

Fact Sheet BioSafety (Levels 1 and 2)

What does BioSafety Level 1 mean?

- Refers to the lowest level.
- Applies to laboratory environements in which staff work with low risk microbes that do not pose any threat of infection to healthy adults.
- IS NOT required to be isolated from other surrounding departments.
- Laboratories are required to decontaminate after spills, and clean infectious materials for disposal (autoclave).

What does BioSafety Level 2 mean?

- Refers to mircobial practices that study Staphylococcus aureus (staph infection), HIV, equine encephalitis virsus, etc.
- Have enhanced microbial practices due to potential risk of pathogens as those listed above.
- Prevent injuries in the laboratory such as cuts and skin breaches, including mucous membrane exposure and ingestion.

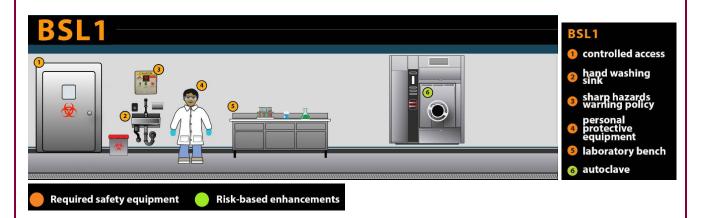
Practices and Measures BSL-1 BSL-2 BSL-3 BSL-4 Low Risk Microbes Intensity level BSL: Biosafety level

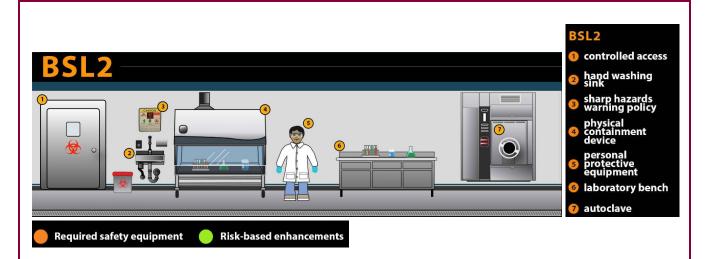
When can BioSafety Level 1 and 2 be used?

- BioSafety Level 1 can be used when exposed to skin bacteria, yeast, E. coli, etc.
- BioSafety Level 2 can be used when exposed to Salmonella, HIV, Herpes simplex, common cold viruses (rhinoviruses, RSV), etc.

What to do to protect yourself during BioSafety 1 and 2?

- Avoid splashes, aerosols, and handling sharps.
- Prohibit food, drink and smoking materials in laboratory settings, etc.
- Have appropriate PPE that must be worn (lab coats, gloves, eye protection/ face shield).
- Decontaminate spills and materials used (proper disposal).
- All laboratories should have self-closing and lockable doors.
- Read Biohazard warning signs.
- Use eyewash/shower stations for accidental exposure.





Proper Glove Removal:



BioSafety (Levels 1 and 2) Hazards		
Condition	Symptoms	Treatment
Injury	Blood, pain/burn, panic attack	Seek medical assistance.
Infection	Pain on the body, irritation, moist skin, heavy sweating	Seek medical assistance.