

Planetary Protection & Biosecurity

1) First Principles: No-First-Harm, Dual-Use Risks, and the Commons Ethic

- 1. State the pledge: no-first-harm, no hidden data, no hype—who signs and how enforced.**
 - 2. Define “planetary protection” vs. “biosecurity” and where they overlap/diverge.**
 - 3. Identify dual-use risks (tools that help care can also harm); set guardrails.**
 - 4. Draw the ethical boundary between exploration, terraforming, and restraint.**
 - 5. Clarify public-interest tests for any biological deployment on/off-world.**
 - 6. Set bright-line prohibitions (e.g., unvetted release, covert field trials, data concealment).**
 - 7. Publish the transparency stack: truth boards, audits, independent ombuds.**
 - 8. Create annual renewal rituals and consent briefings for all staff/partners.**
 - 9. Define breach ladders (warn → remediate → suspend → replace operator).**
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2) Forward vs. Backward Contamination: Boundaries, Scenarios, and Risk Classes

- 1. Define forward (Earth → celestial body) vs. backward (space → Earth) contamination.**
- 2. Create risk classes by mission type (flyby, orbiter, lander, sample return, crewed).**
- 3. Map plausible contamination vectors (dust, ice, aerosols, fluids, hardware).**
- 4. Write boundary conditions for “clean zones” vs. “contact zones”.**

5. Set allowable bioburden thresholds and measurement methods.
 6. Draft decision trees for unexpected bio-signals (halt? retreat? isolate?).
 7. Specify containment levels for sample return vs. in-situ use.
 8. Assign responsibilities (PI, biosafety officer, mission ombud) and escalation clocks.
 9. Tabletop scenarios: near-misses and “unknown unknowns” drills.
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3) Governance Stack: COSPAR Alignment, Treaties, Licenses, and Local Protocols

1. Summarize COSPAR categories and how your projects align.
 2. Trace treaty obligations (Outer Space Treaty, Moon Agreement—where relevant).
 3. List licensing/permit routes for national jurisdictions.
 4. Build local protocols for field sites, ports, and labs (Earth & off-world).
 5. Create pre-mission compliance checklists and document retention rules.
 6. Establish change-control for scope shifts mid-mission.
 7. Define joint governance with partners/consortia; who holds vetoes.
 8. Publish public summaries of compliance and inspection outcomes.
 9. Plan periodic policy reviews as science/regulation evolves.
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4) Clean Materials, Clean Assembly: Plastic-Free, Low-Shedding, and Bioinert Standards

- 1. Set a banned list (PFAS, shedding plastics/foams) and approved materials palette.**
- 2. Define bioinert surfaces and cleanability criteria.**
- 3. Specify low-shedding textiles, seals, and gaskets; test methods.**
- 4. Create clean assembly SOPs (wipe-downs, bake-outs, particle counts).**
- 5. Establish dedicated clean benches & tool control (no cross-contamination).**
- 6. Document acceptance tests (emissions, particles, residues).**
- 7. Track lot/serial traceability via parts passports.**
- 8. Build refurb cycles that maintain cleanliness ratings.**
- 9. Publish nonconformance handling and re-work rules.**

5) Sterilization & Bioburden Control: Heat, Dry-Heat, VHP, UV-C, Gamma, Compatibility Maps

- 1. Compare sterilization options and compatibility with your materials.**
- 2. Define target log-reductions for risk classes.**
- 3. Map process windows (temp, dose, dwell) and sensors to validate.**
- 4. Write load configuration rules (shadowing, venting, indicators).**
- 5. Establish environmental monitoring before/after cycles.**

6. Manage residues (e.g., VHP aeration) to protect downstream habitats.
 7. Qualify vendors/equipment and calibration intervals.
 8. Build re-sterilization limits by component life.
 9. Record chain-of-custody and release criteria before shipment.
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6) Cleanrooms & Aseptic Field Ops: Gowning, Flow, Zoning, and Tool-in-Glove Procedures

1. Design room classes, pressure cascades, and unidirectional flow.
 2. Write gowning sequences and material staging rules.
 3. Zone tools and carts; bar cross-zone traffic without re-prep.
 4. Establish aseptic technique for field assembly (tents, bubbles, air knives).
 5. Define routine and terminal cleaning schedules; allowed agents.
 6. Implement access control and personnel training logs.
 7. Perform settle plates/air sampling and action levels.
 8. Capture deviations, corrective actions, and retraining triggers.
 9. Drill “loss of containment” events and recovery steps.
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7) Microbiome Management: Allowed Consortia, Sentinel Organisms, and Drift Monitoring

1. Define permitted consortia (soil, algae, fungi) by habitat zone and purpose.
 2. Select sentinel organisms and indicators for drift/toxicity.
 3. Create inoculation SOPs and quarantine for new biota.
 4. Establish routine assays (qPCR panels, ORP/EC trends, respiration).
 5. Set thresholds for re-balance interventions (re-inoculate, rest, flush).
 6. Manage antagonists (antibiotics, disinfectants, metals) with detection/response.
 7. Log provenance, storage, and expiry for all cultures.
 8. Maintain a genetic library with barcodes and access controls.
 9. Publish microbiome health dashboards (aggregate, privacy-safe).
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8) Genetic Safeguards: Kill-Switches, Auxotrophy, Barcodes, and Containment Levels (Bio⁰→Bio³)

1. Choose safeguards per application (kill-switch, auxotrophy, dependency).
2. Define containment levels for living systems (Bio⁰ to Bio³) by risk/use.
3. Include barcoding/tagging for traceability; verify stability.
4. Model failure modes and layered safeguards (defense in depth).
5. Write field-disable procedures and “dead-man” conditions.

6. Test safeguard efficacy under environmental extremes.
 7. Document ethical review and consent for any genetic work.
 8. Set decommissioning protocols for genetic constructs.
 9. Publish non-release guarantees and auditability.
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9) Life-Support Biosecurity: Water/Air Loops, Biofilm Control, Pathogen Modes, Plant-Polish Validation

1. Color-code/segregate water streams; air pressure zoning.
 2. Write sanitation pulses (heat/UV) and post-pulse validation.
 3. Map biofilm risks and maintenance cycles.
 4. Define outbreak modes (ACH surge, recirc limits, safe rooms).
 5. Validate plant-polish beds (residence time, contaminants to ppb).
 6. Draft cross-connection prevention and test protocols.
 7. Integrate lab QA/QC and chain-of-custody for samples.
 8. Establish re-occupancy criteria after an incident.
 9. Log KPIs on Truth Boards (aggregate, privacy-safe).
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10) Sample Handling & Planetary Quarantine: Chain-of-Custody, Cold Traps, and Return Facilities

1. Design chain-of-custody forms, seals, and time stamps.
 2. Select containment levels for sample types (gas, dust, ice, rock).
 3. Define cold traps/cryogenic holds and monitoring.
 4. Build quarantine facility flows (dirty → decon → analysis → archive).
 5. Establish destructive vs. non-destructive analysis balances.
 6. Write personnel protection and decon exits.
 7. Simulate “alarm” events (unexpected growth/biomarkers).
 8. Publish release criteria for samples and data.
 9. Archive metadata and shareable records for future science.
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11) ISRU & Bioprocesses: Soil/Regolith Contact Rules, Bioreactors, and Waste Pathways

1. Set contact rules for regolith/ice (tools, liners, pre-sterilization).
2. Choose closed bioreactors vs. open beds for process goals.
3. Prevent cross-contamination between ISRU and life-support loops.
4. Validate effluents (gas/liquid/solid) before release/reuse.
5. Define waste routing: mineralize, incinerate, reprocess.
6. Monitor process microbes and off-gas safely.

7. Integrate with energy/thermal cascades for efficiency.
 8. Run failure drills (contamination, spill, runaway growth).
 9. Track performance and publish audit summaries.
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12) Waste & EOL Protocols: Red/Yellow/Green Streams, Incineration, Mineralization, and Audit Trails

1. Classify waste streams with color coding and handling rules.
 2. Specify containment for biohazard vs. non-bio hazard materials.
 3. Choose EOL methods (incineration, mineralization, sterilize→recycle).
 4. Document transport routes and custody logs.
 5. Define on-site vs. off-site processing with permits.
 6. Train staff on spills, sharps, and PPE disposal.
 7. Audit downstream handlers; ban unsafe export.
 8. Publish annual EOL reports (recovery %, incidents, fixes).
 9. Reserve funding for remediation escrow.
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13) Environmental Sensing & Truth Boards: Dose, Particulates, Bioaerosols, and Public Telemetry

1. Select sensors (dose, $PM_{1/2.5/10}$, bioaerosols, VOCs) and placements.
 2. Calibrate and drift-check schedules; acceptance tests.
 3. Build tamper-evident pipelines and signed logs.
 4. Design public dashboards (WCAG, multilingual) with context cards.
 5. Set alert thresholds and automatic actions.
 6. Enable citizen science kits and calibration days.
 7. Archive time series and publish audits.
 8. Protect privacy (aggregate, anonymize) while preserving safety value.
 9. Track KPI health (data completeness, alert latency).
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14) Incident Command for Bioevents: Detect → Isolate → Stabilize → Repair

1. Define red-flag triggers (sensor + symptom + observation).
2. Write isolation steps (zones, valves, shutters, locks).
3. Stabilize with safe set-points; list allowed agents.
4. Assign roles (lead, scribe, runner, safety, comms).
5. Set SLAs for each phase; log evidence.
6. Transition to postmortem (5 Whys/FMEA) within fixed time.

7. Run quarterly cross-team drills and publish results.
 8. Update SOPs after every event; time-box closeouts.
 9. Offer restorative support to affected teams/residents.
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15) Human Factors & Medical: Crew Screening, Vaccination, Mental Health, and Privacy

1. Pre-deployment screening and vaccination baselines.
 2. Daily symptom logs and “stay home” incentives.
 3. Quiet/rest spaces and COLORVISION scenes for recovery.
 4. Confidential care access and telehealth privacy.
 5. De-stigmatize reporting; protect leave/pay.
 6. Post-incident monitoring and fit-for-duty checks.
 7. Store minimal medical data; role-based access only.
 8. Publish de-identified health trends to the Truth Board.
 9. Train leads in trauma-informed responses.
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16) Field Logistics & Mobility: Sterile Transport, Staging Caches, and Decon Corridors

1. Plan sterile transport packaging and seals.

2. Stage caches (PPE, wipes, swabs, bags) at entry points.
 3. Build decon corridors (dirty → clean) for people/gear.
 4. Route maps that avoid sensitive ecologies/sacred sites.
 5. Define cold-chain for bio samples; logging and alarms.
 6. Train drivers/porters; spill and breach drills.
 7. Maintain chain-of-custody at every handoff.
 8. Coordinate with emergency services and mutual aid.
 9. Track logistics KPIs (on-time %, breach incidents).
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17) Ethics & Indigenous Partnership: Sacred Sites, Cultural Consent, and Benefit-Sharing

1. Map Indigenous territories and obtain free, prior, informed consent (FPIC).
2. Include cultural monitors in field teams; respect protocols.
3. Define no-go zones and seasonal restrictions.
4. Share benefits (jobs, training, royalties, data access).
5. Translate materials and provide public briefings.
6. Establish grievance lines co-managed with partners.
7. Co-author findings where appropriate; credit TEK contributions.

8. Annual renewal ceremonies and public commitments.
 9. Publish partnership scorecards and remedies.
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18) Algorithmic Risk & Data Dignity: Model Bias, Human Override, Tamper-Evident Logs

1. Inventory algorithmic uses (triage, detection, routing).
 2. Run bias audits across groups and environments; publish results.
 3. Require explainability; offer simple appeals/overrides.
 4. Track model drift and retraining cadence.
 5. Protect against adversarial data injection; sign streams.
 6. Limit data collection to minimal purpose; retention windows.
 7. Independent audits of code and datasets.
 8. Log every access and change; display model version on dashboards.
 9. Sunset models that fail fairness or safety bars.
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19) Audits, Verification & Certification: Third-Party Checks, Citizen Science, and Transparency Reports

1. Set audit calendars (internal, external) and rotate firms.
2. Publish scopes and sampling plans before audits.

3. Collect corrective actions with owners and deadlines.
 4. Invite citizen scientists; calibrate their kits.
 5. Release audit summaries and raw (de-identified) data.
 6. Track recurrence and sanction chronic failures.
 7. Certify operators and revoke for misconduct.
 8. Maintain an open repository of reports, searchable by site.
 9. Celebrate improvements and lessons learned.
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20) Education & Drills: Competency Ladders, Sims/Live Runs, and After-Action Loops

1. Define competency ladders for all bio-critical roles.
2. Build curricula (classroom, sim, live) with recert cycles.
3. Run mixed-discipline table-tops; escalate to live runs.
4. Use objective SLAs and scorecards for drills.
5. Capture after-action reviews; assign fixes.
6. Track training hours and privileges tied to competency.
7. Share drill videos and quick-reference cards.
8. Reward near-miss reporting and proactive risk reduction.

9. Update training after each real incident.

21) Design for Disassembly: Hot-Swap Biocontainment, Sealed Interfaces, and Tool Unification

1. Standardize sealed collars/quick-disconnects for bio loops.
2. Prove hot-swap times for pumps, filters, UV modules.
3. Provide single-tool service kits for gloved operation.
4. Ensure repair clearances and ergonomic access.
5. Use captive fasteners and loss-proof features.
6. Color-code flow directions and hazard levels.
7. Validate seals with pressure/trace-gas tests.
8. Track MTTR and feed improvements back into design.
9. Publish exploded diagrams and QR-linked repair videos.

22) Planetary Parks & No-Go Zones: Habitat Buffers, Wilderness Reserves, and Temporal Moratoria

1. Define criteria for parks and reserves on/off-world.
2. Set buffer distances and activity constraints.

3. Establish temporal moratoria for sensitive seasons or science windows.
 4. Implement permit systems and ranger roles.
 5. Build sensing to detect intrusions or degradation.
 6. Align with international bodies and COSPAR guidance.
 7. Post clear maps/signage and public education.
 8. Review zones annually; expand or relax with evidence.
 9. Sanction violations and fund restoration.
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23) Debris, Dust & Non-Bio Contaminants: Particulate Control, Propellant Residues, and Cleanup Rules

1. Classify non-bio contaminants (metals, propellants, lubes, micro-fragments).
2. Create dust control methods (tack mats, electrostatic/air curtains).
3. Define propellant residue cleanup SOPs and waste routing.
4. Monitor particulates and residues; set action levels.
5. Protect sensitive habitats and instruments from abrasion/fouling.
6. Audit EVA/vehicle shed protocols for debris control.
7. Record spills/releases and remediation timelines.

8. Publish non-bio contamination dashboards.

9. Tie contractor payments to verified cleanup KPIs.

24) Finance & Liability: Insurance, Bonds, Performance Clauses, and Remediation Escrow

1. Price risk: insurance levels for bio events by class.

2. Require bonds/performance guarantees for contractors.

3. Define KPI-linked payments and penalties.

4. Create remediation escrow funds with release criteria.

5. Publish cost-of-care and cost-of-failure transparently.

6. Standardize indemnification and sub-tier liability.

7. Align finance with “no-first-harm” and open telemetry clauses.

8. Audit financial readiness annually; simulate loss scenarios.

9. Report to councils and the public on financial posture.

25) Scaling & Replication: Open Standards, Training Networks, and Global Alignment Roadmap

1. Package an open, certifiable standard others can adopt.

- 2. Build training networks (academies, apprenticeships, online sims).**
- 3. Create a franchise-of-care kit (contracts, rituals, dashboards).**
- 4. Form regional federations for mutual aid and audits.**
- 5. Align with international standards bodies; contribute test suites.**
- 6. Track scale metrics (sites, uptime, incidents, audit pass rates).**
- 7. Publish an annual roadmap and lessons learned.**
- 8. Seed funding models for new communities to join.**
- 9. Maintain a living playbook with public change logs.**