Plenary: Worksheet 3

# Hazard groups

The statements below describe each of the four Hazard Groups, and examples of substances that belong in each group. Sort the statements into the Hazard Groups (1–4) by writing the appropriate Hazard Group number in each box.

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| May be a hazard to lab workers | Non-pathogenic strains of some bacteria/viruses | Unlikely to cause harm to humans | Is a serious hazard to lab workers |
| Can be a serious hazard to lab workers | There are usually effective vaccines or treatments available | There are usually effective vaccines or treatments available | Likelihood of infection spreading to the community is low |
| Disabled strains of bacteria/viruses | This category of biohazard is only permitted in specialised labs | Can cause human disease | Very unlikely to spread to the community |
| Examples: non-pathogenic *E. coli* K-12, a species of yeast: Saccharomyces cerevisiae | Attenuated strains of bacteria/viruses | Examples: most strains of *E. coli*, streptococcus, measles, noroviruses, zika virus | Examples: rabies, Ebola, Lassa fever virus |
| No effective preventative methods | Cell lines that have been safely used for years | Causes severe human disease | No effective vaccines or treatments available |
| Infection may spread to the community | Infection is likely to spread to communities | Can cause severe human disease | Examples: HIV, Hepatitis-B and C, SARS-Cov-2 |

Summarise the information about each Hazard Group by writing notes for each in these boxes.

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| Hazard Group 1: |
| Hazard Group 2: |
| Hazard Group 3: |
| Hazard Group 4: |