

## Alphabetical Listing of Export Restricted Biological Items

These items require export licenses to all countries from the Bureau of Industry & Security, Dept. of Commerce. These listed items are controlled for export regardless of quantity or attenuation, genetic elements or genetically modified organisms for such agents or “toxins”, including small quantities or attenuated strains of select biological agents or “toxins” that are excluded from the lists of select biological agents or “toxins” by APHIS or CDC.

**Contact Zena Hovda, Director of Export Control for export reviews** 619-594-0758 or [zhovda@sdsu.edu](mailto:zhovda@sdsu.edu) Licensing takes several weeks. Fines can be up to \$250,000 per violation, and can involve seizure of your materials.

Certain precursor chemicals, Biosafety gear, and lab equipment are also export restricted see <https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>

Abrin
Absettarov
Aflatoxins
African horse sickness virus
African Swine fever virus
Andes virus
Avian influenza (AI) viruses with high pathogenicity (HP),
Bacillus anthracis
Bluetongue virus
Botulinum toxins
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis
Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) mallei
Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) pseudomallei
Chapare virus
Chikungunya virus
Chlamydia psittaci
Choclo virus
Cholera toxin
Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies sepedonicus (syn. Corynebacterium michiganensis subspecies sepedonicum or Corynebacterium sepedonicum);
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium argentinense (formerly known as Clostridium botulinum Type G)
Clostridium baratii
Clostridium butyricum

Clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Coccidioides immitis
Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Helminthosporium oryzae)
Colletotrichum kahawae (Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans)
Conotoxins
SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
Coxiella burnetii
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus
Dengue fever virus
Diacetoxyscirpenol
Dobrava-Belgrade virus
Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus
Ebola viruses
Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (E Coli), Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) of serogroups O26, O45, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145, O157, and other shiga toxin producing serogroups Note: Shiga toxin producing Escherichia coli (STEC) is also known as enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) or verocytotoxin producing E. coli (VTEC).
Equine Morbillivirus (Hendra Virus)

Foot and mouth disease virus
Francisella tularensis
Genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of microorganisms controlled by 1C351.a to .c, 1C352, 1C354, or 1C360;
Genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the “toxins” controlled by 1C351.d or “sub-units of toxins” thereof.
Goat pox virus
Guanarito virus
Hantann virus
Hanzalova
HT-2 toxin
Hypr
Influenza Reconstructed replication competent forms of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments
Japanese encephalitis virus
Junin virus
Kumlinge
Kyasanur Forest virus
laguna Negra virus
Lassa fever virus
Louping ill virus
Lujo virus
Lumpy skin disease virus

Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
Lyssa virus (aka Rabies)
Machupo virus
Magnaporthe grisea (pyricularia grisea/pyricularia oryzae) Magnaporthe oryzae (Pyricularia oryzae)
Marburg virus
Microcyclus ulei (syn. Dothidella ulei)
Microcystin (Cyanginosin)
Modeccin toxin
Monkey Pox virus
Murray Valley encephalitis virus
Mycoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae ("strain F38").
Mycoplasma capricolum, except subspecies capripneumoniae (see ECCN 1C352.b.1.b)
Mycoplasma mycoides capri;
Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides SC (small colony) (a.k.a. contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);
Newcastle disease virus
Nipah virus
Omsk haemorrhagic fever virus
Oropouche virus
Peronosclerospora philippinensis (a.k.a. Peronosclerospora sacchari);
Peste des petits ruminates virus
Phoma glycinicola (formerly Pyrenochaeta glycines)
Porcine enterovirus type 9 (swine vesicular disease virus)
Porcine herpes virus (Aujeszky's disease)
Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus)

Potato spindle tuber viroid.
Powassan virus
Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. graminis/Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. stakmanii (Puccinia graminis [syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici])
Puccinia striiformis (syn. Puccinia glumarum)
Ralstonia solanacearum Races 2 and 3 (syn. Pseudomonas solanacearum Races 2 and 3 or Burkholderia solanacearum Races 2 and 3); Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2
Rathayibacter toxicus;
Ricin
Rickettsia prowazekii (aka rickettsia prowasecki)
Rickettsia, as follows:
Rift Valley fever virus
Rinderpest virus
Rocio virus
Sabia virus
Salmonella typhi
SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
Saxitoxin
Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zae;
Seoul virus
Sheep pox virus
Shigatoxin
Shigella dysenteriae
Sin nombre virus
St. Louis encephalitis virus
Staphylococcus aureus toxins Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F)
Swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus)
Synchytrium endobioticum;

T-2 toxin
Teschen disease virus
Tetrodotoxin
Tick-borne encephalitis complex viruses (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus aka Far Eastern subtype) (Siberian subtype)
Thecaphora solani
Tilletia indica
Variola virus (Smallpox virus)
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis virus
Verotoxin & other Shiga like ribosome inactivating proteins
Vesicular stomatitis virus
Vibrio cholerae
Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin)
Volkensin toxin
Western equine encephalitis virus
Xanthomonas albilineans
Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri including strains referred to as Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri types A, B, C, D, E or otherwise classified as Xanthomonas citri, Xanthomona campestris pv. aurantifolia or Xanthomonas campestris pv. citrumelo
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (syn. Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae); proteobacteria
Yellow fever virus
Yersinia pestis

## United States Import Permits for Infectious or Toxic Agents

Certain items may require an import license from CDC, APHIS or USFWS.

CDC Etiologic Agent Import Permit Program (EAIPP) <http://www.cdc.gov/od/eaipp/>

### Items Requiring Permits:

Infectious biological agent

A microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria (including rickettsiae), viruses, fungi, or protozoa) or prion, whether naturally occurring, bioengineered, or artificial, or a component of such microorganism or prion that is capable of causing communicable disease in a human.

Infectious Substance

Any material that is known or reasonably expected to contain an infectious biological agent.

Vectors

**Any animals(vertebrate or invertebrate)** including arthropods or any noninfectious self-replicating system (e.g., plasmids or other molecular vector) or animal products (e.g., a mount, rug, or other display item composed of the hide, hair, skull, teeth, bones, or claws of an animal) that are known to transfer or are capable of transferring an infectious biological agent to a human.

**Bats:** All live bats require an import permit from the CDC and the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services. The application for a CDC import permit for live exotic bats is on this website.

**Snails:** Snail species capable of transmitting a human pathogen require a permit from CDC.

- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) permits are required for infectious agents of livestock & biological materials containing animal material. Tissue culture materials & suspensions of cell culture grown viruses or other etiologic agents containing growth stimulants of bovine or other livestock origins are controlled by the USDA due to the potential risk of introduction of exotic animal diseases into the U.S. USDA/APHIS at (301) 734-7834 ( [www.aphis.usda.gov/vs](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs))
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service permits are required for certain live animals, including bats. Please call 1-800-344-WILD for further information ([www.fws.gov/](http://www.fws.gov/)).
- Individuals wishing to import select agents and toxins must be registered with CDC's Select Agent Program for the select agent(s) and toxin(s) listed on the import permit application. Also, In accordance with 42 CFR Part 73.16(a), an APHIS/CDC Form 2 must be completed and submitted to the CDC Select Agent Program & granted approval prior to the shipment of the select agents or toxins under the import permit. Additional information can be found at [www.cdc.gov/od/sap](http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap).

Work with SDSU EHS Biosafety for any questions on these items.