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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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