Table 2. Summary of Recommended Biosafety Levels for Infectious Agents

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| BSL | Agents | Practices | Primary Barriersand 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” precaution
* 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
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| 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
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