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 your location Export Control Officer for assistance.

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 http://www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html

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

Abrin [1, 2, 3]
Aflatoxins [1, 2, 3]
African horse sickness virus
African Swine fever virus
Andes 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.
Bacillus anthracis
Bluetongue virus
Botulinum toxins 1, 2, 3, 4
Brevetoxin
Brucella abortus
Brucella melitensis
Brucella suis
Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei) [4]
Burkholderia pseudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei) [4]
Chapare virus
Chikungunya virus

Chlamydophila psittaci (formerly Chlamydia psittaci)
Choclo virus
Classical swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus).
Clostridium argentinense (formerly known as Clostridium botulinum Type G) botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium baratii, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains
Clostridium botulinum [4]
Clostridium butyricum, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains [4]
Clostridium perfringens, epsilon toxin producing types
Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins 1, 2, 3
Coccidioides immitis
Coccidioides posadasii
Conotoxins 1, 2, 3
Coxiella burnetii
Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus
Diacetoxyscirpenol toxin 1, 2, 3
Dobrava-Belgrade virus
Eastern equine encephalitis virus
Ebolavirus (includes all members of the Ebolavirus genus) 4
Encephalitis: Eastern equine, Japanese, Murray Valley, St. Louis, Tick-borne, Venezuelan equine, Western equine
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).
Foot-and-mouth disease virus 4
Francisella tularensis 4
Goatpox virus
Gonyautoxin
Guanarito virus
Hantaan virus
Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
HT-2 toxin 1, 2, 3
Japanese encephalitis virus
Junin virus
Kyasanur Forest disease virus
Laguna Negra virus
Lassa virus
Louping ill virus
Lujo virus
Lumpy skin disease virus
Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus (LCV)
Lyssa virus (aka Rabies)
Machupo virus
Marburgvirus (includes all members of the Marburgvirus genus) [4]
Microcystins (Cyanginosins) [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
Palytoxin
Peste-des-petits ruminants virus
Porcine Teschovirus
Powassan virus
Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus
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.
Ricin [3] (including Ricin D and Ricin E)
Rickettsia prowazekii
Rift Valley fever virus
Rinderpest virus [4]
Rocio virus
Sabia virus
Salmonella enterica subspecies enterica serovar Typhi (Salmonella typhi)

Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus)
Saxitoxin [3]
Seoul virus
Severe acute respiratory syndrome related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus)
Sheep pox 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]
Shigella dysenteriae
Sin Nombre virus
St. Louis encephalitis virus
Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, and toxic shock syndrome toxin (formerly known as Staphylococcus enterotoxin F) [1, 2, 3]
Suid herpesvirus 1 (Pseudorabies virus; Aujeszky's disease)
Swine vesicular disease virus
T-2 toxin [1, 2, 3]
Tetrodotoxin (TTX) [1, 2, 3]
Tick-borne encephalitis complex viruses (Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus aka Far Eastern subtype) and (Siberian subtype, formerly West Siberian virus)

Variola virus (major - Smallpox virus; minor – Alastrim) [4]
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus
Vibrio cholerae
Viscum Album Lectin 1 (Viscumin) [1, 2, 3]
Volkensin toxin [1, 2, 3]
Western equine encephalitis virus
Yellow fever virus
Yersinia pestis [4]
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.
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.

[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.