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| BSL | Agents | Practices | Primary Barriers and Safety Equipment | Facilities (Secondary Barriers) |
| 1 | Not known to consistently cause diseases in healthy adults | Standard microbiological practices | * No primary barriers required. * **PPE:** laboratory coats and gloves; eye, face protection, as needed | Laboratory bench and sink required |
| 2 | * Agents associated with human disease * Routes of transmission include per- cutaneous injury, ingestion, mucous membrane exposure | **BSL-1 practice plus:**   * Limited access * Biohazard warning signs * “Sharps” precautions * Biosafety manual deﬁning any  needed waste decontamination  or medical surveillance policies | **Primary barriers:**   * BSCs or other physical containment devices used for all manipulations of agents that cause splashes or aerosols of infectious materials * PPE: Laboratory coats, gloves, face and eye protection, as needed | **BSL-1 plus:**   * Autoclave available |
| 3 | Indigenous or exotic agents that may cause serious or potentially lethal disease through the inhalation route of exposure | **BSL-2 practice plus:**   * Controlled access * Decontamination of all waste * Decontamination of laboratory  clothing before laundering | **Primary barriers:**   * BSCs or other physical containment devices used for all open manipulations of agents * PPE: Protective laboratory clothing, gloves, face, eye and respiratory protection, as needed | **BSL-2 plus:**   * Physical separation from access corridors * Self-closing, double-door access * Exhausted air not recirculated * Negative airﬂow into laboratory * Entry through airlock or anteroom * Hand washing sink near   laboratory exit |

**Summary of Recommended Biosafety Levels for Infectious Agents**

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