**Pathogens and toxins that are notifiable to the National Counter Terrorism Security Office**

**(The Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001)**

**Introduction**

The purpose of the Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act is to help ensure that Governments have, in the light of terrorist attacks, the necessary powers to counter the threat to the UK. Part 7 and Schedules 5 and 6 of the Act places an obligation on managers of laboratories and other premises holding stocks of specified disease-causing micro-organisms and toxins (listed in Schedule 5) to notify their holdings, and to comply with any reasonable security requirements which Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSA), based in the local police force, may impose. It also requires managers of laboratories and other premises, on request, to provide details of people with access to the dangerous substances held there. The Secretary of State is given power to direct that a named individual must not be allowed access to such disease strains or the premises in which they are held.

**Responsibilities**

The Safety Service audits Schools on their holdings and liaises with the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) and local Counter Terrorism Security Advisors regarding work with and the secure design of premises holding scheduled material. Principal Investigators should contact the University Biological Safety Officer before using any material on this list (so that the premises can be inspected and NaCTSO notified) or when any information previously given changes.

**Pathogens and Toxins covered by the Act**

References to micro-organisms on the list includes:

• intact micro-organisms  
• micro-organisms which have been genetically modified by any means, but retain the ability to cause serious harm to human or animal health  
• any nucleic acid deriving from a micro-organism listed in this Schedule (synthetic or naturally derived, contiguous or fragmented, in host chromosomes or in expression vectors) that can encode infectious or replication competent forms of any of the listed micro-organisms  
• any nucleic acid sequence derived from the micro-organism which when inserted into any other living organism alters or enhances that organisms ability to cause serious harm to human or animal health.

References to toxins on the list includes:

• any nucleic acid sequence coding for the toxin  
• any genetically modified organism containing any such sequence.

References to toxins on the list excludes:

• any non-toxigenic subunit.

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| **List of specified pathogens grouped according to type of agent** | |
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| **Viruses** | ACDP Hazard Group |
| Chikungunya virus | 3 |
| Congo-crimean haemorrhagic fever virus | 4 |
| Dengue fever virus | 3 |
| Dobrava/Belgrade virus | 3 |
| Eastern equine encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Ebola virus | 4 |
| Everglades virus | 3 |
| Getah virus | 3 |
| Guanarito virus | 4 |
| Hantaan virus | 3 |
| Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus) | 4 |
| Herpes simiae (B) virus | 4 |
| Influenza virus (pandemic strains and highly pathogenic avian strains) | 3 |
| Japanese encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Junin virus | 4 |
| Kyasanur Forest virus | 4 |
| Lassa fever virus | 4 |
| Louping ill virus | 3 |
| Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus | 3 |
| Machupo virus | 4 |
| Marburg virus | 4 |
| Mayaro virus | 3 |
| Middleburg virus | 3 |
| Mobala virus | 3 |
| Monkey pox virus | 3 |
| Mucambo virus | 3 |
| Murray Valley encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Ndumu virus | 3 |
| Newcastle disease virus | 2 |
| Nipah virus | 4 |
| Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus | 4 |
| Polio virus | 2 |
| Powassan virus | 3 |
| Rabies and rabies-related Lyssaviruses | 3 |
| Rift Valley fever virus | 3 |
| Rocio virus | 3 |
| Sabia virus | 4 |
| Sagiyama virus | 3 |
| SARS Coronavirus | 3 |
| Sin Nombre virus | 3 |
| St Louis encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus) | 4 |
| Variola virus | 4 |
| Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Vesicular stomatitis virus | 2 |
| West Nile fever virus | 3 |
| Western equine encephalitis virus | 3 |
| Yellow fever virus | 3 |
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| **Bacteria** | ACDP Hazard Group |
| Bacillus anthracis | 3 |
| Brucella abortus | 3 |
| Brucella canis | 3 |
| Brucella melitensis | 3 |
| Brucella suis | 3 |
| Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei) | 3 |
| Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei) | 3 |
| Chlamydia psittaci (avian) | 3 |
| Chlamydia psittaci (non-avian) | 2 |
| Clostridum botulinum | 2 |
| Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli, serotype 0157 & verotoxin producing strains | 3 |
| Francisella tularensis (Type A) | 3 |
| Francisella tularensis (Type B) | 2 |
| Salmonella paratyphi – multiple drug resistant | 3 |
| Salmonella paratyphi A, B, C | 3 |
| Salmonella typhi | 3 |
| Shigella boydii | 2 |
| Shigella dysenteriae (other than Type 1) | 2 |
| Shigella dysenteriae (Type 1) | 3 |
| Shigella flexneri | 2 |
| Vibrio cholerae | 2 |
| Yersinia pestis | 3 |
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| **Animal Viruses** | **SAPO Hazard Group** |
| African horse sickness virus | 3 |
| African swine fever virus | 4 |
| Bluetongue virus | 3 |
| Classical swine fever virus | 3 |
| Foot and mouth disease virus | 4 |
| Goat pox virus | 3 |
| Lumpy skin disease virus | 3 |
| Peste des petits ruminants virus | 4 |
| Rinderpest virus | 4 |
| Sheep pox virus | 3 |
| Swine vesicular disease virus | 4 |
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| **Rickettsia** | **ACDP**  **Hazard Group** |
| Coxiella burnetii | 3 |
| Rickettsia prowazeki | 3 |
| Rickettsia rickettsii | 3 |
| Rickettsia typhi (mooseri) | 3 |
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| **Mycoplasma** | **SAPO Hazard Group** |
| Mycoplasma mycoides subsp mycoides SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia) | 2 |
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| **Toxins** |  |
| Abrin |  |
| Botulinum toxins |  |
| Clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin |  |
| Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin |  |
| Conotoxin |  |
| Modeccin toxin |  |
| Ricin |  |
| Saxitoxin |  |
| Shiga and shiga-like toxins |  |
| Staphylococcal enterotoxins |  |
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