BSL	Agents	Practices	Safety Equipment (Primary Barriers)	Facilities (Secondary Barriers)
1		Standard Microbiological Practices	None required	Open bench top sink required
2	Associated with human disease, hazard = percutaneous 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	or II BSCs or other physical containment devices used for all manipulations of agents	BSL-1 plus: Autoclave available
3	Indigenous or exotic agents with potential for aerosol transmission; disease may have serious or lethal consequences	<ul> <li>BSL-2 practice plus:</li> <li>Controlled access</li> <li>Decontamination of all waste</li> <li>Decontamination of lab clothing before laundering</li> <li>Baseline serum</li> </ul>	Primary barriers = Class I or II BSCs or other physical containment devices used for all open manipulations of agents; PPE: protective lab clothing, gloves, and respiratory protection as needed	Physical separation from access corridors     Self-closing, double-door access     Exhausted air not recirculated     Negative airflow into laboratory
4	Dangerous/exotic agents which pose high risk of life-threatening disease, aerosoltransmitted lab infections; or related agents with unknown risk of transmission	<ul><li>Clothing change before entering</li><li>Shower on exit</li><li>All material</li></ul>	Primary barriers = All procedures conducted in Class III BSCs or Class I or II BSCs in combination with full-body, air-supplied, positive pressure personnel suit	BSL-3 plus:  • Separate building or isolated zone • Dedicated supply and exhaust, vacuum, and decon systems • Other requirements outlined in the BMBL text