HUMAN AND ANIMAL MATERIALS, E.G. BACTERIA, VIRUSES, YEAST, FUNGI, VIRAL VECTORS, CELL LINES

Is your material a genetically modified organism from the list\* or does it contain from the list:

* any genetic elements (chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons, vectors, inactivated organism with recoverable nucleic acid fragments, genetically modified or chemically synthetized in whole or part) from the list below
* any genetic element that encodes for genes or genes specific to the any listed virus/bacteria below
* any toxins or their subunits
* endow/enhance pathogenicity when insertion/integration of nucleic acid sequence(s) is/are likely to enable/increase a recipient organism’s ability to be used to deliberately cause disease or death. Might include inter alia: virulence, transmissibility, stability, route of infection, host range, reproducibility, ability to evade/suppress host immunity, resistance to medical countermeasures, or detectability

Example: viral vector containing VSV-G envelope protein

Your biological materials name, e.g. bacteria, virus, yeast, fungi, viral vector, human cell line, mammalian cell line

Examples: HEK, CHO, Lentiviral vector, S. aureus

No

No

Is your material in the list below\*?

Yes

The ECCN is **1C351**

Provide your ECCN from below to exportcontrolhelp@mit.edu along with recipient’s name, institution, address, country

Do you know the Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) for your material?

Yes

Provide your ECCN to exportcontrolhelp@mit.edu along with recipient’s name, institution, address, country

The ECCN is **1C353**

Provide your ECCN to exportcontrolhelp@mit.edu along with recipient’s name, institution, address, country

Yes

The ECCN is **EAR99**

Provide your ECCN to exportcontrolhelp@mit.edu along with recipient’s name, institution, address, country

No

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| **\*Human and Animal Pathogens including “toxins”, ECCN: 1C351****Highlighted viruses, bacteria, toxins – are/has been used on MIT main campus including exemption under Select Agent Toxin Program** |
| Name | ECCN | Name | ECCN | Name | ECCN |
| **VIRUSES** |  | Oropouche virus | 1C351.a.36 | Coxiella burnetti | 1C351.c.13 |
| Africian horse sickness virus\* | 1C351a.1 | Peste-des-petits ruminants virus\* | 1C351.a.37 | Francisella tularensis\* | 1C351.c.14 |
| Africian swine fever virus\* | 1C351a.2 | Porcine Teschovirus | 1C351.a.38 | Myoplasma capricolum subspecies capripneumoniae (“strain F38”) \* | 1C351.c.15 |
| Andes virus | 1C351a.3 | Powassan virus | 1C351.a.39 | Mycoplasma mycoides subspecies SC (small colony) aka contagious bovine pleuropneumonia\* | 1C351.c.16 |
| Avian influenza (AI) that have intravenous pathogenticity index (IVPI) in a 6 wk-old chicken greater than 1.2\* | 1C351a.4.a | Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus\* | 1C351.a.40 | Rickettsia prowazekii\* | 1C351.c.17 |
| AI viruses that cause at least 75% mortality in 4- to 8-week-old chickens infected intravenously\* | 1C351a.4.b. | Reconstructed 1918 influenza virus including reconstructed replication competent forms of 1918 influenza containing any portion of the coding regions or all 8 gene segments\* | 1C351.a.41 | Salmonella enterica subspecies enterica serovar Typhi (Salmonella typhi)\* | 1C351.c.18 |
| Avian influenza (AI) viruses of H5 or H7\* | 1C351.a.4 | Rift Valley fever virus\* | 1C351.a42 | Shiga toxin producing E. coli (STEC) of serogroups O26, O45, O103, O104, O111, O121, O145, O157 and other shiga toxin producing serotypes \* | 1C351.c.19 |
| Bluetongue virus | 1C351.a.5 | Rinderpest virus\* | 1C351.a.43 | E. coli enterohaemorrhagic (EHEC)\* | 1C351.c.19 |
| Chapare virus\* | 1C351a.6 | Rocio virus | 1C351.a.44 | E. coli veroxin producing (VTEC)\* | 1C351.c.19 |
| Chikungunya virus | 1C351.a.7 | Sabia virus\* | 1C351.a.45 | E. coli verocytotoxin producing (VTEC)\* | 1C351.c.19 |
| Choclo virus | 1C351.a.8 | Seoul Virus | 1C351.a.46 | Shigella dysenteriae | 1C351.c.20 |
| Classical swine fever virus (hog cholera virus) | 1C351.a.9 | Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus) \* | 1C351.a.47 | Vibrio cholerae | 1C351.c.21 |
| Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus\* | 1C351.a.10 | Sheep pox virus\* | 1C351.a.48 | Yersinia pestis\* | 1C351.c.22 |
| Dobrava-Belgrade virus | 1C351.a.11 | Sin Nombre virus | 1C351.a.49 |  |  |
| Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEE)\* | 1C351.a.12 | St. Louis encephalitis virus | 1C351.a.50 | **TOXINS** |  |
| Ebola virus (includes all members of the Ebolavirus genus) \* | 1C351.a.13 | Suid herpesvirus 1 (Pseudorabies virus; Aujeszky’s disease) | 1C351.a.51 | Abrin\* | 1C351.d.1 |
| Foot-Mouth disease virus\* | 1C351.a.14 | Swine vesicular disease virus\* | 1C351.a.52 | Aflatoxins | 1C351.d.2 |
| Goatpox virus\* | 1C351.a.15 | Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Far Eastern subtype, aka Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis) \* | 1C351.a.53 | Botulinum toxins, including botox\* | 1C351.d.3 |
| Guanarito virus\* | 1C351.a.16 | Variola virus\* | 1C351.a.54 | Cholera toxin | 1C351.d.4 |
| Hantaan virus | 1C351.a.17 | Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (VEE)\* | 1C351.a.55 | Clostridium perfringens alpha, beta 1, beta 2, epsilon and iota toxins\* | 1C351.d.5 |
| Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus) \* | 1C351.a.18 | Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)\* | 1C351.a.56 | Conotoxins\* | 1C351.d.6 |
| Japanese encephalitis virus | 1C351.a.19 | Western equine encephalitis virus (WEE)\* | 1C351.a.57 | Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS)\* | 1C351.d.7 |
| Junin virus\* | 1C351.a.20 | Yellow fever virus\* | 1C351.a.58 | HT-2 toxin\* | 1C351.d.8 |
| Kyasanur Forest disease virus\* | 1C351.a.21 | Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Siberian subtype, aka West Siberian virus) | 1C351.b.3 | Mycrocystins (Cyanoginosins) | 1C351.d.9 |
| Laguna Negra virus | 1C351.a.22 |  |  | Modeccin | 1C351.d.10 |
| Lassa virus\* | 1C351.a.23 | **BACTERIA** |  | Ricin)\* | 1C351.d.11 |
| Louping ill virus | 1C351.a.24 | Bacillus anthracis\* | 1C351.c.1 | Saxitoxin\* | 1C351.d.12 |
| Lujo virus\* | 1C351.a.25 | Brucella abortus\* | 1C351.c.2 | Shiga toxins (shiga-like toxins, verotoxins, verocytotoxins) | 1C351.d.13 |
| Lumpy skin disease virus\* | 1C351.a.26 | Brucella melitensis\* | 1C351.c.3 | Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxins, hemolysin alpha toxin, toxic shock syndrome toxin (aka S. enterotoxin F, TSST) \* | 1C351.d.14 |
| Lymphocytic choriomengingitis virus | 1C351.a.27 | Brucella suis\* | 1C351.c.4 | T-2 toxin)\* | 1C351.d.15 |
| Machupo virus\* | 1C351.a.28 | Burkholderia mallei (Pseudomonas mallei) \* | 1C351.c.5 | Tetrodotoxin (TTX) )\* | 1C351.d.16 |
| Marburgvirus (includes all members of the Marburgvirus genus) \* | 1C351.a.29 | Burkholderia psudomallei (Pseudomonas pseudomallei) \* | 1C351.c.6 | Viscumin (Viscum album lectin 1) | 1C351.d.17 |
| Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-related coronavirus) | 1C351.a.30 | Chlamydia psittaci (Chlamydophila psittaci) | 1C351.c.7 | Vokensin  | 1C351.d.18 |
| Monkeypox virus\* | 1C351.a.31 | Clostridium argentinense (aka Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin type G); botulinum neurotoxin producing strains\* | 1C351.c.8 |  |  |
| Murray Valley encephalitis virus | 1C351.a.32 | Clostridium baratii, botulinum neurotoxin producing strains\* | 1C351.c.9 | **FUNGI** |  |
| Newcastle disease virus\* | 1C351.a.33 | Clostridium botulinium\* | 1C351.c.10 | Coccidioides immitis | 1C351.e.1 |
| Nipah virus\* | 1C351.a.34 | Clostridium butyricum botulinum neurotoxin producing strains\* | 1C351.c.11 | Coccidioides posadasii | 1C351.e.2 |
| Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus\* | 1C351.a.35 | Clostridium perfingens, epsilon toxin producing types | 1C351.c.12 |  |  |

\*Denotes: Select Agent or Select Toxin

* Export Control Classification Number (EECN) ;1C351 Human and Animal Pathogens including toxins as of 06/17/2020
* 1C351 Human and animal pathogens and “toxins”, excludes vaccines covered under 1C991; 1C353 Genetic elements and genetically-modified organisms

For the most up-to-date ECCN list, please visit <https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>