

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910953553903321
Titolo	The quarantine and certification of Martian samples // Committee on Planetary and Lunar Exploration, Space Studies Board, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, National Research Council
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academy Press, c2002
ISBN	0-309-17075-3 9780309511518 0-309-51151-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (93 p.)
Collana	The compass series
Disciplina	559.923
Soggetti	Mars surface samples Mars surface samples - Contamination Planetary quarantine Space vehicles - Contamination Mars (Planet) Exploration Equipment and supplies
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Front Matter""; ""Preface""; ""Contents""; ""Executive Summary""; ""1 Introduction""; ""2 Detection of Potential Biohazards""; ""3 Detection of Evidence of Earlier Life""; ""4 Quarantine Strategy""; ""5 The Sterilization of Samples from Mars""; ""6 The Quarantine Facility""; ""7 Lessons Learned from the Quarantine of Apollo Lunar Samples""; ""8 Conclusions and Recommendations""; ""Appendix A Deinococcus radiodurans as an Analogue to Extremophile Organisms That May Have Survived on Mars""; ""Appendix B A History of the Lunar Receiving Laboratory""
Sommario/riassunto	One of the highest-priority activities in the planetary sciences identified in published reports of the Space Studies Board's Committee on Planetary and Lunar Exploration (COMPLEX) and in reports of other advisory groups is the collection and return of extraterrestrial samples to Earth for study in terrestrial laboratories. In response to recommendations made in such studies, NASA has initiated a vigorous program that will, within the next decade, collect samples from a

variety of solar system environments. In particular the Mars Exploration Program is expected to launch spacecraft that are designed to collect samples of martian soil, rocks, and atmosphere and return them to Earth, perhaps as early as 2015. International treaty obligations mandate that NASA conduct such a program in a manner that avoids the cross-contamination of both Earth and Mars. The Space Studies Board's 1997 report Mars Sample Return: Issues and Recommendations examined many of the planetary-protection issues concerning the back contamination of Earth and concluded that, although the probability that martian samples will contain dangerous biota is small, it is not zero.¹ Steps must be taken to protect Earth against the remote possibility of contamination by life forms that may have evolved on Mars. Similarly, the samples, collected at great expense, must be protected against contamination by terrestrial biota and other matter. Almost certainly, meeting these requirements will entail opening the sample-return container in an appropriate facility on Earth-presumably a BSL-4 laboratory-where testing, biosafety certification, and quarantine of the samples will be carried out before aliquots are released to the scientific community for study in existing laboratory facilities. The nature of the required quarantine facility, and the decisions required for disposition of samples once they are in it, were regarded as issues of sufficient importance and complexity to warrant a study by the Committee on Planetary and Lunar Exploration (COMPLEX) in isolation from other topics. (Previous studies have been much broader, including also consideration of the mission that collects samples on Mars and brings them to Earth, atmospheric entry, sample recovery, and transport to the quarantine facility.) The charge to COMPLEX stated that the central question to be addressed in this study is the following: What are the criteria that must be satisfied before martian samples can be released from a quarantine facility?
