



Alberta
College of
Pharmacy



**Standards for pharmacy
compounding of non-sterile
preparations**

Acknowledgements

The standards in this document are based on the Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations developed by the [National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities](#) (NAPRA) and modified for pharmacy professionals in Alberta. The modifications are in recognition of the scopes of practice available to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in Alberta.

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1. Introduction

The “Guidelines to Pharmacy Compounding” published by the National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA) in October 2006 have recently been reviewed, resulting in a new set of documents: the NAPRA Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-hazardous Sterile Preparations¹; the Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Hazardous Sterile Preparations²; and the Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations with its accompanying document, the Guidance for the Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations (Guidance Document).

The NAPRA Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations and the accompanying Guidance Document have been adapted from standards originally developed by the Ordre des Pharmaciens du Quebec, which are in turn based on General Chapter <795> of the United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary (USP–NF) in effect in the United States since 2004. Their preparation was led by the NAPRA National Advisory Committee on Pharmacy Practice (NACPP) and involved extensive consultation with experts and stakeholders. These standards and accompanying Guidance Document are based on the NAPRA documents and are put in place to ensure patient safety and the safety of personnel involved in compounding non-sterile drugs.

The Model Standards and its Guidance Document have been modified for pharmacy professionals in Alberta based on feedback received from key Alberta stakeholders and registrants who were consulted with in accordance with requirements of the *Health Professions Act*. The modifications are in recognition of the scopes of practice available to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in Alberta.

Each standard has a corresponding section in the Guidance Document with details on how these standards can be achieved.

Expectations for the use of the standards and guidance

Standards

Standards establish requirements. Standards use the language of “must.” A regulated member must comply with each standard.

Failure to comply with a standard may be considered unprofessional conduct.

Guidelines

Guidelines establish the professionally accepted means by which regulated members can achieve compliance with the standards. Guidelines use the language of “should.” Guidelines are not recommendations; they establish the expected conduct of regulated members. A regulated member may only depart from a guideline if the regulated member can demonstrate that the regulated member

- achieved compliance with the applicable standard and
- the member’s departure from the guideline
 - did not detract from the safety, effectiveness, or appropriateness of patient care; or
 - did not undermine the integrity of the professions of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

Failure to comply with a guideline may be considered unprofessional conduct if the regulated member did not achieve compliance with the standard, or if the departure from the guideline detracted from the quality of patient care or undermined the integrity of the professions of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

¹ National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA), Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non- hazardous Sterile Preparations, November 2015.

² National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA), Model Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Hazardous Sterile Preparations, Draft 4, March 2015

2. Objectives

The aim of these standards is to provide pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who compound non-sterile preparations with the standards necessary to evaluate their practice, develop service-related procedures and implement appropriate quality controls for both patients and compounding personnel, with a view to guaranteeing the overall quality and safety of non-sterile preparations. The standards apply to all non-sterile compounding by pharmacy personnel; however, not every standard will apply in all practice settings.

These standards represent the minimum requirements to be applied in compounding non-sterile preparations; however, it is always possible to exceed these standards. The use of other technologies, techniques, materials and procedures may be acceptable, if they are proven to be equivalent or superior to those described in the accompanying Guidance Document.

These standards support NAPRA's Model Standards of Practice for Canadian Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians^{3,4}.

As with all prescriptions, a pharmacist is expected to review the prescription and use their expertise to determine if the compounded preparation is appropriate for the patient. In addition, the pharmacist and/or pharmacy technician who is designated as the compounding supervisor must determine whether they have the appropriate competency, resources, and equipment to develop the formulation and compound the preparation. See section G 2.1 in the Guidance Document for a guideline which may help make the determination on whether or not to compound a preparation. Once it has been determined that it is appropriate to compound the preparation, the standards for pharmacy compounding of non-sterile preparations must be applied.

3 National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA). *Model standards of practice for Canadian pharmacists*. Ottawa, ON: NAPRA; 2009.

4 National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities (NAPRA). *Model standards of practice for Canadian pharmacy technicians*. Ottawa, ON: NAPRA; 2011.

3. Regulatory framework

While compounded non-sterile preparations are prepared by other health care professionals, including nurses, physicians and veterinarians, the majority of non-sterile compounding is performed by pharmacy personnel under the supervision or direction of pharmacists. Although these standards could serve as best practices for other health care practitioners, they pertain specifically to compounding by pharmacy personnel for human or animal use⁵ in all pharmacy settings where compounded non-sterile preparations are prepared.

In January 2009, Health Canada developed its “Policy on Manufacturing and Compounding Drug Products in Canada”⁶. It is expected that Health Canada policy will be followed along with these standards. Compounding must always be carried out within a patient–healthcare professional relationship, or in the case of a compounded veterinary product, within a veterinarian/client/patient relationship. In the absence of a patient-specific prescription, and with a prescriber’s order for office use, compounders may prepare a compounded product in such a quantity, time, or frequency to ensure it is being used within a patient-health care professional relationship. Compounders may also prepare batches of compounded product in limited quantities in anticipation of prescriptions. Requests to compound preparations outside the patient-healthcare professional relationship in bulk quantities for distribution or sale, generally fall into the realm of manufacturing and would require a Drug Establishment Licence from Health Canada. Section G 3.1 in the Guidance Document provides general guidelines on differentiating between compounding and manufacturing activities.

NAPRA’s professional competencies for Canadian pharmacists and pharmacy technicians at entry to practice provide guidance for developing an ethical, legal and professional practice. One of these competencies specifies that a pharmacist or pharmacy technician must seek guidance when uncertain about his or her own knowledge, skills, abilities or scope of practice. Given that pharmacists and pharmacy technicians are expected to maintain competency in basic compounding skills, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians are expected to provide compounded preparations within their level of expertise and within the limitations of available and appropriate facilities and equipment. When individuals do not have the knowledge, training, expertise, facilities or equipment required for compounding complicated non-sterile preparations or hazardous non-sterile preparations, they must refer patients to a colleague who does have the competencies and facilities required to do so, or, where permitted by provincial/ territorial legislation, ask another pharmacy to compound the preparation. The risk assessment (section G4) and previously mentioned questions (section G 2.1) in the Guidance Document provide information for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians to consider when making the decision whether or not to compound the preparation.

The Standards for Pharmacy Compounding of Non-Sterile Preparations excludes mixing, reconstituting, or any other manipulation that is performed in accordance with the directions for use on the label of a drug approved by Health Canada within the normal practice of pharmacy, as these minor modifications are not classified as “compounding” by Health Canada⁷. However, the minimum conditions for good pharmacy practice should be maintained when performing these activities, and pharmacies are encouraged to follow basic requirements for non-sterile compounding found in this document.

Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians must also comply with any federal regulations regarding the compounding of a product that is not a drug such as cosmetics or food, and it is recommended that, in the absence of specific legislation, these standards be considered best practice for those compounded products.

5 The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association’s *Guidelines for the Legitimate Use of Compounded Drugs in Veterinary Practice* states that the veterinarian is responsible for the safety and efficacy of the prescribed drug and establishing adequate withdrawal times to avoid residues when it is used in food producing animals.

6 Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate. Policy on manufacturing and compounding drug products in Canada. POL-0051. Ottawa, ON: Health Canada; 2009.

7 Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate. Policy on manufacturing and compounding drug products in Canada. POL-051. Ottawa, ON: Health Canada; 2009.

4. Assessing risk for compounding non-sterile preparations

A risk assessment must be undertaken to identify the appropriate level of requirements to minimize contamination of each compounded product and to provide adequate protection for personnel. Where there is uncertainty as to the level of risk, then the higher standard must be adhered to. In addition to assessing the compounding of single products for risk, the compounding supervisor must also consider the cumulative risk of all preparations compounded in the pharmacy.

<p>Conduct a risk assessment for compounding non-sterile preparations including: risk to preparation and risk to person(s). See G 4.1 for references and G 4.2 for factors to consider.</p>	<p>Risk to preparation</p> <p>The preparation must be compounded in an area free from interruption from other activities in the surrounding space.</p> <p>The area must be large enough for compounding equipment and ingredients.</p> <p>The compounder must ensure that they or anything in the surrounding area do not contaminate the preparation being compounded.</p> <p>Risk to person(s)</p> <p>The compounder must be protected from materials which may be hazardous or harmful.</p> <p>The compounding area must be contained so it does not create a hazardous environment for others.</p>
<p>Document your risk assessment clearly explaining how you have mitigated the risk to preparation and risk to person(s). See Decision Algorithm G 4.2.1.</p>	<p>Document rationale on the Master Formulation Record.</p> <p>Document procedures for mitigating risk on the Master Formulation Record.</p> <p>Rationale and procedure must be referenced Rationale and procedure must be clear to all.</p> <p>Rationale and procedure must be reviewed on a continuum to identify and mitigate risk thereby providing quality assurance.</p>
<p>Implement the level of requirements which are commensurate with the risk. See Section 8 in this document and the Guidance Document.</p> <p>Licensees must avail an environment and equipment that ensures the safety of pharmacy personal when evaluating levels of risk. If there is uncertainty as to the level of risk, then the licensee shall defer to the higher standard.</p>	<p>Level A</p> <p>Simple and moderate compounds as defined in USP 795⁸</p> <p>Level B</p> <p>Complex compounds defined in USP 795</p> <p>Small quantities of ingredients / preparations which require ventilation.</p> <p>Level C</p> <p>Hazardous drugs which are classified by NIOSH⁹ as Group 1.</p> <p>Hazardous materials classified by WHMIS¹⁰ as a health hazard, such as those very irritating to the respiratory tract, the skin and the mucous membrane.</p> <p>NIOSH group 2 and 3 drugs where large quantities of APIs are used routinely.</p>

⁸ Excludes reconstituting and mixing as per Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate. Policy on manufacturing and compounding drug products in Canada.

⁹ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), NIOSH list of antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs in healthcare settings 2014. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2014-138/>

¹⁰ WHMIS at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/index-eng.php>

5. Requirements for all levels¹¹ of non-sterile compounding activities

5.1 Compounding personnel

All personnel are responsible to know and perform their roles and responsibilities in accordance with these standards and the applicable pharmacy regulatory authority.

Pharmacy manager/Pharmacy department head	Responsible for the development, organization and supervision of all activities related to compounding of non-sterile preparations in the pharmacy. (see G 5.1.1)
Compounding supervisor (pharmacist/ pharmacy technician)	<p>Develops, organizes and oversees all activities related to compounding of non-sterile preparations in the pharmacy. (see G 5.1.2)</p> <p>Ensures personnel are fully trained and know policies and procedures.</p> <p>Ensures a risk assessment is performed for each preparation.</p> <p>Ensures appropriate facilities, equipment and references are available for use.</p> <p>Ensures Master Formulas and Beyond-Use Date (BUD)s are developed using scientific references and that these are reviewed appropriately.</p> <p>Ensures a quality assurance program is in place.</p> <p>Ensures all records of decisions, activities or specifications are complete and appropriately documented.</p>
Regulated pharmacy personnel (pharmacist / pharmacy technician)	<p>Compounds non-sterile preparations in accordance with approved formula. (see G 5.1.3)</p> <p>Complies with established policies and procedures.</p> <p>Clearly documents decisions, completed activities and verifications prior to dispensing (pharmacist) or releasing (pharmacy technician).</p> <p>Ensures all compounding standards and standards of practice have been met.</p>
Non-regulated pharmacy personnel	Compounds non-sterile preparations under appropriate supervision in compliance with the requirements of the provincial/territorial regulatory authority. (see G 5.1.4)

¹¹ Additional information on the compounding of hazardous preparations can be found in section 9.

5.2 Training and skills assessment

All compounding personnel must possess an expertise commensurate with their responsibilities.	A training program must be in place for all compounding personnel and a record of all training must be kept. (see G 5.2.1 for a template of elements to cover in training)
	A skills assessment must be established, administered and documented for all personnel involved in non-sterile compounding. (see G 5.2.1.1 for an example of a skills assessment)
	A record of the results of skills assessments and any corrective action taken must be maintained.
Cleaning personnel	Those involved in the cleaning of compounding areas must be properly trained and assessed such that they are aware of the importance of cleaning activities required to prevent cross- contamination. (see section G 5.2.2 for template of elements to cover in training)

5.3 Policies and procedures^{12,13}

Policies and procedures for all activities related to compounding (see G 5.3.1 for a table with examples of policies and procedures and 5.3.2 for a template)	Must be clear and provide detailed descriptions of all activities, including cleaning.
	Must be reviewed at least every 3 years, or more frequently if there is a change in practice or standards.
	Must be promptly updated when there is a change affecting practice.
	Additional procedures must be developed if handling hazardous products.

¹² United States Pharmacopeial Convention (USP). General chapter <795>: pharmaceutical compounding – non-sterile preparations. USP 39. Rockville, MD: USP; 2016. pp.31,37.

¹³ Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board (PCAB). Standard 1.40: Standard operating procedures compliance indicators. In: *PCAB accreditation manual*. Washington, DC: PCAB; 2011. p. 7.

5.4 Facilities and equipment

This section applies to all levels of non-sterile compounding. Additional requirements are expected for Level B and Level C as described in section 9.

5.4.1. Facilities for non-sterile compounding

All compounding must be performed in a separate space specifically designated for compounding.

Compounding areas must be large enough for compounding personnel to be able to work comfortably and safely. There must be room to store equipment and products in an orderly fashion, in clean and secure surroundings. (G.5.4.1.1)

All components, equipment and containers must be stored in a clean area that is dry and protected from contamination. Storage should not be on the floor, windowsills, under sinks, or near heating or cooling vents.

The compounding area must be conducive to necessary cleaning, maintained in sanitary condition, and in good repair. There must be adequate systems in place to ensure safe and appropriate waste disposal.

Lighting fixtures must be located such that they provide sufficient light for all compounding activities. (G 5.4.1.2)

Must contain an eyewash station and any other emergency or safety equipment required.

The heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems must be controlled to avoid decomposition and contamination of chemicals, maintain the quality of products and ensure the safety and comfort of compounding personnel. (G 5.4.1.3)

A clean water supply with hot and cold running water must be available in, or close to, the compounding area. (G 5.4.1.4)

Work surfaces and furniture, as well as floor and wall surfaces must be designed to facilitate repeated cleaning. (G 5.4.1.5)

Compounding areas must be maintained with the cleanliness and hygiene needed to ensure the quality and integrity of the final preparations. (G 5.4.1.6)

5.4.2. Equipment for non-sterile compounding

Equipment, instruments and accessories.	Must be appropriate for the type of preparations to be compounded. Must not negatively impact the purity or quality of the preparation being compounded. Must be thoroughly cleaned and dried after each use.
All equipment, instruments and accessories must be maintained to ensure proper performance. (G 5.4.2.1)	Must be routinely inspected and calibrated, if applicable, at appropriate intervals as recommended by the manufacturer, and at least once a year if there are no such recommendations. Equipment (e.g., fridges, balances, etc.) must meet any requirements established by the pharmacy regulatory authority. Records of calibration dates for equipment and instruments must be maintained.
All specialized equipment must be clean.	Must be cleaned regularly, as recommended by the manufacturer. (G 5.4.2.2) A log must be kept to record the cleaning. (G 5.4.2.3)

6. Product and preparation requirements

<p>BUD and dating methods (see G6.1.1 for guidelines on assigning BUD)</p>	<p>Must be determined by regulated pharmacy personnel with adequate experience and broad scientific knowledge.</p> <p>Must be assigned after consulting the manufacturer and literature on the stability, compatibility and degradation of ingredients.</p> <p>Compounded preparations must be monitored for signs of instability and/or degradation.</p>
<p>Master Formulation Record (see G 6.2 for requirements and template)</p>	<p>Must be developed for each non-sterile compound by regulated pharmacy personnel with adequate experience and broad scientific knowledge.</p> <p>Must include all necessary information to prepare a non-sterile compound.</p> <p>Must contain supporting rationale and references.</p> <p>Must be kept in a format that is easily accessible to compounding personnel.</p>
<p>Ingredients used for compounding (G 6.3)</p>	<p>Must be pure and of good quality. (G 6.3.1)</p> <p>Purified Water or water of equivalent or superior quality must be used whenever the formula requires water as an ingredient. (G 6.3.1)</p> <p>Must be sourced from recognized and reliable sources. (G 6.3.2)</p> <p>The source of ingredients (including lot numbers, expiry dates, and date of receipt in the pharmacy) must be traceable. (G 6.3.3)</p> <p>Ingredients for compounding that have been recalled or withdrawn from the market for safety reasons must not be used. (G 6.3.3)</p> <p>Current Safety Data Sheets must be readily accessible for all ingredients. (G6.3.4)</p> <p>Must be stored in conditions that preserve their purity and quality. (G 6.3.5)</p>
<p>Compounding Record (G 6.4)</p>	<p>Must be kept (paper-based or electronically) for each individual prescription, as well as for non-sterile preparations made in batches.</p>

Conduct of personnel (G 6.5)	<p>Compounding personnel must behave in a professional manner, following all pertinent procedures on the Master Formulation Record.</p> <p>Must perform good hand hygiene.</p> <p>Must wear a disposable cover gown or a clean lab coat that is reserved for compounding.</p> <p>Must wear powder free gloves.</p> <p>Must use any other Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) or equipment indicated on the Master Formulation Record.</p> <p>Must not store or consume food or drink or use tobacco in the compounding area.</p> <p>Must take any other reasonable measures to prevent cross-contamination and to protect themselves from chemical exposure.</p>
Verification (G 6.6)	<p>Must be performed at each stage of the compounding process¹⁴.</p> <p>Final verification must take place prior to dispensing the preparation.</p>
Labelling and packaging (G 6.7)	<p>A policy for labelling and packaging must be established which is consistent with the applicable provincial/territorial regulatory requirements. (6.7.1)</p> <p>The label and supplementary label must provide all information required for proper use of the compounded preparation by the patient or for safe administration by a third party. (G 6.7.2)</p> <p>Packaging appropriate to maintain integrity of the compounded preparation must be used. (G 6.7.3)</p>
Storage (G 6.8)	<p>A storage procedure must be established which is consistent with any requirements of the pharmacy regulatory authority, as applicable.</p> <p>Active and inactive ingredients must be stored according to manufacturer's recommendations, and in a manner which prevents cross contamination. (See G 6.8.1 for chart on recommended temperatures)</p> <p>Finished product must be stored according to the requirements outlined in the Master Formulation Record.</p>
Transportation and delivery	<p>Policies for transportation and delivery must meet regulatory requirements and address any special precautions for non-sterile compounded products. (G 6.9)</p>
Recalls	<p>Procedures for recall of products must include documentation to ensure traceability of all ingredients included in non-sterile compounded products. (G 6.10)</p>
Incidents and accidents	<p>An event report must be completed for any incident or accident involving a compounded non-sterile compound. (See G 6.11.1 for an example of an incident/accident reporting and follow up form)</p>

14 Death Due to Pharmacy Compounding Error Reinforces Need for Safety Focus. ISMP Can Safe Bull. 2017 [cited 2018 Feb 20]; 17(5): 1-5. Available from: <https://www.ismp-canada.org/download/safetyBulletins/2017/ISMPCSB2017-05-Tryptophan.pdf>

7. Quality assurance

Quality Assurance program (see G 7.6 for example components of a QA program)	Must be implemented to ensure the clear definition, application and verification of all activities affecting the quality of the final product and the protection of personnel. (G 7.1)
Equipment and compounding areas (G 7.2)	Equipment must be certified at installation and regular intervals as recommended by the manufacturer. (G 7.2.1) Temperature readings must be taken at regular intervals to ensure integrity of products stored in refrigerators, freezers or at room temperature. (G 7.2.2)
Compounding personnel (G 7.3)	Must be trained and assessed at regular intervals to maintain competency.
Compounding procedures (G 7.4)	Compliance with compounding procedures must be monitored.
Documentation (G 7.5)	Must be verified, signed and retained as per regulatory requirements. Non-compliance with the QA program and corrective actions must be documented.

8. Levels of requirements

The requirements for non-sterile compounding are based on the complexity and risks associated with preparing the compound and handling the substances used to make the compound. The requirements have been categorized into three levels. A summary of requirements chart can be found in G 8.4. See sections 5, 6 and 7 above and G5, G6 and G7 for more detail.

8.1 Level A

What is included	Requirements
Simple and moderate compounds as defined in USP 795 ¹⁵	Separate space designated for compounding.

8.2 Level B

What is included	Requirements
Complex compounds defined in USP 795	Separate well-ventilated room. Larger workspace and appropriate equipment. Environment conducive to little or no interruptions. Greater protection from cross contamination.
Complex and small quantities of ingredients / preparations which require ventilation	May require a ventilated containment device when certain powders, aromatic products or hazardous products are compounded.

8.3 Level C

What is included	Requirements
Hazardous drugs which are classified by NIOSH ¹⁶ as Group 1.	Separate room. Well-ventilated with appropriate air exchange, negative pressure.
Hazardous materials classified by WHMIS ¹⁷ as a health hazard, such as those very irritating to the respiratory tract, the skin and the mucous membrane.	Appropriate containment device (C-PEC) for materials being compounded.
NIOSH group 2 and 3 drugs where large quantities of APIs are used routinely.	

¹⁵ Excludes reconstituting and mixing as per Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate. Policy on manufacturing and compounding drug products in Canada.

¹⁶ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), NIOSH list of antineoplastic and other hazardous drugs in healthcare settings 2014. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2014-138/>

¹⁷ WHMIS at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/index-eng.php>

9. Additional requirements for hazardous preparations

9.1 Facilities for handling hazardous products (Level C)

Facilities	Must be constructed to minimize the risk of exposure to compounding personnel and other pharmacy staff.
Compounding room (G 9.1.1)	<p>Must be ventilated through HEPA filtration, have appropriate air exchange, and have a negative pressure relative to surrounding rooms.</p> <p>Must be constructed with smooth impermeable surfaces to promote adequate cleaning and decontamination.</p> <p>The heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system must be constructed to prevent contamination of the areas surrounding the compounding room and ensure comfort of personnel wearing PPE. (G 9.1.2)</p> <p>Windows and openings must not lead directly outside or to a non- controlled area. (G 9.1.3)</p> <p>There must be an appropriate area for unpacking hazardous products. A Containment Primary Engineering Control (C-PEC) must be available for unpacking hazardous products which appear to be damaged. (G 9.1.4)</p>
Hazardous product storage	<p>Hazardous products must be stored in a room with appropriate ventilation. (G 9.1.5)</p> <p>Areas for storing and preparing hazardous products must be identified with appropriate signage. (G 9.1.6)</p>

9.2 Equipment for handling hazardous products

Equipment (G 9.2)	<p>A Containment Primary Engineering Control (C-PEC) that provides appropriate personnel and environmental protection must be installed and maintained. (G 9.2.1)</p> <p>All reusable equipment and devices must be adequately deactivated, decontaminated and cleaned. (G 9.2.2)</p> <p>PPE approved for compounding of hazardous preparations must be worn during compounding activities: (G 9.2.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• chemotherapy gloves,• disposable,impermeable gown,• head, hear, shoe, and sleeve covers, and• respiratory protection.
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9.3 Deactivating, decontaminating, and cleaning in areas reserved for the compounding of hazardous non-sterile preparations

Cleaning of the premises and equipment	Compounding area, equipment and accessories must be meticulously cleaned. (9.3)
	Cleaning must also eliminate chemical contamination by deactivating, decontaminating and cleaning the areas and equipment. (G 9.3.1)
	Cleaning personnel must comply with hand hygiene and garbing procedure for handling hazardous products. (G 9.3.2)
	The work surface of the Containment Primary Engineering Control (C-PEC) must be deactivated, decontaminated and cleaned before starting the compounding of a different compound. (G 9.3.3)

9.4 Incident and accident management

Incidents and accidents	Policies and procedures must be developed and followed for cases of accidental exposure of personnel to hazardous products. (G 9.4.1)
	Personnel must be trained to prevent spills, and on appropriate procedures to clean up spills, including the use of a spill kit. (G 9.4.2)
	Must be documented and followed up to prevent recurrence (G 9.4.3)

9.5 Hazardous waste management

Hazardous Waste (G 9.5)	Procedures must be in place for destruction and/or disposal of pharmaceutical waste in compliance with environmental protection legislation.
	All personnel involved in the management of hazardous product waste must receive appropriate training and have access to all necessary PPE and cleaning supplies.

9.6 Verification of controlled rooms and the containment primary engineering control (CPEC)

Environmental verification (G 9.6)	The compounding room must be examined and certified every 6 months and the Containment Primary Engineering Control (C-PEC) according to manufacturer's recommendations (and more often in case of new equipment installation, repairs or a contamination problem). (G 9.6.1)
	Manufacturer's certificates issued in the factory for all High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters and Containment Primary Engineering Controls (C-PECs) shall be retained for the service life of the equipment. (G 9.6.2)
	An environmental verification program must be established to ensure safety standards. (G 9.6.3)
	All completed documentation concerning components of hazardous product contamination testing of controlled rooms, and equipment must be filed and retained with other compounding records, as per provincial/territorial pharmacy authorities. (G 9.6.4)

Abbreviations and glossary of terms as well as the bibliography can be found in the guidance document.