



Table 2. Summary of Recommended Biosafety Levels for Infectious Agents

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE: laboratory coats and gloves; eye, face protection, as needed 	Laboratory bench and sink required
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agents associated with human disease Routes of transmission include per- cutaneous injury, ingestion, mucous membrane exposure 	BSL-1 practice plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access Biohazard warning signs “Sharps” precaution Biosafety manual defining any needed waste decontamination or medical surveillance policies 	Primary barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled access Decontamination of all waste Decontamination of laboratory clothing before laundering 	Primary barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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