

Risk Groups and Biosafety Containment Fact Sheet

Risk Group (NIH Guidelines)	Biosafety Containment Level	Examples
Risk Group 1: Agents are NOT associated with disease in healthy adult humans. (Low risk)	 BSL-1 Work is done on open bench tops and special containment equipment is not required Standard microbiological practices are observed 	 Escherichia coli; K12 derivatives (DH5a, JH109, pBluescript, psi2)
Risk Group 2: Agents are associated with human disease which is rarely serious. There are often preventive or therapeutic interventions available. (Moderate risk)	 BSL-2 All BSL-1 containment and practices plus the following: Laboratory access is restricted when experimental work is in progress Personnel have specific training in handling of agents Biological safety cabinets (BSC) or other physical containment devices are used for potential aerosol generation procedures Biohazard signs must be posted Specific PPE (personnel protective equipment) and entrance requirements 	 Adenovirus all types; human All human blood- contaminated specimens: HIV/SIV infected animals Human cell lines eg. HEK 293 Herpes Simplex Virus Usutu Virus Zika Virus
Risk Group 3: Agents are associated with serous or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions MAY be available. (High risk)	BSL-3 NO current facilities exist to accommodate Risk Group 3 agents at Baylor University.	 Bartonella Yellow Fever West Nile Fever Retroviruses
Risk Group 4: Agents are likely to cause serious or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are NOT USUALLY available. <i>(Extreme risk)</i>	BSL-4 NO current facilities exist to accommodate Risk Group 4 agents at Baylor University.	 Arenaviruses Filoviruses

Risk Group and Biosafety Containment Level for Animal, Plant, or rDNA not related to risk in Humans

Risk Group	Biosafety Containment Level	Examples
(NIH Guidelines)		
Risk Group 1: Experiments that do not pose a risk to the environment – release would not result in surviving in the environment. <i>(Low risk)</i>	 BSL-1 Work is done on open bench tops and special containment equipment is not required Standard microbiological practices are observed 	 Escherichia coli; K12 derivatives (DH5a, JH109, pBluescript, psi2) Rhizobium, Agrobacterium
Risk Group 2: Experiments that involve work agents or transgenics that if released would be viable in the environment but would have a negligible impact or could be readily managed. <i>(Moderate risk)</i>	 BSL-2 All BSL-1 containment and practices plus the following: Laboratory/Facility/Greenhouse access is restricted when experimental work is in progress Personnel have specific training in handling of agents Biological safety cabinets (BSC) or other physical containment devices are used for potential aerosol generation procedures Biohazard signs must be posted Specific PPE (personnel protective equipment) and entrance requirements 	 rDNA work on plants that could become established if released Potentially harmful microorganisms to other animals or plants but that are manageable Exotics that pose no potential harm to managed or natural ecosystems
Risk Group 3: Experiments that a release outside the lab would have significant detrimental impact on the environment. <i>(High risk)</i>	BSL-3 NO current facilities exist to accommodate risk group 3 agents at Baylor University.	 Exotic infectious agents capable of causing serious environmental harm Plants containing genes from exotic infectious agents
Risk Group 4: Experiments with exotics that are serious pathogens of major US crops and agriculture and create devastating impact on the environment. (Extreme risk)	BSL-4 NO current facilities exist to accommodate risk group 4 agents at Baylor University.	