

B+labs

Note: This document is for informational purposes only.

Shippers of Hazardous Materials must be trained per regulations. HAZMAT Shipping regulatory training is the responsibility of tenants.



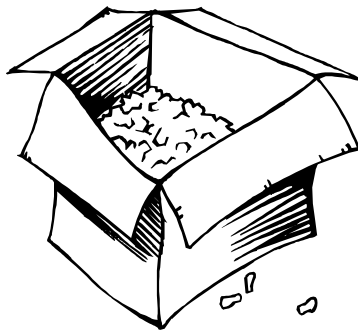
Division 6.2 Infectious Substance Shipping Guide: Classification, Packing, Marking and Labeling

The information in this booklet is current as of April, 2023

Introduction

This booklet is designed to provide general information and guidance regarding the packaging and shipping of Division 6.2 Infectious substances. It is not a comprehensive list of all regulations. Consult the Department of Transportation (DOT), International Air Transport Association (IATA) and United States Postal Service (USPS) regulations for current policies and procedures.

The companies your organization uses for shipping or courier services may have additional documentation requirements for airway bills or shipper's declarations that are not covered in this guide. Please contact your shipping partners for specific requirements.



Regulatory Agencies

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In the United States, the Department of Transportation is the regulatory authority for hazardous materials sent by all modes of transport, except the U.S. Mail. DOT is the U.S. authority for assuring compliance with the transportation regulations.

Website: <http://hazmat.dot.gov>

Contains links to the regulations, free publications, and DOT training schedules. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety website formulates, issues, and revises Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law.

Hazardous Materials INFO LINE: 1-800-HMR49-22 (1-800-467-4922)
1-202-366-4488 (Washington, D.C.)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) / International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICAO governs the international transport of dangerous goods or hazardous materials by air. The professional airline regulatory document, *IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations* takes the ICAO regulations and adds additional industry requirements. A shipper who follows IATA regulations is also in compliance with ICAO.

Main Website: <http://www.iata.org>

Website HAZMAT FAQ:

Dangerous Goods Information HOTLINE: Phone: 1-514-390-6770
Email: dangood@iata.org

United States Postal Service (USPS or U.S. Mail)

The USPS is an independent federal agency that provides mail service in the United States. Regulations affecting the transport of hazardous materials in the US mail, including Division 6.2 materials, are codified in the Code of Federal Register, 38 CFR and published in the Domestic Mail Manual.

Website: http://pe.usps.gov/text/dmm300/601.htm#1_0

This contains the 601 Mailability section of the Domestic Mail Manual. See section 10.17 for regulations regarding Infectious Substances (Hazard Class 6, Division 6.2). See section 10.20 for regulations regarding Dry Ice.

Classification of Division 6.2 Infectious Substances

DOT Hazardous Materials Classification Chart

Class 1	Explosives
Class 2	Gases
Class 3	Flammable Liquids
Class 4	Flammable Solids
Class 5	Oxidizers/Organic Peroxides
Class 6	Toxic and Infectious Substances
Class 7	Radioactive Material
Class 8	Corrosives
Class 9	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material



Hazard Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances

Division 6.1: Poisonous material

Division 6.2: Infectious substance

Category A Infectious substance

Category B Infectious substance

Source: DOT, IATA, USPS

Division 6.2 Infectious Substance:

A material known or reasonably expected to contain a pathogen, such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, fungi or prions, that can cause disease in humans or animals.

Category A An infectious substance transported in a form capable of causing permanent disability or life-threatening or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals when exposure occurs.

Category B An infectious substance not in a form capable of causing permanent disability or life-threatening or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals when exposure occurs.

Exempt Human Specimen or Exempt Animal Specimen Exempt Human Specimen or Exempt Animal Specimen

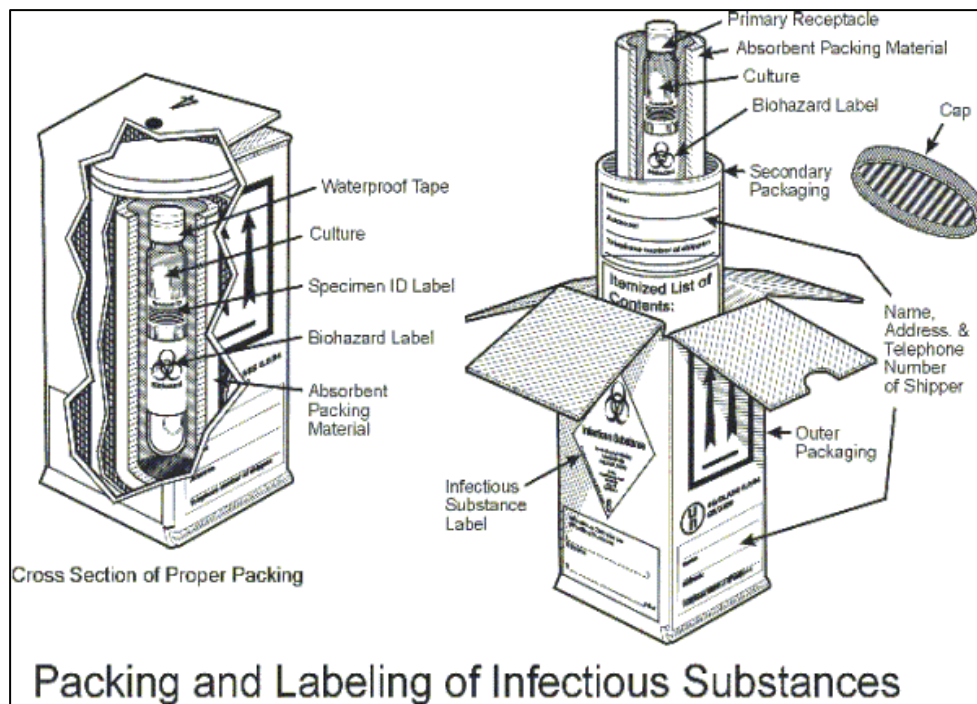
DOT does not have this category in their regulations! According to DOT exempt human or animal specimens are not subject to requirements as Division 6.2 material. Please refer directly to IATA and USPS regulations, as well as your own facility guidelines to determine what is acceptable to be sent in this category. DOT does not have this category in their regulations! According to DOT exempt human or animal specimens are not subject to requirements as Division 6.2 material. Please refer directly to IATA and USPS regulations, as well as your own facility guidelines to determine what is acceptable to be sent in this category.

Culture: An infectious substance containing a pathogen that is intentionally propagated. A culture does not include a human or animal patient specimen as defined below, regardless of how it is transported (with OR without transport media).

Note: The definition of cultures refers to any infectious substance containing a pathogen that has been intentionally amplified or propagated. This includes laboratory stock culture AND presumptive positive cultures intended for diagnostic and clinical purposes.

Patient Specimen: Human or animal materials collected directly from human or animals and transported for research, diagnosis, investigational activities, or disease treatment or prevention. Patient specimens include excreta, secreta, blood and its components, tissues and tissue swabs, body parts, and specimens in transport media (transwabs, culture media, blood culture bottles).

Required Packing



The Department of Transportation (DOT), International Air Transport Association (IATA), and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS or U.S. Mail) require regulated division 6.2 material to be transported in triple packaging. The primary and secondary packaging for Category A and Category B infectious substances must be enclosed in a rigid outer shipping container.

Primary receptacle(s) and/or secondary packaging(s):

Must be leak proof and sift proof.

For liquids: Include enough absorbent material to absorb the total amount of liquid should the primary receptacle leak or break.

For fragile or multiple receptacles: Cushion to prevent damage in transport.

For air transport, which includes the U.S. Mail, the primary receptacle or secondary packaging must be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure producing a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa.

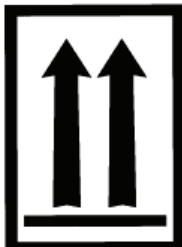
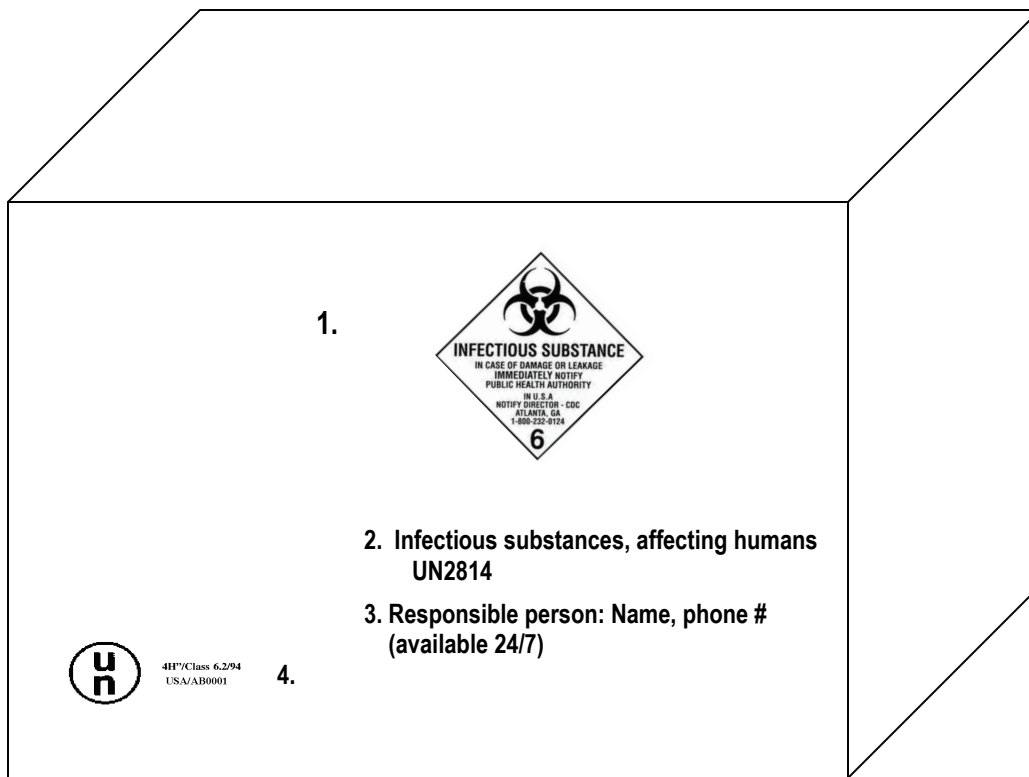
Place an international biohazard symbol on any inner packaging that contains blood or is contaminated with human blood. Additionally, affix the label to all secondary containers of packages being transported by U.S. Mail.

International Biohazard Symbol:



Required Markings for Category A Substances

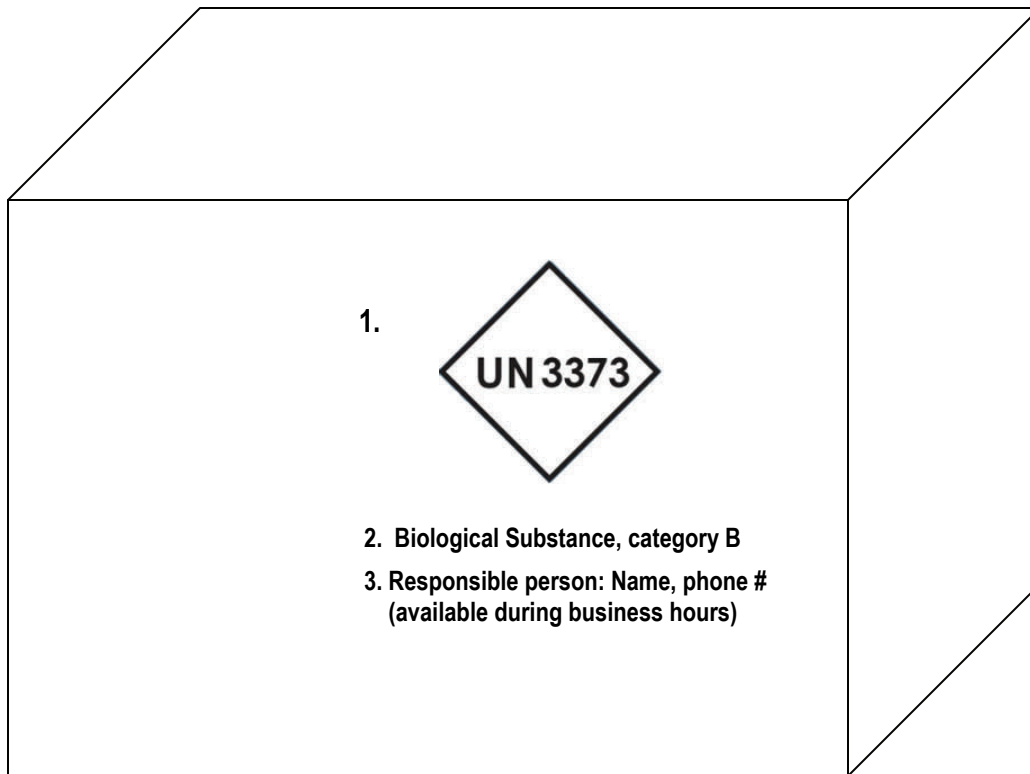
1. Division 6.2 Infectious substance hazard label
2. Proper shipping name and UN/ID number
"Infectious substance, affecting humans UN2814" OR
"Infectious substance, affecting animals UN2900"
3. Responsible person: name and phone number, must be available 24/7 (see page 7 for additional information)
4. UN packaging specification number
5. Air transport / Cargo Only handling label (if necessary, see page 10 for additional information)



Orientation arrows are required for packages containing Category A infectious substances (UN2814 and UN2900) with more than 50 mL (1.7 fl. oz). Place arrows on TWO opposite sides of the box. The rectangular border around the arrows is optional.

Required Markings for Category B Substances

1. UN3373 marking
2. Proper shipping name: “Biological substance, category B”
3. Responsible person: Name and phone number; available during business hours (see below for additional details)

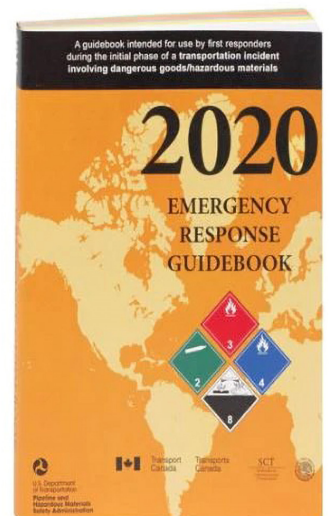


Responsible Person Contact Information:

The responsible person must be knowledgeable of the package contents and must be able to provide comprehensive emergency response information and incident mitigations information for the material.

Go to:

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/erg2020-english>

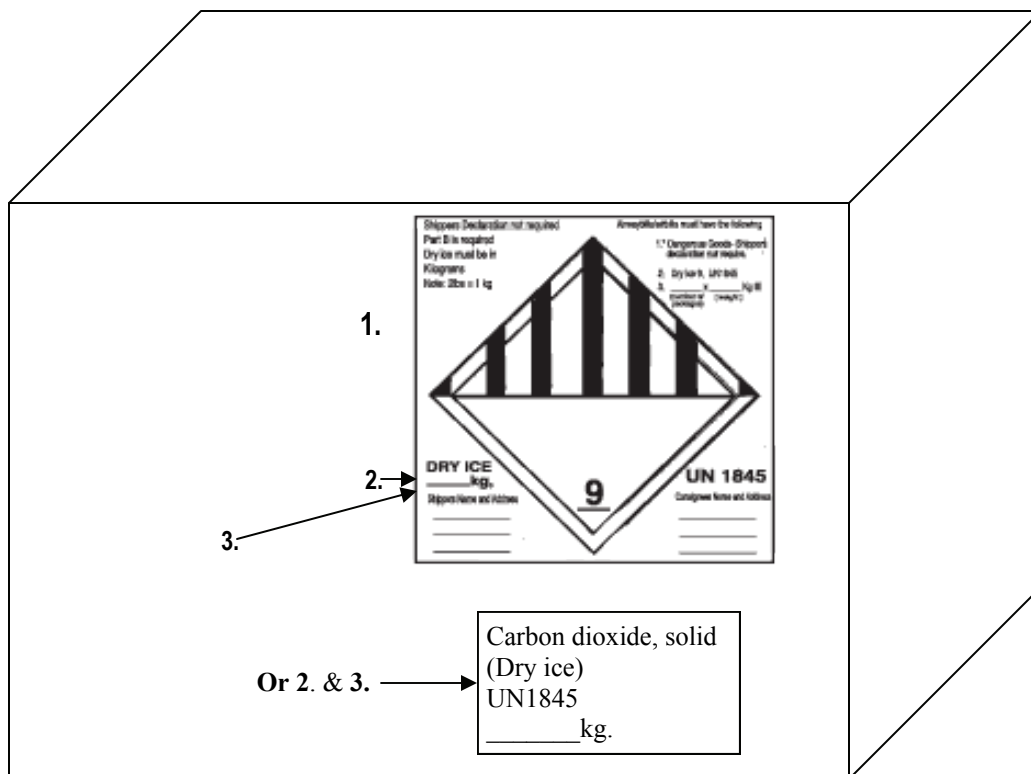


Required Markings for Dry Ice

Markings and hazard labels for dry ice are required when sent by air or water. In addition, these markings and labels may be required on packages transported by commercial carriers and couriers by land.

The labels and markings required for dry ice are used *in addition* to any other labels and markings required for other hazardous materials in the package.

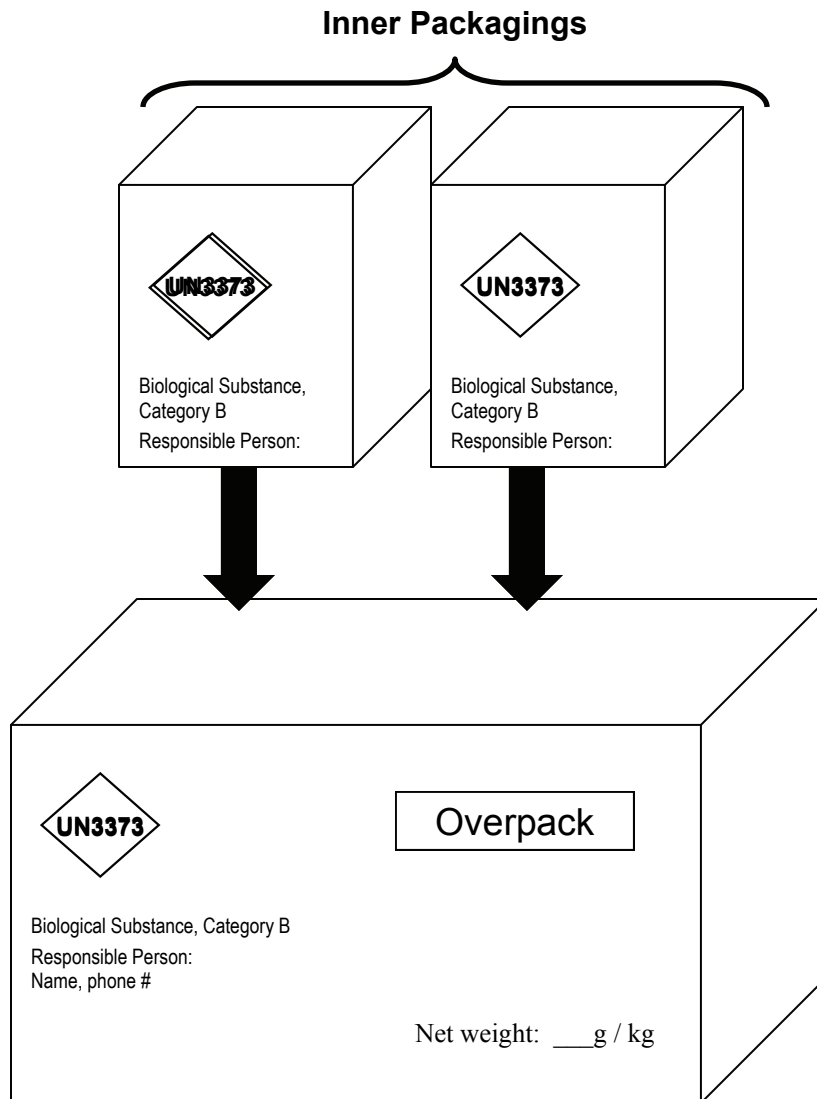
1. Class 9 Miscellaneous hazard label
2. Proper shipping name and UN/ID Number:
“Carbon dioxide, solid” or “Dry ice” and UN1845
3. Net quantity of dry ice



Required Overpack Markings

Overpack markings are required when the overpack obscures the markings and labels of inner packages.

Use the “Overpack” marking in addition to duplicating all markings and inner labels that are not visible through the overpack. UN package specification markings are not required to be duplicated.



Cargo Only Handling Label

Use the “Cargo Only” handling label for air transport and on packages that exceed the quantity limits for transport by passenger aircraft. This label would only be used for Category A shipments.

1. Affix in addition to other required markings or hazard labels.
2. Affix to the same surface of package and near the required hazard labels.
3. This label should never be used on packages transported by U.S. Mail.



“These courses are examples of training available to help satisfy the DOT/IATA compliance requirements for the shipment of hazardous materials including dry ice and infectious agents. B+labs does not specifically endorse any of the providers. Tenants are free to choose a preferred vendor to satisfy the training requirement”.

CDC

Compliance Center

Lion Technologies

CitiProgram