must be deactivated, decontaminated, and cleaned. Additionally, sterile compounding areas and devices must be subsequently disinfected. The entity must establish written procedures	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			113.	Does the entity have written procedures for decontamination, deactivation, cleaning, and sterile compounding area disinfection?	for decontamination, deactivation, and cleaning, and for sterile compounding areas disinfection. Additionally, cleaning of nonsterile compounding areas must comply with <795> and cleaning of sterile compounding areas	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			114.	Does cleaning of nonsterile compounding areas comply with <795> and cleaning of sterile compounding areas comply with <797>?	must comply with <797>. Written procedures for cleaning must include procedures, agents used, dilutions (if used), frequency, and documentation requirements. All personnel who perform deactivation, decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection activities in HD handling areas must be trained in appropriate procedures to protect	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			115.	Do written procedures for cleaning include procedures, agents used, dilutions (if used), frequency, and documentation requirements?	themselves and the environment from contamination. All personnel performing these activities must wear appropriate PPE resistant to the cleaning agents used, including two pairs of chemotherapy gloves and impermeable disposable gowns (see Personal Protective	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			116.	Are personnel who perform deactivation, decontamination, cleaning, and disinfection in HD handling areas trained?	Equipment). Additionally, eye protection and face shields must be used if splashing is likely. If warranted by the activity, respiratory protection must be used. The deactivating, decontaminating, cleaning, and disinfecting agents selected must be appropriate for the type of HD	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			117.	Do personnel wear appropriate PPE?	contaminant(s), location, and surface materials.	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			118.	Are deactivating, decontaminating, cleaning, and disinfecting agents selected appropriate?		Click or tap here to enter text.				
			119.	Are products used compatible with surface material?	USP Chapter 800- 15 DEACTIVATING, DECONTAMINATING, CLEANING, AND DISINFECTING	Click or tap here to enter text.				

Co	omplia	ant				
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions
			120.	Does the disposal of materials meet EPA regulations and the entity's policies?	The products used must be compatible with the surface material. Consult manufacturer or supplier information for compatibility with cleaning agents used. Agents used for deactivation, decontamination, and cleaning should be applied through the use of wipes wetted with appropriate solution and not delivered by a spray bottle to avoid spreading HD residue. All disposable materials must be discarded to meet EPA regulations and the entity's policies. Perform cleaning in areas that are sufficiently ventilated.	Click or tap here to enter text.
			121.	Is the surface decontaminated after deactivation?	USP Chapter 800- 15.1 DEACTIVATION Residue from deactivation must be removed by	Click or tap here to enter text.
			122.	Are products with known deactivation properties used whenever possible to deactivate residual HD compounds?	decontaminating the surface To prevent corrosion, sodium hypochlorite must be neutralized with sodium thiosulfate or by following with an agent to remove the sodium hypochlorite (e.g., sterile alcohol, sterile water, germicidal detergent, or sporicidal agent).	Click or tap here to enter text.
			123.	Are product labels unaltered by solutions used to wipe HD packaging?	USP Chapter 800- 15.2 DECONTAMINATION The solution used for wiping HD packaging must not alter the product label. The work surface of the C-PEC must be	Click or tap here to enter text.
			124.	Are work surfaces of the C-PEC decontaminated between compounding different HDs?	decontaminated between compounding of different HDs. The C-PEC must be decontaminated at least daily (when used), any time a spill occurs, before and after certification, any time voluntary interruption occurs, and	Click or tap here to enter text.
			125.	Is the C-PEC decontaminated at least daily (when used), any time a spill occurs, before and after certification, any time voluntary interruption occurs, and if the ventilation tool is moved?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			126.	Are areas under the work tray deactivated, decontaminated, and cleaned at least monthly in the C-PEC?		Click or tap here to enter text.
			127.	Are surfaces cleaned before disinfection?		Click or tap here to enter text.

Co	Compliant #									
Yes	No	N/A	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions				
			128.	Are areas that are intended to be sterile disinfected?	USP Chapter 800- 15.4 DISINFECTION Before disinfection can be adequately performed, surfaces must be cleaned. Disinfection must be done for areas intended to be sterile, including the sterile compounding areas.	Click or tap here to enter text.				
Spi	Spill Control									
			129.	Do personnel receive proper training in HD spill management, use of PPE, and NIOSH-certified respirators?	USP Chapter 800- 16 SPILL CONTROL All personnel who may be required to clean up a spill of HDs must receive proper training in spill management and the use of PPE and NIOSH-certified respirators (see	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			130.	Are spills contained and cleaned immediately by qualified personnel with appropriate PPE?	Personal Protective Equipment). Spills must be contained and cleaned immediately only by qualified personnel with appropriate PPE. Qualified personnel must be available at all times while HDs are being handled. Signs must be	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			131.	Are qualified personnel available at all times while HDs are being handled?	available for restricting access to the spill area. Spill kits containing all of the materials needed to clean HD spills must be readily available in all areas where HDs are	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			132.	Are signs available for restricting access to the spill area?	routinely handled. If HDs are being prepared or administered in a non-routine healthcare area, a spill kit and respirator must be available. All spill materials must	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			133.	Are spill kits readily available in all areas where HDs are routinely handled?	be disposed of as hazardous waste. The circumstances and management of spills must be documented. SOPs must be developed to prevent spills and to direct the	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			134.	If HDs are being prepared or administered in a non-routine healthcare area, is a spill kit and respirator available?	cleanup of HD spills. SOPs must address the size and scope of the spill and specify who is responsible for spill management and the type of PPE required. The management of the spill (e.g., decontamination, deactivation, and cleaning) may be dependent on the size	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			135.	Are spill materials disposed of as hazardous waste?	and type of spill. The SOP must address the location of spill kits and clean-up materials as well as the capacity of the spill kit.	Click or tap here to enter text.				
			136.	Are the circumstances and management of spills documented?		Click or tap here to enter text.				
			137.	Do HD SOPs include the following:						
			138.	a Spill prevention		Click or tap here to enter text.				

C	omplia	ant	#		USP Reference	Notes/Corrective Actions		
Yes	No	N/A	#			Notes/Corrective Actions		
			138.	b Direct the cleanup of spills		Click or tap here to enter text.		
			138.	c Address the size and scope of the spill		Click or tap here to enter text.		
			138.	d Specify who is responsible for spill management		Click or tap here to enter text.		
			138.	e Type of PPE required		Click or tap here to enter text.		
			138.	f Address the location of spill kits and clean-up materials		Click or tap here to enter text.		
			138.	g Capacity of the spill kit		Click or tap here to enter text.		
Do	Documentation and Standard Operating Procedures							
			139.	Does the entity have SOPs for the safe handling of HDs?	USP Chapter 800- 17 DOCUMENTATION AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	Click or tap here to enter text.		
			140.	Are the SOPs reviewed at least every 12 months by the designated person?	The entity must maintain SOPs for the safe handling of HDs for all situations in which these HDs are used throughout a facility. The SOPs must be reviewed at least every 12 months by the designated person, and the	Click or tap here to enter text.		
			141.	Is the SOP review documented?	review must be documented. Revisions in forms or	Click or tap here to enter text.		
			142.	Are revisions in forms or records made as needed and communicated to all personnel handling HDs?	records must be made as needed and communicated to all personnel handling HDs.	Click or tap here to enter text.		
			143.	Is training documented for all personnel who handle HDs according to OSHA standards and applicable regulations?	USP Chapter 800- 17 DOCUMENTATION AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES Personnel who transport, compound, or administer HDs must document their training according to OSHA standards (see OSHA Standard 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) and other applicable laws and regulations.	Click or tap here to enter text.		