Registered Biosafety Professional (RBP)

A RBP is an individual with a documented university education or specialized training in relevant biological safety disciplines who has submitted the application and been found to be eligible for registration by the ABSA Evaluation Board for Registration. The RBP understands sufficient cell biology, pathogenic microbiology, molecular genetics, immune responses of hosts, and concepts of infectious transmission to enable them to apply safeguards to work with biohazardous materials.

The 2002-2003 Registration Evaluation Review Board is composed of five members: Richard Rebar, Chair; Manuel Barbeito; Harriet Izenberg; Betty Kupskay; and Jack Keene.

The purpose of the Registration Evaluation Board is to review applications for registration as a biological safety professional and determine if the applicant meets the established criteria.

General Criteria

- Graduation from an accredited college or university with a Baccalaureate degree in a physical or biological science discipline, plus five years or more of professional biological safety experience acceptable to the Examining Board.
- An earned Doctoral degree in a relevant discipline from an accredited college or university may be recognized in lieu of two years of the applicant’s required professional biological safety experience.
- Professional certification, licensing, or registration that required qualifications commensurate with those in the General Criteria, may be recognized in lieu of two years of the applicant’s required professional biological safety experience. (Only one of the professional experience equivalents will be credited. If more than one professional experience equivalent is acceptable, the Examining Board will apply the one that provides the most credit.)
- An applicant not meeting the academic requirements may, at the discretion of the Examining Board, be permitted to substitute approved biological safety experience for each academic year deficient, per the guideline below.

Substitution of Biological Safety Experience for Degree Requirement

Biological safety experience may be substituted for the basic academic requisite at the rate of two years (24 months) directly related biosafety experience for each of the four years of the required academic degree. If an individual does not have the requisite Baccalaureate degree, he/she may substitute 96 months of professional biosafety experience in lieu of the Baccalaureate degree requirement.

Summary of activity from October 2003-March 2004:
- 17 RBP applications received
- 10 application approved
- 6 applications disapproved
1 applications pending review

There are currently a total of 116 Registered Biological Safety Professionals.

* Accredited college or university means accredited by one of the following: Western Association of Schools and Colleges; Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools; New England Association of Schools and Colleges; North Central Association of Colleges and Schools; Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges; or, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Registered Biosafety Professional (RBP) List

The qualifications of the following individuals have been evaluated by the Registration Evaluation Board and, based upon this review, have been granted Registered Biosafety Professional (RBP) status by the American Biological Safety Association (ABSA). The following approved individuals are listed with their affiliation as of the approval date.

Tom Boyle
University of Pennsylvania
September 3, 2003

Brian Petuch
Merck Research Labs
September 12, 2003

Robert Gomez
Arizona State
November 6, 2003

Gaitree McNab
University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey
December 9, 2003

Geoffrey Kent Phillips
February 3, 2004

Edward Ratnarajah
British Columbia Centre for Disease Control
February 3, 2004

Delia Vieira-Cruz
Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva Univ.
February 3, 2004

Andrew Braun
Harvard Medical School Boston, MA
February 23, 2004

Sarath Seneviratne
United States Public Health Service (USPHS)
March 24, 2004

Mark J. Campbell
St. Louis University
March 24, 2004