

USE THIS 4 STEP CHECKLIST, *before* DECLARING YOUR SHIPMENT AS CATEGORY B

- 1.** Get a medical judgment as to whether or not it is likely that the commodity contains an infectious substance.
There is no requirement to be totally sure. The regulations recognize that a clear “black and white” determination cannot always be made.
If the scientists/doctors think (based on accepted medical/scientific principles) that a DNA sample cannot reasonably contain such a pathogen, then it is not infectious.
For example, if the shipment is made up of a human cornea sent to a lab for initial compatibility testing (in view of transplantation), and if the donor is unlikely to have an infectious disease, then it is really OK to classify it as non-infectious.
- 2.** If the samples come from oncology patients who are not known to have an infectious disease, then it is not infectious.
- 3.** If a given commodity contains infectious pathogens – for example human blood samples taken from patients with HIV, HPV, Hepatitis C, then infectious Category B, UN3373 applies.
- 4.** And most importantly, there are many commodities that meet the Exceptions 3.6.2.2.3 section of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) manual, such as blood and blood products intended for transfusion, or substances, which do not contain infectious pathogens or which in any case will not cause disease in humans or animals.

**For a quick & concise reference download the IATA Exceptions
section 3.6.2.2.3, starting on page 129.**

[https://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/DGR52_InfectiousSubstances\(DGR362\).pdf](https://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/DGR52_InfectiousSubstances(DGR362).pdf)



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