Infectious Substance Classification and Training Requirements

- Is the sample known NOT to contain an infectious substance?
- Are all microorganisms present non-pathogenic to humans and animals?
- Have all pathogens present been neutralized/inactivated so that they no longer pose a health risk?

**Infectious Substance**
- **Shipping Infectious Substances Training Required**
- Must be shipped as Dangerous Goods Class 6.2
- Use Packing Instructions PI 620
- Use a UN 2814 or UN 2900 label

**Does it meet the definition of an Infectious Substance, Category A?**
- Is it a cultured or amplified human or animal pathogen listed in the table below?

**Biological Substance**
- **Shipping Infectious Substances Training Required**
- Use Packing Instructions PI 650
- Shipper’s Declaration is not required
- Use UN 3373 label and mark as Biological

**Exempt Patient Specimen**
- **Shipping Infectious Substances Training** highly recommended‡
- Use triple packaging
- Mark as “Exempt human specimen” or “Exempt animal specimen”
- Shipper’s Declaration is not required

**Live infected animals?**
- Yes

**Restricted**
- Must be approved by appropriate national authority

* DGR = Dangerous goods regulations by the US Department of Transportation and/or the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

‡ Shipping infectious substances training covers proper packaging and labeling of exempt patient shipments and is therefore highly recommended.

This chart is not a substitute for the regulations. It is for illustration purposes only.
## Indicative Examples of Category A Infectious Substances*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN # and Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Microorganism Classified as Category A in any Form (Always Classified as Category A)</th>
<th>Microorganism Classified as Category A only when Cultured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **UN 2814** | Crimea-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus | Bacillus anthracis  
Ebola virus |  
Brucella abortus  
Brucella melitensis  
Brucella suis  
Burkholderia mallei-Pseudomonas mallei –  
Glanders  
Burkholderia pseudomallei-Pseudomonas pseudomallei  
Chlamydia psittaci– avian strains Clostridium botulinum  
Coccidioides immitis  
Coxiella burnetii  
Dengue virus  
Eastern equine encephalitis virus  
Escherichia coli, verotoxigenic  
Far Eastern Tick-borne Encephalitis virus  
(formally known as Russian spring-summer encephalitis virus)  
Francisella tularensis  
Hepatitis B virus  
Herpes B virus  
Human immunodeficiency  
Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus  
Japanese encephalitis virus  
Mycobacterium tuberculosis  
Poliovirus  
Rabies virus  
Rickettsia prowazekii  
Rickettsia rickettsii  
Rift Valley fever virus  
Shigella dysenteriae type 1  
Tick-borne encephalitis virus  
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus  
West Nile virus  
Yellow fever virus  
Yersinia pestis | |
| **UN 2900** | Infectious substance, affecting animals | |  
African swine fever virus  
Avian paramyxovirus Type 1- Velogenic Newcastle disease virus  
Classical swine fever virus  
Foot and mouth disease virus  
Lumpy skin disease virus  
Mycoplasma mycoides – Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia  
Peste des petits ruminants virus  
Rinderpest virus  
Sheep-pox virus  
Goatpox virus  
Swine vesicular disease virus  
Vesicular stomatitis virus |

* This list is not exhaustive