

Alphabetical Listing of Export Restricted Biological Items

There are two sets of regulations for export restricted biological items, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) from Dept. of State and the Export Administration Regulations from Dept. of Commerce. These items require export licenses to all countries. Licensing takes about 6 weeks. Fines are \$250,000 per violation. See [here](#) for more information on international shipping. Contact the [Export Control Officer](#) for assistance at exportcontrol@uci.edu.

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.

Under the ITAR, biological agents and biologically derived substances specifically developed, configured, adapted, or modified for the purpose of increasing their capability to produce casualties in humans or livestock, degrade equipment or damage crops are controlled under the US Munitions List CATEGORY XIV—TOXICOLOGICAL AGENTS, INCLUDING CHEMICAL AGENTS, BIOLOGICAL AGENTS, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT. See the US Munitions List (USML) at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M/part-121>.

Certain precursor chemicals, Biosafety gear, and lab equipment are also export restricted. See Categories 1 & 2 of the Commerce Control List (CCL) at <http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/commerce-control-list-ccl>.

Abrin ^{1, 2, 3}	Classical swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus)	Foot-and-mouth disease virus ⁴
Aflatoxins ^{1, 2, 3}	Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus (Clavibacter sepedonicus, Clavibacter michiganense subsp. sepedonicus, Corynebacterium michiganensis subsp. sepedonicum, Corynebacterium sepedonicum)	Francisella tularensis ⁴
African horse sickness virus	Clostridium argentinense (formerly known as Clostridium botulinum Type G) botulinum neurotoxin producing strains	Goatpox virus
African Swine fever virus	Clostridium baratii, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains	Gonyautoxin
Andes virus	Clostridium botulinum ⁴	Guanarito virus
Avian influenza (AI) viruses identified as having high pathogenicity (HP), as follows: a.4.a. AI viruses that have an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) in 6-week-old chickens greater than 1.2; or a.4.b. AI viruses that cause at least 75% mortality in 4- to 8-week-old chickens infected intravenously. Note: Avian influenza (AI) viruses of the H5 or H7 subtype that do not have either of the characteristics described in 1C351.a.4 (specifically, 1C351.a.4.a or a.4.b) should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HA0). If the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates, then the isolate being tested should be considered as HPAI and the virus is controlled under 1C351.a.4.	Clostridium butyricum, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains ⁴	Hantaan virus
Bacillus anthracis	Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types	Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
Bipolaris oryzae (Cochliobolus miyabeanus, Helminthosporium oryzae)	Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins ^{1, 2, 3}	HT-2 toxin ^{1, 2, 3}
Bluetongue virus	Coccidioides immitis	Japanese encephalitis virus
Botulinum toxins ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	Coccidioides posadasii	Junin virus
Brevetoxin	Colletotrichum kahawae (Colletotrichum coffeanum var. virulans)	Kyasanur Forest disease virus
Brucella abortus	Conotoxins ^{1, 2, 3}	Laguna Negra virus
Brucella melitensis	Coxiella burnetii	Lassa virus
Brucella suis	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus	Louping ill virus
Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei) ⁴	Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin ^{1, 2, 3}	Lujo virus
Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei) ⁴	Dobrava-Belgrade virus	Lumpy skin disease virus
Chapare virus	Eastern equine encephalitis virus	Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus (LCV)
Chikungunya virus	Ebolavirus (includes all members of the Ebolavirus genus) ⁴	Lyssa virus (aka Rabies)
Chlamydomphila psittaci (formerly Chlamydia psittaci)	Encephalitis: Eastern equine, Japanese, Murray Valley, St. Louis, Tick-borne, Venezuelan equine, Western equine	Machupo virus
Choclo virus	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)	Magnaporthe oryzae (Pyricularia oryzae)
		Marburgvirus (includes all members of the Marburgvirus genus) ⁴
		Microcystins (Cyanginins) ^{1, 2, 3}
		Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) related coronavirus
		Modeccin toxin ^{1, 2, 3}
		Monkeypox virus
		Murray Valley encephalitis virus
		Mycoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae (“strain F38”)
		Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies mycoides SC (small colony) (a.k.a. contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
		Newcastle disease virus
		Nipah virus
		Nodularin
		Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus

Oropouche virus	Salmonella enterica subspecies enterica serovar Typhi (Salmonella typhi)	Variola virus (major - Smallpox virus; minor – Alastrim) ⁴
Palytoxin	Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zeae	Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Peste-des-petits ruminants virus	Saxitoxin ³	Vesicular stomatitis virus
Peronosclerospora philippinensis (Peronosclerospora sacchari)	Seoul virus	Vibrio cholerae
Phoma glycinicola (formerly Pyrenochaeta glycines)	Severe acute respiratory syndrome related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus)	Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin) ^{1,2,3}
Porcine Teschovirus	Sheep pox virus	Volkensin toxin ^{1,2,3}
Potato Andean latent tymovirus (Andean potato latent virus)	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) includes, inter alia, enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC), verotoxin producing E. coli (VTEC) or verocytotoxin producing E. coli (VTEC) ^{1,2,3}	Western equine encephalitis virus
Potato spindle tuber viroid	Shigella dysenteriae	Yellow fever virus
Powassan virus	Sin Nombre virus	Xanthomonas albilineans
Pseudocercospora ulei (Microcyclus ulei, Dothidella ulei)	St. Louis encephalitis virus	Xanthomonas citri pv. citri (Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri, Xanthomonas campestris pv. citri)
Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. graminis/Puccinia graminis ssp. graminis var. stakmanii (Puccinia graminis [syn. Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici])	Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F) ^{1,2,3}	Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (syn. Pseudomonas campestris pv. oryzae)
Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus	Suid herpesvirus 1 (Pseudorabies virus; Aujeszky's disease)	Yersinia pestis ⁴
Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2	Swine vesicular disease virus	Genetic elements, as follows: - Genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of microorganisms on this list - Genetic elements that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the “toxins” on this list or “sub-units of toxins” thereof
Raythayibactor toxicus	T-2 toxin ^{1,2,3}	Genetically modified organisms, as follows: - Genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences associated with the pathogenicity of microorganisms on this list - Genetically modified organisms that contain nucleic acid sequences coding for any of the “toxins” on this list or “sub-units of toxins” thereof - “Genetic elements” include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons, and vectors, whether genetically modified or unmodified, or chemically synthesized in whole or in part
Reconstructed 1918 influenza virus Note: This includes reconstructed replication competent forms of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments	Tetradotoxin (TTX) ^{1,2,3}	
Ricin ³ (including Ricin D and Ricin E)	Thecaphora solani	
Rickettsia prowazekii	Tick-borne encephalitis complex viruses (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus aka Far Eastern subtype) and (Siberian subtype, formerly West Siberian virus)	
Rift Valley fever virus	Tilletia indica	
Rinderpest virus ⁴		
Rocio virus		
Sabia virus		

¹ Any diagnostic & food testing kits containing these agents are controlled under the Commerce Control List.

² Any immunotoxins containing these agents are controlled under the Commerce Control List.

³ Any medical products containing these agents are controlled under the Commerce Control List.

⁴ These biological agents, and any biologically derived substances and genetic elements thereof meeting the specifications of ITAR category XIV are controlled by the ITAR-Part 121. Category XIV also includes certain listed antibodies, recombinant protective antigens, polynucleotides, biopolymers, or biocatalysts (including their expression vectors, viruses, plasmids, or cultures of specific cells modified to produce them), and equipment for the dissemination, dispersion, or testing of these controlled agents.