

MANDATORY REPORTING OF SAFETY INCIDENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF CANADA

A license holder must inform the PHAC without delay if they have reason to believe an incident involving a human pathogen or toxin in the license holder's possession has or may have caused **disease** in an individual.

Laboratory incidents that require reporting include:

1. Exposures and Laboratory Acquired Infections [HPTA 13]
2. Inadvertent possession, production, or **release** [HPTA 12(1),(2), and HPTR 9 (1) (c) (ii)]
3. Missing, stolen, or lost **biological agent** (i.e., pathogen or toxin) [HPTA 14], including a **security sensitive biological agent** (SSBA) not received within 24 hours of an expected date and time [HPTR 9 (1) (c) (iii)].

The PHAC online Biosecurity Portal facilitates notification and/or detailed reporting in accordance with the HPTA, HPTR, and the respective operational practice requirements specified in the CBS. The BSO or License Holder should report the laboratory incident and other reports through the Portal's reporting module.

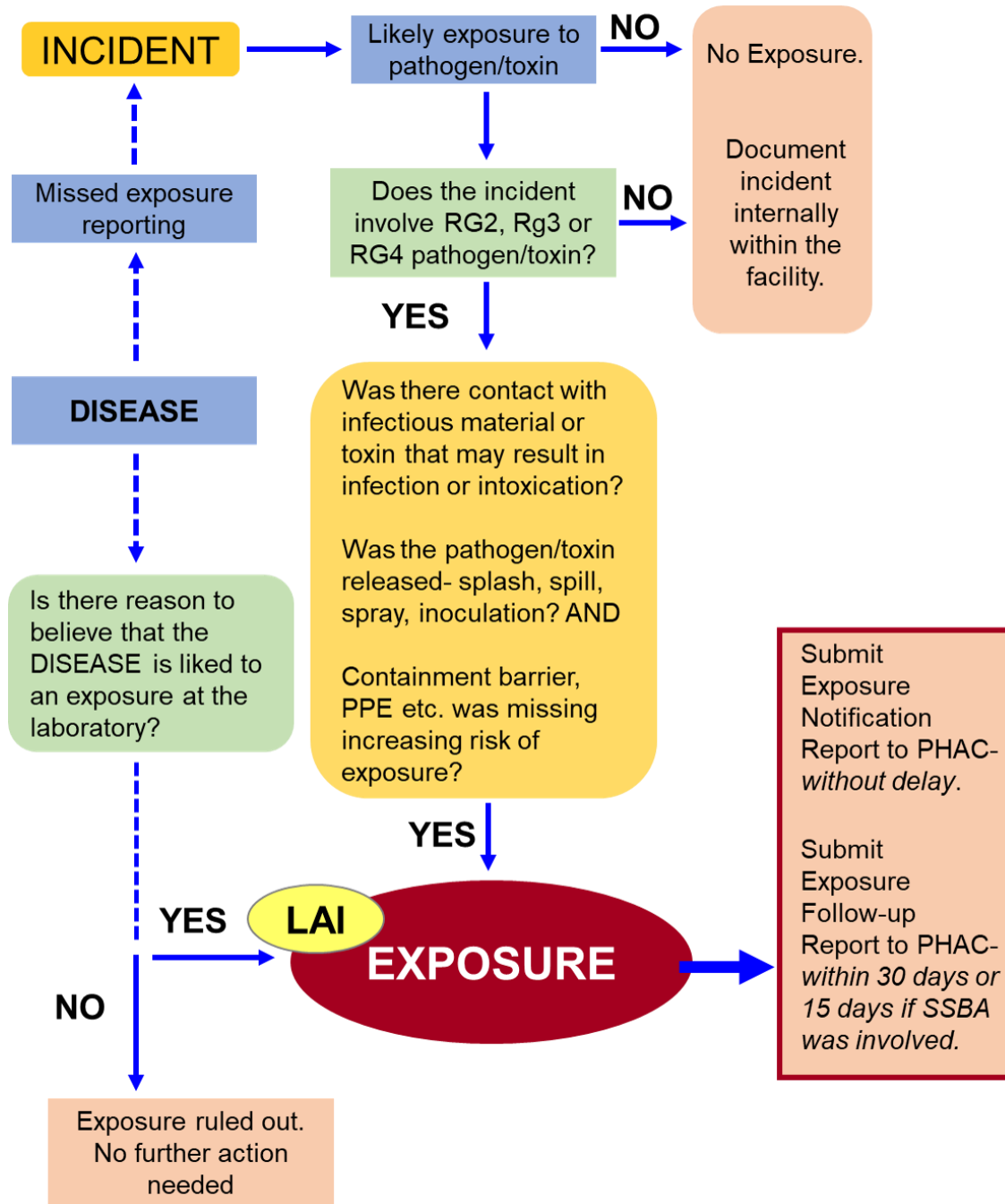
Reporting involves

Immediate submission of an exposure notification report (as soon as reasonably possible) and

Follow-up with an exposure follow-up report within specified timelines, detailing investigation findings

Timely notification ensures prompt response and implementation of control measures.

Decision Chart - assessing incidents to determine exposure and the need for notifying the PHAC



More information - [Notification and reporting Under the HPTA and HPTR Using the Reporting Module of the Biosecurity Portal](#)