

## Summary of Biosafety Management Guidelines (July 2021)

- In order to ensure the safety of biological experiments, the person in charge of testing/research should plan and conduct an experiment by appropriately combining physical and biological containment according to the risk assessment of the experiment based on the experimental methods used in general microbial laboratories.
- Biological experiments are classified into national approval experiments (in accordance with Article 22 (3) of the 「Transboundary Movement, Etc. of Living Modified Organisms Act」 and Article 23 (6) No. 1 or No. 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the same Act), institution-approved experiments, institution-reported experiments, and exempted experiments depending on the procedures for ensuring the safety of the relevant experiments.
- Physical containment refers to the engineering and technical installation, management, and operation of research facilities to ensure biosafety of experiments; biosafety containment research facilities are generally classified into the following four categories.

①	Biosafety Level 1 (BL1)
②	Biosafety Level 2 (BL2)
③	Biosafety Level 3 (BL3)
④	Biosafety Level 4 (BL4)

- Biological containment refers to a measure that uses a host-vector system combining a host which is difficult to survive except under special culture conditions and a vector with very low transmissibility to organisms other than the experimental host so as to prevent the spread and dispersion of the living modified organism (LMO) in the environment and to secure the safety of the experiment.
- The person in charge of testing/research should get familiar with the regulations on biosafety management and have the knowledge and skills to prevent the occurrence of biosafety accidents.
- Test/research personnel must complete biosafety education and training and comply with the regulations on biosafety management.