Table 2. Summary of Recommended Biosafety Levels for Infectious Agents

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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” 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 |
| 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 |