

# INFLUENZA VIRUS

Not Available

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 4541-45

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Safety Data Sheet

S.GHS.CAN.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	INFLUENZA VIRUS
Synonyms	
Proper shipping name	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not avail.

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	A orthomyxoviridae. Single stranded RNA virus, segmented and enveloped with a diameter of 70 nm. Strains of the Influenza A virus are described by their geographic origin, strain number, year in which they were isolated and hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N) antigens.
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Not Available
Address	Not Available
Telephone	Not Available
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

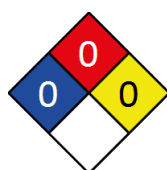
### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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<b>Classification</b>	Biohazardous Infectious Materials Category 1
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### Label elements

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

	May cause infection
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### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not avail.	100	<u>Influenza virus</u>

### Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If material containing a biological agent comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>▶ Seek immediate medical attention</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For any suspected contact with a material containing a biological agent</li> <li>▶ Rinse thoroughly with water and perform approved disinfection procedures</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Transport to hospital or doctor and seek immediate attention.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Protective vaccination/immunisation should be provided to workers depending on the organism being worked with. for infectious organisms:

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**BASIC TREATMENT**

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.

**ADVANCED TREATMENT**

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO.

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Symptomatic and supportive care should not be delayed.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

**SURVEILLANCE** on the organism being worked with.

Monitor patients for the symptoms of influenza.

**FIRST AID / TREATMENT**

Fluids and rest are recommended. Amantadine or Rimantadine HC1 are useful in the prevention and attenuation of Influenza A infections. Antibiotic therapy is required to prevent bacterial pneumonia.

**IMMUNIZATION**

There are active immunisation for serotypes A and B directed primarily at persons with the greatest risk of serious complications or death. The vaccine is effective when a sufficient mass of antigen closely matches the prevailing wild strains of the virus.

**PROPHYLAXIS**

In an epidemic situation amantadine or rimantadine HC1 are useful for Influenza type A infections. **LABORATORY ACQUIRED INFECTIONS:** Not normally documented unless a new strain of the virus which shows antigenic shift or drift are introduced into the laboratory. 15 cases have reported up to 1974. Animal associated infections are not reported although the risk is high from infected ferrets.

**DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY:**

Influenza type A is usually susceptible to amantadine HC1 and rimantadine. Whilst other strains are resistant to these drugs.

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul> <p>Decontamination to be carried out in accordance with instructions from supplier/emergency contact.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Non combustible.</li> <li>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Action to be taken in the event of damage or leakage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If any person responsible for the carriage or opening of packages containing infectious substances (Class 6.2) becomes aware of damage to or leakage from such packages he/she should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid handling the package or keep handling to a minimum</li> <li>▸ Inspect adjacent packages for contamination and put aside any that may have been contaminated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## INFLUENZA VIRUS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inform the appropriate Health or Veterinary Authority, and provide information on any other countries of transit where persons may have been exposed to danger; and</li> <li>▶ Notify the consignor and/or consignee.</li> <li>▶ A Public Health or Veterinary Authority to which actual or suspected leakage from or damage to an infectious substance package is reported, should notify the authorities of any countries in which the package may have been handled including countries in transit. [IMDG Code p.</li> <li>▶ Allow aerosols to settle.</li> <li>▶ Cover spill with paper towel.</li> <li>▶ Apply a 1% sodium hypochlorite solution.</li> <li>▶ Start application from the perimeter of the spill and work towards the centre.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>Laboratories and areas where active biological agents are handled must be restricted to authorised persons trained to perform specific tasks. Clothing restrictions must be enforced in these areas and the mandatory equipment worn. Laboratory Containment or Physical Containment Level 2 (PC 2) must be used for work with biological agents in Hazard or Risk Group 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Laboratory personnel must receive suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training in working safely with agents in Group 2.</li> <li>▶ A high standard of supervision of the work should be maintained. Access to the laboratory is to be restricted to authorised persons.</li> <li>▶ When gloves are worn, these should be washed or preferably changed before handling items likely to be touched by others not wearing gloves, (eg phones, paperwork). Computer keyboards and, where practicable, equipment controls should be protected by a removable flexible cover that can be disinfected.</li> <li>▶ A means for the safe collection, storage and disposal of contaminated waste shall be provided.</li> <li>▶ Materials for autoclaving should be transported to the autoclave in robust containers without spillage.</li> </ul> <p>Animal Containment Level 2 is suitable for work with vertebrates that are deliberately inoculated with biological agents of Hazard Group 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Personnel must receive suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training in the handling of infected animals and an appropriate standard of supervision of the work should be maintained. Those having contact with animals and waste materials arising from the work must be made familiar with any local codes of practice and be aware of any other precautions or procedures that may be required, eg protection from latent or persistent infections in the particular species in use.</li> <li>▶ A person responsible for animal experiments must ensure that all those who need to know are made aware of the particular hazards concerned.</li> <li>▶ A face shield should be worn when injecting animals. All manipulations should be performed so as to minimise the production of aerosols.</li> <li>▶ Animal rooms should be adequately ventilated and, where mechanical ventilation is used, the room air should be extracted to the external atmosphere. An net inward air flow shall be maintained.</li> </ul> <p>Where invertebrates are known to be infected with biological agents, the principles of containment applying to animal rooms must be applied. Work must be done at the level of containment appropriate to hazard rating of the agent concerned*. In adopting the principles used in the containment of animals the following additional requirements should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Separate rooms should be used for infected and non-infected invertebrates.</li> <li>▶ Experimental cages/containers should be numbered/labelled or otherwise documented to indicate hazard</li> <li>▶ Containment Level 3 or 4, flying or crawling arthropods should be kept in identified lots and each lot accounted for; they should also be handled in safety cabinets, isolators or partial containment devices provided with HEPA-filtered exhaust ventilation or its equivalent.</li> <li>▶ Infected invertebrates not known to be dead should be handled in a safety cabinet or other form of safe enclosure. Records should be made of the number of individual invertebrates received by a laboratory as soon as is practically possible. Each invertebrate should be accounted for as the work proceeds through to final fixation or disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>It is required for safe working that the Containment Level selected for any laboratory suite, storeroom or animal room must match the hazard grouping of the biological agent as a minimum. (Some exceptions may apply)</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Seal in containers that are clearly labelled.] Receptacles with their closures or fittings shall be as approved by the competent authority of the country of origin.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Presence of heat source and direct sunlight (ultra-violet radiation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## INFLUENZA VIRUS

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
INFLUENZA VIRUS	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Influenza virus	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Access to the area is to be restricted to authorised persons. A specific disinfection procedure must be established and applied. If the area (laboratory, store, animal room) is mechanically ventilated it must be maintained at an air pressure negative to atmosphere whilst work is in progress.</p> <p>If traffic in and out of Containment Level 2-4 rooms interferes with ventilation airflow patterns and, if the laboratory is ventilated specifically to contain airborne pathogens in the event of accident, then engineering controls and working arrangements must be devised to counter the risk of airborne transmission to other areas.</p> <p><b>FUMIGATION:</b></p> <p>Microbiological safety cabinets must always be fumigated if a large spill of infectious material occurs within them, before filters are changed or any maintenance work is carried out which involves access to the interior of the cabinet (air duct maintenance for example).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Fumigation should be conducted with the night door securely sealed and the non-return valve left closed.</li> <li>▶ Passive migration of the fumigant through the filter is allowable. Alternately the valve may be left open and the fan may be run for 10 to 15 seconds thus ensuring penetration of filter medium.</li> </ul>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>Laboratory coat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower</p> <p>72bug2 72bug2a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Laboratory coats or gowns should be side or back fastening and should be worn when in and removed when leaving the area.</li> <li>▶ Separate storage, set apart from personal clothing, should be available in the laboratory suite.</li> <li>▶ A wash basin should be located near the laboratory exit with taps that can be operated without being touched by hand.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:000 &amp; 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

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\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	<p>A Biological Agent of Hazard Group 2 that can cause human disease, may be a hazard to employees, unlikely to spread to the community and there is usually effective prophylaxis or treatment available.</p> <p> </p> <p><b>EPIDEMIOLOGY:</b>  Found throughout the world. Influenza can occur in pandemics and epidemics, sporadic and localised outbreaks. Epidemics involving Influenza type A appear in North America approximately every 1-3 years. Whilst Influenza type B occurs approximately every 3-4 years. Mixed epidemics may also occur. The disease is more severe in children, older persons and persons with cardiac or pulmonary conditions. </p> <p><b>HOST RANGE:</b>  Humans, pigs, horses, wild and domesticated avian species. </p> <p><b>INFECTIOUS DOSE:</b>  The infectious dose for Influenza A2 is 790 p.f. units when exposed via the nasopharyngeal route. </p> <p><b>MODE OF TRANSMISSION:</b>  The virus is transmitted via direct contact through droplet infection. enclosed spaces. The virus is able to persist for hours in dried mucous and may be transmitted via direct contact. </p> <p><b>COMMUNICABILITY:</b>  The virus is highly communicable, however this is most likely limited to three days from the clinical onset. </p> <p><b>RESERVOIR:</b>  Humans. Animals reservoirs are now suspected as a source of new human subtypes. </p> <p><b>ZOONOSIS:</b>  On very rare occasions there has been animal to human transmission. </p> <p><b>SURVIVAL OUTSIDE HOST:</b>  The virus is able to survive in dried mucous for several hours. SOURCES AND SPECIMENS: Respiratory tissues and secretions of most infected humans and animals. Cloaca of many avian specimens. multiple organs in some infected animal species.</p>
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<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Negligible
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
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## INFLUENZA VIRUS

<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of infectious aerosols may result in an acute viral disease of the upper respiratory tract. Infection is characterised by headache, fever, chills, myalgia, runny nose, weakness and a mild sore throat. The associated cough may be severe. Nausea and vomiting occasionally occur, but this is uncommon. The fatality rate of the disease is generally low, except in individual with chronic lung or heart conditions. INCUBATION PERIOD: The incubation period of the virus is short 1-3 days.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The material may be mildly discomforting. Potentially infectious.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	
<b>Eye</b>	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness. Contact with open wounds should be avoided as the material is potentially infectious.
<b>Chronic</b>	Principal routes of exposure are by skin contact, accidental injection (needle stick), ingestion and/or inhalation of aerosols. Symptoms and longer term effects are related to the pathology of the infection.

<b>Influenza virus</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>INFLUENZA VIRUS</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☉	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☉
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☉	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☉
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☉	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☉
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☉	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☉
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☉	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☉

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data required to make classification available  
☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

## Persistence and degradability

## INFLUENZA VIRUS

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients


**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ There should be a means for the safe collection, storage and disposal of contaminated waste.</li> <li>▸ An autoclave for sterilisation of waste materials should be readily accessible, preferably in the same laboratory or building.</li> <li>▸ There should be access to an incinerator for disposal of any infected animal carcasses or combustible waste.</li> <li>▸ All infected waste arising from work in laboratories should be made safe to handle, ideally by autoclaving before disposal by incineration.</li> <li>▸ Infected materials should be placed in yellow waste sacks and suitably labelled (with permanent marker or tie-on label) showing the source of the material.</li> <li>▸ Sacks should be no more than three quarters full and should be closed with purpose-made plastic ties or closures or, in the case of light-gauge sacks, may be tied off at the neck. Heat-sealers, purpose-made for clinical waste may also be used.</li> <li>▸ Sacks should then be stored and transported in a robust secondary container which is leak-proof and which may be readily decontaminated.</li> </ul> <p><b>PHYSICAL INACTIVATION:</b>  The virus is inactivated heating at 56 deg C for at least 30 minutes and radiation. </p> <p><b>DISINFECTANT SUSCEPTIBILITY:</b>  The virus is susceptible to many common disinfectants: 70% ethanol, glutaraldehyde, 1% sodium hypochlorite and formaldehyde.</p>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

**Land transport (TDG)**

<b>UN number</b>	2814	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class : 6.2	Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	16, 38, 84
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	0
	ERAP Index	See SP84

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	2814
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## INFLUENZA VIRUS

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Infectious substance, affecting humans * (liquid); Infectious substance, affecting humans * (solid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	6.2
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	11Y
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A81A140
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	620
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	4 L; 4 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	620
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	50 mL; 50 g
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	2814	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	6.2
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A, S-T
	Special provisions	318 341
	Limited Quantities	0

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

## INFLUENZA VIRUS(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (Influenza virus)
Canada - DSL	N (Influenza virus)
Canada - NDSL	N (Influenza virus)
China - IECSC	N (Influenza virus)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (Influenza virus)
Japan - ENCS	N (Influenza virus)
Korea - KECI	N (Influenza virus)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (Influenza virus)
Philippines - PICCS	N (Influenza virus)
USA - TSCA	N (Influenza virus)

Continued...

**Legend:***Y = All ingredients are on the inventory**N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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