



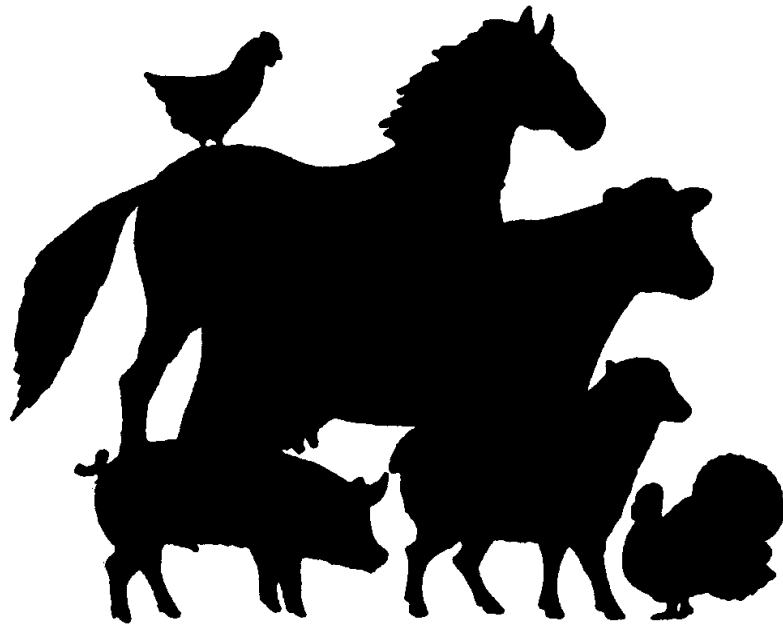
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Plant Protection
and Quarantine

Animal Product Manual



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1

Animal Product
Manual

Introduction

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Purpose

The *Animal Product Manual* (APM) provides the background, procedures, and regulatory actions to enforce the regulations governing the import and export of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. These regulations attempt to reduce the risk of introducing exotic animal diseases into the United States and facilitate the exportation of animal products.

The primary purpose of the APM is to enable Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialists (CBP-AS) at ports of entry to do the following for animal products offered for importation:

- ◆ Identify and classify the importation
- ◆ Determine if any entry requirements are to be met
- ◆ Identify and validate the accompanying documents
- ◆ Take final regulatory action

The secondary purpose of the APM is to enable Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Officers to do the following for animal products and non-animal products offered for export:

- ◆ Identify which non-animal products PPQ is authorized to certify
- ◆ Refer animal products to the government agency responsible for regulating importations of animal products

Scope

The APM covers background information, procedures, and regulatory actions related to animals, animal products, and animal by-products. The procedures listed in this manual concentrate **only** on regulating the importations of animals, animal products, and animal by-products. Procedures for clearing carriers and passengers and controlling garbage and cargo are covered in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*.

This manual is divided into three tabbed chapters:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Procedures
- ◆ Reference

The manual also includes tabbed appendixes, a glossary, and an index.

The *Introduction* chapter provides basic information about the manual. The information includes purpose, scope, users, related documents, how to use the manual, and a description of conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting that are used throughout the manual).

The *Procedures* chapter lists the general steps to regulate imports of animal products. This chapter also includes special procedures for disinfecting, authorizing transshipment, clearing mail importations, safeguarding live animals, handling pet birds, and certifying the export of animal by-products. The categories of the *Procedures* chapter are organized into sections as follows:

- ◆ Preparation
- ◆ Cargo
- ◆ Passenger Baggage
- ◆ Special Procedures

The *Reference* chapter provides the regulatory action to take on animal product importations. This chapter is organized by categories of animal products that have similar regulatory actions to take. Titles of the categories are as follows:

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Animal Waste and Related By-Products
- ◆ Blood and Related By-Products
- ◆ Bones and Related By-Products
- ◆ Casings
- ◆ Eggs, Egg Products, and Egg By-Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds
- ◆ Hides and Related By-Products

- ◆ Live Animals
- ◆ Meat and Meat Products
- ◆ Milk and Milk Products
- ◆ Miscellaneous Products Associated with Animals
- ◆ Organs and Related By-Products
- ◆ Trophies
- ◆ Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed

The *Appendix* is divided into sections containing information such as animal classes, countries' disease status, Spanish terms, label descriptions, approved establishments, Area Veterinarians in Charge, examples of certificates and forms, directions to keep the manual updated, directions for completing and distributing forms, and procedures for collecting user fees.

The *Glossary* defines specialized words, abbreviations and acronyms, and other difficult terms used to regulate animal products.

The *Index* contains topics and page numbers for quick reference.

What the APM Does Not Cover

Some of the guidelines, directions, and policies for clearing carriers and passengers and crew related to the animal product regulations have **not** been included in this manual. Guidelines, directions, and policies for controlling garbage and cargo are **not** included. The following topics are covered in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and will **not** be duplicated in the APM:

- ◆ Allowing movement of residue cargo
- ◆ Controlling cargo
- ◆ Developing compliance agreements for regulated garbage handlers, including companies that handle garbage (transport) and process garbage (sterilize or incinerate)
- ◆ Inspecting the aircraft and vessels including galley areas, stores, quarters, decks, and cargo holds
- ◆ Monitoring and controlling foreign garbage
- ◆ Monitoring caterers and cleaners
- ◆ Processing violations
- ◆ Removing and disposing of regulated garbage
- ◆ Sealing containers and vessels' stores
- ◆ Taking action on live or dead animals **not** intended for entry
- ◆ Transferring meat in vessels' stores

What the APM Covers That Is Also Covered in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*

For easier reference, the following topics are covered in this manual as well as in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*:

- ◆ Authorizing the transit of animal products or by-products for export
- ◆ Cooperating with other federal agencies
- ◆ Handling pet birds in baggage and aboard vessels
- ◆ Taking action on prohibited animal products in cargo

Users

CBP–AS and PPQ Officers use this manual to assist them in deciding regulatory issues. The APM spans airport, maritime, and border operations. While primarily for regulatory decisions associated with imported cargo, the manual has an appendix that deals with baggage and the mail. The APM also has sections on procedures that cover such things as export certification, handling pet birds, collecting user fees, and a glossary that provides some background on the variety of animals products the CBP–AS and PPQ Officers may encounter.

PPQ, QPAS (Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support), Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS), uses this manual to inform and guide CBP and PPQ Officers. VS–TTSPS primarily accesses the *Reference* chapter to verify the entry status of animal products and by-products.

Secondary users have **no** direct responsibility for regulating importations of animal products and by-products. Secondary users are as follows:

- ◆ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) International Services personnel
- ◆ Agricultural Attaches
- ◆ Personnel in other governmental departments

The experience of users will vary, and CBP–AS and PPQ officers having a working knowledge of the following is assumed:

- ◆ APHIS regulatory philosophy
- ◆ Regulatory decision making
- ◆ Codification of animal product regulations
- ◆ Consequences of disease outbreaks
- ◆ Detection and regulation principles
- ◆ Characteristics of viruses

Related Documents

The following act, regulations, VS memorandums, and PPQ manuals relate to the APM. The documents may provide the rules that govern your regulatory action. They may provide the guidelines and procedures for processing animal product importations. Also, they may operationally support the procedures and regulatory actions presented in this manual. The related documents include the following:

- ◆ Animal Health Protection Act
- ◆ Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 104, 122, and 156
- ◆ VS Memorandums 516.10, 590.3, 592.111, 593.2, 593.4, 593.5, 593.8, 593.9, 593.10, 593.15, 593.16, and 594.1
- ◆ PPQ Manuals

Title 9 of the CFR provides the rules that govern animals and animal products. Chapter I of 9 CFR provides the authority for the regulatory programs of APHIS. The following parts of Chapter I, 9 CFR give the authority to regulate imports of animals and animal products and to certify animal by-products for export.

These parts provide the basis for the background, procedures, and regulatory actions presented in this manual:

- ◆ Part 93, which is enforced by VS, regulates the importation of live animals and birds. CBP helps enforce the regulations that deal with live animals, pet birds, hatching eggs, and dogs that are imported to handle livestock
- ◆ Part 94 regulates edible animal products such as meat, milk and milk products, and eggs. This part lists the animal disease status of foreign countries
- ◆ Part 95 regulates inedible animal by-products, such as bones, hides, and skins; animal parts imported for manufacturing; contaminated material such as hay, straw, and meat covers; and provides for the cleaning and disinfection of carriers
- ◆ Part 96 regulates animal parts that are imported to make casings
- ◆ Part 98 regulates the importation of semen and embryos
- ◆ Part 104 regulates the importation of animal by-products as biological products
- ◆ Part 122 regulates the importation of organisms and vectors
- ◆ Part 156 provides certification of animal by-products for export. PPQ is responsible for certifying exports of animal by-products, primarily with reference to freedom from specific animal diseases. The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) certifies meat products, and VS certifies live animals and animal by-products

The procedures for handling, processing, and treating animal products and animal by-products are described in VS memorandums.

The following VS memorandums provide the basis for the procedures presented in this manual:

- ◆ VS Memorandum 591.55 provides the procedures and responsibilities for handling legally and illegally imported pet birds arriving in passenger baggage
- ◆ VS Memorandum 592.111 provides the procedures for disinfecting returned animal semen containers
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.2 provides the procedures to regulate the importation of meat
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.4 provides the guidelines to inspect and handle imported wool
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.5 provides the procedures to handle and disinfect restricted imports
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.8, Exhibit A provides a list of establishments approved to import restricted animal by-products
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.9 provides the procedures to regulate the importation of horse meat and horse meat by-products
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.10 provides the procedures to regulate, disinfect, and handle the importation of hay, straw, grasses, and similar materials
- ◆ VS Memorandum 593.19 provides guidelines to process VS Form 16-78
- ◆ VS Memorandum 594.1 provides the procedures to certify animal products and by-products for export

Other documents that include information related to regulating the import of animals, animal products, and animal by-products and certifying animal by-products for export are as follows:

- ◆ *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*
- ◆ *PPQ Treatment Manual*

Application

Use the APM to regulate importations of animal products and by-products and to certify the export of animal by-products. The *Introduction*, *Procedures*, and *Reference* sections of the APM apply as follows:

- ◆ *Introduction* provides general background information about the manual's purpose, scope, and related documents. The *Introduction* also gives instructions on how to use the manual. This chapter is beneficial for knowledge and education and provides the framework within which the users can apply the manual

- ◆ *Procedures* provide the general steps to follow to regulate imports and to certify exports of animal products. The procedures were written with the understanding that ports operate differently. Because of the differences, this chapter allows ports the flexibility to regulate animal products within established national policies
- ◆ *Reference* provides the directions necessary to determine the entry status of all animal related importations

How to Use This Manual

Use the APM on the job as a reference when regulating animal product importations. Review other parts of the *Introduction* to understand the scope of the material covered. What is **not** covered in this manual is important. Some policies and procedures that relate to animal product importations are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance* and are **not** duplicated here.

You will use the *Reference* chapter most frequently; this contains the regulatory actions to take on animal products and by-products that are imported. This chapter is further divided into sections alphabetically organized by categories of animal products and by-products. Each section has its own table of contents.

Use the *Procedures* chapter to identify general steps and special procedures which relate to processing animal product importations. The general procedures are divided into two parts: clearing regulated cargo and clearing regulated passenger baggage. Therefore, depending on where your tour of duty is, you will access **only** one of the general sections. On the baggage floor, you may access **only** the quick guide to entry status in passenger baggage which is *Appendix A on page A-1-1*.

The appendixes are used as they relate to the *Procedures* and *Reference* sections. In some places, an appendix is referenced; while in other places, your accessing an appendix to get the necessary information before taking regulatory action is assumed.

If any table of contents is **not** specific enough, use the index to find a topic and its page number.

Reporting Problems

Use [Table 1-1-1](#) to report suggestions, problems, situations, and disagreements which directly affect the content of the APM.

TABLE 1-1-1 Procedures to Report a Problem with the Manual

If you:	Then:
Have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action	CALL PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ, VMO at 301-851-2295
Have comments, suggestions, or complaints about the content of the <i>APM</i> or disagree with a policy, procedure, or regulatory action identified in the manual	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ (<i>SEE Appendix H</i>) personnel through channels describing why you disagree and what you recommend
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition) grammar, spelling, of your <i>APM</i> or you have a problem with accessing or the availability of the online <i>APM</i>	CONTACT Amy Frevert at <amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov>

Conventions

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Conventions used in this manual are listed below.

Advisories

Advisories are used throughout the manual to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions have been updated so that they coincide with ANSI and are in the format shown below.



DANGER indicates that people could **easily** be hurt or killed.



WARNING indicates that people could **possibly** be hurt or killed.



CAUTION indicates that people could possibly be endangered and slightly hurt.



NOTICE indicates a possibly dangerous situation where goods might be damaged.



IMPORTANT indicates helpful information.

EXAMPLE Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.

Boldfacing

Boldfaced type is used to highlight negative or important words throughout the APM. These words are: **cannot, did not, do not, does not, lacks, must, never, no, not, only, other than.**

Bullets

Bulleted lists indicate that there is **no** order to the information being listed.

Chapters

This manual contains the following chapters: *Introduction, Procedures, Reference*. The manual also has appendixes, a glossary, and an index.

Table of Contents

Most every chapter section has a table of contents that lists the heading titles at the beginning of each chapter section to help facilitate finding information.

Control Data

Information placed at the top and bottom of each page helps users keep track of where they are in the manual and of its updates. At the top of the page is the chapter, section, and first-level heading. At the bottom of the page is the month, year, manual version, title, page number, and unit responsible for content.

Heading Levels

Within each section there are three headings. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line followed by its title that continues across both the left and right columns. The second heading is in the right-hand column with the text beginning below. The third heading is in the left-hand column and used to easily scan topics.

Highlighting Tables, Figures, and Sections

When tables, figures, or other sections are referenced in the body of the manual, they are emphasized in blue print. For example, refer to the **Glossary** for a definition of albumin.

Indentions

Entry requirements which are summarized from CFRs, permits, or policies are indented on the page.

Numbering Scheme

A three-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represents the section. The third number represents the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating and adding of pages **without** having to reprint an entire chapter. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.

Section

Some of the larger chapters in this manual are broken down into sections. Each section begins on a new, right-hand page. Sections are identified by the second number in the numbering scheme used for this manual. The manual chapters with sections are *Procedures* and *Reference*.

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Preparation

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Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

Sometimes the regulations of different Federal agencies govern the same importations. As a result, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) cooperates with the following Federal agencies at ports of entry regarding importations of animals, animal products, and animal by-products.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

Commercial importations of shell eggs are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer to [Appendix I](#) for a list of AMS Regional offices.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the Department of Health and Human Services (CDC)

Refer the following importations to the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) inspector:

- ◆ Dogs, cats, and monkeys (nonhuman primates)
- ◆ Lather brushes made from hair and bristles
- ◆ Human tissues, serum, blood, secretions, and excretions
 - ❖ If you question whether an importation is of animal origin which is imported for biological use, ask your supervisor or PPQ, Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS), Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS)

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) maintains primary control of commercial and non-commercial shipments at the nation's Ports of Entry (POE). The Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialist (CBP-AS) at the POE regulate animal products and by-products offered for importation by identifying and classifying the importation, determining if entry requirements are met, identifying and validating the accompanying documents and taking final regulatory action according to APHIS regulations. CBP-AS will consult with the local USDA-AQI-VMO should any questions arise regarding the importation.

Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS)

Refer the following importations to a Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) officer:

- ◆ All nonfarm animals including birds, **but excepting** horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs and domestic cats
- ◆ Animal by-products such as pelts, coats, skins, game trophies, ivory products, and tortoise shell products. Also, egg importations if from an endangered or threatened bird
- ◆ Abandoned pet birds (also contact VS who is the first concern)
- ◆ All amphibians, fish, and reptiles (to determine if they are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna [CITES])
- ◆ Monkeys (nonhuman primates)
- ◆ All feral (wild) animals

Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services (FDA)

Refer the following importations to a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inspector:

- ◆ Any drug, medication, or food intended for animals that FDA has indicated an interest in. Consult with your local FDA inspector for specific items of interest
- ◆ Commercial importations of food products
- ◆ Wild fowl meat
- ◆ Wild ruminant meat

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

Refer all meat and meat products and shell eggs for breaking to Customs for referral to Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). Also, direct exporters to request from FSIS export certification of meat and meat products.

FSIS is responsible for regulating the importation of meat and meat products. FSIS makes sure that the meat and meat products are safe, wholesome, and pure products for human consumption (**except** wild ruminant and wild fowl; SEE FDA). Foreign countries **must** have FSIS approval that the foreign inspection service is the equivalent of FSIS. The foreign country is then allowed to issue certificates for the commercial importation of meat and meat products. In addition, FSIS inspects and samples imported meat and meat products for meeting APHIS requirements and regulations designed to prevent the spread of animal diseases.

Refer importations of shell eggs for breaking to FSIS to issue FSIS Form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products.

Veterinary Services (APHIS–VS)

Veterinary Services (VS) regulations control domestic and foreign commerce of live animals, live poultry, and their products. Since 1971, VS and PPQ, and now CBP have shared the responsibility for implementing, enforcing, and administering animal product and foreign garbage regulations and policies to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases.

CBP should refer the following to the local VS office:

- ◆ All live animals, live birds, and hatching eggs
- ◆ Animal semen, ova, or embryo importations to VS–IEAS (empty containers are handled by CBP)
- ◆ Dogs imported to handle livestock **except** those dogs from Canada, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies



For dogs, require freedom from tapeworm *Taenia coenurus*.

Preparation

Description of Foreign Animal Diseases

- ◆ Abandoned pet birds (also contact FWS)
- ◆ When receiving a question relating to animal disease exclusions, consult your APM. If you **cannot** answer the question, use [Table 2-1-1](#) to determine who should answer the question.

TABLE 2-1-1 Determine Where to Refer Questions in Veterinary Services (VS)

If the question relates to:	And the APM does not answer the question, then refer the question to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Live animals including birds◆ Hatching eggs◆ Animal semen, ova, and embryos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ The appropriate VS field office◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question through normal channels to VS Import-Export Animals staff at 301-851-2295
Organisms and vectors	Contact PPQ-AQI-VMO on page H-1-2 or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel on page H-1-1 at 301-851-2295 or VS Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) at 301-851-3300
Permit renewals for veterinary biological products	The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS-CVB) at 301-851-3609
VS permit renewals	VS-TTSPS at 301-851-3300
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Meat◆ Animal products◆ Animal by-products◆ Associated materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Your supervisor◆ If the question cannot be answered locally, refer the question by contacting either PPQ-AQI-VMO on page H-1-2 or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel on page H-1-1

Description of Foreign Animal Diseases

The consequences of a foreign, exotic animal disease outbreak occurring in the United States would be devastating. An outbreak would affect the health and lives of animals, the quantity and quality of our nation's food supply, and the stability of our nation's international trade. The best principle for controlling the introduction of foreign exotic animal diseases into the United States is exclusion. Exclusion prevents the transmission of viruses through direct and indirect contact of an animal disease or contact with a vector.

VS enforces the regulations that exclude the introduction of foreign animal diseases. PPQ is responsible for inspecting animal products and related materials imported from foreign countries.

Foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations that PPQ is involved in controlling are identified below.

African Swine Fever (ASF)

African swine fever (ASF) is also known as Peste porcine africaine, fiebre porcina africana, and maladie de Montgomery. ASF is a highly-contagious viral disease that affects **only** swine. The virus is acute, causing the swine to die within 4-7 days after getting a high fever. Wild swine carry the virus which may be transmitted by ticks. The virus is hardy, remaining viable in meat and by-products for several months.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

BSE is a progressive and fatal neurological disease of cattle believed to be caused by an unconventional transmissible agent, an abnormal prion protein. The prion agent is resistant to enzymatic breakdown and **most** disinfection treatments. Clinical signs in cattle include behavioral changes, coordination problems, weight loss, and decreased milk production. The incubation period from time of infection until the onset of clinical signs averages three to six years. BSE is **not** contagious. The primary source of infection is feed contaminated with the infectious prion agent, such as meat-and-bone meal containing protein derived from rendered infected cattle.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Classical swine fever (CSF) is also known as hog cholera (HC). CSF is an acute, highly-contagious viral disease that affects **only** swine. The disease causes a high fever and kills the animal 5 to 19 days after exposure. The virus is inactivated by heat and most disinfectants, but may survive several months in pickled pork and bacon, and several years in frozen carcasses. The virus is transmitted by direct animal contact and by animals eating uncooked pork scraps. CSF can also be transmitted indirectly by contaminated feed, water, equipment, or clothing.

Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)

Exotic Newcastle disease (formerly known as viscerotropic velogenic Newcastle disease (VVND)) is also known as Asiatic Newcastle disease, pseudo fowl plague, Doyle's form of Newcastle disease, and Avian pneumoencephalitis. END is an acute, rapidly-spreading viral disease of poultry. The disease is spread primarily by respiratory discharges and feces of infected birds; the disease can be spread when these excretions contaminate tools, boots, and clothing of people. Carcasses of birds being imported may spread the virus, as may raw garbage containing material from bird carcasses. END has been introduced into the United States on several occasions, and each outbreak was eradicated. The most serious outbreak began in 1971, which took three years to eradicate, was traced to the importation of infected pet birds.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is also known as Aphthous fever, Aftosa, Epizootic aphthae, Fiebre aftosa (Spanish), fièvre aphteuse (French), Maul-und Klauenseuche (German), Afta epizootica (Italian), and Eda Rot Bolezn (Russian). FMD is a contagious, viral infection that affects ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and on the feet. The disease is spread by contact with infected animals or contaminated fomites. The virus is found in the body fluids of live animals and meat or other parts of slaughtered animals. Therefore, restrictions are placed on imports of animals and animal products such as meat, hides, bones, animal casings, and glands. The United States has had nine FMD outbreaks between 1870 and 1929. At least one of the outbreaks was traced to animals that had fed been uncooked garbage from foreign ships. Another outbreak was traced to the use of contaminated biological products of foreign origin such as vaccines and extracts.



Throughout this manual where RP is mentioned, RP will represent **both** RP and FMD. This is due to the phenomenon of wherever RP occurs FMD does, too.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is an extremely infectious and potentially fatal viral disease in birds and poultry, including chickens, pheasants, quail, geese, guinea fowl, ducks, turkeys and a wide variety of other birds. Migratory wildfowl and other wild birds are considered natural hosts for avian influenza viruses. The disease is spread by bird-to-bird contact through feces and aerosol droplets. These substances can contaminate both equipment, vehicles, boots, and clothing which may then serve as a source of infection. Worldwide, there are many strains of avian influenza (AI) virus that can cause varying amounts of clinical illness in birds and poultry. AI viruses are characterized as low pathogenic (LP) or highly pathogenic (HP) by their ability to produce disease or by molecular characteristics.

Rinderpest (RP)

Rinderpest (RP) is also known as cattle plague and pestis bovina. RP is an acute viral disease of ruminants, especially cattle and buffaloes. Historically, RP is one of the most devastating diseases of cattle and has had a major influence on man's food supply. Symptoms of the disease in its initial stages are lack of appetite, high fever, depression, severe panting, and racing pulse. The virus can be inactivated by heat, **but** will remain viable for weeks in the cold and for months in frozen animal products. The virus is present in all tissues and fluids of infected animals throughout the period of clinical illness. RP is usually transmitted by direct contact with infected animals, but may also be transmitted by indirect contact with the secretions, excretions, or meat from infected animals.



Throughout this manual where RP is mentioned, RP will represent **both** RP and FMD. This is due to the phenomenon of wherever RP occurs FMD does, too.

Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)

Swine vesicular disease (SVD) is a contagious viral infection that infects **only** swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout and feet. The symptoms and course of SVD are indistinguishable from those of FMD.

How the Degree of Processing Correlates with Disease Risk

To allow importations of animal products and by-products while controlling the introduction of foreign animal diseases, prescribed procedures are carried out that stop the ability of viruses to infect healthy animals. These prescribed procedures are referred to as processes. The degree of processing is the extent of severity and length of application that makes the virus inactive. The four methods of processing related to animal products and by-products are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation.

Temperature

The temperature process is the heating and cooling of animal products or by-products. Freezing temperatures preserve viruses, while high temperatures (heat) inactivate viruses. The heating process inactivates viruses by raising the temperature above the tolerance level of the virus. The effectiveness of heating depends on the temperature and the exposure. Viruses are inactivated at moderate temperatures with longer exposure, and at higher temperatures with shorter exposure. The tolerance of viruses to heat varies. For example, to inactivate CSF, FMD, and SVD in canned meat, the meat **must** be heated by a commercially-accepted method to an internal (center of the product) temperature of 156° F. However, to inactivate END and HPAI in poultry meat, the meat **must** be heated by a commercially accepted method to an internal temperature of 74°C (165°F).

pH

The pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH process inactivates viruses by increasing or reducing the pH level of animal products or by-products. Viruses have a pH range within which they can survive. A pH outside this range inactivates the virus. Of the viral diseases of interest to APHIS, FMD is the most susceptible to pH changes, while SVD is the least susceptible. Extreme pH inactivates all viruses. The effectiveness of the pH process depends on the exposure, temperature, and pH level. A pH change during rigor mortis will inactivate some viruses in muscle tissue. Soaking products in solutions of extreme pH also inactivates viruses.

Drying

The drying process removes moisture from animal products or by-products. Drying alone preserves viruses. When water is added, the virus is reactivated. Drying permanently inactivates viruses when combined with heat, pH, or exposure. Combining drying, heat, pH, and exposure produces a condition called cured and dried, which inactivates viruses. When meat is dried to a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25:1 (2.25 parts water to 1 part protein), the pH level is low enough to inactivate FMD. CSF is inactivated by curing and drying meat for 90 days.

Radiation

The radiation process is approved to permanently inactivate viruses in **only** animal by-products. Six megarads of radiation inactivates all viruses.

How the Degree of Processing Relates to Meat and Meat Products

The conditions of perishable, chilled, and frozen are considered to be at the same level in regard to disease risk. When determining the degree of processing related to importations of meat and meat products, the following conditions are used:

- ◆ Cured and dried
- ◆ Cooked
 - ❖ Shelf stable
 - ❖ Canned, perishable (pasteurized, canned)
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen
- ◆ Fresh
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen

Cured and Dried

The condition of cured and dried combines the processing of drying, pH, heat, and exposure to render the meat or meat product shelf stable (*SEE* additional information under this section on shelf stability). For meat to be cured and dried, the meat **must** meet a certain degree of processing, depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin.

Meat from countries affected with FMD **must** have been processed to a degree where **no** refrigeration is needed, and the results of a wet test **cannot** exceed a water-to-protein ratio of 2.25 to 1. A certificate **must** accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Meat from countries affected with CSF **must** be dried for at least 90 days. When the meat originates in a country **free** from animal diseases, but is processed in a country affected with CSF, the meat **must** dry for at least 45 days. In either situation, a certificate **must** accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.

Cooked

Cooking occurs when meat is heated. The degree of heating results in one of the following: cooked, shelf stable; cooked, canned perishable; or cooked (then chilled or frozen).

Cooked, shelf stable is a condition in which high temperature is applied that renders the meat or meat product shelf stable (*SEE* additional information under this section on shelf stability). The process used is lock stepped as follows:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat. The temperature **must** be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is **free** from bacteria or other micro-organisms).

Cooked, canned perishable (pasteurized canned) is a condition that applies high temperature to canned meat. The process used is the following:

1. Pack the meat in containers.
2. Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed).
3. Cook the meat using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of meat) temperature **must** reach a minimum of 156° F.

This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, **but not** hot enough to render the meat or meat product fully sterilized. The meat or meat product requires refrigeration. A certificate **must** accompany the importation attesting to the degree of processing.



Meat that is cooked before being placed in containers is **not** considered cooked, canned perishable. Regulate this meat as cooked (chilled or frozen), cured and dried, or fresh (chilled or frozen).

Cooked (chilled or frozen) is a condition that results from the heating process. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked **without** curing agents, **except** salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures so that when inspected, the meat appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout.

Except for meat products which are shelf stable because they were cooked in their container, a certificate **must** accompany all importations of cooked meat attesting to the degree of processing.

Fresh

Fresh (chilled or frozen) is a condition that results from applying **only** cold or freezing temperatures. The meat is **not** canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

Shelf Stability

The condition of shelf stability results from applying heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments, to render the product **free** of micro-organisms capable of growing in the product under nonrefrigerated conditions.

Determining shelf stability of meat in containers accompanying passengers and in passenger baggage is a professional judgement. You **cannot** adequately determine the degree of processing if **no** certificate accompanies the importation. You **must** be confident that the meat or meat products were cooked in the container. If you are **not** sure, then seize the product.



Historically, PPQ-QPAS-VRS has supported the restrictive actions taken by individual officers based on the lack of evidence necessary to take the proper regulatory action.

Use the following guidelines to determine if meat was cooked sufficiently enough in the containers rendering the meat to be hermetically sealed and shelf stable. Keep in mind that containers vary in appearance. You will need to rely on practical experience and professional judgment.

1. Determine if the container is acceptable.

TABLE 2-1-2 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on How Cooked in the Container

If the container is a:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Can ◆ Crock ◆ Flexible foil pouch ◆ Flexible plastic container ◆ Flexible plastic tray ◆ Jar ◆ Pop-top can 	<p>CONTINUE on to Step 2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Transparent plastic pouch ◆ Container labeled as sterilized filling or pasteurized 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

2. Examine the container. Match the properties of the container with those listed in [Figure 2-1-1](#). Then follow [Table 2-1-3](#)

Properties of containers that are hermetically sealed and shelf stable:	Properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The ends or lid of the container is concave, inwardly curved, flat, and smooth ◆ If a can container, the can is seamless with no evidence of soldering ◆ The ends or lid of the container give only slightly when you press on them ◆ If a foil pouch container, there is liquid inside surrounding the meat, and moves when you massage the pouch ◆ There is no odor ◆ The container is dry and clean ◆ The label is commercially printed ◆ If the container is a flexible plastic container or flexible plastic tray, the container or tray is accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certification) that the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The ends or lid is swelled, bulged, or outwardly curved ◆ The seal shows evidence of soldering ◆ When the container lid is pressed, you feel the lid move inward or you hear the lid click ◆ The foil pouch is molded snugly around the meat with little or no liquid inside ◆ You are unable to move the meat when you massage the pouch ◆ There may be instructions on the pouch to further cook the meat beyond warming ◆ There is an objectionable odor ◆ The container shows evidence of leaking ◆ The label is handwritten ◆ The flexible plastic container or flexible plastic tray is not accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certification) that the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process

FIGURE 2-1-1List of Container Properties Describing BOTH Those That Are and Are NOT Hermetically Sealed

TABLE 2-1-3 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Examination of the Container

If:	Then:
One or more of the properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable listed in Figure 2-1-1 applies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action
None of the properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable listed in Figure 2-1-1 apply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSIDER that, in most probability, the contents are hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. CONTINUE to Step 3 only if you are still unsure

3. Open the container then follow [Table 2-1-4](#).

TABLE 2-1-4 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Inspection of the Contents

If the contents:	Then:
Appear processed and any fat present was melted by cooking EXAMPLE The fat will be greasy, gelatinous, or lard-like in appearance. Think of what bacon fat looks like after frying and the grease has congealed in the pan.	1. JUDGE the contents as hermetically sealed and shelf stable
Are unprocessed or you see pieces of fat	1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Cargo

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Introduction

The *Clearing Regulated Cargo* information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policy in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)*.

Materials Needed

You will need the following items to clear regulated animal importations in cargo operations:

- ◆ Port guidelines for controlling cargo and for holding miscellaneous cargo
- ◆ *Animal Product Manual* (APM)
- ◆ Strip (Tyden), scrap, or button seals
- ◆ Ink pad
- ◆ Various CBP rubber stamps, such as “Shipment Authorized,” “Hold,” “Released for Export”
- ◆ Various forms (VS Forms 1-86A, 10-4, and 16-78; PPQ Forms 523 and 518; and CBP Forms AI-212 and AI-523A)

Step 1: Identify the Importation

After reviewing manifests, air waybills or bills of lading, Customs entries, invoices, shipper and broker forms, endangered species documents, certificates, or permits, decide whether the material or product is of animal origin or may have been associated with an animal, or is intended for use in animals, or otherwise presents a potential for the introduction of a foreign animal disease (FAD). Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the information you are reviewing—[List of Animal Names and Their Classes](#) on page B-1-1, [Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations](#) on page F-1-1, the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).

If the documentation reveals any of the following, regulate the material as being of animal origin or having been associated with an animal:



- ◆ Shows the name of an animal
- ◆ Refers to a live animal
- ◆ Shows the name of a product or material that is derived from an animal
- ◆ Suggests something that is likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of animals (for example, semen containers, hay, or straw)

After you determine an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, then determine if the importation is a live animal, animal product, animal by-product, or related animal product using [Table 2-2-1](#).



VS is responsible for importations of live ruminants, swine, horses, or birds (including poultry). When these importations arrive, consult with local VS for procedures. For animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, contact VS-TTSPS on [page H-1-5](#) or PPQ-AQI-VMO on [page H-1-2](#) or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel on [page H-1-1](#).

TABLE 2-2-1 Identify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal By-Product, or Related Animal Product

If the importation is:	And the purpose is for:	Then identify as:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Live hedgehogs, tenrecs, brushtail opossums, ruminants, swine, horses, birds (including poultry) ◆ Eggs for hatching ◆ Semen, embryos ◆ Organisms or vectors 		Live animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Carriers ◆ Consolidated cargo¹ ◆ Meat covers ◆ Semen and embryo containers ◆ Straw and hay 		Related animal products
From an animal	Human consumption, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bird nests ◆ Casings ◆ Eggs ◆ Meat ◆ Milk ◆ Processed products containing meat 	Animal products
	Pet food or animal feed, manufacturing or processing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, exhibition, recreation, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Animal waste ◆ Blood ◆ Bones ◆ Casings ◆ Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands ◆ Egg shells ◆ Hides ◆ Organs and glands ◆ Trophies 	Animal by-products

¹ Which is known or suspected of containing animal products or associated with an animal, based on the review of manifests, air waybills or bills of lading, customs entries, invoices, shipper and broker forms, endangered species documents, certificates, permits, or other shipping documents.

Step 2: Place a Hold on the Importation

There are two reasons for placing a hold on the importation:

- ◆ Importation is of agricultural interest
- ◆ Need to get additional information to decide what to do

By placing a hold on cargo, you are requiring that the cargo either meet specific conditions of entry listed in this manual or you want to inspect the cargo for contamination or pests or to verify the contents. The hold is **not** removed until final action is taken. Depending on local practice, hold the cargo in one or more of the following ways:

- ◆ Stamp “HOLD” on Customs’ papers or shipping forms
- ◆ Complete CBP Form AI-212, Agriculture Inspection Hold
- ◆ Use the Automated Commercial System (ACS) computer to electronically hold cargo

Animal Product/Animal By-Product On Hold Shipment Release Request

If an animal product/by-product shipment is put on hold that requires a release from USDA–APHIS–Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export (VS–NCIE), Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS), **and** an Emergency Action Notice (PPQ Form 523) **has not** been issued, then inform the broker/importer to provide the information listed below (as applicable) to USDA–APHIS–VS–NCIE–TTSPS.

On hold shipment notification form

- ◆ A copy of the shipping invoice or manifest
- ◆ The bill of lading, airway bill or tracking receipt
- ◆ Foreign government certification
- ◆ Valid Veterinary Services import permit
- ◆ A phone and fax number of the port where the shipment is being held
- ◆ CBP document outlining the reason for the quarantine

Instruct the broker/importer to use the On Hold Shipment Notification Form to request a release of the on hold shipment from USDA–APHIS–VS–NCIE–TTSPS.

For VS–NCIE–TTSPS contact information, *SEE* [Table 2-4-9](#)



If the animal product/animal by-product shipment placed on hold has been issued an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523), the shipment must be destroyed or reexported. Do **not** inform the broker/importer to call USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE-TTSPS for assistance to release the shipment if a PPQ Form 523 has been issued, because the shipment **will not** be released by USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE-TTSPS once a PPQ Form 523 has been issued.



Refer to the [Manual for Agriculture Clearance](#) (MAC), Table A-1-34, for instructions on initiating an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523).

In some cases, the importer will request a special movement of cargo which is intended for off loading at your port. The request may be for movement to another port for clearance by CBP, export, transportation for export, or transfer to another container. To determine your next action, use [Table 2-2-2](#).

TABLE 2-2-2 Action to Take When Importer Requests Special Movement

If the importer requests that PPQ allow:	And when using the <i>Reference</i> chapter, the importation is:	Then:
Movement of held cargo to another port for entry into the U.S.	Ineligible for entry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT allow off loading¹ Follow procedures in the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)</i>
	Eligible for entry (authorized to move to an approved establishment or eligible for entry under certification or permit)	<p>AUTHORIZE movement under CBP control, but no further than the port at which the products will first be removed from the carrier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Either FOLLOW the directions on the permit ◆ Or FOLLOW the special procedures for Transiting of Products That Would Be Eligible for Entry on page 2-4-25 under Biological Material, Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export on page 2-4-25
	Unrestricted animal products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> AUTHORIZE movement FOLLOW procedures in MAC
Exportation of held cargo	—————▶	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SAFEGUARD the cargo FOLLOW Biological Material, Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export on page 2-4-25 If containers are leaking or packaging is flimsy or damaged, SEE Table 2-2-4
Transportation of held cargo for export	—————▶	
Transfer of held cargo from one container to another	—————▶	
Movement in transit overland through the U.S.A.	Eligible for entry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT ALLOW transiting¹ FOLLOW procedures in MAC
	Ineligible for entry	

Clearing Regulated Cargo

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

- 1 Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries known to be affected with FMD are **not** admissible and are **not** allowed to transit the United States. (This footnote **does not** apply to stores for use aboard the vessel.)

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements



Before continuing, find out if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing its entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product **except** for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries or regions known to be affected with FMD. This meat is prohibited by the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, Section 306(a).

TABLE 2-2-3 Determine Entry Requirements

If the animal product importation is:	Then:
Covered by a VS permit	SEE the Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit on page 2-4-20
Not covered by a VS permit	CONTINUE to determine the entry requirements using the <i>Reference</i> chapter

Also, for commercial shipments **only**, FDA and FSIS require that the food product's label shows the container's ingredients and the net weight of the product in English. For meat products FSIS (**not** FDA) approves the label. If a commercial shipment **lacks** this information, you may wish to contact the appropriate agency. Officers are **not** required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements which include providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source **cannot** confidently translate a label, then take the most restrictive action which may be to refuse entry.

Investigate the importation by looking at the accompanying documents and interviewing the importer. Collect the following information that will help you determine if there is any entry requirement that **must** be met regarding the importation of live animals, animal products, animal by-products, or related animal products. Using all the information you collect, look up any requirement that **must** be met in the *Reference* chapter.

- ◆ Name and description of the importation
- ◆ Animal class
- ◆ Country of origin
- ◆ Disease status of the country of origin
- ◆ Itinerary
- ◆ Degree of processing

- ◆ Intended use
- ◆ Certificate statements
- ◆ Additional information

Name and Description of the Importation

The name and description of the importation are usually listed on accompanying documents as the kind of product, name of product, or description of goods. As part of the description, note the quantity and weight of the importation. Quantity and weight are factors used when deciding to release meat or meat products **without** the importer considering FSIS requirements. Use these sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description: [List of Animal Names and Their Classes](#) on page B-1-1, [Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations](#) on page F-1-1, the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).

Animal Class

Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If you **cannot** determine the animal class from the collected information, use [List of Animal Names and Their Classes](#) on page B-1-1. This appendix will help you find the class of an animal when all you have is its name. [Appendix B](#) lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. [Figure 2-2-1](#) shows the designation given for each animal name listed.

(H) = Horse (equine)
(P) = Poultry (avian)
(R) = Ruminant (cattle, deer, goat, sheep)
(nr) = Regulate as a ruminant; although not a ruminant, can transmit diseases of ruminants (e.g., FMD and bovine tuberculosis)
(S) = Swine (pigs and their relatives)
(O) = Other, which represents a class of animal other than horse, poultry, ruminant or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes are not restricted by the agricultural requirements of APHIS.

FIGURE 2-2-1 Animal Class Designations

Country of Origin

The country of origin can be the country where the product was processed, the country from where the importation was shipped, or the country where the animal was slaughtered. If the importation is frozen, cooked beef from foreign countries affected with FMD, the documents will list a specific, approved establishment within the country of origin. If the importation is meat that was slaughtered in one country and processed in another, and if required by regulation, the documents will list both countries.

Disease Status of the Country of Origin

The status of exotic foreign animal diseases in the country or region of origin is defined in USDA regulations. Use the [Foreign Countries and Disease Status](#) on page C-1-3 to identify the diseases related to animal product importations that occur or **do not** occur in a foreign country. [Figure 2-2-2](#) lists the abbreviations used to identify the disease statuses.

ASF —African swine fever
BSE —Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CSF —Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera)
CSF/SR —Classical swine fever with special requirements to apply
END —Exotic Newcastle disease
END/SR —Exotic Newcastle disease with special requirements to apply
FMD —Foot-and-mouth disease
FMD/SR —Foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply
HPAI —Highly pathogenic avian influenza
SVD —Swine vesicular disease
SVD/SR —Swine vesicular disease free with special requirements to apply

FIGURE 2-2-2 Abbreviations for Exotic Animal Diseases

For importations of meat, special requirements (/SR) may apply as listed in [Figure 2-2-2](#) (e.g., CSF/SR, END/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR). Even though a country is **free** from CSF, END, FMD, or SVD, the country supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries, imports live ruminants, swine or poultry from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or has a common land border with an affected country. The "/SR" disease status category **only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat by-products**.

If the country of origin is **not** known, use the most restrictive disease status for the importation.

Itinerary

The importation's itinerary is an account of which country the importation was produced and shipped from, what countries the importation may have transited, and the final destination of the importation.

If the importation transited a country which is known to be affected with diseases of concern, then sealing requirements would have to be met. If sealing requirements are **not** met, then the country of origin becomes that where the product transited, was off-loaded, was reprocessed, or was repackaged.

Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment. In such cases, the final destination **must** be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse that is listed on the [Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export](#) Web site. This Web site will help you identify and verify establishments in the United States approved to store and process restricted importations of animal by-products. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal by-product or for a specific purpose. The establishments are listed alphabetically by State, and the animal by-product or purpose the establishment was approved to handle are also listed.

Degree of Processing

The degree to which meat and meat products have been processed may be classified into the following:

- ◆ Cured and dried
- ◆ Cooked
 - ❖ Shelf stable
 - ❖ Canned, perishable (pasteurized canned)
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen
- ◆ Fresh
 - ❖ Chilled or frozen

Intended Use

Determining the intended use of the importation will help you identify the correct entry requirements. For example, the entry requirements for intestines will differ if the intended use is to contain food (casings), or to feed animals, or to make fertilizer (rendered product).

Certificate Statements

Statements that are entered on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. You need to know what the statements are to match and verify against established entry requirements.

Additional Information

Additional information may be needed for record keeping. This information includes the name of the carrier, date of arrival, nationality of carrier, bill of lading or air waybill number, port of lading, and name of the importer or broker for the shipment. This information is needed to complete other forms.

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

Match the information collected from accompanying documents and from importers with the actual importation. Many importations of animal products or by-products entering through air or maritime cargo are commercial.

Identify and validate that:

- ◆ The importation is what the documents state it is, including its degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging
- ◆ An appropriate permit, certificate, or letter from the shipper accompanies the importation
 - ❖ When reviewing permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address
 - ❖ When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements.

Examples and further information about foreign certificates and permits are detailed under the appropriate animal product or by-product in the *Reference* chapter and under [Appendix G](#) on [page G-1-1](#).

◆ All conditions are being met to allow entry of the importation

If there are major discrepancies between the importation and the accompanying documents or if the documents are missing, then refuse entry.

If there are minor discrepancies, then contact [PPQ-AQI-VMO](#) on [page H-1-2](#) or [PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel](#) on [page H-1-1](#) for approval to continue clearing the importation.

Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. All importations of restricted animal products or by-products **must** be in sturdy, leakproof containers. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean, leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills. Seals **must** be intact and unbroken.



CBP-Agriculture Specialists (CBP-AS) at the first port of arrival **must** check all seals of break-bulk vessels carrying meat or milk.

TABLE 2-2-4 Determine Action to Take on Restricted Animal Products or By-Products in Leaking or Damaged Containers or the Container Has Broken or Is Missing Required Official Seals

If the restricted animal product or by-product importation is:	Then:
In leaking, ¹ flimsy, or damaged containers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REQUIRE the containers to be replaced at the port of arrival before permitting the shipment to go forward 2. REQUIRE the importer to destroy any replaced containers by incineration 3. If leakage was detected, TAKE care of the leak; HAVE the importer clean and disinfect any contaminated surfaces
In a container on which an official seal is required and the official seal is missing or broken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel and provide all the collected information on the importation and the circumstances connected with the broken or missing seal 2. HOLD the importation until a satisfactory explanation is given and guidance from PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel is received 3. TAKE action according to PPQ-QPAS-VRS directions

¹ If detected leakage is due to animal contamination related to a live animal importation, *SEE* [Table 2-2-5](#).

Cleaning and disinfecting **must** occur when contamination is found during your inspection. Also, be aware of possible tick infestation on importations of hides, bones, and trophies.

TABLE 2-2-5 Determine Action to Take Based on Results of Inspection

If as a result of your inspection you find:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil ◆ Manure, blood, or other known animal contaminants because leaking or spilling has occurred ◆ Ticks ◆ Animal contamination¹ related to a live animal importation 	SEE Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-11
Importation to be clean and free of contaminants and ticks	SEE Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-2-14

¹ E.g., manure, blood, urine, etc.

Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks

When an importation of prohibited or restricted animal products or by-products is contaminated because leaking or spilling has occurred, all the articles and surfaces that come in contact with the importation **must** be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.

Also, when an importation of animal products or by-products is contaminated with plant debris, hay and straw, or soil all the articles and surfaces that come in contact with the importation **must** be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused.

Empty semen and embryo containers (sometimes manifested as nitrogen containers) and related animal products are included in this step because they automatically are considered contaminated and require cleaning and disinfection.

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. It is necessary to identify and confirm the intercepted ticks to determine if quarantine action is needed.

Use [Table 2-2-6](#) that follows to determine your action on animal contaminants and ticks.

Clearing Regulated Cargo

Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks

TABLE 2-2-6 Determine Action to Take on Contaminants and Ticks

If you find:	On:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Animal contamination¹ related to a live animal importation ◆ Manure, blood, or other known animal contaminants because leaking or spilling has occurred 	Containers, crates, boxes, drums, or related articles and surfaces such as docks or warehouses	CONTACT local VS personnel for cleaning and disinfecting
	Aircraft	
	Trucks transporting livestock from Mexico	SEE Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico on page 2-2-12
Plant debris, hay and straw, soil	—————→	CLEAN and DISINFECT the affected containers, articles, or surfaces according to the <i>Manual of Agricultural Clearance</i> .
Empty semen or embryo containers	—————→	SEE Empty Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-12
Ticks	—————→	SEE Ticks on page 2-2-12

1 E.g., manure, blood, urine, etc.

Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico

If trucks transporting livestock from Mexico are found contaminated with animal material, **do not** allow entry until the trucks are returned to Mexico for cleaning.

Empty Semen and Embryo Containers

First, you **must** ensure that the semen or embryo containers are empty. Then you can take the appropriate action based on the country of origin of the semen or embryo.



Semen and embryo containers contain liquid nitrogen which may freeze or damage your skin. Avoid contact unless the container is **free** of liquid nitrogen.

Inspect the containers to determine whether there are any vials or straws left inside.

TABLE 2-2-7 Inspection of Semen and Embryo Containers

If:	And the containers:	Then:
Semen or embryo containers	Have vials or straws left inside	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONTACT local VS for instruction (SEE Appendix H) 2. TAKE action as directed by local VS
	Are empty (free of vials and straws)	SEE the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance</i> , Cleaning and Disinfection section on page 6-1-9.

Ticks

All ticks found on cargo are of interest to VS because ticks are vectors of animal diseases. Cargo from the Western Hemisphere infested with the following ticks requires quarantine action because these ticks are the principle agents in the spread of bovine piroplasmiasis (cattle fever):

- ◆ *Amblyomma variegatum*
- ◆ *Boophilus annulatus*
- ◆ *B. microplus*

Use [Table 2-2-8](#) to determine your action when ticks are found.

TABLE 2-2-8 Procedures to Follow When Ticks Are Found

If you are located at a PPQ/CBP office:	And:	And:	Then:
Along the Mexican border	The shipment is ruminant trophy hides, skins or carcasses that are infested with live or dead ticks	The country or region of export is Mexico	SEE Table 3-17-5
		The country or region of export is other than Mexico	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEND the ticks to the local PPQ identifier for identification 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action
	The shipment is other than ruminant trophy hides, skins or carcasses that are infested with live or dead ticks	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEND the ticks to the local PPQ identifier for identification 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action
Other than along the Mexican border	The shipment is ruminant trophy hides, skins or carcasses that are infested with live or dead ticks	The country or region of export is Mexico	SEE Table 3-17-5
		The country or region of export is other than Mexico	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEND the ticks to the National VS Laboratory in Ames, IA. Refer to the Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL on page 2-4-23 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action
	The shipment is other than ruminant trophy hides, skins or carcasses that are infested with live or dead ticks	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEND the ticks to the National VS Laboratory in Ames, IA. Refer to the Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL on page 2-4-23 2. HOLD the infested importation until the ticks are identified and you receive a recommended action

Step 6: Take Final Regulatory Action

Based on the entry requirements and your inspection, take final regulatory action on the importation. Your action will resolve the hold placed on the cargo. To resolve the hold, take **one** of the three following regulatory actions:

- ◆ Release
- ◆ Authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse (including approved defrost facilities)
- ◆ Refuse entry

Depending on the method of holding cargo at your port, document your final regulatory action using one of the following:

- ◆ Stamp the action taken on all copies of the Customs' and shipping forms
- ◆ Write the action taken on all copies of CBP Form AI-212
- ◆ Attach a copy of the import documents to CBP Form AI-212
- ◆ Use the ACS computer to post the action on the air waybill or the bill of lading

Your recorded action serves as notification to CBP and other interested parties that the cargo has met APHIS requirements or that the cargo is authorized to move. When you refuse entry to the importation and complete the appropriate forms (PPQ 523), CBP will get a copy documenting the disposition ordered against products still under their control. Also, if the importation is held pending final regulatory action, apply warning labels (CBP Form AI-244) according to port policy.

In specific situations identified in the *Reference* chapter of this manual, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS who will make the final decision.

Release

When you release a hold, you are allowing entry of the importation because it complies with APHIS agricultural requirements. Commercial importations of meat **must** also be cleared by FSIS.

Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

When you authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse, you are allowing entry of the importation, but restricting its movement to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment. This movement may be to an approved defrost facility. Refer to [Table 2-2-9](#) when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment.

TABLE 2-2-9 Action to Take on Cargo When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment

If the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse	—————→	SEE Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-2-15
Consigned to an establishment or warehouse not approved	Meat or meat products	CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel who will help the importer
	Animal products or by-products other than meat	SEE Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or By-Products OTHER THAN Meat Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse NOT Approved on page 2-2-16
Not consigned to an establishment, but which needs to be consigned to an approved one	—————→	SEE Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or By-Products OTHER THAN Meat Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse NOT Approved on page 2-2-16

Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

Follow the steps below for action to take on importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Safeguard the importation.
2. Stamp Customs' entry documents and shipping forms or update CBP Form AI-212 or ACS to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect any leakage or spills.
4. Ensure that all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Require labels and documents to be rewritten if **not** accurate.
5. Complete VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#).
6. Ensure that the importation is moving under a bonded carrier or under Customs' bond.
7. Seal the importation.

Action to Take on Importations of Animal Products or By-Products OTHER THAN Meat Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse NOT Approved

Provide the following options to the importer or the importer's agent on importations of animal products or by products **other than** meat consigned to an establishment or warehouse **not** approved:

1. Change the consignment to an approved establishment. After the importation is consigned to an approved establishment, follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse](#) on page 2-2-15.
2. Apply to VS for approval of the designated establishment. A PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters, VMO notifies the port of entry that the establishment is approved. Follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse](#) on page 2-2-15.
3. Export immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.
4. Destroy the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, refuse entry.

Action to Take on Importations NOT Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Which Need to Be Consigned to such an Establishment

Take the following action on importations that are **not** consigned to an establishment or warehouse, but need to be consigned to such an establishment:

1. Explain to the importer why the importation **must** go to an approved establishment.
2. Use the [Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export](#) Web site to help the importer choose an approved establishment, follow the directions under [Step 1: Identify the Importation](#) on page 2-2-2.



APHIS **does not** recommend one establishment over another.

3. If the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision, then refuse entry. Follow the directions under the regulatory action, [Refuse Entry](#).

Refuse Entry

Refuse entry when the importation is **not** eligible for entry according to APHIS' agricultural requirements. Importations **not** eligible for entry also includes those shipments that are not accompanied by the required VS import permit.

The following options of disposition are available to the importer:

- ◆ Immediate export
- ◆ Destruction by the importer under APHIS supervision or destruction at the owner's expense by an APHIS-approved compliance agreement holder



If a shipment is abandoned to CBP, then issue CBP Form AI-523A and have the importation destroyed by incineration or sterilization.

Continue to [Table 2-2-10](#).

TABLE 2-2-10 Action to Take When a Shipment Is Not Eligible for Entry

If the shipment:	And the importer chooses to:	Then:
Is not eligible for entry	Immediately export	1. SAFEGUARD the importation 2. REQUEST a new air waybill or bill of lading 3. STAMP the shipping document with a warning “For Export Only” 4. WATCH any change of container and loading onto exporting vessel 5. DISINFECT or destroy used containers 6. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523; complete CBP Form AI-523A when appropriate
	Destroy the importation under APHIS or CBP supervision ¹	1. SPECIFY that the importation must be incinerated or sterilized ² . If the importer wants to destroy the importation in a different manner, then contact PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel approve the final disposition 2. SUPERVISE the destruction 3. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523; complete CBP Form AI-523A when appropriate
	Authorize shipment to an approved establishment ³	1. CONFIRM there is an approved establishment for the specific article before forwarding the shipment (SEE Establishments Approved to Receive and/or Process Restricted Imported Animal By-Products on page E-1-2) 2. If an approved establishment is not listed for the specific article, then contact the local PPQ-AQI-VMO (SEE PPQ-AQI-VMO on page H-1-2) 3. If there is an approved establishment, then HAVE the importer make arrangements with the approved establishment 4. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)

- 1 Importation may be eligible to move to an approved establishment, however there must be an approved establishment listed for the specific commodity. If the importation is meat or related products and by-products, a violation report and investigation may be required. Contact [PPQ-QPAS-VRS](#).
- 2 If sterilized, the importation must be cooked to an internal temperature of 212 ° F for 30 minutes.
- 3 There are **no** approved establishments for products (such as bones or trophies) that are prohibited from BSE-affected countries or from countries categorized as being at minimal risk for BSE; these shipments **must** be re-exported or destroyed. Milk and milk products are **not** prohibited from BSE-affected countries. FSIS facilities are **not** considered ASPHIS-approved establishments.

Documenting Violations

When cargo is moved **without** the proper treatment or inspection and CBP release, then regulations have been violated by the individual or party responsible for the movement—the violator moved the cargo which **did not** yet meet the requirements of a regulation. Specifically, when meat or fresh animal products are under a CBP hold and are moved **without** your being presented with the required certification or permit, then regulations have been violated.

Document all violations by completing PPQ Form 518, and by conducting an investigation of the incident. Refer to the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)* for instructions on how to complete PPQ Form 518 and how to conduct an investigation and assemble a case file.

Use [Table 2-2-11](#) to identify your authority when documenting violations.

TABLE 2-2-11 Determine the Authority to Identify When Documenting Violations

If the importation is:	Then your authority is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet birds ◆ Hatching eggs 	9 CFR Part 93
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Semen ◆ Embryos 	9 CFR Part 98
Edible animal products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Milk and milk products ◆ Eggs 	9 CFR Part 94
Inedible animal by-products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones ◆ Hides ◆ Skins ◆ Hay, straw ◆ Pet food/animal feed 	9 CFR Part 95
Casings	9 CFR Part 96
Biological products such as viruses, serum, vaccines and other injectables, or toxins that are intended for use in treating animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Organisms ◆ Vectors 	9 CFR Part 95 or 9 CFR Part 104
	9 CFR Part 122

Step 7: File the Documents and Associated Paperwork

Documents and associated paperwork are kept to provide information in case of litigation. An accessible filing system will enable you to justify the regulatory actions you took in case of audits or requests from the Office of the Inspector General.

Clearing Regulated Cargo

Step 7: File the Documents and Associated Paperwork

1. Decide on the filing system that is most practical for your location. Devise one that keeps the records complete and accessible. File by subject matter (for example, bones, casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.). Two methods currently being used are as follows:
 - ❖ Behind subject matter, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importer's name
 - ❖ Behind subject matter, file chronologically by month and year
2. Select the documents that need to be filed. At a **minimum**, file the following:
 - ❖ Copy of the VS permit (if issued)
 - ❖ Customs entry
 - ❖ Invoice
 - ❖ Lading or airway bill
 - ❖ Meat certificate or other certification accompanying the shipment (certification that details processing, identifies country of origin, or provides country of processing)
3. Maintain each file for a minimum of three years.



Veterinary Regulatory Support will audit these files when conducting Port Reviews.

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

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Introduction

The *Processing Passenger Baggage* information presented in this section is a supplement to the guidelines, directions, and policy in the [Manual for Agricultural Clearance \(MAC\)](#), and the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo in this manual.

Materials Needed

You will need the following items to clear regulated animal importations in passenger baggage:

- ◆ *Animal Product Manual (APM)*
- ◆ Bolt cutters
- ◆ Brochure handouts
- ◆ Can opener
- ◆ Container or receptacle with a tight fitting lid for placing contraband
- ◆ Disinfectants for footwear
- ◆ Disposable gloves
- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Luggage keys
- ◆ Paper or plastic bags for separating and identifying contraband
- ◆ Paper towels
- ◆ Pocket knife
- ◆ Tape or twine for resealing and safeguarding packages
- ◆ Various forms (VS Forms 10-4, 16-78, 17-8; PPQ Form 277; Customs Form 6059B; and APHIS Form 7091)

Step 1: Identify the Importation

When reviewing the written Customs Declaration (Customs Form 6059B), interviewing the passenger¹, inspecting passenger's baggage, or screening baggage using a detector dog or an X-ray system, consider the following criteria. Use these criteria when determining if an importation is of animal origin or related to an animal.

¹ If when interviewing the passenger, you discover that the individual **doesn't** speak English, use a Customs Declaration Form (Customs Form 6059B) and point to the appropriate text to ask the questions. [SEE Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration on page 2-3-15](#) for samples of the form in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

Overview of Criteria to Use to Determine if an Importation Is of Animal Origin or Related to an Animal

- ◆ Described using the name of an animal
- ◆ From an animal
- ◆ Is a live animal
- ◆ Likely to have come in contact with animals or parts of an animal

FIGURE 2-3-1 Criteria to Use for Determining Whether an Importation Is of Animal Origin or Related to an Animal

Step 2: Refer the Importation



After you determine the importation is of animal origin or related to an animal, refer the passenger to secondary inspection where a more detailed interviewing of the passenger and a visual examination of the baggage will be done.

In secondary inspection, further classify the importation as a live animal, animal product, animal by-product, or related animal product using [Table 2-3-1](#). Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the information you receive from interviewing the passenger and examining the importation. *See* the [List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1](#), [Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels on page D-1-3](#), [Dictionary of Spanish Words on page F-1-2](#), the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

Step 2: Refer the Importation

TABLE 2-3-1 Classify an Importation as Live Animal, Animal Product, Animal By-Product, or Related Animal Product

If the importation is:	And its purpose is for:	Then classify as:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet birds ◆ Semen, embryos ◆ Organisms or vectors 		Live animals
From an animal	Human consumption such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casings ◆ Edible bird nests ◆ Eggs ◆ Meat ◆ Milk ◆ Processed products containing meat 	Animal products
	Manufacturing, research, biological or pharmaceutical products, testing, aesthetics, and recreation such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Animal waste ◆ Blood ◆ Bones ◆ Casings ◆ Extracts and derivatives of organs and glands ◆ Hides ◆ Organs and glands ◆ Trophies 	Animal by-products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Inedible bird nests ◆ Footwear ◆ Straw and hay 		Related animal products

Handling Passengers in Transit

See [Handling Passengers That Are In Transit on page A-1-2](#).

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements



Veterinary Services **prohibits** the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction of the permit. Therefore, follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:

1. Review the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. Check if the agent is moving in contradiction¹ of the permit.
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, then confiscate the biological agent, and contact the National Center for Import and Export at 301-851-3300, for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

- 1 E.g., the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit, specifies that “imported materials **must** be shipped by a commercial carrier,” yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would be moving in contradiction of the permit.



Before continuing, find out if a VS permit covers the importation authorizing the importation’s entry. A VS permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual.

TABLE 2-3-2 Determine if the Importation Is Admissible Using Information Collected

If the importation is:	And the animal product is:	Then for the regulatory action:
Covered by a VS permit	→	SEE Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit on page 2-4-20
Not covered by a VS permit	Meat or eggs	SEE Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail on page A-1-1
	Other than meat or eggs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEE the <i>Reference</i> chapter 2. REGULATE the same as for a commercial entry

Investigate the importation by looking at accompanying documents or labels, and by interviewing the passenger. Officers are **not** required to translate and validate labels. The importer is responsible for satisfying entry requirements which includes providing the proper documents in the proper format and language. If an officer or other capable source **cannot** confidently translate a label, then take the most restrictive action which may be to refuse entry. Collect the following information to help you determine if there are entry requirements:

- ◆ Name and description of the importation
- ◆ Animal class
- ◆ Country of origin and the country’s disease status
- ◆ Intended use

- ◆ Degree of processing
- ◆ Certificate statements

Name and Description of the Importation

If the item is commercially packaged, the name and description will be identified on the container. If the item is **not** commercially packaged, the name and description **must** come from the passenger. To be enterable, the importation **must** have adequate proof of origin (*see* [page A-1-18](#)). Use other sections of this manual to help clarify the name and description. *See* the [List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1](#), [Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels on page D-1-3](#), [Dictionary of Spanish Words on page F-1-2](#), the [Glossary](#), and the [Index](#).



Your investigative techniques will prove valuable in determining the contents of containers and cans. Be particularly suspicious of canned products from Taiwan. The labels on products regularly sold by some supermarkets and food companies state the product's name in English, **but do not** mention meat. However, on the label in a block about 1 inch square appears the Chinese character for meat (*SEE* [Figure 2-3-2](#)). Also, containers and cans labeled as preserved fruit and tea often contain meat (*SEE* [Appendix D, A Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels](#)).



FIGURE 2-3-2 Chinese Character for Meat

Animal Class

Animal class is the kind of animal from which the product was derived. If you **cannot** determine the animal class from the collected information, use [List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1](#).

Country of Origin

Unless identified on the package label or documented on an official certificate, company-issued statement, or invoice, consider the country of origin as the country from which the carrier has arrived. If **more than** one country is involved, consider the most restricted country as the country of origin.

Disease Status of the Country of Origin

The disease status of the country of origin is identifying the exotic animal diseases that are known to exist in that country. Use the [List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status on page C-1-1](#) to identify the disease related to animal importations that occur or **do not** occur in a foreign country. If the country of origin is **not** known, use the most restrictive disease status for the importation.

Destination

Some restricted importations are consigned to a final destination for further processing or treatment. In such cases, the final destination **must** be an approved establishment, plant, or warehouse that is listed on the [Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export](#) Web site.

Degree of Processing

Degree of processing **only** pertains to importations of animal products and by-products. At the beginning of the *Procedures* chapter, information is given on how the degree of processing correlates with disease risk. The information presented on determining shelf stability has been repeated here.

When products have been made shelf stable by heating in a hermetically sealed container (i.e., retorted), then the products may be released **except** for ruminant products or ruminant material from a country or region that is affected with BSE.

Determining shelf stability of meat in containers that accompany passengers is a professional judgement. You **cannot** adequately determine the degree of processing if **no** certificate accompanies the importation. You **must** be confident that the meat or meat products were commercially cooked in the container. If you are **not** sure, then seize the product.



Historically, PPQ–QPAS–VRS has supported the restrictive actions taken by individual officers based on the lack of evidence necessary to take the proper regulatory action.

Use the following guidelines to determine if meat was cooked sufficiently enough in the containers thereby rendering the meat to be hermetically sealed and shelf stable. Keep in mind that containers vary in appearance. Rely on your practical experience and professional judgement. Take the following steps:

1. Determine if the container is acceptable.

TABLE 2-3-3 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on How the Meat Was Cooked in the Container

If the container is a:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Can ◆ Crock ◆ Flexible foil pouch ◆ Flexible plastic container ◆ Flexible plastic tray ◆ Jar ◆ Pop-top can 	Examine the container using Figure 2-3-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Transparent plastic pouch ◆ Container labeled as sterile filling or pasteurized 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUDGE the contents as not shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements

2. Examine the container. Match the properties of the container with those listed in **Figure 2-3-3**. Then follow **Table 2-3-4**.

Properties of containers that are hermetically sealed and shelf stable:	Properties of containers that are not hermetically sealed and shelf stable:
The ends or lid of the container is concave, inwardly curved, flat, and smooth	The ends or lid is swelled, bulged, or outwardly curved
If the container is a can, the seal is seamless with no evidence of soldering	The seal shows evidence of soldering
When you press the ends or lid of the container, the ends or lid gives only slightly	When the container lid is pressed, you feel the lid move inward or you hear the lid click
If the container is a foil pouch, there is liquid inside surrounding the meat and the meat moves when you massage the foil pouch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The foil pouch is molded snugly around the meat, with little or no liquid inside ◆ You are unable to move the meat when you massage the pouch ◆ There may be instructions on the pouch to further cook the meat beyond warming up
There is no odor	There is an objectionable odor
The container is dry and clean	The container shows evidence of leaking
The label is commercially printed	The label is handwritten
If the container is a flexible plastic container or flexible plastic tray, the container or tray is accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certification) that the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process	The flexible plastic container or tray is not accompanied by proof (commercially printed label statement, government certification) that the product was hermetically sealed and then cooked by a true retort process

FIGURE 2-3-3 List of Container Properties Describing BOTH Those That Are and Are NOT Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable

TABLE 2-3-4 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Examination of the Container

If:	Then:
One or more of the Properties of Containers that Are Not Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable, as listed in Figure 2-3-3 applies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. TAKE appropriate action
All of the Properties of Containers that Are Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable, as listed in Figure 2-3-3 apply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONSIDER that, in most probability, the contents are hermetically sealed and shelf stable 2. CONTINUE to Step 3: Determine the Entry Requirements on page 2-3-5 and OPEN a container, if you are still unsure

- Open a container. Follow [Table 2-3-5](#).

TABLE 2-3-5 Determine if Meat Is Hermetically Sealed and Shelf Stable Based on Your Inspection of the Contents

If the contents:	Then:
<p>Appear processed and any fat present was melted by cooking</p> <p>EXAMPLE The fat will be greasy, gelatinous, or lard-like in appearance. Think of what bacon fat looks like after frying and the grease has congealed in the pan.</p>	<p>JUDGE the contents as hermetically sealed and shelf stable</p>
<p>Are unprocessed or you see pieces of fat</p> <p>EXAMPLE The fat will be more intact. Think of what fat looks like in a can of pork and beans.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> JUDGE the contents as not hermetically sealed and shelf stable TAKE appropriate action



Important

The dry-pack, canned chorizo or sausage **does not** meet the requirements of cooking or sealing. Chorizos are sealed **after** heating and are **not** commercially cooked in the container. Home produced or small butcher shop produced cans are **not** always sterile or completely shelf stable. Therefore, you need to look at labels and markings on the cans that will indicate whether the product was commercially processed.

Intended Use

Determining the intended use of the importation will help you identify the correct entry requirements. An example of an intended use would be a small quantity of milk for personal use from a country **free** from FMD.

Certificate Statements

Statements that are entered on an accompanying certificate may attest to entry requirements. You need to know what the statements are in order to match and to verify them against established entry requirements.

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

If a certificate, permit, or invoice accompanies the importation, then match the information collected with the actual importation. Identify and validate the following:

- ◆ The importation is what the documents state the importation is, including the degree of processing, quantity, weight, and packaging

Clearing Regulated Passenger Baggage

Step 4: Inspect the Importation

- ◆ An appropriate permit or certificate accompanies the importation
 - ❖ When reviewing permits, verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address
 - ❖ When reviewing foreign certificates, verify origin, destination, product description, and statements
 - ❖ Examples and further information about foreign certificates and permits are detailed under the appropriate animal product or by-product in the *Reference* chapter and under Appendix G, [Certificates and Permits on page G-1-1](#)
- ◆ All conditions are being met that will allow entry of the importation

Look at the packaging and containers for possible breaks, leaks, and spills. All importations of restricted animal products or by-products **must** be in sturdy, leakproof containers. They **must** be intact and **must not** be leaking or damaged in any way that could provide the possibility of contamination. Additional cleaning and disinfecting **must** occur when contamination is found during your inspection. Check the article (like footwear) for animal contamination.

TABLE 2-3-6 Determine Action Based on Results of Inspection

As a result of your inspection you find:	And the article was used in:	And the port of entry is:	Then:
No contamination; the article is clean		→	SEE Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-11
A contamination is associated with live animal importation		→	CONSULT local VS who is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ An extraneous material of animal (including poultry) origin (i.e., meat, organs, glands, extracts, secretions, fat, bones, blood, lymph, urine, or manure) in a means of conveyance or container or adhering to footwear ◆ Restricted animal products or by-products packed in a leaking, damaged, or otherwise unacceptable container 	→	A Canadian or Mexican land border port without cleaning and disinfecting capabilities	REFUSE ENTRY
		A port other than described above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEIZE the restricted animal products or by-products, and/or 2. CLEAN and DISINFECT any contaminated surfaces according to instructions in the <i>Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)</i>--Preventing the Spread of Pests and Disease, Cleaning and Disinfection on page 6-1-9
Plant debris, hay and straw, or soil adhering to footwear or vehicle	An area in Canada free from potato cyst nematode ¹	→	SEE Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action on page 2-3-11
	A country other than Canada, or if Canada, an area in Canada infected with potato cyst nematode ¹	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HAVE the individual REMOVE the plant debris, hay and straw, or soil 2. CLEAN the article according to the plant health requirements

1 Following are the areas of Canada in which potato cyst nematodes occur:

- ◆ Alberta: a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan; a farm unit and associated land located near the municipality of Spruce Grove
- ◆ British Columbia: that portion of the municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island, east of the West Saanich Road
- ◆ Newfoundland and Labrador: the entire island of Newfoundland
- ◆ Quebec: the municipality of Saint Amable

Step 5: Take Final Regulatory Action

Given the results of your inspection and determination of the entry requirements, you **must** take final regulatory action on the importation. Take **one** of the following four regulatory actions:

- ◆ Release
- ◆ Refuse entry
- ◆ Authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse (including approved defrost facilities)
- ◆ Give the importer the opportunity to get a permit

In specific situations, the final regulatory action will be to hold the importation and contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS, who will make the final decision. Occasionally, PPQ will hold an importation until a permit can be obtained from VS. These situations may be as follows:

- ◆ Importer of a costly importation objects to a determination that the importer **does not** meet the entry requirements
- ◆ Importation is intended for scientific research

Clearing passengers and their baggage is a high priority of PPQ since this represents an avenue of risk for an animal disease outbreak. Unless you are clearing an importation that is accompanied by the required certificate or permit, most of your final regulatory actions will be to release or to refuse entry.

Document your final regulatory action by doing the following:

1. Write the action taken, along with your initials, on the Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration.
2. Fill in PPQ Form 277, Baggage Information Data.

Release

When you release an importation, you are allowing entry of the importation because the importation complies with APHIS agricultural requirements.

Refuse Entry

When you refuse entry, seize the importation and safeguard the importation to disposition because the importation is **not** eligible for entry according to APHIS' agricultural requirements. Refuse entry to the animal product or by-product for any of the following reasons:

- ◆ You could **not** determine shelf stability
- ◆ You could **not** identify the product, the product's animal class, or the product's origin
- ◆ The product was packed in a leaking, damaged, or unacceptable container
- ◆ The product was **not** accompanied by the required VS permit.

Authorize Shipment to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

When you authorize shipment to an approved establishment or warehouse, you are allowing entry of the importation, but restricting the importation’s movement to a final destination within the United States for further processing or treatment.

Refer to [Table 2-3-7](#) when authorizing shipment to an approved establishment.

TABLE 2-3-7 Action to Take on Passenger Baggage When Authorizing a Shipment to an Approved Establishment

If the product is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse	SEE Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13
Consigned to an establishment or warehouse not approved	SEE Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an Unapproved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-14
Not consigned to an establishment, but needs to be consigned to an approved one	SEE Action to Take on Importations Not Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Needs to Be on page 2-3-14

Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse

Take the following steps for importations consigned to an approved establishment or warehouse:

1. Safeguard the importation.
2. Stamp Customs’ entry documents and shipping forms or update CBP Form AI-212 or ACS to show the importation is authorized to a specific destination.
3. Examine the containers to make sure that they are intact and **not** leaking or damaged in any way. If the containers are flimsy, broken, or leaking, then require that they be repackaged in sturdy, clean leakproof containers. Clean and disinfect.
4. Ensure that all package labels and accompanying documents show the address of the approved establishment or warehouse. Require labels and documents to be rewritten if **not** accurate.
5. Complete VS Form 16-78. Refer to the procedures for completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#).
6. Allow the importation to proceed to the approved establishment or warehouse by any one of the following:
 - A. Hand carried
 - B. Bonded carrier (i.e. FedEx, DHL, etc.)
 - C. In-bond or under Customs bond
 - D. Shipped using airlines, rail, or other carrier services
 - E. Shipped using mail service
7. Seal the importation.

Options to Give Importer on Importations Consigned to an Unapproved Establishment or Warehouse

Give the importer of importations of animal products or by-products consigned to an **unapproved** establishment or warehouse the following options:

1. Redirect the consignment to an approved establishment. Follow the directions listed under [Action to Take on Importations Consigned to an Approved Establishment or Warehouse on page 2-3-13](#) listed above.
2. Apply to VS for approval of the designated establishment. Follow the directions listed under Step 1.
3. Export immediately. Follow the directions under the regulatory action [Refuse Entry on page 2-3-12](#).
4. Destroy the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action [Refuse Entry on page 2-3-12](#).

Action to Take on Importations NOT Consigned to an Establishment or Warehouse, BUT Needs to Be

Take the following steps on importations **not** consigned to an establishment or warehouse, but needs to be:

1. Explain to the importer why the importation **must** go to an approved establishment.
2. Use the [Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export](#) Web site to help the importer choose an approved establishment. When the importation is consigned to an approved establishment, follow the directions under Step 1.



PPQ **never** recommends one establishment over another.

3. Refuse entry if the importer chooses to immediately export the importation under APHIS supervision. Follow the directions under the regulatory action [Refuse Entry on page 2-3-12](#).

Assessing Civil Penalties

If you judge the passenger intentionally tried to smuggle animal products or by-products that are prohibited or have restrictions that **cannot** be met, then issue a civil penalty if **all** the following criteria are met:

- ◆ The passenger made a negative declaration (oral or written)
- ◆ You gave the passenger an opportunity to amend their declaration
- ◆ You have the legal authority to assess the civil penalty (*see* [Table 2-3-8](#))

If you have the authority to refuse entry to an article, then you have the legal authority to assess a civil penalty. You have authority to issue a civil penalty for articles that are outright prohibited, that require treatment as a condition of entry, that require foreign certification, **but lack** that certification, or that require a written permit, **but lack** such a permit. *See* the procedures on assessing civil penalties and completing PPQ Form 591, Notice of Alleged Violation, in [Manual for Agricultural Clearance](#). Use [Table 2-3-8](#) to identify your authority when documenting violations.

TABLE 2-3-8 Identify Your Authority When Documenting Violations


If the importation is:	Then your authority is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pet birds ◆ Hatching eggs 	9 CFR Part 93
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Semen ◆ Embryos 	9 CFR Part 98
Edible animal products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Milk and milk products ◆ Eggs 	9 CFR Part 94
Inedible animal by-products such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bones ◆ Hides ◆ Skins ◆ Hay ◆ Straw 	9 CFR Part 95
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Casings 	9 CFR Part 96
Biological products that are intended for use in treating animals or diagnosing animal diseases, such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Vaccines ◆ Serum ◆ Test kits 	9 CFR Part 104
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Organisms ◆ Vectors 	9 CFR Part 122

Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration

Examples of the new blank Customs Form 6059B, Customs Declaration (revised 11/02), in Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese are on the following pages.

6059B—Customs Declaration in Arabic

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**



تصريح جمركي

استمارة ممتدة
OMB NO. 1515-0041 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

يجب على كل مسافر قادم أو أي فرد مسؤول في العائلة أن يقدم المعلومات التالية (فقط، تصريح خطي واحد مطلوب من كل عائلة):

١. اسم العائلة
- الاسم الأول
- الأوسط
٢. تاريخ الميلاد اليوم الشهر السنة
٣. عدد أفراد العائلة المسافرين معك
٤. (أ) العنوان في أمريكا: الرقم والشارع (اسم الفندق/ المكان المقصود)
- (ب) المدينة
- (ج) الولاية
٥. الجهة التي أصدرت الجواز (البلد)
٦. رقم الجواز
٧. بلد الإقامة
٨. البلدان التي زرتها في هذه الرحلة قبل الوصول إلى أمريكا
٩. شركة الطيران / رقم الرحلة أو اسم المركب
١٠. الغاية الرئيسية من هذه الرحلة التجارية:

لا	نعم	
----	-----	--
١١. أنا (نحن) أحضرت معي (معنا):

لا	نعم	(أ) فواكه، نباتات، طعام، حشرات:
لا	نعم	(ب) لحوم، حيوانات، منتجات حيوانية/برية:
لا	نعم	(ج) عناصر مرضية، خلايا خزعات، حلزون:
لا	نعم	(د) تراب، أو كنت في مزرعة نباتات/حيوانات/مراعي:
١٢. كنت (كنا) قريباً من المواشي (باللمس أو بالعمل):

لا	نعم	
----	-----	--
١٣. أنا (نحن) أحمل عملة نقدية أو مستندات مالية أكثر من ١٠,٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي أو ما يعادلها من العملة الأجنبية: (انظر تعريف المستندات المالية في الخلف)

لا	نعم	
----	-----	--
١٤. معي (معنا) بضاعة تجارية: (أشياء للبيع، نماذج تجارية لترويج البيع، أو بضاعة لا تعتبر أغراض شخصية)


لا	نعم	
----	-----	--
١٥. المقيمون - إن القيمة الاجمالية لجميع البضاعة، بما في ذلك الحاجيات التجارية التي اشتريتها/اشتريناها أو حصلت عليها في الخارج (بما في ذلك هدايا الآخرين، عدا عن الأشياء التي أرسلتها بالبريد إلى أمريكا) وأنا أدخلها معي إلى أمريكا هي:

لا	نعم	
----	-----	--
١٦. الزوار - إن القيمة الاجمالية لجميع الحاجيات التي ستبقى في أمريكا بما في ذلك الحاجيات التجارية هي:

لا	نعم	
----	-----	--

اقرأ التعليمات في خلف هذه الاستمارة. يوجد فيها مكان لكتابة جميع المواد التي يجب عليك التصريح بها.

لقد قرأت المعلومات الهامة خلف هذه الاستمارة وأدليت بتصريح صادق.

(التوقيع) 


التاريخ (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)

للاستعمال الرسمي فقط

Customs Form 6059B (Arabic) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-4 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration, in Arabic (front)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Chinese


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

海關申報 核准的表格
OMB NO. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

每個抵達的旅客或負責的家庭成員一定要提供以下的資料 (每個家庭只需要填寫一份申報單):

1. 姓氏
 名字 _____ 西方人的中間名 _____
2. 出生日期 日 _____ 月 _____ 年 _____
3. 與您一起成行的家庭成員有幾位 _____
4. (a) 美國街道地址 (旅館名稱/目的地) _____
 (b) 城市 _____ (c) 州 _____
5. 護照發照國 _____
6. 護照號碼 _____
7. 居住國家 _____
8. 此次抵達美國之前到訪的國家 _____
9. 航空公司/班機號碼或船隻名稱 _____
10. 此次旅行的主要目的是商務: 是 否
11. 本人(我們)有攜帶:
 - (a) 水果、植物、食物、昆蟲: 是 否
 - (b) 肉類、動物、動物/野生動物產品: 是 否
 - (c) 疾病因子、細胞培養物、蝸牛: 是 否
 - (d) 泥土或曾經在農地/牧場/畜牧場待過: 是 否
12. 本人(我們)曾經接近過牲畜(例如觸摸或處理) 牲畜: 是 否
13. 本人(我們)攜帶超過美金10,000元或等值外幣的貨幣或幣值票據: 是 否
 (請參閱反面的幣值票據定義)
14. 本人(我們)有商業用品: 是 否
 (銷售物品、招攬訂單用的樣品、或非個人用的物品)
15. 居民-本人/我們在海外購買或獲得(包括別人給的禮物,但不是郵寄到美國的物品),並攜帶到美國的所有物品總價值,包括商業用品,是: 美元 _____
 訪客-所有將留在美國的所有物品總價值,包括商業用品: 美元 _____

請詳細閱讀本表格後面的說明。您可以在空格處列出所有需要申報的項目。
本人已閱讀過本表格反面的重要資訊,並做了誠實的申報。

X

(簽名) _____ 日期 (日/月/年) _____

僅限官員使用

Customs Form 6059B Chinese (Traditional) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-6 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Chinese (front)

美國海關服務處歡迎您來到美國

“美國海關服務處”負責預防違禁物品非法進入美國。海關官員有權可以向您進行盤查以及檢查您和您的個人物品。如果您是被選擇做檢查的旅客之一的話，我們會以禮貌、專業、和尊重的態度對待您。“海關督察員”和“旅客服務代表”可以為您回答問題。您可以利用意見卡來提供意見回饋。

重要資訊

美國居民—申報您在海外獲取並攜帶進入美國的所有物品。
訪客(非居民)—申報所有將留在美國之物品的價值。
 在這張表格中申報所有的物品並以美金價值填寫。若是禮物，請以零售價值填寫。
稅金—稅金由海關官員決定。美國居民通常有資格隨身攜帶價值 800 美元的免付稅物品。訪客(非居民)通常有資格攜帶價值 100 美元的免付稅物品。超過免付稅價值的第一個 1,000 美元將以目前的利率計算稅金。
管制物品、機要物品、以及毒性物品—一般是禁止攜帶入境的。

謝謝，歡迎來到美國。

攜帶貨幣或幣值票據，不論金額多少，都是合法的。但是，如果您攜帶進入美國或從美國帶出超過 10,000 元(美金或等值外幣，或兩者的組合)，根據法律規定，您需要向“美國海關服務處”以“海關表格 4790”(Customs Form 4790) 提出報告。幣值票據包括硬幣、貨幣、旅行支票和持票人形式的流通票據，例如個人或銀行本票、證券或債券。如果是他人替您攜帶貨幣或幣值票據，您也一樣必須用“海關表格 4790”申報。沒有提出必要的報告或申報您攜帶物品的總價值可能會導致所有的貨幣或幣值票據被扣留，並且，您也可能會受到民事和/刑事的制裁。閱讀過以上的重要資訊並做出誠實的申報後，請在本表格反面簽名。

物品描述 (您可以使用另外一張“表 6059B”來描述列的物品)	價值	僅限海關使用


總價值

減少紙上作業注意通知： 2005 年 10 月 1 日起，我們一定將會調整。我們為什麼要收集這些資料，我們如何處理這些資料，以及您是否一定要提供這些資料給我們。本表格收集的资料是執行美國“海關”、“海關”、稅收等法律用的。海關將以此來核對您的資料以確保您的資料符合法律規定。並且可以讓我們計算和收繳正確的稅額。您的資料是法律規定的。除非具有有效的 OMB 控制號碼，否則海關不可進行或資料資料的收集。而個人也不需提供資料的收集。資料人的姓名而定，有關於資料的收集。每個海關或記錄保存者平均估計需要幾分鐘的時間來完成。有關此時間估計的準確性意見以及減少時間的建議請直接投遞給 U.S. Customs Service, Report Customs Office, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20503。以及 Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503。未經美國海關收稅管理人的批准，不可擅自複製此表格。

Customs Form 6059B Chinese (Traditional) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-7 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Chinese (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Dutch


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Douaneaangifte GOEDGEKEURD FORMULIER
 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316 OMB nr. 1515-0041

Iedere reiziger die aankomt in de VS of ieder verantwoordelijk familielid moet de volgende informatie verschaffen (slechts EEN schriftelijke verklaring per familie vereist):

1. **Familienaam**
 Voornaam _____ Tweede voornaam _____
2. **Geboortedatum** Dag _____ Maand _____ Jaar _____
3. Aantal familieleden dat met u reist _____
4. (a) **Adres in VS** (naam hotel/bestemming) _____
 (b) Stad _____ (c) Staat _____
5. **Paspoort uitgereikt door** (land) _____
6. **Paspoortnummer** _____
7. Land van woonplaats _____
8. **Landen die u hebt bezocht** tijdens deze reis, vóór uw aankomst in de VS _____
9. **Luchtvaartmaatschappij/vluchtnummer of naam van toestel** _____
10. Het voornaamste doel van deze reis is **zakelijk**: Ja Nee
11. Ik/wij breng/brengen het volgende mee:
 - (a) fruit, planten, voedsel, insecten: Ja Nee
 - (b) vlees, dieren, dierlijke producten/wildproducten: Ja Nee
 - (c) ziekteverwekkende stoffen, celculturen, slakken: Ja Nee
 - (d) grond, of ik heb onlangs een boerderij/hoeve/weide bezocht: Ja Nee
12. Ik/wij bevond mij/bevonden ons dichtbij (waaronder aanraken of omgaan met) vee: Ja Nee
13. Ik/wij heb/hebben meer dan \$10.000 of het equivalent in vreemde valuta's in mijn/ons bezit: Ja Nee
 (zie definitie van geldelijke instrumenten op keerzijde)
14. Ik/wij heb/hebben koopwaar in mijn/ons bezit: Ja Nee
 (artikelen voor verkoop, stalen gebruikt om bestellingen te krijgen of goederen die niet als persoonlijke bezittingen worden beschouwd)
15. **Ingezetenen** – de totale waarde van alle goederen, inclusief koopwaar die ik/wij heb/hebben gekocht of verworven in het buitenland, (waaronder geschenken voor iemand anders, maar geen items die werden verstuurd naar de VS) en die ik/wij in de VS breng/brengen is: \$ _____
Bezoekers – de totale waarde van alle artikelen die in de VS zullen blijven, waaronder koopwaar, is: \$ _____

Lees de instructies op de achterzijde van dit formulier. Er is ruimte voorzien om alle artikelen die u moet aangeven, te vermelden.

IK HEB DE BELANGRIJKE INFORMATIE OP DE ACHTERZIJDE VAN DIT FORMULIER GELEZEN EN HEB EEN WAARHEIDSGETROUWE AANGIFTE GEDAAN.

X _____ Datum (dag/maand/jaar) _____
 (Handtekening)

Alleen voor officieel gebruik

Customs Form 6059B (Dutch) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-8 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Dutch (front)

**De Amerikaanse douanedienssten heten u welkom
 in de Verenigde Staten van Amerika**

De Amerikaanse douanedienssten zijn ervoor verantwoordelijk om de Verenigde Staten te beschermen tegen de illegale invoer van verboden artikelen. Douanebeambten zijn bevoegd om u vragen te stellen en u en uw persoonlijke bezittingen te onderzoeken. Indien u één van de weinige reizigers bent die worden geselecteerd voor een onderzoek, zult u worden behandeld op een beleefde, professionele en waardige manier. Douane-inspecteurs en passagiersservice-vertegenwoordigers zijn beschikbaar om uw vragen te beantwoorden. U kunt commentaar of feedback geven op de daartoe voorziene kaarten.

Belangrijke informatie

Amerikaanse ingezetenen – geef alle artikelen aan die u hebt gekocht in het buitenland en in de Verenigde Staten brengt.

Bezoekers (niet-ingezetenen) – geef de waarde aan van alle artikelen die in de Verenigde Staten zullen blijven.

Geef alle artikelen aan op dit aangifteformulier en geef de waarde in US dollar aan. Geef de kleinhandelsprijs van geschenken aan.

Accijnzen – de douanebeambten zullen de accijnzen bepalen. Amerikaanse ingezetenen kunnen gewoonlijk \$800 aan artikelen belastingvrij invoeren. Voor bezoekers (niet-ingezetenen) is deze vrijstelling gewoonlijk \$100. De accijnzen worden vastgesteld tegen het huidige tarief op de eerste \$1.000 boven de vrijstelling.

Gereguleerde stoffen, obscene artikelen en giftige stoffen worden algemeen beschouwd als verboden artikelen.

Dank u en welkom in de Verenigde Staten.

Het vervoer van geld of **geldelijke instrumenten** is, ongeacht het bedrag, wettelijk. Indien u echter meer dan \$10.000 (Amerikaans geld of het equivalent in buitenlandse valuta's of een combinatie van beide) in of buiten de Verenigde Staten brengt, bent u volgens de wet verplicht om dit aan te geven op douaneformulier 4790 bij de Amerikaanse douanediensst. Geldelijke instrumenten omvatten munstukken, papiergeld, reischeques en stukken aan toonder, zoals persoonlijke cheques of bankcheques en aandelen of obligaties. Indien iemand anders het geld of de geldelijke instrumenten voor u in zijn/haar bezit heeft, moet u ook hiervan aangifte doen op douaneformulier 4790. Indien u hiervan geen aangifte doet of het **totale** bedrag dat u in uw bezit heeft, niet aangeeft, kan dit resulteren in de confiscatie van **alle** geld of geldelijke instrumenten en kunt u worden onderworpen aan burgerrechtelijke straffen en/of strafrechtelijke vervolging. **PLAATS UW HANDTEKENING OP DE ANDERE ZIJDE VAN DIT FORMULIER, NADAT U DE BOVENSTAANDE BELANGRIJKE INFORMATIE HEBT GELEZEN EN EEN WAARHEIDSGETROUWE AANGIFTE HEBT GEDAAN.**

Beschrijving van artikelen

(Lijst kan worden vervolgd op ander formulier 6059B)

Waarde

**Aleen voor gebruik
 door douane**


Beschrijving van artikelen (Lijst kan worden vervolgd op ander formulier 6059B)	Waarde	Aleen voor gebruik door douane
Totaal		

BERICHT M.B.T. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (WET VOOR VERMINDERING ADMINISTRATIE): volgens de Paperwork Reduction Act van 1995 moeten wij u melden waarom wij deze informatie verzamelen, hoe wij deze zullen gebruiken en of u deze aan ons moet verstrekken. De op dit formulier verzamelde informatie is vereist om de Amerikaanse wetten m.b.t. douane, landbouw en valuta uit te voeren. De douane vereist de informatie op dit formulier om te verzekeren dat reizigers deze wetten naleven en om ons in staat te stellen om het juiste bedrag aan accijnzen en belastingen te bepalen en te verzamelen. U bent verplicht om ons een antwoord te geven. Een instantie mag geen informatie inzamelen of deze actie sponsoren en een persoon is niet verplicht om hierop te reageren, tenzij het formulier een geldig OMB-controlnummer heeft (OMB: Office of Management and Budget). De geschatte gemiddelde tijd voor het verzamelen van deze informatie is 4 minuten per respondent of archiver, afhankelijk van de individuele omstandigheden. Opmerkingen betreffend de nauwkeurigheid van deze geschatte tijd en suggesties voor het verminderen van deze tijd kunt u richten aan U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229 en het Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. **DIT FORMULIER MAG NIET WORDEN VERVEELVOUTIGD ZONDER DE GOEDKEURING VAN DE U.S. CUSTOMS FORMS MANAGER.**

Customs Form 6059B (Dutch) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-9 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Dutch (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in English



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Customs Declaration FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Each arriving traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

1. **Family Name**
 First (*Given*) _____ Middle _____
2. **Birth date** Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
3. **Number of Family members** traveling with you _____
4. (a) **U.S. Street Address** (hotel name/destination) _____
 (b) **City** _____ (c) **State** _____
5. **Passport issued by** (country) _____
6. **Passport number** _____
7. **Country of Residence** _____
8. **Countries visited** on this trip prior to U.S. arrival _____
9. **Airline/Flight No. or Vessel Name** _____
10. The primary purpose of this trip is **business**: Yes No
11. I am (We are) bringing

(a) fruits, plants, food, insects:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) meats, animals, animal/wildlife products:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) disease agents, cell cultures, snails:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) soil or have been on a farm/ranch/pasture:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
12. I have (We have) been in close proximity of (such as touching or handling) **livestock**: Yes No
13. I am (We are) carrying **currency or monetary instruments** over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent: Yes No
 (see definition of monetary instruments on reverse)
14. I have (We have) **commercial merchandise**: Yes No
 (articles for sale, samples used for soliciting orders, or goods that are not considered personal effects)
15. **Residents** — the **total value of all goods**, including commercial merchandise I/we have purchased or acquired abroad, (including gifts for someone else, but not items mailed to the U.S.) and am/are bringing to the U.S. is: \$ _____
Visitors — the **total value of all articles** that will remain in the U.S., including commercial merchandise is: \$ _____

Read the instructions on the back of this form. Space is provided to list all the items you must declare.

I HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM AND HAVE MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.

X
 (Signature)

Date (day/month/year)

For Official Use Only

Customs Form 6059B (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-10 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in English (front) (Revised 04/02)

**The U.S. Customs Service Welcomes You
to the United States**

The U. S. Customs Service is responsible for protecting the United States against the illegal importation of prohibited items. Customs officers have the authority to question you and to examine you and your personal property. If you are one of the travelers selected for an examination, you will be treated in a courteous, professional, and dignified manner. Customs Supervisors and Passenger Service Representatives are available to answer your questions. Comment cards are available to compliment or provide feedback.

Important Information

U.S. Residents — declare all articles that you have acquired abroad and are bringing into the United States.

Visitors (Non-Residents) — declare the value of all articles that will remain in the United States.

Declare all articles on this declaration form and show the value in U.S. dollars. For gifts, please indicate the retail value.

Duty — Customs officers will determine duty. U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty-free exemption of \$800 on items accompanying them. Visitors (non-residents) are normally entitled to an exemption of \$100. Duty will be assessed at the current rate on the first \$1,000 above the exemption.

Controlled substances, obscene articles, and toxic substances are generally prohibited entry.

Thank You, and Welcome to the United States.

The transportation of currency or monetary instruments, regardless of the amount, is legal. However, if you bring in to or take out of the United States more than \$10,000 (U.S. or foreign equivalent, or a combination of both), you are required by law to file a report on Customs Form 4790 with the U.S. Customs Service. Monetary instruments include coin, currency, travelers checks and bearer instruments such as personal or cashiers checks and stocks and bonds. If you have someone else carry the currency or monetary instrument for you, you must also file a report on Customs Form 4790. Failure to file the required report or failure to report the *total* amount that you are carrying may lead to the seizure of *all* the currency or monetary instruments, and may subject you to civil penalties and/or criminal prosecution. **SIGN ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS FORM AFTER YOU HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOVE AND MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.**

Description of Articles (List may continue on another Form 6059B)	Value	Customs Use Only
Total		

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 says we must tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether you have to give it to us. The information collected on this form is needed to carry out the Customs, Agriculture, and currency laws of the United States. Customs requires the information on this form to insure that travelers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of duty and tax. Your response is mandatory. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 4 minutes per respondent or record keeper depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. **THIS FORM MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE U.S. CUSTOMS FORMS MANAGER.**

Customs Form 6059B (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-11 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in English (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Farsi

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

اعلان گمرکي

فرم تصویب شده OMB NO. 1515-0041 31 CFR 5316, 1498, 148.111, 148.110, 148.13, 148.12, 19 CFR 122.27
 هر مسافري يا عضو مسئول خانواده اي که وارد ميشود بايد اطلاعات زير را ارائه دهد (فقط يک اعلان کتبي براي هر خانواده).

1. نام خانواده _____ نام اول _____ نام وسط _____
2. تاريخ تولد _____ روز _____ ماه _____ سال _____
3. تعداد اعضا - خانواده که با شما مسافرت ميکنند _____
4. (الف) نشانی خياباني در ايالات متحده (نام هتل، مقصد) _____

 _____ (ب) شهر _____ (ج) ايالت _____
5. گذرنامه توسط چه کسی صادر شده است (کشور) _____
6. شماره گذرنامه _____
7. کشور محل سکونت _____
8. کشورهائي را که در اين مسافرت پيش از ورود به ايالات متحده ديدين کرده ايد _____
9. خط هواپيماني/شماره پرواز يا نام کشتي _____
10. مقصود اصلي اين مسافرت کسب و کار است: آري خير
11. من (ما) به همراه خود مي آوريم:
 - (الف) گياه، گياه، غذا، حشرات: آري خير
 - (ب) گوشت، حيوانات، محصولات حيواني/طبيعت وحشي: آري خير
 - (ج) عوامل بيماري، کفشد ياخته (سلول)، حلزون: آري خير
 - (د) خاک يا در مزرعه - مزرعه پرورشگاه گاو/چراگاه - مرتع بوده باشيد: آري خير
12. من (ما) در نزديکي مسافت کم (مانند دست زدن يا تماس داشتن) چاربايان اهلي بوده ام (بوده ايم): آري خير
13. من (ما) پول يا ابزار پولي بيشتر از \$10,000 آمريکايي يا پول خارجي برابر آن را حمل ميکنم (مي کنيم) (براي تعريف ابزار پولي به پشت اين برگه مراجعه کنيد): آري خير
14. من (ما) کالاي تجارتي دارم (داريم): آري خير
 (کالا براي فروش، نمونه کالا براي کسب سفارشات از مشتري، يا کالاهائي که به عنوان لوازم شخصي به حساب نمي آيند).
15. ساکنين - ارزش کلي تمام کالاها، از جمله کالاي تجارتي که من (ما) خريداري کرده ام (کرده ايم) يا در خارج کسب شده است، (از جمله، هدايا براي شخصي ديگر، اما نه کالاي ارسال شده به ايالات متحده) و من/ما به ايالات متحده به همراهي آوردم (مي آوردم)، به قرار زير است: _____
 بازديد کنندگان - جمع کل کالاهائي که در ايالات متحده باقي مي ماند، از جمله کالاهاي تجارتي به قرار زير است: _____

دستورات پشت اين فرم را بخوانيد. جا براي فهرست کردن تمام کالاهائي که شما بايد اعلان کنيد فراهم شده است. من اطلاعات مهم را که در پشت اين فرم وجود دارد، خوانده ام و اعلان صادقانه اي را ارائه داده ام.

(امضاء) _____
 فقط براي استفاده اداري

تاريخ (روز/ماه/سال) _____

Customs Form 6059B (Farsi) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-12 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Farsi (front)

**خدمات گمرک ایالات متحده ورود شما را
 به ایالات متحده خوش آمد می گوید**

خدمات گمرک ایالات متحده مستویات دارد که ایالات متحده را در برابر ورود کالاهای غیر قانونی محافظت کند. مأمورین گمرک مجاز هستند که از شما سؤال کنند و از شما و اجناس شخصی شما یازرسی بعمل بیاورند. اگر شما یکی از مسافری باشید که برای بازرسی انتخاب شده باشید. یا شما مؤذیان، بصورت حرفه ای، و محترمانه رفتار میشود. سرپرستان گمرک و نمایندگان خدمات مسافران برای پاسخ دادن به سئوالات شما حاضر هستند. برگه اراثة نظرات برای تحسین و تمجید یا اراثة پس خورد و واکنش در دسترس میباشد.

اطلاعات مهم

ساکتین ایالات متحده — تمام کالاهائی را که در خارج کسب کرده اید و به داخل ایالات متحده می آورید، اعلان کنید.

بازدید کنندگان (غیر مقیم) — ارزش تمام اجناسی را که در ایالات متحده باقی می ماند، به دلار آمریکائی اعلان کنید.

تمام اجناس را در این فرم اعلان کنید و ارزش آنها را به دلار آمریکائی ذکر کنید. در مورد هدایا لطفاً ارزش خرده فروشی را ذکر کنید.

عوارض گمرکی — مأمورین گمرکی عوارض را تعیین میکنند. افراد مقیم ایالات متحده، معمولاً تا \$800 در مورد اجناسی که به همراه دارند معاف میباشند. بازدید کنندگان (غیر-مقیم) معمولاً تا \$100 معاف می باشند. عوارض پس از مبلغ معاف شده درمورد \$1000 اولی با نرخ جاری تعیین میشود.

مواد تحت کنترل، مطالب متذل، و مواد مسرم کننده بطور کلی از وارد کردن ممنوع میباشند.

متشکریم و به ایالات متحده خوش آمدید.

انتقال ارز یا ابزار پول بدون در نظر گرفتن مبلغ آن، غیر قانونی میباشد. با وجود این، اگر بیشتر از \$10,000 (پول آمریکائی یا ارز خارجی برابر آن، یا ترکیبی از هر دو) به ایالات متحده وارد کنید یا از آن خارج، طبق قانون شما موظف هستید که توسط فرم شماره 4790 (4790) گمرک به خدمات گمرک ایالات متحده اقدام به گزارش کنید. ابزار پولی عبارتند از: سکه، ارز، چکهای مسافرتی و اسناد حامل مانده چکهای شخصی یا چک تضمین شده بانکی و سهام و اوراق قرضه. اگر شخص دیگری ارز یا ابزار پولی را برزلی شما حمل میکند، شما همچنین توسط فرم شماره 4790 (4790) گمرک باید به خدمات گمرک اقدام به گزارش کنید. قصور از اقدام به گزارش لازمه، یا قصور از گزارش جمع کل مبلغی که شما حمل میکنید، ممکن است به مضایره تمام ارزها یا ابزار پولی منجر بشود، و ممکن است که شما را تحت مجازات مدنی و/یا تعقیب قانون کیفری قرار دهد. پس از اینکه اطلاعات مهم فوق را خواندید و اعلان صادقانه خود را اراثة دادید، پشت این فرم را امضا کنید.


توضیح کالاها (فهرست ممکن است که به فرم دیگر 6059B ادامه پیدا کند)	ارزش	فقط برای استفاده گمرک
جمع		

اعلامیه قانون کاهش کار دفتری، قانون 1995 کاهش کار دفتری میگوید که ما باید به شما بگویم که چرا این اطلاعات را جمع آوری میکنیم. چگونه از این اطلاعات را باید به ما اراثة بدهید یا نه. قانون 1995 کاهش کار دفتری میگوید که ما باید به شما بگویم که چرا این اطلاعات را جمع آوری میکنیم. چگونه از این اطلاعات را باید به ما اراثة بدهید یا نه. اطلاعات جمع آوری شده از طریق این فرم، برای اجزای امور گمرکی کفایت میکند، و قوانین آری ایالات متحده لازم است. گمرک اطلاعات را به این جهت لازم میدانند که مطمئن بشود که مسافری قوانین را رعایت میکند و به ما اجازه دهد مقدار صحیح عوارض و مالیات را وصول کنیم. پاسخ شما اجباری میباشد. سازمان میتواند آن را اجرا کند یا از آن حمایت به عمل بیاورد. و فردی اجباری ندارد که به جمع آوری اطلاعات پاسخ بدهد. اگر دارای شماره کنترل جاری OMB را اراثة دهد. میانگین زمان مسئولیت برآورده شده مربوط به این جمع آوری اطلاعات برای هر پاسخ دهنده یا نگهدارنده این سیستم اطلاعات 4 دقیقه میباشد. البته این به شرایط هر فردی بستگی دارد. نظرات در مورد تحقق بودن این مسئولیت برآورد شده و پیشنهادات جهت کاهش این مسئولیت باید به ششمه خدمات اطلاعات، مأمور گزارش تحریس، خدمات گمرک ایالات متحده (U.S. Customs Service, Report Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229) و اداره مدیریت و بودجه، طرح کاهش کار دفتری (Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041)) (U.S. Customs Service, Report Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229) ارسال شود. این فرم بدون اجازه مدیر فرم های گمرک ایالات متحده نمیتواند دوباره چاپ بشود.

Customs Form 6059B (Farsi) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-13 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Farsi (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in French



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

D **claration en douane** FORMULAIRE APPROUVÉ
OMB NO. 1515-0041
 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Chaque voyageur ou membre responsable d'une famille à l'arrivée doit fournir les informations ci-après (UNE déclaration écrite est nécessaire par famille) :

1. **Nom de famille** _____
 Prénom (*usuel*) _____ Autres prénoms _____
2. **Date de naissance** Jour _____ Mois _____ Année _____
3. **Nombre de membres de votre famille** voyageant avec vous _____
4. **(a) Adresse aux États-Unis** (nom de l'hôtel/destination) _____

 (b) Ville _____ (c) État _____
5. **Passeport émis par** (pays) _____
6. **Numéro de passeport** _____
7. **Pays de résidence** _____
8. **Pays visités** lors de ce voyage, avant votre arrivée aux États-Unis _____
9. **Compagnie aérienne/n° du vol** ou nom du navire _____
10. L'objectif premier de ce voyage est **professionnel** : Oui Non
11. Je détiens (Nous détenons)
 - (a) des fruits, plantes, aliments, insectes : Oui Non
 - (b) des produits carnés, animaux, produits d'origine animale/du gibier : Oui Non
 - (c) des agents infectieux, cultures cellulaires, escargots : Oui Non
 - (d) de la terre/ou je me suis (nous nous sommes) rendu(s) dans une ferme/un ranch/un pâturage : Oui Non
12. Je me suis (nous nous sommes) trouvé(e)(s) à une très grande proximité (au point de toucher ou de manipuler) des animaux d'élevage : Oui Non
13. Je transporte (nous transportons) des **devises ou instruments monétaires** pour une valeur supérieure à 10 000 USD ou l'équivalent en devises étrangères : Oui Non
 (voir, au verso, la définition de l'expression « instruments monétaires »)
14. Je détiens (nous détenons) des **marchandises commerciales** : Oui Non
 (articles destinés à la vente, échantillons utilisés pour solliciter des commandes, ou d'autres biens autres que des effets personnels)
15. **Résidents** – la valeur totale de l'ensemble des marchandises, y compris les marchandises commerciales que j'ai/nous avons achetées ou acquises à l'étranger (y compris les cadeaux destinés à des tiers, mais non les articles postés vers les États-Unis) et que j'apporte/nous apportons aux États-Unis, est de : \$ _____
Visiteurs – la valeur totale de l'ensemble des marchandises qui resteront aux États-Unis, y compris les marchandises commerciales, est de : \$ _____

Lisez attentivement les instructions figurant au verso de ce formulaire. Un espace est prévu pour l'énumération de la totalité des articles que vous devez déclarer.

J AI LU LES INFORMATIONS IMPORTANTES FIGURANT AU VERSO DE CE FORMULAIRE, ET J ATTESTE QUE MA D CLARATION EST CONFORME LA V RIT .

X _____
 (Signature) Date (jour/mois/année)

Réservé à l'usage administratif

FIGURE 2-3-14 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in French (front)

Le service des douanes des tats-Unis vous souhaite la bienvenue sur le territoire am ricain

La mission du service des douanes américain est de protéger les États-Unis contre l'importation d'articles interdits. Les fonctionnaires des douanes ont toute autorité pour vous interroger, ainsi que pour procéder à des fouilles au corps ou de vos biens personnels. Si vous êtes l'un des voyageurs retenus pour examen, vous serez traité(e) de manière courtoise, professionnelle et digne. Des responsables des douanes et du service passager sont à votre disposition pour répondre à vos questions. Des cartes commentaires sont à votre disposition, pour recueillir vos remarques ou vos réactions.

Informations importantes

Résidents des États-Unis – déclarez tous les articles que vous avez achetés à l'étranger et que vous ramenez avec vous aux États-Unis.

Visiteurs (non-résidents) – déclarez la valeur de tous les articles qui resteront aux États-Unis.

Déclarez tous les articles figurant sur ce formulaire de déclaration et indiquez la valeur en dollars des Etats-Unis. En ce qui concerne les cadeaux, veuillez faire figurer la valeur au détail.

Droits – des fonctionnaires des douanes détermineront les droits que vous devez acquitter. Les résidents des États-Unis bénéficient normalement d'une exemption de droits jusqu'à concurrence de l'équivalent de 800 USD en articles les accompagnant. Les visiteurs (non-résidents) bénéficient normalement d'une exemption jusqu'à concurrence de l'équivalent de 100 USD. Les droits seront évalués au taux en vigueur pour les premiers 1 000 USD au-delà du plafond d'exemption.

Il est, de manière générale, interdit d'introduire sur le territoire des substances réglementées, des articles obscènes et des produits toxiques.

Merci et bienvenue aux Etats-Unis.

Le transport de devises ou d'instruments monétaires, quel qu'en soit le montant, est légal. Toutefois, si vous introduisez aux États-Unis, ou que vous sortez de ce pays plus de 10 000 USD (en dollars américains, ou l'équivalent en devises étrangères, ou sous la forme de toute combinaison des deux), vous êtes légalement tenu(e) de déclarer ce montant en douane des États-Unis, au moyen du Formulaire douanier 4790. Les instruments monétaires incluent les pièces de monnaie, la monnaie fiduciaire, les chèques de voyage et les instruments au porteur, tels que les chèques personnels ou de banque, ainsi que les actions et les obligations. Si une autre personne transporte les devises ou instruments monétaires pour vous, vous devez également remplir une déclaration sur le Formulaire douanier 4790. Tout défaut de dépôt de la déclaration exigée, ou de déclaration du montant total que vous transportez est susceptible d'entraîner la saisie de la totalité des devises ou instruments monétaires, et peut donner lieu à l'application de sanctions civiles et/ou à des poursuites pénales. **APOSEZ VOTRE SIGNATURE AU RECTO DE CE FORMULAIRE, APRES AVOIR LU AVEC ATTENTION LES INFORMATIONS IMPORTANTES CI-DESSUS, ET FAITES UNE DÉCLARATION CONFORME A LA VÉRITÉ.**


Description des articles déclarés en douane (Si vous ne disposez pas de suffisamment de place, continuez cette liste sur un autre Formulaire 6059B)	Valeur	Rserv uniquement aux douanes
Total		

AVIS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA SIMPLIFICATION DES DÉMARCHES ADMINISTRATIVES (PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT) : la loi américaine de 1995 sur la simplification des démarches administratives prévoit que nous devons vous indiquer les raisons pour lesquelles nous collectons ces informations, de quelle manière nous les utiliserons, ainsi que dans quelle mesure vous êtes tenu(e) de nous les fournir. Les informations recueillies sur le présent formulaire sont nécessaires au respect de la législation des États-Unis en matière douanière, agricole et de devises. Les douanes exigent les informations demandées sur le présent formulaire pour vérifier que les voyageurs se conforment à cette législation, ainsi que pour leur permettre de déterminer le montant dû au titre des droits et taxes en vigueur, et de le recouvrer. Vous êtes tenu(e) de répondre, de manière obligatoire. Aucune autorité administrative ne peut procéder à, ni superviser une quelconque collecte d'informations, et nul n'est tenu de s'y soumettre, à moins que ladite instance ne soit en mesure de produire un numéro de contrôle valide délivré par l'Office of Management and Budget (OMB). La durée moyenne estimée requise pour cette collecte d'informations est de 4 minutes par déclarant ou responsable de la tenue du registre, en fonction des cas individuels. Les commentaires relatifs à l'exactitude de cette estimation de la durée prévue, et les suggestions concernant la réduction de ces démarches, doivent être transmis à l'adresse suivante : U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20226, États-Unis, ainsi qu'à l'Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503, États-Unis. IL EST INTERDIT DE REPRODUIRE CE FORMULAIRE SANS L'AUTORISATION DU RESPONSABLE DES FORMULAIRES DES DOUANES DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Customs Form 6059B (French) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-15 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in French (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in German



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

FORMULAR GENEHMIGT
 OMB-NR. 1515-0041

Zollerklärung
 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Jeder ankommende Reisende oder das zuständige Familienmitglied muss die nachfolgenden Angaben machen (es ist lediglich EINE schriftliche Zollerklärung pro Familie erforderlich):

1. **Familienname**
 Vorname (*Rufname*) _____ Zweiter Vorname _____
2. **Geburtsdatum** Tag _____ Monat _____ Jahr _____
3. Anzahl der mit Ihnen reisenden **Familienmitglieder** _____
4. (a) **Anschrift in den USA** (Name des Hotels/Zielort) _____

 (b) **Ort** _____ (c) **Bundesstaat** _____
5. **Ausstellung des Reisepasses durch** (Land) _____
6. **Reisepassnummer** _____
7. Land des **Wohnsitzes** _____
8. Folgende **Länder** wurden auf dieser Reise vor der Ankunft in den USA **besucht**: _____
9. **Fluggesellschaft/Flugnummer oder Name der Schiffes** _____
10. Der Hauptzweck dieser Reise ist **geschäftlicher** Natur: Ja Nein
11. Ich führe (wir führen) Folgendes ein:

(a) Früchte, Pflanzen, Lebensmittel, Insekten:	Ja <input type="checkbox"/>	Nein <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Fleisch, Tiere, Tier- oder Wildprodukte:	Ja <input type="checkbox"/>	Nein <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Krankheitserreger, Zellkulturen, Schnecken:	Ja <input type="checkbox"/>	Nein <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Erde oder ich war (wir waren) auf einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb/einer Weide:	Ja <input type="checkbox"/>	Nein <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Ich habe mich (wir haben uns) in unmittelbarer Nähe eines **Viehbestands** aufgehalten (darunter fällt z.B. das Berühren von und der Umgang mit Tieren): Ja Nein
13. Ich führe (wir führen) **Geld, Zahlungsmittel oder ausländische Geldmittel** im Wert von mehr als US\$ 10.000 mit mir (uns): (Eine Definition von Zahlungsmittel ist auf der Rückseite des Formulars zu finden) Ja Nein
14. Ich führe (wir führen) **Handelswaren** mit mir (uns): (Zum Verkauf bestimmte Waren, Warenmuster zur Kundenanwerbung oder andere Güter, die nicht als persönliche Gebrauchsgegenstände gelten.) Ja Nein
15. **Einwohner** – Der **Gesamtwert aller Güter**, einschließlich Handelswaren, die ich (wir) im Ausland gekauft oder erworben habe (haben) (darunter fallen auch Geschenke für jemand anders, jedoch nicht in die USA versandte Gegenstände) und in die USA einführe (einführen), beläuft sich auf: \$ _____
Besucher – Der **Gesamtwert aller Gegenstände**, die in den USA verbleiben, einschließlich Handelswaren, beläuft sich auf: \$ _____

Lesen Sie bitte die Anleitungen auf der Rückseite dieses Formulars. Dort ist auch Platz zur Auflistung aller von Ihnen anzumeldenden Gegenstände vorgesehen.

ICH HABE DIE WICHTIGEN HINWEISE AUF DER RÜCKSEITE DIESER FORMULARS GELESEN UND WAHRHEITSGETREUE ANGABEN GEMACHT.

X _____
 (Unterschrift)

 Datum (Tag/Monat/Jahr)

Nur für amtliche Vermerke

Customs Form 6059B (German) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-16 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in German (front)

**Der U.S. Customs Service heißt Sie in den
 Vereinigten Staaten willkommen.**

Die US-Zollbehörde ist dafür verantwortlich, die Vereinigten Staaten vor der illegalen Einfuhr von verbotenen Gegenständen zu schützen. Die Zollbeamten sind dazu befugt, Sie zu befragen und Sie und Ihr persönliches Eigentum zu kontrollieren. Wenn Sie zu den Reisenden gehören, die zur Kontrolle gebeten wurden, werden Sie in einer höflichen, professionellen und würdigen Weise behandelt. Höhere Zollbeamte und Vertreter des Passagierservice stehen Ihnen zur Beantwortung von Fragen zur Verfügung. Darüber hinaus finden Sie Antwortkarten vor, die Sie dazu benutzen können, Lob auszusprechen oder Feedback zu geben.

Wichtige Hinweise

Einwohner der USA – Melden Sie alle im Ausland erworbenen Gegenstände an, die Sie in die USA einführen.

Besucher (Nicht-Einwohner) – Melden Sie alle Gegenstände an, die in den Vereinigten Staaten verbleiben.

Melden Sie alle Gegenstände auf diesem Zollerklärungsformular an und nennen Sie deren Wert in US-Dollar. Geben Sie bei Geschenken bitte den Verkaufspreis an.

Einfuhrzoll – Zölle werden von den Zollbeamten bestimmt. Alle US-Einwohner sind normalerweise zu einem Zollfreibetrag in Höhe von US\$ 800 für mitgeführte Gegenstände berechtigt. Bei Besuchern (Nicht-Einwohner) beläuft sich der Freibetrag auf US\$ 100. Der Zoll wird zu den derzeit gültigen Tarifen auf die ersten US\$ 1.000 über dem Freibetrag festgesetzt.

Die Einfuhr von kontrollierten Substanzen (Betäubungsmittel, gefährliche Medikamente etc.), obszönem Material und Giftstoffen ist gemeinhin untersagt.

Vielen Dank und willkommen in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Das Mitführen von Geld oder Zahlungsmitteln ist ungeachtet des Betrages grundsätzlich legal. Wenn Sie jedoch einen Betrag von über US\$ 10.000 in die USA ein- bzw. ausführen (in US-Währung oder den Gegenwert in einer Fremdwährung oder eine Kombination beider), sind Sie von Gesetzes wegen dazu verpflichtet, unter Verwendung des Zollformulars 4790 der US-Zollbehörde Meldung darüber zu erstatten. Als Zahlungsmittel gelten: Münzen, Bargeld, Reiseschecks und Inhaberpapiere wie z.B. Schecks, Bankschecks, Aktien und Anleihen. Wenn eine andere Person Geld oder Zahlungsmittel für Sie mitführt, müssen Sie dennoch über das Zollformular 4790 Meldung erstatten. Das Versäumen, die erforderliche Meldung zu erstatten, oder die Nichtmeldung des Gesamtbetrages, den Sie mit sich führen, kann zur Beschlagnahme des gesamten Geldbetrages bzw. aller Geldmittel und für Sie u.U. zu Geldbußen und/oder einer strafrechtlichen Verfolgung führen. **UNTERSCHREIBEN SIE AUF DER ANDEREN SEITE DIESES FORMULARS, NACHDEM SIE DIE OBIGEN WICHTIGEN HINWEISE GELESEN UND WAHRHEITSGETREUE ANGABEN GEMACHT HABEN.**

Beschreibung der Gegenstände
 (Die Auflistung kann auf einem zweiten
 6059B-Formular fortgesetzt werden)

Gesamtwert

**Nur für
 zollamtliche
 Vermerke**

Beschreibung der Gegenstände (Die Auflistung kann auf einem zweiten 6059B-Formular fortgesetzt werden)	Gesamtwert	Nur für zollamtliche Vermerke

Gesamtwert


HINWEIS AUF DEN PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (GESETZ ZUR REDUZIERUNG DES FORMULARWESENS): Der Paperwork Reduction Act von 1995 besagt, dass wir Sie darüber informieren müssen, aus welchem Grund wir diese Informationen erfassen, wie wir diese einsetzen werden und ob Sie zur Abgabe dieser Informationen verpflichtet sind. Die mit diesem Formular erfassten Informationen sind notwendig, um die Zoll-, Landwirtschafts- und Währungsgesetze der Vereinigten Staaten durchzusetzen. Die Zollbehörde benötigt die auf diesem Formular verlangten Informationen, um sicherzustellen, dass Reisende diese Gesetze befolgen und um es uns zu ermöglichen, die zu erhebenden Zölle und Steuern korrekt festzusetzen und einzufordern. Sie sind zur Beantwortung der Fragen zwingend verpflichtet. Wenn keine gültige OMB-Kontrollnummer angegeben ist, darf eine Behörde die Erfassung von Informationen nicht durchführen oder fördern. In diesem Fall ist eine Person nicht zur Beantwortung verpflichtet. Der erforderliche Aufwand für die Erfassung dieser Informationen wird je nach den individuellen Umständen auf 4 Minuten pro befragte Person oder Archivar geschätzt. Kommentare hinsichtlich der Richtigkeit dieser Schätzung des Aufwands oder Vorschläge zur Verringerung des Aufwands sollten an den U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229 USA und das Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503 USA gerichtet werden. **DIESES FORMULAR DARF NICHT OHNE DIE GENEHMIGUNG DES U.S. CUSTOMS FORMS MANAGER REPRODUZIERT WERDEN.**

Customs Form 6059B (German) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-17 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in German (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Hebrew

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE



הצהרת מכס
 טופס מאושר OMB 1515-0041 מס' 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

על כל נוסע נכנס, או בן המשפחה האחראי לספק את הנתונים הבאים ניש צורך רק בהצהרת מכס אחת עבור כל משפחה:

1 שם משפחה
 שם פרטי (הידוע) שם אמצעי

2 תאריך לידה יום חודש שנה

3 מס' בני המשפחה הנוסעים עמך

4 (א) כתובת בארה"ב (שם המלון/היעד)

(ב) עיר (ג) מדינה

5 דרכון הונפק ע"י (ארץ)

6 דרכון מס'

7 ארץ המגורים

8 ארצות בהם ביקרת בטיולך לפני הגעתך לביקור בארה"ב

9 חב' תעופה/טיסה מס' או אוניה מס'

10 המטרה העיקרית של טיול זה היא עיסוקית : כן לא

11 אני (אנו) מביא (מביאים) : (א) פירות, צמחים, אוכל, חרקים : כן לא
 (ב) בשרים, חיות, מוצרי חיות/חיות בר : כן לא
 (ג) נושאי מחלות, תרביית תאים, חלזונות : כן לא
 (ד) עפר, או לאחר שהות במשק/חווה/מרעה : כן לא

12 אני (אנו) הייתי (היינו) בקרבת (במגע-יד, או נגיעה) משק-חי : כן לא

13 אני (אנו) נושא (נושאים) עמנו מטבע או אמצעי תשלום אשר מעל \$10,000 דולר ארה"ב, או שווה ערך במטבע זר : כן לא
 (ראה הגדרת אמצעי התשלום בצד השני):

14 אני (אנו) מחזיק (מחזיקים) בסחורה לשימוש מסחרי : כן לא
 (פריטים למכירה, דוגמיות לקידום מכירות, או טובין כלשהם אשר אינם נחשבים לחפצים אישיים)

15 תושבים - הערך הכולל של כל הטובין, כולל סחורה לשימוש מסחרי אשר נרכשו על-ידי (על-ידינו) או הושגו בחו"ל (כולל מתנות עבור מישהו אחר, אך לא פריטים אשר נשלחו לארה"ב) ואשר מובאים על-ידי (על ידינו) לארה"ב הינו \$ דולר ארה"ב

מבקרים - הערך הכולל של כל הפריטים אשר יושארו בארה"ב, כולל סחורה לשימוש מסחרי הינו \$ דולר ארה"ב

קרא את ההנחיות אשר כתובות בגב הטופס. מקום מיוחד מוקצה לצורך פירוט רשימת הפריטים אשר הנך (הנכם) חייב (חייבים) להצהיר עליהם. קראתי את המידע החשוב המצוי בצדו השני של טופס זה, והצהרתי הצהרת אמת.

X

חתימה תאריך (יום/חודש/שנה)

לשימוש משרדי בלבד

Customs Form 6059B (Hebrew) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-18 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Hebrew (front)

שירות המכס של ארה"ב מברכים אותך בכניסתך לארה"ב

שירותי המכס של ארה"ב אחראיים להגן על ארה"ב מפני ייבוא בלתי חוקי של פריטים אסורים. פקידי המכס מורשים לתשאל אותך ולבדוק אותך ואת רכושך הפרטי. במידה והנך אחד מהנוסעים אשר נבחרו לעבור בדיקה, תטופל באופן מסביר פנים, מקצועי ומכובד. שירותי המכס ונציגי שירות הנוסעים עומדים לרשותך על מנת לענות על כל שאלה. אגרות למתן תגובה עומדות לרשותך על מנת לשבח או למתן משוב.

מידע חשוב

תושבי ארה"ב - הצהר על כל הפריטים אותם רכשת בחו"ל ואשר הנך מביא עמך לתוך ארה"ב.

מבקרים (שאינם תושבים) - הצהר ערכם של כל הפריטים אשר יושארו בתוך ארה"ב.

הצהר על כל הפריטים בטופס הצהרה זה וציין את ערכם בדולר ארה"ב. עבור מתנות, אנה ציין את ערכם הקמעונאי.

היטל - פקידי המכס יקבעו את גובה ההיטל. תושבי ארה"ב זכאים בדרך כלל לפטור ממס בגובה של \$800 דולר ארה"ב לאותם פריטים המגיעים עימם. מבקרים (שאינם תושבים) זכאים בדרך כלל לפטור ממס בגובה של \$100 דולר ארה"ב. גובה ההיטל ייקבע על פי שער הדולר הנוכחי, על \$1,000 דולר ארה"ב הראשונים מעל לפטור ממס.

חומרים מבוקרים, חפצים מגוונים, וחומרים רעילים אסורה כניסתם באופן כללי. תודה לך, וברוך בואך לארה"ב.

העברת מטבע, או אמצעי תשלום, ללא קשר לסכום היא חוקית. אולם, במידה והנך מכניס לתוך או מוציא מתוך ארה"ב מעל ל-\$10,000 (דולר ארה"ב, או שווה ערך במטבע זה, או שילוב של שניהם) עליך לפי החוק להצהיר בטופס מס 4790 של שירותי המכס של ארה"ב אמצעי התשלום כוללים מטבעות, כסף, המחאות נוסעים, ומסמכי מוכ"ז כגון המחאות אישיות או המחאות בנקאיות ומניות ואגרות חוב. במידה ואדם אחד נושא בעבורך את הכסף או אמצעי התשלום, עליך עליו למלא טופס מס' 4790 של שירותי המכס. אי מילוי טופס זה או אי הצהרת הסכום תכלול אותו אתה נושא, יכול להוביל לעיקול של כל הכסף ואמצעי התשלום, ואף עלולים לגרום אחריות עונשים אורחיים ו/או תביעה פלילית. חתום בצדו השני של הטופס לאחר שקראת את המידע החשוב הכתוב לעיל ונתת הצהרת אמת.

שימוש המכס בלבד	ערך	תאור הפריטים (הרשימה יכולה להמשיך בטופס נוסף מס 6059B)


סה"כ

הצהרה לצמצום עבודת ניירת: ההצהרה לצמצום עבודת הניירת משנת 1995 אומרת כי עלינו למסור לך מדוע אנו אוספים מידע זה, באיזה אופן בכוונתנו להשתמש בו, והאם מחובתך למסור לנו. המידע הנאסף בטופס זה דרוש על מנת להוציא לפועל את חוקי המכס, החקלאות והמטבע של ארה"ב. המכס דורש המידע שבטופס זה על מנת לוודא כי הנוסעים עומדים בתוקים אלו, ועל מנת לאפשר לנו לחשב ולגבות את הסכום המדויק של ההיטלים והמסים. היענותך היא הכרחית. סוכנות יכולה שלא לנהל או לקחת תחת חסותה, ואדם פרטי אינו חייב להיענות לאיסוף המידע, אלא אם כן מופיע מס' בקרת OMB תקף. העומס המשוער הממוצע לגבי איסוף מידע זה הינו 4 דקות לכל משוב או רשם הדבר מודגה במסיבות אישיות הערות לגבי הערכת העומס והיענות להפחתת עומס זה יש להפנות ל- U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Office, Information Services Branch, Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. אין לשכפל טופס זה ללא אישור מנהל טפסי המכס של ארה"ב.

Customs Form 6059B (Hebrew) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-19 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Hebrew (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Italian



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Dichiarazione doganale MODULO APPROVATO
N. OMB 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498, 31 CFR 5316


Ogni passeggero in arrivo o membro della famiglia responsabile deve fornire le seguenti informazioni (si richiede UNA sola dichiarazione scritta per famiglia):

1. **Cognome** _____
 Nome di battesimo _____ Secondo nome _____
2. **Data di nascita** **Giorno** _____ **Mese** _____ **Anno** _____
3. **Numero di familiari che viaggiano insieme a Lei** _____
4. **(a) Indirizzo negli Stati Uniti (nome dell'hotel/destinazione)** _____

(b) Città _____ **(c) Stato** _____
5. **Passaporto rilasciato da (Paese)** _____
6. **Numero del passaporto** _____
7. **Paese di residenza** _____
8. **Paesi visitati durante il presente viaggio** _____
 prima dell'arrivo negli Stati Uniti
9. **Compagnia aerea/n. di volo o nome della nave** _____
10. **Lo scopo principale del presente viaggio è professionale:** Sì No
11. **Sto (stiamo) portando**
 - (a) **frutta, piante, beni alimentari, insetti:** Sì No
 - (b) **carni, animali, prodotti di origine animale/selvaggina:** Sì No
 - (c) **agenti patogeni, colture cellulari, lumache:** Sì No
 - (d) **humus, oppure sono stato/a (siamo stati/e) in una fattoria/azienda agricola/pascolo:** Sì No
12. **Sono stato/a (siamo stati/e) a contatto ravvicinato con bestiame (per es., toccandolo o maneggiandolo):** Sì No
13. **Porto (portiamo) valuta o strumenti monetari per un valore superiore a US\$ 10.000 o importo equivalente in valuta estera: (per la definizione del termine "strumenti monetari", si rimanda al retro del modulo)** Sì No
14. **Ho (abbiamo) merci commerciali: (articoli destinati alla vendita, campioni usati per ottenere ordinazioni o beni non considerati effetti personali)** Sì No
15. **Residenti – il valore totale di tutta la merce, compresi i beni commerciali che ho/abbiamo acquistato o acquisito all'estero (compresi regali destinati a terzi, ma non articoli spediti negli Stati Uniti per posta) e sto/stiamo portando negli Stati Uniti è pari a:** \$ _____
Visitatori – il valore totale di tutti gli articoli che rimarranno negli Stati Uniti, compresi beni commerciali, è pari a: \$ _____

Si prega di leggere le istruzioni riportate sul retro del modulo. È previsto uno spazio destinato all'elenco di tutti gli articoli da dichiarare.

HO LETTO LE IMPORTANTI INFORMAZIONI RIPORTATE SUL RETRO DEL PRESENTE MODULO E HO RESO UNA DICHIARAZIONE VERITIERA.



 (Firma)

 Data (giorno/mese/anno)

Riservato agli usi ufficiali

Customs Form 6059B (Italian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-20 Example of Customs Form 605B—Customs Declaration in Italian (front)

**Il Servizio doganale statunitense vi porge
 il benvenuto negli Stati Uniti**

Il Servizio doganale statunitense è responsabile per la protezione degli Stati Uniti contro l'importazione illegale di articoli proibiti. I funzionari doganali sono autorizzati a farLe domande e ad ispezionare Lei e i Suoi effetti personali. Se Lei sarà uno dei passeggeri selezionati per un'ispezione, verrà trattato/a con cortesia, professionalità e rispetto della Sua dignità. I Responsabili del Servizio doganale e i Rappresentanti dei Servizi per i Passeggeri sono a Sua disposizione per rispondere ad eventuali domande. Sono anche disponibili schede per commenti, che potrà usare per complimentarsi o per esprimere la Sua opinione.

Informazioni importanti

Residenti negli Stati Uniti – dichiarare tutti gli articoli acquistati all'estero, che si stanno riportando negli Stati Uniti.

Visitatori (non residenti) – dichiarare il valore di tutti gli articoli che resteranno negli Stati Uniti.

Dichiarare tutti gli articoli nel presente modulo di dichiarazione e riportarne il valore espresso in dollari statunitensi. Per i regali, si prega di indicarne il valore di acquisto.

Dazio – i funzionari doganali determineranno l'importo del dazio. I residenti negli Stati Uniti normalmente hanno diritto a un'esenzione di US\$ 800 sugli articoli che li accompagnano. I visitatori (non residenti) normalmente hanno diritto ad un'esenzione di US\$ 100. Il dazio viene calcolato all'aliquota attuale sui primi US\$ 1.000 eccedenti l'esenzione.

In generale, non è consentita l'introduzione di sostanze controllate, articoli osceni e sostanze tossiche.

Grazie e benvenuti negli Stati Uniti.

Il trasporto di valuta o strumenti monetari, indipendentemente dall'importo, è legale. Tuttavia, se si importano negli Stati Uniti, o si esportano da essi, più di US\$ 10.000 (in dollari o equivalente in valuta estera, o una combinazione di entrambi), è obbligatorio per legge presentare al Servizio doganale statunitense la relativa dichiarazione sul Modulo doganale 4790. Gli strumenti monetari comprendono, fra l'altro, monete, valuta, travelers checks e strumenti al portatore, per esempio assegni personali o circolari, azioni ed obbligazioni. L'obbligo di presentazione della dichiarazione sul Modulo doganale 4790 vige anche se un'altra persona trasporta la valuta o lo strumento monetario per conto del dichiarante. La mancata presentazione della dichiarazione obbligatoria, o la mancata dichiarazione dell'importo totale che si trasporta, potrebbe comportare la confisca dell'intero importo in valuta o strumenti monetari, nonché l'imposizione di sanzioni civili e/o l'avvio di procedimenti penali. **SI PREGA DI APPORRE LA PROPRIA FIRMA SUL RETRO DEL PRESENTE MODULO DOPO AVER LETTO LE IMPORTANTI INFORMAZIONI RIPORTATE QUI DI SOPRA ED AVER RESO UNA DICHIARAZIONE VERTIERA.**


Descrizione degli articoli (L'elenco può continuare su di un altro Modulo 6059B)	Valore	Riservato all'uso del Servizio doganale
Totale		

INFORMATIVA AI SENSI DELLA LEGGE PER LA RIDUZIONE DEGLI ADEMPIMENTI BUCROCRATICI: La Legge per la riduzione degli adempimenti burocratici (Paperwork Reduction Act) del 1995 ci richiede di renderLe noti i motivi per cui raccogliamo le informazioni qui riportate, gli usi che ne faremo, e se Lei è tenuta a fornircelo. Le informazioni raccolte nel presente modulo sono necessarie per l'applicazione della normativa statunitense vigente in materia di Dogana, Agricoltura e Valuta. Il Servizio doganale richiede le informazioni nel presente modulo per assicurare che i viaggiatori osservino tali leggi e per consentirci di calcolare e riscuotere l'importo corretto relativamente ai dazi e alle imposte. La Sua risposta è obbligatoria. Agli enti governativi è proibito richiedere informazioni, per conto proprio o attraverso terzi, e nessuna persona può essere obbligata a rispondere a una tale richiesta, in assenza di un numero valido di controllo Ufficio Gestione e Bilancio (Office of Management and Budget - OMB). Il tempo medio stimato per la compilazione della presente richiesta di informazioni è di 4 minuti per compilante o curatore dei dati, a seconda dei singoli casi. Eventuali commenti in merito alla precisione di tale stima e suggerimenti atti a ridurre il tempo necessario vanno indirizzati a: U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229, oltre che a: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. È VIETATA LA RIPRODUZIONE DEL PRESENTE MODULO SENZA L'AUTORIZZAZIONE DEL RESPONSABILE DEI MODULI DEL SERVIZIO DOGANALE STATUNTINENSE.

Customs Form 6059B (Italian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-21 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Italian (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Japanese



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

税関申告 用紙承認
OMB NO. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

到着者各人もしくは家族の責任者は、下記の情報を提示する必要があります
 (一家族につき書面による申告は一件のみ必要)

- 姓
 名 _____ ミドルネーム _____
- 生年月日 日 _____ 月 _____ 年 _____
- 旅行を共にしている家族の数 _____
- (a) 米国における滞在(ホテル名/到着地) _____
 (b) 市 _____ (c) 州 _____
- パスポート発行国 _____
- パスポート番号 _____
- 居住国 _____
- 今回、米国到着
 以前に旅行した国 _____
- 航空会社/フライト番号または船名 _____
- 今回の旅行の主な理由はビジネスである はい いいえ
- 下記の物品を持ち込んでいる はい いいえ
 - 果物、植物、食物、虫など はい いいえ
 - 肉、動物、動物/野生動物に関わる製品 はい いいえ
 - 病原体、細胞培養、カタツムリ はい いいえ
 - 土を持ち込んでいる、または農場/
 飼育場/牧場に滞在したことがある はい いいえ
- 家畜に近い場所(家畜を触ったり取り扱うなど)
 に滞在していたことがある はい いいえ
- 10,000 米国ドル以上もしくは同等額以上の外貨
 金額を通貨または通貨代替物で持ち込んでいる
 (通貨代替物の定義については裏側を参照) はい いいえ
- 商業用商品(販売品、注文促進用のサンプル品、
 または個人所有物と見なされない物品)を持っている はい いいえ
- 米国居住者 — 海外で購入もしくは得た、そして米国に持ち込んでいる
 商業用商品を含む物品全て(米国への別送品を除く贈答品をも含む)
 の価値金額は: _____ ドル
 訪問者 — 商業用商品を含む、米国内に残す予定の物品全ての価値金額:
 _____ ドル

この用紙の裏側にある説明をよくお読みください。申告すべき項目を全て記載
 できるよう、スペースを空けてあります。

私はこの用紙の裏側に記載されている重要な情報を読み、真実に基づいた申告を
 行いました。

X _____ (署名) 日付(日/月/年)

税関使用欄

Customs Form 6059B (Japanese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-22 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Japanese (front)

アメリカ合衆国税関局は皆様を歓迎いたします。

アメリカ合衆国税関局には、米国内への禁止品目の不法な輸入を防止する責務があります。税関検査官には、旅行者に質問し、旅行者やその荷物の検査を行う権限があります。税関検査の対象に選ばれた場合でも、旅行者の皆様には専門家としての礼儀正しい尊厳をもった態度で検査官が対応いたします。税関監督者や税関旅客サービス係が皆様のご質問にお答えいたします。コメントカードでお礼やサービスに対するフィードバックをお寄せいただくこともできます。

大切な情報

合衆国居住者— 海外で得た物品すべてと、アメリカ合衆国に持ち込む物品すべてを申告する義務があります。

旅行者 (非合衆国居住者)— アメリカ合衆国内に残していく物品すべての価値金額を申告する義務があります。

この申告用紙にすべての品目を申告し、価値金額は米ドルで提示してください。贈答品については、小売価格を記入してください。

関税— 税関審査官が決定します。アメリカ合衆国居住者には、通常、持ち込み品に対して 800 米ドルの免税控除があります。旅行者 (非合衆国居住者) には通常、100 米ドルの免税控除があります。関税は控除額を超えた最初の 1,000 米ドルに対し、現行の関税率で課金されます。

規制物質、公序良俗に反する物品および毒性薬物は、通常、持ち込みが禁止されています。

ご協力ありがとうございました。アメリカ合衆国へようこそ!

通貨や通貨代替物の輸送は、金額如何にかかわらず合法です。しかし、10,000 米ドル (米ドルもしくは外国通貨での同等額、または双方の合計額) を超える金額を米国内に持ち込む、または米国外に持ち出す場合、旅行者はアメリカ合衆国税関局に対して税関用紙 4790 を提出することが法律で義務付けられています。通貨代替物には、コイン、貨幣、トラベラーズ・チェック、および個人小切手、海外送金小切手、証券、債権などの無記名書類が含まれます。他人があなたの通貨や通貨代替物を持っている場合でも、あなたには税関用紙 4790 で報告する必要があります。必要な報告を行わなかった場合、または持ち込む金額の全額を報告しなかった場合は、その通貨や通貨代替物すべてを没収したり、民事罰または刑事訴追に至る場合もあります。上記の大切な情報をよく読み、真実に基づいた申告を行った後に、この用紙の裏側に署名してください。


物品についての記述 (リストは用紙 6059B に続けることができます)	価値金額	税関 使用欄
合計額		

文書業務削減法についての通知：文書業務削減法 (1995 年) によると、税関局にはこの情報を収集している理由、情報の利用方法、および旅行者が強制的に情報を提供する必要があるかを旅行者に伝える必要があります。この用紙で収集された情報は、米国内における税関法、農業法および通貨法を実施するために必要です。税関では、旅行者が上記の法律を遵守している点を確認し適切な関税と税金を決定・収集するために、この用紙に記載される情報が必要となります。旅行者の回答は必須です。有効な OMB 管理番号を表示していない限り、ある機関が情報収集を指揮したり支援することはなく、個人にも回答する義務はありません。この情報収集にかかる平均負担時間は、状況にもよりますが回答者もしくは記録係一人あたり約 4 分が予想されています。この負担時間予想の正確性に関するコメントやこの負担削減に対するご提案は、U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20228 および Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503 までご連絡ください。この用紙は、アメリカ合衆国税関局用紙担当部長の承認なく再生されることはありません。

Customs Form 6059B (Japanese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-23 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Japanese (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Korean



**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

세관신고서
 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316
 서식승인 OMB 번호 1515-0041

입국하는 모든 여행자 또는 책임 있는 가족은 다음의 정보를 제공해야 한다 (가족 당 한 장의 신고서만 작성하여야함):

- 성명
 이름 _____ 중간이름 _____
- 생년월일 일 _____ 월 _____ 년 _____
- 여행에 동반하는 가족의 수 _____
- (a) 미국 내 주소 (호텔 이름/목적지) _____
 (b) 도시 _____ (c) 주 _____
- 여권 발행국가 _____
- 여권번호 _____
- 거주 국가 _____
- 이번 여행 중 미국 도착 전에 방문한 국가들 _____
- 항공사/항공편 번호 또는 선박명칭 _____
- 이번 여행의 일차적 목적은 사업입: 예 아니오
- 본인(우리)은 다음의 것을 휴대하고 있음
 (a) 과일, 식물, 식품, 곤충: 예 아니오
 (b) 육류, 동물, 동물/야생동물 제품: 예 아니오
 (c) 병원체, 세포 배양물, 달팽이: 예 아니오
 (d) 흙 또는 농장/목장/목초지를 다녀왔음: 예 아니오
- 본인(우리)은 가족과 가까이 지냈음 (만지거나 다루는 등): 예 아니오
- 본인(우리)은 미화 1만 달러 이상 또는 그에 상당한 외화금액의 통화 또는 금전적 수단을 소지하고 있음: (뒷면의 금전적 수단의 정의를 참조 바람) 예 아니오
- 본인(우리)은 상업용 물품: (판매할 상품, 주문을 청하기 위해 사용하는 견본, 또는 개인용품으로 간주되지 않는 물건들)을 가지고 있음 예 아니오
- 거주자 — 본인(우리)이 해외에서 구입 또는 취득하여, 미국으로 가지고 오는 상업용 물품을 포함한 모든 재화 (다른 사람에게 줄 선물은 포함하되, 미국으로 우송한 물건은 제외함)의 총가액은 미화: \$ _____
 방문자 — 상업용 물품을 포함하여 미국에 남아 있을 모든 물건의 총가액은 미화: \$ _____

이 서식의 뒷면에 적힌 지시사항을 읽어보십시오. 귀하가 신고해야만 하는 모든 품목을 기재할 지면이 제공되어 있습니다.
본인은 이 서식의 이면에 적혀 있는 중요한 정보를 읽었으며 사실 그대로 신고 하였음.

X (서명) _____ 작성일자 (일/월/년) _____

공적인 용도에 국한함

Customs Form 6059B (Korean) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-24 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Korean (front)

미국 관세청은 여러분이 미국에 오신 것을 환영합니다
미국 관세청은 금지된 품목의 불법적 반입으로부터 미국을 보호할 책임이 있습니다. 세관 공무원들은 귀하를 심문하고 귀하 및 귀하의 개인재산을 조사할 수 있는 권한을 가지고 있습니다. 귀하가 조사 대상자로 선정된 여행자들 중의 한 사람이면, 귀하는 정중하고 전문적이며 품위 있는 방식으로 대우를 받을 것입니다. 귀하의 문의에 답변을 할 수 있는 세관 감독자 및 여행자 안내 요원들을 찾아 문의하실 수 있습니다. 입사말을 전하거나 의견을 제안하시는데 사용할 수 있는 답례용 엽서가 준비되어 있습니다.

중요한 정보
미국 거주자 — 해외에서 취득하여 미국으로 가져오는 모든 물품을 신고합니다.
방문자 (비거주자) — 미국에 남아 있게 될 모든 물품의 가액을 신고합니다. 이 신고서로 모든 물품을 신고하고 미국 달러화로 가액을 표시합니다. 선물의 경우에는 소매가액을 표시합니다.
관세 — 세관 공무원들이 관세액을 결정할 것입니다. 미국 거주자들은 통상적으로 휴대품목에 대하여 800 달러까지 관세를 면제 받을 수 있습니다. 방문자 (비거주자)들은 통상적으로 100 달러까지 관세를 면제 받을 수 있습니다. 관세는 면세액을 초과하는 첫 1천 달러에 대해 현행 세율로 산정합니다.
통제대상 물질, 음탄 물질 및 독성 물질은 일반적으로 반입이 금지됩니다.
감사합니다. 그리고 미국 방문을 환영합니다.

통화 또는 금전적 수단 of 반출 반입은 금액을 불문하고 합법적입니다. 하지만 귀하가 미국 내로 또는 미국 외로 1만 달러 (미화 또는 그에 상당한 외화금액 또는 이 둘의 합산) 이상을 휴대하는 경우에는 법에 의거 세관 서식 4790으로 미국 관세청에 신고서를 제출하여야 합니다. 금전적 수단에는 주화, 통화, 여행자 수표, 그리고 개인수표 또는 자기 앞 수표 및 증권과 채권 등의 소지자 유가증서가 포함됩니다. 귀하가 다른 사람에게 통화 또는 금전적 수단을 휴대시킨 경우에도 귀하는 또한 세관 서식 4790으로 신고서를 제출해야 합니다. 요구된 신고서를 제출하지 않거나 귀하가 휴대하는 총 금액을 신고하지 않을 시는 모든 통화 또는 금전적 수단을 압수하게 될 수 있으며, 귀하는 민사상의 처벌을 받고/또는 형사상의 기소를 당할 수 있습니다. 귀하는 상기 중요 정보를 읽고 사실 그대로 신고한 후, 이 서식의 반대 면에 서명하십시오.

■ 품목의 표시	가액	세관 전용 기재란
(품목은 다른 서식 6059B에 계속할 수 있음)		

중역
서류 감소회법 안내문. 1995년 '서류 감소회법'은 이 정보를 수집하는 이유, 이 정보의 용도 및 귀하가 이 정보를 제공해야 하는지의 여부를 당 세관이 귀하에게 알려주도록 규정하고 있습니다. 이 서식상으로 수집한 정보는 미국의 관세, 농업 및 통화에 관한 법률들을 시행하는데 필요합니다. 여행자가 이들 법률을 확실하게 준수하도록 하고 세관이 정당한 액수의 관세 및 세금을 산정하여 징수할 수 있도록 하기 위하여 세관은 이 서식상의 정보를 요구합니다. 귀하의 답변은 의무적으로 하여야 합니다. 정부기관이 OMB의 관리 번호를 표시하지 않을 때는 당해 기관은 정보 수집을 실시하거나 지원할 수 없으며, 개인에게 정보 수집에 응하도록 요구하지 않습니다. 이 정보 수집과 관련하여 소요되는 평균 소요 예상 시간은 개인 서정에 따라 응답자 또는 기록유지 담당자 당 4분이다. 이 평균 소요 예상 시간의 정확성에 관한 의견 또는 이 소요 시간을 줄이기 위한 의견은 워싱턴 DC 20229에 소재한 미국 관세청, 신고서 처리 담당관실 정보 서비스 (U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington DC 20229) 그리고 워싱턴 DC 20503에 소재한 관리예산처 (Office of Management and Budget) 서류 감소화 사업 담당관실 (1515-0041) (Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041))로 보내야 합니다. 이 서식은 미국 세관 서식 관리관의 승인이 없이는 폐쇄될 수 없습니다.
Customs Form 6059B (Korean) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-25 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Korean (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Polish

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Deklaracja celna FORMULARZ ZATWIERDZONO
OMB Nr 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Każdy przybywający podróżny lub członek rodziny za nią odpowiedzialny zobowiązany jest do przedłożenia następujących informacji (wymagana jest tylko JEDNA deklaracja na rodzinę):

1. **Nazwisko**
 Imię _____ Drugie imię _____
2. **Data urodzenia** Dzień _____ Miesiąc _____ Rok _____
3. Liczba **członków rodziny** podróżujących z Tobą _____
4. (a) **Adres w USA** (nazwa hotelu/miejsce docelowe podróży) _____
 (b) Miejscowość _____ (c) Stan _____
5. **Paszport wydany przez** (kraj) _____
6. **Numer paszportu** _____
7. **Kraj stałego zamieszkania** _____
8. **Kraje odwiedzane** w tej podróży bezpośrednio przed przybyciem do USA _____
9. **Linie lotnicze/Nr lotu** lub **nazwa statku** _____
10. Zasadniczym celem tej podróży są **interesy:** Tak Nie
11. Przywożę (przywozimy)
 (a) owoce, rośliny, żywność(b), owady: Tak Nie
 (b) produkty mięsne, zwierzęta, produkty pochodzenia zwierzęcego/dzicyzynie: Tak Nie
 (c) czynniki chorobotwórcze, hodowle komórek, ślimaki: Tak Nie
 (d) próbki gruntu; (lub) przebywałem (przebywaliśmy) w gospodarstwie rolnym/na pastwisku: Tak Nie
12. Byłem (byliśmy) w bliskim kontakcie (dotykanie, obrządzanie) ze **zwierzętami hodowlanymi:** Tak Nie
13. Przywożę (przywozimy) **walutę lub środki walutowe** o wartości ponad 10 tys. USD lub ekwiwalent w walucie obcej: (definicja środków walutowych znajduje się na odwrocie) Tak Nie
14. Posiadam (posiadamy) **artykuły handlowe:** Tak Nie
 (artykuły na sprzedaż, próbki artykułów w celu uzyskania zamówień lub artykuły nie uważane za osobiste)
15. **Stali mieszkańcy USA - całkowita wartość wszystkich artykułów**, w tym artykułów handlowych nabytych za granicą (w tym prezenty dla innych osób, lecz nie artykuły przesłane pocztą do USA) i przywiezionych do USA wynosi: _____ USD
Osoby przyjezdne - całkowita wartość wszystkich artykułów, które pozostaną docelowo w USA, w tym artykułów handlowych, wynosi: _____ USD

Proszę przeczytać instrukcje na odwrocie formularza. Przewidziano tam miejsce na wyszczególnienie wszystkich artykułów, które należy zadeklarować.

STWIERDZAM NINIEJSZYM, ŻE PRZECZYTAŁEM INFORMACJE NA ODWROTCIE TEGO FORMULARZA I ŻE MOJA DEKLARACJA JEST ZGODNA Z PRAWDĄ.

 (Podpis) Data (dzień/miesiąc/rok) _____

Do użytku służbowego

Customs Form 6059B (Polish) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-26 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Polish (front)

Urząd Celny USA wita Państwa w Stanach Zjednoczonych

Urząd Celny USA jest odpowiedzialny za ochronę Stanów Zjednoczonych przed nielegalnym przywozem zabronionych artykułów. Celnicy mają prawo przeszukiwać przyjezdnych oraz przeszukiwać ich mienie osobiste. Jeżeli znajdziesz się spośród podróżnych wyselekcjonowanych do rewizji, zostaniesz potraktowany uprzejmie, fachowo i z godnością. Personel nadzoru służby celnej oraz reprezentanci obsługi podróżnych są gotowi udzielić odpowiedzi na pytania. Dostępne są karty do zgłaszania uwag sugestii na temat organizacji odprawy celnej.

Ważne informacje

Stali mieszkańcy USA - proszę zadeklarować wszystkie artykuły uzyskane za granicą i przywożone do USA.

Osoby przyjezdne (bez stałego zamieszkania w USA) - proszę zadeklarować wartość wszystkich artykułów, które pozostaną docelowo w USA.

Zadeklaruj wszystkie artykuły w niniejszej deklaracji celnej i przedstaw ich wartość w USD. W przypadku prezentów podaj cenę, po której zostały nabyte.

Oplata celna - jej wartość zostanie określona przez celników. Stali mieszkańcy USA są zwykle zwolnieni od opłaty celnej za przywożone artykuły o wartości nie przekraczającej 800 USD. Osoby przyjezdne (bez stałego zamieszkania w USA) są zwykle uprawnione do zwolnienia od opłaty celnej w wysokości 100 USD. Oplata celna zostanie określona w oparciu o aktualne taryfy celne obowiązujące dla pierwszego 1000 USD powyżej wysokości zwolnienia od opłaty celnej.

Przywóz substancji kontrolowanych, artykułów obscenicznych i substancji trujących jest ogólnie zabroniony.

Dziękujemy i witamy w Stanach Zjednoczonych.

Przewóz waluty lub środków walutowych o dowolnej wartości jest legalny. Jednak osoby przywożące do lub wywożące ze Stanów Zjednoczonych więcej niż 10 tys. USD (lub ekwiwalent w obcej walucie, lub też kombinację obydwóch) mają obowiązek prawnym wypełnić i przedłożyć Formularz Celny 4790 w Urzędzie Celnym USA. Do środków walutowych zalicza się monety, walutę, czeki podróżnicze oraz instrumenty na okaziciela, takie jak: czeki osobiste lub bankierskie, akcje giełdowe i obligacje. Jeżeli inna osoba przywozi walutę lub środki walutowe w Twoim imieniu, również należy przedłożyć Formularz Celny 4790. Uchylenie się od przedłożenia wymaganych formularzy lub podania całkowitej sumy przywożonych środków walutowych może prowadzić do konfiskaty wszystkich pieniędzy i środków walutowych, a także do nałożenia grzywny lub wszczęcia postępowania karnego. **PO PRZECZYTANIU POWYŻSZYCH INFORMACJI I ZŁOŻENIU DEKLARACJI ZGODNEJ Z PRAWDĄ PODPISAC SIĘ NA ODWROTNEJ STRONIE NINIEJSZEGO FORMULARZA.**

Opis artykułów
(można kontynuować na dodatkowym egzemplarzu Formularza 6059B)

Do użytku Urzędu Celnego
Wartość

Opis artykułów (można kontynuować na dodatkowym egzemplarzu Formularza 6059B)	Wartość	Do użytku Urzędu Celnego


Razem

Uwaga w sprawie USTAWY O REDUKCJI BIUROKRACJI: Ustawa o Redukcji Biurokracji z 1995 roku wymaga ujawnienia, w jakim celu zbieramy te informacje, jak je wykorzystamy i czy istnieje obowiązek udzielenia ich. Informacje zbierane na tym formularzu są konieczne dla prawidłowego egzekwowania przepisów celnych, rolnych i monetarnych Stanów Zjednoczonych. Urząd Celnny wymaga tych informacji w celu zapewnienia, aby podróżni przestrzegali tych przepisów oraz w celu określenia i nałożenia opłat celnych i podatków w prawidłowej wysokości. Zastosowanie się do tych przepisów jest obowiązkowe. Agencji wolno prowadzić ani sponsorować zbierania informacji, zaś osoby indywidualne muszą je podawać tylko za okazaniem wskazanego numeru kontrolnego OMB. Skazuje się, że zabranie tych informacji zainicjatywne respondentowi lub osobie rejestrującej średnio około 4 minut zależnie od okoliczności. Uwagi na temat tej osmy obciążenia czasowego oraz sugestie jak go zredukować należy kierować pod adresem U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20228 oraz do Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. **REPRODUKCJA NINIEJSZEGO FORMULARZA BEZ ZGODY KIEROWNIKA DZIAŁU FORMULARZY URZĘDU CELNEGO STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH JEST ZABRONIONA.**

Customs Form 6059B (Polish) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-27 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Polish (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Portuguese



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Declaração de Alfândega FORMULÁRIO APROVADO
 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316 OMB Nº 1515-0041

Cada viajante ou membro de família responsável que está chegando deve fornecer as seguintes informações (é exigida somente UMA declaração escrita por família):

1. **Sobrenome**
 Nome _____ Nome do meio _____
2. **Data de nascimento** Dia _____ Mês _____ Ano _____
3. Número de **membros da família** que está chegando com você _____
4. (a) **Endereço** nos Estados Unidos (nome do hotel/destino) _____

 (b) Cidade _____ (c) Estado _____
5. **Passaporte emitido por** (país) _____
6. **Número do passaporte** _____
7. País de **residência** _____
8. **Países visitados** nesta viagem, antes de chegar aos Estados Unidos _____
9. **Companhia aérea/número do voo** ou nome do navio _____
10. O propósito principal desta viagem é **negócios**: Sim Não
11. Eu estou (Nós estamos) trazendo
 - (a) frutas, plantas, alimentos, insetos: Sim Não
 - (b) carnes, animais, produtos animais/selvagens: Sim Não
 - (c) carnes, animais, produtos animais/selvagens: Sim Não
 - (d) terra ou estive em fazenda/rancho/pasto: Sim Não
12. Eu estive (Nós estivemos) nas proximidades de **gado** (tal como tocar ou manusear): Sim Não
13. Eu estou (Nós estamos) trazendo **moeda ou instrumentos monetários** acima de US\$ 10.000 ou seu equivalente em moeda estrangeira: Sim Não
 (veja definição de instrumentos monetários no verso da folha)
14. Eu tenho (Nós temos) **mercadorias comerciais**: Sim Não
 (artigos para venda, amostras usadas para solicitação de pedidos ou mercadorias que não são consideradas de uso pessoal)
15. **Residentes** – O valor total de todas as mercadorias, inclusive mercadoria comercial, que foi comprada ou adquirida no estrangeiro (inclusive presentes para alguém, mas não itens remetidos para os Estados Unidos) e o que eu/nós estamos trazendo para os Estados Unidos é de: _____ US\$
Visitantes – O valor total dos artigos que permanecerão nos Estados Unidos, inclusive mercadoria comercial, é: _____ US\$

Leia as instruções que constam no verso deste formulário. Há um espaço disponível, no verso, para você relacionar todos os itens que deve declarar.

EU LIAS INFORMAÇÕES IMPORTANTES QUE CONSTAM NO VERSO DESTE FORMULÁRIO E ESTA DECLARAÇÃO É VERDADEIRA.

X

 (Assinatura)

_____ Data (dia/mês/ano)

Somente para uso oficial

Customs Form 6059B (Portuguese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-28 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Portuguese (front)

O Serviço de Alfândega Americana lhe dá as boas-vindas aos Estados Unidos

O Serviço de Alfândega Americana é responsável pela proteção dos Estados Unidos contra a importação ilegal de itens proibidos. Os funcionários da Alfândega têm a autoridade para interrogá-lo e para examinar seus bens pessoais. Se você for um dos viajantes selecionados para exame, você será tratado de maneira cortês, profissional e digna. Os Supervisores da Alfândega e os Representantes do Serviço de Passageiros estão à disposição para responder às suas perguntas. Os cartões de comentários estão disponíveis para que você coloque seus elogios ou para nos fornecer feedback.

Informa o importante

Residentes americanos – declare todos os artigos que você adquiriu no estrangeiro e está trazendo para os Estados Unidos.

Visitantes (Não-Residentes) – declare o valor de todos os artigos que permanecerão nos Estados Unidos.

Declare todos os artigos neste formulário de declaração e coloque os valores em dólares americanos. Para presentes, por favor, indique o valor de varejo.

Imposto – Os funcionários determinarão o imposto. Os residentes americanos são, normalmente, contemplados com isenção de imposto para artigos que estão em seu poder no valor total de US\$ 800. Os visitantes (não-residentes) são, normalmente contemplados com isenção de impostos para artigos que estão em seu poder no valor de US\$ 100. O imposto será avaliado à taxa atual para os primeiros US\$ 1.000 que excederem a isenção.

Substâncias controladas, artigos obscenos e substâncias tóxicas têm, geralmente, entrada proibida.

Obrigado, e seja bem-vindo aos Estados Unidos.

O transporte de meio circulante e instrumentos monetários, independentemente da quantidade, é legal. Porém, se você está trazendo aos, ou levando para fora dos, Estados Unidos mais que US\$ 10.000 (em dólares americanos ou seu equivalente em moeda estrangeira, ou a combinação de ambos) você tem a obrigação, por lei, de preencher o Formulário 4790 da Alfândega, junto ao Serviço da Alfândega Americana. Os instrumentos monetários incluem moeda, meio circulante, cheques de viagem e instrumentos ao portador tais como cheques pessoais ou administrativos, ações e títulos. Se você tem outra pessoa transportando meio circulante ou instrumento monetário para você, você também deve preencher o Formulário 4790 da Alfândega. O não preenchimento dos formulários exigidos ou a ausência em relatar a quantidade total que você está transportando pode conduzir à apreensão de todo o meio circulante e instrumentos monetários em seu poder e pode sujeitá-lo às penalidades civis e/ou a processo criminal. ASSINE NO VERSO DESTA FORMULÁRIO APÓS VOCÊ TER LIDO A IMPORTANTE INFORMAÇÃO ACIMA E FAÇA UMA DECLARAÇÃO VERDADEIRA.


Descrição dos artigos (relate o pode continuar em outro Formulário 6059B)	Valor	Para uso exclusivo da Alfândega
Total		

AVISO SOBRE A LEI PARA A REDUÇÃO DA BUROCRACIA: A Lei para a Redução da Burocracia de 1995 (Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995) diz que devemos relatar a você porque estamos solicitando esta informação, como a usaremos e se você tem de fornecer-nos. A informação obtida neste formulário é necessária para atender à alfândega, agricultura e às leis monetárias dos Estados Unidos. A Alfândega solicita a informação contida neste formulário para assegurar que os viajantes estão em conformidade com tais leis e para permitir que se faça o cálculo e a arrecadação da quantidade certa de imposto e taxa. Sua resposta é obrigatória. Uma agência pode não conduzir ou solicitar, e uma pessoa pode não ser obrigada a responder a, uma coleta de informações se ela apresentar um número de controle OMB válido. O tempo médio estimado associado a esta solicitação de informações é de 4 minutos por pessoa ou por entrevistador, pois depende das circunstâncias individuais. Comentários a respeito da precisão deste tempo estimado e sugestões para redução deste tempo devem ser dirigidos ao U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20228, e ao Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. ESTE FORMULÁRIO NÃO PODE SER REPRODUZIDO SEM A APROVAÇÃO DO GERENTE DE FORMULÁRIOS DA ALFÂNDEGA AMERICANA.

Customs Form 6059B (Portuguese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-29 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Portuguese (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Russian



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Таможенная декларация ФОРМА УТВЕРЖДЕНА
OMB № 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Каждый прибывающий пассажир или глава семьи должен представить следующую информацию (требуется только ОДНА декларация на семью):

1. **Фамилия**
 Имя _____ Отчество _____
2. **Дата рождения** День _____ Месяц _____ Год _____
3. **Количество членов семьи, путешествующих с Вами** _____
4. (a) **Адрес в США (название гостиницы/пункт назначения)** _____

 (б) **Город** _____ (в) **Штат** _____
5. **Паспорт выдан (страна)** _____
6. **Номер паспорта** _____
7. **Страна проживания** _____
8. **Страны, посещенные во время этой поездки до прибытия в США** _____
9. **Авиакомпания/№ рейса или название судна** _____
10. **Главной целью этой поездки является бизнес:** Да Нет
11. **Я везу (мы везем)**
 - (a) **фрукты, растения, пищевые продукты, насекомых:** Да Нет
 - (б) **мясо, животных, продукты животноводства/охоты:** Да Нет
 - (в) **возбудителей болезней, клеточные культуры, змей:** Да Нет
 - (г) **почву или был(-и) на ферме/ранчо/пастбище:** Да Нет
12. **Я был (мы были) в непосредственной близости от сельскохозяйственных животных (касались их руками или работали с ними):** Да Нет
13. **Я везу (мы везем) деньги или другие финансовые инструменты на сумму свыше 10 000 долларов США или их иностранного эквивалента: (см. определение финансовых инструментов на обороте)** Да Нет
14. **У меня (у нас) есть коммерческие товары: (вещи на продажу, образцы для привлечения заказов или товары, которые не могут считаться личным имуществом)** Да Нет
15. **Постоянные жители - общая стоимость всех товаров (в том числе коммерческих товаров), купленных или приобретенных мною/нами за границей (включая подарки, но исключая вещи, отправленные в США по почте) и ввозимых мною/нами в США, составляет:** \$ _____
Гости - общая стоимость всех вещей (в том числе коммерческих товаров), которые останутся в США: \$ _____

Прочитайте инструкции на обороте этого документа. Там же оставлено место для перечня всех вещей, подлежащих декларации.

Я ОЗНАКОМИЛСЯ С ВАЖНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ, ПРИВЕДЕННОЙ НА ОБОРОТЕ ЭТОГО ДОКУМЕНТА, И СОСТАВИЛ ПРАВДИВУЮ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЮ.

X

 (Подпись)

 Дата (день/месяц/год)

Только для официального использования

Customs Form 6059B (Russian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-30 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Russian (front)

Таможенная служба США приветствует Вас в Соединенных Штатах Америки

Таможенная служба США несет ответственность за защиту страны от нелегального ввоза запрещенных товаров. Служащие таможни имеют право опросить и обыскать вас, а также произвести досмотр ваших личных вещей. Если Вы будете выбраны для досмотра, с Вами будут обращаться вежливо, профессионально и уважительно. Руководители таможни и представители отдела обслуживания пассажиров всегда готовы ответить на Ваши вопросы. В таможне имеются карточки для положительных отзывов, замечаний и предложений.

Важная информация

Постоянные жители США указывают в декларации все товары, приобретенные за границей и ввозимые в США.

Гости (Лица, не являющиеся постоянными жителями США) указывают в декларации все товары, которые останутся в США.

Перечислите все товары на данном бланке декларации и укажите их стоимость в долларах США. Для подарков укажите, пожалуйста, розничную цену.

Пошлины. Служащие таможни определяют размер пошлины. Постоянные жители США, как правило, имеют право на беспошлинный ввоз товаров на сумму 800 долларов. Лица, не являющиеся постоянными жителями США, как правило, имеют право на беспошлинный ввоз товаров на сумму 100 долларов. Размер пошлины оценивается по действующему тарифу на первую 1 000 долларов сверх суммы, не облагаемой пошлиной.

Вообще запрещен ввоз контролируемых веществ, порнографии и токсических материалов.

Спасибо и добро пожаловать в Соединенные Штаты Америки!

Закон не запрещает провозить любое количество денег и других финансовых инструментов. Однако, если Вы ввозите в Соединенные Штаты или вывозите из страны более 10 000 долларов и (или) их иностранного эквивалента, то по закону обязаны представить в Таможенную службу США отчет по Таможенной форме 4790. К финансовым инструментам относятся монеты, банкноты, дорожные чеки, документы на предъявителя, например, персональные или банковские чеки, а также акции и облигации. Если кто-то другой провозит за Вас деньги или другие финансовые инструменты, Вы также обязаны представить отчет по Таможенной форме 4790. Если Вы не представите такой отчет или не укажете в нем *полную* провозимую Вами сумму, это может привести к конфискации *всей* суммы денег или других финансовых инструментов, гражданско-правовым санкциям и (или) уголовному преследованию. **ОЗНАКОМИВШИСЬ С ПРИВЕДЕННОЙ ВЫШЕ ВАЖНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ И СОСТАВИВ ПРАВДИВУЮ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЮ, ПОСТАВЬТЕ СВОЮ ПОДПИСЬ НА ЛИЦЕВОЙ СТОРОНЕ ЭТОГО ДОКУМЕНТА.**


Описание вещей (Перечень можно продолжить на другой форме 6059B)	Стоимость	Заполняется таможней
Итого		

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ В СВЯЗИ С ЗАКОНОМ ОБ УПРОЩЕНИИ ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИИ. Закон об упрощении оформления документации (1995 год) гласит, что мы должны сообщать Вам, зачем собираем эту информацию, как она будет использоваться и обрваны ли Вы давать такую информацию. Информация, собранная в этом документе, нужна для выполнения законов США, касающихся торговли, внешнего хозяйства и валюты. Таможня требует предоставления информации по данной форме для того, чтобы обеспечить соблюдение таких законов пассажирами, а также для того, чтобы правильно вычислить и собрать требуемые пошлины и налоги. Вы обязаны ответить на наши вопросы. Без предоставления действительного контрольного номера ОМВ учреждение не имеет права собирать или запрашивать информацию, а пассажир не обязан предоставлять такую информацию. Предполагаемый средний расход времени на сбор информации составляет, с учетом конкретных обстоятельств, около 4 минут на каждого респондента или регистратора. Замечания, касающиеся точности оценки такого расхода времени, и предложения по его сокращению следует направлять по адресу: U.S. Customs Service, Permit Clearance Office, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229 or Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1915-0041), Washington, DC 20503. ЗАПРЕЩАЕТСЯ КОПИРОВАТЬ ЭТОТ ДОКУМЕНТ БЕЗ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ ОТДЕЛА ФОРМ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ США.

Customs Form 6059B (Russian) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-31 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Russian (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration in Spanish


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Declaración de Aduanas FORMULARIO APROBADO
OMB No. 1515-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Cada viajero o encargado de familia que arribe debe suministrar la siguiente información (se exige sólo UNA declaración escrita por familia):

1. **Apellido** _____
 Nombre _____ Segundo nombre _____
2. **Fecha de nacimiento** Día _____ Mes _____ Año _____
3. Cuántos familiares viajan con usted _____
4. (a) **Dirección en los EE.UU.** (nombre del hotel/lugar) _____

 (b) **Ciudad** _____ (c) **Estado** _____
5. **Pasaporte expedido en (país)** _____
6. **Número del pasaporte** _____
7. **País de residencia** _____
8. **Países que visitó durante este viaje** _____
 antes de su llegada a los EE.UU. _____
9. **Línea aérea/número de vuelo o nombre del barco** _____
10. El propósito principal de este viaje es de **negocios:** Sí No
11. **Traigo (Traemos)**
 - (a) frutas, plantas, alimentos, insectos: Sí No
 - (b) carnes, animales, productos de animales o silvestres: Sí No
 - (c) agentes de enfermedades, cultivos celulares, caracoles: Sí No
 - (d) tierra o he (hemos) estado en finca/granja/pastizales: Sí No
12. He (Hemos) estado en cercanías de **ganado** (tocando o manipulándolo): Sí No
13. Llevo (Llevamos) **divisas o instrumentos monetarios** por valor superior a \$10,000 o su equivalente en moneda extranjera: Sí No
 (Véase la definición de instrumentos monetarios al dorso)
14. Tengo (Tenemos) **mercancías comerciales:** Sí No
 (artículos para la venta, muestras para solicitar pedidos o bienes que no constituyen efectos personales)
15. **Residentes** — el valor total de todos los bienes, incluidas las mercancías comerciales que he (hemos) comprado en el extranjero, (incluyendo regalos para otras personas, pero sin incluir los artículos enviados por correo a los EE.UU.) y que estoy (estamos) introduciendo en los EE.UU. es de: \$ _____
Visitantes —, el valor total de todos los artículos que permanecerán en los EE.UU., incluidas las mercancías comerciales, es de: \$ _____

Lea las instrucciones al dorso del presente formulario. Se suministra espacio para enumerar todos los artículos que deberá declarar.

HE LEÍDO LA INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE AL DORSO DEL PRESENTE FORMULARIO Y HE RENDIDO UNA DECLARACIÓN FIDEDIGNA.

X _____
 (Firma) Fecha (día/mes/año)

Para uso oficial exclusivamente

Customs Form 6059B (Spanish) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-32 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Spanish (front)

El Servicio de Aduanas de los EE.UU. le extiende una cordial bienvenida a los Estados Unidos

El Servicio de Aduanas de los EE.UU. tiene la responsabilidad de proteger a los Estados Unidos contra la importación ilícita de artículos prohibidos. Los funcionarios aduaneros cuentan con la autoridad para formularle preguntas y examinarlo a usted y a su propiedad personal. Si usted fuese escogido para ser examinado, se le brindará un trato cortés y profesional y con dignidad. Los Supervisores Aduaneros y los Representantes de Servicios a los Pasajeros se encuentran a su disposición para contestar sus preguntas. Se dispone asimismo de tarjetas para que escriba comentarios, exprese encomios o nos proporcione sus reacciones.

Información importante

Residentes en los EE.UU. — declaren todos los artículos que hayan sido adquiridos en el extranjero y que ingresen en los Estados Unidos.

Visitantes (no residentes) — declaren el valor de todos los artículos que permanecerán en los Estados Unidos.

Hagan una declaración de todos los artículos en el presente formulario, mostrando el valor en dólares estadounidenses. En el caso de los regalos, sírvanse indicar el valor al por menor.

Impuesto arancelario — Los funcionarios aduaneros determinarán cuál es el impuesto arancelario. Por lo regular, los residentes en los EE.UU. tienen derecho a una exención libre de impuestos de \$800 sobre los artículos que los acompañan. Por lo regular, los visitantes (no residentes) tienen derecho a una exención de \$100. Se cobrará el impuesto arancelario a la tasa actual sobre los primeros \$1,000 después de la exención.

Por lo general, se prohíbe el ingreso de sustancias controladas, artículos obscenos y sustancias tóxicas.

* *Gracias y bienvenidos a los Estados Unidos.*

Transportar divisas o instrumentos monetarios es lícito, independientemente de su valor. Sin embargo, si usted ingresa o saca más de \$10,000 (dólares de los EE.UU. o su equivalencia en moneda extranjera o una combinación de las dos cosas), la ley le exige presentar un informe al Servicio de Aduanas de los EE.UU. utilizando el Formulario 4790 de Aduanas. Los instrumentos monetarios incluyen monedas, dinero en efectivo, cheques de viajero e instrumentos al portador tales como cheques personales y de gerencia, acciones y bonos. Si usted hace que otra persona transporte las divisas o el instrumento monetario por usted, usted también está obligado a presentar un informe utilizando el Formulario 4790 de Aduanas. La no presentación del informe exigido o si no se informa el valor *total* que usted está transportando podría dar lugar al decomiso de la *totalidad* de las divisas o instrumentos monetarios y podría exponerlo a sanciones civiles y/o un proceso penal. **FIRME AL LADO CONTRARIO DEL PRESENTE FORMULARIO UNA VEZ QUE HAYA LEÍDO LA INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE MENCIONADA ARRIBA Y HAYA RENDIDO UNA DECLARACIÓN FIDEDIGNA.**


Descripción de los artículos (Puede continuar la lista en otro Formulario 6059B)	Valor	(Para uso exclusivo de Aduanas)
Total		

AVISO SEGÚN LA LEY DE REDUCCIÓN DE TRÁMITES: La Ley de Reducción de Trámites de 1995 (Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995) exige que le informemos acerca de por qué estamos recolectando esta información, qué uso le daremos y si usted tiene la obligación de suministrarla. La información que se recolecta en el presente formulario es necesaria a fin de hacer cumplir las leyes de los Estados Unidos respecto a aduanas, agricultura y divisas. Aduanas necesita la información del presente formulario para garantizar que los viajeros cumplan estas normas y para permitirnos calcular y recaudar el monto correcto de aranceles e impuestos. Su respuesta es obligatoria. Ninguna oficina puede conducir ni auspicar (y a ninguna persona se le puede exigir que responda ante la recolección de información) salvo que escriba un número de control OMB que sea válido. En promedio, la carga que se calcule producirá la recolección de esta información es de 4 minutos por cada persona que responde o que guarde los registros, según las circunstancias individuales. Los comentarios respecto a la exactitud de este cálculo de carga y las sugerencias para reducir dicho cargo deben remitirse a U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20229, y a Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. EL PRESENTE FORMULARIO NO PODRÁ SER REPRODUCIDO SIN LA APROBACIÓN DEL ADMINISTRADOR DE FORMULARIOS DEL SERVICIO DE ADUANAS DE LOS EE.UU.

Customs Form 6059B (Spanish) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-33 Example of Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Spanish (back)

6059B—Customs Declaration, in Vietnamese


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Tờ Khai Hải Quan BIỂU MẪU ĐÃ ĐƯỢC PHÊ CHUẨN
OMB NO. 1515-004

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Mỗi khách đến hay người chánh trong gia đình phải cung cấp thông tin sau đây (ch cần điền **MỘT** tờ khai cho cả gia đình):

1. **Họ**
 Tên (*Tên thánh*) _____ Tên đệm _____
2. **Ngày sinh** Ngày _____ Tháng _____ Năm _____
3. **Số người trong gia đình cùng đi** _____
4. (a) **Địa chỉ tại Hoa Kỳ** (tên khách sạn/nơi đến) _____
 (b) **Thành phố** _____ (c) **Tiểu bang** _____
5. **Nơi cấp hộ chiếu** (quốc gia) _____
6. **Số hộ chiếu** _____
7. **Quốc gia thường trú** _____
8. **Những quốc gia đã viếng trong chuyến đi này trước khi đến Hoa Kỳ** _____
9. **Hãng hàng không/Số chuyến bay hoặc tên tàu** _____
10. Lý do chánh của chuyến đi này là **công tác**: Đúng Không
11. Tôi (Chúng tôi) mang theo:

(a) hoa quả, thực vật, thực phẩm, côn trùng:	Đúng <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) thịt, thú, sản phẩm từ động vật nuôi/hoang dã:	Đúng <input type="checkbox"/> Không <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) tác nhân truyền bệnh, mẫu cấy tế bào, ốc sên:	Đúng <input type="checkbox"/> Không <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) đất, hoặc đã đến nông trại/trại gia súc/bãi chăn nuôi:	Đúng <input type="checkbox"/> Không <input type="checkbox"/>
12. Tôi (Chúng tôi) đã tiếp xúc (chẳng hạn sờ hay cầm nắm) **gia súc**: Đúng Không
13. Tôi (Chúng tôi) mang theo **tiền hay phương tiện tiền tệ** trên \$10,000 Mỹ kim hoặc ngoại tệ tương đương: (xem định nghĩa phương tiện tiền tệ ở mặt sau) Đúng Không
14. Tôi (Chúng tôi) có **hàng thương mại**: (vật phẩm thương mại, mẫu chào hàng, hoặc hàng hóa không được xem là vật dụng riêng) Đúng Không
15. **Cư dân** — tổng giá trị mọi hàng hóa, kể cả hàng thương mại tôi/chúng tôi đã mua hoặc có được ở hải ngoại (gồm cả quà cho người khác, nhưng không là vật phẩm gửi qua bưu điện đến Hoa Kỳ) và mang theo vào Hoa Kỳ là: _____ US\$
 Khách đến — tổng giá trị mọi vật phẩm sẽ lưu lại tại Hoa Kỳ, kể cả hàng thương mại là: _____ US\$

Đọc chỉ dẫn tại mặt sau biểu mẫu này. Có chừa chỗ trống để liệt kê mọi vật phẩm phải khai báo.

TÔI ĐÃ ĐỌC THÔNG TIN QUAN TRỌNG TẠI MẶT SAU BIỂU MẪU NÀY VÀ KHAI ĐÚNG SỰ THẬT.

X
 (Chữ ký) _____ Ngày (ngày/tháng/năm) _____

Chỉ dành cho viên chức

Customs Form 6059B (Vietnamese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-34 Customs Form 6059B—Customs Declaration in Vietnamese (front)

**Thông Tin Quan Trọng Hải Quan Hoa Kỳ xin chào mừng
 quý vị đến Hoa Kỳ**

Hải Quan Hoa Kỳ có nhiệm vụ bảo vệ Hoa Kỳ đối với việc nhập khẩu trái phép những vật phẩm cấm. Nhân viên hải quan có quyền hỏi và khám xét quý vị và tài sản riêng của quý vị. Nếu là khách đến bị khám xét, quý vị được đối xử lịch sự, chuyên nghiệp và tôn trọng. Các Giám Sát Viên Hải Quan và Đại Diện Dịch Vụ Hành Khách luôn sẵn sàng giải đáp thắc mắc của quý vị. Luôn có sẵn phiếu góp ý để quý vị khen tặng hay phản hồi ý kiến.

Thông Tin Quan Trọng

Cư dân Hoa Kỳ — khai mọi vật phẩm có được ở hải ngoại và mang theo vào Hoa Kỳ.

Khách đến (Không là cư dân) — khai giá trị mọi vật phẩm sẽ lưu lại tại Hoa Kỳ.

Khai mọi vật phẩm trong tờ khai này và ghi giá trị bằng Mỹ kim. Đối với quà tặng, xin ghi rõ giá bán lẻ.

Thuế — Nhân viên hải quan sẽ định thuế. Thông thường cư dân Hoa Kỳ được miễn thuế \$800 đối với các vật phẩm mang theo. Khách đến (không là cư dân) thường được miễn thuế \$100, và sẽ trả thuế theo phần suất hiện hành cho \$1,000 đầu tiên vượt quá mức miễn thuế.

Nói chung cấm nhập những chất bị kiểm soát, vật phẩm khiêu dâm và chất độc hại.

Xin cảm ơn, và chào mừng quý vị đến Hoa Kỳ.

Việc vận chuyển tiền hay phương tiện tiền tệ là hợp pháp, bất kể số lượng bao nhiêu. Tuy vậy, nếu quý vị mang vào hoặc mang ra khỏi Hoa Kỳ trên \$10,000 (Mỹ kim hay ngoại tệ tương đương, hoặc kết hợp cả hai), theo luật pháp, quý vị cần trình báo cho Hải Quan Hoa Kỳ trên mẫu khai hải quan 4790. Phương tiện tiền tệ kể cả tiền xu, tiền giấy, chi phiếu du lịch và trái khoán - chẳng hạn như chi phiếu riêng hay ngân phiếu, chứng khoán và công khố phiếu. Nếu nhờ người khác mang tiền hay phương tiện tiền tệ cho mình, quý vị cũng phải trình báo trên mẫu khai hải quan 4790. Nếu không trình báo theo mẫu, hoặc không khai **tổng số tiền mang theo**, quý vị có thể bị tịch thu **toàn bộ tiền hay phương tiện tiền tệ**, và có thể bị phạt dân sự và/hoặc truy tố hình sự. **XIN KÝ TÊN VÀO MẶT BÊN KIA CỦA BIỂU MẪU NÀY SAU KHI ĐỌC XONG THÔNG TIN QUAN TRỌNG BÊN TRÊN VÀ KHAI ĐÚNG SỰ THẬT.**

Mô tả vật phẩm (Có thể tiếp tục mô tả trên Biểu mẫu 6059B khác)	Giá trị	Phần dành cho hải quan
Tổng cộng		

THÔNG BÁO VỀ ĐÁP LƯỢNG GIẢM CÔNG VIỆC GIẤY TỜ: Đạo Luật Giảm Công Việc Giấy Tờ (Paperwork Reduction Act) năm 1995 yêu cầu chúng tôi cho quý vị biết lại sau chúng tôi thu thập thông tin này, sẽ dùng ra sao, và quý vị có phải cho chúng tôi biết thông tin đó hay không. Thông tin thu thập trong biểu mẫu này cần dùng để thi hành luật Hải Quan, Cảnh Sát và Kiểm tra của Hoa Kỳ. Hải quan cần có thông tin trong biểu mẫu này để bảo đảm là khách đến tuân hành luật lệ, và để giúp chúng tôi xử lý toàn và thu khoản thuế thích hợp. Quý vị phải trả lời. Cơ quan nào đó có thể không liên lạc hay báo trợ, vì có nhân viên để không cần đáp ứng việc thu thập thông tin, trừ khi nó liên hệ để kiểm soát theo OMB. Thời gian trung bình ước lượng cần để thu thập thông tin là 4 phút mỗi người điền hay người ghi nhận, trừ vào toàn cảnh riêng biệt. Xin gửi ý kiến về thủ tục xin các tài liệu theo thời gian và để nghị giảm bớt cho U.S. Customs Service, Reports Clearance Officer, Information Services Branch, Washington, DC 20523, và cho Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1515-0041), Washington, DC 20503. KHÔNG ĐƯỢC TÁI BẢN BIỂU MẪU NÀY CHO MỤC ĐÍCH SỬ DỤNG BIỂU MẪU CỦA MỘT QUÁN NGA KỲ CỤC TRƯỞNG.

Customs Form 6059B (Vietnamese) (11/02)

FIGURE 2-3-35 Customs Form 6059—Customs Declaration in Vietnamese (back)

2

Animal Product
Manual

Procedures

Special Procedures

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Introduction

The Special Procedures section provides direction and guidance for additional tasks you are responsible for doing. These additional tasks supplement the general procedures for clearing regulated cargo and passenger baggage.

User Fees

See the [PPQ Export Program Manual](#) for directions on collecting user fees. These fees are collected each time a PPQ officer signs a letterhead certification for the export of non-animal products requiring a statement that the commodity does not contain animal origin ingredients or materials.

As of October 1, 2010, the user fee is \$48 per letterhead certification.

Certifying Animal Products and By-Products for Export

Introduction

As of November 1, 2010, PPQ officers are no longer responsible for certifying **both** edible and inedible animal products for export. Refer all requests for export certification of animal products and by-products, as well as those requests for non-animal origin commodities that require statements about the animal health status the United States, to the local VS–AVIC and or the appropriate government agency. Refer to [Table 2-4-1](#) to determine if PPQ can certify the export product.



PPQ Officers are **not** authorized to certify animal health statements on behalf of APHIS. CBP personnel are not authorized to endorse export certification on behalf of APHIS.

PPQ Officers may still endorse commodities, such as hay, grain, or animal feed, which do not contain animal origin materials if the importing country requires a statement from APHIS regarding the ingredients.

When you receive a request to export animals, animal products, animal by-products, or nonanimal products, first determine if you have the authority to certify the export. See [Table 2-4-1](#).



The exporter is responsible for getting the correct exporting documents and certification statements.

Special Procedures

Certifying Animal Products and By-Products for Export

TABLE 2-4-1 Determine if PPQ can Certify the Export Product (page 1 of 2)






If the item being exported is:	And:	Then:
Animal Products such as: ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Poultry and poultry products	The export weighs less than 50 lbs	ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
	The export weighs more than 50 lbs	◆ ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from FSIS ◆ If FSIS will not certify, ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Animal by-products such as: ◆ Hides ◆ Feathers ◆ Animal feed or pet food containing animal origin ingredients		ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Dairy Products		ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Live animal such as: ◆ Semen or embryos ◆ Eggs for hatching ◆ Live aquatics, e.g., fish, fish eggs, prawns, shrimp		ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Non-animal product such as: ◆ Farm machinery ◆ Grain ¹ ◆ Hay ¹ ◆ Straw ¹ ◆ Lumber ¹ ◆ Personal effects not containing animal products/by-products	Requires a statement that the commodity or shipment contains no animal origin materials and no other animal health statements	◆ Consult PPQ Export Program Manual for additional requirements ◆ SEE Table 2-4-2
	Requires a statement that the commodity or shipment contains no animal origin materials and/or other animal health statements	◆ Consult PPQ Export Program Manual for any additional phytosanitary requirements ◆ ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Fish oil or fish meal	The certification refers to testing of fish meal or fish oil and/or fish meal or fish oil coming from an approved facility	ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from (NOAA)/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) ²
	The certification only refers to information concerning animal health	ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Seafood		ADVISE the exporter to request a certificate from Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ²

TABLE 2-4-1 Determine if PPQ can Certify the Export Product (page 2 of 2)

If the item being exported is:	And:	Then:
Other than listed above		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆CONSULT the PPQ <i>Export Program Manual</i> to determine if phytosanitary certification is required ◆ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (SEE <i>VS-AVIC</i> on page H-1-6)

- 1 May also require phytosanitary certification. Grain exported to Russia needs a special certificate which must be signed by a veterinarian.
- 2 Once the Fish Meal Program Manager of NOAA or the Office of Seafood of FDA, or an applicable State Agency has issued its document, the exporter may need to contact the local Veterinarian in Charge

Certifying Nonanimal Products for Export

PPQ Officers are authorized to certify commodities that contain no animal products, on behalf of Veterinary Services, if no animal health statements are required. PPQ Officers should use USDA Letterhead Certification.

USDA Letterhead Certification

Use the USDA letterhead certificate to certify exports of **nonanimal** products. These products include grain, hay, straw, lumber, farm machinery, and personal effects that do not contain animal origin materials. PPQ personnel are only authorized to endorse certification for exports that do not contain animal origin materials if such certification is required by USDA-APHIS. USDA letterhead certificates can be used when additional statements are necessary.

Refer all requests for USDA letterhead certificates requiring animal health statements to the local VS Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (VS-AVIC).



Do not provide the USDA letterhead export certificate format to persons who are not USDA personnel.

1. Determine what statements the exporter requires or wants on the USDA letterhead certificate (*see Table 2-4-2*).

TABLE 2-4-2 Determine Which Statements Exporter Requires or Wants on Letterhead Certification

If the exporter:	And a notarized affidavit¹ is:	Then:
Requires a statement that the commodity contains no animal origin materials or ingredients and does not require any other animal health statements	On file for the same product supporting the statement ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter the statement on the USDA letterhead; include the statement "This office has on file a notarized affidavit from (insert name of company) verifying the statements below." ◆ Consult the PPQ Export Program Manual to determine if a phytosanitary certificate is required
	Not on file for the same product or the affidavit is on file for a different product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Contact the PPQ Export Program staff or VRS staff at Headquarters or the PPQ Export Program at the Regional Office ◆ Refer the exporter to the nearest AVIC as appropriate (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Requires an anthrax statement for an export shipment of grain	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC in the State where the grain originated. (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>) ◆ Consult the PPQ Export Program Manual to determine if a phytosanitary certificate is required
Wants to make an additional animal disease statement	→	ADVISE exporter to request a certificate from the nearest AVIC (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)
Other than listed above	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Contact the PPQ Export Program staff or VRS staff at Headquarters or the PPQ Export Program at the Regional Office ◆ Refer the exporter to the nearest AVIC as appropriate (<i>SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6</i>)

1 SEE notarized affidavits for additional information
 2 An original hard copy of the affidavit must be kept on file in the office.

2. Verify the product information (quantity, unit of measure and kind).
3. Validate that all statements are supported by a notarized affidavit or laboratory report.



If the additional statements are false or you are uncomfortable with the affidavit or the nature of the statements to be included, contact the PPQ Export Program staff or VRS staff at Headquarters or the PPQ Export Program at the Regional Office

4. Sign and date the USDA letterhead certificate. Bilingual information is acceptable as long as one of the languages is in English (*see* the USDA-APHIS Intranet for an example of a letterhead certificate).
5. Collect the appropriate user fee using the PPQ Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking (PCIT)
6. Maintain a copy of the USDA letterhead certificate with a copy of the notarized affidavit in the office.

Notarized Affidavits

When notarized affidavits are used to support statements placed on USDA letterhead certification, verify the following information:

1. The affidavit **must** be made on company letterhead.
2. The signing official of the affidavit **must**:
 - A. Be a person of authority within that company who is qualified to verify the affidavit (e.g., owner, president, chief executive officer, or quality control manager)
 - B. Explain the person's authority within the company by describing the person's qualifications to make or verify the statements
 - C. State that the person is authorized to represent the company in this manner
3. The affidavit **must** contain the information that the company wishes to have included on a letterhead certificate including the statement that the commodity "contains no animal origin materials or ingredients".
4. The last statement above the signature on the affidavit **must** read as follows:

“I certify that the statements listed above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.”

(Statements that **may not** be made on a USDA letterhead certificate based on a notarized affidavit include those referring to the testing of the export products and those about the animal health status of the United States.)

5. The signing official's name and title **must** be typed under the official's signature.
6. The affidavit **must** be notarized (signed before a notary public) within the past year.
7. Attach a copy of the affidavit to the office copy of the letterhead certificate.
8. Any certificate indicating that a product has been tested may **not** be signed until the test results have been verified. Instruct the exporter to send test results along with the certificate.

Disinfection

Articles That Require Cleaning and Disinfection

If any article or surface is contaminated with animal material, then the article or surface **must** be cleaned and disinfected. If you encounter an importation of prohibited or restricted animal products, and the packaging or containers holding those products have leaked—then the contaminated pallets, machinery used in handling, dock or warehouse areas used for storage, or trucks or railroad cars used for

transporting the products **must** be cleaned and disinfected before they are reused. Refer to the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)* for additional information on cleaning and disinfection.

Handling Pet Birds

All birds (**except** birds from Canada), as distinguished from poultry or unaccompanied birds, imported into the United States **must** be quarantined for 30 days at a USDA bird quarantine facility. The importer is responsible for making the necessary arrangements for quarantine as well as obtaining health certificates in the country of origin. Birds including pet birds (**except** for peach-faced lovebirds, budgerigars (budgies), and cockatiels), are also subject to U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) regulations found in 50 CFR§14, 15, 21, and 23.

Peach-faced lovebirds, budgerigars (budgies), and cockatiels are **not** protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or the Wild Bird Conservation Act (WBCA); however, the export or import of these species still need to be declared to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement (USFWS-OLE). The importer or exporter should contact the USFWS port of entry prior to such activities to meet these requirements. If you have questions, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority at 1-800-358-2140 or 703-358-2281.

Veterinary Services (VS) is responsible for the handling of legally and illegally imported pet birds. See the regulations governing the importation of birds in 9 CFR § 93. See [import procedures for importing pet birds from Canada](#).

1



Workstations may have established guidelines to coordinate the importation of pet birds beyond those established here.

Pet birds are those imported for the personal pleasure of their owners and are **not** intended for resale. Pet birds are regulated since they can carry the following viral and bacterial diseases of concern:

- ◆ Avian influenza (viral)
- ◆ Exotic Newcastle disease (END) (viral)
- ◆ Psittacosis¹

¹ Psittacosis is an infectious disease of parrots and related birds. This bacterial disease is communicable to humans. In humans, the symptoms of psittacosis include a high fever, severe headache, chills, muscle aches, and a cough.

In general, pet birds imported into the United States **must** be accompanied by a health certificate and a VS-issued Import Permit. U.S. origin birds returning to the U.S. need **only** a health certificate.

Bird Quarantine Facility Locations

Quarantine facilities for birds exists at the following locations:

- ◆ J.F.K. International Airport, New York
- ◆ Los Angeles, California
- ◆ Miami, Florida

Responsibilities

Veterinary Services (VS)

Veterinary Services (VS) is responsible for providing personnel during weekends and holidays. If a bird(s) is ineligible for home quarantine, then VS is responsible for inspecting and transporting the bird(s) to a quarantine facility during normal business hours.

When VS is notified of a live bird(s) at a port of entry, VS is responsible for:

- ◆ Meeting the flight upon arrival with the bird(s) without exception.
- ◆ Determining whether the bird(s) is eligible for entry into the U.S.
- ◆ Inspecting the bird(s).
- ◆ Completing all necessary paperwork.
- ◆ Transporting the bird(s) to a quarantine facility.

If the bird(s) is proceeding through a foreign preclearance location (listed below), and will proceed to a U.S. port of entry, then VS is responsible for the following:

- ◆ Issuing a Veterinary Services Permit to Import (VS Form 17-135). The VS Form 17-135 will:
 - ❖ Identify the U.S. port of arrival
 - ❖ Require the permit holder to present a copy of the permit (VS Form 17-135) to CBP, and
 - ❖ Require the permit holder to arrive for preclearance with CBP two (2) hours prior to the departure of the flight
- ◆ Making arrangements for VS personnel to meet the flight for inspection and post entry clearance upon arrival at the U.S. port. CBP will not hold a bird(s) at Ports of Entry (POE) upon arriving from Preclearance Facility Locations if **no VS official is present**. The required arrangements include:
 - ❖ Forwarding a copy of the permit (VS Form 17-135) to the Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (AVIC) of the state where the bird(s) will make entry, and
 - ❖ Ensuring that the permit holder verifies their appointment with the VS personnel at least 72 hours in advance of arrival at the U.S. port

CBP

CBP responsibilities depend on preclearance status.

- ◆ When a live bird(s) arrives at the U.S. port from non-precleared foreign ports, CBP is responsible for:
 - ❖ Notifying VS (the Port Veterinarian, a field veterinarian, or the AVIC) of the bird's arrival (*see Appendix H*, for the lists of AVICs, VRS, and VS Staff Veterinarians)
 - ❖ If a VS official is **not** available when the bird(s) is presented for entry, then CBP personnel will hold the bird(s) until a VS official arrives and can assume responsibility for the bird(s). CBP will obtain applicable information and fill in the appropriate blocks on VS Form 17-8 (before the owner has departed the area). Complete VS Form 17-8 using the instructions in *Table K-1-9*.
- ◆ If the bird(s) is presented at one of the full-service preclearance locations (listed below), then CBP is responsible for the following:
 - ❖ Verifying that the owner has a copy of the VS permit to Import (VS Form 17-135). NOTE: the presentation of the valid permit signifies that an appointment has been made with VS upon arrival at the destination port
 - ❖ Verifying that the port of entry listed on the permit (VS Form 17-135) corresponds to the travel on the owner's ticket
 - ❖ Lack of a VS permit by the owner will require that CBP refuse entry to the bird(s)
 - ❖ CBP will notify VS (the Port Veterinarian, a field veterinarian, or the AVIC) of the bird's departure and estimated arrival time at the destination port that the bird(s) is enroute in the U.S. (*see Appendix H*, for the list of AVICs, VRS, and VS Staff Veterinarians)
 - ❖ CBP is **not** responsible for safeguarding the bird(s) at the destination port once arriving from a preclearance location

Preclearance Facility Locations

Preclearance facilities for birds exist at the following locations:

- ◆ Aruba
- ◆ Freeport, Bahamas
- ◆ Montreal, Canada
- ◆ Nassau, Bahamas
- ◆ Toronto, Canada
- ◆ Vancouver, Canada

Owner

The owner (or importer) is responsible for the following:

- ◆ Obtaining an import permit (VS Form 135), if necessary
- ◆ Obtaining a health certificate in the country of origin
- ◆ Obtaining any other pertinent documentation (i.e., CITES, health certificates)
- ◆ Presenting a copy of the required import permit (VS Form 17-135) and all supporting documents to CBP
- ◆ Paying all user fees and costs associated with importing pet birds
- ◆ Arranging for the quarantine of the bird(s) if necessary
- ◆ Arriving at any foreign service preclearance location (listed above) two (2) hours prior to the departure of the flight to complete CBP preclearance procedures

Supplies

Cages or Carriers

VS supplies cages or carriers that can accommodate both small and large birds. CBP is responsible for storing these cages at the port of entry. CBP **must** inventory the cages and let VS know if more are needed. If a cage or carrier is used, VS is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the cage or carrier before returning the cage or carrier to the port of entry.

Cartons

CBP supplies the cardboard cartons used to transport the birds in cages or carriers to a quarantine facility. Cartons **must** be large enough to accommodate the cages or carriers. CBP **must** ensure the carton is placed in a room with good ventilation and appropriate temperature. The best way to do this is to get cartons specifically made for shipping live animals. Otherwise, cut a sufficient number of air holes out of the two opposite sides of a solid carton. You can buy suitable cardboard cartons from a commercial rental dealer, self-storage business, or moving company.

Air Filters

VS supplies air filters to CBP that are designed to prevent the spread of viruses and bacteria. **Never** substitute the VS-supplied air filters with other types of filters. Place the air filters over the air holes on the **outside** of the carton. Use a sturdy tape such as duct tape to hold the air filters in place.

Bird Feed

CBP supplies bird feed. Ports of entry are responsible for maintaining a small amount of assorted varieties of bird feed that is available at most pet and grocery stores. Store the bird feed in a freezer to preserve the quality of the feed.

Procedures

To determine which procedures to use for pet birds entering or transiting the United States, see [Table 2-4-3](#) below.

TABLE 2-4-3 Decide Which Procedures to Use for Handling Pet Birds

If the pet bird is:	Then:
Entering the United States	1. CONTACT the VS Port Veterinarian or AVIC ¹ to process and inspect the bird(s) (except for preclearance facility locations) 2. SAFEGUARD the bird until the VS veterinarian arrives
Transiting the United States	SEE Table 2-4-4

1 SEE [VS-AVIC](#) on [page H-1-6](#) for the list of AVICs.

Pet Birds Transiting the United States

TABLE 2-4-4 Action to Take on Pet Birds Transiting the U.S.

If the owner has:	Then:
Provided VS with advance notification of arrival	SAFEGUARD the bird until the VS veterinarian arrives
Not provided VS with advance notification of arrival	1. SAFEGUARD the bird 2. CONTACT local VS office or AVIC ¹

1 SEE [VS-AVIC](#) on [page H-1-6](#) for the list of AVICs.

Clearing Mail Importations

Introduction

Foreign origin mail is examined by U.S. Customs on arrival in the United States. Packages containing plant and animal products are referred to Custom and Border Protection Agriculture Specialists for inspection and disposition. General mail procedures are detailed in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance*. The following procedures are specific to mail importations of animal products and by-products.

Monitor packages from all countries of origin. If you encounter a package that is accompanied by a permit and if the permit number, date, and addresses all match and the package is intact with **no** evidence of leakage, then **do not** open.

If a package is **not** clearly or appropriately marked, handle as a package **not** covered by a permit.

Prohibit fresh meat and other animal products which **do not** meet USDA entry requirements.

When the manifest or the bill of lading of express or overnight delivered packages **does not** adequately identify the importation, then open the package.

When a package is held, or when part of the contents are removed and destroyed, document the regulatory action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice. Refer to Appendix K, [Completing and Distributing Forms](#) on [page K-1-1](#).

In the rare case when a package **must** be returned to the country of origin, do the following:

1. Line off the U.S. address on the package. Mark the package “Return to Sender.”
2. Apply “Refuse Entry” stamp to the outside of the package near the original address.
3. Document your action on PPQ Form 287. Place a copy inside the package.
4. Hand the package to postal authorities with Customs’ concurrence along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin.

If packages **do not** have to be returned to the country of origin, continue on to [Table 2-4-5](#).

TABLE 2-4-5 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations

If the mail importation is:	And is:	Then:
Animal by-product	Fresh, or an organism, or a vector	SEE Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits on page 2-4-16
	Other than fresh	SEE Table 2-4-6
Meat or meat products	—————→	SEE Table 2-4-7
Packed in straw, hay, or grass	From Canada, New Zealand, Norway	◆DISREGARD the straw, hay, or grass as animal disease vectors ◆NOTE that the packing material may be subject to plant regulations
	From a country other than listed above (one known to be affected with FMD or infested with ticks)	SEE Straw, Hay, and Grass on page 2-4-16

Animal By-Products

TABLE 2-4-6 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importation of Animal By-Products

If the by-product:	And intercepted in:	Then:
Meets the entry requirements detailed in the <i>Reference</i> chapter	—————→	RELEASE
Does not meet the appropriate entry requirements	Regular mail	1. REMOVE the prohibited item 2. COMPLETE PPQ Form 287 and put one copy in the package
	Parcel service other than the mail	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT the addressee or broker 3. ALLOW the addressee or broker to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements ¹

¹ If the requirements **cannot** be met, have the addressee or broker contact the PPQ–QPAS–VRS Office at 301-851-2295.

Meat or Meat Products

TABLE 2-4-7 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations of Meat or Meat Products



If the package is from a country known to be:	And the product:	Then:
Free from diseases of concern (ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI or SVD)	Meets the entry requirements detailed in the <i>Reference</i> chapter	RELEASE
	Does not meet the appropriate entry requirements	SEE Table 2-4-8
Affected with a disease of concern		

TABLE 2-4-8 Determine Action to Take on Mail Importations of Meat or Meat Products Not Meeting Entry Requirements or from a Country Known to Be Affected with Diseases of Concern

If the product is:	Then:
Packed in tight, sealed, unsoiled containers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REMOVE the meat or meat product for destruction by an approved method 2. ALLOW the remaining contents to go forward to its destination 3. Document action on PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice 4. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package
Not packed separately (contaminated other material in the package)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RETURN package to the sender along with all other contents of the package 2. DOCUMENT action on PPQ Form 287 3. INCLUDE one copy of PPQ Form 287 in the package 4. MAIL one copy of PPQ Form 287 to the consignee 5. LINE off the U.S. address on the package. Mark the package "Return to Sender" 6. APPLY a "Refuse Entry" stamp to the outside of the package near the original address 7. HAND the package to postal authorities along with instructions to return the package to the country of origin <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p>If no return address is shown, then RETURN the package to postal authorities in the country of dispatch.</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Important</p>

Straw, Hay, and Grass

Regulate straw, hay, or grass used as packing when the package is from a country **other than** Canada, New Zealand, or Norway (these countries are **free** from FMD and ticks). Do the following:

1. Remove packing material if possible. Otherwise, REFUSE ENTRY.
2. Require the packing material to be disinfected or destroyed according to [Disinfection](#) on **page 2-4-7**.
3. Complete PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice.

Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits

Introduction

Veterinary Services (VS) permits take precedence over any entry requirement listed in this manual. VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product or by-product **except** for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants or swine from countries known to be affected with FMD. This meat is prohibited by the Tariff Act of June 17, 1930, Section 306(a).

There are two types of permits issued by two different units within VS; the units are The National Center for Import and Export Veterinary Services, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (VS–TTSPS) and The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS–CVB).

The National Center for Import and Export Veterinary Services, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (VS–TTSPS) issues VS Form 16-6, which is a United States veterinary permit for importation and transportation of controlled materials and organisms and vectors.

The Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS–CVB) issues APHIS Form 2006, which is a United States veterinary biological product permit. Examples of these permits are in Appendix G, [Certificates and Permits](#) on **page G-1-1**.

Requests for VS Permits

TABLE 2-4-9 Where to Apply for VS Permits

If the consignee requests:	Then have the consignee:
VS Form 16-3, Permit application for VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	DO one of the following: ◆ DOWNLOAD and COMPLETE VS Form 16-3, Application for Permit to Import or Transport Controlled Material for Organisms or Vectors ◆ CONTACT VS–TTSPS at 301-851-3300
APHIS Form 2005, Permit application for APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	CONTACT VS–CVB at 515-232-5785

Renewal of VS Permits

TABLE 2-4-10 Where to Renew VS Permits

If the VS permit is:	Then have the consignee:
VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	DO one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ FAX a renewal request on company letterhead to VS–TTSPS at 301-734-8226 ◆ CONTACT VS–TTSPS at 301-851-3300
APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	VS–CVB at 515-232-5785

Validation of VS Permits Using ePermits

To facilitate compliance with APHIS regulations, [ePermits](#) is available to CBP Agriculture Specialists to verify the validity of VS Import Permits (VS Form 16-6A) issued for the importation of animal products, animal by-products, organisms, and vectors; and for in-transit movement of animal products and animal by-products. A USDA eAuthorization account is required to access [ePermits](#).

USDA eAuthen- tication

To comply with government-wide initiatives, ePermits users are required to complete a registration process called eAuthentication. [USDA's eAuthentication](#) is a system used by USDA agencies that enables individuals to obtain user-identification accounts that allow access to certain USDA Web applications and services through the Internet. The Web-based service identifies and validates USDA customers before they can use participating USDA Web-based business applications. This system provides a unique user-identification code that a USDA Web user can present to any participating USDA Web site, therefore reducing the burden on customers to register for and maintain separate identities with every online system.

To create an eAuthentication account, follow the instructions below:

PROCEDURES

- A.** Create an eAuthentication account
 - i.** Access the [USDA's eAuthentication](#) Web site
 - ii.** Click on "Create an Account Page"
 - iii.** Click on "Level 2 Access"
 - iv.** Complete the required information (Important: Enter contact information (name, address, and phone number) exactly as it appears on your government issued identification (i.e. State Driver's License, U.S. passport, State Identification Card). Do not enter work information.)
 - v.** Submit the information
 - vi.** You will receive a verification email address you provided during the registration process to request your eAuthorization account.
 - vii.** Open the email message you receive and click on "Activate my Account."
- B.** Credential verification:
 - i.** Within seven (7) calendar days from the date of submission, make an appointment and visit a USDA Service Center
 - ii.** Access a list of [USDA Service Centers](#) to locate a USDA Service Center (Important: In certain circumstances, APHIS could arrange for an APHIS LRA (local registration authority) to visit a CBP location to complete the process. Although the entire process could be completed during this single session, eAuthentication would be expedited if the CBP AI officers have completed the initial enrollment steps in Section A above before the LRA visit. Visiting LRAs would need internet access at the CBP location to complete the eAuthentication process.)
 - iii.** Provide the LRA at the USDA Service Center (or visiting the CBP location) with photo identification to complete the credentialing process.
 - iv.** Once your credentials have been verified by the LRA you will have access to ePermits.

When accessing ePermits, follow the directions in [Table 2-4-11](#) to help validate VS permits that accompany an importation of animal products or by-products.

TABLE 2-4-11 Directions to Validate VS Permits Using ePermits

If you want to:	Then:
Log into ePermits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Log onto the ePermits system (Web address: https://epermits.aphis.usda.gov/epermits) 2. Click "continue". 3. Enter your assigned eAuthentication User ID and Password. 4. Select "Log in" to access the ePermits Home Page.
Query ePermits by permit number	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the ePermits Home Page, in the shaded box on the left side of the screen titled "Search for Permits" enter the permit number. 2. Select "Go" 3. To view the permit resulting from your query, click on the permit number at the left of the screen under the column titled "Permit/response". A pop-up box displaying the permit will appear. 4. Scroll down to view the entire permit. 5. Click the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit. 6. To close the pop-up box, select the "X" in the upper right hand corner of the pop-up screen. 7. To conduct a new query select "Standard Search" in the upper right hand corner of the Permit Search Result screen. Enter the new permit number and select the "Standard Search" grey bar at the bottom of the screen. Repeat steps 3-6. 8. To return to the ePermits Home Page, select "Home" in the upper right hand corner of the screen.
Query ePermits using the advance search option	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the ePermits Home Page, in the shaded box on the left side of the screen, click "Advanced Search". 2. Enter the applicant's last name and/or the applicant's company name in the appropriate box. 3. In the box titled "Permit/Response Type" scroll down and highlight "VS 16-3" 4. Click the "Advanced search" grey bar at the bottom of the screen to obtain the results of your query. 5. To view a permit resulting from your query, click on the desired permit at the left of the screen under the column titled "Permit/response". A pop-up box displaying the permit will appear. 6. Scroll down to view the entire permit. 7. Click the print icon on the top tool bar to print the entire permit. 8. To close the pop-up box, select the "X" in the upper left of the pop-up screen. 9. To view another permit resulting from your query, repeat steps 4-7 above. 10. To conduct a new query, select "Advanced search" and repeat steps 2-7 above. 11. To return to the ePermits Home Page, select "Home" in the upper right hand corner of the screen.

Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit



Because some animal by-products authorized entry by permit are highly perishable, expedite importations you are authorized to release. Allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the animal by-product if perishable.



Look for the triple asterisk (***) restrictions on the permit. These restrictions may require additional certification. CBP is responsible for enforcing only the sections of the permit marked with the triple asterik (***). Validate the permit by checking ePermits and match the information on the permit to the permit that is listed in ePermits. VS Form 16-6A permits must be signed by the permit holder to be considered valid.

Match all of the following information on the VS permit with the shipping documents:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee

TABLE 2-4-12 Match Information on VS Permit with Shipping Documents

If the permit:	And the VS permit is:	Then:
Matches the permit in ePermits, is signed by the permit holder and matches the shipping documents	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Has expired	VS Form 16-6A, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS-TTSPS (<i>SEE Table 2-4-10</i>) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS-TTSPS
	APHIS 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS-CVB at 301-851-3609 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS-CVB
Has a discrepancy other than being expired	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT <i>PPQ-AQI-VMO</i> on page H-1-2 or <i>PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel</i> on page H-1-1 for further action

Processing Importations Not Authorized Entry by a VS Permit, BUT Should Be

To process importations **not** authorized entry by a VS permit, **but** should be, do as follows:

1. **DO NOT RELEASE** the HOLD.
2. **ADVISE** the importer of the hold that the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry.
3. **REFUSE ENTRY**

Safeguarding Live Animals

Live ruminants, swine, horses, brushtailed opossums, hedgehogs, tenrecs, and poultry and other birds are the responsibility of VS. Commercial importations of live animals go directly to their destination when they are VS approved. Additionally, VS has the responsibility for cleaning and disinfecting a carrier if the carrier arrived at the U.S. port of entry with live animals.


However, since Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialists are often the first to board a carrier, follow these instructions when you discover animals and VS is **not** present to meet the carrier.

When you discover animals, consider the welfare of the animals in severe weather. If you authorize movement, then clean and disinfect all areas occupied by, or equipment used to move the animals. **Do not** allow movement to an area where other animals are present or away from the immediate area of the point of discovery. If the carrier is moving prior to VS arrival, then require cleaning and disinfecting of the carrier. Refer to *Disinfection* on **page 2-4-7**.

Special Procedures

Sending Samples to the National VS Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, IA

TABLE 2-4-13 Determine Action to Take on Discovered Animals

If the animals are:	And the animals are:	Then:
 <p>Dogs kept around livestock may carry tapeworms.</p>	Used with livestock	1. HOLD the animals
	With open sore(s) ²	2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
	Without open sore(s) or not used with livestock	REFER to CDC
Feline ¹	Domesticated house cat	REFER to CDC
	Wild cats (leopard, lion, panther, or tiger)	REFER to FWS
Hedgehogs or tenrecs ¹	From FMD affected country	1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. NOTIFY VS
	From FMD free country	1. HOLD the animals 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
Horses, ruminants, or swine ¹	Aboard a carrier	1. HOLD the animals aboard the carrier 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
	Off-loaded from a carrier	HOLD the animals and the associated feed, bedding, etc., at the point of discovery
	In passenger baggage	
Birds (including poultry) ¹	A commercial importation ³	1. HOLD the animals 2. NOTIFY VS by telephone
	Pet birds or poultry maintained aboard vessels for eggs, meat, or as pets	SEE Handling Pet Birds on page 2-4-8
Primates (monkeys) ¹	→	REFER to FWS and CDC
Other than canines, felines, hedgehogs, horses, primates, ruminants, swine, poultry, or birds	→	1. INSPECT cages for prohibited items 2. HAVE prohibited items removed 3. ALLOW importer to replace prohibited bedding and/or feed with US origin supplies under direct CBP supervision

- 1 Inspect the cages for prohibited items and have the prohibited items removed.
- 2 Could possibly be screw worm which feeds on living tissue.
- 3 Includes all ratites (whether or not they are kept as pets)

Sending Samples to the National VS Laboratory (NVSL) in Ames, IA

Send samples of animal product importations to the NVSL for the following determinations:

- ◆ Animal species verification
- ◆ pH level (for ruminant hides packed in tight barrels or cases)

Steps for Sending Samples to NVSL

Follow these steps for sending samples to NVSL:

1. Supervise the importer who is preparing a sample representing at least 10 percent of the containers in the importation. The sample size should be a maximum of 1/2 cup. If the sample size is inappropriate, have the importer or importing agent call PPQ–QPAS–VRS.
2. Complete VS Form 10-4 according to the procedures on completing and distributing forms in [Appendix K](#). If the sample is submitted for pH testing, place “pH” in *Block 7, Examination Requested*.
3. Send the sample and VS Form 10-4 to the following address:

USDA–APHIS
National Veterinary Services Laboratories
1800 Dayton Road
Ames, IA 50010

4. Wait for further action from PPQ–QPAS–VRS. The action will be based on the laboratory results.

Steps to Take if You Are Contacted by FSIS

If you are contacted by FSIS reporting their finding of pink juices or pieces of bone in commercial importations of cooked, frozen beef from an approved establishment in South America, take the following steps (make sure that the importation is on hold):

1. Take down information supplied by FSIS. Use [Table 2-4-14](#) to determine the appropriate information to take down.

Special Procedures

Steps to Take if You Are Contacted by FSIS

TABLE 2-4-14 Record Information Based on FSIS Report

If FSIS reports that they found:	Then take down the following information:
Only pink juices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Conditions warranting the call◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)◆ Country of origin and establishment number◆ Type and amount of product◆ Location of the held product
Only pieces of bone Pink juices and pieces of bone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Condition warranting the call◆ Production code (complete tube and carton identification)◆ Country of origin and establishment number◆ Type and amount of product◆ Location of the held product◆ Whether bone is attached to the meat◆ Size (all dimensions) of bone◆ Whether there is bone marrow. If so, whether the bone marrow is cooked◆ Whether the bone is cooked

2. Immediately telephone this information to PPQ-QPAS-VRS at 301-851-2295. If PPQ-QPAS-VRS is **not** available, telephone VS-TTSPS at 301-851-3300. Take **only** the action specified by PPQ-QPAS-VRS or VS-TTSPS. **DO NOT TAKE ANY REMEDIAL ACTION** such as refusing entry to the importation or removing the importation from the country. Ensure that the importation will be held until PPQ-QPAS-VRS or VS-TTSPS is involved.

Biological Material, Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export

Transiting of Products That Would Be Eligible for Entry

Classifying a Product as Eligible for Entry

A product is eligible for entry if the product originates from the following:

- ◆ Country **free** from diseases of concern regardless of the import documents accompanying the shipment
- ◆ Country **free** from diseases of concern, **but** with special requirements (for example, CSF/SR, END/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR), and the product is accompanied by the pertinent import documents
- ◆ Country affected with a disease of concern, **but** the product is accompanied with the pertinent import documents

Any animal product which would be **eligible** for entry into the United States may transit through the United States for immediate export if the following two conditions are met:

- ◆ Port of arrival is notified **prior** to arrival
- ◆ Product is in a sealed, leakproof container

There are **no** restrictions on the means of conveyance. With one exception, products transiting for export **must** exit **without** making any intermediate stops. In the case of overland movement, additional stops are allowed if there is **no** manipulation of cargo (for example, fuel stops, rest stops, and the like).

Transiting of Products That Would Be Ineligible for Entry

Classifying a Product as Ineligible for Entry

A product is **ineligible** for entry if the product **lacks** the pertinent import documents.

Animal products **ineligible** for entry may transit the United States **only** for immediate export and then, **only** if the following conditions are met:

- ◆ Port of arrival is notified **prior** to arrival
- ◆ Product is in a sealed, leakproof container
- ◆ Product will **not** leave the boundaries of the port of arrival
- ◆ Product will remain within the port boundaries for 72 hours or fewer



Never permit overland transit of an animal product that is **ineligible** for entry.

Special Procedures

Biological Material, Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export

Use the following tables to assist you in deciding whether to allow a product to transit for export.

TABLE 2-4-15 Decide Whether to Allow Animal Products or By-Products to Transit for Export

If the country of origin is:	And the item is:	And is from:	And:	Then:
Mexico	Pork	Mexican States of ◆ Baja California ◆ Baja California Sur ◆ Campeche ◆ Chihuahua ◆ Nayarit ◆ Quintana Roo ◆ Sinaloa ◆ Sonora ◆ Yucatan	Is accompanied by a valid VS permit	ALLOW product to transit overland
			Lacks a valid VS permit	CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel for directions
	Mexican State other than one listed in the cell above	→	SEE Table 2-4-16	
	Other than pork	→		
Other than Mexico	→		→	

TABLE 2-4-16 Additional Criteria for Deciding Whether to Allow Animal Products or By-Products to Transit for Export

If the product:	If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Is accompanied by a VS permit authorizing transit			→	ALLOW transiting as specified on the permit
Lacks a VS permit authorizing transit	Eligible for entry into the United States	Accompanied by appropriate documentation ¹	→	ALLOW to transit the United States
		Lacks the appropriate documentation		ALLOW immediate export within 72 hours. Shipment must leave the port in the same manner as it arrived (i.e., if it arrived by air, the shipment must leave by air from the airport of arrival.) NO OVERLAND TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE PORT IS ALLOWED.
	Ineligible for entry	→	Above criteria are not met	RE-EXPORT or DESTROY

1 Appropriate documentation includes documents required for entry (e.g., health certificate, shipper/manufacturer's statement, etc.) Refer to the appropriate section of the *APM*.

Directions for Handling Export Transit Shipments for Animal Products or By-Products that Are Eligible for Entry

If the animal product or by-product is transiting to a subsequent U.S. port for export, ALLOW movement **only** in sealed containers. The shipment may move overland.

Contact the subsequent port and give them the details of the shipment. The means by which a port **must** be contacted will depend on whether the entry was made on paper or electronically.

Paper Entries

1. Stamp the Customs entry forms “For Exportation Only. Shipment Authorized to [identify Port]; No Diversion Permitted.”
2. Fax a copy of the stamped Customs forms to the subsequent port.
3. Keep a copy of the stamped Customs form as an official record.

Electronic Entries

Follow these directions for maritime cargo and cargo on trains:

1. Go to the Manifest/Posting screen for a given bill of lading/ container.
2. Enter <99> in the “Action” field.
3. In the “Public Remarks” field, type “USDA RELEASED FOR EXPORT ONLY. SHIPMENT AUTHORIZED TO [identify Port]; NO DIVERSION PERMITTED.”

See the example of a posting screen in [Figure 2-4-1](#) below.

```

MBLP SUDU6060065837002000279110402
TIME 12:37:46 MANIFEST QUERY/POSTING DATE 11/07/00
BILL OF LADING ON FILE
B/L #: SUDU606006583700 B/L TYPE: AMS MIB IE INB #: V5000229918
STATUS: 80 PENDING ARCHIVE TOT HOLDS: 000 | HOLD RMVL TYPES |HOLD TYPE|
DDPP: 1101 CARR: SUDU MAN: 1400 | | | 1-MISC |
TRIP: 024N AMD: 1400 | | | 2-INTN |
ARVL: 10/05/00 ENT: 1400 | | | 3-INSP |
INTERNAL REMARKS: REL: 1400 | | | 4-FUMG |
CONV: SEA PANTHER | | | |
SHIP: SIMAS INDUSTRIAL SA | | | |
CONS: NOWCO IMPORTERS WHOLESALERS | | | |
DESC: COCO IN PREP BLKS/SLABS>4.5KG | | | |
-----POSTING/RELEASE-----
ACTION: 99 ENTRY: ENT NUM: HLD QTY: HLD TYPE:
ACTION DATE: ENT QTY: INB PORT: INB CARR:
PORT PROCESS: 9900 REL QTY: BND CARR: FIRMS:
PUBLIC REMARKS: USDA RELEASED FOR EXPORT ONLY
INTERNAL RMRKS:
EOB(Y/N)
PF8-ENFORCEMENT TRANSFER TO MRSS
    
```

FIGURE 2-4-1 Example of Manifest/Posting Screen for Maritime Cargo and Train Cargo

Follow these directions for air cargo:

1. Go to the Air Waybill Posting screen for a given airway bill.
2. Enter <21> in the “Posting” field.

3. Enter < 91 > in the “Agricultural Remarks” field. This will automatically generate, “PPQ REL. EXPORT ONLY.”

For an example of a posting screen, see **Figure 2-4-2** below.

```

AWBP 1/001-78418690-                PRESS ENTER TO POST
                                AIR WAYBILL POSTING                11/07/00
AWB NUMBER 001-78418690            POSTING COUNT 003

CARRIER CODE AAL      MAN QTY  00012  HOLD      QTY 00000
FLT NO      0107      AMEND QTY 00012  HOLD      QTY 00000
ARR DATE    103100    ENTER QTY 00012  HOLD      QTY 00000
PORT OF UNLD 4701    REL QTY  00012  HOLD      QTY 00000
SHIPPER BOTMAN INTL BV
CONSNEE HEREX CORP
DESCRPT VEGETABLES                AWB TYPE  REG. BILL
                                AWB STATUS RECONCILED
-----
                                POSTING/RELEASE
POSTING 21  ENTRY  ___  ENT NUM  _____  IB PORT  ___  IB CARR  ___
REL QTY  ___  ENT QTY  ___  HOLD QTY  ___  LOCAL TRANSFER DEST  ___
AGRICULTURE REMARKS  91
REMARKS PPQ REL EXPORT ONLY _____

PF1-NEXT POST  PF4-TRNSFR AWB INQ  PF5-TRNSFR POST TRNS LOCATE  PF9-ENF SUM
PF12-TRANSFER AWB LOCATE  PF14-TRANSFER SSK QUERY

                                CPPM0205
                                CMKM0201
    
```

FIGURE 2-4-2 Example of Air Waybill Posting Screen for Air Cargo

Transiting Restricted Animal Products or By-Products Into or Between Containers

If the product is transferring into or between containers, then directly supervise the transfer. In all cases, safeguard procedures apply. Disinfect if necessary (*see Disinfection* on **page 2-4-7**).



APHIS policy is **not** to compromise normal activities to facilitate non-U.S. transactions. Therefore, reimbursable overtime may be charged.

Filing Paperwork Accompanying Shipments

Purpose

Documents are filed primarily for trace back in case there is a livestock or avian disease outbreak. They are also filed in case originals are lost or destroyed. Documents may also provide information in case of litigation. An accessible filing system will enable you to justify the regulatory actions you took in case of audits or requests from the Office of Inspector General. *See your APHIS Records Management Handbook* for details on record keeping. A brief description of what you need to do and keep follows.

Steps

Follow these steps when filing paperwork accompanying shipments:

1. Decide on the filing system that is most practical for your location. Devise one that will help you keep complete and easily accessible records. File by subject (for example, casings, eggs, meat, trophies, etc.). The following two methods currently being used:
 - ❖ Behind subject, file alphabetically by permittee, company, or importers name
 - ❖ Behind subject, file chronologically by month and year
2. Select the documents that need to be filed. At a minimum, file the following:
 - ❖ Meat Certificate (copy) and **originals** for other certification accompanying the shipment (like certification that details processing, identifies country of origin, or provides country of processing)
 - ❖ Bill of lading or airway bill
 - ❖ Customs entry
 - ❖ Invoice
 - ❖ VS permit (copy), if a VS permit was issued
3. Maintain each file for **no less than** two years.



Veterinary Regulatory Support audits these files when conducting port reviews.

Returned U.S. Origin Animal Products and By-Products

Introduction

Use [Table 2-4-17](#) to determine where to locate regulatory action for returned U.S. origin products.

TABLE 2-4-17 Where to Locate Regulatory Action on Returned U.S. Origin Products

If the returned U.S. origin animal products or by-products are:	Then for the appropriate regulatory action to take:
Meat or meat products	SEE <i>Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1</i>
Animal products or by-products other than meat	CONTINUE with <i>Procedures on page 2-4-31</i> below

Procedures

Often U.S.-origin animal products and by-products are returned to the United States for various reasons. A VS permit is **not** required for returned U.S.-origin animal products and by-products **if** the shipment of returned U.S.-origin animal products or by-products is accompanied by a:

- ◆ Written explanation from the importer (original exporter) describing the reason(s) for the return
- ◆ Copy of the U.S. Export Certificate with identifying information, such as lot numbers, listed on the certificate, if applicable²
- ◆ Copy of the exporting invoice with identifying information, such as lot numbers, listed on the invoice
- ◆ Declaration from the foreign entity confirming the material has **not** been modified in **any** manner while outside the United States



All documents listed above **must** be made available to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the U.S. port of return.

- ◆ Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the U.S. port receiving the returned shipment **must** conduct an inspection of the returned goods to verify the material has not been opened³ and cross-check the identifying information, which may include cross-checking lot numbers, to verify the material returning to the U.S. is the same material exported from the United States

If the above requirements are **not** met or if, upon inspection, there is evidence the individual product containers were opened³ or the identifying information, which may include lot numbers, on the U.S. Export Certificate and/or exporting invoice do **not** correspond with the identifying information on the returning material, regulate as if

² **Not** all U.S.-origin animal products or by-products exported from the United States require a U.S. Export Certificate. Contact your local PPQ–AQI–VMO to determine if a U.S. Export Certificate is required.

³ If the outside shipping container, carton, etc. is open, or has evidence of having been opened, inspect the individual product containers to verify the individual product containers have **not** been opened to ensure the product/material being returned has **not** been modified in **any** manner while outside the United States. Outer cartons, boxes, containers, etc. may have been opened while out of the United States to allow for inspection or repackaging of the unopened individual product containers being returned to the United States. Individual product containers of the product **may** be returned **even if** an outer shipping container, carton, etc. has evidence of being opened if, upon inspection, the individual product containers have **not** been opened (e.g., seals are still in place, etc.).

Special Procedures

Returned U.S. Origin Animal Products and By-Products

the animal products or by-products were of foreign origin. Use the appropriate *Reference* section to determine the regulatory action to take or contact your local PPQ–AQL–VMO.

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Introduction

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Introduction

The *Reference* chapter of the manual is divided into sections that represent categories of animal products and by-products to help find the regulatory actions to take. All the sections are listed with a brief summary of what is covered and **not** covered under each section. Each section is tabbed, with the section for meat and meat products being further divided by its own set of tabs. At the beginning of each section is a table of contents, an introduction, and a locator. These navigational tools will help you quickly find where you need to go within a section.

Animal Waste and Related By-Products

The *Animal Waste and Related By-Products* section covers animal by-products which have been naturally discharged or released as waste, or are leftover parts of carcasses, or are leftover by-products. Animal waste and related by-products are usually dried, ready to be used as fertilizer, processed into glue, or manufactured. Examples include manure and urine of livestock; feces and urine of **other than** livestock imported for analysis and diagnosis; collagen and collagenous parts including cartilage, connective tissue, tendons, sinews, and dried intestines; glue stock; ossein; vomitus of birds of prey; and rendered products for fertilizer such as blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, horn and hoof meal, meat meal, and tankage.

Blood and Related By-Products

The *Blood and Related By-Products* section covers fractions of blood imported for scientific use. Examples of these blood fractions include antibodies, albumin, plasma, whole blood, antiserum, red blood cells, serum, blood clotting factors, and leukocytes (white blood cells). Also covered under this section are dried blood products such as spray-dried blood and spray-dried plasma.

Not covered in this section are rendered blood products such as blood meal imported for animal feed (regulate under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1*) or fertilizer (regulate under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1*).

Bones and Related By-Products

The *Bones and Related By-Products* section covers the following animal parts and their by-products: bones, antlers, hoofs, horns, skulls, teeth, tusks, gelatin, bone glue, items made of bony material, and the entire carcass with skin, hide, or feathers attached.

Not covered in this section are: bones entering as trophies or consigned to a museum—regulate as *Trophies on page 3-17-1*; collagen bones—regulate under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1*; bone, hoof, and horn meal—regulate as rendered products under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1* or under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1* if for pet food/animal feed (including chews, treat, toys). For antlers or their products imported for medicinal use—regulate as *Asian Medicinal Products on page 3-15-21* under *Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1*.

Casings

The *Casings* section covers animal organs used as food containers for processed meat. Examples of animal organs used for casings include bladders, bung caps, ceca (cecum), intestines, stomachs, and rectums.

Not all products derived from an animal's digestive organs or its bladder are casings. Therefore, **not** covered under this section are the following: stomachs imported as edible meat products (tripe)—regulate as *Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1*; stomachs and goat gullets imported as rennets—regulate as *Organs on page 3-16-1*; intestines, bladders, gullets, and weasands imported as inedible animal by-products that are rendered to feed animals, regulate under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1* or to make fertilizers—regulate under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1*; dried intestines imported for making glue—regulate as glue stock under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1*; and moist intestines and bung caps imported for manufacturing into articles such as prophylactics—regulate as *Organs on page 3-16-1*.

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds

The *Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds* section covers eggs and egg products that are imported for both edible and inedible purposes. For example:

- ◆ Boiled eggs (hard-boiled eggs, salted eggs, pickled eggs)
- ◆ Uncooked, preserved eggs (like hundred-year eggs and peedon eggs)
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for breaking and pasteurization
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for food
- ◆ Baluts (fertile eggs incubated 17 days)
- ◆ Inedible egg products imported for research (e.g., liquid yokes)
- ◆ Egg shells

Not covered in this section are inedible eggs (fresh, fertilized) imported for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts—regulate as [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#); and egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material—regulate these products as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

Hides and Related By-Products

The *Hides and Related By-Products* section covers parts and by-products that come from the exterior of animals and birds. Examples include rawhide, hides, skins, capes (with or **without** feathers), wool of sheep, hair, bristles of swine and feathers **only**.

Not covered in this section are hides and related by-products imported as trophies or that have been processed—regulate these products as [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#); meals derived from exterior animal parts and ground hides—regulate these products as [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#); and samples imported for research or diagnostic purposes—regulate as [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

Live Animals

The *Live Animals* section covers importations of living organisms for which PPQ has approval to take regulatory action. Examples include embryos, ova, and semen imported for research purposes; and organisms and vectors imported for research purposes, including micro-organisms, antisera, diagnostic reagents, monoclonal antibodies, test kits, and antivenin.

Not covered in this section are eggs for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts—contact the nearest VS office for further action; pet birds in passenger baggage and aboard vessels or yachts and pleasure vessels—refer to the

special procedures for *Handling Pet Birds* on **page 2-4-8**; importations of live animals, consult with local VS office; live animals found while clearing aircraft or vessel—refer to *Live Animals and Related Material* on **page 3-8-1**; blood or a derivative of blood—regulate these by-products under *Blood and Related By-Products* on **page 3-3-1**; extracts or derivatives of animal organs or glands—regulate these by-products under *Organs* on **page 3-16-1**; and used semen and embryo containers—refer to procedures for empty semen and embryo containers under *Empty Semen and Embryo Containers* on **page 2-2-12**.

Meat and Meat Products

The *Meat and Meat Products* section covers meat and meat products of animals and poultry. Examples include:

- ◆ Edible meat and meat products of ruminant, swine, and poultry
- ◆ Inedible meat of horse
- ◆ Products containing meat, such as soup mixes, stocks, extracts, pates
- ◆ Organs and glands imported for human consumption

Not covered in this section are casings—regulate under *Casings* on **page 3-5-1**; pet food—regulate under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed* on **page 3-18-1**; and organs and glands imported for purposes **other than** eating—regulate under *Organs* on **page 3-16-1**.

Milk and Milk Products

The *Milk and Milk Products* section covers all products derived from milk. Examples include cultured milk products, dry milk products, fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration, shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary, and other products derived from milk that **do not** logically fit into the previously mentioned examples.

Miscellaneous Products

The *Miscellaneous Products* section covers products that **do not** fit appropriately under any other section within the *Reference* chapter, but are regulated because they are at risk of transmitting animal disease viruses. Examples include birds' nests; Asian medicinal products of animal origin; fomites such as used meat covers, hay, straw, grass, and egg cartons; and biotechnology material.

Organs and Related By-Products

The *Organs and Related By-Products* section covers the internal structures of animals that are imported for purposes **other than** human consumption. This includes whole or partial organs and glands and the excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands. Examples include bile, bone marrow, fat, gall, gall stone (bovine), gullet (goat), heart, ingesta, intestine, kidneys, lips, liver, lungs, maw, musk including grains and pods, ox gall (bile), pancreas, parathyroid gland, pituitary gland, pyloric valve, rennet extract, spleen, stomach, thyroid gland, tripe, and vell (calf stomach).

Not covered in this section are blood imported for biological use—regulate under *Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1*; internal animal parts **other than** organs and glands imported as rendered products—regulate under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1*; living cultures or collections which may introduce or disseminate animal diseases as organisms and vectors—regulate under *Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1*; internal animal parts imported as pet food—regulate under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1*; and animal parts imported for human consumption—regulate under *Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1*.

Trophies

The *Trophies* section covers animal products imported for the purpose of mounting or preserving. Trophies are usually obtained during hunting expeditions. Ruminant and swine trophies include hides and skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, an eviscerate carcass, or **only** the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

Not covered in this section are bones entering as commercial importations—regulate under *Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1*.

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Animal Waste and Related By-Products

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Introduction

The *Animal Waste and Related By-Products* section covers animal by-products which have been naturally discharged or released as waste, are leftover parts of carcasses, or are leftover by-products. Animal waste and related by-products are usually dried, ready to be used as animal feed or fertilizer, processed into glue, or manufactured. Following are examples of animal waste and related by-products:

- ◆ Manure of livestock (horse, ruminant, swine, poultry and/or birds) or other mammals such as bats (guano). Manure is the feces of livestock and poultry, with or **without** litter. Bat guano is regulated because of possible contamination with bird feathers and manure
- ◆ Urine of livestock and poultry. The feces of birds and bats includes a urine component
- ◆ Feces and urine of **other than** livestock for analysis and diagnosis. These by-products originate from felines (cats), canines (dogs), laboratory mammals (rats, mice, gerbils, guinea pigs, rabbits, and hamsters), amphibians, reptiles, fish, and marine mammals
- ◆ Glue stock, which consists of hide cuttings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses
- ◆ Glue made from hide (hide glue) or bone (bone glue). This may be imported as granules, flakes, or powder. Regulate as animal glue
- ◆ Vomitus of birds of prey in the form of pellets
- ◆ Rendered products for fertilizer. These products are usually finely ground and rendered and include blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, fish emulsion, fish hydrolysate, horn and hoof meal, meat meal, and tankage
- ◆ Processed animal proteins. These are products which are processed by cooking or drying, but are **not** considered to be rendered



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

- ◆ Collagen as bulk or a component of, for use in cosmetics, cell culture media, and reagents

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:


- ◆ Dried blood such as spray dried blood and freeze dried blood (**except** for that from countries affected with BSE); regulate these products as [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#)
- ◆ Cartilage and ossein; regulate these products as [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#)
- ◆ Collagen casings; regulate these products as [Casings on page 3-5-1](#)
- ◆ Finished suture material derived from intestines and packed in liquid; this material is unrestricted
- ◆ Animal feed/pet food (including chews, treats, and toys) and their ingredients; regulate these products under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the animal waste or related by-product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit that follows:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-2-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-2-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the importation is:	And the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Authorized entry by a VS permit	Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS-TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS-TTSPS
		Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of the animal waste or related by-products, use [Table 3-2-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-2-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Animal Waste or Related By-Products that Are Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Animal waste or related by-products that are not authorized entry by a VS permit	◆ Feces ◆ Guano ◆ Manure ◆ Urine	SEE Table 3-2-3
	Collagen ¹	SEE Table 3-2-9
	Animal glue ²	RELEASE
	◆ Dried intestines ◆ Glue stock	SEE Table 3-2-8
	Pellets from birds of prey (eagles, falcons, hawks, ospreys, owls, and vultures)	SEE Table 3-2-14
	◆ Rendered products ◆ Processed proteins	SEE Table 3-2-15
	Other animal waste products that have not been fully processed and are not considered to be rendered from a country free from BSE	SEE Table 3-2-19
	Animal waste and related by-products other than described above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

1 If collagen casings, SEE the *Reference* section for [Casings on page 3-5-1](#).

2 Animal glue includes bone glue, hide glue, inedible or nonedible gelatin, and technical gelatin. If the importer, label, or any document suggests that the animal glue is edible, then regulate as gelatin under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

Feces, Guano, Manure, or Urine

TABLE 3-2-3 Feces, Guano, Manure, or Urine

If:	And from:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feces ◆ Guano ◆ Manure ◆ Urine 	Bat	SEE Table 3-2-4
	Bird	SEE Table 3-2-5
	Laboratory animal	SEE Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purpose on page 3-8-8
	Livestock species, specifically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Horse (equine) ◆ Ruminant ◆ Swine 	SEE Table 3-2-7
	Unknown animal class	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Bat Guano

TABLE 3-2-4 Bat Guano

If:	And:	And your inspection reveals:	Then:
Bat guano	Is accompanied by the producer's or shipper's declaration ¹	No contamination with feathers or other manure that would be evidence that the guano is from other than bats	INSPECT and RELEASE
		Evidence that indicates the guano is from other than bats	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
	Lacks the producer's/shipper's declaration ¹	→	REFUSE ENTRY

1 An **original** written declaration and signed statements on the producer's or shipper's letterhead which states and affirms in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ The guano is of bat origin

Bird Guano and Manure

TABLE 3-2-5 Bird Guano and Manure

If the importation is:	And the condition of the bird guano is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
Bird guano, usually from sea birds (all supplies of fossilized guano have been exhausted)	◆ Pelleted (subjected to heat through a normal pelletizing process)	◆ Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	◆ Powdered	Free from both HPAI and END	Is accompanied by a government of origin certificate ¹	INSPECT and RELEASE
			Lacks the required certification	SEE Table 3-2-6
Other than described above				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)
Other than bird guano, e.g., poultry manure				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS-TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)

¹ If from Peru, also accept a certificate issued by a veterinarian working for PESCA PERU.

Powdered Bird Guano that LACKS Certification and from a Country FREE from HPAI and END

TABLE 3-2-6 Powdered Bird Guano that LACKS Certification and Is from a Country FREE from HPAI and END

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:
Powdered bird guano that lacks certification	Free from both HPAI and END	Consigned to an approved establishment (pelletizing facility)	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material on page K-1-17 to complete the form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Livestock Feces, Manure, and Urine

TABLE 3-2-7 Livestock Feces, Manure, or Urine

If the importation is:	And is derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
◆ Feces ◆ Manure	◆ Equine (horse) ◆ Swine	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Ruminant	Affected with BSE	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free of BSE	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY			
Urine	→	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Animal Waste for Manufacturing (Industrial Use)

Parts of animal carcasses which may include the following, imported for manufacturing such as making glue:

- ◆ Collagen and collagenous parts, such as connective tissue and sinew
- ◆ Glue stock and hide glue

Animal Glue, Glue Stock, and Gut Strings

TABLE 3-2-8 Animal Waste for Manufacturing or Industrial Use (Animal Glue, Glue Stock, and Gut Strings)

If the importation is:	And the animal class of the by-product is from:	And the country or region of export is:	Then:
Animal glue		→	RELEASE
Collagen and collagenous products		→	SEE Table 3-2-9
◆ Glue stock ◆ Dried Intestine	Equine	→	RELEASE
	Ruminant	Free from BSE and FMD	RELEASE
		Free from BSE, but affected with FMD	SEE Table 3-2-12
		Affected with BSE or affected with both BSE and FMD	SEE Table 3-2-11
	Swine	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	RELEASE
		Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	SEE Table 3-2-13
An animal class other than listed above, or the animal class is unknown	→	SEE Table 3-2-13	
Ready-to-use suture materials and gut strings (for instruments and racquets)		→	RELEASE

Collagen and Collagenous Products

TABLE 3-2-9 Collagen and Collagenous Products

If the importation is:	And the importation is derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:	
◆ Collagen ◆ Collagenous products	◆ Equine ◆ Poultry, game birds or other birds ◆ Swine	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
	◆ Ruminant	Affected with BSE	→		SEE Table 3-2-10
				Free from BSE	Is accompanied by a VS permit
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY		
	◆ Other than listed above ◆ Unknown animal class	→	Is accompanied by a certificate showing the species and country of origin	RELEASE	
			Lacks the proper certification	REFUSE ENTRY	

Collagen and Collagenous Parts or Products of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

TABLE 3-2-10 Collagen and Collagenous Parts or Products of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the intended use of the product is:	And the source of the collagen or collagenous parts is:	And the importation:	Then:
◆ Collagen from ruminants ◆ Collagenous parts or products from ruminants	Affected with BSE	Not reconstituted collagen casings from ruminant collagen	Ingredient in cosmetics	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			Other than an ingredient in cosmetics	Ruminant hide	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than ruminant hide	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Reconstituted collagen casings from ruminant collagen	→	→	→	SEE Table 3-5-2		

Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with BSE

TABLE 3-2-11 Ruminant Glue Stock or Hide Glue from a Country Affected with BSE

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is derived from:	And the importation:	Then:
◆ Ruminant glue ◆ Stock or hide glue	Affected with BSE	Hide cuttings or parings	Is accompanied by a VS import permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS import permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Fleshings, tendons, or other collagenous parts	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY

Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with FMD

Review the accompanying documentation or inspect the importation to determine if the glue stock is hard dried or flint dried.

TABLE 3-2-12 Ruminant Glue Stock from a Country Affected with FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the glue stock is:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant glue stock	Affected with FMD	Hard dried or flint dried	—————→	RELEASE
		Not hard dried or flint dried	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K for completing form)
			Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Swine Glue Stock from a Country Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD; or Glue Stock from an Unknown Animal Class

TABLE 3-2-13 Swine Glue Stock from a Country Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD; or Glue Stock from an Unknown Animal Class

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	Then:
◆ Swine glue stock ◆ Glue stock from and unknown animal class	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> for completing form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

Pellets from Birds of Prey

Pellets may enter **only** if accompanied by a VS permit or if consigned to an approved establishment. If the pellets are accompanied by a VS permit, then *see* [Table 3-2-14](#) to validate the permit, or to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take if consigned to an approved establishment.

TABLE 3-2-14 Pellets from Birds of Prey

If the importation is:	And:	And:	Then:
Pellets from birds of prey	Shipping documents match the VS permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Shipping documents do not match the VS permit	VS permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS-TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS-TTSPS
		Discrepancy is other than an expired VS permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel for further action (<i>SEE</i> Appendix H)
	Is consigned to an approved establishment	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE</i> Appendix K to complete the form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)

Rendered Products and Processed Proteins



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are prohibited entry unless they are accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

Rendering is a process by which animal tissue is treated by heat or chemical processes to separate fat from protein and mineral components. Usually the products are finely ground before rendering. Rendered products may be imported for animal feed or as fertilizer. Animal by-products that could be rendered are listed below:

- ◆ Blood meal
- ◆ Bone meal (ground bones, de gelatinized bone meal)
- ◆ Fish emulsion
- ◆ Fish hydrolysate
- ◆ Feather meal
- ◆ Fish meal
- ◆ Greaves cakes
- ◆ Hoof and horn meal
- ◆ Meat meal
- ◆ Poultry meal
- ◆ Shellfish meal
- ◆ Tankage



Except from countries affected with BSE, **do not** consider spray dried blood or freeze dried blood as rendered products; regulate these products under **Blood**. **Neither** product is subjected to a process that inactivates exotic animal disease agents.

If a product is identified as a nutritional supplement, feed or food additive, or premixture or fertilizer, then review the accompanying documents thoroughly to determine if a rendered or processed protein product is present. If a rendered or processed protein product is present and if the product is not identified as pet food/animal feed or their ingredients, then regulate under [Table 3-2-15](#). If a rendered or processed protein product is identified as pet food/animal feed or their ingredients, then regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on [page 3-18-1](#).

Rendered or Processed Protein Products from All Species of Animals from a Country Affected With BSE or Designated at Minimal Risk for BSE

To regulate rendered processed protein products from all species of animals from a country either affected with or designated as minimal risk for BSE (currently Canada is the only country considered to be at minimal risk for BSE), see [Table 3-2-15](#).



Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless they are accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

TABLE 3-2-15 Rendered or Processed Protein Products from a Country Affected With BSE, Designated at Minimal Risk for BSE, or FREE from BSE

If the importation is:	And is derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Rendered ¹ or processed protein products	Ruminant	Free from BSE		→	SEE Table 3-2-16	
		Affected with BSE		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Minimal risk for BSE ²	Edible tallow	Is appropriately certified ³		REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ³		REFUSE ENTRY
			Inedible tallow	Is appropriately certified ⁴		RELEASE
				Lacks certification ⁴		REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than the above		→	REFUSE ENTRY		
	Other than ruminant	Free from BSE		→	SEE Table 3-2-16	
		Affected with BSE		→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
Minimal risk for BSE ²			→	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	

¹ A partial list of rendered products: animal fat blends, animal digest, blood meal, bone meal, crab meal, fish by-products, fish meal, fish oil, fish protein, fish solubles, hydrolyzed hair, hydrolyzed animal fat, inedible tallow, lard, meat meal, oil, poultry meal, poultry waste, poultry litter, dried poultry feathers, and shrimp meal. Both edible and inedible tallow are allowed from a country at minimal risk for BSE. Does **not** include tallow derivatives which are not considered prohibited materials, even if from BSE-affected countries (for tallow derivatives SEE [Table 3-15-2](#))

- 2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.
- 3 Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-3, Veterinary Certificate for Edible Tallow Destined to the USA (SEE [Figure G-1-24](#)).
- 4 Is accompanied by a CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Inedible Tallow Destined to the USA (SEE [Figure G-1-35](#)).

Rendered or Processed Protein Products from All Species of Animals from a Country FREE from BSE

TABLE 3-2-16 Rendered or Processed Protein Products from All Species of Animals from a Country FREE from BSE

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is for use in:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:		
Rendered or processed protein products	Free from BSE	Fertilizer	◆ Fish emulsion	→	SEE Table 3-2-17		
			◆ Fish hydrolysate				
			◆ Fish meal				
					◆ Fish oil		
					◆ Shellfish ¹ meal		
					◆ Shellfish ¹ oil		
				Greaves cakes		Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ²	RELEASE
				Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY		
		Rendered product from poultry		→	SEE Table 3-2-18		
		Rendered product from horse, ruminant, or swine		→	SEE Table 3-2-18		
		Other animal waste products that have not been fully processed or are not considered to be rendered		→	SEE Table 3-2-19		
		Manufacturing (such as glue)		→	1. REGULATE as glue stock 2. SEE Table 3-2-8		

1 E.g., clam, crab, lobster, mussel, oyster, scallop, shrimp, squid, and snail.

Animal Waste and Related By-Products

Rendered Products and Processed Proteins

- 2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, declaring the following:
 - ◆The animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆The region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆The material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in or otherwise associated with a facility in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material was **not** otherwise associated with any of the materials listed in 9 CFR 95.29(a) which have been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

Fish Emulsion, Hydrolysate, Meal, and Oil and Shellfish Meal and Oil for Fertilizer from a Country FREE from BSE

TABLE 3-2-17 Fish Emulsion, Hydrolysate, Meal, and Oil, and Shellfish Meal and Oil for Fertilizer from a Country FREE from BSE

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And is for use in:	And is from:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fish emulsion ◆ Fish hydrolysate ◆ Fish meal ◆ Fish oil ◆ Shellfish meal ◆ Shellfish oil 	Free from BSE	Fertilizer	New Zealand	Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)
			Australia, Fiji, or Iceland	Appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
				Lacks the appropriate certification ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)
			Other than Australia, Fiji, Iceland or New Zealand	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)

Animal Waste and Related By-Products
Rendered Products and Processed Proteins

1 Either one of the following:

Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

The product is entirely of New Zealand origin (for products that are strictly of New Zealand origin)

OR

◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)

OR

◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

◆ The animal derived by-products or components have been imported from _____ (country) _____ and meet the requirements listed in 9 CFR Part 95.29 (for products not entirely of New Zealand origin)

2 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)

Rendered or Processed Protein Products from Equine, Poultry, Ruminant, or Swine for Fertilizer from a Country FREE from BSE

Inspect the importation to determine if the products have been fully processed by dry rendering or live steaming. The products should resemble a coarse meal which has been uniformly ground. They should have a burned, scorched odor; be **free** of a decaying and rotten odor; and be **free** from pieces of bone, hide, flesh or sinew.

TABLE 3-2-18 Rendered or Processed Protein Products from Equine, Poultry, Ruminant, or Swine for Fertilizer from a Country FREE from BSE

If:	And from:	And is for use in:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Rendered or processed protein products (including poultry meal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Equine ◆ Ruminant ◆ Swine 	Fertilizer	Free from BSE	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks the certification	REFUSE ENTRY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry ◆ Game birds ◆ Other birds 	Fertilizer	Free from BSE, but affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
				Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks the certification	REFUSE ENTRY

1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did **not** originate in and **was never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

Animal Waste and Related By-Products

Other Animal Waste Products that Are Not Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to be Rendered, from a Country FREE

Other Animal Waste Products that Are Not Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to be Rendered, from a Country FREE from BSE

TABLE 3-2-19 Other Animal Waste Products Which Have Not Been Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to Be Rendered from a Country FREE from BSE (page 1 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product is:	And the importation is:	And is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:
Other waste products which have not been fully processed and are not considered to be rendered	Free from BSE	Poultry, game birds, or other birds	Is accompanied by a VS Permit				RELEASE
			Lacks a VS Permit	From a country or region affected with END		Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
						Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
				From a country or region affected with HPAI			REFUSE ENTRY
				Free from both END and HPAI	New Zealand	Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
					Lacking certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
			Australia, Chile, Fiji, Iceland		Appropriately certified ²	RELEASE	
					Lacking certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	

Animal Waste and Related By-Products

Other Animal Waste Products that Are Not Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to be Rendered, from a Country FREE

TABLE 3-2-19 Other Animal Waste Products Which Have Not Been Fully Processed and Are Not Considered to Be Rendered from a Country FREE from BSE (page 2 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product is:	And the importation is:	And is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:	
Other waste products which have not been fully processed and are not considered to be rendered (cont.)	Free from BSE (cont)	Poultry, game birds, or other birds (cont)	Lacks a VS permit (cont)	Free from both EnD and HPAI (cont)	Other than above	Accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE	
						Lacking a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Not poultry, game birds, or other birds	Accompanied by a VS permit					RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit				Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
					Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)		

- 1 Either one of the following:
 - a. Export certificate that states the product is of New Zealand origin.
 - OR
 - b. Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - (1) Animal species from which the material was derived
 - (2) Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - (3) Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (4) Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (5) Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

- 2 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - a. Animal species from which the material was derived
 - b. Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - c. Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - d. Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - e. Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Blood and Related By-Products

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Introduction

The *Blood and Related By-Products* section covers fractions (parts) of blood imported for pharmaceutical or scientific use (includes biological research and diagnostic testing). Examples of blood fractions regulated for scientific use are listed under [Blood for Scientific Use or Research](#) on page 3-3-3.

Also covered under this section are dried blood products such as spray dried blood and spray dried plasma. **Do not** consider these products rendered; regulate them under this section. These products have **not** been subjected to high temperatures long enough to inactivate exotic animal disease agents. Dried blood products are used as a protein supplement in livestock feed and are used to increase the palatability of foods for dogs and cats.

Blood importations or their fractions drawn from avian (bird), equine (horse), ruminant, or swine from any country require a VS permit authorizing entry. If the importation is human or nonhuman primate blood or its fractions, advise the shipper to contact the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) inspector. This agency regulates such products.

Not covered in this section are rendered blood products such as blood meal imported for animal feed (regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on page 3-18-1) or blood meal imported for fertilizer (regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on page 3-2-1).

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the blood or related by-product, match the shipping documents with the information on the permit that follows:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-3-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-3-1 Validate the Importation Is Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit	—————→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE</i> Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of blood, blood fraction, or related by-product, use [Table 3-3-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-3-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Blood and Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is imported for:	Then:
Scientific use or research (e.g., antibodies, antigens, albumin, blood, plasma, serum)	SEE Table 3-3-3
Pharmaceutical use (products usually for manufacturing cosmetics ¹ , human nutritional supplements, and test kit components)	SEE Table 3-3-4
Veterinary biological use (also called veterinary biologics) are those used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in animals including vaccines, bacterins, antitoxins, toxoids, immunomodulators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation requires a VS permit authorizing its entry PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS–CVB (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9)

¹ If the product is an ingredient in a cosmetic that is in final, finished packaging and ready for sale, then the cosmetic is **unrestricted**. However, if the product is a bulk component to be incorporated into cosmetics, then continue to [Table 3-3-4](#).

Blood for Scientific Use or Research

Fractions (parts) of blood may be imported for research or diagnostic testing. The products are usually liquid, but can be imported as a powder. They are shipped in small quantities. Usually, if the importation is a liquid, there is **less than** 200 milliliters; if the importation is a powder, then the products are in small vials. Following are examples of blood fractions imported for research or diagnostic testing.

- ◆Albumin
- ◆Antibodies
- ◆Antiserum
- ◆Blood clotting factors
- ◆Leukocytes (white blood cells)
- ◆Plasma
- ◆Red blood cells
- ◆Serum
- ◆Whole blood

NOTICE

Some blood products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

Continue on to [Table 3-3-3](#).

TABLE 3-3-3 Blood and Blood Fractions Imported for Research or Scientific Use

If:	And was collected from:	And:	Then:
Blood or blood fraction is one specifically listed below: ◆Albumin ◆Antibodies ◆Antiserum ◆Blood clotting factors ◆Leukocytes (white blood cells) ◆Plasma ◆Red blood cells ◆Serum ¹ ◆Whole blood	◆Birds ◆Equine (horses) ◆Poultry ◆Ruminants ◆Swine	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
◆Amphibians ◆Fishes ◆Marine mammals ◆Reptiles ◆Laboratory mammals (gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats) ◆Canines (dogs) ◆Felines (cats) ◆Nonhuman primates (apes, lemurs, monkeys) ◆Humans	◆Amphibians ◆Fishes ◆Marine mammals ◆Reptiles ◆Laboratory mammals (gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats) ◆Canines (dogs) ◆Felines (cats) ◆Nonhuman primates (apes, lemurs, monkeys) ◆Humans	Is accompanied by the shipper or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the shipper or producer's declaration statements ²	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the producer or shipper provides the required statement
		→	SEE Table 3-8-7
		→	SEE Table 3-8-10
→	SEE Table 3-8-9		
→	SEE Table 3-8-8		
Not listed above	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Includes adult and fetal bovine serum.

2 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆Identification of the material and species of origin
- ◆Material **does not** contain any avian, equine, ruminant, or swine species productions (such as in transport media or stabilizers)

Blood for Pharmaceutical Use

Blood and fractions of blood may be imported for pharmaceutical use. Such uses include manufacturing cosmetics, drugs, medicines, and human nutritional supplements. Blood fractions for pharmaceutical use are usually imported in bulk and can be in the form of a liquid, a powder, or a paste. Usually if the importation is a liquid, there is **more than** a liter; if the importation is a powder, there is **more than** a gram. However, the blood or blood fraction may also be imported in pre-filled vials or containers of varying sizes. Continue on to [Table 3-3-4](#).



Some blood products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, then allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

TABLE 3-3-4 Blood Imported for Pharmaceutical Use

If the blood or blood fraction was derived from:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminants ◆ Birds or poultry ◆ Equine (horses) ◆ Swine 	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Unknown animal	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY

Dried blood products **not** fully rendered are **not** subjected to high temperatures long enough to inactivate exotic animal disease agents. Continue on to [Table 3-3-5](#).

TABLE 3-3-5 Dried Blood Products Not Fully Rendered

If the blood or blood fraction was derived from:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminants ◆ Birds or poultry ◆ Equine (horses) ◆ Swine 	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
	Lacks a VS import permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Unknown animal	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY

3

Animal Product
Manual

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Bones and Related By-Products

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Introduction

What Is Covered

The *Bones and Related By-Products* section covers the following animal parts and by-products, or cross-references to other categories within the *Reference* section:

- ◆ Antlers
- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Carcass, entire, with skin, hide, or feathers attached
- ◆ Chondroitin sulfate
- ◆ Gelatin
- ◆ Hoofs
- ◆ Horns
- ◆ Items made of bony material
- ◆ Skulls
- ◆ Teeth
- ◆ Tusks
- ◆ Gelatin containing products for pet food/animal feed (including chews, treats, and toys) and their ingredients

If a commercial importation, then regulate an importation of bones as bone. Also, consider a large quantity of unfinished bones as a commercial importation, and regulate as bones rather than trophies.

What Is Not Covered

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:


- ◆ Antlers or their products imported for medicinal use such as an aphrodisiac; regulate as Asian medicinal products under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#)
- ◆ Bone, hoof, and horn meal; regulate these products as rendered products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Bones consigned to a museum
- ◆ Bones or skulls entering as trophies or souvenirs; regulate these importations under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). Trophies and souvenirs would include:
 - ❖ One to two skulls or horns
 - ❖ Skulls or horns that have been lacquered or painted
 - ❖ Clean, dry ruminant skulls **free** from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew imported for display
- ◆ Bones, horns, or hoofs imported for pet toys; regulate these importations under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#)
- ◆ Collagen of bones; regulate these products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Gelatin capsules containing FDA-approved human or veterinary medication and in final, finished form ready for distribution; such capsules and contents are **unrestricted**
- ◆ Gelatin-containing food products (such as candy, drinks with gelatin, film, gelatin desserts (Royal and Jello), jams, jellies, marshmallows, pudding, and sherbert)

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the bones or related by-product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-4-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.





TABLE 3-4-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS-TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS-TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE</i> Appendix H)

Locator



When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-4-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-4-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Bones and Related By-Products that Are Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the bones or related by-products are:	And the importation is entering:	Then:
Bone ash, bone black, or bone char		SEE Table 3-4-3
Bones: horns, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones	For manufacturing or as manufactured items such as pistol grips, knife handles, buttons, souvenirs	SEE Table 3-4-6
	For purposes other than described in the cell above	SEE Table 3-4-12
Chondroitin sulfate		SEE Table 3-4-11
Entire carcass with skin, hide, or feathers attached		SEE Table 3-4-12
Gelatin	As bulk gelatin or empty gel caps	SEE Table 3-4-4
	Other than described in the cell above	SEE Table 3-4-5
Gelatin-containing foods		Unrestricted
Hoofs	As pet chews or toys	SEE Table 3-18-2
	As other than for pet chews or toys	SEE Table 3-4-10

Bone Ash, Bone Black, or Bone Char

TABLE 3-4-3 Bone Ash, Bone Black, or Bone Char

If the importation is derived from:	And the bones originated from a region:	And were processed in a region:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant	Affected with BSE		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from BSE	Affected with BSE	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free from BSE	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than ruminant			RELEASE	

1 A government certificate stating that (a) the product was derived from ruminant bones from a region (**must** state the region) **other than** those considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE, and (b) during processing, there was **no** commingling with any ruminant material from a region considered by the USDA to be affected with BSE.

Gelatin

To determine the regulatory action to take on gelatin, *see* [Table 3-4-4](#) (Gelatin as Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps) or [Table 3-4-5](#) (Gelatin **Other Than** Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps).

Gelatin as Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps

TABLE 3-4-4 Gelatin as Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps (page 1 of 2)

And the species of origin is:	And the BSE/HPAI status:			And the tissue of origin is:	And the importation:	Then:		
	Of the country of origin is:	Of the country of processing is:	Of the country of export is:					
Ruminant	BSE affected			Hides or bones	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE		
					Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY		
	BSE free	BSE affected	BSE affected	Hides or bones	Is accompanied by a certificate ¹	RELEASE		
					Lacks a certificate ¹	REFUSE ENTRY		
					BSE free	Hides or bones	Is accompanied by a certificate ¹	RELEASE
					Lacks a certificate ¹	REFUSE ENTRY		
		BSE free	BSE affected	Hides or bones	Is accompanied by a certificate ¹	RELEASE		
					Lacks a certificate ¹	REFUSE ENTRY		
		BSE free	BSE free	Hides or bones	Is accompanied by a certificate ²	RELEASE		
					Lacks a certificate ²	REFUSE ENTRY		
Canada	Canada	Canada	Hides or Bones	Is accompanied by a certificate ³	RELEASE			
				Lacks a certificate ³	REFUSE ENTRY			
Equine, Swine or Fish				Is accompanied by a certificate ⁴	RELEASE			
				Lacks a certificate ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY			

TABLE 3-4-4 Gelatin as Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps (page 2 of 2)

Avian	HPAI free	HPAI free	HPAI free	→	Is accompanied by a certificate ⁵	RELEASE	
				→	Lacks a certificate ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY	
			HPAI affected	HPAI affected	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit ⁶	RELEASE
					→	Lacks a VS permit ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY
	HPAI affected	HPAI affected	HPAI affected	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit ⁶	RELEASE	
				→	Lacks a VS permit ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY	
	HPAI affected	HPAI affected	HPAI affected	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit ⁶	RELEASE	
				→	Lacks a VS permit ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY	

- 1 Gelatin derived from hides or bones of ruminants originating from BSE-free regions must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin stating the species of animal from which the gelatin was derived and certifying that the gelatin was not derived from ruminants that have been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a).
- 2 Gelatin derived from hides or bones of ruminants originating from BSE-free regions must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin stating the species of animal from which the gelatin was derived and certifying that the gelatin was not derived from ruminants that have been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a).
- 3 Gelatin, from Canada, must be accompanied by an original certificate issued by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin, or issued by a veterinarian designated or accredited by the national government of the region of origin and endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin, representing that the veterinarian issuing the certificate was authorized to do so, certifying that the gelatin is (1) derived from the bones of bovines subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000, from which the specific risk materials (SRMs) were removed and has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the U.S.; or (2) derived from the hides of bovines and the gelatin has not been commingled with materials ineligible for entry into the U.S.
- 4 Gelatin derived from equine, swine, and/or fish must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin stating the species of animal from which the gelatin was derived.
- 5 Gelatin derived from avian species originating from regions classified by the USDA as free from highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) must be accompanied by an official certificate stating the region of origin of the birds from which the gelatin was derived.
- 6 Gelatin derived from avian species originating from regions classified by the USDA as affected with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) must be accompanied by a VS import permit.

Gelatin OTHER THAN Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps

TABLE 3-4-5 Gelatin OTHER THAN Bulk Gelatin or Empty Gel Caps

If the type product is:	Imported as:	And the importation:	Then:
Dietary supplements and nutraceuticals containing gelatin as an ingredient, gel caps with nutraceuticals		→	Regulate under Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1
Gel Caps containing pharmaceuticals, in final dosage form, finished packaging, for human use, ready for retail		→	Regulate under Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1
Gelatin-containing food products for human consumption, e.g. candy, drinks with gelatin, film, gelatin desserts, jams, jellies, pudding, sherbet, marshmallows		→	RELEASE
Gelatin-containing food products not for human consumption (i.e., pet food, livestock feed)		→	Regulate under Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
Gelatin-containing human pharmaceuticals, placebos, and gel caps for use in clinical trials or other analytical testing		Is accompanied by a VS permit ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit ¹
		Lacks a VS permit ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
Technical gelatin (aka animal glue)	Single commodity	→	RELEASE ²
	Culture media or imported as an ingredient in a commodity	Is accompanied by a VS permit ³	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit ³
		Lacks a VS permit ³	REFUSE ENTRY
<p>◆ Veterinary pharmaceutical gel caps, in bulk or final, finished form</p> <p>◆ Veterinary pharmaceutical containing gelatin, in bulk or final, finished form</p>		Is a veterinary pharmaceutical approved by the FDA ⁴	CONTACT and REFER to the Food and Drug Administration ⁴
		Is not approved by the FDA and is accompanied by a VS permit ⁵	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit ⁵
		Is not approved by the FDA and lacks a VS permit ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY
Gelatin other than above	Gelatin derived from horses or swine, or from ruminants that have not been in any region where bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) exists	Is appropriately certified ⁶	RELEASE
		Lacks appropriate certification ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Pharmaceuticals, placebos, and gel caps containing gelatin destined for clinical trials or other analytical testing require a VS import permit.

2 Technical gelatin (also known as animal glue) as a single commodity is unrestricted.

- 3 Technical gelatin (also known as animal glue) as an ingredient in a commodity requires a VS import permit to address all animal origin ingredients.
- 4 FDA approved veterinary pharmaceuticals in gelatin capsules and FDA approved veterinary pharmaceuticals containing gelatin do not require a VS import permit. FDA approved veterinary pharmaceuticals are regulated by the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine.
- 5 Veterinary pharmaceutical ingredients contain gelatin, including veterinary pharmaceutical gel caps that are **not** FDA approved, require a VS import permit.
- 6 An official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government of the region of origin. The official certificate must state the species of animal from which the gelatin is derived and, if the gelatin is derived from ruminants, certify that the gelatin is not derived from ruminants that have been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a).

Bones, Etc. for Manufacturing

Bones (horns, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones) imported for manufacturing may still require some drilling, shaping, or grinding. If the bones require further processing, then they **must** be finished at an establishment that is approved to properly dispose of the residue (pieces, chips, or dust).

TABLE 3-4-6 Bones for Manufacturing

If the bones are:	And the bones are from:	Then:
Fully finished, ready to use such as: ◆ Buttons ◆ Knife handles ◆ Pistol grips ◆ Souvenirs	→	RELEASE
Not fully finished; still requiring some drilling, shaping, sanding, or grinding	Ruminant	SEE Table 3-4-8
	Other than a ruminant	SEE Table 3-4-7

Bones NOT Fully Finished, and from OTHER THAN Ruminants

TABLE 3-4-7 Bones that Are NOT Fully Finished, and Are from OTHER THAN Ruminants (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And is:	And:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:		
Bones that are not fully finished and are from other than ruminants	Poultry, game birds, or other birds	Is accompanied by a VS permit			→	RELEASE		
		Lacks a VS permit	Affected with END		→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)		
					→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)		
			Affected with HPAI		→	REFUSE ENTRY		
		Free from both END and HPAI	New Zealand	Appropriately certified ¹		→	RELEASE	
				Lacking certification ¹		→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)	
				Appropriately certified ²	Australia, Chile, Fiji, Iceland		→	RELEASE
						Lacking certification ²		→

TABLE 3-4-7 Bones that Are NOT Fully Finished, and Are from OTHER THAN Ruminants (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And is:	And:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:
Bones that are not fully finished and are from other than ruminants (cont.)	Poultry, game birds, or other birds (cont.)	Lacks a VS permit (cont.)	Free from both END and HPAI (cont.)	Other than above	Accompanied by VS permit	RELEASE
					Lacking a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not poultry, game birds, or other birds					Consigned to an approved establishment
					Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

- 1 Either one of the following:
 - a. Export certificate that states the product is of New Zealand origin.

OR

 - b. Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - (1) Animal species from which the material was derived
 - (2) Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - (3) Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (4) Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (5) Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - a. Animal species from which the material was derived
 - b. Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - c. Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - d. Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - e. Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

Ruminant Bones Not Fully Finished

TABLE 3-4-8 Ruminant Bones that Are Not Fully Finished

If the ruminant bones are:	And the bones are derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Not Fully Finished	Cervid, including antlers	→	Is presented as trophies	SEE Table 3-17-10
			Is presented as other than trophies	SEE Table 3-4-9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bovine ◆ Ovine (sheep) ◆ Caprine (goat) 	Affected with BSE	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Minimal Risk for BSE ¹	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free of BSE	Is consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K to complete the form</i>)
			Is not consigned to an approved establishment ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

- 1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated as minimal risk for BSE.
- 2 The approved establishments will treat materials for anthrax and other diseases.

TABLE 3-4-9 Cervid Bones Presented as OTHER THAN Trophies

If:	And the country or region of origin is:	And:	And the shipment is:	Then:
Cervid bones including antlers	Free from FMD	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	→	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS Permit	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

1 An original health certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health of the country of origin certifying the:

◆ Name of the FMD-free country of origin

◆ Antlers are clean, dry, and free of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew, and other related materials

2 The approved establishments will treat materials for anthrax and other diseases

Bones and Related By-Products

Hoofs OTHER THAN for Pet Toys

Hoofs OTHER THAN for Pet Toys

To determine the action to take for importations of hoofs that are for **other than** pet toys, *see* [Table 3-4-10](#).

TABLE 3-4-10 Hoofs OTHER THAN for Pet Toys (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the hoofs are derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And is:	Then:
Hoofs other than for pet toys	Ruminant	Affected with BSE	—————→		REFUSE ENTRY
		Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Is appropriately certified ²	—————→	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate certification ²	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)	
		Free from BSE	Is appropriately certified ²	—————→	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate certification ²	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)	
	Swine	—————→	Is appropriately certified ²	—————→	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate certification ²	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)

TABLE 3-4-10 Hoofs OTHER THAN for Pet Toys (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the hoofs are derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And is:	Then:
Hoofs other than for pet toys (cont.)	Swine (cont.)	→	Lacks appropriate certification ²	Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)
	Other than ruminant or swine			→	RELEASE

- 1 Currently Canada is the only country designated at minimal risk for BSE.
- 2 One of the following approved methods for processing **must** appear on the certificate from the government of origin:
 - ◆ Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 0.1% solution of chlorine bleach
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5% solution of acetic acid
 - ◆ Soaking for 2 hours in a 5% solution of hydrogen peroxide

Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine

TABLE 3-4-11 Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine

If the importation is:	And is derived from:	And:	Then:
Chondroitin sulfate and/or glucosamine	◆ Ruminant	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
	◆ Swine	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	◆ Avian		
	◆ Equine (horses)		
	◆ Other than listed above		
	Marine species (usually shark)	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks appropriate certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆ Identification of the material and species of origin
 - ◆ Written declaration indicating the material **does not** include any equine, ruminant, swine, or avian species or their materials (such as in transport media or stabilizers)

Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere

Use [Table 3-4-12](#) when the importation is bones (horns, antlers, skulls, teeth, tusks, dried bones, granulated bones, crushed bones) or entire carcasses with skin, hide, or feathers attached that are being imported for purposes **other than** what is covered in this section.

Bones and Related By-Products

Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere

TABLE 3-4-12 Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:	
Ruminant	Affected with BSE				→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Is accompanied by a VS permit			→	RELEASE	
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Lacks a VS permit			→	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
					→	Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
	Free from BSE				→	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)
					→	Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
Poultry, game birds, or other birds	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit			→	RELEASE	
		Lacks a VS Permit	Affected with HPAI		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Affected with END		→	Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form)

TABLE 3-4-12 Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is derived from:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:
Poultry, game birds, or other birds (cont.)	→	Lacks a VS Permit (cont.)	Affected with END (cont.)	→	Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Free from both HPAI and END	New Zealand	Appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
					Lacking certification ³	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
				Australia (except the State of New South Wales), Chile, Fiji, or Iceland	Appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE
Lacking certification ⁴	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)					
Other than above	→			→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than above	→				Consigned to an approved establishment ²	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
					Not consigned to an approved establishment ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

1 Currently Canada is the only country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 The approved establishments will treat materials for other disease, including anthrax.

Bones and Related By-Products

Bones and Related By-Products Not Specifically Mentioned Elsewhere

- 3 Either one of the following:
 - a. Export certificate that states the product is of New Zealand origin.
OR
 - b. Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - (1) Animal species from which the material was derived
 - (2) Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - (3) Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (4) Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - (5) Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- 4 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that declares the following:
 - a. Animal species from which the material was derived
 - b. Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - c. Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - d. Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - e. Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Casings

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Introduction

The *Casings* section covers the decision making necessary to regulate importations of animal casings (natural casings) as well as collagen casings (reconstituted casings). Casings are membranous covers used as food containers for processed meat. Following are examples of animal organs used for natural animal casings:

- ◆ Bladders
- ◆ Bung caps
- ◆ Ceca (cecum)
- ◆ Intestines
- ◆ Stomachs
- ◆ Rectums

Not all products derived from an animal's digestive organs or bladder are casings. Some products are imported for different purposes. Also, there are artificial casings made primarily from cellulose. Therefore, the following animal products and by-products are **not** covered under the casings section:

- ◆ Stomachs imported as edible meat products, like tripe; regulate these products under [Meat and Meat Products](#) on [page 3-9-1](#)
- ◆ Ruminant stomachs and goat gullets imported for the rennet; regulate these products under [Organs](#) on [page 3-16-1](#)
- ◆ Intestines, bladders, gullets, and weasands imported as inedible animal by-products that are rendered to feed livestock, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on [page 3-18-1](#) or, if imported to make fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-2-1](#)

- ◆ Dried intestines imported for manufacturing into strings for instruments or racquets (gut strings); regulate gut strings under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on page 3-2-1
- ◆ Dried intestines imported for manufacturing into glue; regulate this by-product as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on page 3-2-1
- ◆ Moist intestines and bung caps, primarily of ruminant (sheep), imported for manufacturing into articles such as prophylactics. Regulate these products under [Organs](#) on page 3-16-1
- ◆ Intestines imported as finished suture material packed in liquid; these products are **unrestricted**
- ◆ Salt scrapings which are the reclaimed salt from casings; scrapings are covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#) on page 3-15-1
- ◆ Artificial casings made from cellulose are unrestricted

Certification

Except for artificial casings made from cellulose, all importations of animal casings **must** be accompanied by foreign government certification.¹ The kind of certification will depend upon the following:

- ◆ The species of animal from which the casings were derived
- ◆ The country of origin for the casings (where the animals were slaughtered and the casings collected)
- ◆ The country in which the casings were processed (graded, sized, and sorted)
- ◆ The country where the casings were stored (this pertains **only** to ruminant casings stored in a region affected with BSE)
- ◆ Whether the casings are natural or reconstituted

¹ Ask importers if they plan to re-export the casings. If they do, advise them to make a copy of the *Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings* along with your release stamp. Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) will require a copy of this certificate along with the APHIS Release Stamp to verify that the casings were legally imported into the U.S. **Without** this copy, FSIS **cannot** issue their Export Certificate.

Certificates **must** meet the following criteria:

- ◆ Be both in English and the language of the foreign country of origin (certificates required by FSIS [9 CFR§327.4])
- ◆ Be issued by a veterinarian authorized by the national government of the country of origin and/or where the casings were processed
- ◆ Have an **original** signature of the person issuing the certificate (printed or stamped signatures are **not** allowed)
- ◆ Bear the insignia of the national government of the country of origin or country in which the casings were processed or stored

Locator

Determining if Casings Are of Animal Origin

Use [Table 3-5-1](#) to determine if the casings are of animal origin.

TABLE 3-5-1 Determine if Casings Are of Animal Origin

If the casings are:	And derived from:	And they are:	Then:
Animal origin	Collagen (collagen is an animal protein derived from skin, intestines, tendons, bones, cartilage, or connective tissue)	Ruminant origin	SEE Table 3-5-2
		Swine origin	SEE Table 3-5-3
	Organs such as bladders, bung caps, ceca (cecum), intestines, esophagi, or stomachs (natural casings)	Packed in leakproof containers such as barrels, casks, tierces, or plastic containers	SEE Table 3-5-4
		Packed in animal skins as containers	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-2-10)
Not derived from an animal product; synthetic or artificial (usually appear as pleated like an accordion's bellows)		→	RELEASE

Reconstituted Casings

Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ruminant Collagen

Reconstituted casings are made of collagen. Most of the collagen is obtained from food grade, lined and split ruminant hides. Swine hides are rarely used, and collagen obtained from non-hide sources (such as intestines) are more rare. Reconstituted casings and reconstituted collagen casings are one and the same.

TABLE 3-5-2 Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Ruminant Collagen

If:	And the ruminant material originated in a region:	And the collagen was derived from ruminant:	And:	Then:	
Reconstituted collagen casings derived from ruminant collagen	Affected with BSE	Hides or skins	Is accompanied by the proper certification ¹	RELEASE	
		Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons	Lacks the proper certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
			→		
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	Hides or skins	Hides or skins	Is accompanied by the proper certification ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks the proper certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
		Bones, cartilage, connective tissue, intestines, or tendons	→		
Free from BSE			→	RELEASE	

1 The certificate **must** be signed by an official employed by the agency which regulates animal health. The certificate **must** carry the declaration stating that the collagen was derived **only** from hides or skins. For Canada, a NAFTA certificate with the same statement is also acceptable.

2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

TABLE 3-5-3 Regulatory Action on Reconstituted Collagen Casings Derived from Swine Collagen

If:	And the country of origin is known to be:	Then:
Reconstituted collagen casings derived from swine collagen	Affected with ASF	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from ASF	RELEASE

Natural Animal Casings

Determine the class of animal from which the natural casings were collected, and take the action listed in [Table 3-5-4](#).

TABLE 3-5-4 Natural Animal Casings

If:	And you:	And the casings originated in a country or region:	Then:
Natural animal casings	Determine that the casings were collected from a ruminant (usually cattle or sheep)	—————→	SEE Table 3-5-5
	Determine that the casings were collected from swine	Free from ASF	SEE Table 3-5-8
		Affected with ASF	REFUSE ENTRY
	Determine that the casings were collected from a class of animal other than ruminant or swine	—————→	
Cannot determine the class of animal from which the casings were derived		—————→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel

Ruminant Casings Originating in a Foreign Country


TABLE 3-5-5 Ruminant Casings Originating in a Foreign Country

If the importation is:	And the region of origin is known to be:	And the casings are from:	And derived from:	And:	And the casings are:	Then:	
Ruminant casings originating in a foreign country	Affected with BSE	Stomachs		Is accompanied by a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate for animal casings	Filled	REFER to FSIS	
					Not filled	RELEASE	
				Lacks the certification described above		REFUSE ENTRY	
		Other than stomachs				REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bovine (cattle, bison, buffalo, yak) ◆ Ovine (sheep) ◆ Caprine (goats) 	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C	Filled	REFER to FSIS
						Not filled	RELEASE
Lacks the certification described above						REFUSE ENTRY	
Free from BSE				Dried like parchment (a crease is made when folded)		RELEASE	
				Not dried like parchment (a crease is not made when folded)		REFUSE ENTRY	
				Wet or brined (If packed in sealed, leakproof containers then likely to be wet)		SEE Table 3-5-6	

¹ Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Ruminant Casings from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE

TABLE 3-5-6 Ruminant Casings from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE

If:	And from a country known to be:	And the casings were:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant casings	Free from BSE	Both stored and processed in the same country in which the casings originated	Is accompanied by a <i>Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings</i> ^{1, 2}	RELEASE
			Lacks the <i>Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings</i>	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including getting the Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
		Either processed or stored in a country other than that in which the casings originated		SEE Table 3-5-7

- 1 Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.
- 2 FSIS now requires that bovine casings from small intestines include the following statement on the Official Certificate: "If derived from bovine small intestines, (the casings) exclude the distal ileum and meet the requirements of CFR 310.22(a)(3)."

Ruminant Casings Originating in a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE, BUT Processed and Stored in a Country OTHER THAN that in Which the Casings Originated


TABLE 3-5-7 Ruminant Casings Originating in a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE, BUT Processed and Stored in a Country OTHER THAN That in Which the Casings Originated

And the casings were processed in a region:	And:	And stored in a region known to be:	And:	And the casings are:	Then:	
Free from BSE	Either one: ◆ Stored in the same country where the casings were processed ◆ There is no evidence that the casings were stored in another country	Free from BSE	Accompanied by both : ◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings ¹ ◆ Certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	Filled	REFER to FSIS	
				Not filled	RELEASE	
				→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Stored in a different country from where the casings were processed	Free from BSE	Accompanied by both : ◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings ¹ ◆ Certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	Accompanied by both : ◆ Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings ¹ ◆ Certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	Filled	REFER to FSIS
					Not filled	RELEASE
					→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with BSE	→	REFUSE ENTRY		
		Minimal risk for BSE ²	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex C Lacks the CFIA Annex C	Filled	REFER TO FSIS
					Not filled	RELEASE
			→	REFUSE ENTRY		

- 1 FSIS now requires that bovine casings from small intestines include the following statement on the Official Certificate: "If derived from bovine small intestines, (the casings) exclude the distal ileum and meet the requirements of CFR 310.22(a)(3)."
- 2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE from ASF

TABLE 3-5-8 Swine Casings Originating in a Foreign Country FREE from ASF

If:	And the country of origin is:	And the casings were:	And the casings:	Then:
Swine casings	Free from ASF	Processed in the same region where the animal was slaughtered	Are accompanied by certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-2¹	RELEASE
		Processed in a different country or region from that where the animal was slaughtered	Lack the processing certificate	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Processed in a different country or region from that where the animal was slaughtered		SEE Table 3-5-9

- 1 You may accept **other** official certificates in lieu of the *Foreign Official Certificate of Animal Casings* if the information **parallels** that required on this official certificate ([SEE Figure 3-5-2](#) for an example of the certificate). However, Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates and Meat Product Certificates are **unacceptable** for casings.

TABLE 3-5-9 Natural Swine Casings from a Country of Origin FREE from ASF, and Processed in a Country OTHER THAN the Country of Origin

If:	And the country of origin is:	And the country or region of processing is:	And the casings:	Then:
Natural swine casings	Free from ASF	Free from ASF	Are accompanied by certification as to processing that parallels that shown in Figure 3-5-3	RELEASE
			Lack the processing certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Affected with ASF ¹	Were shipped from an approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	RELEASE
			Were not shipped from an approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

1 Swine casings that originate in a country known to be **free** from ASF, and are sent to a country affected with ASF to be processed **must** go to an approved foreign establishment ([SEE Figure 3-5-1 on page-3-5-10](#)).

FIGURE 3-5-1 List of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Approved Official Establishment in the continent of Africa Authorized to Process Swine Casings

Establishment Number	Name and Address of Establishment
06-01	Shehfe Casings Co (F.Z.) LTD Amriya Free Zone Alexandria-Egypt
B-14-3/94	Boyauderie Drimano Sari Quartier Industriel Sidi Brahim 81 Fez - Morocco
B -34-1/94	Boyauderie De L'Atlas Z.I. route de Tetouan 90000 Tanger - Morocco

The certificate issued by the country of processing **must** have the following additional statements:

- ◆ The animal casings herein described are casings which originated in [*country of origin*] and were accompanied by official documentation attesting that the casings were derived from animals which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection
- ◆ The casings have **not** been in contact with other casings, meat, or animal products while in [*country of processing*]

◆ The casings have been handled and processed in a clean, sanitary manner

TABLE 3-5-10 Swine Casings from a Country of Origin Known to Be FREE from ASF, and Processed at an Approved Foreign Establishment in an ASF Affected Country

If:	And the country of origin is:	And the casings were:	And the importation was:	And is:	Then:
Swine casings	Free from ASF	Processed at an approved foreign establishment in a country that is affected with ASF	Shipped from an approved establishment listed in Figure 3-5-1	Accompanied by the appropriate certification	RELEASE
				Not accompanied by the appropriate certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Not shipped from an approved establishment	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Foreign Certificate for Animal Casings

One example of a foreign official certificate for animal casings is shown in [Figure 3-5-2](#). The official certificate must contain the required information, but may be in a format **other than** shown below.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

Place _____ *[City]* _____ *[Country]* _____ *[Date]*

I hereby certify that:

The animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats), which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, are clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner, and were not subject to contamination prior to exportation.

Kinds of casings	Number of packages	Weight
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on the packages _____

Consignor _____ *[Address]*

Consignee _____ *[Destination]*

Shipping marks _____

Signature _____ *[Official issuing the certificate]*
(Non-government veterinarian authorized to issue the certificate by the national government of the region in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected.)

Official title _____

Signature _____ *[Official issuing the certificate]*
(Veterinarian salaried by the national government of the region in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected.)

Official title _____

EXAMPLE

FIGURE 3-5-2 Example of a Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings

Certification Requirements

Certification—when animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country **other than** the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected, the importation **must** be accompanied by certification which is issued in the country of processing.

This certification **must** contain the following information:

- ◆ City and country in which the casings were processed
- ◆ Date
- ◆ Kind of casings (species of animal slaughtered and casings collected from)
- ◆ Number of packages
- ◆ Weight of casings
- ◆ Identification marks on packages
- ◆ Consignor and consignor's address
- ◆ Consignee and consignee's address
- ◆ Shipping marks
- ◆ Signature of official issuing the certification
- ◆ Name (typed or printed) of official making the certification
- ◆ Official title of person issuing the certification

FIGURE 3-5-3 Information Which Must Appear on Certification of Animal Casings from a Country of Processing that Differs from the Country in Which the Casings Originated

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds

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Introduction

The *Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, and Other Birds* section covers eggs and egg products that are imported for both edible and inedible purposes, as follows:

- ◆ Baluts (fertile eggs incubated 17 days)
- ◆ Boiled eggs (hard-boiled eggs, salted eggs, pickled eggs)
- ◆ Eggs which are preserved, but uncooked (like hundred-year eggs and pedan eggs)
- ◆ Egg shells
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for breaking and pasteurization
- ◆ Fresh, unfertilized eggs for food
- ◆ Inedible egg products (e.g., liquid yolks)
- ◆ Moon cakes
- ◆ Noodle soup, fresh, frozen, or dried, containing egg or egg products



All eggs and egg products covered in the section originating from countries or regions affected with HPAI require a VS Import Permit.

Not covered in this section are the following:

- ◆ Baked goods (excluding moon cakes), drink mixes, egg protein shampoos, mayonnaise, plain pasta, plain noodles, salad dressings, sauces, and cake mixes.

- ◆ Eggs which are fertilized and ready for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts. Contact the nearest VS office for further action
- ◆ Eggs being imported for research; consider as embryos and refer to [Table 3-8-20](#)
- ◆ Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners used as packing material (these are of concern because of possible contamination with blood, feathers, manure, or shells); regulate these products as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#). If found contaminated, refer to [Step 5: Take Action on Contaminants and Ticks on page 2-2-11](#) under [Clearing Regulated Cargo on page 2-2-1](#).
- ◆ Commercial importations of shell eggs, which are regulated by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). Refer to [Appendix I](#) for a list of AMS regional offices



Some egg products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the product.

When a VS permit authorizes the entry of eggs or egg products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-6-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-6-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of eggs or egg products, use [Table 3-6-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-6-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Eggs and Egg Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the importation is:	And:	Then:
Canned quail eggs	→	SEE Table 3-6-9
Edible eggs and egg products	→	SEE Table 3-6-4
Fresh, unfertilized eggs	→	SEE Table 3-6-8
Inedible egg products (e.g. liquid yolks)	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE
	Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Product containing egg	→	Regulate as edible eggs and egg products. SEE Table 3-6-4
Whole egg shells (with egg white and egg yolk removed)	→	SEE Table 3-6-3

Inedible Egg Products

Egg products such as liquid yolks imported for research, scientific, educational, or another inedible purpose require a VS permit authorizing their entry. In addition, if the egg product is from an endangered or threatened bird, then the importation also may be subject to FWS regulations.

If you encounter a shipment which **lacks** a permit, then refuse entry.

Whole Egg Shells (With Egg White and Egg Yolk Removed)



Important

Faberge eggs or articles (such as jewelry boxes) decorated with pieces of eggshells that are encountered in passenger baggage may enter **without** restriction.

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds
 Whole Egg Shells (With Egg White and Egg Yolk Removed)

TABLE 3-6-3 Whole Egg Shells

If the importation is:	And the country or region of origin is known to be:	And the shipment is:	And:	Then:
Whole egg shells ¹	◆ Affected with END only ◆ Affected with HPAI only ◆ Affected with HPAI in combination with END	Commercial ²	Is accompanied by a VS-issued Import Permit	RELEASE
			Lacks the VS-issued Import Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not commercial ³	Is clean and dry	RELEASE
			Is not clean and dry	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END and HPAI	→	Is clean and dry	RELEASE
			Is not clean and dry	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than the above (i.e., other than whole egg shells ¹)	→	→	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

- 1 Egg white and egg yolk have been removed. May be decorated, etched, or painted. May contain confetti, toys, or other unregulated items (e.g., cascarones, chocolate filled, etc.).
- 2 Quantity of decorated, etched, or painted empty eggshells **exceeds** 10 per passenger.
- 3 Quantity of decorated, etched, or painted empty eggshells is 10 eggs **or less** per passenger.

Edible Eggs and Egg Products

Commercial importations of edible eggs and egg products **not** accompanied by a VS permit authorizing their entry **must** be of Canadian origin for **unrestricted** entry.

Use [Table 3-6-4](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take for all shipments of edible eggs and egg products which are **not** accompanied by a permit that authorizes their entry.

Go to Appendix A for the [Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail](#) on [page A-1-1](#) when edible eggs and egg products are encountered in passenger baggage.

TABLE 3-6-4 Edible Eggs and Egg Products

If the edible eggs and egg products originated in:	Then:
Canada	RELEASE
Country affected with HPAI	SEE Table 3-6-5
Other than as specified in the cells above	SEE Table 3-6-7

Edible Eggs and Egg Products from Countries Affected With HPAI

TABLE 3-6-5 Edible Eggs and Egg Products from Countries Affected With HPAI

If the importation is:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And the eggs are for:	And the importation:	Then:
Edible eggs and egg products from a country affected with HPAI	Free from END	Moon cakes	—————→	—————→	SEE Table 3-6-6
		Fresh unfertilized eggs	Breaking and pasteurization	Is accompanied by a VS permit	REFER to FSIS to obtain FSIS form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products (shell eggs for breaking are also regulated by FSIS)
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			Other than breaking and pasteurization	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than the above	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Lacks a VS permit			REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with END	Moon cakes	—————→	—————→	SEE Table 3-6-6
		Fresh unfertilized eggs	Breaking and pasteurization	Is accompanied by a VS permit	REFER to FSIS to obtain FSIS form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products (shell eggs for breaking are also regulated by FSIS)
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			Other than breaking and pasteurization	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than the above		—————→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
	Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY		

TABLE 3-6-6 Commercial Shipments of Moon Cakes

If the product is:	And the product is:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Moon Cakes	Does not contain egg/egg yolk or meat				RELEASE
	Contains egg/egg yolk	Affected with END		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized ^{1, 2} for HPAI	Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI		REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with HPAI and the country is not regionalized ¹ for HPAI		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from HPAI and END			RELEASE	
	Contains meat and the product meets entry requirements for any egg ingredients				Regulate product according to meat species

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Edible Eggs and Egg Products from Countries FREE from HPAI or OTHER THAN Canada

TABLE 3-6-7 Edible Eggs and Egg Products from Countries FREE from HPAI or OTHER THAN Canada

And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Free from both HPAI and END	Fresh, unfertilized eggs	The eggs are for breaking and pasteurization	REFER to FSIS to obtain FSIS form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products (shell eggs for breaking are also regulated by FSIS)
		The eggs are for other than breaking and pasteurization	RELEASE
	Other than fresh, unfertilized eggs	—————▶	RELEASE
Free from HPAI but affected with END	Baluts	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Fresh, unfertilized eggs	—————▶	SEE Table 3-6-8
	Hundred-year eggs (Ming Dynasty eggs) ¹	Is accompanied by a VS-issued import permit for 100-year eggs	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued import permit for 100-year eggs	REFUSE ENTRY
	Preserved eggs ²	Is accompanied by a VS-issued import permit for preserved eggs	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued import permit for preserved eggs	REFUSE ENTRY
	Salted eggs ³ cooked or uncooked	Is accompanied by a VS-issued import permit for salted eggs	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS-issued import permit for salted eggs	REFUSE ENTRY
	Thoroughly cooked, hardboiled eggs ⁴	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than eggs and egg products listed in the cells above	—————▶	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)	

1 Raw eggs (usually duck eggs), that have been covered with a mixture of wood ash and slaked lime, and left for up to a hundred days. By the time the eggs are used, the egg whites will have turned to pale-brown jelly and the yolks will be creamy and tinged green.

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds

Edible Eggs and Egg Products

- 2 Raw eggs (usually duck eggs), that are coated in a salt-and-mud (clay) paste, then rolled in rice husks until the eggs are completely covered. At this stage, the eggs are packed into an earthenware urn, then tightly sealed and stored in a cool, dark place for one- to two months.
- 3 Eggs that are immersed in a super-saturated solution of salt for 2 weeks or more, and then the eggs are removed from the salt solution. In the Philippines, the eggs are also boiled and then colored red to distinguish the salted eggs from uncooked eggs; called itlog na pula or itlog na maalat.
- 4 However, the hardboiled eggs may be in vinegar.

Eggs (**other than** hatching eggs) from poultry, game birds, or other birds may be imported in accordance with 9 CFR 94.6(c) if they: are laid by poultry, game birds, or other birds that were raised in any region where END is considered to exist; are imported from any region where END is considered to exist; or are moved into or through any region where END is considered to exist at any time before importation or during shipment to the United States.

The eggs may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by a salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin; and:

(i) The certificate states that the eggs are imported in cases marked with the identity of the flock of origin and sealed with the seal of the national government of the region of origin.

(ii) The certificate accompanying the eggs is presented to an authorized inspector when the eggs reach the port of arrival in the United States.

(iii) The certificate identifies the flock of origin and shows the region of origin, the port of embarkation, the port of arrival, the name and address of the exporter and importer, the total number of eggs and cases (30 dozen equivalent) of eggs, shipped with the certificate, and the date the certificate was signed.

(iv) The certificate states that the eggs qualify for importation in accordance with 9 CFR 94.6.

(v) The certificate states that no **more than** 90 days before the certificate was signed, a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin inspected the flock of origin and found no evidence of communicable diseases of poultry.

(vi) The certificate states that the eggs were washed, to remove foreign material from the surface of the shells, and sanitized on the premises of origin with a hypochlorite solution of from 100 ppm to 200 ppm available chlorine.

(vii) The certificate states that the eggs were packed on the premises of origin in previously unused cases.

(viii) The certificate states that before leaving the premises of origin, the cases in which the eggs were packed were sealed with a seal of the national government of the region of origin by the salaried veterinarian of the national government of the region of origin who signed the certificate.

(ix) In addition, if the eggs were laid in any region **other than** Argentina, Australia (**except** the State of New South Wales), Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man), Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, the certificate must also state that:

(a) **No** END occurred on the premises of origin or on adjoining premises during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(b) There is **no** evidence that the flock of origin was exposed to END during the 90 days before the certificate was signed.

(c) The eggs are from a flock of origin found **free** of END as follows:

(1) On the seventh and fourteenth days of the 21-day period before the certificate was signed, at least one culled bird (a sick or dead bird, not a healthy bird that was killed) for each 10,000 live birds occupying each poultry house certified for exporting table eggs was tested for END virus using embryonated egg inoculation technique. The weekly cull rate of birds of every exporting house within the exporting farm does not exceed 0.1 percent. The tests present no clinical or immunological evidence of END by embryonated egg inoculation technique from tissues of birds that were culled and have been collected by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin. All examinations and embryonated egg inoculation tests were conducted in a laboratory located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved to conduct the examinations and tests by a veterinary services organization of the national government of that region. All results were negative for END.

(d) Egg drop syndrome is notifiable in region of origin and there have been no reports of egg drop syndrome in the flock of origin of the eggs, or within a 50 kilometer radius of the flock of origin, for the 90 days prior to the issuance of the certificate.

FIGURE 3-6-1 Requirements for a Foreign Official Veterinary Certificate Issued for Fresh, Unfertilized, Eggs for Food, for Eggs from OTHER THAN Canada

Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs

TABLE 3-6-8 Fresh, Unfertilized Eggs

If the importation is:	And from a country:	And the eggs are for:	And the importation:	Then:
Fresh, unfertilized eggs	Affected with HPAI		→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from HPAI but affected with END	Breaking and pasteurization	Is consigned to an approved establishment for shell eggs (<i>SEE Appendix E</i>)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SEAL the eggs in their shipping container using a numbered seal AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78; MAKE SURE the seal numbers are listed on VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete the form) REFER the importer to FSIS to obtain FSIS Form 5200-8, Import Request Egg Products (shell eggs for breaking are also regulated by FSIS)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than breaking and pasteurization	Is accompanied by the proper certification (<i>SEE Figure 3-6-1</i>)	RELEASE
			Lacks the proper certification	REFUSE ENTRY

Commercial Shipments of Canned Quail Eggs

TABLE 3-6-9 Commercial Shipments of Canned Quail Eggs

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Canned quail eggs	Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END or HPAI	→	RELEASE

Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds
Edible Eggs and Egg Products

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Hides and Related By-Products

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Introduction

The *Hides and Related By-Products* section covers parts and by-products that come from the exterior of animals and birds. Following are examples of hides and related by-products:

- ◆ Bristles (of swine)
- ◆ Capes (with or **without** feathers)
- ◆ Feathers **only**
- ◆ Hair
- ◆ Hides
- ◆ Rawhide
- ◆ Skins
- ◆ Wool (of sheep)

What Is Not Covered

Not covered in this section are the following animal products and by-products:

- ◆ Animal glue and glue stock made from hide. May be imported as granules, flakes, or powder. Regulate as hide glue under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Hides and related by-products imported as trophies or that have been processed. Consider hides or skins attached to carcasses as trophies; regulate these products under [Trophies](#) on [page 3-17-1](#)
- ◆ Meals derived from exterior animal parts and ground hides; regulate these products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-2-1](#) or regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on [page 3-18-1](#) for pet food/animal feed (including chews, treats, toys)
- ◆ Rawhide (as such, chopped, extruded, or coated) imported as toys or food for pets; regulate such products under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on [page 3-18-1](#)
- ◆ Collagen casings made from collagen obtained from hides; regulate such products under [Casings](#) on [page 3-5-1](#)



Since anthrax may be acquired by handling contaminated hides, wool, hair, or other similar material, carefully inspect such articles. Wear gloves and a face mask when handling these articles; and wash your hands thoroughly following handling. *SEE* the [Glossary](#) for more information about anthrax.


Validation of Authorized Entry by VS Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of hides or related by-products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-7-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-7-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permits on page 2-4-16) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE</i> Appendix H)

Hides and Related By-Products

Locator

Locator

When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of hides or related by-products, use [Table 3-7-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-7-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Hides and Related By-Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit


If the hides or their by-products are:	And the importation is being entered as:	Then:
Rawhide	Other than pet food or toys ¹	RELEASE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Capes ◆ Hides ◆ Skins 	→	SEE Table 3-7-3
Feathers only	→	SEE Table 3-7-13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bristles ◆ Hair ◆ Wool 	→	SEE Table 3-7-14

¹ Rawhide chews, toys, and pet paraphernalia are regulated under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#) on page 3-18-1.

Hides, Skins, and Capes

TABLE 3-7-3 Regulatory Action on Hides, Skins, and Capes

If the importation is:	And is from:	Then:
Leather	Any animal	RELEASE
Tanned hides, skins, or capes	All animals except birds	RELEASE
	Birds	SEE Table 3-7-10
Chrome-tanned hides, skins, or capes	All animals except birds	RELEASE
	Birds	SEE Table 3-7-10
Hard-dried or flint-dried hides, skins, or capes	Goat, lamb, or sheep	SEE Table 3-7-5
	Other than goat, lamb, or sheep	SEE Table 3-7-4
Untanned hides, skins, or capes	Swine	SEE Table 3-7-6
	Ruminants	SEE Table 3-7-7
	Birds	SEE Table 3-7-12
	Animals other than listed above	RELEASE



Fresh hides may also harbor noxious weeds.

Important

Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

Hard-dried or flint-dried untanned hides or skins **must** be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack when bent. Continue to [Table 3-7-4](#) to determine the action to take.

TABLE 3-7-4 Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Animals OTHER THAN Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

If the importation is:	And is from:	And the country or region of export is:	Then:
Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins of animals other than goat, lamb, or sheep	Swine	Affected with ASF	SEE Table 3-7-6
		Free from ASF	RELEASE
	Ruminants other than goat, lamb or sheep	—————→	RELEASE
	Birds	—————→	SEE Table 3-7-11
	Other than an animal class listed in the three cells above	—————→	RELEASE

Hides and Related By-Products

Hides, Skins, and Capes

Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins **must** be dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack when bent. Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins of goat, sheep, or lamb from countries where the khapra beetle are endemic **must** be inspected for this pest to prevent its entry. Because of a higher risk of khapra beetle on hides and skins from India and Sudan, a **mandatory** fumigation for this pest is required. Continue to [Table 3-7-5](#) to determine the action to take.

TABLE 3-7-5 Hard-Dried or Flint-Dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Goat, Lamb, or Sheep

If the importation is:	And the importation originated in or transited:	And upon inspecting the hides or skins you:	Then:
Hard-dried or flint-dried hides or skins of goat, lamb, or sheep	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar (Burma), Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Find khapra beetle	REQUIRE treatment, following T416 ¹ in the <i>Treatment Manual</i>
		Do not find khapra beetle	RELEASE
	India or Sudan	—————→	1. REQUIRE a written permit (7 CFR § 319.75) issued by PPQ's Permit Services Branch of Biological and Technical Services in Riverdale, MD 2. REQUIRE treatment, following T416 ¹ in the <i>Treatment Manual</i>
	Country other than one listed above	—————→	RELEASE

1 Methyl bromide was a fumigant listed in the Treatment Manual (T416). Treatment with methyl bromide may result in foul odors because of the fumigant reacting with proteins in the hides or skins. Once formed, these disagreeable odors may be difficult or impossible to remove.

Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

To determine the action to take on hides, skins, or capes of swine, see [Table 3-7-6](#).


TABLE 3-7-6 Regulatory Action on Hides, Skins, or Capes of Swine

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Hides, skins, or capes of swine	Free from ASF	—————→	SEE Table 3-7-7
	Affected with ASF	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine

To determine the action to take on untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants or swine, see [Table 3-7-7](#).

TABLE 3-7-7 Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants or Swine

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is	And the country or region of export is:	And the hides, skins, or capes:	Then:		
Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants and swine	Mexico		<div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px;"> Be aware of ticks on fresh hides, primarily from Mexico (SEE Table 3-17-4) </div>	SEE Table 3-17-4		
	Other than Mexico			Free from FMD	Are accompanied by adequate proof of origin ¹	RELEASE
					Lack adequate proof of origin	REFUSE ENTRY
				Affected with FMD	Are moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets	SEE Table 3-7-8
					Are not soaking in a solution (usually referred to as wet salted or green salted)	SEE Table 3-7-8
					Are soaking in a salt solution containing mineral acid	SEE Table 3-7-9
					Are pickled and packed in barrels, casks, plastic bags, or tight cases	SEE Table 3-7-8
					◆ Are dehaired from being treated with lime ◆ Are pliable ◆ Are obviously processed (usually referred to as blue-chrome)	RELEASE
					Other than above are consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
					Other than above and are not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

- 1 Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates. Examples include a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region of export certifying the country of origin.

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants and Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Packed in Bundles

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants and swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD, and packed in bundles are **not** dried to the extent that they look brittle enough to crack if bent. They are moist or salted and packed in bundles or on pallets and are usually referred to as wet salted or green salted. They are **not** soaking in a solution; therefore, collecting 5 ml of solution for testing (see [Table 3-7-9](#)) is impossible.

TABLE 3-7-8 Regulatory Action on Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminants and of Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Packed in Bundles

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminants and of swine packed in bundles	Affected with FMD	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K to complete form</i>)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminant and Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD and Pickled in Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminant and swine from a region of origin known to be affected with FMD and pickled in salt solution containing mineral acid are contained so that at least 5 ml (about a teaspoon) can be collected. (These hides, skins, or capes are usually pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, tight cases, or plastic bags).

PPQ **must** test the pH level using a pH determination paper strip. Paper strips can be purchased at medical supply stores. The paper strips **must** be able to determine a pH level between 4 and 9. Follow the directions that accompany the paper strips.

Continue to [Table 3-7-9](#) to determine the action to take.


TABLE 3-7-9 Untanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Ruminant or Swine from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD, and Are Pickled in a Salt Solution Containing Mineral Acid

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And the pH level of the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Untanned hides, skins, or capes of ruminant or swine that are pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by certification ¹	—————→		RELEASE
		Lacks appropriate certification ¹	Less than or equal to 5.0	—————→	RELEASE
			Greater than 5.0	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	

¹ An official certificate from the shipper certifying that the untanned hides and skins were pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with the solution; and that the solution has a pH equal to or **less than** 5.0



Tanned Hides, Skins, or Capes, and Chrome-tanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Birds

TABLE 3-7-10 Tanned Hides, Skins, or Capes, and Chrome-tanned Hides, Skins, or Capes of Birds

If the importation is:	And is from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tanned hides, skins, or capes ◆ Chrome-tanned hides skins, or capes 	Birds			RELEASE

Hard-dried or Flint-dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Birds

TABLE 3-7-11 Hard-dried or Flint-dried Untanned Hides or Skins of Birds

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is for:	And the importation:	Then:
Hard-dried or flint-dried untanned hides or skins of birds	Affected with HPAI	◆ Scientific, educational, or research purposes	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		◆ Consignment to a museum	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than scientific, educational, or research purposes or consignment to a museum		REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from HPAI			RELEASE

Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds With or Without Feathers

TABLE 3-7-12 Untanned Skins or Capes of Birds and With or Without Feathers

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And the importation:	Then:	
Untanned skins or capes of birds and with or without feathers	Affected with HPAI only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Is for scientific, educational, or research purposes ◆ is consigned to a museum 	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Is for other than scientific, educational, or research purposes or consignment to a museum	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with HPAI in combination with END	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Is for scientific, educational, or research purposes ◆ is consigned to a museum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Is for scientific, educational, or research purposes ◆ is consigned to a museum 	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Is for other than scientific, educational, or research purposes or consignment to a museum	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with END only	—————→	—————→	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete form)
				Is not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
	Free from both HPAI and END	—————→	—————→	Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks adequate proof of origin ¹	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete form)
Is not consigned to an approved establishment				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>) 	

Hides and Related By-Products

Hides, Skins, and Capes

- 1 Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates. Examples include a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper, or an official certificate issued by a veterinarian representing the national government of the region of export certifying the country of origin.

Feathers Only or Products that Contain Feathers

TABLE 3-7-13 Feathers Only or Products that Contain Feathers (page 1 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the feathers are:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feathers only ◆ Products that contain feathers (such as coats, comforters, crafts and pillows) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Affected with HPAI only ◆ Affected with HPAI in combination with END 	In bulk or part of items needing further processing	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit ¹	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
		As fully-finished ² items, including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows	Visible feathers are clean and dry, and free from blood, skin, and manure	→	RELEASE
			Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, or manure	→	REFUSE ENTRY

Hides and Related By-Products
 Feathers Only or Products that Contain Feathers

TABLE 3-7-13 Feathers Only or Products that Contain Feathers (page 2 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the feathers are:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
◆ Feathers only ◆ Products that contain feathers (such as coats, comforters, crafts and pillows)	Affected with END only	In bulk or part of items needing further processing	Is consigned to an approved establishment	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
			Is not consigned to an approved establishment	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		As fully-finished ² items, including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows	Visible feathers are clean and dry, and free from blood, skin, and manure	→	RELEASE
			Visible feathers are contaminated with blood, skin, or manure	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both HPAI and END	In bulk or part of items needing further processing ¹	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin	→	RELEASE
			Lacks a certificate of origin	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		As fully-finished ² items, including coats, comforters, crafts, and pillows	→	RELEASE	

1 Bulk feathers or feathers needing further processing from an HPAI affected country, that were legally-imported into another country and then re-exported as bulk feathers or feathers needing further processing to the United States requires a VS permit.

2 Fully-finished is defined as needing **no** further processing and ready for sale to the consumer.

Wool, Hair, and Bristles

TABLE 3-7-14 Regulatory Action on Wool, Hair, and Bristles

If the importation is:	And the source of the wool, hair, or bristles is:	And when inspected, the articles are:	And the country or region of export is:	And the articles:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Wool¹ ◆Hair ◆Bristles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Ruminant (alpaca, bison, camel, cow, deer, goat, sheep, vicuna, or yak for example) ◆Swine (boar, peccary, or pig for example) 	Free from blood stains	Free from FMD	→	RELEASE
			Affected with FMD	Have been scoured, thoroughly washed, or dyed	SEE Table 3-7-15
		Bloodstained	→	Have not been scoured, washed, or dyed	
				Are consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
		Are not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)		
Neither ruminant nor swine (e.g., badger, beaver, cat, dog, fox, hare, rabbit, sable, seal, squirrel, or weasel)	→	RELEASE			

1 Wool comes **only** from ruminants such as alpaca, goat, or sheep.

Ruminant or Swine Wool, Hair, or Bristles FREE from Blood Stains, BUT NOT Washed, Scoured, or Dyed, and from a Region of Origin Known to Be Affected with FMD

To determine the action to take on wool, hair, or bristles that are **free** from blood stains, **but** have **not** been washed, scoured, or dyed, and from a country or region of origin that is known to be affected with FMD, see [Table 3-7-15](#).

TABLE 3-7-15 Wool, Hair, or Bristles FREE from Blood Stains, BUT NOT Washed, Scoured, or Dyed and from a Region of Origin Affected with FMD

If the importation is:	And is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the articles are:	Then:
Wool from ruminant ¹	Free from bloodstains, but has not been washed, scoured, or dyed	Affected with FMD	Free from contamination by manure or dunglocks, but may show grease tags	RELEASE
			Contaminated with manure or dunglocks	SEE Table 3-7-16
Hair or bristles from ruminant or swine	Free from bloodstains, but has not been washed, scoured, or dyed	Affected with FMD	Free from contamination by manure	RELEASE
			Contaminated with manure	SEE Table 3-7-17

1 Wool comes **only** from ruminants such as alpaca, goats, and sheep.

Wool Contaminated With Manure or Dung Locks

To determine the action to take on wool that is both lightly (**less than 20%**) or heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure or dung locks and from a country or region affected with FMD, see [Table 3-7-16](#).

TABLE 3-7-16 Wool Contaminated with Manure or Dung Locks and from a Country or Region of Origin Affected with FMD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And is:	Then:
Wool ¹ that is lightly (less than 20%) contaminated with manure or dung locks	Affected with FMD	<p>◆ Is accompanied by a certificate² from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region</p> <p>OR</p> <p>◆ Is accompanied by a declaration from the exporter that verifies the wool is sheep body wool, farm or full skirted</p>	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification or declaration described in the cell above	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	REFUSE ENTRY
Wool that is heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure or dung locks	Affected with FMD	→	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K</i> to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 Wool **only** comes from ruminants alpaca, goats, and sheep.
- 2 A certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of the national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector, showing that the therein described wool was taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection, in a region and in an abattoir, in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals, found at time of slaughter to be **free** from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Ruminant or Swine Hair or Bristles Contaminated with Manure

To determine the action to take on ruminant or swine hair or bristles that are both lightly (**less than 20%**) or heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure and from a country or region of origin affected with FMD, see [Table 3-7-17](#).

TABLE 3-7-17 Ruminant or Swine Hair or Bristles Contaminated with Manure and from a Country or Region of Origin Affected with FMD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And is:	Then:
Ruminant or swine hair or bristles that are lightly (less than 20%) contaminated with manure	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a certificate ¹ from the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification or declaration described in the cell above	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	REFUSE ENTRY
Ruminant or swine hair or bristles that are heavily (20% or more) contaminated with manure	Affected with FMD	→	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 A certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of the national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector, showing that the therein described hair or bristles were taken from animals slaughtered under national government inspection, in a region and in an abattoir, in which is maintained an inspection service determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be adequate to assure that such materials have been removed from animals, found at time of slaughter to be **free** from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

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Introduction

The *Live Animals and Related Material* section covers importations of living organisms and related material for which DHS-CBP has approval to take regulatory action. Examples include embryos, ova, and semen; organisms and vectors, including micro-organisms (viruses, bacteria) imported for research purposes; antisera; diagnostic reagents; monoclonal antibodies; test kits; and antivenin.

Not covered in this section are the following live animal importations:

- ◆ Blood or a derivative of blood; regulate these by-products under [Blood and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-3-1](#)
- ◆ Eggs for hatching, including commercial importations of uncooked baluts. Contact the nearest VS office for further action. Consider eggs being imported for research as embryos; see [Table 3-8-20](#)
- ◆ Extracts or derivatives of animal organs or glands; regulate these by-products under [Organs](#) on [page 3-16-1](#)


- ◆ Human pharmaceuticals and human vaccines in final dosage form; see [Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines](#) on [page 3-15-11](#)
- ◆ Importations of live animals, **except** for laboratory animals (see [Animal Tissue](#) on [page 3-8-7](#)). Consult with local VS for notification and procedures for any live animal import **other than** those handled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- ◆ Live animals found while clearing aircraft or vessels; see [.Safeguarding Live Animals](#) on [page 2-4-21](#)
- ◆ African rodents, bats, cats, civets, dogs, and nonhuman primates; see CDC, and also refer nonhuman primates to FWS. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has jurisdiction over the importation of African rodents, bats, cats, civets, dogs, and nonhuman primates. The importer should contact the CDC for import restrictions (phone 404-639-3311 or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
- ◆ Pet birds in passenger baggage and aboard vessels or yachts and pleasure vessels; see [Handling Pet Birds](#) on [page 2-4-8](#)
- ◆ Used semen and embryo containers; see [Empty Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on [page 2-2-12](#) for action to take
- ◆ Veterinary biologics such as bacterins, vaccines, toxins, toxoids, and test kits for the diagnosis of animal diseases. These animal products are authorized entry under a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS—Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB); see Requests for VS Permits [Table 2-4-9](#)

When a VS permit authorizes entry of live animals, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-8-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-8-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS–IEAS or CVB (<i>SEE</i> page 2-4-17) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE</i> Appendix H)

Locator


When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of live animals, use [Table 3-8-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-2 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Live Animals and Related Material NOT Authorized By a VS Permit

If the importation is:	Then:
Amphibians	SEE Table 3-8-11
Aquatic animals (including fish, sharks, shellfish, and whales)	
Animal tissue	SEE Table 3-8-6
Cat (feline) materials	SEE Table 3-8-10
Dog (canine) materials	
Earthworms and Earthworm Manure (Castings)	SEE Table 3-8-3
Human materials	SEE Table 3-8-8
Laboratory mammals and their associated materials	SEE Table 3-8-7
Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi)	SEE Table 3-8-4
Organisms and vectors	SEE Table 3-8-12
Nonhuman primate materials	SEE Table 3-8-9
Ova and embryos	SEE Table 3-8-20
Reptiles	SEE Table 3-8-11
Semen from equine	SEE Table 3-8-18
Semen from other than equine	SEE Table 3-8-19
Used embryo, ova, or semen containers	SEE Empty Semen and Embryo Containers on page 2-2-12
Other than described above	CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Earthworms and Earthworm Castings

TABLE 3-8-3 Earthworms and Earthworm Castings

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the earthworms are:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Earthworms ◆ Earthworm castings ◆ Products containing earthworm components other than listed above 			REFER to the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual

Micro-Organisms (Bacteria, Viruses, Fungi)

TABLE 3-8-4 Micro-organisms

If:	And:	Then:
Recombinant micro-organism	→	SEE Table 3-8-5
Recombinant micro-organism that poses a threat to humans	→	CDC Permit required, CONTACT the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
Nonrecombinant micro-organism ¹	Is accompanied by shipper or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
	Lacks the shipper or producer's declaration or statements ²	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD until the importer provides the required documentation

- 1 Examples of nonrecombinant, nonpathogenic micro-organisms are as follows: *Lactobacillus* (used to manufacture yogurt); *Micrococcus* (skin bacterium); *Penicillium* (used to produce penicillin, an antibiotic); and *Serratia* (soil microbe).

Examples of micro-organisms requiring a permit to authorize entry are as follows: *Hemophilus influenzae*, *Actinobacillus equuli*, *Actinomyces bovis*, *Streptococcus bovis*, *Rhodococcus equi*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Lawsonia intracellularis*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Pasteurella multocida*, Bluetongue virus, Vesicular stomatitis virus, porcine parvovirus, and epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus.

- 2 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ Genus and species of the micro-organism
- ◆ Micro-organism is **not** considered to be pathogenic to livestock or poultry

Recombinant Micro-Organisms

Recombinant micro-organisms can be bacteria, viruses, or yeast. Recombinant technology involves the transfer of genes from one organism into another organism. Examples of transference include the following:

- ◆ Transferring insect or herbicide resistance to plants
- ◆ Transferring normal human genes to replace defective ones
- ◆ Transferring genes which manufacture hormones or enzymes to those that **do not**

The most common recombinant micro-organisms are as follows:

- ◆ Bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*
- ◆ Yeasts, *Streptomyces* and *Saccharomyces*
- ◆ Virus, *Vaccinia*

TABLE 3-8-5 Recombinant Micro-Organisms

If:	And the micro-organism:	And the importation:	Then:
Recombinant micro-organisms	Contains animal-derived additive or stabilizer, e.g., albumin	Is accompanied by shipper or producer's declaration ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the shipper/producer's declaration ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
	Does not contain animal-derived additive or stabilizer	Is accompanied by shipper or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the shipper/producer's declaration	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ A detailed name or description of the microbe/recombinant product, including genetic insert
- ◆ Identification of additive or stabilizer
- ◆ Confirmation that the material is produced by recombinant microbial expression (vector **must not** be considered pathogenic for livestock or avian species)
- ◆ Confirmation that the organism **does not** contain genes or express antigens of livestock or poultry disease agents
- ◆ Confirmation that the product will be used **only** in vitro

2 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ A detailed name or description of the microbe/recombinant product, including genetic insert
- ◆ Confirmation that the preparation does not contain any animal-derived additives, such as albumin
- ◆ Confirmation that the material is produced by recombinant microbial expression (vector **must not** be considered pathogenic for livestock or avian species)
- ◆ Confirmation that the organism **does not** contain genes or express antigens of livestock or poultry disease agents

Animal Tissue

TABLE 3-8-6 Action to Take on Animal Tissue

If the tissue originated from:	Then:
Amphibians, aquatic species, or reptiles	SEE Table 3-8-11
Canines (dogs)	SEE Table 3-8-10
Felines (cats)	
Humans	SEE Table 3-8-8
Live laboratory animals (including ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, or rats)	SEE Table 3-8-7
Live laboratory animals regulated by CDC (including African rodents, bats, and civets)	SEE Table 3-8-7
Livestock (horses, ruminants, swine or avian species (birds and poultry)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing the entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options, including applying for a VS permit issued by VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)
Nonhuman primates	SEE Table 3-8-9

Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purpose



Important

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulates the importation of African rodents, bats, cats, civets, dogs, and nonhuman primates; *SEE* [Table 3-8-7 on page 3-8-9](#) for African rodents, bats, and civets; *SEE* [Table 3-8-9 on page 3-8-12](#) for nonhuman primates; and *SEE* [Table 3-8-10 on page 3-8-13](#) on page for cats and dogs.

For the purposes of this section, laboratory mammals (and their products) include ferrets, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, rats, transgenic rabbits, transgenic rats, and transgenic/knockout mice; see [Table 3-8-7 on page 3-8-9](#).



If the cages containing the animals also contain fruits or vegetables (used as a source for water), then have the importer or the importer's agent remove any prohibited material prior to being released to a consignee.

TABLE 3-8-7 Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purposes (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And is:	And is:	And is:	And:	Then:	
Live laboratory mammals for research purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ African rodents ◆ Bats ◆ Civets 					CONTACT the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ferrets ◆ Gerbils ◆ Guinea pigs ◆ Hamsters ◆ Mice ◆ Rabbits ◆ Rats ◆ Transgenic rabbits ◆ Transgenic/knockout rats ◆ Transgenic/knockout mice ◆ Other than listed above 				<p>Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation¹</p> <p>Lacks the VS-recommended documentation¹</p>	<p>RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required</p> <p>CONTACT USDA-APHIS-VS-National Center for Import and Export (NCIE) at 301-851-3300 to determine if a USDA permit is required</p>

Live Animals and Related Material

Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purpose

TABLE 3-8-7 Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purposes (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And is:	And is:	And is:	And:	Then:
Laboratory mammal materials for research purposes (cont.)		Blood fractions including: ◆ Albumin ◆ Antibodies ◆ Antisera ◆ Blood clotting factors	Less than one (1) liter	Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ²	RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required
		◆ Red or white blood cells ◆ Plasma ◆ Whole blood	One (1) liter or greater	Is accompanied by a USDA permit	CONTACT USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE at 301-851-3300 to determine if USDA permit is required
		◆ DNA		Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ²	RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required
		◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue		Lacks the VS-recommended documentation ²	CONTACT USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE at 301-851-3300 to determine if USDA permit is required
		◆ Other than listed above		Lacks a USDA permit	REFUSE ENTRY

1 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each shipment: a written statement confirming that the live laboratory mammals:

- ◆ Have **not** been exposed to or inoculated with any livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States
- ◆ **Do not** originate from a facility where work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or poultry is conducted

2 VS recommends that the following documentation accompany each shipment; a written statement:

- ◆ Identifying the material and naming the animal species
- ◆ Confirming that the material was derived **only** from laboratory mammals that have **not** been inoculated with or exposed to any livestock or poultry disease agents exotic to the United States
- ◆ Confirming that the material was derived **only** from laboratory mammals that did **not** originate from a facility where work with exotic disease agents affecting livestock or avian species is conducted
- ◆ If applicable, identifying the immunogen for antibodies/antiserum

Human Materials

TABLE 3-8-8 Human Materials

If the importation is:	And is:	And:	Then:
Material collected from humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine ◆ Other than listed above 	Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RELEASE 2. CONTACT and REFER to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
		Lacks the VS-recommended documentation ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A USDA permit may be required; CONTACT USDA-APHIS-VS-NCIE at 301-851-3300 to determine if a USDA permit is required 2. CONTACT and REFER to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)

1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, antisera, blood clotting factors, red or white blood cells, plasma, sera, whole blood.

2 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each shipment: a written statement

- ◆ Identifying the material and naming the species
- ◆ Confirming that the material was **not** obtained from humans or non-human primates that have been inoculated with or exposed to any livestock or poultry disease agent exotic to the United States
- ◆ Confirming that the material is **not** of tissue culture origin
- ◆ Confirming that the material is **not** zoonotic

Live Animals and Related Material

Live Laboratory Mammals and Their Associated Materials for Research Purpose

Nonhuman Primate Material

TABLE 3-8-9 Nonhuman Primate Materials

If the importation is:	And is:	And:	Then:
Material collected from nonhuman primates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts 	Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A USDA permit is not required 2. CONTACT and REFER to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine ◆ Other than listed above 	Lacks the VS-recommended documentation ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–NCIE at 301-851-3300 to determine if a USDA permit is required 2. CONTACT and REFER to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items, at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)

1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, antisera, blood clotting factors, red or white blood cells, plasma, sera, whole blood.

2 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each shipment; a written statement:

- ◆ Identifying the material and naming the animal species
- ◆ Confirming that the material was **not** obtained from humans or non-human primates that have been inoculated with or exposed to any livestock or poultry disease agent exotic to the United States
- ◆ Confirming that the material is **not** of tissue culture origin
- ◆ Confirming that the material is **not** zoonotic

Canine (Dog) and Feline (Cat) Materials

TABLE 3-8-10 Canine (Dog) and Feline (Cat) Materials

If the importation is:	And is:	And:	Then:
Material collected from either: ◆ Canines (dogs) ◆ Felines (cats)	◆ Blood fractions ¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ² ◆ Serum ◆ tissue ◆ Urine ◆ Venom ◆ Other than listed above	Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ³	1. RELEASE; a USDA permit is not required 2. If you have a question regarding live canine (dog) or feline (cat) animals, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)
		Lacks the VS-recommended documentation ³	1. CONTACT USDA–APHIS–VS–NCIE at 301-851-3300 to determine if a USDA permit is required 2. If you have a question regarding live canine (dog) or feline (cat) animals, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which has jurisdiction over these items at 404-639-3311 (or contact your regional CDC Quarantine Station)

1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, antisera, blood clotting factors, red or white blood cells, plasma, sera, whole blood.


2 If dog semen is to be used for reproductive purposes and **not** research, the semen is unrestricted as long as the species is confirmed.

3 VS recommends the following documentation accompany each shipment; a written statement:

- ◆ Identifying the material and naming the animal species
- ◆ Confirming that the material does **not** contain any other animal-derived material (i.e., does **not** contain any livestock or poultry origin material)
- ◆ Confirming that the material was **not** derived from feline or canine species which were inoculated with or exposed to any infectious agents of USDA agricultural concern

Amphibian, Aquatic Animal, and Reptile Materials

TABLE 3-8-11 Materials Derived from Amphibians, Aquatic Animals, and Reptiles

If the imported material is from:	And is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Amphibians ◆ Aquatic animals (including fish, sharks, shellfish, whales) ◆ Reptiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Blood fractions¹ ◆ DNA ◆ Enzymes ◆ Extracts ◆ Feces ◆ Fluids ◆ Hormones ◆ Peptides ◆ RNA ◆ Semen ◆ Tissue ◆ Urine ◆ Other than listed above 	Is accompanied by the shipper or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the shipper/producer's declaration or statements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than one listed above			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE Appendix H</i>)

1 Blood fractions include albumin, antibodies, antisera, blood clotting factors, red or white blood cells, plasma, whole blood.

2 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ Identification of the material and species of origin
- ◆ Material **does not** contain any avian, equine, ruminant, or swine species products (such as in transport media or stabilizers)

List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD

FIGURE 3-8-1List of Laboratories Working with Exotic Viruses, Including FMD

Country	Laboratory
Australia	CSIRO, Division of Animal Health Geelong, Victoria
Brazil	Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa Rio de Janeiro
Botswana	Botswana Vaccine Institute Department of Animal Health and Production Gaborone
Canada	Animal Disease Research Institute, Virology Section Nepean, Ontario
France	CNEVA Lyon, Laboratoire de pathologie bovine Lyon, Cedex CIRAD, Department d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire
Germany	Hannover Veterinary School, Institute of Virology Bunteweg 17, Hanannover Institut für Geflügelkrankheiten der Justus-Liebig Giessen
Iran	Razi Vaccine and Serum Institute, Tehran
Italy	Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Lombardia e dell'Emilia "B Ubertini" Brescia National Centre for Exotic Diseases Teramo
Japan	National Institute for Animal Health Ibaraki
Kenya	Organisation for African Unity/ Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources, Nairobi Kenya Agricultural Research Institute Nat'l Veterinary Research Centre, Kikuyu
Poland	National Veterinary Research Institute Pulawy
Portugal	Laboratorio Nacional de Veterinaria Lisbon
Republic of South Africa	Onderstepoort Institute for Exotic Diseases Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute Onderstepoort
Russia	All-Russian Research Institute for Animal Health Vladimir
Spain	Centro de Investigacion en Sanidad Animal Valdeolmos 28130 Madrid Laboratorio de Sanidad y Produccion Animalde Madrid 28110 Algete, Madrid
United Kingdom	Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright Laboratory Working Surrey, CVL Weybridge, Addlestone Surrey

Organisms and Vectors

Organisms are living cultures or collections of animals or their derivatives which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, including poultry. Importations regulated as organisms include the following:

- ◆ Bacterial cultures
- ◆ Culture medium
- ◆ Excretions
- ◆ Fungi (including yeast)
- ◆ Ticks, mites, sand flies, mosquitoes
- ◆ Tissues of livestock and birds
- ◆ Viruses

A vector can be an animal (to include arthropods [which include insects]), or an organism that: (1) has been exposed to or inoculated with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease agent of livestock or poultry; and (2) is capable of transmitting this agent to livestock or poultry.

EXAMPLE

Examples of animals that can serve as vectors include: chickens and other avian species, ferrets, horses, ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats), or swine.

Examples of arthropods that can serve as vectors include: ticks, mites, sand flies, and mosquitoes.

Refer live animals, **excluding** laboratory animals, to the nearest VS office. Refer arthropods (including insects), and other biting/blood sucking organisms, either whole or parts thereof, that can serve as vectors to VS–TTSPS at 301-851-3300.

When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry to the importation of organisms or vectors, use [Table 3-8-12](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-12 Regulatory Action to Take on Organisms and Vectors

And the product is:	And the importation is:	And the importation is for:	And:	Then:
Veterinary biologic used for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of animal diseases including bacterins and vaccines	In final dosage form		→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)
	Not in final dosage form	Research or biological use	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Other than a veterinary biologic			→	SEE Table 3-8-13
Bulk shipments to be used as drugs, medicine, nutritional supplements, or in test kits			→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS-TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)
In final dosage form			→	SEE Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines on page 3-15-11

Organisms and Vectors for Research or Biological Use

Organisms and vectors may be imported for scientific studies. They include such materials as micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi), sera, cell lines and their products, antitoxins, and proteins such as hormones and enzymes. They are used to diagnose, treat, or prevent human and animal diseases.

Some examples of organisms and vectors which are regulated for research or biological use follow:

- ◆ Antitoxins and antivenoms
- ◆ Ascitic fluid from mouse or rat
- ◆ Cell and tissue cultures
- ◆ Cell line
- ◆ Culture media
- ◆ Enzymes
- ◆ Hybridoma cells

- ◆ Micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and viruses)
- ◆ Monoclonal antibodies
- ◆ Reagents
- ◆ Tissue samples



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the HOLD, then allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry to the importation of organisms or vectors, use [Table 3-8-13](#) that directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-8-13 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Organisms and Vectors Imported for Research or Biological Use

If the importation is:	Then:
Amphibians, fish, reptiles, shellfish	SEE Table 3-8-11
Canines (dogs) or felines (cats)	SEE Table 3-8-10
Cell cultures, tissue cultures, hybridoma cells, recombinant and nonrecombinant cell lines, and their products	SEE Table 3-8-14
Live laboratory animals	SEE Table 3-8-7
Micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and viruses)	SEE Table 3-8-4
Monoclonal antibodies, ascitic fluid, and tissue culture supernatants	SEE Table 3-8-16
Test kits and kit components	SEE Table 3-8-17
Organisms and vectors not listed above	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Hybridoma Cells, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, Cell and Tissue Cultures, and Their Products

Recombinant cell lines are those which have foreign genetic material inserted into their genetic material. The purpose is to produce many copies of a specific product, such as a human viral gene, in a system which is capable of replicating rapidly or expressing a desired protein. Some examples of cell lines which are often recombinant are NSO, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO), human stromal cell line containing genes for SV40, and mouse embryonic stem cell line transfected with human 2 virus gene.

Nonrecombinant cell lines have **not** had their genetic material manipulated. Many of the recombinant cell lines can also be nonrecombinant. CHO, NSO, COS-1, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (SF9), and mouse embryonic stem cells (HM1) are sometimes non-recombinant.



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.


When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry to the importation the following products, then use [Table 3-8-14](#) that directs you to the final regulatory action to take:

- ◆ Ascitic fluid
- ◆ Cell and tissue cultures
- ◆ Cell lines
- ◆ Hybridoma cells
- ◆ Monoclonal antibodies
- ◆ Tissue culture supernatant

TABLE 3-8-14 Hybridoma Cells, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, Cell and Tissue Cultures, and Their Products

If the importation is:	And is of:	And is for:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cell lines ◆ Cell cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Avian origin ◆ Equine origin ◆ Ruminant origin ◆ Swine origin 	In vivo use or in vitro use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hybridomas ◆ Recombinant cell lines ◆ Nonrecombinant cell lines ◆ Rodent cell lines ◆ Cell cultures 	Other than avian, equine, ruminant, or swine origin	→	SEE Table 3-8-15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ascitic fluids ◆ Monoclonal antibodies ◆ Tissue culture supernatants ◆ Cell cultures 	Other than avian, equine, ruminant, or swine origin	→	SEE Table 3-8-16

TABLE 3-8-15 Hybridoma, Recombinant and Nonrecombinant Cell Lines, and Rodent Cell Lines Not of Avian or Livestock Origin


If:	And is of:	And is for:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hybridoma ◆ Recombinant cell lines ◆ Nonrecombinant cell lines ◆ Rodent cell lines 	<p>Other than avian origin or livestock origin</p>	In vivo use		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the HOLD because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS-TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9)
		In vitro use		Is accompanied by the proper certification ¹
			Lacks the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ Identifies the materials as a cell line or product of a cell line
- ◆ Identifies the immunogen (where the monoclonal antibody is directed against), as applicable
- ◆ States that the material is for in-vitro use or in-vivo use in humans
- ◆ States that the material **did not** originate from a facility where work with exotic viruses affecting livestock and avian species is conducted
- ◆ States that the material is **not** recombinant, **or** if recombinant, contains **no** genes and expresses **no** products of exotic livestock or poultry disease agents

Monoclonal Antibodies, Ascitic Fluid, and Tissue Culture Supernatants

TABLE 3-8-16 Monoclonal Antibodies, Ascitic Fluid, Tissue Culture Supernatants

If:	And:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ascitic fluid ◆ Monoclonal antibodies ◆ Tissue culture supernatants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In vitro use in humans ◆ In vivo use in humans 	Is accompanied by the producer's or shipper's declaration ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the producer's/shipper's declaration	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not for use in humans		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS–TTSPS (<i>SEE</i> Table 2-4-9)

¹ A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ Identifies the materials as a cell line or product of a cell line
- ◆ Identifies the immunogen (where the monoclonal antibody is directed against), as applicable
- ◆ States that the material is for in-vitro use or in-vivo use in humans
- ◆ States that the material **did not** originate from a facility where work with exotic viruses affecting livestock and avian species is conducted
- ◆ States that the material is **not** recombinant, **or** if recombinant, contains **no** genes and expresses **no** products of exotic livestock or poultry disease agents

Reagents

Reagents are used to detect the presence of substances by the chemical reactions or biological activity they cause. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use. Reagents of animal origin can be regulated under different animal by-products. Some of these are monoclonal antibodies, bovine serum albumin, ruminant and porcine enzymes, collagen, heparin, rabbit antibodies, and cholesterol. When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry to the importation of the reagent, use the index to find the specific reagent and see that page.

Test Kits and Kit Components

Test kits manufactured to diagnose human conditions (e.g., diseases, metabolic imbalances, pregnancy, etc.) or for general laboratory uses unrelated to the diagnosis of human conditions (e.g., DNA sequencing) **do not** require a VS permit, regardless of any animal-derived component in the kits. These test kits **must** be prepackaged, labeled, and ready for use.

Individual kit components that are packaged for final use (e.g., vials of bovine enzyme, goat antiserum, albumin) **do not** require a VS permit.

What does require a VS permit are animal-derived kit components that are imported in bulk (e.g., drum of powdered bovine enzyme) and are **not** packaged for final use.

Test kits which are manufactured to diagnose animal diseases require APHIS Form 2006, United States Veterinary Biological Product Permit. This permit is issued by the Center of Veterinary Biologics. *See [Processing Importations Authorized Entry by a VS Permit](#) on [page 2-4-20](#) for processing animal products and by-products imported under permit. *See [Table 3-8-17](#) that directs you to the final regulatory action to take.**

TABLE 3-8-17 Test Kits and Kit Components

If:	And is:	And is for:	And the importation:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Test kits ◆ Test kit components 		◆ Diagnosis of human conditions	Is accompanied by the producer's or shipper's declaration ¹	RELEASE	
		◆ General laboratory uses unrelated to the diagnosis of human conditions	Lacks the shipper's/producer's declaration or statements ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
		◆ Diagnosis of animal diseases	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE PERMIT	
	Animal-derived, in bulk, and not packaged for final use			Is covered by an applicable guideline	FOLLOW the applicable guidelines
				Is not covered by an applicable guideline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer of the hold because the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including applying for a VS permit issued by VS-TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)

1 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:

- ◆ Test kits and/or kit components are **not** intended to diagnose infectious animal diseases
- ◆ Test kits and/or kit components are prepackaged and ready for use

Semen, Ova, and Embryos

Semen is live animal sperm. Ova are live animal eggs. Embryos are live, fertilized eggs. Semen, ova, and embryos are imported either for reproductive (i.e. breeding), or research purposes.



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry for the importation of equine semen, use [Table 3-8-18](#); for semen **other than** from equine, use [Table 3-8-19](#); and for ova, or embryos, use [Table 3-8-20](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

Semen Originating from Canada

Live Animals and Related Material
Semen, Ova, and Embryos

TABLE 3-8-18 Semen Originating from Canada (page 1 of 2)

If the country of origin is:	And the semen is:	And the semen is imported for:	And is presented at:	And:	Then:		
Canada	Equine ¹			Origin and species can be confirmed ²	RELEASE		
				Origin and species cannot be confirmed	REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminants, other than sheep and goats ◆ Poultry ◆ Swine 	Reproduction ³	Canadian land border port designated for this import ⁴			REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian	
					Port cited in 9 CFR § 98.33(a) or 9 CFR § 98.33(d)	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian
						Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	REFUSE ENTRY
Ruminants, sheep and goats only	Reproduction ³			Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian		
				Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	REFUSE ENTRY		

TABLE 3-8-18 Semen Originating from Canada (page 2 of 2)

If the country of origin is:	And the semen is:	And the semen is imported for:	And is presented at:	And:	Then:
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminants, including sheep and goats ◆ Poultry ◆ Swine 	Diagnosis or research (in vitro use only)	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	REFUSE ENTRY
	Dogs ⁵	Reproduction ⁶	→	Origin and species can be confirmed ²	RELEASE
				Origin and species cannot be confirmed	REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian
		Diagnosis or research	→		SEE Table 3-8-10 on page 3-8-13
	Bees		→	Is accompanied by a CFIA certificate verifying Canadian origin	RELEASE
Lacks the appropriate CFIA certificate				REFUSE ENTRY	
Animal other than listed above		→		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9) 	

1 Equine includes animals like asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.

2 Outside labeling indicating species and origin is acceptable.

3 Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.

4 Canadian border ports are listed in 9 CFR § 98.33(b).

5 You **must** be able to confirm that the semen is dog semen.

6 If dog semen is to be used for reproductive purposes and **not** research, the semen is unrestricted as long as the species is confirmed.

Semen Originating from Countries OTHER THAN Canada

TABLE 3-8-19 Semen from Countries OTHER THAN Canada

If the country of origin is:	And the semen is from:	And is imported for:	And is from:	And:	Then:
Other than Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Equine¹ ◆ Poultry ◆ Ruminants ◆ Swine 	Reproduction ²	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian
				Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	REFUSE ENTRY
		Diagnosis or research (in vitro use only)	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	REFUSE ENTRY
	Dogs ³	Reproduction ⁴	→	Species can be confirmed ³	RELEASE
				Species cannot be confirmed ³	REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian
		Diagnosis or research	→		SEE Table 3-8-10 on page 3-8-13
	Bees	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Australia ◆ Bermuda ◆ Canada ◆ France ◆ Great Britain ◆ Sweden 	Is accompanied by a government certificate verifying the country of origin	RELEASE
				Lacks the appropriate certificate	REFUSE ENTRY
				Country other than listed above	→
Animal other than listed above				→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)

1 Equine includes animals like asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.

2 Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.

3 You **must** be able to confirm that the semen is dog semen. Outside labeling indicating species and origin is acceptable.

Live Animals and Related Material
Semen, Ova, and Embryos

- 4 If dog semen is to be used for reproductive purposes and **not** research, then the semen is unrestricted as long as the species is confirmed.

■ Embryos and Ova

Live Animals and Related Material
Embryos and Ova

TABLE 3-8-20 Embryos and Ova

If:	And harvested from:	And is imported for:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
Embryos or ova ¹	◆ Equine ² ◆ Ruminants ◆ Swine	Reproduction ³	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	1. CONTROL as specified on the permit 2. REFER the shipment to the VS Port Veterinarian
				Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 17-135)	REFUSE ENTRY
		Diagnosis or research	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS-issued permit (VS Form 16-6A)	REFUSE ENTRY
	Bees	→	From: ◆ Australia ◆ Bermuda ◆ Canada ◆ Great Britain ◆ Sweden	Is accompanied by a government certificate verifying the country of origin	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks the appropriate certificate	REFUSE ENTRY
From a country other than listed above				→	REFUSE ENTRY
Insects	→		Labeled with PPQ Form 599	→	RELEASE
			Not labeled with PPQ Form 599	→	REFUSE ENTRY
Mosquitoes	→	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit (VS Form 16-6A)	REFUSE ENTRY	
Animal other than listed above			→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. ADVISE the importer that the importation may require a VS permit authorizing its entry 3. HAVE the importer contact VS-TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9)	

- 1 Used, empty embryo or ova containers are regulated under [Empty Semen and Embryo Containers](#) on [page 2-2-12](#).
- 2 Equine includes animals like asses, burros, donkeys, horses, or zebras.
- 3 Consider semen for reproduction to be a live animal importation regulated by VS.

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Meat and Meat Products

Contents

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Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products [3-9-4](#)

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Introduction

The *Meat and Meat Products* section covers meat and meat products of animals and poultry. Included are the following examples:

- ◆ Edible meat and meat products, and meat by-products¹ of ruminant, swine, and poultry
- ◆ Meat of horse
- ◆ Products containing meat such as soup mixes, stocks, extracts, pâtés
- ◆ Organs and glands imported for human consumption

This section does **not** cover animal products such as casings, pet food, feed, or organs and glands imported for purposes **other than** eating; refer to other categories in the *Reference* sections, [Casings on page-3-5-1](#), [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page-3-18-1](#), or [Organs on page-3-16-1](#).

A quick reference guide to the entry requirements of meat and meat product importations in passenger baggage and the mail can be found in [Appendix A](#). Using either the *Reference* section or [Appendix A](#) will result in the same regulatory action to take for meat in passenger baggage. Use **only** the *Reference* section for **commercial** importations.

All importations of meat and meat products, regardless of their amount or purpose, **must** meet APHIS entry requirements. Importations of meat and meat products imported for human consumption also are regulated by FSIS.

Importations which meet **all** the following criteria are exempt from FSIS requirements:

- ◆ Weigh 50 pounds or less

¹ Meat by-products (formerly called edible offal) include beef feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tails, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe.

- ◆ For importer's personal consumption
- ◆ Accompanied by adequate proof of origin²

Advise Customs that an importation **must** be cleared by FSIS when a commercial importation of meat or meat products imported for human consumption weighs over 50 pounds. For meat and poultry products also regulated by FSIS, the **original** meat certificate is to be provided to FSIS, and a **copy** of the original is to be given to CBP.

As a reminder, the following abbreviations are used to describe the disease status categories:

- ◆ **ASF**—African swine fever
- ◆ **BSE**—bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- ◆ **CSF**—classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera)
- ◆ **CSF/SR**—classical swine fever with special requirements to apply
- ◆ **END**—exotic Newcastle disease
- ◆ **END/SR**—exotic Newcastle disease with special requirements to apply
- ◆ **FMD**—foot-and-mouth disease
- ◆ **FMD/SR**—foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply
- ◆ **HPAI**—Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
- ◆ **RP**—rinderpest
- ◆ **SVD**—swine vesicular disease
- ◆ **SVD/SR**—swine vesicular disease free with special requirements to apply


When a VS permit authorizes entry of meat or meat products, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-9-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

² Documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from. Examples includes meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, label, and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.



TABLE 3-9-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (<i>SEE Table 2-4-9</i>) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE Appendix H</i>)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-9-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-9-2 Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Meat and Meat Products

If the importation is:	And you determine that the mixes or bases contain: ¹	Then:
Foreign origin sauce mixes or instant noodle soup bases	Meat extract which has a powdery to granular appearance with no identifiable chunks or pieces of meat	SEE Table 3-9-3
	Identifiable chunks or pieces of meat	
	No meat extract or identifiable chunks or pieces of meat ²	RELEASE
	Unknown ingredients	CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (<i>SEE Appendix H</i>)
Foreign origin meat or meat products that are not in sauce mixes or soup bases		SEE Table 3-9-3
Returned U.S. meat or meat products including that of the U.S. military		SEE Table 3-9-4

1 Read the list of ingredients first. If inconclusive, contact the importer or the importer's agent for a list of ingredients.

2 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial).

Meat and Meat Products

Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products

TABLE 3-9-3 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Foreign Origin Commercial Importations of Meat and Meat Products

If the animal class of meat is from: ¹	Then:
Equine (Horse)	SEE Foreign Meat and Meat Products, Equine on page-3-10-1
Poultry	SEE Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry on page-3-11-1
Ruminant	SEE Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page-3-12-1
Swine	SEE Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page-3-13-1
An animal other than listed above and you know what the animal is (such as a fish, snake, monkey, hippopotamus, elephant)	RELEASE; not subject to APHIS agricultural requirements, but may be subject to other agency requirements
Unknown	1. DETERMINE the country of origin 2. IDENTIFY the country of origin's disease status 3. FOLLOW the most restrictive requirements

¹ Mixed Shipments—when a meat or meat product importation contains **more than** one class of animal, and is usually divided and packaged by entry documents and separate requirements would have to be met. If the importation is **not** divided, evaluate the packaging and determine the disease status of the country of origin. Then follow the most restrictive requirements.

Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products

Use [Table 3-9-4](#) for returned U.S.-origin, fresh (chilled or frozen) or cured, dried meat or meat products from ruminants, swine, or poultry.

TABLE 3-9-4 Returned U.S. Origin Meat or Meat Products

If the importation is returning from:	And the meat or meat products are:	Then:
U.S. military base or installation	Cooked, shelf stable (SEE Table 2-3-3)	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Other than cooked, shelf stable	SEE Table 3-9-5
◆ Other than a U.S. military base or installation	Cooked, shelf stable	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
◆ Unmarked as from a U.S. military base or installation	Cured and dried or fresh (chilled or frozen)	SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page-3-9-5

TABLE 3-9-5 Returned U.S. Origin Perishable Meat or Meat Products from a U.S. Military Base or Installation

If the cartons are:	And:	Then:
Marked by the Defense Procurement Services Center (DPS.C) as a product of the U.S.A.	Cartons are unopened	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Cartons are opened	PROVIDE one of the following options allowing the meat products to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Incinerated under APHIS supervision ◆ Transferred to another vessel or base ◆ Used as ship's stores
Not marked as described above	Meat or meat product is cooked, shelf stable	RELEASE; ALLOW re-entry
	Meat or meat product is fresh (chilled or frozen) or cured and dried	SEE Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions on page-3-9-5 below

Consignment Inspection for Required Conditions

Check the consignment using a tailgate inspection (unless you have good reason to believe that there are unopened cartons in the rest of an individual container) to make sure the required conditions are met:

- ◆ If the product is returning from Canada, then the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products
- ◆ If the product is returning from **other than** Canada, then the consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate
- ◆ Shipping documents match the information on either FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate, or FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products
- ◆ Boxes or cartons and their contents are as identified on the accompanying documentation
- ◆ Boxes or cartons are individually packed as originally shipped; **only** unopened boxes or cartons may be returned to the U.S.



Boxes or cartons that were opened for inspection or sampling are **not** admissible.


- ◆ Boxes or cartons are marked to confirm that the consignment is of U.S. origin

Continue to [Table 3-9-6](#).

Meat and Meat Products

Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries FREE from Diseases of Concern

TABLE 3-9-6 Tailgate Inspection and Paperwork Analysis of U.S. Returned Meat

If your inspection reveals that containers are:	And:	Then:
Intact and unopened	The following conditions are met: ◆ Consignment is covered by FSIS Form 9060-5, Export Certificate or FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products ◆ Information on the certificate matches information on the shipping documents	RELEASE; ALLOW reentry
	Either condition listed above is not met	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
Opened or not intact		

Returned U.S. Meat or Meat Products from Countries FREE from Diseases of Concern

Do as follows for returned U.S. origin fresh or frozen meat or meat products from ruminant, swine, or poultry from a country known to be **free** from diseases of concern or that are cured, dried meat or meat products:

1. Ask the consignee or the consignee’s agent for the shipping documents and, if available, the corresponding FSIS Export Certificate, FSIS Form 9060-5.
2. Inspect the shipment to see if the packages are closed, and look to see if the meat is intact and matches the accompanying documents.

Reference

Foreign Meat and Meat Products, Equine

Contents

Introduction and Subsidiary Locator **3-10-1**
 Horse Meat from Argentina, Canada, New Zealand, and Paraguay **3-10-2**
 Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be FREE from FMD **3-10-5**
 Identification Tests **3-10-5**

Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The *Foreign Meat and Meat Products, Equine* section covers horse meat and horse meat products.

No specific regulations govern the importation of horse meat. Horses **do not** get BSE and FMD. However, unless horse meat can be differentiated from that of ruminants, then horse meat **cannot** enter U.S. commerce if the meat is from a country affected with BSE or FMD. When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, continue to [Table 3-10-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take. Inspect the importation to determine if there is bone-in meat with hoof attached (the hoof is attached by natural attachments to each portion of the carcass).

TABLE 3-10-1 Regulatory Action on Meat and Meat Products of Horse

If there is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
Hoof attached	_____	_____ →	REFER to FSIS ¹
No hoof attached	Affected with BSE or FMD	Argentina or Paraguay	SEE Table 3-10-3
		Other than Argentina or Paraguay	REFUSE ENTRY PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to have an identification test done (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Minimal risk for BSE ² and free from FMD	_____ →	SEE Table 3-10-4
	Free from BSE and FMD	_____ →	

1 Importer/broker **must** coordinate with FSIS prior to shipment as FSIS may refuse entry if hoof is attached.
 2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Horse Meat from Argentina, Canada, New Zealand, and Paraguay

Argentina and Paraguay, which are known to be affected with FMD, are the **only** FMD-affected countries that have horse meat inspection systems approved by USDA for exporting edible (human or animal consumption) horse meat to the United States.

New Zealand, which is **free** from FMD and BSE, and Canada, which is **free** from FMD and at minimal risk for BSE, are also allowed to export horse meat to the United States. Canada and New Zealand require **only** a horse meat certificate.

Determine if the importation is accompanied by a USDA approved edible horse meat certificate; see [Figure 3-10-1](#) for an example.

OFFICIAL HORSE MEAT CERTIFICATE FOR HORSE MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

The undersigned Official Medical Veterinary, CERTIFIES: That the horse meat and/or horse food products herein described were derived from horses which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspection at the time of slaughter, and that such horse meat products are sound, healthful, wholesome, and otherwise fit for human consumption and have not been treated with, and do not contain any preservative, coloring matter, or other substance not permitted by the regulations governing the horse meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, filed with me, and that said horse meat and horse meat food products have been handled only in a sanitary manner in this country.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

_____ (Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat food products exported to the United States.)

Official title: _____



FIGURE 3-10-1 Example of a USDA Approved Horse Meat Certificate (Blank)

TABLE 3-10-2 Determine Whether to Authorize Shipment of Horse Meat from Argentina and Paraguay

If the importation is from:	And is:	Then:
Argentina or Paraguay	Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet food	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
	Not consigned to an approved establishment	CONTINUE on this page

When the importation of horse meat from Argentina or Paraguay is accompanied by a USDA-approved horse meat certificate **but not** consigned to an approved establishment, then further action is taken. The action is based on whether or **not** you are located at a port of arrival where PPQ conducts identification tests.

TABLE 3-10-3 Action to Take on Horse Meat from Argentina or Paraguay Dependent upon Consignment to an Approved Establishment

If the horse meat from Argentina or Paraguay is:	And the certificate is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Accompanied by a certificate	USDA-approved horse meat certificate ¹	Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet food	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	SEE Identification Tests on page 3-10-5
Not accompanied by a certificate	Not approved by USDA		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REFUSE ENTRY 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) including the option to have an identification test done 3. SEE Identification Tests on page 3-10-5 if the importer requests an identification test
			

1 SEE [APM Figure 3-10-1](#) on [page 3-10-3](#) for an example.

Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be FREE from FMD

TABLE 3-10-4 Regulatory Action to Take on Horse Meat from a Country Known to Be FREE from FMD

If the importation is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Horse meat from a country known to be free from FMD ¹	Accompanied by an official certificate ² verifying the species as horse, burro, or mule	—————→	REFER to FSIS
	Not accompanied by an official certificate verifying species	Consigned to an approved establishment for rendering or processing into pet foods	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (<i>SEE Appendix K to complete form</i>)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options including the option to have an identification test done (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>) SEE Identification Tests on page 3-10-5 if the importer requests an identification test

- 1 Currently Canada and New Zealand are the only FMD-**free** countries eligible to export horse meat for human consumption to the United States.
- 2 See *APM Figure 3-10-1 on page-3-10-3* for an example.

Identification Tests

Procedures for these identification tests will **not** be listed in this manual because they are specific to those designated ports who communicate directly with laboratories.

TABLE 3-10-5 Identification Tests of Horse Meat

If your port of arrival:	And after conducting a test the results are:	Then:
Conducts identification tests	Negative for containing ruminant tissue	RELEASE
	Positive for containing ruminant tissue	REFUSE ENTRY PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)
Does not conduct identification tests	—————→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (<i>SEE Table 2-2-10</i>)

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry

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Introduction

The *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry* section covers carcasses of migratory and non-migratory game birds; cooked, smoked or cured, and fresh (chilled or frozen) meat and meat products of poultry and fowl; perishable poultry pate; and bouillon cubes and dry soup mixes containing pieces of poultry and fowl.



Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-11-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit	→	RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD Have the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-9) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use the following table, [Table 3-11-2](#), which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.



Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-11-2 Where to Find the Final Regulatory Action to Take When VS Permit Does Not Authorize Entry



If the importation is:	And the meat or meat products are:	And is from:	And the importation is:	Then:		
Carcass of a wild, free-flying game bird that has been hunted (usually shot, netted, or trapped)			→	SEE Table 3-11-3		
			→			
Meat or meat products of poultry and fowl including pen-raised birds of any kind	Dehydrated powders or granules, bouillon cubes, broth containing poultry, meat extract, and powdered chicken meat ¹		→	SEE Table 3-11-11		
		Cooked, shelf stable (hermetically sealed can) ²	Other than Canada	→	RELEASE	
			Canada	From game birds	→	RELEASE
				From ratites (e.g. cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	→	SEE Table 3-11-20
		From other than game birds or ratites	→	SEE Table 3-11-20		
	Cooked		→	SEE Table 3-11-5		
	Fresh (chilled or frozen)		→	SEE Table 3-11-15		
	Perishable pâté		→	SEE Table 3-11-7		
	Pieces and chunks, and/or fat in dry soup mixes		→	SEE Table 3-11-12		
	Rendered poultry fat (schmaltz)	Other than Canada		→	RELEASE	
		Canada	From game birds	→	RELEASE	
			From ratites (e.g. cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	→	SEE Table 3-11-20	
			From other than game birds or ratites	→	SEE Table 3-11-20	
Smoked or cured		→	SEE Table 3-11-13			

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial).

- Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage (SEE Table 2-3-3).

Carcasses of Game Birds

TABLE 3-11-3 Carcasses Game Birds

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation has:	Then:	
Carcass of game birds	Affected with END only , but free from HPAI ^{1 2}		SEE Table 3-11-4	
	Affected with HPAI		REFUSE ENTRY	
	Free from both END and HPAI ^{1 2}	Not transited a country known to be affected with END		RELEASE
		Transited a country known to be affected with END		SEE Table 3-11-4

- In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ-VRS-AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country or Region of Origin Known to Be FREE from HPAI, BUT Affected with END or Transited a Country or Region Known to Be Affected with HPAI or END

TABLE 3-11-4 Carcasses of Game Birds from a Country or Region of Origin Known to Be FREE From HPAI BUT Affected with END or Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with HPAI or END

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the bird:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Carcass of game bird	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Free from HPAI^{1,2} but affected with END ◆ Free from HPAI^{1,2} but transited a country known to be affected with HPAI or END 	Has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed	→		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RELEASE 2. The importation may need to be cleared by U.S. Department of Interior
		Has not been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have not been removed	→	Accompanied by a VS permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RELEASE 2. The importation may need to be cleared by U.S. Department of Interior
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

TABLE 3-11-5 Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked meat or meat products of poultry and fowl	Free from both END and HPAI ^{1 2}	From game birds	_____ →	_____ →	RELEASE
		◆ From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	From Canada	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY
		◆ From other than game birds or ratites	From other than Canada	_____ →	_____ →
	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	Commercial importation	_____ →	_____ →	SEE Table 3-11-6

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Commercial Importations of Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

Determine if the commercial importation of cooked meat or meat products is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the product was thoroughly cooked. Continue to [Table 3-11-6](#).

TABLE 3-11-6 Commercial Importations of Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl


If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Commercial importation of cooked meat or meat products of poultry or fowl	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	From game birds	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	RELEASE
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From ratites (e.g. cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From other than game birds or ratites	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Perishable Poultry Pâté

To determine where to find the regulatory action to take on perishable poultry pâté, see [Table 3-11-7](#) below.

TABLE 3-11-7 Locator for Perishable Poultry Pâté



If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the pâté:	And the pork product:	Then:
Perishable poultry pâté	Free from or affected with HPAI ^{1 2}	Contains pork or pork products including lard	Is lard (rendered fat) only	SEE Table 3-11-8
			Is any pork product other than lard (includes unrendered fat)	SEE Table 3-11-9
		Does not appear to contain pork or pork products		SEE Table 3-11-10

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Perishable Poultry Pâté and the Pâté Contains Pork or Pork Products of Lard (Rendered Fat) Only

To determine the action to take on perishable poultry pâté and the pâté also contains pork or pork products of lard (rendered fat) **only**, see [Table 3-11-8](#) below.

TABLE 3-11-8 Perishable Poultry Pâté and the Pâté Contains Pork or Pork Products of Lard (Rendered Fat) Only

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Perishable poultry pâté containing pork or pork products of lard (rendered fat) only	Free from both HPAI ^{1 2} and END	From Canada	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with END or HPAI	From other than Canada		REFER to FSIS
			Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Perishable Poultry Pâté and the Pâté also Contains Pork or Pork Products (Including Unrendered Fat) OTHER THAN Lard

To determine the action to take on perishable poultry pâté and the pâté also contains pork or pork products (including unrendered fat) **other than** lard, see [Table 3-11-9](#).

TABLE 3-11-9 Perishable Poultry Pâté and the Pâté Contains Pork or Pork Products (Including Unrendered Fat) OTHER THAN Lard

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Perishable poultry pâté containing pork or pork products (including unrendered fat) other than lard	Free from both HPAI ¹ ² and END	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	From Canada	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY
			From other than Canada	→	REFER to FSIS
		Affected with ASF	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with CSF	→	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with FMD	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ⁴	REFER to FSIS	
			Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with both CSF and SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ^{3 4}	REFER to FSIS	
			Lacks the certification ^{3 4}	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with ASF	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with CSF		→	Is appropriately certified ^{3 5}	REFER to FSIS	
			Lacks certification ^{3 5}	REFUSE ENTRY	
Affected with FMD		→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Affected with SVD		→	Is appropriately certified ^{4 5}	REFER to FSIS	
	Lacks certification ^{4 5}		REFUSE ENTRY		
Affected with both CSF and SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ^{3 4 5}	REFER to FSIS		
		Lacks certification ^{3 4 5}	REFUSE ENTRY		

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry

Perishable Poultry Pâté

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1](#) on [page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 In addition to the foreign meat inspection certificate required by 9 CFR § 327.4 (SEE [page-G-1-57](#) through [page-G-1-61](#)), the meat **must** be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin who is authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate which states:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking
 - ◆ The pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout
- 4 In addition to the foreign meat inspection certificate required by 9 CFR § 327.4 (SEE [page-G-1-57](#) through [page-G-1-61](#)), the meat **must** be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin who is authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate which states:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking and also includes either **one** of the statements below (**but not both**):
 - ◆ The pork product received heat treatment in a commercially-accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products so that it reached an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout
 - OR**
 - ◆ The pork received continual treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 56 °F (69 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 62 °C (143 °F) and reached at least 85 °C (185 °F)
- 5 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Perishable Poultry Pâté and the Pâté Does Not Appear to Contain Pork or Pork Products

To determine the action to take on perishable poultry pâté and the pâté **does not** appear to contain pork or pork products, see [Table 3-11-10](#).

TABLE 3-11-10 Perishable Poultry Pâté BUT Does NOT Appear to Contain Pork or Pork Products

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Perishable poultry pâté that does not appear to contain pork or pork products	Free from both HPAI ^{1 2} and END	From Canada	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	From other than Canada	—————→	REFER to FSIS
			—————→	Is appropriately certified ³
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Bouillon Cubes, Broth Containing Poultry, Meat Extract, Powdered Chicken Meat, and Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Poultry Origin







Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

To determine the action to take on bouillon cubes of poultry origin, meat extract of poultry origin, powdered chicken meat, and powders or granules of poultry origin see [Table 3-11-11](#).

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry

Bouillon Cubes, Broth Containing Poultry, Meat Extract, Powdered Chicken Meat, and Dehydrated Powders or Granules of

TABLE 3-11-11 Bouillon Cubes of Poultry Origin, Broth Containing Poultry, Meat Extract of Poultry Origin, Powdered Chicken Meat, and Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Poultry Origin

If:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
◆ Bouillon cubes of poultry origin ¹ ◆ Broth containing poultry ¹	Affected with END		Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
			Lacks certification	REFUSE ENTRY
◆ Meat extract of poultry origin ¹ ◆ Powdered chicken meat ◆ Dehydrated powders or granules of poultry origin	Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized ^{3, 4} for HPAI	Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
			Lacks certification	REFUSE ENTRY
				RELEASE
	Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized ^{3, 4} for HPAI		Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
			Lacks certification	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from END and HPAI			RELEASE

- 1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).
- 2 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).
- 3 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 4 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes With Poultry Meat

Determine if the importation of dehydrated (dry) soup mixes containing pieces of poultry meat is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the product was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).



Important

Certification validated by a government veterinarian in the country of origin is acceptable. If you are **not** satisfied with the accompanying documentation, contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS.

TABLE 3-11-12 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Pieces and Chunks, and/or Fat of Poultry Meat

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Dehydrated soup mixes containing pieces and chunks, and/or fat of poultry meat	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	From game birds	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	RELEASE
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY	
		From other than game birds and ratites	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY	
Free from both HPAI ^{1 2} and END	From game birds	—————→	RELEASE	
	From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	—————→	RELEASE	
	From other than game birds and ratites	—————→	RELEASE	

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 A meat inspection certificate declaring that:
 - ◆ Meat product has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

TABLE 3-11-13 Determine the Status of Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Poultry or Fowl

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Smoked or cured meat or meat products of poultry or fowl	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	—————→	—————→	—————→	SEE Table 3-11-14	
	Free from both HPAI ^{1 2} and END	From game birds	—————→	—————→	RELEASE	
		◆ From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	From Canada	—————→	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY
◆ From other than game birds and ratites	From other than Canada	—————→	—————→	REFER to FSIS		

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl from a Country or Region of Origin Affected With END or HPAI

Determine if the importation is accompanied by government of origin certification stating that the smoked or cured poultry products have been heated to a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

TABLE 3-11-14 Smoked or Cured Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl from a Country or Region of Origin Known to Be Affected With END or HPAI

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation:	Then:
Smoked or cured meat or meat products of poultry or fowl	Affected with END or HPAI ^{1 2}	From game birds	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	RELEASE
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From other than game birds and ratites	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Fresh Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

To determine the action to take on importations of fresh (chilled or frozen) meat and meat products of poultry or fowl, see [Table 3-11-15](#).

TABLE 3-11-15 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:	
Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat or meat products of poultry and fowl	Free from HPAI ^{1 2}	Free from END	From Argentina	SEE Table 3-11-19	
			From Canada	SEE Table 3-11-20	
			From other than Argentina or Canada	SEE Table 3-11-17	
	Affected with HPAI ^{1 2}	Affected with END	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
			From Mexico	Poultry	SEE Table 3-11-16
				Fowl or other than poultry	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with HPAI ^{1 2}	From other than Mexico	→	REFUSE ENTRY		

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Mexico

To determine the action to take on importations of fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry from Mexico, see [Table 3-11-16](#).

TABLE 3-11-16 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Mexico

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the poultry was:	And the importation:	And the poultry is:	Then:
Fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry	Mexico	Processed in an APHIS-approved processing plant (SEE Figure 3-11-1 on page-3-11-19)	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the Mexican Government that includes the required Annex (SEE Mexican Annex to Certificate for POULTRY PRODUCTS, Figure G-1-8 on page-G-1-17)	From game birds	RELEASE
				From ratites (e.g. cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	REFER to FSIS
				From other than game birds and ratites	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks the certificate and the Annex	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Not processed in an approved plant	—————→			REFUSE ENTRY

List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
TIF Establishment 241	Productura de bocados carnicos S.A. De C.V. Monterrey
TIF Establishment 344	Procesadora de Productos Carnicos del Noreste, S.A. de C.V. Colombia - Nuevo Leon, Mexico

FIGURE 3-11-1 List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plant

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl from a Country or Region Known to Be FREE from HPAI and END, from OTHER THAN Argentina and Canada

Determine if there is adequate proof of origin present for the importation of fresh (chilled or frozen) meat or meat products of poultry and fowl from a country or region known to be **free** from HPAI and **free** from END from **other than** Argentina and Canada.

EXAMPLE The importation accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate or the packaging labels showing the country of origin would constitute adequate proof of origin.

Continue on to [Table 3-11-17](#).

TABLE 3-11-17 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl from a Country or Region Known to Be FREE from HPAI and END, from OTHER THAN Argentina and Canada

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And there is:	And the importation:	And is:	Then:
Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat or meat products of poultry and fowl	Free from HPAI ¹ and END ²	Adequate proof of origin ³	Did not transit a country known to be affected with END or HPAI	From game birds	RELEASE
				From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	REFER to FSIS
				From other than game birds and ratites	REFER to FSIS
		Transited a country known to be affected with END or HPAI	→	SEE Table 3-11-18	
	No adequate proof of origin	→			REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ-VRS-AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 Documentary evidence of the origin of the animal product. Examples includes meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, label, and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

Fresh Meat of Poultry from a Country or Region of Origin Known to Be FREE from HPAI and END, BUT Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with HPAI or END

Review the accompanying documents to verify that the importation of fresh meat of poultry from a country or region of origin known to be **free** from HPAI and END, which transited a country known to be affected with HPAI or END, met the transiting requirements which comply with footnote #3 in [Table 3-11-18](#).

TABLE 3-11-18 Determine Status of Fresh Meat of Poultry from a Country of Origin Known to Be FREE from HPAI and END, BUT Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with HPAI or END

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation transited a country known to be:	And the importation:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Fresh meat of poultry	Free from HPAI ^{1 2} and END	Affected with HPAI ^{1and2} or END	Meets transiting requirements ³	→	From game birds	RELEASE
					From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	REFER to FSIS
					From other than game birds or ratites	REFER to FSIS
			Does not meet transiting requirements ³	Accompanied by a VS permit	From game birds	RELEASE
					From ratites (e.g., cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea)	REFER TO FSIS
					From other than game birds or ratites	REFER TO FSIS
Lacks a VS permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY				

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 Commercial poultry shipments from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 3 Review of the accompanying documents to verify they state all of the conditions of 9 CFR 94.6(b)(5) have been met.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Argentina

To determine the action to take on importations of fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry from Argentina, see [Table 3-11-19](#)

TABLE 3-11-19 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Poultry from Argentina

IF:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the poultry was:	And the importation:	And the poultry is:	Then:
Fresh (chilled or frozen) game birds ¹	Argentina			→	RELEASE
Fresh (chilled or frozen) poultry or fowl, other than game birds				→	REFUSE ENTRY ²

- 1 Migratory birds including certain ducks, geese, pigeons, doves, free-flying quail, wild grouse, and wild pheasants. Hunters should have documentation that demonstrates proof of Argentinean origin for their game birds (i.e. Argentinean hunting license/permit, Game Farm receipt, Outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the Game Farm or Outfitter, etc.).
- 2 At the current time, there are no approved poultry processing plants in Argentina; therefore, refuse entry on all poultry

Poultry Meat or Poultry Rendered Fat from Canada

To determine the action to take on Cooked, Shelf Stable Meat or Meat Products, Fresh (chilled or frozen) Meat or Meat Products, or Rendered Poultry Fat of Poultry and Fowl from Canada, see [Table 3-11-20](#).

TABLE 3-11-20 Cooked, Shelf Stable Meat or Meat Products, Fresh (chilled or frozen) Meat or Meat Products, or Rendered Poultry Fat of Poultry and Fowl from Canada

If the importation is:	And the meat or meat products are:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cooked, shelf stable (hermetically sealed can¹) meat or meat products ◆ Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat or meat products ◆ Rendered poultry fat (schmaltz) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ From ratites (e.g. cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea) ◆ From other than game birds or ratites 	Accompanied by CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFER TO FSIS
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex(e) A-9	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in passenger baggage (SEE [Table 2-3-3](#)).

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

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Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The *Foreign Origin Meat or Meat Products, Ruminants* section covers ruminant extract, bone stock, bouillon cubes, dehydrated soup containing pieces and chunks of ruminant meat, and fresh, cooked, cured and dried meat of ruminants.



Ruminant meat and meat products from BSE-affected countries are **prohibited** entry, **except** for fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants from Japan, which is enterable under specific conditions.

Ruminant meat and meat products from a country designated at minimal risk for BSE are **restricted**.

Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from affected foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other products that are imported which may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-12-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.



Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-12-1 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Ruminant Meat and Meat Products (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:	
Bone stock ¹		→	SEE Table 3-12-2	
Extract ¹		→		
Bouillon cubes ¹		→		
Cooked meat, perishable		→	SEE Table 3-12-10	
Cooked, shelf-stable meat (in hermetically sealed cans or flexible, retorted pouches)	Affected with BSE	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle, yak) in hermetically sealed cans ³		SEE Table 3-12-5
		Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle, yak) in retorted, flexible pouches		SEE Table 3-12-6
		Camelid (alpacas, camels, llamas)		RELEASE
		Caprine (goat)		SEE Table 3-12-7
		Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose)		RELEASE
		Ovine (sheep)		SEE Table 3-12-7
	Free from BSE	Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle, yak) in hermetically sealed cans ³		SEE Table 3-12-5
		Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle, yak) in retorted, flexible pouches		SEE Table 3-12-6
		Camelid (alpacas, camels, llamas)		RELEASE
		Caprine (goat)		SEE Table 3-12-7
		Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose)		RELEASE
Ovine (sheep)			SEE Table 3-12-7	
Cured and dried meat		→	SEE Table 3-12-17	
Dehydrated powders or granules		→	SEE Table 3-12-2	
Dehydrated soup mixes containing pieces and chunks of meat		→	SEE Table 3-12-2	
		Flavored with beef extract or bone stock Containing pieces of meat	SEE Table 3-12-3	

TABLE 3-12-1 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Ruminant Meat and Meat Products (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
Edible tallow (rendered fat; i.e., from heart, lips, beef feet, etc.) ⁴	Affected with BSE	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-3	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks CFIA Annex A-3	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Free from BSE	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin	REFER to FSIS
Lacks the required certificate of origin		REFUSE ENTRY	
Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat	—————→	SEE Table 3-12-21	
Meat by-products (formerly called edible offal); includes beef feet, brain, cheeks, heart, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe	Affected with BSE	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	—————→	REGULATE as meat and run through the first column of this table (cooked, shelf-stable, fresh, cured and dried, etc.)
		Is accompanied by a certificate of origin	REGULATE as meat and run through the first column of this table (cooked, shelf-stable, fresh, cured and dried, etc.)
	Lacks the required certificate of origin	REFUSE ENTRY	
Suet or products containing suet	—————→	SEE Table 3-12-8	

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial).

2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

3 Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage; SEE [Table 2-3-3](#).

4 Edible tallow listed as an ingredient in a food product ready for human consumption, and food products cooked in tallow (such as french fries and hash browns) are allowed unrestricted entry.

Ruminant Extract and Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, Dehydrated Powders or Granules, or Dehydrated Soup Mix Flavored With Ruminant Extract or Bone Stock



Important

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-12-2 Ruminant Extract and Bone Stock, Bouillon Cubes, Dehydrated Powders or Granules, or Dehydrated Soup Mix Flavored With Ruminant Extract or Bone Stock

If the ruminant product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Extract¹ ◆ Bone stock¹ ◆ Bouillon cubes ◆ Dehydrated soup mixes flavored with ruminant extract or bone stock ◆ Dehydrated powders or granules¹ 	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1		RELEASE
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4		RELEASE
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Affected with FMD, but not BSE	Is accompanied by a VS Permit		RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both BSE and FMD		→	RELEASE
	Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR		→	RELEASE

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial).

2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Ruminant Meat

To regulate dehydrated soup mixes that contain pieces of bovine meat, see [Table 3-12-3](#). To regulate dehydrated soup mixes that contain pieces of caprine or ovine meat, see [Table 3-12-4](#).

Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Bovine Meat



Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

TABLE 3-12-3 Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Bovine Meat (page 1 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the meat source is:	And:	Then:
Dehydrated soup mix containing pieces of bovine meat	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	◆ Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then REFUSE ENTRY
		◆ Bison	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE
		◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak	Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then REFUSE ENTRY

(CONTINUED on next page)

TABLE 3-12-3 Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Bovine Meat (page 2 of 2)

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the meat source is:	And:	Then:
Dehydrated soup mix containing pieces of bovine meat	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	◆ Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then REFUSE ENTRY
		◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4	RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with FMD only	Cattle	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate ²	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required meat inspection certificate ²	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with FMD only	◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate ²	RELEASE
			Lacks the required meat inspection certificate ²	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from BSE and FMD	Cattle ◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak	→	REFER to FSIS
			→	RELEASE
→			RELEASE	

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 A meat inspection certificate declaring that:

- ◆ All meat is **free** of bones
- ◆ All meat has been cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C)
- ◆ The meat product has not been associated, in any way, with any BSE affected region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) and 94.18(a)(2)

Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Caprine or Ovine Meat

To regulate dehydrated soup mixes that contain pieces of caprine (goat) or ovine (sheep) meat, use [Table 3-12-4](#).

TABLE 3-12-4 Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Pieces of Caprine or Ovine Meat

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
Dehydrated soup mix containing pieces of caprine (goat) or ovine (sheep) meat	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2	RELEASE
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Affected with FMD only	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ²	RELEASE
		Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
Free from BSE and FMD	→	RELEASE	

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 A government of origin certificate declaring that:

- ◆ All meat is **free** of bones
- ◆ All meat was heated to a **minimum** internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C), AND
- ◆ The meat product has **not** been associated, in any way, with any BSE-affected region listed in 9 CFR § 94.18(a)(1) and 9 CFR § 94.18(a)(2)

Shelf Stable Meat in Hermetically Sealed Cans or Retorted, Flexible Pouches

To process shelf-stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle, then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of the stove-top pressure cooker) cooks the product in the flexible pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212° F. During this retort process, the container is sterilized along with the product.

To regulate shelf-stable beef in hermetically sealed cans, see [Table 3-12-5](#) on [page 3-12-12](#). To regulate shelf-stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches, see [Table 3-12-6](#) on [page 3-12-14](#).

To regulate shelf-stable caprine (goat) and ovine (sheep) meat in cans or retorted, flexible pouches, see [Table 3-12-7](#) on [page 3-12-16](#).

Shelf-Stable Beef in Hermetically Sealed Cans

To determine how to regulate shelf-stable beef in hermetically sealed cans, see [Table 3-12-5](#).

TABLE 3-12-5 Shelf-Stable Beef in Hermetically Sealed Cans

If the ruminant meat is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is arriving from:	And:	And:	Then:	
Shelf-stable beef in hermetically sealed cans	Affected with BSE only	→		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with BSE in combination with FMD	→		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	→	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	→	→	REFER to FSIS
			Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4	→	→	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1 and Annex A-4	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with FMD only	Brazil	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ²	→	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ²	→	REFUSE ENTRY
			Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
			Other than Brazil	→	→	REFER to FSIS
	Free from both BSE and FMD			→	→	REFER to FSIS

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 A government certificate from Brazil declaring the ruminant products being exported are obtained from **one** of the three options below:

- ◆ Animals that were born and raised in Brazil and were: (a) born after July 3, 1996 when the ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban was decreed and (b) exclusively grass fed and **not** fed any animal proteins
OR
- ◆ Animals that were born outside Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR §94.18 and were slaughtered in Brazil
OR
- ◆ Animals that were born, raised, and slaughtered outside of Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR §94.18

Shelf-stable Beef in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

To determine how to regulated shelf-stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches, see [Table 3-12-6](#).

TABLE 3-12-6 Shelf-Stable Beef in Retorted, Flexible Pouches (page 1 of 2)

If the ruminant meat is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is arriving from:	And:	And:	Then:
Shelf-stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches	Affected with BSE or BSE in combination with FMD			→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹		Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	→	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4	→	RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

TABLE 3-12-6 Shelf-Stable Beef in Retorted, Flexible Pouches (page 2 of 2)

If the ruminant meat is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is arriving from:	And:	And:	Then:	
Shelf-stable beef in retorted, flexible pouches	Affected with FMD only	Brazil	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Free from BSE and FMD	Other than Brazil	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Is appropriately certified ³	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
			Lacks a meat inspection certificate	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
				→	REFER to FSIS	

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 A government certificate from Brazil declaring:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product
- ◆ The ruminant products being exported are obtained from:

(1) Animals that were born and raised in Brazil and were: (a) born after July 3, 1996 when the ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban was decreed and (b) exclusively grass fed and **not** fed any animal proteins

or

(2) Animals that were born outside Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR §94.18 and were slaughtered in Brazil

or

(3) Animals that were born, raised, and slaughtered outside of Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR §94.18

3 A government certificate declaring:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product

Shelf-Stable Caprine and Ovine Meat in Hermetically Sealed Cans or Retorted, Flexible Pouches

To determine how to regulate shelf-stable ovine (sheep) and caprine (goat) meat in hermetically sealed cans or retorted, flexible pouches, see [Table 3-12-7](#).

TABLE 3-12-7 Shelf-Stable Caprine and Ovine Meat in Hermetically Sealed Cans or Retorted, Flexible Pouches

If the ruminant meat is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is arriving from:	And:	And:	Then:				
Shelf-stable caprine (goat) or ovine (sheep) meat in hermetically sealed cans or retorted, flexible pouches	Affected with BSE only	—————→			→	REFUSE ENTRY			
	Affected with BSE in combination with FMD	—————→			→	REFUSE ENTRY			
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹		—————→		Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2		REFER to FSIS		
					Lacks the CFIA Annex A-2		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then REFUSE ENTRY 		
	Affected with FMD only		Brazil	Is in hermetically-sealed cans		→	REFER to FSIS		
				Is in flexible, retorted pouches	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate ²			REFER to FSIS	
					Lacks the meat inspection certificate ²			REFUSE ENTRY	
				Other than Brazil	Is in hermetically-sealed cans			→	REFER to FSIS
					Is in flexible, retorted packages	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate ³			REFER to FSIS
						Lacks the meat inspection certificate ³			REFUSE ENTRY
Free of BSE and FMD		—————→			→	REFER to FSIS			

- 1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.
- 2 A government certificate from Brazil that states the following:
 - ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin; **or** all bones have been completely removed in Brazil (one statement or the other, **but not both**)
 - ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to ensure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product
 - ◆ The ruminant products being imported into the United States were obtained from **one** of the three options below (one statement **only**):
 - ◆ Animals that were born and raised in Brazil and were (a) born after July 3, 1996 when the ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban was decreed; and (b) exclusively grass fed and **not** feed any animal proteins
 - Or**
 - ◆ Animals that were born outside Brazil in countries **not** considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR § 94.18 and were slaughtered in Brazil
 - Or**
 - ◆ Animals that were born, raised, and slaughtered outside of Brazil in countries not considered by USDA to be affected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or having a significant risk of BSE according to 9 CFR § 94.18
- 3 A government certificate declaring:
 - ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin
 - ◆ This product was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to ensure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product

Suet or Products Containing Suet

Suet is derived from cattle and sheep (ovine) **only**. Products which have suet as an ingredient include various puddings (Christmas, holiday, plum, or Yorkshire puddings), and fruit duff.

If suet or product containing suet is derived from bovine cattle, then see [Table 3-12-8](#). If suet or products containing suet are derived from ovine (sheep), then see [Table 3-12-9](#) on [page 3-12-19](#).

Suet or Products Containing Suet Derived from Bovine Cattle

TABLE 3-12-8 Suet or Products Containing Suet Derived from Bovine Cattle

If the suet or product is from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the level of risk for BSE is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Bovine cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Affected with BSE ◆ Affected with BSE in combination with FMD 	Unasigned	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	REFER to FSIS	
	Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 		
	Affected with FMD only		—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Import Permit	1. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit and REFER to FSIS
				Lacks the required VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Free from both BSE and FMD		—————→		REFER to FSIS	

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country considered at minimal risk for BSE.

Suet or Products Containing Suet Derived from Ovine (Sheep) Ruminant

TABLE 3-12-9 Suet or Products Containing Suet Derived from Ovine (Sheep) Ruminant



If the suet or product is from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the level of risk for BSE is:	And the importation:	Then:
Ovine (sheep)	◆ Affected with BSE	Unassigned	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Is accompanied CFIA Annex A-2	REFER to FSIS
	Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
	Affected with FMD only	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Import Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit and REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both BSE and FMD	—————→	—————→	REFER to FSIS

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Cooked Meat of Ruminants

Cooked, shelf-stable meat in a hermetically sealed can from a country affected with BSE is **prohibited**. To determine the action to take on cooked meat of ruminants, see [Table 3-12-10](#).

TABLE 3-12-10 Cooked Meat of Ruminants

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country is known to be:	Then:	
Cooked meat of ruminants	Affected with BSE		REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹		SEE Table 3-12-11	
	Free from BSE	Affected with FMD only		SEE Table 3-12-14
		Free from FMD		REFER to FSIS
		Free from FMD with S/R		SEE Table 3-12-12

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Considered to Be at Minimal Risk for BSE

To regulate cooked meat of ruminants from a country considered to be at minimal risk for BSE, see [Table 3-12-11](#). Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

TABLE 3-12-11 Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country at Minimal Risk for BSE

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And:	Then:	
Cooked meat of ruminants	Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Cooked bovine meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak 	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE	
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	REFUSE ENTRY	
			◆ Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Cooked camelid meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Alpaca ◆ Camel ◆ Llama 	→	RELEASE; unrestricted
					Cooked caprine meat	Goat
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2	REFUSE ENTRY			
		Cooked cervid meat	Caribou, deer, elk, moose, reindeer	→	RELEASE; unrestricted	
				Cooked ovine meat	Sheep	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2
		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2	REFUSE ENTRY			

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.


Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD-free region transported through a FMD affected region **except** in a container sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions in the certificate

Continue to [Table 3-12-12](#)

TABLE 3-12-12 Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Cooked meat of ruminants	Free from BSE and FMD, but FMD/SR	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification [9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4)]	REFER to FSIS
		Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Lacks the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate		

Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

The following determinations are for boneless, cooked, frozen meat.

Step 1: Insure Movement to APHIS Approved Defrost Facility

Insure movement of meat to an approved defrost facility as follows:

- ◆ Port of arrival **must** be equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities; see [Figure 3-12-1](#) on [page 3-12-23](#) for a list of ports equipped with rapid defrost facilities which are approved by APHIS
- ◆ Meat **must** be consigned to one of the defrost facilities listed for the port of arrival (where off-loaded from the carrier)
- ◆ Meat **cannot** be transported over land from one port to another; see if the port of arrival and defrost facilities are listed in [Figure 3-12-1](#)



Important

Not all FSIS approved facilities are APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities.

Continue on to [Table 3-12-13](#) on [page 3-12-28](#)

List of APHIS–FSIS-Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities with FSIS-Approved Pink Juice Test Facilities

Some (**but not** all) of the APHIS–FSIS approved rapid defrost facilities are also FSIS approved pink juice test facilities. The facilities which are approved to conduct the pink juice test are identified in [Figure 3-12-1](#).

State/Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS–FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	FSIS-Approved Pink Juice Test Facility	Plant Phone Number	USDA Phone and FAX Numbers
CA	00006 I	Preferred Freezer Services LBF 4901 Bandini Blvd. Vernon, CA 90040	YES	(323) 263-8811	(323) 263-8811 Fax (323) 262-8822
CA	00007 I	Versa Cold 19840 Rancho Way Dominguez Hills, CA 90221	YES	(310) 632-6265	(310) 900-7089 Fax (310)900-705 2
CA	00016 I	Versa Cold 1610 Sepulveda Blvd. Carson, CA 90745	YES	(310) 632-6265	(310) 632-6265 x3808 Fax (310) 549-7238

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (page 1 of 5)

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants
 Cooked Meat of Ruminants

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS–FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	FSIS-Approv ed Pink Juice Test Facility	Plant Phone Number	USDA Phone and FAX Numbers
CA	00024 I	Anchor Distribution Services 2950 Merced Street San Leandro, CA 64577	YES	(510) 483-9120	(510) 895-6837
CA	00054 I	Weigh Master Murphy's 1601 W. 12th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	YES	(562) 495-4144	(562) 435-7819 Fax (562) 436-9174
CA	00107 I	LAS 8336 Garfield Avenue Bell Gardens, CA 90201	YES	(562) 776-5206	(562) 928-0747 Fax (562) 776-1027
CA	00114 I	K Pac 1420 Coil Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744	YES	(310) 518-1000	(310) 518-1000 Fax (310) 518-8865
CA	00255 I	Pacific Transload Systems 737 Bay Street Oakland, CA 94607	YES	(510) 393-5420	(510) 393-3085 Fax (510) 893-8351
CA	00415 I	Dean's Refrigerated Trucking 1600 Donner Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	YES	(415) 822-4111	(415) 822-0859 Fax (415) 822-7516
CA	00517 I	Preferred Freezer 900 East M Street Wilmington, CA 90744	YES	(310) 518-1800	(310) 518-1800 x3710 Fax (310) 518-1870
CA	00540 I	Dean's Services #2 940 81st Street Oakland, CA 94621	YES	(510) 562-5468	(510) 562-5468 Fax (510) 562-5463
DE	00333 I	Delaware Freezers Inc. 1089 Elkton Road Newark, DE 19711	YES	(302) 738-7150	(302) 738-7650 Fax (302)738-716 6
FL	00122 I	Caribbean Cold Storage, Inc. 1505 Dennis Street Jacksonville, FL 33203	YES	(904) 358-0027	(904) 358-0027 Fax (904) 358-0032

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (page 2 of 5)

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS–FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	FSIS-Approv ed Pink Juice Test Facility	Plant Phone Number	USDA Phone and FAX Numbers
FL	00258 I	Babcock & Brown 2625 West 5th Street Jacksonville, FL 32204	YES	(904) 786-8038	(904) 486-6058 Fax (904)265-686 4
FL	00277 I	Jacob Fleishman Cold Storage 1177 NW 81st Street Miami, FL 33150	YES	(305) 696-2351	(305) 696-2351 Fax (305) 696-5801
FL	00303 I	Northwestern Meat, Inc. 2100 NW 23rd Street Miami, FL 33142	YES	(305) 633-8112	(305) 633-8112 Fax (305) 633-6907
FL	00339 I	Babcock & Brown US Infrastruc- ture 2701 Talleyrand Avenue Jacksonville, FL 32206	YES	(904) 786-8038	(904) 486-6079 Fax (904) 486-6039
FL	00528 I	United States Cold Storage 11801 NW 102nd Road Medley, FL 33178	YES	(305) 691-5391	(305) 691-5391 Fax (305) 884-9955
GA	00436 I	Savannah Portside Refrigera- tion 307 N Georgia Gate 1 Garden City, GA 31408	YES	(912) 965-0747	(912) 965-0765 Fax (912) 965-0784
LA	00148 I	Southern Cold Storage Com- pany 7150 S. Choctaw Dr. Baton Rouge, LA 70806	YES	(225) 929-66491	(225) 929-6491 Fax (225) 929-6474
MD	00158 I	Merchants Terminal Corp. 7950 Oceano Avenue Jessup, MD 20794	YES	(410) 799-8700	(410) 799-8700 x1217 Fax (410) 799-8707
NJ	00178 I	Port Newark Refrigerated Whse. 125 Tyler Street Newark, NJ 07114	YES	(973) 589-4545	(973) 589-0807 Fax (973) 589-3915

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (page 3 of 5)

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants
 Cooked Meat of Ruminants

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS–FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	FSIS-Approv ed Pink Juice Test Facility	Plant Phone Number	USDA Phone and FAX Numbers
NJ	00180 I	Timberline Cold Storage Inc. 55 Commerce Avenue Pitman, NJ 08071	YES	(856) 589-3130	(856) 256-0917 Fax (856) 589-3332
NJ	00182 I	Mullica Hill Cold Storage 554 Franklinville Road Mullica Hill, NJ 08062	YES	(856) 478-6300	(856) 478-6300 x139 Fax (856) 478-9643
NJ	00191 I	Camden Port Services Inc. 430 North Main Street Woodstown, NJ 08098	YES	(856) 769-4141	(856) 769-2024 Fax (856) 769-1066
NJ	00196 I	Gloucester Terminals, LLC 701 North Broadway Gloucester City, NJ 08030	YES	(856) 742-3142	(856) 742-3119 Fax (856) 742-3176
NJ	00532 I	Preferred Freezer Srvs 360 Avenue P Newark, NJ 07105	YES	(973) 820-4000	(973) 820-4000 x14075
PA	00013 I	Delaware Ave. Enterprises, Inc. 3301 S. Columbus Blvd. Philadelphia, PA 19148	YES	(215) 551-2737	(215) 551-2772 Fax (215) 551-2738
PA	00017 I	Preferred Freezers Services 3101 South 3rd Street Philadelphia, PA 19148	YES	(215) 271-5600	(215) 271-5600 x3970 Fax (215) 271-5601
PA	00092 I	Manfredi Cold Storage 290 Chambers Road Kennett Square, PA 19348	YES	(610) 444-5832	(610) 961-3118 Fax (610) 444-3390
PA	00183 I	B. Barks & Sons Inc. 2550-R Grant Ave. Philadelphia, PA 19114	YES	(215) 671-9314	(215) 671-9751 Fax (215) 671-9330

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (page 4 of 5)

State/ Territory	Establishment Number	APHIS–FSIS Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities	FSIS-Approv ed Pink Juice Test Facility	Plant Phone Number	USDA Phone and FAX Numbers
PA	00536 I	Northeast Philadelphia Cold Storage 2701 Red Lion Road Philadelphia, PA 19114	YES	(215) 934-6000	(215) 934-6000 x264 Fax (215) 934-5717
PR	00030 I	F & C & R Investment Corp. Road 175 KM 27.2 Solar # 34 Urb. Industrial Rio Canas Caguas, PR 00725	YES	(787) 783-1988	(787) 653-3727 Fax (787) 782-7033
TX	00005 I	Houston Central Industries, Inc. 7080 Express Lane Houston, TX 77078	YES	(713)491-0 444	(713) 491-0444 Fax (713) 491-0123
TX	00015 I	Nocs West Gulf 9223 Highway 225 @ Cut-off La Porte, TX 77571	YES	(282) 930-8002	(282) 930-8002 Fax (281) 930-8135
TX	00020 I	VersaCold 502 North Broadway La Porte, TX 77571	YES	(281) 471-0072	(281) 867-2605 Fax (281) 471-7980
TX	00037 I	Preferred Freezers Services 10060 Porter Road La Porte, TX 77571	YES	(281) 867-4500	(281) 867-4500 Fax (281) 867-4502
WA	00121 I	Scs Refrigerated Services, LLC 2302 Milwaukee Way Tacoma, WA 98421	YES	(206) 272-0900	(206) 272-0900 Fax (253) 333-2198
WA	00148 I	Seafreeze Limited Partnership 206 SW Michigan Street Seattle, WA 98106	YES	(206) 767-7350	(206) 834-9789 Fax (206) 763-6751

FIGURE 3-12-1 List of Approved Rapid Defrost Facilities (page 5 of 5)

Step 2: Verify the Port of Arrival Is Equipped With Approved Defrost Facilities



Importations of cooked, frozen beef (including sample importations) aboard a vessel or aircraft may transit a U.S. port for offloading and inspection at another U.S. port (which becomes the port of arrival) **only** if the importation remains aboard the vessel or aircraft at the first U.S. port.

TABLE 3-12-13 Verify That the Port of Arrival Is Equipped With Approved Defrost Facilities

If the port of arrival:	Then:
Is listed in Figure 3-12-1 as equipped with APHIS-approved rapid defrost facilities	CONTINUE in this section
Is not listed in Figure 3-12-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Step 3: Determine if Meat Is from a Foreign Establishment Approved for Cooked Beef

To determine if the importation is from a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef, see [Figure 3-12-2](#). Then continue to [Table 3-12-14](#) on [page 3-12-29](#).

List of Foreign Establishments APHIS-Approved for Perishable Cooked Beef

Country	Establishment Number	Establishment Name and Location
Argentina	13	JBS Argentina S.A., Rosario, Santa Fe
	1920	Frigorifico Rioplatense, Avda de los Constituyentes 2801, General
Brazil	SIF 337	Bertin LTDA, Via De Acesso Lins, Lins, Sao Paulo
	SIF 385	JBS Grupo, Bairro Sao Francisco sn Andradina, Sao Paulo
	SIF 458	JBS Grupo, Av. Domingos F. de Medeiros sn, Presidente Epitacio, Sao Paulo
	SIF 745	MDF Minerva Dawn Farms, Chacara Minerva, Barretos, Sao Paulo
	SIF 2543	Marfrig Frigorificos E Comercio de Alimentos LTDA, Promissao, Sao Paulo
Uruguay	2 ¹	Establecimientos Colonia S.A., Ruta 22, Tarariras, Colonia ²
	8	Frigorifico Canelones S.A., Calle Pando, Canelones
	12	Frigorifico Tacuarembó S.A., Tacuarembó
	30	Establecimientos Colonia S.A., Fray Bentos

FIGURE 3-12-2 List of Foreign Establishments APHIS-Approved for Perishable Cooked Beef

¹ Meat cooked in Establishment #2 is shipped from Establishment #8. Continue on to [Table 3-12-14](#). The foreign establishment should be identified in the additional certification on the meat inspection certificate stated in [Table 3-12-14](#).

Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected With FMD Only

TABLE 3-12-14 Cooked Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected With FMD Only

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And is:	And the certificate:	And is:	Then:
Cooked meat of ruminants	Affected with FMD only or At negligible risk for FMD ¹	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Identified as an IQF product (cooked in plastic tubes)	—————→		SEE Table 3-12-15
				Not identified as an IQF product	Has the required certification 9 CFR 94.4(b)(1)-(2) and the additional certification ²	From a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef
		—————→				
			Lacks the required certification	—————→		

1 Currently, Uruguay is the **only** country considered to be at negligible risk for FMD. Also, in lieu of the certificate described in [Table 3-12-14](#), the fresh beef inspection certificate from Uruguay may be used for cooked beef products from Uruguay. If arriving with the fresh beef certificate, cooked beef from Uruguay **does not** require a pink juice test.

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

Cooked Meat of Ruminants

- 2 A government of origin certificate that declares the following:
 - ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the country of origin
 - ◆ The meat has been thoroughly cooked in the country of origin

And the certificate **must** additionally state the following:


- ◆ The beef covered by this certificate was thoroughly cooked throughout *[name and establishment number of approved plant]* under the conditions approved by the meat inspection service of *[country of origin]* to prevent contact with uncooked products
- 3 Send this FSIS Notification Sheet by courier to the FSIS defrost facility. Attach a copy of the notification sheet to the import documents and keep the documents on file for 5 years from the date of arrival of the shipment.
 - 4 If the facility is **not** located within the port boundaries, then ensure that the container is sealed prior to movement. **Do not** complete Form 16-78.

Cooked Meat of Ruminants Identified as an IQF Product from a Country Known to Be Affected Only With FMD

To regulate cooked meat of ruminants identified as an IQF product (cooked in a plastic tube) from a country known to be affected with FMD only, see [Table 3-12-15](#).

Action to Take Based on Results of the Pink Juice Test

TABLE 3-12-15 Cooked Meat of Ruminants Identified as an IQF Product from a Country Known to Be Affected Only With FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product:	And is:	Then:
Cooked meat of ruminants identified as an IQF product	Affected with FMD only	Has the required certification 9 CFR 94.4(b) and the additional certification ¹	From a foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COMPLETE a USDA-PPQ-FSIS Notification for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries² Sheet 2. AUTHORIZE movement to the defrost facility³ at the port where the meat is off-loaded (never authorize shipment of the meat to a defrost facility at another port) 3. DO NOT complete VS Form 16-78 since the product is not moving to another port
			Not from an approved foreign establishment approved for cooked beef	REFUSE ENTRY
		Lacks the required certification		

1 A government of origin certificate that declares the following:

- ◆ This cooked meat produced for export to the United States meets the requirements of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Sec. 94.4(b)
- ◆ **No more than** two tubes were randomly selected per batch per cooker for cutting an indicator piece or obtaining a piece containing a TID. The indicator piece or piece containing a TID represents a shipment of *[describe form of processed product, e.g., diced cubes of a particular size]*. A piece containing a TID or a piece 3.8 cm (1.5 in) or larger in each dimension was cut from the cold spot of the tube, and was sealed and marked with the following cooking date, cooker, and batch: *[cooking date]* and the following date of selection of the tube *[date the tube was selected]*. The total number of indicator pieces or pieces containing TID's enclosed in a sealed box is *[number]*

2 Send this FSIS Notification Sheet by courier to the FSIS defrost facility. Attach a copy of the notification sheet to the import documents and keep the documents on file for 5 years from the date of arrival of the shipment.

3 If the facility is **not** located within the port boundaries, then ensure that the container is sealed prior to movement. **Do not** complete Form 16-78.

Use [Table 3-12-16](#) to determine the action to take based on the results of the pink juice test.

TABLE 3-12-16 Regulatory Action to Take Based on Pink Juice Test Results

If FSIS notifies you that the product:	Then:
Contains pink juices	REFUSE ENTRY
Does not contain any pink juices	RELEASE

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-17 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And:	Then:	
Cured and dried meat of ruminants ¹	Affected with BSE only	_____ →	_____ →	SEE Table 3-12-18	
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	Minimal risk for BSE	_____ →	SEE Table 3-12-18	
	Free from BSE		Affected with BSE	_____ →	REFUSE ENTRY
			Free from BSE	Is affected with FMD (regardless of level of risk)	SEE Table 3-12-20
				FMD/SR	SEE Table 3-12-19
				Free from FMD and has no special requirements	REFER to FSIS

1 Cooking may be part of the processing for cured and dried meat of ruminants; however, no pink juice test is required for cured and dried meat of ruminants.

2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants Arriving from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE or at Minimal Risk for BSE

To determine how to regulate cured and dried meat¹ of ruminants from a country known to be affected with BSE or at minimal risk for BSE, see [Table 3-12-18](#).

TABLE 3-12-18 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants Arriving from a Country Known to Be Affected with BSE or at Minimal Risk for BSE

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the ruminant meat is:	And:	Then:	
Cured and dried meat of ruminants arriving from a country known to be affected with or at minimal risk for BSE	Affected with BSE ¹	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ²	◆ Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1		REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		◆ Buffalo ◆ Bison ◆ Yak	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1		RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, then PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		◆ Caprine (goats) ◆ Ovine (sheep)	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2		REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Camelid	—————→		RELEASE; unrestricted
	Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, reindeer)	—————→		RELEASE; unrestricted	

1 No processing is allowed in BSE-affected countries.

1 For example, bresaola from Italy or bunderfleisch from Switzerland.

- 2 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

The requirements cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(4) were established for processed meat from a country of origin known to be affected with FMD. However, cured and dried meat from a country of origin known to be **free** from FMD/SR may be certified as being processed according to these requirements and would be allowed entry. For details of the requirements cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(4), go to [Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected With Only FMD on page 3-12-35](#).

Otherwise, review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or FMD
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD-**free** region transported through a FMD affected region **except** in a container sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions in the certificate

Continue on to [Table 3-12-19](#).

TABLE 3-12-19 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

If:	And the country or region of export is:	If the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Cured and dried meat of ruminants	Free from BSE and FMD	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4)	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	→	

Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be Affected With Only FMD

Determine if a foreign meat inspection certificate is present for cured and dried meat of ruminants from a country of origin known to be affected with **only** FMD. This certificate **must** accompany the importation and **must** have been issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of origin as cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(4).

The certificate **must** state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(3) which are summarized below.

- ◆ All bones were completely removed in the country of origin
- ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product is shelf stable **without** refrigeration
- ◆ The meat was dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wet-test portion of the product **does not** exceed 2.25 to 1

Continue to [Table 3-12-20](#).

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants
 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-20 Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be Affected with Only FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Cured and dried meat of ruminants	Affected with FMD only	Accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification ¹	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	→	

1 A foreign meat inspection certificate issued by an authorized official of the national government of the country of origin as cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(4). The certificate **must** state that the meat has been processed according to the conditions cited in 9 CFR 94.4(a)(1)-(3) which are summarized below:

- All bones were completely removed in the country of origin
- The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
- The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that the product is shelf stable **without** refrigeration
- The meat was dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wet-test portion of the product **does not** exceed 2.25 to 1

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants
 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-21 Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants (page 1 of 2)





If the country or region of export is:	And:	And the country of origin is:	And the meat is:	And:	Then:	
Affected with BSE		Japan	Whole cuts of boneless beef from cattle	Is accompanied by the required certification ^{1 2}	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ^{1 2}	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Other than Japan	Other than whole cuts of boneless beef from cattle			
						
Minimal risk for BSE³			Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks CFIA Annex A-1	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
			Bison, buffalo, or yak	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE	
				Lacks CFIA Annex A-1	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	

TABLE 3-12-21 Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminants (page 2 of 2)

If the country or region of export is:	And:	And the country of origin is:	And the meat is:	And:	Then:
Minimal risk for BSE³ (cont.)			Caprine (goats) or ovine (sheep)	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks CFIA Annex A-2	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Camelid or cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, or reindeer)		RELEASE; unrestricted
Free from BSE	Free from FMD				SEE Table 3-12-22
	Free from FMD, but with FMD/ SR				SEE Table 3-12-24
	Affected with FMD			Is unassigned risk level	REFUSE ENTRY
				Is negligible risk level ⁴	SEE Table 3-12-27

1 Accompanied by an official Japanese Meat Inspection Certificate certifying the following conditions:

- ◆ The beef was derived from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered in Japan
- ◆ The beef was prepared in an establishment eligible to have its products imported to the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 USC 601 esq) and the regulations of 9 CFR 327.2 **and** the beef met all other applicable requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and regulations thereunder (9 CFR, chapter III). This includes provisions specifying risk materials (SRMs) **must** be removed under appropriate conditions and also prohibiting the use of air-injection stunning devices
- ◆ The beef was derived from cattle that were **not** subjected to a pithing process at slaughter

The mitigation measures **must** be certified on an original certificate issued by an authorized veterinary official of the Japanese government. The original certificate is to be provided to FSIS; whereas a copy of the original is to be provided to CBP.

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

- 2 Because Japan is classified as an FMD-SR (special restrictions) region, the certificate will **also** need to include the following:
 - ◆ The meat or other meat products covered by this certificate was derived from animals that have been slaughtered at the un-dermentioned establishment [*slaughter establishment name and establishment number*]
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originate in, **or** have ever been in, **or** have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a country listed in the USDA regulations as a country affected with rinderpest or FMD
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine that originate in a rinderpest or FMD disease-affected country, **or** meat or other animal products from a rinderpest or FMD-**free** country **but that** transported through a rinderpest or FMD-affected country **except** when in containers sealed with serially num-bered seals of the national government of the **nonaffected** country of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal products covered by this certificate was derived from animals born and raised in Japan and the meat or other animal products has never been in any country listed in the USDA regulations as a country affected with rinderpest or FMD
 - ◆ The meat or other animal products has been processed, stored, and transported to the ship or flight described in this certificate in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do **not** comply with the conditions contained in this certficate
- 3 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.
- 4 Currently **only** Uruguay is at negligible risk for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD

Determine if adequate proof of origin is present for fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be **free** from BSE and FMD. For example, the importation is accompanied by an official meat inspection certificate, or the packaging labels show the country of origin.

TABLE 3-12-22 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And there is:	And the importation:	And the meat is:	Then:
Fresh meat of ruminants	Free from both BSE and FMD	Adequate proof of origin ¹	Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	◆ Cattle ◆ Goats ◆ Sheep	REFER to FSIS
				Other than listed in the cell immediately above	RELEASE
			Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	→	SEE Table 3-12-23
		No adequate proof of origin	Is a commercial importation	→	REFUSE ENTRY

¹ Documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from. Examples includes meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, label, and document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

Review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present for fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be **free** from BSE and FMD which transited a country known to be affected with FMD. Determine if the importation met the transiting requirements cited in 9 CFR§94.1(d) which are summarized as follows:

- ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS²
- ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
- ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, you find the seals intact, and there is **no** evidence that the seals were tampered with
- ◆ You find the meat to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

Continue on to [Table 3-12-23](#).

TABLE 3-12-23 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country of Origin Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD Which Transited a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the meat:	And the transiting requirements are:	Then:
Fresh meat of ruminants	Free from both BSE and FMD	Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	Met	REFER to FSIS
			Not met	CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

² Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo, prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States.

Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

For fresh meat of ruminants from a country known to be **free** from BSE and FMD, **but** FMD/SR, review the accompanying documents to verify that a meat inspection certificate is present with the statements cited in 9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4) which are summarized as follows:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or FMD
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a FMD affected region, or meat or other animal products from a FMD-free region transported through a FMD affected region **except** in a container sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of FMD and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which FMD existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions in the certificate

See [Table 3-12-24](#).

TABLE 3-12-24 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR

If:	And the country or region of export is:	If the importation is:	And the certificate:	Then:
Fresh meat of ruminants	Free from both BSE and FMD, but is FMD/SR	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Has the required certification [9 CFR 94.11)(c)(1)-(4)]	SEE Table 3-12-25
		Not accompanied by a meat inspection certificate	Lacks the required certification	REFUSE ENTRY
			—————→	

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

TABLE 3-12-25 Fresh Meat of Ruminants from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR with the Required Certification (9 CFR 94.11(c)(1)-(4))

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And the importation:	Then:
Fresh meat of ruminants	Free from BSE and FMD, but is FMD/SR	Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	→	REFER to FSIS
		Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	Meets the transit requirements ¹	SEE Table 3-12-26
			Does not meet the transit requirements ¹	CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

1 A summary of the transiting requirements cited in 9 CFR 94.1(d) follows:

- ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold or compartment which was sealed in the country of origin by an official of that country with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS. (Sealing prevents contact of the meat with any other cargo; prevents handling of the meat after the hold or compartment is sealed, and prevents the loading of any cargo into and the removal of any cargo from the sealed hold or compartment while en route to the United States.)
- ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold or compartment of the transporting carrier are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
- ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the U.S. port of arrival, you find the seals intact, and there is no evidence indicating that the seals were tampered with
- ◆ You find the meat to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

TABLE 3-12-26 Verify Transiting Requirements of Fresh Meat of Ruminant from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE and FMD, BUT FMD/SR and Meeting Certification Requirements

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And you verify that the transiting requirements are:	Then:
Fresh meat of ruminant	Free from BSE and FMD, but is FMD/SR and meets certification requirements	Met	REFER to FSIS
		Not met	CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

Fresh Beef of Ruminant from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE, BUT at Negligible Risk for FMD

Currently **only** Uruguay is at negligible risk for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).

TABLE 3-12-27 Fresh Beef from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE, BUT at Negligible Risk for FMD

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the beef:	And:	And:	Then:
Fresh beef	Free from BSE, but a negligible risk for FMD ¹	Is accompanied by a meat inspection certificate ^{2 3}	Transited a country known to be affected with FMD	Meets the transit requirements ⁴	REFER to FSIS
				Does not meet the transit requirements ⁴	CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)
		Lacks the appropriate meat inspection certificate ^{2 3}	Did not transit a country known to be affected with FMD	→	REFER to FSIS
				→	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently Uruguay is the **only** country considered to be at negligible risk for FMD.

2 A meat inspection certificate signed by a veterinary official of the Government of Uruguay that certifies the following:

- ◆ The meat is beef from bovines that have been born, raised, and slaughtered in Uruguay
- ◆ Foot-and-mouth disease has **not** been diagnosed in Uruguay within the previous 12 months
- ◆ The beef came from bovines that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease has **not** been present during the lifetime of any bovines slaughtered for export of beef to the United States
- ◆ The beef came from bovines that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughtering establishment **without** any contact with other animals
- ◆ The beef came from bovines that received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections, paying particular attention to the head and feet at the slaughtering establishment, with **no** evidence found of vesicular disease
- ◆ The beef consists **only** of bovine parts that are by standard practice, part of the animal's carcass that is placed in a chiller for maturation after slaughter. Bovine parts that may **not** be imported include all parts of bovine heads, feet, hump, hooves, and internal organs
- ◆ All bone and visually identifiable blood clots and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the beef
- ◆ The beef has not been in any contact with any meat from regions **other than** those listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2)
- ◆ The beef came from bovine carcasses that were allowed to mature at 40 °F to 50 °F (4 °C to 10 °C) for a minimum of 36 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of 5.8 or less in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. Measurements for pH **must** be taken at the middle of both *longissimus dorsi* muscles. Any carcass in which the pH **does not** reach 5.8 or less may be allowed to mature an additional 24 hours and be retested, and if the carcass still has **not** reached a pH of 5.8 or less after 60 hours, the meat from the carcass may **not** be exported to the United States

3 The fresh beef inspection certificate from Uruguay may also be used for cooked beef products from Uruguay. If arriving with the fresh beef certificate, cooked beef from Uruguay **does not** require a pink juice test.

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Meat of Ruminants

- 4 If during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, then the meat may be imported provided that **all** of the following conditions are met:
- ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or if the meat is containerized in a container that was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region, with serially-numbered seals approved by APHIS
 - ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign meat inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
 - ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds that there is **no** evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with
 - ◆ The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be as represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

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Introduction and Subsidiary Locator

The *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine* section covers cooked, cured and dried, and fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat and meat products, including bouillon cubes, lard, meat extract, dehydrated and dry soup mix, cooked skins or rinds, and perishable pork pâté, and meat by-products¹ (swine feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe).

Regulations provide the authority to regulate specific products such as fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, cured and dried meat, and cooked meat from disease affected foreign countries. Policy has been established to control other products that are imported which may pose a risk to U.S. agriculture.

When a VS permit **does not** authorize entry, see [Table 3-13-1](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.



Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).

Special Requirements (SR) Designation

A country or region known to be **free** from CSF, FMD, or SVD is considered to have special requirements (SR) when one or more of the following conditions apply:

- ◆ The region supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from countries affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD
- ◆ The region imports live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be accepted for importation into the United States
- ◆ The region borders an affected country

There exists a possibility that pork or pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may be commingled with pork or pork products from disease-affected regions, resulting in a risk of disease introduction into

¹ These meat by-products were formerly called edible offal.

the United States. Therefore, pork or pork products from CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR countries or regions may **not** be imported into the United States unless certain requirements are met.

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

For details of the requirements for the importation of pork or pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR, *see* the footnotes in the applicable pork and pork products tables addressing CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR.



In the *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine* section, you must regulate products for each disease status of the country or region of export to determine all the requirements that must be met before releasing the products. For example, if a country or region of export has two disease conditions (e.g. FMD and SVD/SR), you must check the tables for each disease designation. If you have questions, contact your local PPQ AQI VMO.



Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-13-1 Swine Meat and Meat Products, and Meat By-products

If:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Swine meat ◆ Swine meat products ◆ Swine meat by-products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bouillon cubes¹ ◆ Meat extract of swine origin¹ ◆ Dehydrated soup mix containing swine meat extract¹ ◆ Dehydrated powders or granules¹ 	→	SEE Table 3-13-2	
	Dehydrated soup mix containing swine meat	→	SEE Table 3-13-3	
	Lard (rendered fat) or pork fat	→	SEE Table 3-13-4	
	Pork-filled pasta products from Italy	→	SEE Table 3-13-5	
	Pork pâté	→	SEE Table 3-13-6	
	Pork skins or rinds (chicharrones)	→	SEE Table 3-13-7	
	Cooked, shelf stable swine meat	Is in hermetically sealed cans ²		REFER to FSIS
		Is in retorted, flexible pouches		SEE Table 3-13-8
	Cooked swine meat	→	SEE Table 3-13-9	
	Cured and dried pork products	→	SEE Table 3-13-19	
	Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat	→	SEE Table 3-13-31	
	Meat by-products (swine feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tails, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe) ³	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin ⁴		REGULATE as meat and use the second column (cooked, shelf stable; fresh (chilled or frozen); etc.)
		Lacks a certificate of origin ⁴		REFUSE ENTRY
	Cooked, prepared food (such as carnitas, empanadas, sandwiches, tacos, or tamales) containing pork from Mexico and entering only at land border ports	→		SEE Table A-1-6
Irish pork purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports	→		SEE Table A-1-4	

1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial).

2 Determine shelf stability in cargo just as you would in baggage (SEE [Table 2-3-3](#)).

3 Formerly called edible offal.

- 4 A government of origin certificate declaring that the meat by-product was derived from swine from [*must state country or region*].

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup

Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract



Important

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.



Important

Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional nonoriginal labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of nonanimal origin (artificial). If this government of origin certificate is not presented, then regulate using the table below.

TABLE 3-13-2 Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	And:	Then:
◆ Bouillon cubes of swine origin ¹	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD				→	RELEASE
◆ Meat extract of swine origin ¹	Affected with ASF, FMD, or SVD	→		Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
◆ Dehydrated soup mixes containing swine meat extract ¹	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ²		Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
◆ Dehydrated powders or granules of swine origin ¹			→	Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
					Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

(CONT on next page)

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup

TABLE 3-13-2 Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat Extract (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	And:	Then:	
(cont from previous page)	Affected with CSF (cont)	Mexico	From the State of: Baja California Baja California Sur Campeche Chihuahua Nayarit Quintana Roo Sinaloa Sonora or Yucatan	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE	
				Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE	
					Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY	
				From a State other than listed above	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
					Lacks a VS permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY
				Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ² or Mexico	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	→		REFUSE ENTRY		
		CSF/SR			Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
					Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE
						Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY
FMD/SR			Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE		
			Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ⁵	RELEASE		
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY		
SVD/SR			Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE		
			Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ⁶	RELEASE		
				Lacks certification ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY		

- 1 Bouillon cubes, stock, dehydrated soup mixes, extracts, flavorings, dehydrated powders or granules, and other edible products with an original manufacturer's label indicating that the product contains animal-origin ingredients, and with additional non-original labeling or other types of manufacturer's declarations indicating that the product actually contains only artificial ingredients, can only be released if accompanied by a government of origin certificate stating that the ingredients or flavors are of non-animal origin (artificial).
- 2 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ◆ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 4 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Bouillon Cubes, Meat Extract of Swine Origin, Dehydrated Powders or Granules of Swine Origin, and Dehydrated Soup

- 5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
 - ◆The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate
- 6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease **free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine
Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

TABLE 3-13-3 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Dehydrated (dry) soup mixes containing swine meat	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	→		→	RELEASE	
	Affected with ASF	→		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Dehydrated (dry) soup mixes containing swine meat	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹	→	Is appropriately certified ^{2 3}	RELEASE	
				Lacks certification ^{2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Mexico	From the State of: ◆ Baja California ◆ Baja California Sur ◆ Campeche ◆ Chihuahua ◆ Nayarit ◆ Quintana Roo ◆ Sinaloa ◆ Sonora ◆ Yucatan	Is appropriately certified ^{3 6}	RELEASE	
				Lacks certification ^{3 6}	REFUSE ENTRY	
				From a State other than listed above	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
					Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ or Mexico	→	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE		
			Lacks ³ certification	REFUSE ENTRY		
	Affected with FMD	→	Is appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE		
			Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY		
Affected with FMD in combination with CSF or SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE			
		Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY			
Affected with SVD	→	Is appropriately certified ⁵	RELEASE			
		Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY			

TABLE 3-13-3 Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:
Dehydrated (dry) soup mixes containing swine meat (cont.)	CSF/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{3 6}	RELEASE
		→	→	Lacks ^{3 6} certification	REFUSE ENTRY
	FMD/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{4 7}	RELEASE
		→	→	Lacks certification ^{4 7}	REFUSE ENTRY
	SVD/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{5 8}	RELEASE
		→	→	Lacks certification ^{5 8}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).
- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region

- ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 3 A government of origin certificate declaring that:
 - ◆ All meat is **free** of bones
 - ◆ The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C)
 - 4 A government of origin certificate declaring that:
 - ◆ All meat is **free** of bones
 - ◆ The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C)

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine
Dehydrated (Dry) Soup Mixes Containing Swine Meat

- 5 A government of origin certificate declaring that:
 - ◆ All meat is **free** of bones
 - ◆ The meat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 166 °F (75 °C)
- 6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2.
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
- 7 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate
- 8 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-**free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Lard and Pork Fat



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD..

TABLE 3-13-4 Lard (Rendered Fat) and Pork Fat (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Lard (rendered fat)			→	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
Pork fat (including fat-back)	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		→		REFER to FSIS	
	Affected with ASF		→	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ³		→	Is appropriately certified ^{4 OR 5}	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ^{4 5}	REFUSE ENTRY
	Mexico	From the State of: Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan			Is appropriately certified ^{5 OR 7}	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ^{5 7}	REFUSE ENTRY
	From a State other than above			Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ³		→	Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY	

TABLE 3-13-4 Lard (Rendered Fat) and Pork Fat (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:
Pork fat (including fat-back) (cont.)	Affected with FMD			Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with SVD			Is appropriately certified ⁶	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY
	CSF/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{5 OR 7}	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ^{5 7}	REFUSE ENTRY
	FMD/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{2 OR 8}	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ^{2 8}	REFUSE ENTRY
	SVD/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{6 OR 9}	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ^{6 9}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A government of origin certificate declaring that the lard was derived from swine from *[must state country or region]*
- 2 A government of origin certificate declaring that the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 175 °F (79.4 °C).
- 3 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Lard and Pork Fat

- 4 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ❖ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 5 A government of origin certificate declaring that the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C).
- 6 A government of origin certificate declaring that the fat was heated to a minimum internal temperature of 166 °F (75 °C).
- 7 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2.
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
- 8 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

- 9 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-**free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Pork Filled Pasta Products from Italy

Pasta products from Italy which are filled with dry-cured (for 400 days), cooked, or shelf-stable ham are admissible when accompanied by the appropriate official export health certificate and Annex H, Health Warranties for Pork-filled Pasta Products (*see* [Figure G-1-14](#)).

TABLE 3-13-5 Pork-filled Pasta Products from Italy

If the importation is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Pasta products filled with dry-cured, cooked, or shelf-stable pork	From an approved establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-1 on page 3-13-20)	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not from an approved establishment	—————▶	REFUSE ENTRY

1 In addition to an Official Italian Health Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)), the product must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex H (see [Figure G-1-14](#))

FIGURE 3-13-1 List of APHIS-Approved Establishments to Export Pork-Filled Pasta Products from Italy

Establishment Number	Establishment Name and Address
1549L	Barilla G. eR. Fratelli S.p.A Via Mantova 166, Parma

Pork Pâté



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-6 Pork Pâté

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Pork pâté that is cooked, shelf stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans (SEE Table 2-3-3)					REFER to FSIS	
Pork pâté that is not cooked, shelf stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD				REFER to FSIS	
	Affected with ASF				REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with FMD				REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹			Is appropriately certified ^{2 or 3}	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ^{2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY
	Mexico	From the State of: Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; Yucatan			Is appropriately certified ^{3 4}	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ^{3 4}	REFUSE ENTRY
		From a State other than listed above			Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ or Mexico				Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY	
Pork pâté that is not cooked, shelf stable swine meat in hermetically sealed cans	Affected with SVD			Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY	
	CSF/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{3 or 4}	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ^{3 4}	REFUSE ENTRY	
	FMD/SR			Is appropriately certified ⁶	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY	
	SVD/SR			Is appropriately certified ^{5 or 7}	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ^{5 7}	REFUSE ENTRY	

- 1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)
- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ◆ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156° F (69° C) throughout
- 4 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2.
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Pork Pâté

- 5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states either:
- ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products so that it reached an internal temperature of 69 °C. (156 °F.) throughout
- OR**
- ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143 °F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)
- 6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate
- 7 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease **free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Pork Skins or Rinds

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) are admissible if these products originate from countries **free** of swine diseases.

TABLE 3-13-7 Pork Skins or Rinds

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pork skins ◆ Pork rinds 	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD			REFER to FSIS
	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD		Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks a certification ^{1 2}	REFUSE ENTRY
	Mexico	From the State of: Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		From a State other than listed above	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks a certification ^{1 2}	REFUSE ENTRY
	CSF/SR		Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
	FMD/SR		Is appropriately certified ⁴	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY
	SVD/SR		Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork skins were cooked in oil for at least 80 minutes when oil temperature was consistently maintained at a minimum temperature of 114 °C

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork skins were dry-cooked at a minimum temperature of 260 °C for approximately 210 minutes, after which the pork skins were cooked in hot oil (deep-fried) at a minimum temperature of 104 °C for an additional 150 minutes

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine
Pork Skins or Rinds

- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and § 94.10 as **free** of CSF, and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally-inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region, and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in §94.9 and §94.10 as affected with CSF, unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in §94.9 and §94.10 as **free** of CSF, in a federally-inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
- 4 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, **except** in containers with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article into the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in the certificate
- 5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork delivered from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-**free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cooked Shelf Stable Swine Meat in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

In the process for shelf-stable swine meat in retorted, flexible pouches, the meat is typically first heated in a kettle and then poured or pumped into a flexible pouch. Next, the product undergoes an additional cooking step; a retort (a larger version of a stove-top pressure cooker), cooks the product in the pouch under pressure and allows the temperature to exceed 212 °F. During this retort process, the flexible container is sterilized along with the product.



Important

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-8 Determine Whether to Admit Shelf Stable Swine Meat in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:		
Shelf-stable meat in retorted, flexible pouches	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD				REFER to FSIS		
	Affected with ASF, FMD, or SVD			Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS		
				Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY		
	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ²			Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 3}	REFER to FSIS	
					Lacks certification ^{1 3}	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Mexico	From the State of: Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan			Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 4}	REFER to FSIS
						Lacks certification ^{1 4}	REFUSE ENTRY
			From a State other than listed above			Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
					Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Other than part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ² or Mexico			Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS	
					Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
	CSF/SR				Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 4}	REFER to FSIS	
					Lacks certification ^{1 4}	REFUSE ENTRY	
	FMD/SR				Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 5}	REFER to FSIS	
				Lacks certification ^{1 5}	REFUSE ENTRY		
SVD/SR				Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 6}	REFER to FSIS		
				Lacks certification ^{1 6}	REFUSE ENTRY		

- 1 A government certificate declaring:
 - ◆ This product was placed in a container which was hermetically sealed and then cooked via a true retort process to insure a commercially sterile, shelf-stable product
 - OR**
 - ◆ A government certificate declaring:
 - ◆ This product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a container hermetically sealed promptly after filling, but before cooking, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product, which is shelf-stable without refrigeration
- 2 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ❖ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 4 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine

Cooked Shelf Stable Swine Meat in Retorted, Flexible Pouches

- 5 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region, **except** in containers with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article into the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in the certificate
- 6 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork delivered from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-**free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have **not** been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

Cooked Swine Meat



Small amounts of pork processed by heat may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis **only** when authorized by a VS permit. Release or control as specified on the permit. When a VS permit **does not** authorize the entry of cooked, perishable swine meat, SEE [Table 3-13-9](#) which directs you to the regulatory action you **must** take.

TABLE 3-13-9 Cooked Swine Meat

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:	
Cooked swine meat	Italy	→	SEE Table 3-13-10	
	Spain	→	SEE Table 3-13-11	
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	→	REFER to FSIS	
	Affected with ASF	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ (other than Italy or Spain)	→	SEE Table 3-13-12
		Mexico	→	SEE Table 3-13-13
		Other than listed above	→	SEE Table 3-13-14
	Affected with FMD ²	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with SVD	→	SEE Table 3-13-15	
	CSF/SR	→	SEE Table 3-13-16	
	FMD/SR	→	SEE Table 3-13-17	
	SVD/SR	→	SEE Table 3-13-18	

- 1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)
- 2 Currently, there are **no** establishments approved to export cooked, perishable pork from countries affected with FMD into the United States.

Cooked Swine Meat from Italy

TABLE 3-13-10 Cooked Swine Meat from Italy

If the importation is:	And the product is:	And:	Then:
Cooked swine meat from Italy	Cooked pork products other than Mortadella and Cotechino	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
	Cooked Mortadella	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
	Cooked Cotechino	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex C (SEE [Figure G-1-56](#))
- 2 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex D (SEE [Figure G-1-57](#))
- 3 In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex E (SEE [Figure G-1-58](#))

Cooked Swine Meat from Spain

TABLE 3-13-11 Cooked Swine Meat from Spain

If the importation is:	And the pork is:	And:	Then:
Cooked swine meat from Spain	Of Spanish origin	Is appropriately certified ^{1 OR 2 3}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks appropriate certification ^{1 2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY
	Of other than Spanish origin	Is appropriately certified ^{2 3}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks appropriate certification ^{2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 Accompanied by an Official Spanish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (Ref.: ASE-754 02/08) (SEE [Figure G-1-52](#))
- 2 Accompanied by an Official Spanish Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products (SEE [Figure G-1-66](#))
- 3 Accompanied by Spanish Certificate D (SEE [Figure G-1-62](#))

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF that is Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain

TABLE 3-13-12 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF that is Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ other than Italy or Spain	Is appropriately certified ^{2 3}	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ^{2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)
- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ◆ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout.

Cooked Swine Meat from Mexico



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-13 Cooked Swine Meat from Mexico

If the importation is:	And the Mexican State of export is:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat, boneless	Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	→	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
		→	Lacks certification ^{1 or 2}	REFUSE ENTRY
	State other than listed above	→	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS
		→	Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
Cooked swine meat, bone-in	Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	→	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		→	Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
	State other than listed above	Is processed in an APHIS-approved Mexican processing plant (SEE Figure 3-13-2)	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
		Is not processed in an APHIS-approved Mexican processing plant (SEE Figure 3-13-2)	→	Lacks certification ³

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF, and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region, and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2; and
- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF; and
- ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF; and
- ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF **unless** moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination; and
- ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and the additional Mexican Annex for exporting pork products processed in Mexico to the United States (SEE [Figure G-1-71](#)).

Plant number:	Name/address:
TIF Establishment 263	Meat S.A. de C.V. Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
TIF Establishment 344	Procesadora de Productos Carnicos del Noreste, S.A. de C.V. Colombia–Nuevo Leon, Mexico

FIGURE 3-13-2 List of APHIS-Approved Mexican Swine Processing Plants, Cooked Swine Meat

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region or Mexico

TABLE 3-13-14 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN those Listed as a Part of APHIS-Defined European CSF Region or Mexico

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	Affected with CSF other than a part of APHIS-defined European CSF region or Mexico	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ All bones have been completely removed prior to cooking; and
 - ◆ The pork product or pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

TABLE 3-13-15 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	Affected with SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

¹ A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states either:

- ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
- ◆ The pork or pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products so that it reached an internal temperature of 69 °C. (156 °F.) throughout

OR

- ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
- ◆ The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143 °F (62 °C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-16 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	CSF/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 2}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ^{1 2}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2

- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF.
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region
- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ All bones have been completely removed prior to cooking; and
 - ◆ The pork product or pork product was heated by **other than** a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 156°F (69°C) throughout

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR



◆ Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-17 Cooked Swine Meat Shipped from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	FMD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

¹ A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate

Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-18 Cooked Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cooked swine meat	SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹ or ²	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹ ²	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in region listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4 and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states either:
 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product received heat treatment in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products so that it reached an internal temperature of 156 °F (69 °C) throughout

OR

 - ◆ All bones were completely removed prior to cooking; and,
 - ◆ The pork or pork product received continual heat treatment in an oven for a minimum of 10 hours so that it reached an internal temperature of 149 °F (65 °C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143°F (62°C) and reached at least 185 °F (85 °C)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat



Small amounts of pork meat that is cured and dried may be imported for purposes of examination, testing, or analysis **only** when authorized by a VS permit. SEE [Table 2-4-9](#) for processing animal products imported under permit.

TABLE 3-13-19 Cured and Dried Swine Meat

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation is:	Then:	
Cured and dried swine meat	Italy		→	SEE Table 3-13-20	
	Spain		→	SEE Table 3-13-22	
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		→	REFER to FSIS	
	Affected with ASF		→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with CSF	Part of APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ (other than Italy or Spain)	→		SEE Table 3-13-23
			Mexico	→	SEE Table 3-13-24
		Other than listed above	Bone-in		REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless		SEE Table 3-13-25	
	Affected with FMD	→	Bone-in		REFUSE ENTRY
			Boneless		SEE Table 3-13-26
	Affected with SVD	→	Bone-in		REFUSE ENTRY
			Boneless		SEE Table 3-13-27
	CSF/SR		→	SEE Table 3-13-28	
FMD/SR		→	SEE Table 3-13-29		
SVD/SR		→	SEE Table 3-13-30		

¹ Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy and Spain







For cured and dried pork products from Italy and Spain, review the accompanying meat inspection certificates to verify that the applicable certificates, as specified in the tables for cured and dried pork products from Italy ([Table 3-13-20](#) on [page 3-13-43](#)) or Spain ([Table 3-13-22](#) on [page 3-13-51](#)), have been provided. If the specified Italian or Spanish certificates are **not** presented then refuse entry for the products. Continue to [Table 3-13-20](#) on [page 3-13-43](#) for cured and dried pork products from Italy. Continue to [Table 3-13-22](#) on [page 3-13-51](#) for cured and dried pork products from Spain.

Cured and Dried Pork Products from Italy

TABLE 3-13-20 Cured and Dried Products from Italy (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the product is:	And the product:	And the meat is:	And the product:	And:	Then:
Cured and dried pork product from Italy (e.g., Italian brands of hams (such as Modena, Parma, and San Daniele), and other cured and dried pork products)	Deboned meat products cured at least 45 ¹ /90 ² days				Is appropriately certified ³	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
	Dry hams cured for at least 400 days obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy	Is from an approved processing establishment (SEE Table 3-13-21)	Bone-in (whole ham)		Is appropriately certified ⁴	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless (whole ham)	Is from an approved Italian deboning plant (SEE Figure 3-13-3)	Is appropriately certified ⁴	REFER TO FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Is not from an approved establishment				REFUSE ENTRY
	Dry hams cured for at least 400 days obtained from non-Italian swine or hams	Is from an approved processing establishment (SEE Table 3-13-21)	Bone-in (whole ham)		Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless (whole ham)	Is from an approved Italian deboning plant (SEE Figure 3-13-3)	Is appropriately certified ⁵	REFER TO FSIS	
				Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Is not from an approved establishment			

TABLE 3-13-20 Cured and Dried Products from Italy (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is:	And the product is:	And the product:	And the meat is:	And the product:	And:	Then:
	Sliced dry hams, cured for at least 400 days, obtained from hams of swine born and raised in Italy	Is from both an approved processing establishment (SEE Table 3-13-21) and an approved deboning establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-3)		Is from an approved Italian slicing establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-4)	Is appropriately certified ⁶	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ⁶	REFUSE ENTRY
				Is not from an approved Italian slicing establishment		REFUSE ENTRY
		Is not from an approved establishment				REFUSE ENTRY
	Sliced dry hams, cured for at least 400 days, obtained from non-Italian swine or hams	Is from both an approved processing establishment (SEE Table 3-13-21) and an approved deboning establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-3)		Is from an approved Italian slicing establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-4)	Is appropriately certified ⁷	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ⁷	REFUSE ENTRY
Is not from an approved Italian slicing establishment					REFUSE ENTRY	
	Is not from an approved establishment				REFUSE ENTRY	

- At least forty-five (45) days of curing in Italy are required if the pork products originate from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the U.S. as **free** from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD
- At least ninety (90) days of curing in Italy are required if the pork products originate from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in a country recognized by the U.S. as **free** from ASF, FMD, and SVD, **but affected with CSF**
- In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex F (SEE [Figure G-1-11](#))
- In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (SEE [Figure G-1-10](#))
- In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (SEE [Figure G-1-55](#))
- In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex A (SEE [Figure G-1-10](#)) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (SEE [Figure G-1-13](#))
- In addition to an Official Italian Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Products (SEE [Figure G-1-54](#)) the meat must be accompanied by Italian Health Warranty Annex B (SEE [Figure G-1-55](#)) and Italian Health Warranty Annex G (SEE [Figure G-1-13](#))

TABLE 3-13-21 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants (page 1 of 3)

List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants	
Plant Number	Name/Address
23/L	B & B S.R.L. - Via Fanti d'Italia 1 43013 Langhirano (Parma) Italy
25/L	Tosini Pio Industria Prosciutti SPA - Via Fanti d'Italia, n. 23, Langhirano (PR)
55/L	Devodier Prosciutti S.N.C. Via Ponticella 4 Mulazzano Ponte, di lessignano B. (R)
58/L	Crudi d'Italia S.P.A (Prosciuttificio S. Vitale Di Luppi s.p.a.) - San Vitale, 124 - (PR)
90/L	Greci & Folzani S.P.A., - via Calestrano 56/A, 43035 Felino (PR), Italy
96/L	Ceriiani S.p.A, Via Calestano 146 Poggio S. Ilario Baganza
100/L	Fontana Hermes S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
144L	Greci Enzo S.P.A. - Felino (PR)
151/L	Prosciutti Leoncini SPA - Via Venezia, 136 33038 San Danielle (UD)
152L	Luigi Ugolotti s.r.l. (Prosciuttificio di Felino) - Via Calestano, 68, 43035 Felino, Italy
163/L	Agricola Tre Valli Soc. Coop. A R.L. - Via Venezia, 148 San Daneile del Friuli, Italy
167/L	Prosciuttificio San Francesco SPA, Via Grossardi, 43014 Medesano (PR)
205/L	Principie di san Daniele S.P.A. - Via Venezia 146, 33038 San Daniele (UD)
212/L	Leporati Prosciutti Langhirano SPA - Giarreto di Pastorello, 29, Langhirano (PR)
240/L	Sal. Goldoni Domenico & C s.p.a. - Via Roma, 50
316/L	Tanara Giancarlo S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 73, Langhirano (PR)
335/L	CIM Alimentari S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, Langhirano)PR)
350/L	Salumificio Goldoni Domenico & C S.r.A. - Via A. Banzola 2, 43013, Langhirano (PR)
357/L	Parmacotto S.P.A Via S. Vitale 35 Sala Baganza (PR)
374/L	Ambrosalumi S.r.l. - Via Marconi, n. 3, Langhirano (PR)
412/L	Crudi d'Italia spa - Via S. Vitale 94 Sala Baganza (PR), Langhirano (PR)
434/L	EFFE Italia SRL - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
442/L	Levoni S.P.A. - Via Aonedis, 9 3308 San Daniele (UD)
475L	Villani S.P.A. - Langhirano (PR)
476/L	Gielle S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 61/A, Langhirano (PR)
479/L	Martelli F.Ili S.P.A. - Via Fratelli Cervi n. 10, Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
480/L	Agricola Tre Valli Soc. Coop. A R.L.- Capoponte di Tizzano Val Parma, Langhirano (PR)
498/L	San Nicola Prosciuttificio Del Sole S.P.A. - Corniglio Langhirano (PR)
513/L	Italfine S.R.L. - Via Provinciale, 46, Beduzzo Di Corniglio (PR)
514/L	Grandi Salumifici Italiani spa Via Guerci, 4 Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
515/L	Salumificio La Torre SPA - Strada della Torre n. 11
550/L	Casale S.P.A. - Via Montanara n. 33, Casale di Felino (PR)
567/L	Veroni Prosciutti S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 69, Langhirano (PR)
586/L	F. LLI Galloni SPA - Via Martiri della Liberta, 17, Langhirano

TABLE 3-13-21 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants (page 2 of 3)

587/L	Prosciuttificio Rovagnati S.R.I - Via S. Vitale, 118, Sala Baganza (PR)
606/L	Prosciuttificio Tre Stelle spa
613/L	LA BADIA S.R.L. - Via Cavo 32, 43010 San Michele Cavana (PR)
615/L	Ugo Annoni S.P.A. - Sala Baganza (PR)
662/L	Alfriuli SPA - Via Venezia 120, S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
641/L	Corte Emilia SRL 7, Langhirano (PR)
649/L	Morgante S.P.A. - Via per Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
670/L	Prosciutti DOC e G. S.r.l. - Via Verlinguer, 3 Langhirano (PR)
673/L	Salumificio S. Prospero S. Prospero SRL, Localita Costa 2., 43020 Beduzzo di Corniglio
683/L	Brendolan Prosciutti SPA, Via Jacopo Pirona, 15 Stabilimento Di s. Danielle del Fiuli (UD)
688/L	Al Ponte Prosciutti S.r.l.- Via Di Vittorio 13, Sala Baganza (PR)
702/L	Prosciuttificio di Boschetto Srl via S. Vitale 153, 43038 Sala Baganza
713/L	Ferrarini S.p.a - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
714/L	Levoni S.P.A. - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
718/L	Salumificio Piacenti S.r.L.—San Gimignano (SI) Italy
720/L	A E B Prosciutti SPA- Via Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
736/L	Bizeta SPA. - Via Cascinapiano 4, Langhirano (PR)
742/L	Sia.mo.ci. S.r.l. - Via Guerci 4, Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
758/L	Langhiranese Prosciutti SrL - Langhirano (PR)
760L	San Marco Prosciutti S.p.a. - Vio Monte Grappa, 5, 43013 LANGHIRANO (Parma), Partita IVA 02284150345 Italy
770/L	Prosciuttificio Picaron SNC Di Bassi E PO - Via Ragogna, 1 33038 San Daniele (UD)
779/L	Brendolan Prosciutti SPA - Langhirano (PR)
841/LOA	La Finice SRL (NOTE: Only for fat)
1019/L	Prosciuttificio San Michele S.R.L., San Michele Cavana
1036/L	Stagionature Fumagalli S.r.l., Via Martiri Bernini 32 Langhirano
1156/L	Royal Prosciutti, S.R.L. Via del Torrante, 2 Sala Baganza (PR)
1157/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio SPA, Via Damenti, Poggio S liaro, Sala Baganza
1217/L	Stagionature Prosciutti del Torrione S.R.L. Via Verdi 41/B Felino, Lesignano Bagni (PR) Italy
1223/L	Ceriani SPA, Via Calestano 144 Poggio S. Ilario Baganza
1226/L	Ceriani S.p.A Via Bianchi, 10 Langhirano
1346/L	La Felinese S.p.A. Sala Baganza
1549L	Barilla G. eR. Fratelli S.p.A., Via Mantova 166, Parma
1626/L	F. LLI Galloni SPA, Langhirano

TABLE 3-13-21 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Processing Plants (page 3 of 3)

1676L	Crudi Ditalia SPA
1759/L	Martelli F. LLI SPA, Via S. Vitale 17/A Sala Barganza (PR)
1907/L	F.Lli Tanzi S.P.A. Via A. Moro 1/a
1950/L	Ruliano S.P.A. Strada Riano, 98-430101 Riano di Langhirano (PR)
2002/L	Selva Alimentari S.P.A Via Aonedis SSNN San Daniele, Friuli (UD)
2050L	Gennari Vittorio e C.
2052/L	CIM Alimentari SpA—San Daniele del Friuli (UD)
Y6L19	Prosciuttificio Dok Dall’Ava S.p.A.

FIGURE 3-13-3 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Deboning Plants (page 1 of 2)

List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Deboning Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
25/L	Tosini Pio Industria Prosciutti SPA - Via Fanti d'Italia, n. 23, Langhirano (PR)
58/L	Crudi d'Italia S.P.A (Prosciuttificio S. Vitale Di Luppi s.p.a.) - San Vitale, 124 - (PR)
90/L	Greci & Folzani S.P.A., - via Calestrano 56/A, 43035 Felino (PR), Italy
96/L	Ceriani S.p.A, Via Calestano, 146 Poggio S Ilario Baganza
100/L	Fontana Hermes S.P.A., Sala Baganza (PR)
151/L	Prosciutti Leoncini SPA - Via Venezia, 136 33038 San Daniele (UD)
155/L	La Felinese Salumi S.P.A., Pelino
167/L	Prosciuttificio San Francesco SPA, Via Grossardi, 43014 Medesano (PR)
205/L	Principie di san Daniele S.P.A. - Via Venezia 146, 33038 SanDaniele (UD)
212/L	Leporati Prosciutti Langhirano S.P.A. - Giarreto di Pastorello, 29, Langhirano (PR)
316/L	Tanara Giancarlo S.P.A. - Via Fanti d'Italia n. 73, Langhirano (PR)
335/L	CIM Alimentari S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, Langhirano (PR)
412/L	Crudi d'Italia S.P.A., Via San Vitale, 94, 43040 S. Vitale Baganza (PR), Italy
480/L	Agricola Tre Valli Soc. Coop. A R.L., Capoponte 46 Tizzano Val Parma (PR)
498/L	San Nicola Prosciuttificio Del Sole S.P.A. - Corniglio Langhirano (PR)
513/L	Italfine S.R.L. - Via Provinciale, 46, Beduzzo Di Corniglio (PR)
515/L	Salumificio La Torre SPA Strada della Torre n. 11
516/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio S.P.A. - Langhirano (PR), Italy
550/L	Casale S.P.A., Via Montanara, 33-43030 Casale di Felino (PR), Italy
586/L	F. LLI Galloni SPA - Via Martiri della Liberta, 17, Langhirano
596/L	Soliani Di Soliani Fermo E.C. SNC, Langhirano
649/L	Morgante SPA-Via per Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
690/L	Disossatura Langhiranese Di Boschi E. C. - Langhirano (PR)
702/L	Prosciuttificio di Boschetto S.R.L. Via S. Vitale 13 Sala Baganza (PR)
713/L	Ferrarini S.p.a, Lesignano Bagni (PR)
714/L	Levoni S.P.A. - Lesignano Bagni (PR)
732/L	Disossatura Reverberi SRL, Langhirano
736/L	Bizeta SPA - Via Cascinapiano 4, Langhirano (PR)
739/L	Balugani S.R.L., Catelunovo Rangone
742/L	Sia.mo.ci. S.r.l. - Via Guerci 4, Cascinapiano di Langhirano (PR)
758/L	Langhiranese Prosciutti Srl - Langhirano (PR)
770/L	Prosciuttificio Picaron SNC Di Bassi E PO - Via Ragogna, 1 33038 San Daniele (UD)
1156/L	Royal Prosciutti, S.R.L. Via del Torrante, 2 Sala Baganza (PR)

FIGURE 3-13-3 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Deboning Plants (page 2 of 2)

1157/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio SPA, S. Ilario Baganza
1223/L	Ceriani SPA - Felino (PR)
1676L	Crudi Ditalia SPA
1907/L	F.Llli Tanzi S.P.A., Via A. Moro 1/a
2072/L	Disosso San Carlo S.r.l., Langhirano, (PR)
2108L	Sia.mo.ci. S.r.l. - Calestano (PR)
2109/L	Devodier Prosciutti SRL–Langhirano (PR)
M146T	Brendolan Prosciutti SPA - San Daniele del Friuli (UD)
Y6L19	Prosciuttificio Dok Dall'Ava S.p.A.

List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Slicing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
96/L	Ceriani S.p.A, Via Calestano, 146 Poggio S Ilario Baganza
100/L	Fontana Hermes S.P.A., Sala Baganza (PR)
151/L	Prosciutti Leoncini SPA. - Via Venezia, 136 33038 San Daniele (UD)
205/L	Principie di san Daniele S.P.A. - Via Venezia 146, 33038 SanDaniele (UD)
212/L	Leporati Prosciutti Langhirano S.P.A. - Giarreto di Pastorello, 29, Langhirano (PR)
302L	Agricola Tre Valli Soc. Coop. ARL Correggio (RE)
335/L	CIM Alimentari S.P.A. - Via Martiri della Liberta, Langhirano (PR)
412/L	Crudi d'Italia S.P.A., Via San Vitale, 94, 43040 S. Vitale Baganza (PR), Italy
480/L	Agricola Tre Valli Soc. Coop. A R.L. - Capoponte 46 Tizzano Val Parma (PR)
516/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio S.P.A. - Langhirano (PR), Italy
550/L	Casale S.P.A., Via Montanara, 33-43030 Casale di Felino (PR), Italy
649/L	Morgante SPA–Via per Aonedis S. Daniele del Friuli (UD)
702/L	Prosciuttificio di Boschetto S.R.L. Via S. Vitale 13 Sala Barganza (PR)
713/L	Ferrarini S.p.a, Lesignano Bagni (PR)
1157/L	Giuseppe Citterio Salumificio SPA, S. Ilario Baganza
1158/L	S.I.A. Centro Affettamento di Parma S.r.l.
1907/L	F.Llli Tanzi S.P.A., Via A. Moro 1/a
2108L	Sia.mo.ci. S.r.l. - Calestano (PR)
2109/L	Devodier Prosciutti SRL–Langhirano (PR)
D9C5P	Salumificio Piacenti SRL–Gimignano (SI)
H360T	PARMACOTTO-Via Felice de Marto Padre Molga, 2A, 43123 Parma-Italy
H8C6Q	Brendolan Prosciutti SPA - San Daniele del Friuli (UD)

FIGURE 3-13-4 List of APHIS-Approved Italian Prosciutto (Ham) Slicing Plants

Cured and Dried Pork Products from Spain

TABLE 3-13-22 Cured and Dried Pork Products from Spain

If the importation is:	And the pork is of:	And the importation is:	And the product is:	And:	Then:	
Cured and dried pork product from Spain	Spanish origin and cured and dried in Spain		→	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER TO FSIS	
				Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Spanish origin or other than Spanish origin and cured and dried in Spain	From an approved establishment (SEE Figure 3-13-5)	Sliced Serrano ham		Is appropriately certified ^{2 3}	REFER TO FSIS
					Lacks certification ^{2 3}	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than sliced Serrano ham		Is appropriately certified ^{2 4 OR 2 5}	REFER TO FSIS	
				Lacks certification ^{2 4 2 5}	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not from an approved establishment		→	Is appropriately certified ^{2 5}	REFER TO FSIS		
			Lacks certification ^{2 5}	REFUSE ENTRY		

- 1 Accompanied by an Official Spanish Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (SEE [Figure G-1-52](#))
- 2 Accompanied by an Official Spanish Health Inspection Certificate that complies with 9 CFR § 327.4(b) [stating: "I hereby certify that the meat food products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations. I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in § 318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture."]
- 3 Accompanied by Spanish Certificate C (SEE [Figure G-1-61](#))
- 4 Accompanied by Spanish Certificate A (SEE [Figure G-1-59](#))
- 5 Accompanied by Spanish Certificate B (SEE [Figure G-1-64](#))

List of APHIS-approved Spanish Serrano Ham Processing Plants

FIGURE 3-13-5 List of APHIS-Approved Spanish Serrano Ham Processing Plants

Plant Number	Name/Address
14	Campofrio Food Group, S.A. - Torrijos (Toledo)
20	Redondo Iglesias S.A. Vtiel (Valencia)
22	Jamones Burgaleses, S.A. 09007-Burgos, Espana
24	Industrias Carnicas El Rasillo S.A.
25	Jamcal Alimentacion, S.A. Poligono Agroalimentario, Parcela 3 44200 Calamocha, Teruel
26	Commercial Logistica de Calamocha Agroalimentary Complex, , Lot 1-2 P.C. 44200 Calamocha, (Teruel) Spain

**Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region
Affected with CSF Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined
European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain**

TABLE 3-13-23 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region OTHER THAN Italy or Spain

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	Affected with CSF	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ other than Italy or Spain	Is appropriately certified ² or ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the appropriate certification ² ³	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ❖ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR § 94.9(a) and 9 CFR § 94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
 - ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR § 94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described
 - ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected
- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
 - ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
- AND** either one below, **but not both**:
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 90 days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration
- OR**
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 45 days so that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a **CSF-free** region, which specifies that:
 - ❖ The pork involved originated in that **CSF-free** region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not **CSF-free**], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the **CSF-free** region by seals of a serially numbered type
 - ❖ The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the **CSF-free** region which accompanied the shipment from such **CSF-free** region; and, the container seals were found intact and **free** of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and, the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originates in regions listed as **CSF free** and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from Mexico



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-24 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from Mexico

If the importation is:	And the Mexican State of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	Bone in or boneless	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ^{1 or 2}	REFUSE ENTRY
	State other than listed above	Bone in	—————→	
			Boneless	Is appropriately certified ²
			Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- ◆ The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- ◆ The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
- ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
 - ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
- AND** either one below, **but not both**:
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than 90** days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration
- OR**
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than 45** days so that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a **CSF-free** region, which specifies that:
 - ❖ The pork involved originated in that **CSF-free** region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not **CSF-free**], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the **CSF-free** region by seals of a serially numbered type
 - ❖ The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the **CSF-free** region which accompanied the shipment from such **CSF-free** region; and, the container seals were found intact and **free** of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and, the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originates in regions listed as **CSF free** and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN those Listed as a Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region or Mexico

TABLE 3-13-25 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with CSF OTHER THAN those Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region or Mexico

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	Affected with CSF other than a part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹ or Mexico	Bone-in	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived

AND either one below, **but not both**:

- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 90 days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration


OR

- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 45 days so that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a CSF-free region, which specifies that:

- ❖ The pork involved originated in that CSF-free region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not CSF-free], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the CSF-free region by seals of a serially numbered type
- ❖ The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the CSF-free region which accompanied the shipment from such CSF-free region; and, the container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and, the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originates in regions listed as CSF free and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected With FMD

TABLE 3-13-26 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with FMD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	Affected with FMD	Bone-in		REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ All bones were completely removed in the region of origin
- ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition, for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

TABLE 3-13-27 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Affected with SVD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	Affected with SVD	Bone-in	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Boneless	Is appropriately certified ¹	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed, either in the region of origin or in the region where the pork or pork products are processed; and
- ◆ Such pork or pork products have been accompanied from the swine vesicular disease-free region of origin to the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected region by a certificate signed by an official of the national government of the swine vesicular disease free region specifying that the pork or pork product involved originated in that region and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in [region not listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as free of swine vesicular disease], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the swine vesicular disease-free region of origin by seals of a serially numbered type, and the numbers of these seals shall be entered on this certificate: and
- ◆ The container seals were found intact and free of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected region by a national veterinary inspector of that region; and
- ◆ The processing establishment from which the pork or pork product was shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originate in regions listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as free of swine vesicular disease; and
- ◆ That such establishment processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.12(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR



Important

Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-28 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	CSF/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ^{1 or 2}	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2
- ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have not lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- ◆ The pork or pork products have never been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF
- ◆ The pork or pork products have not transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
- ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed in the region of origin.
- ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived

AND either one below, **but not both**:

- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 90 days so that it is shelf stable without refrigeration

OR

- ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried for **not less than** 45 days so that the product is shelf stable without refrigeration and the dried and cured product is accompanied to the processing establishment by a certificate of an official of the national government of a **CSF-free** region, which specifies that:
 - ❖ The pork involved originated in that **CSF-free** region and was consigned to a processing establishment in [name of country or region not **CSF-free**], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the **CSF-free** region by seals of a serially numbered type
 - ❖ The numbers of the seals used were entered on the meat inspection certificate of the **CSF-free** region which accompanied the shipment from such **CSF-free** region; and, the container seals were found intact and **free** of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment by a national veterinary inspector; and, the processing establishment from which the dried and cured product is shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originates in regions listed as **CSF free** and processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.9(c)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii)

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-29 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	FMD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ^{1 or 2}	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in § 94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the national government of the nonaffected region of origin
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
 - ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate
- 2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
- ◆ All bones were completely removed in the region of origin
 - ◆ The meat was held in an unfrozen, fresh condition, for at least 3 days immediately following the slaughter of the animals from which it was derived
 - ◆ The meat was thoroughly cured and fully dried to the extent that it is shelf stable without refrigeration (thoroughly dried means to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product does **not** exceed 2.25 to 1

Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR



Pork and pork products from countries or regions designated as CSF/SR, FMD/SR, or SVD/SR may make entry with EITHER certification statements that meet SR requirements OR with certification statements that meet the requirements of countries or regions affected with CSF, FMD, or SVD.

TABLE 3-13-30 Cured and Dried Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Cured and dried swine meat	SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ^{1 or 2}	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 § CFR 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region of pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 § CFR 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
- ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ All bones have been completely removed, either in the region of origin or in the region where the pork or pork products are processed; and
- ◆ Such pork or pork products have been accompanied from the swine vesicular disease-free region of origin to the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected region by a certificate signed by an official of the national government of the swine vesicular disease-free region specifying that the pork or pork product involved originated in that region and the pork or pork product was consigned to a processing establishment in [region not listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as **free** of swine vesicular disease], in a closed container sealed by the national veterinary authorities of the swine vesicular disease-free region of origin by seals of a serially numbered type, and the numbers of these seals shall be entered on this certificate: and
- ◆ The container seals were found intact and **free** of any evidence of tampering on arrival at the processing establishment in the swine vesicular disease infected region by a national veterinary inspector of that region; and
- ◆ The processing establishment from which the pork or pork product was shipped to the United States does not receive or process any live swine, and uses only pork or pork products which originate in regions listed in 9 CFR § 94.12(a) as **free** of swine vesicular disease; and
- ◆ That such establishment processes all such pork or pork products in accordance with 9 CFR § 94.12(b)(1)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv)

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-31 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	Then:	
Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	—————→	SEE Table 3-13-32	
	Affected with ASF, FMD, or SVD	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with CSF	Mexico		SEE Table 3-13-33
		Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹		SEE Table 3-13-35
		Other than listed above		REFUSE ENTRY
	CSF/SR	—————→	SEE Table 3-13-34	
	FMD/SR	—————→	SEE Table 3-13-36	
	SVD/SR	—————→	SEE Table 3-13-37	


¹ Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region that is FREE from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-32 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region that is FREE from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	Then:
Fresh (chilled and frozen) swine meat	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Transited a country affected with FMD	Has met transit requirements ¹	REFER to FSIS
			Has not met transit requirements ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
		Did not transit a country affected with FMD		REFER to FSIS

¹ If during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided that all of these conditions are met:

- ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
- ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
- ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with
- ◆ The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from Mexico



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-33 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from Mexico

If the importation is:	And Mexican state of export is:	And the importation:	And:	And:	Then:
Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat, boneless	Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	Is appropriately certified ¹	Transited any other Mexican States	Has met transit requirements ²	REFER to FSIS
				Has not met transit requirements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
			Did not transit any other Mexican States	—————→	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
State other than listed above	—————→				
Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat, bone-in	Baja California; Baja California Sur; Campeche; Chihuahua; Nayarit; Quintana Roo; Sinaloa; Sonora; or Yucatan	Is appropriately certified ¹	Transited any other Mexican States	Has met transit requirements ²	REFER to FSIS
				Has not met transit requirements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
			Did not transit any other Mexican States	—————→	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	State other than listed above	Is processed in an APHIS-approved Mexican processing plant (SEE Figure 3-13-6)	Is appropriately certified ³	—————→	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ³	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Is not processed in an APHIS-approved Mexican processing plant (SEE Figure 3-13-6)	—————→		

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF, and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region, and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the regulations in 9 CFR § 327.2; and
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF; and
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork products that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF; and
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination; and
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR § 94.9 and 9 CFR § 94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

- 2 If the pork transited any other Mexican States or CSF-affected regions, then the pork **must** have been sealed in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan by Mexican government officials, with serially-numbered seals recorded on accompany documents. The seals **must** be intact on arrival in at the U.S. port.

- 3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and the additional Mexican Annex for exporting pork products processed in Mexico to the United States (SEE [Figure G-1-71](#)).

Plant number:	Name/address:
TIF Establishment 344	Procesadora de Productos Carnicos del Noreste, S.A. de C.V. Colombia–Nuevo Leon, Mexico

FIGURE 3-13-6 List of APHIS-Approved Mexican Swine Processing Plants, Fresh Swine Meat

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-34 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered CSF/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	And:	Then:
Fresh (chilled and frozen) swine meat	CSF/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	Transited a country affected with FMD	Has met transit requirements ²	REFER to FSIS
				Has not met transit requirements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
		Lacks certification ¹	Did not transit a country affected with FMD	→	REFER to FSIS
				→	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR § 327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that were born and raised in a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as **free** of CSF and were slaughtered in such a region at a federally inspected slaughter plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinarian of the national government of that region and that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the regulations in 9 CFR§327.2
 - ◆ The pork or pork products were derived from swine that have **not** lived in a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **never** been commingled with pork or pork that have been in a region that is designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as affected with CSF
 - ◆ The pork or pork products have **not** transited through a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as affected with CSF unless moved directly through the region to their destination in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal intact upon arrival at the point of destination
 - ◆ If processed, the pork or pork products were processed in a region designated in 9 CFR§94.9 and 9 CFR§94.10 as **free** of CSF in a federally inspected processing plant that is under the direct supervision of a full-time salaried veterinary official of the national government of that region

- 2 If during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided that all of these conditions are met:
 - ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment, or, if the meat is containerized, in a container which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
 - ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
 - ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with
 - ◆ The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-35 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Listed as Part of the APHIS-Defined European CSF Region

If the importation is:	And is from a country or region of origin is:	And is from:	And the importation:	Then:
Fresh (chilled or frozen) swine meat	Part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region ¹	Spain	Is appropriately certified ²	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than Spain	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently the "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is considered a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)

2 Accompanied by Spanish Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts (Ref.: ASE-755, 02/08) (SEE [Figure G-1-68](#))

3 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:
 - ❖ Any region when the region was classified in 9 CFR§94.9(a) and 9 CFR§94.10(a) as one in which CSF is known to exist, **except** for the APHIS-defined European CSF region; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of the APHIS-defined European CSF country or region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; OR a restricted zone in the APHIS-defined European CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an APHIS-defined European CSF country or region
- ◆ The pork or pork products **must not** have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described 9 CFR§94.24, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork or pork products **must not** have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in 9 CFR§94.24, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described
- ◆ The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived **must not** have transited any region or zone described in 9 CFR§94.24, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone described in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.
- ◆ **No** equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do **not** meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-36 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat from a Country or Region Considered FMD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	And:	Then:
Fresh (chilled and frozen) swine meat	FMD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	Transited a country affected with FMD	Has met transit requirements ²	REFER to FSIS
				Has not met transit requirements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
			Did not transit a country affected with FMD	→	REFER to FSIS
		Lacks certification ¹	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in §94.1(a) as a region affected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease-affected region, **except** in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in §94.1(a)(2) as **free** of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

2 If during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided that all of these conditions are met:

- ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment of, if the meat is containerized, in a container that which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
- ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
- ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with
- ◆ The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate.

Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat From a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR



If the importation is break-bulk cargo, then all seals **must** be checked at the first port of arrival.

TABLE 3-13-37 Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat From a Country or Region Considered SVD/SR

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	And:	Then:
Fresh (chilled and frozen) swine meat	SVD/SR	Is appropriately certified ¹	Transited a country affected with FMD	Has met transit requirements ²	REFER to FSIS
				Has not met transit requirements ²	REFUSE ENTRY
		Lacks certification ¹	Did not transit a country affected with FMD	→	REFER to FSIS
				→	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9 CFR§94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist
 - ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease-**free** region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, **except** pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of a region of origin listed in 9 CFR § 94.12 as a region considered **free** of the disease
 - ◆ The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section
- 2 If during shipment to the United States, the meat enters a port or otherwise transits a region where FMD exists, it may be imported provided that all of these conditions are met:
 - ◆ The meat is placed in the transporting carrier in a hold, compartment of, if the meat is containerized, in a container that which was sealed in the region of origin by an official of such region with serially numbered seals approved by APHIS
 - ◆ The serial numbers of the seals used to seal the hold, compartment, or container are recorded on the foreign inspection certificate which accompanies the meat
 - ◆ Upon arrival of the carrier in the United States port of arrival, the seals are found by an APHIS representative to be intact, and the representative finds that there is no evidence indicating that any seal has been tampered with
 - ◆ The meat is found by an authorized inspector to be represented on the foreign meat inspection certificate

Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine
Fresh (Chilled or Frozen) Swine Meat

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Milk and Milk Products

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Introduction

The *Milk and Milk Products* section covers all products derived from milk, including the following products for which examples are listed:

- ◆ Cultured milk products and their dry derivatives
- ◆ Dry milk products
- ◆ Fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration
- ◆ Shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary
- ◆ Shelf-stable food products that contain milk or milk products, usually prepackaged for individual use

- ◆ Miscellaneous products derived from milk that **do not** logically fit into one of the above divisions



Disregard all dates stamped on cans or labels of milk or milk products. These dates are **only** for quality control and have **no** application for determining admissibility.



Never apply 9 CFR 94.11 to milk or milk products. This CFR restricts importations of meat and meat products from specified countries. The specified countries listed under 9 CFR 94.11 are **free** from FMD; therefore, the live animal population is considered **free** from FMD.

Milk and milk products are **not** regulated according to the BSE status of a country.

Cultured Milk Products

- ◆ Acidophilus milk
- ◆ Cultured buttermilk
- ◆ Cultured cream
- ◆ Cultured milk-based soft drinks (such as CALPIS®)
- ◆ Crème fraîche¹
- ◆ Lactic acid
- ◆ Ripened cream butter
- ◆ Sour cream
- ◆ Sour cream dip
- ◆ Yogurt, including dry yogurt products (such as jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, kishk, kurut, and kushuk that are concentrated to a dryness and may be infused with herbs, spices, dry fruits, or cereals)

Dry Milk Products

- ◆ Dry buttermilk
- ◆ Dry ice cream mix

¹ Crème Fraîche is prohibited entry by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). If this product is encountered, refer the importation to an FDA inspector.

- ◆ Dry milk fractions, such as:
 - ❖ Casein
 - ❖ Caseinate
 - ❖ Galactose
 - ❖ Glucose (milk sugar)
 - ❖ Lactase
 - ❖ Lactalbumin
 - ❖ Lactoglobulin
 - ❖ Lactose (milk sugar)
 - ❖ Milk protein concentrate
 - ❖ Total milk protein
- ◆ Dry whey
- ◆ Dry whole milk
- ◆ Formula, infant milk
- ◆ Formulations containing dry milk products, such as:
 - ❖ Baking mixes
 - ❖ Hot cocoa mixes
 - ❖ Instant cake mixes
 - ❖ Instant pudding mixes
 - ❖ Potato flakes
- ◆ Lactulose
- ◆ Nonfat dry milk
- ◆ Powdered milk

Fresh Milk Products

The following are fresh (chilled or frozen) milk products that are pasteurized and require refrigeration:

- ◆ Cream, including half-and-half and heavy cream
- ◆ Ice cream
- ◆ Milk and skim milk
- ◆ Sherbet
- ◆ Whey

Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures

The following are shelf-stable milk products that are heat processed to an extent that refrigeration is **not** necessary:

- ◆ Canned cream
- ◆ Canned milk
- ◆ Condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened)
- ◆ Evaporated milk
- ◆ Hot-pack cream cheese
- ◆ Hot-pack sour cream
- ◆ Lactalbumin (including dry powder)
- ◆ Lactulose (powder or syrup)
- ◆ Long-life milk
- ◆ Sterilized milk
- ◆ Sterilized yogurt
- ◆ Sweet cultured cream
- ◆ Sweetened milk



Some processes that make the milk shelf stable are **not** necessarily sufficient to inactivate the FMD virus. Some processes use a combination of sugar and heat to help preserve the product, such as condensed and sweetened milk.

Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Products Containing Milk or Milk Products

The following are shelf-stable food products (usually prepackaged for individual use) that contain milk or milk products in addition to other ingredients:

- ◆ Baby or infant formula
- ◆ Candy
- ◆ Confectioneries
- ◆ Cream and cheese soups

Miscellaneous Products Derived from Milk

- ◆ Butter
- ◆ Butter oil (anhydrous milk fat)
- ◆ Cheese, hard
- ◆ Cheese, soft

- ◆Clotted cream
- ◆Ghee (clarified butter)
- ◆Liquid cheese or cheese that pours like heavy cream

Milk or Milk Products Transiting the United States

When milk or milk products are merely transiting the United States, follow the special procedures for [Biological Material](#), [Animal Products or By-Products Transiting for Export](#) on page 2-4-25.


Milk or Milk Products Moving Under a VS Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of a milk product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆Conditions spelled out on the permit
- ◆Consignee
- ◆Current date
- ◆Description of the material
- ◆Shipper

Follow [Table 3-14-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-14-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-4-10) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI, VMO or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit **does not** accompany an importation of the milk or milk products, use [Table 3-14-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-14-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Milk or Milk Products Not Authorized by a VS Permit

If the milk or milk product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Cheese, with or without meat	Is solid or pasteurized processed	→	SEE Table 3-14-6
	Is not solid or is not pasteurized processed	→	SEE Table 3-14-7
Condensed milk	Sugar is listed as an ingredient	→	SEE Table 3-14-5
	Sugar is not listed as an ingredient	→	RELEASE
Cultured milk products, including dried forms ¹		→	RELEASE
Dry milk or dry milk product	Is a fixative ² in a mixture of other ingredients	→	RELEASE
	Other than a fixative in a mixture of other ingredients	→	SEE Table 3-14-3
Evaporated milk	Sugar is listed as an ingredient	→	SEE Table 3-14-5
	Sugar is not listed as an ingredient	→	RELEASE
Ice cream or frozen desert		→	SEE Table 3-14-4
Liquid infant formula	Perishable	→	SEE Table 3-14-4
	Shelf stable (long life)	Sugar is listed as an ingredient	SEE Table 3-14-5
Sugar is not listed as an ingredient		RELEASE	
Milk, cream, eggnog or milk based dumplings ³	Perishable	→	SEE Table 3-14-4
	Shelf stable	Sugar is listed as an ingredient	SEE Table 3-14-5
		Sugar is not listed as an ingredient	RELEASE
A component of feed for livestock, poultry and aquaculture ⁴		→	SEE Table 3-14-11
Miscellaneous dairy product or item contains a dairy product	Butter, butter oil (anhydrous milk fat), buttons made from casein or ghee	→	RELEASE
	Candy or confectioneries having milk as an ingredient, including cajeta and dulce de leche	→	RELEASE
	Dairy product is an ingredient along with meat or some other animal derived product ⁵	→	SEE Table 3-14-9

1 Such as acidophilus milk, buttermilk, cultured cream, dahi, doogh, jaja, jub-jub, kashk, kaskg, katyk, kefir, kishk, koumiss, kurut, kushuk, laban, laben, leben, madzoon, mast, cultured milk-based soft drinks (such as CALPIS®), qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, sour cream, sour cream dip, smenta, tiaourti, taho, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.

- 2 A fixative is similar to a binding agent.
- 3 Such as Rasgulla, Gulab Jamun, Rajbhog and Cham Cham.
- 4 Such as milk replacers for livestock, milk feed, or feed products that contain milk products.
- 5 Such as prepared foods, soups, and starters.

Dry Milk Products, Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-3 Dry Milk Products, Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 1 of 2)

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dry buttermilk ◆ Dry milk ◆ Dry milk fraction¹ ◆ Dry whey ◆ Infant formula ◆ Mixture of dry milk products (e.g., dry ice cream mix) ◆ Nonfat dry milk ◆ Powdered milk ◆ Total milk protein <p>(For all the above: usually packed in bulk bags, drums, or other smaller containers to be used as ingredients to mix with other ingredients.</p>	Canada			Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE	
			→	Lacks the required certification ²	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification 	
	<p>Other than Canada</p>	Free from FMD		Is appropriately certified ³	→	RELEASE
				Lacks the required certification ³	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
					Is not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Obtain the appropriate certification ◆ Provide the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit

Milk and Milk Products

Dry Milk Products, Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-3 Dry Milk Products, Including Mixtures of Dry Milk Products (page 2 of 2)

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
One of the products listed on page 1 of this table	Other than Canada (cont.)	Affected with FMD (cont.)	Lacks a VS permit	Is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
				Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Obtain the appropriate certification ◆ Provide the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
Formulations containing dry milk products				Is commercially labeled and presented in final finished packaging requiring no further manipulation of the product ⁴	RELEASE
				Is appropriately certified ³	
				Is not presented as is described in above cells	
Lactulose					RELEASE

1 Casein, caseinate, galactose, glucose, lactalbumin, lactoglobulin, and lactose.

- 2 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:
 - ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate).
 - ❖ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as CBP Form 434, available at: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434.pdf This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead.
 - ❖ Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor.
 - ❖ Labels, commercially printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada.
- 3 Certification, endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the exporting country or region, that has the following statement:
 - ◆ The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has **never** been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR 94.16(c).
- 4 Includes baking mixes, cocoa mixes, drink mixes, instant cake mixes, instant pudding mixes, liquid drink mixes containing reconstituted dry milk or dry milk products (including those that contain sugar), potato flakes, and infant formula.

Non-Shelf-Stable Milk and Milk Products

TABLE 3-14-4 Non-Shelf-Stable Milk and Milk Products

If the fresh (chilled or frozen) milk or milk product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Chocolate milk ◆Clotted cream ◆Eggnog ◆Flavored milk ◆Half-and-half ◆Heavy cream ◆Ice cream ◆Infant formula ◆Lactose-free milk ◆Milk ◆Sherbert ◆Skim milk ◆Whey ◆Whipping cream ◆Mixtures of the above products 	Canada	→	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE	
			Lacks the required certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification	
	Other than Canada	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS issued permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE	
			Lacks the required certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Unknown or not identifiable	→		REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than one listed in the cell above	→			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ for direction (SEE Appendix H)

1 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)
- ◆ [North American Free Trade Agreement \(NAFTA\) certificate of origin](#) (also known as Customs Form 434). This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
- ◆ Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
- ◆ Labels, commercially printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada

2 A certificate endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the exporting country or region, that has the following statement:

- ◆The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has **never** been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR 94.16(c).

Milk Products With Sugar as an Ingredient

If the product is a milk product with sugar listed as an ingredient, which includes sweetened milk, mixtures of sweetened milk, including sweetened milk-based dumplings, sweetened condensed milk, sweetened shelf-stable milk, sweetened shelf-stable cream, or sweetened shelf-stable eggnog, then *see* [Table 3-14-5](#) below to determine the action to take.

If the product is canned or packaged shelf-stable product that contains dry milk or powdered milk (as opposed to whole milk), then *see* [Table 3-14-3](#) on [page 3-14-7](#).

TABLE 3-14-5 Action for Sweetened Milk, Sweetened Condensed Milk, Sweetened Milk Mixtures, including Milk-Based Dumplings, and Sweetened Shelf-Stable Milk, Cream, or Eggnog

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the shipment:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sweetened milk with sugar listed as an ingredient ◆ Sweetened condensed milk with sugar listed as an ingredient ◆ Sweetened milk mixtures, including sweetened milk-based dumplings, or sweetened condensed milk mixtures with sugar listed as an ingredient ◆ Sweetened, shelf-stable milk, cream, eggnog, or liquid infant formula with sugar listed as an ingredient 	Canada	→	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks the required certification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
	Other than Canada	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Free from FMD	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			→	RELEASE

1 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)
- ◆ [North American Free Trade Agreement \(NAFTA\) certificate of origin](#) (also known as Customs Form 434). This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
- ◆ Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
- ◆ Labels, commercially printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada

Cheese

Solid or Pasteurized Processed Cheese

TABLE 3-14-6 Action to Take on Solid or Pasteurized Processed Cheese

If the cheese is:	And:	Then:
◆ Pasteurized processed cheese (such as processed cheese, processed cheese food, processed cheese spread, processed cheese products)	Contains meat	SEE Table 3-14-8
	Contains no meat	RELEASE
◆ Solid cheese (hard or soft) including feta cheese, Brie, Camembert or cheese in brine		

Not Solid or Not Pasteurized Processed Cheese

TABLE 3-14-7 Action to Take on Not Solid or Not Pasteurized Processed Cheese

If the cheese is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
Not solid or not pasteurized processed cheese	Canada	→	Is accompanied by proof of Canadian origin ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks the required proof of Canadian origin ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification
	Other than Canada	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS-issued permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free from FMD	Accompanied by appropriate certification ²	RELEASE
			Lacks appropriate certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, stating that the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)
- ◆ [North American Free Trade Agreement \(NAFTA\) certificate of origin](#) (also known as Customs Form 434). This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
- ◆ Invoice listing is a Canadian vendor
- ◆ Labels, commercially printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada

2 A certificate endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the exporting country or region, that has the following statement:

- ◆ The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has **never** been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR 94.16(c)

Solid Cheese and Pasteurized, Processed Cheese Containing Meat

TABLE 3-14-8 Regulatory Action on Solid Cheese and Pasteurized Processed Cheese that Contains Meat (page 1 of 3)

If the meat source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the %of meat in the solid cheese or pasteurized processed is:	And the importation:	Then:	
Ruminant	Affected with BSE	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with BSE in combination with FMD	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimal risk for BSE ¹		Greater than 2% meat	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	REFER to FSIS
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			2% or less meat	Is accompanied by CFIA A-4	RELEASE
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Free from BSE and FMD		—————→	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ²	RELEASE
				Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 3-14-8 Regulatory Action on Solid Cheese and Pasteurized Processed Cheese that Contains Meat (page 2 of 3)




If the meat source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the %of meat in the solid cheese or pasteurized processed is:	And the importation:	Then:
Ruminant	Free from BSE, but affected with FMD		Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or control as specified on the permit
			Lacks the required VS-issued permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from BSE but FMD/SR	Greater than 2% meat	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the appropriate certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		2% or less meat	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY	
Swine	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD		Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit	RELEASE or control as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS-issued permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD		Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ²	RELEASE
			Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 3-14-8 Regulatory Action on Solid Cheese and Pasteurized Processed Cheese that Contains Meat (page 3 of 3)

If the meat source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the %of meat in the solid cheese or pasteurized processed is:	And the importation:	Then:
Swine	FMD/SR	Greater than 2% meat	Is appropriately certified ³	REFER to FSIS
			Lacks the appropriate certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
		2% or less meat	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
			Lacks the appropriate certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

2 A certificate endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the exporting country or region, that has the following statement:

◆ The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR 94.16(c).

3 A Department-approved meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR 327.4 and additional certification issued by a full-time salaried veterinary official of the agency in the national government that is responsible for the health of the animals within that region, which gives the name and official establishment number of the establishment where the animals were slaughtered, and states that

- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is **not** permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and mouth disease affected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease-**free** region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease affected region **except** in containers sealed with serially-numbered seals of the national government of the non-affected region of origin.
- ◆ The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** or rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has **never** been in any region in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease existed.
- ◆ The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that **do not** comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.
- ◆ The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been

Milk Products or Mixtures that Contain Milk Products

Mixtures that Contain Milk Products with Other Animal-Derived Ingredients

TABLE 3-14-9 Mixtures that Contain Milk Products With Other Animal-Derived Ingredients

If the:	And the mixture is for:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
Mixture contains milk products with other animal-derived ingredients	Human consumption (such as cream of chicken soup, cream of potato soup with bacon)	Canned, shelf stable (non-perishable)	→	SEE Table 3-14-10
		Other than canned, shelf stable (product is perishable)	Is accompanied by a VS permit Lacks a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit REFUSE ENTRY
	Livestock consumption (such as lamb starter, pig starter, veal starter)	One of the ingredients is a rendered product (such as meat meal or blood meal) from poultry, ruminant, or swine	→	SEE Table 3-14-11
		None of the ingredients is a rendered product	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ for direction (SEE Appendix H)
	Use other than described above	→	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ-VRS-AQI, VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ for direction (SEE Appendix H)

Canned, Shelf-Stable Products that Contain Milk Products and Meat

TABLE 3-14-10 Action to Take on Canned, Shelf-Stable Products that Contain Milk Products and Meat

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product contains:	And the content is:	And:	Then:		
Canned, shelf-stable product that contains milk products and meat	Affected with BSE	Ruminant meat	—————→	—————→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Poultry meat	Greater than 2% meat	—————→	—————→	→	REFER to FSIS
			2% or less meat	—————→	—————→	→	RELEASE
		Swine meat	Greater than 2% meat	—————→	—————→	→	REFER to FSIS
			2% or less meat	—————→	—————→	→	RELEASE
		Minimal risk for BSE ¹	Bovine (cattle, bison, buffalo, yak)	Greater than 2% meat	—————→		Accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1 Certificate
	—————→				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1 Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	2% or less meat			—————→		Accompanied by CFIA Annex A-4	RELEASE
				—————→		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-4 Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	◆ Caprine (goat) ◆ Ovine (sheep)		—————→		Accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2	RELEASE	
			—————→		Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2 Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Free from BSE	—————→		—————→		→	RELEASE

1 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Milk and Milk Products

Milk Products or Mixtures that Contain Milk Products

Milk Feed, Milk Replacer, and Feed Products that Contain Milk

TABLE 3-14-11 Milk Feed, Milk Replacer, and Feed Products that Contain Milk

If:	And the country or region of export is:	Country or region of export is:	And the shipment:	And:	And:	Then:	
Milk feed only Milk replacer only Feed products that contain milk products as the only animal product	Canada		Is accompanied by adequate proof of origin ¹			RELEASE	
			Lacks adequate proof of origin			REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than Canada	Free from FMD	Is appropriately certified ²				RELEASE
				Lacks the required certification	Is consigned to an approved establishment		AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
			Lacks the required certification	Is not consigned to an approved establishment		REFUSE ENTRY	
			Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS-issued permit			RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Affected with FMD	Lacks a VS-issued permit			REFUSE ENTRY			
Milk feed, milk replacer and feed products that contain milk and also contain any other animal products						To REGULATE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1	

- 1 Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates. Examples include bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, seller, or shipper.
- 2 Certification, endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the exporting country or region, that has the following statement: The milk/milk product was processed in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2), from milk produced in [name of country], a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has **never** been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR 94.16(c).

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Miscellaneous Products

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Introduction

The *Miscellaneous Products* section covers products which **do not** fit appropriately under any other section in the *Reference* chapter. These products are listed as follows:

- ◆ Asian medicinal products
- ◆ Birds' nests
- ◆ Cosmetics
- ◆ Fomites
- ◆ Human food products that contain dehydrated powders or granules

- ◆ Human pharmaceuticals that contain animal-derived components¹
- ◆ Human vaccines that contain animal-derived components¹
- ◆ Products of biotechnology
 - ❖ DNA
 - ❖ Plasmid
 - ❖ Probe
 - ❖ RNA
- ◆ Salt scrapings

These products are regulated because they are at risk of transmitting animal disease viruses. The products can transmit viruses by association with animals or by being made from animal by-products.

Also, listed in the locator ([Table 3-15-2](#)) are examples of miscellaneous products that are admissible and **do not** require a VS permit.


When a VS permit authorizes entry of the miscellaneous product, match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-15-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

¹ If there are no animal-derived components, then the product is unrestricted.

TABLE 3-15-1 Action to Take on Miscellaneous Products Imported Under VS Permit

If:	And the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Miscellaneous products imported under VS Permit	Match the permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS for renewal (SEE Table 2-4-10) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
		Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry, use [Table 3-15-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-15-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Miscellaneous Products NOT Authorized by a Permit

If:	And the importation is:	Then:
Miscellaneous products that are not authorized by a permit	Animal products to be incorporated into cosmetics	SEE Table 3-15-13
	Antibiotics	RELEASE
	Asian medicinal products	SEE Table 3-15-14
	Birds' nests	SEE Table 3-15-3
	Cheese and yogurt starters ◆ <i>Lactobacillus</i> sp. ◆ <i>Streptococcus</i> sp. ◆ Fungi, including yeast	RELEASE
	Chemically synthesized, biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture products	SEE Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products on page 3-15-26
	Fomites (carriers, footwear, garbage, used farm machinery, meat covers, semen and embryo containers, hay or straw, egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners)	SEE Fomites on page 3-15-5
	Fungal cultures (nonpathogenic to livestock or avian)	RELEASE only if not a plant pest
	Human food products that are dehydrated powders or granules	SEE Table 3-15-20
	Human pharmaceuticals, including dietary supplements, and human vaccines	SEE Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines on page 3-15-11
	Tallow derivatives	SEE Table 3-15-19
	Paraffin or resin embedded materials (non-livestock)	RELEASE

Birds' Nests

Birds' nests are imported for both edible and inedible purposes. Edible birds' nests are the dried, glutinous secretion from salivary glands of Southern Asiatic swifts. These nests are used in making soup.



The importation may be subject to plant regulations

Apply plant regulations to all importations of birds' nests. They **must** be **free** from soil and prohibited plant material such as wheat (or related genera) straw, rice straw, corn (or related genera) straw, noxious weed propagules, or parasitic plants and their seeds.

TABLE 3-15-3 Birds' Nests

If the birds' nests are:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	Then:
Edible	Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END and HPAI	→	RELEASE	
Inedible	Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END and HPAI	→	RELEASE	

¹ A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74°C (165°F).

Fomites

Fomites are inanimate objects that may be contaminated with animal disease viruses and could transmit those viruses into the United States. Fomites are those importations which are likely to have come in contact with animals or animal products, such as:

- ◆ Barn dirt
- ◆ Barn sand
- ◆ Barns (brick, adobe, wood)
- ◆ Carriers

- ◆ Clothing
- ◆ Containers
- ◆ Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners
- ◆ Farm machinery, used
- ◆ Feed
- ◆ Feeders
- ◆ Feed utensils
- ◆ Footwear
- ◆ Garbage
- ◆ Garden soil
- ◆ Hair, livestock
- ◆ Hay
- ◆ Meat covers
- ◆ Pails
- ◆ Road sand
- ◆ Semen and embryo containers
- ◆ Soil
- ◆ Stalls
- ◆ Straw, hay, and grass
- ◆ Vehicles
- ◆ Walls, brick, and plaster
- ◆ Wood

Procedures for taking regulatory action on some of the fomites listed above occur in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)*, and are also regulated under the plant regulations and appear in the *PPQ Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*.

Carriers Including Containers

Aircraft, ship, railroad car, and truck carriers and containers are considered a risk when found contaminated with evidence of blood, hay, straw, manure, or garbage. Procedures for taking action on trucks from Mexico that are found contaminated with animal material are covered under [Trucks Transporting Livestock from Mexico](#) on [page 2-2-12](#). Procedures for taking action on other contaminated carriers are in *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)* and will **not** be repeated here.

Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners can be contaminated with blood, feathers, manure, shell, or egg. See [Table 3-15-4](#) for action to take.



TABLE 3-15-4 Egg Cartons, Crates, Flats, or Liners

If:	And upon inspection, the packing material is:	Then:
◆ Eggs cartons	Clean and uncontaminated	RELEASE
◆ Egg crates ◆ Egg flats ◆ Egg liners	Contaminated with blood, egg shell, egg breakage, feathers, or manure	REQUIRE the importer to REMOVE and DESTROY the packing material

Used Farm Machinery

Used farm machinery includes vehicles, equipment, and other implements used in agricultural and farming operations. See [Table 3-15-5](#) to regulate imported farm machinery that is used (**not** new).

TABLE 3-15-5 Imported, Used Farm Machinery

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And visual inspection reveals the machinery:	Then:
Imported, used farm machinery	Affected with FMD	Is appropriately certified ¹	Is clean	RELEASE
			Is dirty ²	1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options ◆ Reexport ◆ Clean and wash ³
		Lacks certification		REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from FMD			Is clean
Is dirty ²				1. COMPLETE PPQ Form 523, Emergency Action Notification (since dirty farm machinery is unrestricted from FMD-free countries, this is to take care of plant pests) 2. REQUIRE that the equipment be cleaned and washed prior to entry

Miscellaneous Products

Fomites

- 1 A government certificate signed by an official representative of the national health service of the region or area of origin. The certificate **must** carry an official seal and a statement declaring that, "The used farm equipment indicated on this certificate has been steam cleaned and is **free** of all dirt and particulate matter." In addition, the certificate **must** also supply the following information:

- ◆ Date of issue of the certificate
- ◆ Name and address of the applicant
- ◆ Name and address of the consignor
- ◆ Name and address of the consignee
- ◆ Date the equipment was cleaned
- ◆ Container number or marks
- ◆ Serial number of each piece of equipment
- ◆ Name of vessel or carrier
- ◆ Bill of lading number
- ◆ Description of the piece of equipment

The Vietnamese regulatory agency for issuing and certifying certificates of steam cleaning for used farm equipment is "The Vietnam Pesticide Company/Termite Control & Fumigation Company."

- 2 If a coating of road film is the **only** visible dirt found, and **no** other organic matter is present, RELEASE the machinery.
- 3 Used farm machinery that is dirty may be allowed entry if the machinery is cleaned at a port which has a cleaning facility. If the port of entry **does not** have a cleaning facility, then the importer or the importer's agent may choose to send the machinery directly to a port with a cleaning facility. However, **never** allow overland transport. If the cleaning option is **not** selected, the importer or the importer's agent **must** re-export the machinery within 48 hours. If workable, take digital photographs of the equipment and the certificate and submit to the local AQI VMO for follow-up with the country or region that supplied the certification (for AQI VMO contact information SEE [PPQ-AQI-VMO](#) on [page H-1-2](#)).

Footwear

Shoes or boots which have been used on a farm or ranch that has livestock or poultry and is located in a country with diseases of concern, may be contaminated. Procedures for taking action on footwear are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)* under "Cleaning and Disinfection" on page 6-1-9.

Garbage

Garbage includes all waste material derived from fruit, vegetables, meat, or other plant or animal (including poultry) parts; any refuse associated with the waste material on board a carrier, including food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers, or packaging material; other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms, or any other area on a carrier. Garbage also means food and meals that were available for consumption by passengers and crew on a carrier, **but** were **not** consumed. Procedures for controlling garbage are in the *Manual for Agricultural Clearance (MAC)* and will **not** be repeated here.

Semen and Embryo Containers

All containers that have been previously used to transport semen or embryos present a risk of introducing animal diseases. These containers may be manifested as nitrogen containers. First, you **must** ensure that the semen or embryo containers are empty. Then you can take the appropriate action based on the country of origin and animal class of the semen or embryo. The procedures for handling empty semen or embryo containers are under the *Procedures* section, [Clearing Regulated Cargo](#) on [page 2-2-1](#).

Straw, Hay, and Grass, and Canadian Origin Soil

Straw, hay, and grass can be contaminated by animal diseases through association with animals. Such plant material may also harbor ticks. Therefore, straw, hay, and grass imported as animal feed, as animal bedding, as packing material, or for manufacturing is regulated under animal regulations.

The following straw, hay, or grass materials are **not** subject to animal regulations:

- ◆ Manufactured items such as mats, hats, souvenirs, jackets, brooms, and naturally dried flowers
- ◆ Straw, hay, or grass obviously selected, processed, and packed for sale or distribution as decorative material
- ◆ Related plant products such as broomcorn, sugarcane, corn, silage soybeans, soybean meal, and flax
- ◆ Packing material

Note that these previously bulleted importations may be subject to plant regulations and appear in the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

Importations of Canadian origin soil are **unrestricted** due to **animal health** concerns; however, importations of soil from all countries, including Canada, may be subject to plant regulations (e.g., see the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual*). Importations of straw, hay and grass from Canada, New Zealand, and Norway are **unrestricted** since these countries are **free** from fever ticks and FMD. Soil may be imported with a soil import permit. For more information on soil permits see the [APHIS Regulated Organism and Soil Permits Web site](#).

TABLE 3-15-6 Straw, Hay, and Grass

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	Then:
Pelletized (pelleted)				INSPECT ¹ and RELEASE
◆ Grass			→	
◆ Hay				
◆ Straw				
◆ Grass	Canada, New Zealand, or Norway		→	1. RELEASE for animal health concerns
◆ Hay	Mexico	The State of Chihuahua or Sonora or the Mexicale region of Baja California Norte	Certified ²	2. APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate
◆ Straw			Lacks certification	REFUSE ENTRY
Not as described above		A State other than above	→	
	Other than Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, or Norway		→	SEE Table 3-15-7

Miscellaneous Products

Fomites

- 1 Break open a representative sample of the pellets and inspect them for noxious weed seeds as per the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual* Table 3-94.
- 2 Certified by a salaried, federal veterinarian of the Mexican government as originating from the State of Chihuahua or Sonora or the Mexicale region of Baja California Norte.

TABLE 3-15-7 Straw, Hay and Grass from Countries OTHER THAN Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, or Norway

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And is the importation is to be used for:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Grass ◆ Hay ◆ Straw 	<p>Other than Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, or Norway</p>	<p>Animal feed or bedding</p>	<p>—————→</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE PPQ–QPAS–VRS–Headquarters Personnel on page H-1-1) 3. If released for animal health concerns, apply plant quarantines as appropriate
		<p>Samples for research on animal feed or bedding</p>	<p>Accompanied by a VS permit</p>	<p>RELEASE</p>
		<p>Lacks a VS permit</p>		<p>REFUSE ENTRY</p>
		<p>Manufacturing</p>	<p>—————→</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RELEASE for animal health concerns
		<p>Packing material</p>	<p>—————→</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. APPLY plant quarantines, as appropriate
<p>Not listed above</p>	<p>—————→</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE PPQ–QPAS–VRS–Headquarters Personnel on page H-1-1) 3. If released for animal health concerns, apply plant quarantines as appropriate 		

Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

Meat covers are burlap or cloth covers that were previously used to wrap fresh or frozen meat. Also regulated are mixed importations of scrap bagging with one or more pieces of material identified as being used to cover meat.



Important

Used burlap bags and covers which have been used for plant products are regulated under the plant regulations. Refer to the *Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals*.

TABLE 3-15-8 Used Meat Covers and Scrap Bagging

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	Then:
◆ Used meat covers	Free from ASF, CSF, SVD, and FMD	RELEASE
◆ Scrap bagging	Affected with ASF, CSF, SVD, or FMD	REFUSE ENTRY

Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

To regulate imported pharmaceuticals, first read the label or accompanying data sheet, fact sheet, or information sheet. The label and sheets are your main source for information about the product's ingredients. The label should identify any animal-derived components that are present in the product. Continue to [Table 3-15-9](#).



Important

Read the label first (and any accompanying data, fact, or information sheets) to ascertain if the product contains any animal-derived components.

TABLE 3-15-9 Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

If:	And after reading the label, you verify that there are:	Then:
◆ Human pharmaceuticals	No animal-derived components in the product	RELEASE
◆ Human vaccines	Animal-derived components in the product	SEE Table 3-15-10

Human Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives, and Nutraceuticals Containing Animal-Derived Components

TABLE 3-15-10 Human Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives, and Nutraceuticals Containing Animal-Derived Components (page 1 of 3)

If:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation:	And:	Then:	
1. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved/licensed ¹ human pharmaceuticals containing animal-derived components 2. FDA approved/licensed human vaccines containing animal-derived components	Other than antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives, or nutraceuticals (including chondroitin sulfate and glucosamine)	Is in final dosage form	Is accompanied by VS-recommended documentation ²	→	A USDA permit is not required— RELEASE	
			Lacks the shipper's or producer's document ²	→	1. A USDA permit is not required. 2. CONTACT and REFER to the FDA	
		Is not in final dosage form	Contains milk/milk products as the only animal-origin ingredient	→	SEE Table 3-15-11	
			Contains animal-origin ingredients other than milk/milk products or animal-origin ingredients in combination with milk/milk products	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
				Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
1. Not Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved/licensed human pharmaceuticals containing animal-derived components 2. Not FDA approved/licensed human vaccines containing animal-derived components	Other than antivenom, dietary supplements, organs and their derivatives, or nutraceuticals (including chondroitin sulfate and glucosamine)	→		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
Antivenom				→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
					Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 3-15-10 Human Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives, and Nutraceuticals Containing Animal-Derived Components (page 2 of 3)

If:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation:	And:	Then:
Dietary supplement, nutraceuticals, homeopathic medicines			Contains milk/milk products as the only animal-origin ingredient	→	SEE Table 3-15-12
			Contains porcine gelatin as the only animal-origin ingredient	Is appropriate -ly certified ³	RELEASE
				Lacks the required certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
			Contains tallow derivatives as the only animal-origin ingredient	→	RELEASE
			Contains marine-origin chondroitin sulfate or marine-origin glucosamine as the only animal origin ingredients	Is accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ⁴	RELEASE
				Lacks a shipper's or producer's declaration ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY
			Contains oils, meals, or other rendered marine-origin ingredients	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			Contains animal-origin ingredients other than listed above	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Contains only plant-origin ingredients	→	REFER to the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual			
Contains no plant or animal-origin ingredients	→	RELEASE			

Miscellaneous Products

Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines

TABLE 3-15-10 Human Pharmaceuticals, Human Vaccines, Antivenom, Dietary Supplements, Organs and Their Derivatives, and Nutraceuticals Containing Animal-Derived Components (page 3 of 3)

If:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation:	And:	Then:
Organs and their derivatives (examples include but are not limited to: insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	Excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands				SEE Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use on page 3-16-4

- 1 If necessary to help determine if product is FDA licensed/approved: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda>.
- 2 VS recommends the following documentation, supplied on foreign producer/shipper letterhead, accompany each shipment containing a written statement:
 - ◆ Providing a detailed and accurate description of the material
 - ◆ Confirming the vaccine/pharmaceutical material is intended for human use **only**
 - ◆ Confirming the material **does not** contain live livestock or poultry viral agents
 - ◆ Confirming the material is prepared, packaged, and physically labeled in final dosage form ready for sale to the consumer
- 3 An official certificate issued by a veterinarian employed by the national government region of origin stating the gelatin was derived from pigs.
- 4 A declaration providing, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆ Identification of the material and species of origin
 - ◆ The material **does not** include any avian, equine, ruminant, or swine species or their materials (i.e., media or stabilizers).

Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

TABLE 3-15-11 Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	
Human pharmaceuticals or human vaccines containing milk/milk products as the only animal origin ingredient ¹	Canada			Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE	
				Lacks the required certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the appropriate certification	
	Other than Canada	Milk/milk products originated in a FMD-free region	Human pharmaceutical or human vaccine was processed in a FMD-free region	Human pharmaceutical or human vaccine was processed in a FMD-affected region	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
					Lacks the required certificate ³	REFUSE ENTRY
					Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
					Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Milk/milk products originated in an FMD-affected region				Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
				Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Applies to **both** commercial shipments and personal use shipments in passenger baggage/mail shipments

2 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, and stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be quarterly certificate)
- ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as Customs Form 434, available at: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434.pdf). This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead
- ◆ Invoice listing a Canadian vendor
- ◆ Labels, commercially printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada

Miscellaneous Products

Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

- 3 Certification, endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the originating country or region, that has the following statement: The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR§94.1(a)(2) as free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR§94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR§94.16(c).

Dietary Supplements Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

TABLE 3-15-12 Dietary Supplements Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

If the product is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	
Dietary supplements, including nutraceuticals or homeopathic medicines containing milk/milk products as the only animal-origin ingredient ¹	Canada	→	→	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE	
				Lacks the required certification ²	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer the opportunity to obtain the certification	
	Other than Canada	Milk/milk Products originated in a FMD-free region	→	→	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
					Lacks the required certificate ³	REFUSE ENTRY
					Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
					Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Milk/milk Products originated in an FMD-affected region	→	→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
					Lacks a VS Permit	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Applies to **both** commercial shipments and personal use passenger baggage and mail shipments.

2 Any one of the following is sufficient proof of Canadian origin:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) official, and stating the product originated in Canada or was legally imported into Canada (may be a quarterly certificate)
- ◆ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) certificate of origin (also known as Customs Form 434, available at: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_434.pdf. This form is also acceptable if produced on company letterhead or Canadian letterhead)
- ◆ Invoice listing a Canadian vendor
- ◆ Labels, commercially-printed, that indicate the material is a product of Canada

Miscellaneous Products




Human Pharmaceuticals and Human Vaccines Containing Milk/Milk Products as the ONLY Animal-Origin Ingredient

- 3 Certification, endorsed by the Veterinary Service of the originating country or region, that has the following statement:
 - ◆ The milk/milk product was processed in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, from milk produced in *[name of country]*, a region listed in 9 CFR § 94.1(a)(2) as **free** of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The milk/milk product has never been in any region where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists, **except** when moving under seal as described in 9 CFR § 94.16(c).

Cosmetics

Cosmetics may have several ingredients of animal origin; however, if those cosmetics are packaged and ready for sale, then they are unrestricted. **Only** bulk components of animal products **other than** tallow derivatives or animal origin components covered by a veterinary services guideline, to be incorporated into cosmetics, may be regulated.

TABLE 3-15-13 Cosmetics Containing Animal Products

If:	And the cosmetics are:	And are:	And the importation:	Then:	
Cosmetics containing animal products	Shipped In final, finished packaging and ready for sale			RELEASE	
	Animal origin components not listed below and are regulated in other sections of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>			SEE the applicable section in the Animal Product Manual and regulate accordingly.	
	Animal origin components not regulated in other sections of the <i>Animal Product Manual</i>	Shipped as bulk components of animal origin ¹ , other than tallow derivatives or animal origin components covered by a Veterinary Services guideline ² , to be incorporated into cosmetics	Is accompanied by a VS permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY
	Shipped as bulk components of animal origin ¹ , other than tallow derivatives or animal origin components covered by a Veterinary Services guideline ² , to be repackaged into final, finished form and ready for sale		Accompanied by a VS permit		RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY
	Tallow derivatives (e.g., tallow derived: linoleic acid, stearic acid, glycerin, etc.)			RELEASE	
	Animal origin components covered by a Veterinary Services guideline ²		Is accompanied by applicable Veterinary Services guideline documentation ²		RELEASE
			Lacks applicable Veterinary Services guideline documentation ²		REFUSE ENTRY

Miscellaneous Products

Cosmetics

- 1 Components of animal origin **except** for tallow derivatives or animal origin components covered by a Veterinary Services guideline. For example, amniotic fluid extract, amniotic liquid, collagen, extracts of connective tissue, or placental extract.
- 2 Guideines are available for the following products: human pharmaceuticals and human vaccines containing animal components; human and non-human primate material (excluding cell cultures); feline and canine material; live laboratory mammals and their material (for research purposes); amphibians, fish, reptiles, shellfish and aquatic species (includes venom); chemically synthesized materials; microbially produced materials; recombinant microbes and their products; nonpathogenic micro-organisms; pet food/animal feed (including chews, treats, toys) and their ingredients; cell cultures/lines, recombinant cell cultures/lines, and their products (for in vitro use); test kits; and animal feeds, feed supplements, and pre-mixes. For Veterinary Services guidelines go to: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_nopermit.shtml. If you do not have internet access then contact your local PPQ-AQI-VMO listed in [PPQ-AQI-VMO](#) on [page H-1-2](#) or PPQ-VRS-Headquarters Personnel listed in [PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel](#) on [page H-1-1](#).

Asian Medicinal Products

Asian medicinal products are regulated to exclude animal diseases. Importations may include, **but** are **not** limited to the following animal by-products:

- ◆ Antlers
- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Extracts
- ◆ Glands
- ◆ Hoofs
- ◆ Organs
- ◆ Secretions
- ◆ Skin
- ◆ Tendons
- ◆ Tissue

Examine the by-products to determine their origin. If you **cannot** determine the origin, then look at an invoice or label, and ask the importer.

To locate the regulatory action to take on Asian medicinal products, continue to [Table 3-15-14](#).

TABLE 3-15-14 Asian Medicinal Products



If:	And the products' origin is:	And the source is:	Then:
Asian medicinal products	Animal	◆ Equine	SEE Table 3-15-15
		◆ Ruminant	
		◆ Swine	
		◆ Bird	SEE Table 3-15-16
		◆ Poultry	
	◆ Earthworms	SEE Table 3-8-3	
	Other than listed above	RELEASE	
	Plant	—————→	REFER to the <i>Plant Import: Nonpropagative Volume of Manuals</i>
	Mineral	—————→	RELEASE

Asian Medicinal Products of Equine, Ruminant, or Swine Origin

TABLE 3-15-15 Asian Medicinal Products of Equine, Ruminant or Swine Origin (page 1 of 2)

If the Asian medicinal product's source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And and the product is:	And is:	And:	Then:	
Ruminant	Affected with BSE	—————→			REFUSE ENTRY	
	Minimum Risk for BSE ¹	Cervid only (caribou, deer, elk, moose, reindeer)	—————→			RELEASE
		A mixture of cervid and non-cervid ingredients	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE	
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Non-cervid	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE	
	Lacks a VS permit			REFUSE ENTRY		
	Free from BSE	Processed	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Fresh (chilled or frozen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Extracts ◆ Glands ◆ Organs ◆ Secretions 	Consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)	
				Not Consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tendons ◆ Other than extracts, glands, organs, or secretions 	—————→	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	

TABLE 3-15-15 Asian Medicinal Products of Equine, Ruminant or Swine Origin (page 2 of 2)

If the Asian medicinal product's source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And and the product is:	And is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Equine ◆ Swine 		Processed		Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		Fresh (chilled or frozen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Extracts ◆ Glands ◆ Organs ◆ Secretions 	Consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)
				Not Consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tendons ◆ Other than extracts, glands, organs, or secretions 	Is accompanied by a VS Permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

1 Currently Canada is the only country designated as minimal risk for BSE

Asian Medicinal Products of Bird or Poultry Origin

TABLE 3-15-16 Asian Medicinal Products of Bird or Poultry Origin (page 1 of 2)


If the Asian medicinal product's source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product is:	And is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry ◆ Game birds ◆ Other birds 	Affected with END only	Processed		Is consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)
				Is not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Fresh (chilled or frozen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Extracts ◆ Glands ◆ Organs ◆ Secretions 	Is consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)
				Is not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			◆ Tendons	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
			◆ Other than extracts, glands, organs, secretions, or tendons	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 3-15-16 Asian Medicinal Products of Bird or Poultry Origin (page 2 of 2)

If the Asian medicinal product's source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the product is:	And is:	And:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry ◆ Game birds ◆ Other birds 	Affected with HPAI only OR Affected with HPAI and END	Processed	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
				Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Fresh (chilled or frozen)	→		REFUSE ENTRY	
	Free from END and HPAI	Processed		→	Is consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)
			Is not consigned to an approved establishment		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
		Fresh (chilled or frozen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Extracts ◆ Glands ◆ Organs ◆ Secretions 		Is consigned to an approved establishment	Authorize release under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete)
					Is not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			◆ Tendons		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
					Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	◆ Other than extracts, glands, organs, secretions, or tendons		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE		
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY		

Miscellaneous Products

Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products

Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products

The chemically synthesized, biosynthesized, microbially produced and cell culture products section covers chemically synthesized products and products having to do with or formed from biotechnology. These recombinant products result from foreign genes being inserted into micro-organisms (e.g., yeast and bacteria) or cells (i.e., cell culture). Genetic materials (DNA or RNA for example) can be produced either through biotechnology or chemical synthesis.

A list of some chemically synthesized and biosynthesized (recombinant) microbially produced and cell culture products and their categories follows in [Figure 3-15-1](#).

Biosynthesized Proteins	Chemically Synthesized Products	Genetic Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Amino acids ◆ Enzymes ◆ Growth factors ◆ Hormones ◆ Interleukins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Chemicals ◆ Lipopeptides ◆ Oligopeptides ◆ Polypeptides ◆ Steroids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DNA probes ◆ DNA vector ◆ Nucleic acids (DNA, RNA) ◆ Plasmids (DNA, cDNA) ◆ Primers (nucleotides)

FIGURE 3-15-1 List of Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products and Their Categories

In regulating these products, you need to determine whether the product was chemically synthesized (i.e., synthetic) or biosynthesized (recombinant). If the product was biosynthesized, you need to further determine whether the product was produced in cell culture or microbially.

Use the [Glossary](#) and [Index](#) to determine if a product fits under this section of synthetic or biosynthesized products. Determine whether a product is synthetic by using accompanying statements from producers and shippers.

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry to the material, use [Table 3-15-17](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action to take.

TABLE 3-15-17 Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, Microbially Produced, and Cell Culture Products (page 1 of 3)

If the product is:	And the material is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Chemically Synthesized Material (e.g., biochemicals)	Does not contain or derived from animal products including cell culture derived products	Accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ¹	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the shipper's/producer's declaration ¹	→	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 3-15-17 Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, Microbially Produced, and Cell Culture Products (page 2 of 3)

If the product is:	And the material is:	And is:	And is:	Then:	
Biosynthesized Products (e.g., recombinant microbes and their products including: microbes [bacteria, viruses, yeast fungi], proteins, hormones, extracts, plasmids, DNA, RNA)	Derived from infectious livestock or avian micro-organisms	Accompanied by a VS Permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
		Lacks a VS Permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Unrelated to any livestock or avian species	Amphibian, aquatic species, or reptile	→	SEE Table 3-8-11	
		Feline (cat) or canine (dog)	→	SEE Table 3-8-10	
		Laboratory animal (e.g., gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats)	→	SEE Table 3-8-7	
		Nonhuman primates	→	SEE Table 3-8-9	
		Not listed above	Accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ²	→	RELEASE
			Lacks the shipper's or producer's declaration ²	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Microbially produced material (e.g., enzymes, plasmids, proteins, antibiotics, hormones, extracts, phages, DNA)	Derived from infectious livestock or avian micro-organisms	Accompanied by a VS Permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS Permit	→	REFUSE PERMIT
Unrelated to any livestock or avian species		Amphibian, aquatic species, or reptile	→	SEE Table 3-8-11	
		Feline (cat) or canine (dog)	→	SEE Table 3-8-10	
		Laboratory animal (e.g., gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, mice, rabbits, and rats)	→	SEE Table 3-8-7	
		Nonhuman primates	→	SEE Table 3-8-9	
				→	

Miscellaneous Products

Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products

TABLE 3-15-17 Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, Microbially Produced, and Cell Culture Products (page 3 of 3)

If the product is:	And the material is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Microbially produced material (e.g., enzymes, plasmids, proteins, antibiotics, hormones, extracts, phages, DNA) (cont.)	Unrelated to any livestock or avian species (cont.)	Not listed above	Accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ³	RELEASE
			Lacks the shipper's or producer's declaration ³	REFUSE ENTRY
Cell cultures and their products	—————→			SEE Table 3-8-13
Not one of the above	—————→			CONTACT PPQ-AQI-VMO or PPQ-QPAS-VRS-Headquarters Personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

- 1 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆ A written statement identifying the material (name)
 - ◆ A written statement confirming the material is chemically synthesized
 - ◆ A written statement confirming the material does not contain any animal or cell culture derived products
 - ◆ A written statement that the material was not derived from any animal or cell culture derived product

- 2 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆ A detailed name or description of the microbe/recombinant product, including genetic insert
 - ◆ For recombinant products, a declaration with the shipment confirming that the material is produced by recombinant microbial expression (vector must **not** be considered pathogenic for livestock (bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, and equine animals) or avian species **AND** that the organism does not contain genes or express antigens of livestock or poultry disease agents.
 - ◆ A declaration stating the preparation **does not** contain any animal derived additives, such as albumin, **OR**, if the preparation does contain animal derived additives, a declaration identifying the additives and stating that the product will be used only in vitro

- 3 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆ A detailed and accurate description of the material
 - ◆ A declaration, if applicable, indicating that the material is produced by microbial fermentation
 - ◆ A declaration stating the preparation **does not** contain any animal derived additives, such as albumin, **OR**, if the preparation does contain animal derived additives, a declaration identifying the additives and stating that the product will be used only in vitro

Salt Scrapings

Salt scrapings is salt that has been reclaimed from salted casings. The product is usually imported as a brine solution discolored with a red dye. The discoloration is used so the scrapings **do not** enter the human food chain.

TABLE 3-15-18 Salt Scrapings from Animal Casings

If:	And the salt scrapings are from a country or region that is:	And the importation:	Then:
Salt scrapings from animal casings	Affected with ASF or BSE	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Free from ASF and BSE	Is accompanied by a veterinary certificate ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY

1 A veterinary certificate endorsed by the veterinary service of the country from which the salt (brine) from animal casings was reclaimed. The certificate **must** identify the following:

- ◆ The species of animal the casings were from
- ◆ The country or region where the animal casings were processed

TABLE 3-15-19 Tallow derivatives

If:	Then:
The product is only tallow derivatives	RELEASE
The product contains components of animal origin that are only tallow derivatives	RELEASE
The product contains components of animal origin combined with tallow derivatives	Regulate as per other components and RELEASE if other animal origin component requirements are met

TABLE 3-15-20 Human Food Products That Are Dehydrated Powders or Granules

If the importation is:	And is:	Then:
Dehydrated powders or granules	Not derived from ruminant, swine, or poultry (e.g., fish and/or shellfish)	RELEASE
	Derived from ruminant	SEE Table 3-12-1
	Derived from swine	SEE Table 3-13-1
	Derived from poultry	SEE Table 3-11-2

Miscellaneous Products

Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Organs

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Introduction

The *Organs* section covers the internal structure of animals which are imported for purpose **other than** human consumption. This includes the secretions of organs and glands. Organs and related by-products cover whole or partial animal organs and glands, and the excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands including the following:

- ◆Bile (ox gall)
- ◆Bone marrow
- ◆Fat
- ◆Gall stone
- ◆Gullet (goat)
- ◆Heart
- ◆Intestine
- ◆Kidneys
- ◆Lips
- ◆Liver
- ◆Lungs
- ◆Musk (including grains and pods)
- ◆Pancreas
- ◆Parathyroid gland
- ◆Pituitary gland
- ◆Pyloric valve
- ◆Rennet extract
- ◆Spleen
- ◆Stomach (maw)
- ◆Thyroid gland
- ◆Tripe
- ◆Vell (calf)

Organs

Organs and Glands Labeled for Pharmaceutical or Technical Use Only

Not covered in this section are internal animal parts such as:

- ◆ Blood imported for biological use and internal animal parts including organs and glands imported as rendered products; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Internal animal parts imported as pet food; regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#)
- ◆ Internal animal parts imported for human consumption. May be manifested or invoiced as meat by-products¹ (beef feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tail, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe); regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#)
- ◆ Intestines or bung caps for production of strings or glue; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Intestines or bung caps for production of casings; regulate under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#)



Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands of ruminant origin from countries affected with BSE are prohibited, regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

Organs and Glands Labeled for Pharmaceutical or Technical Use Only



Organs and glands labeled "For pharmaceutical use **only**" or "For technical use **only**" are **not** to be referred to FSIS.

Organs and Their Derivatives Moving Under Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the organ or related by-product, match the information on the shipping documents with the information on the permit as follows:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit

Follow [Table 3-16-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

¹ Formerly called edible offal.

TABLE 3-16-1 Action to Take When an Importation Is Authorized Entry with a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the permit	—————→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the permit	Permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (SEE page-2-4-16) SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** authorize entry to organs and related by-products harvested from slaughtered animals, use [Table 3-16-2](#) which directs you to the final regulatory action.

TABLE 3-16-2 Determine Where to Find the Regulatory Action on Organs and Derivatives NOT Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the organ or derivative is from:	And the country or region of export is:	And the animal species is:	Then:
Any animal	Free from BSE	Any	SEE Table 3-16-3
	BSE Minimal Risk	Any	SEE Table 3-16-3
	Affected with BSE	Nonruminant	SEE Table 3-16-3
		Ruminant	REFUSE ENTRY

Organs

Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use

TABLE 3-16-3 Organs and Derivatives

If the intended use is for:	And the product is:	Then:
Pet food/animal feed	—————▶	SEE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
Fertilizer	Rendered	1. REGULATE as rendered products 2. SEE Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1
	Not rendered	1. REGULATE as fresh organs and glands 2. SEE Table 3-16-4
Pharmaceutical or for research	—————▶	SEE Table 3-16-4
Coagulating or curdling milk to make cheese	Rennet (includes calf vells, goat gullets, and lamb stomachs)	SEE Table 3-16-10
	Other than rennet	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)
Manufacturing	Intestines or bung caps for other than casings	SEE Table 3-16-9
	Other than intestines or bung caps	
Not disclosed	—————▶	1. REGULATE as fresh organs and glands 2. SEE Table 3-16-4

Organs and Their Derivatives for Research or Pharmaceutical Use

Excretions, secretions, extracts, and derivatives of organs and glands may be imported for research and pharmaceutical uses. They are usually in the form of liquids or powders. Some examples of these products follow:

- ◆ Bile
- ◆ Cholesterol
- ◆ Desiccated (dried) liver
- ◆ Enzymes
- ◆ Gall stone
- ◆ Heparin
- ◆ Hormones
- ◆ Insulin (see [Table 3-16-4 on page-3-16-5](#))
- ◆ Liver extract (usually in powder form)
- ◆ Oxytocin
- ◆ Pancreas powder

- ◆ Pancreatin
- ◆ Pepsin
- ◆ Thymosin
- ◆ Thyroid powder
- ◆ Trypsin

Unless consigned to an approved establishment, these products or comparable products of avian or livestock origin require a permit. Avian gall stones from HPAI-affected countries/regions and ruminant gall stones require a permit. Return to [Organs and Their Derivatives Moving Under Permit on page 3-16-2](#).



Some biological products are highly perishable. Therefore, expedite an importation when you are authorized to release the importation. If you **cannot** release the hold, allow the importer to apply dry ice or refrigerate the by-product.

Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands

TABLE 3-16-4 Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and Their Derivatives from Countries FREE from BSE

If the class of animal the organs, glands, or derivatives are from is:	Then:
Avian (bird) or poultry	SEE Table 3-16-5
Ruminant	SEE Table 3-16-6
Swine	SEE Table 3-16-7
Neither avian, ruminant, nor swine	SEE Table 3-16-13

TABLE 3-16-5 Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives of Avian Species








If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Fresh, frozen organs and glands of avian species	Free from BSE, END, and HPAI	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certificate ¹	SEE Table 3-16-8
	Affected with BSE, END, or HPAI	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Derivatives of organs or glands of avian species (examples include but are not limited to insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	→	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY

Organs

Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands

- 1 An original official certificate, signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, that states the following:
 - ◆The species of animal from which the material or product was derived
 - ◆The region where any facility in which the material or product was processed is located
 - ◆The material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in or otherwise associated with a facility a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material was **not** otherwise associated with any of the materials listed in 9 CFR 95.29(a) which have been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

TABLE 3-16-6 Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives of Ruminants

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:	
Fresh, frozen organs or glands of ruminants	Free from both BSE and FMD		Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE	
			Lacks the required certificate ¹	SEE Table 3-16-8	
	Free from BSE, but affected with FMD		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	SEE Table 3-16-8	
	BSE Minimal Risk	◆ Cattle	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	REFER TO FSIS	
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	REFUSE ENTRY	
			◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE
				Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	REFUSE ENTRY
				◆ Caprine (goats) ◆ Ovine (sheep)	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2		REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with BSE		◆ Camelid	RELEASE		
		◆ Cervid	REFUSE ENTRY		
Derivatives of organs or glands of ruminants (examples include but are not limited to insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	Free from both BSE and FMD		Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	SEE Table 3-16-8	
	Free from BSE, but affected with FMD		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	SEE Table 3-16-8	
	BSE Minimal Risk		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with BSE		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY	

Organs

Fresh, Frozen Organs and Glands

1 A government certificate stating the:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

TABLE 3-16-7 Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives of Swine

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Fresh, frozen organs or glands of swine	Free from ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, and SVD	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the required certificate ¹	SEE Table 3-16-8
	Affected with ASF, BSE, CSF ² , FMD, or SVD	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Derivatives of organs or glands of swine (examples include but are not limited to insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	→	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	SEE Table 3-16-8

1 A government certificate stating:


- ◆ The species of animal from which the material or product was derived
- ◆ The region where any facility in which the material or product was processed is located
- ◆ The material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ The material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in or otherwise associated with a facility a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ The material was **not** otherwise associated with any of the materials listed in 9 CFR 95.29(a) which have been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

2 Policy has been established for swine glands from any country affected with CSF. Contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS for further action.

Shipping Requirements for Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and Their Derivatives from Countries with Diseases of Concern

All importations of fresh, frozen organs, glands and their derivatives from countries with diseases of concern **must** be shipped in tight, leakproof containers. A sealed, leakproof layer is placed around the absorbent material.

TABLE 3-16-8 Determine Action to Take on Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands, and Their Derivatives from Countries with Diseases of Concern

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the containers are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Fresh, frozen organs, glands, and their derivatives	Affected with diseases of concern	Not tight and leakproof		REFUSE ENTRY
		Tight and leakproof	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Organs

Intestines, Bung Caps, and Other Animal Parts for Manufacturing

Intestines, Bung Caps, and Other Animal Parts for Manufacturing

Moist intestines and bung caps, primarily of ruminants (sheep), are imported for manufacturing into articles such as prophylactics.

TABLE 3-16-9 Intestines, Bung Caps, and Other Animal Parts for Manufacturing from Countries FREE from BSE

If:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation is:	And the importation is:	Then:
Intestines, bung caps, and other animal parts for manufacturing	Free from both BSE and FMD	Accompanied by an official certificate of origin	—————→	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by the required certification	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Free from BSE, but affected with FMD	—————→	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Rennets

A rennet is the membranous lining of the fourth stomach of calves, lambs, or kids. Rennet is also a dried extract made from the stomach lining of a ruminant. To further complicate matters, there are also vegetable rennets (coagulating enzymes from plants), like thistle rennet.

Rennin (or chymosin) is the enzyme in rennet that catalyzes the coagulation of milk in making cheese. Rennin is more commonly produced by recombinant micro-organisms than from calf vells. Today, about 90% of hard cheese is made from rennin obtained from genetically modified microbes.

Therefore, to regulate rennets or rennin, you **must** determine the source, as follows:

- ◆ Derived from a ruminant
- ◆ Derived from microbes (recombinant chymosin or rennin)
- ◆ Derived from a plant

Ruminant Derived Rennets or Rennin

The following by-products from ruminants are regulated as ruminant derived rennets:

- ◆ Calf vell
- ◆ Gullet (goat)
- ◆ Rennet extract
- ◆ Stomach

Continue to [Table 3-16-10](#) once you have established the source of the rennet or rennin.

Action to Take on Rennet or Rennin after Determining the Source

TABLE 3-16-10 Action to Take on Rennet or Rennin (chymosin)

If the rennet or rennin (chymosin) is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is derived from:	And:	Then:
Derived from a ruminant	Affected with BSE	—————→	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Minimal Risk for BSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cattle ◆ Bison ◆ Buffalo ◆ Yak 	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex-5	RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex-5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. Provide the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, the PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (Table 2-2-10)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Caprine (goat) ◆ Ovine (sheep) 	Is accompanied by CFIA Annex-6	RELEASE
			Lacks the required CFIA Annex-6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. Provide the importer with the option of obtaining the appropriate certification 3. If the importer is unable to obtain the appropriate certification, the PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (Table 2-2-10)
Free from BSE	—————→	—————→	SEE Table 3-16-11	
Microbially produced ¹	—————→	—————→	—————→	SEE Table 3-15-17
Derived from plants (e.g., bromelin, ficin, papain, or thistle rennet)	—————→	—————→	—————→	RELEASE

¹ May be produced by fungi (*Rhizomucor meihei*, *Endothia parasitica*, or *Rhizomucor pusillus*) or genetically modified microbes (*Escherichia coli*, *Kluyveromyces lactis*, and *Aspergillus niger*).

TABLE 3-16-11 Rennets from Countries FREE from BSE

And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Free from FMD	Is accompanied by a government of origin certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks the required certificate	SEE Table 3-16-12
Affected with FMD	—————→	

TABLE 3-16-12 Rennets Derived from a Country Known to Be FREE from BSE, BUT Affected with FMD



If the importation is:	Then:
Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Organs

Fresh Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives from OTHER THAN Avian, Ruminant or Swine

Fresh Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives from OTHER THAN Avian, Ruminant or Swine

TABLE 3-16-13 Fresh, Frozen Organs, Glands and their Derivatives of OTHER THAN Avian, ruminant, or Swine

If:	And the animal species is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	Then:
Fresh, frozen organs or glands	Equine	Free from AHS and BSE	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks the required certificate ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
		Affected with AHS or BSE	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Lacks a VS permit		REFUSE ENTRY	
	Fish, shellfish, or other marine species	Free from BSE	Is appropriately certified ¹ or is accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
			Lacks both the certificate ¹ and a shipper's or producer's declaration ²	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with BSE		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit	
	Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY		
Derivatives of organs or glands of Equine species (examples include but are not limited to insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	Equine		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Derivatives of organs or glands of fish, shellfish, or other marine species (examples include but are not limited to insulin, heparin, bile, oxytocin, etc.)	Fish, shellfish, or other marine species		Is accompanied by a shipper's or producer's declaration ²	RELEASE
			Lacks a shipper's or producer's declaration ²	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health in the exporting region, and declaring the following:
 - ◆The animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆The region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆The material was derived **only** from animals that have **never** resided in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material **did not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in or otherwise associated with a facility a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆The material was **not** otherwise associated with any of the materials listed in 9 CFR 95.29(a) which have been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- 2 An **original**, written declaration and signed statements on the producer's or shipper's letterhead which states and affirms in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
 - ◆Identification of the material and species of origin
 - ◆Material **does not** include any avian, equine, ruminant, or swine species or their materials (such as in transport media or stabilizers)

Organs

Fresh Frozen Organs, Glands, and their Derivatives from OTHER THAN Avian, Ruminant or Swine

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Trophies

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Introduction

The *Trophies* section covers ruminant and swine trophies that include hides and skins; and bones and other bony tissue (including antlers horns, hoofs, skulls, tusks, and teeth); and bird trophies of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or **only** the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

Trophies are usually obtained during hunting expeditions, and are imported either fully taxidermy finished or not fully taxidermy finished (unfinished). USDA–APHIS regulations allow for the **unrestricted entry** of fully taxidermy finished trophies. Fully taxidermy finished trophies are those trophies that have been professionally cleaned (**free** of dirt, blood, insects, putrid odors, etc.) and processed. Fully taxidermy finished trophies have been professionally prepared (may be stuffed and/or mounted) for the purpose of personal exhibition. Look for evidence of professional cleaning and processing. If unable to determine that the trophy has been fully taxidermy finished,

then regulate the trophy as not fully taxidermy finished. If fully taxidermy finished trophies are shipped with not fully taxidermy finished trophies (unfinished), then regulate the entire shipment as not fully taxidermy finished trophies.



If swine hides from regions affected with ASF are fully mounted and ready for display or exhibition **only**, then the hides are allowed **unrestricted** entry.

Regulate the following as trophies:

- ◆ One to two skulls or horns
- ◆ Skulls or horns that have been lacquered or painted (finished)
- ◆ Cattle skulls that are clean and dry and **free** from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew, that are imported for display
- ◆ One or two sets of antlers
- ◆ **More than** two (2) skulls, horns or sets of antlers etc., if the hunter provides a copy of the hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin. The license/permit or other documentation must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Departmental level), and not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This document should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from two (2) animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation.



Bones and antlers are regulated from all countries because of anthrax.

What Is Not Covered

This section **does not** cover the following:

- ◆ Antlers or bones entering as commercial importations
 - ❖ Consider a large quantity of unfinished antlers or bones as a commercial importation, and regulate as bones rather than trophies
 - ❖ See the *Reference* section [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#)

Keep in mind that the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS) may also regulate the trophies under wildlife laws: The Endangered Species Act (ESA), and The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Procedures



Be sure to check for ticks on trophies. If ticks are found on trophies from Mexico, SEE [Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished on page 3-17-12](#).

Determining if the Trophies Were Treated



Before inspecting trophies, try to learn whether the shipment was treated. Use the steps that follow to guide your inspection and protect your health.

To determine if trophies have been treated, do as follows:

1. Check container markings, labels, and accompanying documents to learn if the container or its contents were treated.
 - A. If the accompanying documents indicate that the trophies were treated, then skip to #3., below.
 - B. If the documents tell you nothing, then go to 2 below.
2. If you **did not** learn anything from the labels or accompanying documents, then carefully examine the container and its contents for pesticide residue.
 - A. If you detect a chemical odor, suspect that the trophies were treated.
 - B. If you suspect pesticide use, then recheck the documentation and labeling to determine the exact pesticide used. If pesticide poisoning occurs, then knowing the name of the pesticide will help with being able to take the most appropriate action.
 - C. If you are unable to identify the suspect pesticide, then hold the material and **refuse** to inspect until the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative provides you with this information.
3. Before examining treated shipments, have the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative open and aerate the contents.
4. Before inspection, put on disposable plastic gloves and a dust mask (should be a minimum N95 or as specified by Customs and Border Protection/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention safety requirements) to prevent exposure to potentially harmful substances and agents.
5. Once opened, **do not** breathe the air around the container. Work in a well-ventilated area.
6. Have the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative remove the contents from the shipping container for inspection.
7. As you inspect, be careful not to tear or puncture the gloves.

8. Upon completion of your inspection, put the mask and gloves in a double plastic bag.
9. Incinerate or autoclave the double plastic bag with the gloves and mask inside.
10. Wash your hands thoroughly with a disinfectant soap.
11. If the shipment showed evidence of having been treated or the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative volunteered this information, but the document and the container were **not** so marked, then mark the documents and the container to alert other people who may have to handle this shipment.

Handling Nonhuman Primate Trophies



Follow these guidelines when handling and inspecting shipments of restricted animal trophies containing nonhuman primate parts or specimens, as declared in the manifest. **Never** allow shipments of wholly nonhuman primate material to go forward to an approved establishment for processing. On such shipments, **immediately** have Customs and Border Protection notify the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention representative.

Follow these guidelines for handling nonhuman primate trophies:



Under **no** circumstances are CBP officers/Agricultural Specialists to open this type of cargo at the port on their own.

1. If there is evidence that the shipment contains a mix of trophies (**both** nonhuman primate trophies and nonprimate trophies), then CBP is to inform the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention representative, that a shipment has arrived containing a mix of **both** nonhuman primate trophies and nonprimate trophies. CBP should safeguard the shipment and await further instruction from CDC. Under **no** circumstances are CBP/Agricultural Specialists to open this type of cargo at the port on their own.

CDC must decide how to handle the shipment. If CDC decides to separate the shipment, CDC is responsible for handling the non-human primate trophies. For the non-primate trophies, CBP should follow these procedures:

- A. Before inspection, put on disposable plastic gloves and a dust mask (should be a minimum N95 or as specified by Customs and Border Protection/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention safety requirements) to prevent exposure to potentially harmful substances and agents.
- B. As you inspect, be careful **not** to tear or puncture the gloves.
- C. Upon completion of your inspection, put the mask and gloves in a double plastic bag.
- D. Incinerate or autoclave the double plastic bag with the gloves and mask inside.
- E. Wash your hands thoroughly with a disinfectant soap.

2. If there is evidence that the shipment contains wholly non-human primate material, then CBP is to inform the local Centers for Disease Control and Prevention representative, that a shipment has arrived containing wholly nonhuman primate materials. CBP should safeguard the shipment and await further instruction from CDC. Under **no** circumstances are CBP officers/ Agricultural Specialists to open this type of cargo at the port on their own.
3. If there is evidence that the shipment contains wholly non-primate trophies, then the shipment should be inspected by CBP. CBP officers/Agricultural Specialists should follow these procedures:
 - A. Have the broker or the owner's or consignee's representative open and remove the contents for inspection.
 - B. Before inspection, put on disposable plastic gloves and a dust mask (should be a minimum N95 or as specified by Customs and Border Protection/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention safety requirements) to prevent exposure to potentially harmful substances and agents.
 - C. As you inspect, be careful **not** to tear or puncture the gloves.
 - D. Upon completion of your inspection, put the mask and gloves in a double plastic bag.
 - E. Incinerate or autoclave the double plastic bag with the gloves and mask inside.
 - F. Wash your hands thoroughly with a disinfectant soap.




VS permits are **never** issued to authorize the entry of non-human primate trophies.

Locator

To find the regulatory action to take on trophies, *see* [Table 3-17-1](#)

TABLE 3-17-1 Where to Find Regulatory Action on Trophies

If the importation is:	And the trophies are:	Then:
Fully taxidermy finished trophies (SEE Introduction on page 3-17-1)		RELEASE
Not fully taxidermy finished trophies	◆ Antlers, carcasses, hoofs, horns, skulls, teeth and tusks	SEE Table 3-17-7
	◆ Bones	SEE Table 3-17-7
	◆ Capes or skins	SEE Table 3-17-3
	◆ Feathers only	SEE Table 3-17-2
	◆ Hides	SEE Table 3-17-4
	◆ Any other bony tissue not listed above (with or without flesh, hide and/or sinew attached)	SEE Table 3-17-7

Feathers Only that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

To determine the action to take on importations of feather trophies **only**, that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, *see* [Table 3-17-2](#).

TABLE 3-17-2 Feathers Only that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

If the trophies are:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation:	And:	Then:	
Feathers only that are not fully taxidermy finished	Affected with HPAI only	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE	
		Lacks a VS permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with HPAI in combination with END	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE	
		Lacks a VS permit	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Affected with END only	Is accompanied by a VS permit	→	RELEASE	
		Lacks a VS permit	Is consigned to an approved establishment		AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
			Is not consigned to an approved establishment		1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Free from both HPAI and END		→	RELEASE	


















Trophies

Trophy Capes and Skins that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

Trophy Capes and Skins that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

To determine that action to take on capes with or without feathers and skin of game birds (ostrich skin) and poultry that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, *see* [Table 3-17-3](#).

TABLE 3-17-3 Trophy Capes and Skins that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

If the trophy cape or skin animal source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the article is:	And is:	Then:
◆Poultry ◆Game birds ◆Other birds ¹	Affected with HPAI only		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with HPAI in combination with END		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with END only	Finished (leather, tanned, chrome-tanned, flint-dried, hard-dried) Unfinished (not leather, tanned, chrome-tanned, flint-dried, hard-dried)		RELEASE
			Consigned to an approved establishment Not consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form) 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
Free from both HPAI and END			RELEASE	
◆Ruminant	Affected with FMD only			REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1
	Free from FMD	Country of origin is Mexico		SEE Table 3-17-5
		Country of origin is other than Mexico		SEE Table 3-17-6
◆Swine	Affected with ASF only			SEE Table 3-17-12
	Affected with FMD only			REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1
	Affected with FMD in combination with ASF			SEE Table 3-17-12
	Free from both FMD and ASF			RELEASE

1 E.g., ostrich skin.

Trophies

Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

To determine the action to take on importations of hides that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, *see* [Table 3-17-4](#).

TABLE 3-17-4 Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

If the trophy hide animal source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And the importation:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Poultry ◆Game birds ◆Other birds 	Affected with HPAI only	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with HPAI in combination with END	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with END only	Finished (leather, tanned, chrome-tanned, flint-dried, hard-dried) Unfinished (not leather, tanned, chrome-tanned, flint-dried, hard-dried)	→	RELEASE
				Consigned to an approved establishment
Not consigned to an approved establishment			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
Free from both HPAI and END	→		RELEASE	
Ruminants	Affected with FMD only	→		REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1
	Free from FMD	Country of origin is Mexico	→	SEE Table 3-17-5
		Country of origin is other than Mexico	→	SEE Table 3-17-6
Swine	Affected with ASF only	→		SEE Table 3-17-12
	Affected with FMD only	→		REGULATE under Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1
	Affected with FMD in combination with ASF	→		SEE Table 3-17-12
	Free from both FMD and ASF	→		RELEASE

Trophies

Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

Tanned hides of ruminants from Mexico are allowed **unrestricted** entry.

To determine the action to take on fresh (green) animal hides from any species and hides and racks from Mexico, *see* [Table 3-17-5](#),

TABLE 3-17-5 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 1 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the country or region of export is:	And upon inspection the hides or skins are:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins ◆ Fresh ruminant hides or skins with racks 	Mexico	Free of live and dead ticks and have been treated with an acaricide	Accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	→	INSPECT and RELEASE
			Lacks the required certification ¹	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free of live and dead ticks and have been dipped at a Mexican facility	Accompanied by proof that the hides or skins were dipped ²	→	INSPECT and RELEASE
			Lacks the required proof that the hides or skins were dipped ²	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free of live and dead ticks and have been frozen to a nonpliable (rock hard) state ³	Accompanied by the appropriate certification ⁴	→	INSPECT and RELEASE
			Lacks the required certification ⁴	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Free of live and dead ticks and other than above		→	REFUSE ENTRY

Trophies

Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

TABLE 3-17-5 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 2 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the country or region of export is:	And upon inspection the hides or skins are:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fresh (green) ruminant hides or skins ◆ Fresh ruminant hides or skins with racks 	Mexico (cont.)	Infested with live or dead ticks	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
Processed ruminant hides or skins		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ leather ◆ tanned ◆ chrome-tanned ◆ flint-dried ◆ hard-dried ◆ limed, dehaired and pliable 			→
		◆ pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified to be 5 or lower	Is accompanied by appropriate certification ⁵	→	
			Lacks the required certification ⁵	The pH level is less than or equal to 5.0	RELEASE
				The pH level is greater than 5.0 and is consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
	The pH level is greater than 5.0 and is not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 			

TABLE 3-17-5 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from Mexico that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished (page 3 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the country or region of export is:	And upon inspection the hides or skins are:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Ruminant skins or other hides that are still on the carcass	Mexico (cont.)	Free of live and dead ticks	→	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
				Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		Infested with live or dead ticks	→		REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 An official certificate issued by a full-time salaried veterinary officer of the Government of Mexico stating that the untanned hides and skins have been treated with an acaricide. (The certificate must include the name of the acaricide)
- 2 Proof (a written statement from shipper, dipping certificate, or a certificate issued by the Government of Mexico) that the untanned hides and skins were obtained from cattle that were subject to any one of the acaricidal dips listed below, at a Mexican facility 7 to 12 days prior to slaughter:
 - ◆ Coumaphos (Co-Ral), 25% wettable power or flowable form labeled for use as a 0.25% dip and used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.250
 - ◆ Dioxathion (Delnav) emulsifiable concentrate used at a concentration of 0.125 to 0.150%
 - ◆ Organophosphorous insecticides (Ciodrin) used in a concentration of 0.44 to 0.54% used in accordance with the EPA approved label
 - ◆ Organophosphorus insecticides (Prolate) in a Prolate-water bath where the concentration level is a least 0.15% used in accordance with the EPA approved label
- 3 Hides that have been frozen to a non-pliable (rock hard) state must be imported in a manner that facilitates complete inspection of all surfaces of the entire hide/skin.
- 4 A certificate or document issued by the importer or shipper attesting to the fact that the ruminant untanned hides and skins were frozen solid for 24 hours
- 5 An official certificate issued by the shipper certifying that the untanned hides and skins were pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with the solution and that the solution has a pH equal to or **less than** 5.0

Trophies

Trophy Hides that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished

Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from OTHER THAN Mexico That Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, BUT from a Country Known to Be FREE from FMD

To determine the action to take on hides or skins of ruminants that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, **but** are from a country known to be **free** of FMD and from **other than** Mexico, see [Table 3-17-6](#).

TABLE 3-17-6 Trophy Hides or Skins of Ruminants from OTHER THAN Mexico That Are NOT Fully Taxidermy Finished, BUT from a Country Known to Be FREE from FMD

If the trophies are:	And the country of origin is known to be:	And the country or region of export is:	And the hides or skins are:	Then:
Hides or skins of ruminants	Free from FMD	Other than Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ leather ◆ tanned ◆ chrome-tanned ◆ flint-dried ◆ hard-dried ◆ limed, dehaired and pliable ◆ pickled in a salt solution containing mineral acid and the pH is verified to be 5 or lower 	RELEASE
			Other than listed above	Regulate under Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

To determine the action to take for bones and bony tissue, with or **without** hide, flesh, or sinew attached (including antlers, hoofs, horns, teeth, and tusks, and carcasses), that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, *see* [Table 3-17-7](#).

TABLE 3-17-7 Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

If the trophy is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry ◆ Game birds ◆ Other birds 	Affected with HPAI only or affected with HPAI in combination with END	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with END only	→	SEE Table 3-17-8
	Free from both HPAI and END	→	RELEASE
Equine (e.g., horses, zebras)	→	→	RELEASE
Ruminant	→	→	SEE Table 3-17-9
Swine	Affected with ASF only	→	SEE Table 3-17-12
	Affected with ASF in combination with FMD	→	SEE Table 3-17-12
	Affected with FMD only	→	SEE Table 3-17-11
	Free from both ASF and FMD	→	RELEASE
Other than an animal class listed above ¹	→	→	RELEASE

1 Any other animal that **does not** fit into the classes listed, such as elephants, tigers, and rhinoceroses.

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

Poultry, Game Bird, or Other Bird Trophy Carcasses or Bony Trophy Tissue With or Without Skin, Flesh, or Sinew, and Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, and from a Country Known to Be Affected with END Only

To determine the action to take on entire poultry and game bird carcasses or bony tissue with or **without** skin, flesh, or sinew of poultry that are **not** fully taxidermy finished and from a country of origin known to be affected with END, *see* [Table 3-17-8](#).

TABLE 3-17-8 Poultry, Game Bird, or Other Bird Trophy Carcasses or Bony Trophy Tissue With or Without Skin, Flesh, or Sinew, and Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, and from a Country Known to Be Affected with END Only (page 1 of 2)

If the trophy is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And is:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry carcass ◆ Game bird carcass ◆ Other bird carcass 	Affected with END only	The carcass has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed, and has intact feathers on one wing	→		RELEASE
		The carcass has not been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have not been removed, or does not have intact feathers on one wing	→	Consigned to an approved establishment Not consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form) 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

TABLE 3-17-8 Poultry, Game Bird, or Other Bird Trophy Carcasses or Bony Trophy Tissue With or Without Skin, Flesh, or Sinew, and Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, and from a Country Known to Be Affected with END Only (page 2 of 2)

If the trophy is:	And the country or region of export is:	And:	And is:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poultry bony tissue ◆ Game bird bony tissue ◆ Other bird bony tissue 	Affected with END only	The bones are clean, dry, and free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, or sinew	Offered for entry as trophies ¹	→	RELEASE
			Offered for consignment to a museum	Consigned to a museum	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
			Not offered for consignment to a museum	Not consigned to a museum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Not offered for entry as trophies ¹ and not offered for consignment to a museum	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		The bones are not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide or sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ¹ or not offered for consignment to a museum	→	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

- 1 USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Bony Tissue Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

TABLE 3-17-9 Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissues Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 1 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the ruminant source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the article is:	And the importation is:	Then:	
Antlers				→	SEE Table 3-17-10	
Hoofs			Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	RELEASE	
			Clean, dry and accompanied by a certificate ²	→	RELEASE	
			→	Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, or sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ¹ and not offered for consignment to a museum and not accompanied by the required certificate ²	Consigned to an approved establishment ³	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
					Not consigned to an approved establishment ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

TABLE 3-17-9 Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissues Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 2 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the ruminant source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the article is:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminant bones ◆ Ruminant carcass⁴ ◆ Other ruminant bony tissue including horns, skulls, teeth, and tusks 	Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, reindeer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Affected with BSE ◆ Free from BSE 	Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	RELEASE
			<p>Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, not offered for entry as trophies¹ and not offered for consignment to a museum</p>	A commercial shipment	REFUSE ENTRY
				<p>Not a commercial shipment and is consigned to an approved establishment³</p>	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
		<p>Not a commercial shipment and is not consigned to an approved establishment³</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 		
		Minimal risk for BSE ⁵	→	→	SEE Table A-1-11

TABLE 3-17-9 Ruminant Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissues Including Antlers, Carcasses, Hoofs, Horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks (page 3 of 3)

If the trophies are:	And the ruminant source is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the article is:	And the importation is:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ruminant bones ◆ Ruminant carcass⁴ ◆ Other ruminant bony tissue including horns, skulls, teeth, and tusks 	Not Cervid	→	Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	RELEASE
			Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ¹ and not offered for consignment to a museum	A commercial shipment	REFUSE ENTRY
				Not a commercial shipment and is consigned to an approved establishment ³	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
				Not a commercial shipment and is not consigned to an approved establishment ³	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

1 USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.

2 A certificate issued and signed by an official veterinary inspector of the national government of the region of export stating that the hoofs have been disinfected using one of the following methods:

- ◆ dry heat at 180° F (82.2° C) for 30 minutes
- ◆ soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes
- ◆ soaking in a 0.1 percent chlorine bleach solution for 2 hours
- ◆ soaking in a 5 percent acetic acid solution for 2 hours OR
- ◆ soaking in a 5 percent hydrogen peroxide solution for 2 hours

3 The approved establishments will treat materials for other diseases, including anthrax.

4 If ruminant carcass is from Mexico, SEE [Table 3-17-5](#)

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

- 5 Currently Canada is the only country designated as Minimal Risk for BSE. USDA has not imposed any restrictions on cervid trophies from Canada because of BSE. Hunters may import cervid trophies that were hunted in Canada without restriction. Hunters should have documentation that demonstrates proof of Canadian origin for their cervid trophies (i.e. Canadian hunting license/permit [Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA issued], Game Farm receipt, Outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the Game farm or Outfitter, etc.).

Ruminant Antler Trophies

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

TABLE 3-17-10 Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 1 of 3)

If:	And:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the trophies are:	And the shipment is:	And the shipment is:	Then:	
Antlers	Quantity is in accordance with documentation ¹	Canada			Proven to be of Canadian Origin ¹	RELEASE	
					Not proven to be of Canadian Origin ¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 	
	Maximum of two sets		Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ² or are offered for consignment to a museum				RELEASE
			Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ² and not offered for consignment to a museum		Consigned to an approved establishment ³		AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
				Not Consigned to an approved establishment ³		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10) 	

TABLE 3-17-10 Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 2 of 3)

If:	And:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the trophies are:	And the shipment is:	And the shipment is:	Then:
Antlers (cont)	More than two sets	Free from FMD	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's hunting license, permit or other document ⁴	Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ² or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	1. VERIFY number of antlers correspond with license, permit, etc. 2. RELEASE
			Accompanied by a copy of the importer's hunting license, permit or other document (continued) ⁴	Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ² and not offered for consignment to a museum	→	CONSIGN to an approved Establishment for treatment of anthrax or PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Not accompanied by a copy of the importer's hunting license, permit or other document ⁴	Accompanied by the appropriate certification ⁵	→	RELEASE
				Not accompanied by the appropriate certification ⁵	→	CONSIGN to an approved Establishment for treatment of anthrax or PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

TABLE 3-17-10 Ruminant Antler Trophies (page 3 of 3)

If:	And:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the trophies are:	And the shipment is:	And the shipment is:	Then:
Antlers (cont)	More than two sets (cont)	Affected with FMD			<p>Consigned to an approved establishment³</p> <hr/> <p>Not consigned to an approved establishment³</p>	<p>AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)</p> <hr/> <p>1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)</p>

- 1 Hunters should have documentation that demonstrates proof of Canadian origin for their cervid trophies (i.e. Canadian hunting license/permit (Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA issued), Game Farm receipt, Outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the Game Farm or Outfitter, etc.).
- 2 USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.
- 3 The approved establishments will treat materials for anthrax and other diseases.
- 4 A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin. The license/permit or other documentation must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), and not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This document should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.
- 5 An original health certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for animal health of the country of origin certifying the:
 - ◆ Name of the FMD-free country of origin
 - ◆ Antlers are clean, dry and **free** of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew, and other related materials

Swine Trophy Bones and Bony Trophy Tissue (including carcasses) of Swine that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, and Are from a Country Known to Be Affected FMD

To determine the action to take on bones of swine that are **not** fully taxidermy finished, and are from a country or region known to be affected with FMD, see [Table 3-17-11](#).

TABLE 3-17-11 Swine Trophy Bones and Bony Trophy Tissue (including carcasses) of Swine that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished, and Are from a Country Known to Be Affected with FMD

If the trophies are:	And the country or region of export is:	And the articles are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Bones or bony tissue (including carcass) of swine that are not taxidermy finished	Affected with FMD only	Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	RELEASE
		Not clean, not dry, not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew, not offered for entry as trophies ¹ and not offered for consignment to a museum	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
		Not consigned to an approved establishment	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	

- ¹ USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products](#) on [page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

Swine Trophies (Including Bones, Capes, Carcasses, Hides and Skins) that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished from a Country Affected with ASF or Affected with ASF in Combination with FMD

TABLE 3-17-12 Swine Trophies (Including Bones, Capes, Carcasses, Hides and Skins) that Are Not Fully Taxidermy Finished from a Country Affected with ASF or Affected with ASF in Combination with FMD

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And the articles are:	And the importation is:	Then:
Bones or bony tissue (including carcass) of swine that are not fully taxidermy finished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Affected with ASF only ◆ Affected with ASF in combination with FMD 	Clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide and sinew, and offered for entry as trophies ¹ or are offered for consignment to a museum	→	Release
		Not as above	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
Capes, hides and skins of swine that are not fully taxidermy finished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Affected with ASF only ◆ Affected with ASF in combination with FMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ leather ◆ tanned ◆ chrome-tanned 	→	RELEASE
		Other than the above (includes flint-dried and hard-dried)	Consigned to an approved establishment	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
			Not consigned to an approved establishment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

- 1 USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.

Trophies

Trophy Bones and Other Bony Trophy Tissue, Including Antlers, Carcasses, hoofs, horns, Skulls, Teeth, and Tusks

3

Animal Product
Manual

Reference

Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed

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Introduction

The *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed* section covers pet food/animal feed including chews, treats, toys, additives/supplements, and ingredients that may be used in any of these products.

Products containing plant materials must also be regulated according to the plant health regulations.



Animal products may be offered for entry under descriptions that may not appear to be subject to regulatory restrictions, such as additive, adhesive, feed/food additive, nutritional supplement, or supplement. Carefully scrutinize documents for descriptions that indicate shipments that may contain restricted or prohibited products. Before regulating pet food, identify all of the ingredients.

Feed Ingredients

Feed may contain a diverse cross section of animal products in their ingredients, as follows:

- ◆ Animal product ingredients
 - ❖ Animal fat
 - ❖ Blood meal
 - ❖ Bone meal
 - ❖ Dried blood and blood products
 - ❖ Feather meal
 - ❖ Gelatin
 - ❖ Meat meal
 - ❖ Poultry meal
 - ❖ Tankage
- ◆ Animal waste ingredients
 - ❖ Hydrolyzed hair
 - ❖ Poultry feathers
 - ❖ Poultry waste and litter
 - ❖ Urea
- ◆ Milk product ingredients
 - ❖ Buttermilk (dried, feed grade)
 - ❖ Casein
 - ❖ Caseinate
 - ❖ Whey and its by-products

Likewise, pet chews, treats and toys may be made from a diverse variety of animal products and by-products:

- ◆ Bones
- ◆ Ears
- ◆ Horns
- ◆ Hooves
- ◆ Ligaments
- ◆ Pizzles
- ◆ Snouts
- ◆ Rawhide



Wash your hands after handling pet chews and toys. Certain dog chews, particularly hooves and those made of pig ears, may be contaminated with salmonella.

Pet food and animal feed may contain the same ingredients. They may be dry (e.g., in sacks/bags), semi-moist (e.g., in pouches), or moist (e.g., canned). They may be made from meat, organs, or other by-products from any animal and usually contain rendered products.



Rendered products and processed protein products including ruminant blood meal from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

Ingredients That May Be in Canned, Shelf-Stable Pet Food

Canned, shelf-stable pet food cannot be released **without** restriction since the pet food may contain processed animal fat, bone meal, meat meal, and by-products that are regulated because of BSE. Moreover, canned, shelf-stable seafood varieties of pet food most often contain beef by-products or poultry by-products or both as ingredients. **Never** assume that seafood varieties contain **only** seafood. Similarly, poultry varieties of pet food may contain ruminant derivatives and meat by-products.

Pet Chews or Toys made from Rawhide

Rawhide is the de-haired, dried, untanned, leathery skin of cattle. If rawhide has been coated or ground, the resulting product requires a permit.

Feed for Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture

Feed is defined as materials which are distributed as food or for mixing in a ration for domestic farm and ranch animals such as cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, rabbits, horses, and poultry. Feed also includes those materials distributed for food for aquaculture (including **but not** limited to: fish/shellfish, amphibians, and reptiles). Some rations may contain only grains and plant products. If the ingredients listed consist only of plant-derived material, these feeds are not subject to animal health regulations. However, these feeds may be subject to plant regulations. Such feeds may also contain vitamins and/or minerals. Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from non-animal origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D3, vitamin A, and calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.). Feeds that contain animal origin vitamins and/or minerals require a health certificate and may require a permit.

Feed may also have milk, gelatin, waste materials, or animal fat or its derivatives as ingredients. Since feeds are fed directly to livestock and may come from animal protein and thus contain infective agents of animal diseases (such as viruses, bacteria, or prions), feed may require a VS permit.

Feed Additives and Supplements

Feed supplements (nutritive products that are added to feed to produce a more complete feed), and feed additives (non-nutritive products that are added to feed to affect production) may be categorized as follows:

- ◆ Anthelmintics (compounds that are used to control worms and other parasites)
- ◆ Antimicrobial agents (antibiotics and other compounds that inhibit the growth of micro-organisms)
- ◆ Antioxidant products that inhibit the oxidation of fats or vitamins
- ◆ Binders (products that promote cohesiveness of pellets)
- ◆ Buffers (compounds that maintain the pH of the digestive tract)
- ◆ Carcass modifiers (products added to increase carcass leanness)
- ◆ Colostrum bolus or powder (compound containing a high level of immunoglobulins)
- ◆ Enzymes (products added to improve digestibility)
- ◆ Flow agents (products that prevent caking and improve flow of feed)
- ◆ Flavorings (products added to improve palatability or mask off-flavors)
- ◆ Hormones
- ◆ Liquid protein (protein product usually containing molasses, vitamins, urea, and trace minerals)
- ◆ Microbes or probiotics (micro-organisms themselves)
- ◆ Milk replacer (milk substitute)
- ◆ Mineral and salt licks
- ◆ Vitamins
- ◆ Yeast (organism that improves feed digestion and stabilizes the pH of the digestive tract)



Most commercially derived vitamins and minerals are synthetically produced from non-animal origin ingredients. Exceptions include vitamin D3, vitamin A, and calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.).

Articles NOT Regulated in This Section

The following articles are **not** covered in this section:

- ◆ Animal waste (e.g., urine, feces, vomitus) and related by-products (e.g., glue, fertilizer); regulate these ingredients under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#)
- ◆ Pet food/animal feed including chews, treats, toys, and additives/supplements containing milk or milk products as the **only** animal origin ingredient: To regulate these products *see* [Table 3-14-11](#).
- ◆ Feed made wholly from plant material

Articles Accompanied by a VS-Issued Permit

When a VS permit authorizes entry of the additive, pet food/animal feed, chew, treat, toy, additive/supplement, or ingredient, then match the following information on the shipping documents with that on the permit:

- ◆ Current date
- ◆ Description of the material
- ◆ Shipper
- ◆ Consignee
- ◆ Conditions spelled out on the permit



Important

Make sure that the permittee has signed the permit. Electronic signatures are not acceptable. If the permittee has not signed the permit, then return the permit for signature.

Follow [Table 3-18-1](#) as you match the permit with the shipping documents.

TABLE 3-18-1 Validate Importation Authorized Entry by a VS Permit

If the shipping documents:	And the:	Then:
Match the VS permit	→	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Do not match the VS permit	VS permit has expired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. HAVE the consignee contact VS–TTSPS (SEE Table 2-2-10 and Table 2-4-10) 3. SAFEGUARD the importation until you hear from VS–TTSPS
	Discrepancy is other than an expired VS permit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. CONTACT PPQ–VRS–AQI or PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ personnel for further action (SEE Appendix H)

Locator

When a VS permit does **not** accompany an importation of animal food or feed, use [Table 3-18-2](#) to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take.



Important

In order to regulate pet food, you **must** have a list of ingredients. Ask the importer or the importer’s agent to provide you with a list of ingredients. Once you have list of ingredients, use the decision tables that follow.



Important

Inspect rawhide chews and toys for meat fibers. Smell the product to determine if there is a strong odor. If you detect meat fibers or smell a strong odor, the product is not admissible.



Important

If a small amount of food is in a cage with dogs, cats, or laboratory animals, then removing the pet food from the cage is not necessary.

TABLE 3-18-2 Pet Food/Animal Feed (Including Chews, Treats, and Toys), Additives and Supplements¹ (page 1 of 3)

Contains:	And:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation is:	Then:
Avian; equine; ruminant (and NR ² animals); swine (and NS ² animals); or Dead/ freeze-dried: mealworms; crickets; bugs; insects; or bloodworms	Pet food/ animal feed (e.g., chews, treats, toys made of bones, horns and hoofs)	Rawhide	Plain rawhide (may be molded into shapes)	→	RELEASE
			Other than plain rawhide (ground, flavored, basted, colored, or otherwise processed)	→	SEE Table 3-18-3
		Fresh/frozen		→	SEE Table 3-18-4
		Hides/skins		→	SEE Table 3-7-2
		Antlers as pet chews/treats		→	SEE Table 3-18-5
		Milk/milk product as the only animal origin ingredient		→	SEE Table 3-14-11
Only equine		→	SEE Table 3-10-1		

TABLE 3-18-2 Pet Food/Animal Feed (Including Chews, Treats, and Toys), Additives and Supplements¹ (page 2 of 3)

Contains:	And:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation is:	Then:
Avian; equine; ruminant (and NR ² animals); swine (and NS ² animals); or Dead/ freeze-dried: mealworms; crickets; bugs; insects; or bloodworms (cont.)	Pet food/ animal feed (e.g., chews, treats, toys made of bones, horns and hoofs) (cont.)	Other than above	From New Zealand	Appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
				Lacks the appropriate certification ³	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			From Australia (except the State of New South Wales), Fiji, or Iceland	Appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE
				Lacks the appropriate certification ⁴	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
		From other than above	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
			Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
	Pet food/ animal feed additive or supplement (e.g., vitamins and/ or minerals)				SEE Table 3-18-6
Other species	Only amphibian, fish, reptile, shellfish, or aquatic species (not including oils, meals, hydrolysates, emulsions, and bloodworms)	Accompanied by a producer's or shipper's declaration ⁵			RELEASE
		Not accompanied by a producer's or shipper's declaration ⁵			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

TABLE 3-18-2 Pet Food/Animal Feed (Including Chews, Treats, and Toys), Additives and Supplements¹ (page 3 of 3)

Contains:	And:	And the product is:	And:	And the importation is:	Then:	
Other species (cont.)	Only oils, meals, hydrolysates, and emulsions of amphibians, fish, shellfish, or aquatic species (does not include reptiles or bloodworms)	From BSE-affected countries or regions; or, from a minimal risk BSE Country (currently Canada is the only country designated at minimal risk for BSE)	→	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
				Lacks a VS Permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
		From BSE-free countries or regions	→	Appropriately certified ⁴	RELEASE	
				Lacks the appropriate certification ⁴	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
	Live meal-worms, crickets, bugs, insects or bloodworms					1. If appropriate, APPLY the plant quarantines 2. RELEASE for animal health concerns
	Other	Country of origin is free of BSE		→		RELEASE
Country of origin is BSE-affected			→	Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE	
	Lacks a VS permit			1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)		
Also contains plant materials or altogether without animal origin ingredients	Straw, hay or grass only				SEE Table 3-15-6	
	Other than above				1. APPLY animal product regulations first 2. If admissible, then APPLY plant quarantines as appropriate	

1 If a small amount of food is in a cage with dogs, cats, or laboratory animals, then removing the pet food from the cage is not necessary.

2 SEE Appendix B, [List of Animal Names and Their Classes on page B-1-1](#), for listing of NR and NS animals.

Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed
 Rawhide that is Ground, Flavored, Basted, Colored, or Otherwise Processed

- 3 Either one of the following:
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ The product is **entirely** of New Zealand origin (for products that are strictly of New Zealand origin)
- OR
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ❖ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ❖ Material was derived **only** from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)
- OR
- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ The animal derived by-products or components have been imported from _____ (country)_____ and meet the requirements listed in 9 CFR Part 95.29 (for products not entirely of New Zealand origin)
- 4 An original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived **only** from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did **not** originate in and was **never** stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was **not** otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)
- 5 A declaration which provides, in a clear and concise manner, the following information:
- ◆ Identification of the material and species of origin
 - ◆ Material does **not** include any avian, equine, ruminant, or swine species or their materials (such as transport media or stabilizers)

Rawhide that is Ground, Flavored, Basted, Colored, or Otherwise Processed

TABLE 3-18-3 Rawhide that is Ground, Flavored, Basted, Colored, or Otherwise Processed (page 1 of 2)

If:	And the product is:	And:		Then:
Rawhide that is ground, flavored, basted, colored, or otherwise processed	From New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

TABLE 3-18-3 Rawhide that is Ground, Flavored, Basted, Colored, or Otherwise Processed (page 2 of 2)

If:	And the product is:	And:		Then:
Rawhide that is ground, flavored, basted, colored, or otherwise processed (cont.)	From Australia, Fiji, Iceland	Is appropriately certified ²	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ²	→	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	From other than Australia, Fiji, Iceland or New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ³	→	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ³	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

1 Either one of the following:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ The product is entirely of New Zealand origin (for products that are strictly of New Zealand origin)

OR

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ❖ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ❖ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)

OR

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ◆ The animal derived by-products or components have been imported from _____ (country)_____ and meet the requirements listed in 9 CFR Part 95.29 (for products not entirely of New Zealand origin)

2 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:

- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
- ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
- ◆ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
- ◆ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)

3 Certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating that the product contains rawhide as the only animal origin ingredient

Fresh/Frozen Pet Food/Animal Feed and Ingredients (Including Chews, Treats, and Toys)

TABLE 3-18-4 Fresh/Frozen Pet Food/Animal Feed and Ingredients (Including Chews, Treats, and Toys)

If:	And the product is:	And:	Then:
Fresh/Frozen pet food/ animal feed and ingredients (including chews, treats, and toys)	From New Zealand	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	From Fiji, Iceland	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	From other than Fiji, Iceland or New Zealand	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

1 Either one of the following:

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ The product is entirely of New Zealand origin (for products that are strictly of New Zealand origin)

OR

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ❖ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ❖ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ❖ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ❖ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94,18(a)

OR

- ◆ Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
 - ◆ The animal derived by-products or components have been imported from _____ (country)_____ and meet the requirements listed in 9 CFR Part 95.29 (for products not entirely of New Zealand origin)

OR

- ◆ New Zealand Food Safety Authority Certificate for Hides, Skins and Trophies to the United States of America (SEE [Figure G-1-70](#))

- 2 Original certificate signed by a full-time veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country stating the following:
- ◆ Animal species from which the material was derived
 - ◆ Region where any facility in which the material was processed is located
 - ◆ Material was derived only from animals that have never been in any region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material did not originate in and was never stored, rendered, or otherwise processed in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)
 - ◆ Material was not otherwise associated with a facility located in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)

Antlers as Pet Chews/Treats

TABLE 3-18-5 Antlers as Pet Chews/Treats

If:	And the country or region of origin is:	And:	Then:
Antlers as pet chews/treats	Free from FMD	Is accompanied by the appropriate certification ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the appropriate certification ¹	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
	Affected with FMD	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)

- 1 An original health certificate endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian of the agency responsible for the animal health in the exporting country certifying the:
- ◆ Name of the FMD/RP-free country of origin
 - ◆ Antlers are clean, dry, and free of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew, and other related materials

Feed Additives and Feed Supplements

TABLE 3-18-6 Feed Additives and Feed Supplements (page 1 of 2)

If:	And the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
◆ Feed additives ◆ Feed supplements	Antibiotic	→	→	RELEASE
	Contains milk/ milk products as the only animal origin ingredient (such as colostrum or milk replacer) ¹	→	→	SEE Table 3-14-11
	Hormone	→	→	REGULATE under Organs on page 3-16-1
	Nonpathogenic micro-organism ²	→	Is appropriately certified ³	RELEASE
			Lacks certification ³	REFUSE ENTRY
	Animal derived vitamins and/or minerals ⁴	Contains Vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin, porcine gelatin coating or Vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease	Is appropriately certified ⁵	RELEASE
			Lacks certification ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY
	Vitamin D3 derived from hides/bones or animal-derived calcium phosphate derivatives (i.e., any derivative; e.g., dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, etc.)	→	Is accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
			Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
	Enzymes and proteins	→	Is appropriately certified ⁶	RELEASE
Lacks certification ⁶			REFUSE ENTRY	
Tallow derivative (e.g., tallow derived: linoleic acid, stearic acid, glycerin, etc.)	→	→	RELEASE	

TABLE 3-18-6 Feed Additives and Feed Supplements (page 2 of 2)

If:	And the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Feed additives ◆ Feed supplements (cont.) 	Wholly inorganic ⁷ (anthelmintic, antioxidant, binder, buffer, flow agent, mineral, synthetic flavoring, salt lick, synthetic vitamin, etc.)			RELEASE
		→		
	Wholly plant based ⁸		Contains processed grains or plant products	REFER to the Miscellaneous and Processed Products Manual
		Contains non-processed grains or plant products	REFER to the Seeds Not for Planting Manual	

- 1 Some milk replacers contain animal fat which is a rendered product
 - 2 Also called probiotics, for example *Bacillus* spp., *Lactobacillus* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Saccharaomyces* spp., and *Streptococcus* spp.
 - 3 Producer/shipper documentation stating the following information:
 - ◆ A detailed description of the micro-organism (genus and species)
 - ◆ A written declaration indicating that the micro-organism is not considered to be pathogenic for livestock or poultry
 - 4 Derived from animal products
 - 5 Official certificate issued by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the national government of the country of export certifying that:
 - ◆ Vitamin A derived from porcine gelatin, vitamins coated with porcine gelatin, and/or vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease are the only animal-origin ingredients
 - 6 Producer/shipper documentation stating the following information:
 - ◆ A detailed and accurate description of the material
 - ◆ A declaration, if applicable, indicating that the material is produced by microbial fermentation
 - ◆ A declaration stating the preparation does not contain any animal derived additives, such as albumin
- OR**
- ◆ If the preparation does contain animal derived additives, a declaration identifying the additives and stating that the product will be used only in vitro
- 7 Wholly inorganic means synthetic; defined as **not** derived from animal products
 - 8 Derived from plants; may include some enzymes and flavorings (such as molasses). Documentation from the manufacturer that states that the products are entirely plant based is acceptable



Appendix A

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail

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Introduction

This appendix is a quick guide to regulating animal product importations in passenger baggage or in mail. If a country is **not** listed, consider the country affected with all diseases. Directions for regulating animal product importations are detailed in the

Procedures section of this manual. The *Reference* section describes entry requirements in detail. Use the *Reference* section for commercial importations and for **all** dairy products. **Never** use *Appendix A* for commercial importations.



For a product in passenger baggage, if the commercially-prepared label cannot be easily translated, or the product information cannot be determined through passenger interview, then the product must be refused entry.

Warning About Hand Carrying Biological Agents



Veterinary Services **prohibits** the hand carrying of certain biological agents such as those moving in contradiction¹ of the permit. Therefore, follow these directions in handling such hand-carried biological agents:

1. REVIEW the accompanying VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit.
2. CHECK if the agent is moving in contradiction¹ of the permit.
3. If the biological agent is moving in contradiction of the permit, then CONFISCATE the biological agent, and contact the National Center for Import and Export at 301-851-3300, for directions on proper storage, transport, and destruction of the materials.

1 For example, the VS Form 16-6A, Import Permit, specifies that "imported materials **must** be shipped by a commercial carrier," yet the biological agent is being hand carried. The biological agent would be moving in contradiction of the permit.

Handling Passengers That Are In Transit

In-transit passengers are travelers who are immediately passing through the United States on their way to another country. In general, such passengers are low risk for introducing animal diseases; however, if there is a risk of introducing disease, then **do not** allow articles to transit. Use [Table A-1-1](#) to determine your action.

TABLE A-1-1 Determine Action to Take with Transiting Passengers' Meat, Meat Products, Animal Products, and Animal By-Products

If the passenger in transit has:	And the meat, meat product, or by-product is:	And is in the passenger's:	Then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Animal product ◆ Animal by-product ◆ Meat ◆ Meat product 	Ineligible for entry	Baggage checked through to destination	ALLOW transit
		Carry-on baggage	REFUSE to allow transit
	Eligible for entry	→	ALLOW transit

Importations of Shelf-Stable Meat Cooked in the Container

Cooked, shelf-stable meat¹ is a condition that applies a high temperature which renders the meat or meat product shelf stable.

The following process **must** take place to render meat cooked, shelf stable:

1. Pack the meat or meat product in a rigid or semi-rigid container (glass, metal, or plastic), or a flexible pouch (foil or plastic).
2. Completely seal the container against the escape or entry of air (hermetically seal).
3. Cook the meat.

If you doubt the shelf stability of the product, then require appropriate certification for the product, based on the requirements published in this manual. Otherwise, refuse entry. If the discrimination of shelf stability is questionable and the product is frequently encountered, then contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS for direction.

Use [Table A-1-2](#) below to determine the action to take for importations of cooked, shelf-stable meat.

¹ If you **cannot** determine the animal class, then REFUSE ENTRY. If **other than** canned, shelf-stable meat, then SEE the [Matrix on page A-1-19](#).

TABLE A-1-2 Determine Entry Status for Importation of Canned, Shelf-Stable Meat in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail (page 1 of 3)

If the canned, shelf-stable meat was derived from:	And is:	And the country/region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:	
Poultry, game birds, or other birds	Packed in hermetically sealed containers and cooked by a commercial method after such packing to produce articles that are shelf-stable without refrigeration.			→	RELEASE	
Not as above		Affected with END	→	Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE	
				Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized ² for HPAI	Labeled as being from regionalized ^{2, 3} zones affected with HPAI		Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
					Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
			Not labeled as being from regionalized ^{2, 3} zones affected with HPAI		→	RELEASE
		Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized ² for HPAI	→		Appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
				Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Free from HPAI and END		→		RELEASE	

TABLE A-1-2 Determine Entry Status for Importation of Canned, Shelf-Stable Meat in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail (page 2 of 3)

If the canned, shelf-stable meat was derived from:	And is:	And the country/region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:	
Ruminant	Bovine e.g., (bison, buffalo, cattle, or yak)	Affected with BSE	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Minimal risk for BSE ⁴	_____→	_____→	RELEASE	
		Free from BSE	Commercially packaged and labeled ⁵ and contained in unopened containers or packages	_____→	_____→	RELEASE
			Not as listed above	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Caprine (goats) Ovine (sheep)	Affected with BSE	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Minimal risk for BSE ⁴	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Free from BSE	Commercially packaged and labeled ⁴ and contained in unopened containers or packages	_____→	_____→	RELEASE
			Not as listed above	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Camelid (e.g., alpaca, camels) Cervids (e.g., caribou, deer, elk, moose, reindeer)	Affected with BSE	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Minimal risk for BSE ⁴	_____→	_____→	RELEASE	
		Free from BSE	Commercially packaged and labeled ⁴ and contained in unopened containers or packages	_____→	_____→	RELEASE
			Not as listed above	_____→	_____→	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE A-1-2 Determine Entry Status for Importation of Canned, Shelf-Stable Meat in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail (page 3 of 3)

If the canned, shelf-stable meat was derived from:	And is:	And the country/region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Swine			Commercially packaged and labeled ⁴ and contained in unopened containers or packages	→	RELEASE
			Not as listed above	→	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74°C (165°F).
- 2 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 3 Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 4 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.
- 5 For a product in passenger baggage, if the commercially-prepared label cannot be easily translated, or the product information cannot be determined through passenger interview, then the product must be refused entry.

Importation of Parma Ham in Passenger Baggage

If a Parma ham is offered for importation in passenger's baggage, it must comply with requirements for Parma hams as outlined in [Table 3-13-20 on page-3-13-43](#).

Importations of Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes

Use [Table A-1-3](#) for importations of bouillon cubes or granules and dry soup mixes arriving in passenger baggage or the mail. Dry soup mixes are dehydrated soup mixes containing meat. Some mixes contain rice or pasta; some are just a powder mixture. All mixes **must** be commercially prepared. Directions for preparing the soup **must only** be the adding of hot water or adding water followed by a microwave treatment.

EXAMPLE The directions may say to empty the contents of one envelope into a mug or large cup, add boiling water, etc.

The directions **must not** include cooking. The meat may be in a powder form or in dried pieces the size of bouillon cubes or silver dollars. Ingredients may all be in one package or envelope, or may be in a bowl or cup with some of the ingredients in separate envelopes within the bowl or cup.

The purpose for allowing a reasonable amount of soup mixes (as per requirements in [Table A-1-3](#)) for personal consumption while traveling is to deter individuals from importing commercial quantities for resale. Be aware that for a family of two coming into the United States for several weeks to have a case of 50 soup mixes for their daily consumption would be reasonable.

TABLE A-1-3 Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail (page 1 of 2)

If the importation is a:	And Contains:	And is:	And the country/region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Small quantity in passenger baggage—a reasonable amount for personal consumption while traveling	Poultry, game birds, or other birds (includes products with egg)	→	Affected with END	→	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
					Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
			Affected with HPAI, and the country is regionalized ¹ for HPAI	Labeled as being from regionalized ¹ zones affected with HPAI	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
				Not Labeled as being from regionalized ¹ zones affected with HPAI	→	RELEASE
			Affected with HPAI, and the country is not regionalized ^{1, 3} for HPAI	→	Is appropriately certified ²	RELEASE
					Lacks certification ²	REFUSE ENTRY
			Free from HPAI and END	Commercially packaged and labeled and contained in unopened containers or packages	You can confirm the origin ⁴	RELEASE
					You can-not confirm the origin ⁴	REFUSE ENTRY
				Not listed as above	→	REFUSE ENTRY
			Small quantity in personal mail	Poultry, game birds, or other birds (includes products with egg)	→	

TABLE A-1-3 Bouillon Cubes or Granules and Dry Soup Mixes in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail (page 2 of 2)

If the importation is a:	And Contains:	And is:	And the country/region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Small quantity in passenger baggage—a reasonable amount for personal consumption OR Small quantity in personal mail	Ruminant	Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle, yak)	Affected with BSE	_____→		REFUSE ENTRY
			Minimal risk for BSE ⁵	_____→		RELEASE
			Free from BSE	_____→		RELEASE
		◆ Caprine (goats)	Affected with BSE	_____→		REFUSE ENTRY
		◆ Ovine (sheep)	Minimal risk for BSE ⁴	_____→		REFUSE ENTRY
			Free from BSE	_____→		RELEASE
		Camelid (alpacas, camels)	Affected with BSE	_____→		REFUSE ENTRY
			Minimal risk for BSE ⁴	_____→		RELEASE
			Free from BSE	_____→		RELEASE
	Swine	_____→				RELEASE
	Large quantity	_____→				1. CONSIDER the importation a commercial shipment 2. USE the <i>Reference</i> section to determine the appropriate regulatory action to take

- 1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE [Figure C-1-1 on page C-1-4](#) for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.
- 2 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region specifying the articles were cooked throughout to reach a **minimum** internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).
- 3 Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.
- 4 The strongest confirmation is documentation (labeling, commercial name, receipts, and your own expertise). **Do not** necessarily take an individual's word for the origin of the product.
- 5 Currently Canada is the **only** country designated at minimal risk for BSE.

Importations of Milk and Other Dairy Products in Passenger Baggage

The majority of milk and dairy products from FMD-free countries are restricted, and therefore **must** be accompanied by proof of origin (package label, written documentation, proof of travel (passport or travel itinerary), origin of flight, receipt of sale, CBP document (based on the officer’s interview of the traveler), or a certificate). If it is determined the milk or dairy product is from an FMD-free country, it can be released.



Milk and dairy products from FMD-S/R regions are regulated the same as milk and dairy products from FMD-free countries, as FMD S/R applies only to meat and meat products.

The majority of milk products from FMD-affected countries are prohibited; however, there are some exceptions, as follows:

- ◆ Liquid milk and milk products intended for use by infants or very young children are admissible if in a reasonable or small quantity for several days’ use. These products can be released.
- ◆ Products containing powdered or dry milk that are obviously for human use (soup mixes, drink mixes, baking mixes, baby/infant formula, and similar products) that are in small quantity and prepackaged, labeled in individual serving packages, normal retail-size packages, or packed for distribution in institutional sizes. These products can be released.

For all other milk and dairy products, regulate the shipment as a commercial entry. *See Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1.*

Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airport

TABLE A-1-4 Irish Pork Purchased at Dublin and Shannon Airports

If the pork:	And is:	Then:
Is accompanied by a copy of the Republic of Ireland’s Meat and Meat Products for Export to the USA Certificate and an original cash register receipt	From an approved plant ¹	RELEASE
	Not from an approved plant	REFUSE ENTRY
Lacks either the certificate or the original receipt	—————▶	

¹ These are the only plants approved to sell pork products to the duty-free shops for export to the United States:

- ◆ 0332/P 0332: Queally Pig Slaughtering Ltd., trading as Dawn Pork and Bacon
- ◆ 0355/P 0355: Avonmore Foods Plc., trading as Irish County Meats Roscrea

Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones)

Cooked pork skins or rinds (called chicharrones in Spanish) in passenger baggage from **other than** regions affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD, are admissible if, upon inspection, you determine that the cooked pork skins have been thoroughly cooked. The pork skins or rinds **must** be crisp. They should crumble easily when bent.

TABLE A-1-5 Pork Skins or Rinds (Chicharrones)

If the importation is:	And the country or region of export is:	And is:	And the importation is:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pork skins ◆ Pork rinds 	Free from ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD	—————→		RELEASE	
	Affected with ASF, CSF, FMD, or SVD	—————→	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	RELEASE	
			Lacks a certification ^{1 and 2}	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Mexico	From the State of: Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, or Yucatan	—————→	Are thoroughly cooked to crispness and break easily when bent	RELEASE
				Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent	REFUSE ENTRY
		From a State other than listed above	—————→	Is appropriately certified ^{1 or 2}	RELEASE
				Lacks a certification ^{1 and 2}	REFUSE ENTRY
	CSF/SR or FMD/SR or SVD/SR	—————→	Are thoroughly cooked to crispness and break easily when bent	RELEASE	
			Do not appear to have been thoroughly cooked as evidenced by not breaking easily when bent	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork skins were cooked in oil for at least 80 minutes when oil temperature was consistently maintained at a minimum temperature of 114° C

2 A meat inspection certificate prescribed in 9 CFR§327.4, and additional certification (placed on a foreign meat inspection certificate or contained in a separate document) that states:

- ◆ The pork skins were dry-cooked at a minimum temperature of 260° C for approximately 210 minutes, after which the pork skins were cooked in hot oil (deep-fried) at a minimum temperature of 104° C for an additional 150 minutes

Pork in Cooked, Prepared Food from Mexico






TABLE A-1-6 Cooked, Prepared Food Containing Pork from Mexico in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail

If entering at a:	And the pork is:	And in:	Then:
Land border port	Thoroughly cooked throughout (like carnitas, cooked meat in sandwiches, empanadas, tamales, and tacos)	Small quantities ¹ (like a day's lunch) for personal use when accompanying the person	RELEASE
	Not thoroughly cooked, uncooked, or cured and dried	Larger quantities (in passenger's baggage, more than a day's lunch, or a commercial shipment)	1. SEIZE the product 2. If appropriate, ISSUE a civil penalty (spot settlement)
Other than at a land border port			

1 As a guideline for small quantities for a day's lunch, use quantities of up to 6 tacos or 6 empanadas per person, or up to 1 dozen tamales per person, or an equivalent combination of tacos, empanadas, tamales, carnitas, etc., per person. These are guidelines **only** and specific amounts are to be determined by the CBP Agriculture Specialist/CBP Officer clearing the passenger.

Unprocessed Carcasses of Game Birds

TABLE A-1-7 Unprocessed Carcasses of Game Birds in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail

If the passenger is arriving from a country known to be:	And the bird:	And the importation is:	Then:
Affected with HPAI only		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with HPAI in combination with END		Accompanied by a VS permit	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	REFUSE ENTRY
Affected with END only	Has been eviscerated (gutted) and the feet and head have been removed and has intact feathers on one wing		RELEASE
		Has not been eviscerated (gutted), head or feet have not been removed, or does not have intact feathers on one wing	Consigned to an approved establishment AUTHORIZED shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form) Not consigned to an approved establishment 1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
Free from HPAI and END			RELEASE

Birds' Nests in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail



The importation may be subject to plant regulations.

TABLE A-1-8 Birds' Nests in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail

If the birds' nests are:	And the country or region of export is:	And the importation :	And:	Then:
Edible	Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	—————→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	Is appropriately certified ¹	RELEASE
			Lacks certification ¹	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END and HPAI	—————→	RELEASE	
Inedible	Affected with END or HPAI	Is accompanied by a VS permit	—————→	RELEASE
		Lacks a VS permit	—————→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Free from both END and HPAI	—————→	RELEASE	

1 A certificate that is signed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the government agency responsible for animal health in the region that specifies that the articles were cooked throughout to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °C (165 °F).

Moon Cakes in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail

Moon cakes containing meat should be regulated according to the species.

TABLE A-1-9 Moon Cakes in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail

If the product:	And the country or region of origin is:	And the importation is:	And:	Then:
Is in passenger baggage and does not contain egg/egg yolk and does not contain meat				RELEASE
Is in passenger baggage and contains egg/egg yolk	Affected with END		If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk appears thoroughly cooked	RELEASE
			If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk does not appear thoroughly cooked	REFUSE ENTRY
	Affected with HPAI and the country is regionalized ^{1, 2} for HPAI	Labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI	If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk appears thoroughly cooked	RELEASE
			If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk does not appear thoroughly cooked	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not labeled as being from regionalized zones affected with HPAI		RELEASE
	Affected with HPAI and the country is not regionalized for HPAI ^{1, 2}		If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk appears thoroughly cooked	RELEASE
If, upon inspection, the egg/egg yolk does not appear thoroughly cooked			REFUSE ENTRY	
Free from HPAI and END			RELEASE	
Is in passenger baggage and contains meat and the product meets entry requirements for any egg ingredients				REGULATE product according to meat species
Is in personal mail				SEE Table 3-6-6

1 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. SEE Figure C-1-1 on page-C-1-4 for a list of regionalized countries with HPAI-affected regions identified. Contact your local PPQ-VRS-AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

- 2 Commercial poultry shipment from regionalized countries **must** indicate the **region of origin** to ensure the poultry does **not** originate from an HPAI-affected area (VS-restricted zone) in the country. If the region of origin in the country **cannot** be determined, the shipment **must** be accompanied by a VS permit.

Matrix Definitions of Abbreviations, Regions, and Headings

Africa—Includes Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, and Togo are listed separately.

APHIS-defined European CSF region—The European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland). The APHIS-defined European CSF region is a single region of low risk for CSF.

ASF—African swine fever.

BSE—Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Central America—Includes El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama are listed separately.

CSF—Classical swine fever (also known as hog cholera).

CSF/SR—Classical swine fever free with special requirements to apply. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

Cured and dried—If the cured and dried meat is coming from a country affected with diseases of concern, then the meat requires official certification; however, noncommercial shipments being given a certificate from the exporting country is unlikely. If you do encounter meat accompanied by a valid certificate, then handle the meat as if the meat were a commercial shipment. Use the *Reference* section for meat in this manual.

END—Exotic Newcastle disease.

END/SR—Exotic Newcastle disease free with special requirements to apply. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

FMD—Foot-and-mouth disease.

FMD/SR—Foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements to apply. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

HPAI²— Highly pathogenic avian influenza. The following countries are affected with HPAI: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia² (State of New South Wales), Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, or Vietnam. (Country listing will be updated as country status changes.)

South America—Includes Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, French Guiana, Guyana, and Suriname are listed separately.

SVD—Swine vesicular disease.

SVD/SR—Swine vesicular disease free with special requirements to apply. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are listed separately.

2 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. The VS-defined areas follow: Australia (State of New South Wales). Contact your local PPQ–VRS–AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

Matrix Legend

E

The importation is admissible with adequate proof of origin. Adequate proof of origin (APO) is documentary evidence of where an animal product comes from. Examples include meat inspection certificate, certificate of origin, bill of lading, invoice, package label, proof of travel (passport or travel itinerary), origin of flight, receipt of sale, CBP document (based on the officer's interview of the traveler), or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

P

Prohibit the entry of the importation.

()

Abbreviations within parentheses indicate Dependent States and the country of their dependence.

EXAMPLE

The entry for Bonaire a Dependent State of The Netherlands is Bonaire (Netherlands).

X

Disease status is known to be present in the region or country.

Matrix



Important

If any product in passenger baggage or mail meets requirements required for a commercial shipment, then the passenger baggage or mail product is enterable, even if the product is coded "P" (prohibited) in APM Figure A-1-1

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Afghanistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Africa (except Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, and Togo)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Albania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Anguilla (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Antigua and Barbuda	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Argentina	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	P ²	P
Armenia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Aruba (Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Australia ³	E	E	E	E	E	E	P ¹	P	P
Austria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Azerbaijan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bahamas	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bahrain	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bangladesh	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Barbados	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Belarus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Belgium	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Belize	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 1 of 7)

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail Matrix

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Benin	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bermuda (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Bhutan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bonaire (The Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Brazil	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Brunei Darussalam	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Bulgaria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Burkina Faso	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Burma									
Cambodia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Cameroon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Canada	E ⁴	E ⁵	E ⁵	E	E	E	E	E	E
Cayman Islands (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Central America (except Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama)	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Channel Islands (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Chile	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
China, Peoples Republic of	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Costa Rica	E	E	E	P	P	P	E	E	E
Croatia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Cuba									
Curaçao (Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Cyprus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Czech Republic	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 2 of 7)

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Denmark	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Djibouti	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Dominica	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Dominican Republic	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Egypt	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
England	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Estonia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Fiji	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Finland	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
France	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
French Guiana (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Georgia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Germany, Republic of	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Ghana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)									
Greece	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Greenland (Denmark)	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Grenada	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Guadeloupe (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Guyana	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Haiti	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Hong Kong (Administrative Area of China)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Hungary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Iceland	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
India	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Indonesia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Iran, Islamic Republic of	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Iraq	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Ireland, Northern									
Ireland, Republic of	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 3 of 7)

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail Matrix

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Isle of Man	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Israel	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Italy	P	P	P	P ⁵	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Ivory Coast									
Jamaica	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Japan	P	P	P ⁶	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Jordan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Kazakhstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Kuwait	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Kyrgyzstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Laos, People's Democratic Republic (Lao)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Latvia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Lebanon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Liechtenstein	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Lithuania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Luxembourg	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Macau (Special Administrative Region of China)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Macedonia (former Republic of Yugoslavia)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Malaysia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Maldives	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Malta	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Margarita Island (Venezuela)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Martinique (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Mexico	E	E	E	P	P ⁷	P	P ¹	P	P

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 4 of 7)

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Micronesia, Federated States of	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Moldova	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Mongolia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Montenegro									
Montserrat (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Myanmar (Burma)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Namibia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Nepal	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Netherlands, The	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
New Zealand	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Niger	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Nigeria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Northern Ireland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Norway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Oman	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Pakistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Panama	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Philippines	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Poland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Portugal	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Qatar	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Romania (Rumania)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Russian Federation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saba (Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saint Barthélemy (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Sint Eustatius (Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 5 of 7)

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail
Matrix

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Saint Kitts (Saint Christopher) and Nevis	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saint Lucia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saint Martin, Northern (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Sint Maarten, Southern (The Netherlands)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (France)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Saudi Arabia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Scotland	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Singapore	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Slovakia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Slovenia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
South America (except Argentina, Brazil, Chile, French Guiana, and Suriname)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
South Africa	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Spain	P	P	P	P ⁸	P	P	E	E	E
Sri Lanka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Sudan and South Sudan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Suriname	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Svalbard and Jan Mayan (Territories of Norway)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Sweden	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Switzerland	P	P	P	P	P	P	E ⁹	E ¹⁰	E
Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Tajikistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 6 of 7)

Region or Country	Ruminant			Swine			Poultry/Eggs		
	Cooked, Perishable	Cured and Dried	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured & Dried	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cooked, Perishable	Fresh (Chilled or Frozen)	Cured and Dried Meat, or Preserved Eggs
For a current list of foreign countries and their disease status, SEE Appendix C .									
Taiwan, Province of China	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Thailand	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Togo	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Trinidad and Tobago	E	E	E	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Turkey	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Turkmenistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Ukraine	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
United Arab Emirates	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
United Kingdom: Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland									
Uzbekistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Vietnam	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Virgin Islands, British (United Kingdom)	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Wales	P	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	E
Yemen	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ¹	P	P
Yugoslavia									

FIGURE A-1-1 Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 7 of 7)

- 1 If product is cooked, perishable meat or meat products, or is, or contains cooked, perishable egg/egg products, the product is enterable in passenger baggage, if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection officials confirm the poultry meat and poultry meat products or egg/egg products appear “thoroughly cooked” throughout. If not appearing “thoroughly cooked” throughout, or if in personal mail, regulate as commercial. SEE [Table 3-11-5](#).
- 2 **Except** fresh (chilled or frozen) games birds (including certain ducks, geese, pigeons, doves, free-flying quail, wild grouse, and wild pheasants). Hunters should have documentation that demonstrates proof of Argentinean origin for their game birds (i.e. Argentinean hunting license/permit, Game Farm receipt, Outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the Game Farm or Outfitter, etc.).
- 3 Poultry/egg restrictions apply to poultry/egg products from the Australian State of New South Wales, which is HPAI-affected. Other Australian States are HPAI-free, therefore, poultry/egg products from States **other than** New South Wales are enterable.

Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail

Medications, Dietary Supplements, and Nutraceuticals in Passenger Baggage

- 4 Ruminant material **other than** ovine and caprine is enterable in passenger baggage and mail (i.e., bovine, camelid and cervid are enterable). Personal use amounts of bovine meat or foods containing bovine meat or meat products (e.g., beef, veal, bison) are allowed in passenger baggage and mail, no import permit or other documentation is required; this includes pet food.
- 5 If cured and dried pork products, SEE [Table 3-13-20](#).
- 6 Boneless beef purchased at duty-free shops at airports in Japan entering in passenger baggage is allowed entry if the boneless beef is accompanied by the required **three** (3) certificates **and** if the total weight of the boneless beef is **no more than** 50 pounds See [Table A-1-12](#).
- 7 If small quantities for personal use when accompanying the person, SEE [Table A-1-6, Cooked, Prepared Food Containing Pork from Mexico in Passenger Baggage or Personal Mail](#), on [page A-1-12](#).
- 8 If a Serrano ham, Iberian ham, Iberian pork shoulder, or an Iberian pork loin, SEE [Table 3-13-22](#).
- 9 If from **other than** the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, the product can be released. If from the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, and if the product is cooked, perishable poultry meat or meat products, or is, or contains cooked, perishable egg/egg products, the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection officials confirm the poultry meat and poultry meat products or egg/egg products appear "thoroughly cooked" throughout. If **not** appearing "thoroughly cooked" throughout, or if in personal mail, regulate as commercial (SEE [Table 3-11-5](#)).
- 10 If from **other than** the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, the product can be released. If from the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, the product is prohibited in passenger baggage and personal mail.

Medications, Dietary Supplements, and Nutraceuticals in Passenger Baggage

When medications are declared or found in passenger baggage, follow the guidelines on the [CBP Web site](#).

When dietary supplements and nutraceuticals are declared or found in passenger baggage, *see* [Table 3-15-10](#).

Shell Eggs (With Egg White and Egg Yolk Removed) in Passenger Baggage or Mail

Egg shells (with egg white and egg yolk removed) in passenger baggage or mail may be decorated, etched, or painted or may contain confetti, toys, or other unregulated items (e.g., cascarones, chocolate filled, etc.). To regulate egg shells arriving in passenger baggage or mail, *see* [Table 3-6-3](#).

Special Guidelines for Wild Game Meat and Hunting Trophies from Canada

Hunted, Wild Game Meat from Canada




These guidelines are solely for game meat of wild bovine (cattle, buffalo, bison, and yak), ovine (sheep) and caprine (goats), including mountain goats, mountain sheep, and musk ox hunted in Canada for the hunter's own personal use. If accompanied by a valid hunting license, then wild cervids (caribou, deer, elk, moose) are unrestricted. Continue to [Table A-1-10](#).



Important

If the meat is shipped by mail, then the required documentation **must** be included with the other shipping documents (U.S. Customs Declaration or invoice).

TABLE A-1-10 Hunted, Wild Game Meat from Canada

If the wild ruminant is:	If the meat imported is:	And is:	And:	Then:	
◆Bovine (bison, buffalo, cattle yak)	◆Fresh or fresh frozen dressed carcass ¹ ◆Fresh or fresh-frozen meat, with or without bone ◆Fresh ground or fresh-ground frozen sausage ◆Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerked meat and cured or dried sausages)	Hunter harvested	Is appropriately documented ² Lacks appropriate documentation ²	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY	
		Farmed, hunter- harvested	Is appropriately documented ³ Lacks appropriate documentation ³	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY	
			Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1 Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY	
		Not as identified in the cells above		Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-1 Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-1	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY
	◆Caprine (goat, Musk ox) ◆Ovine (sheep)	◆Fresh or fresh frozen whole, dressed carcass ¹ ◆Fresh or fresh-frozen meat, with or without bone ◆Fresh ground or fresh-ground frozen sausage ◆Cooked or cured and dried (includes jerked meat and cured or dried sausages)	Hunter harvested	Is appropriately documented ² Lacks appropriate documentation ²	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY
			Farmed, hunter- harvested	Is appropriately documented ³ Lacks appropriate documentation ³	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY
Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2 Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2				RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY	
Not as identified in the cells above				Is accompanied by CFIA Annex A-2 Lacks the required CFIA Annex A-2	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY
Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose)			Is accompanied by proof of species ⁴ Lacks proof of species ⁴	RELEASE REFUSE ENTRY	

- 1** **Must** be **free** of the intact head or head parts (brain, eyes, tongue, etc.) and viscera (for example: heart, intestines, kidney, liver, lymph nodes, pancreas, thymus).
- 2** Appropriate documentation means a Canadian-issued, valid hunting license or tag, a photocopy of the license or tag, that the hunter presents to the U.S. CBP official. A VS special permit is **no** longer needed.
- 3** Appropriate documentation means a Canadian-issued, valid hunting license or tag, a photocopy of the license or tag, or the equivalent, that the hunter presents to the US CBP official. VS defines equivalent as being a letter from the game farm.
- 4** The strongest confirmation for proof of species is documentation (labeling, receipt from processing facility) and your own expertise. **Do not** necessarily take the individual's word for the origin of the product.

Hunting Trophies from Canada

These guidelines are solely for trophies of free-ranging and farmed wild ovine and caprine, including mountain goats, mountain sheep, and musk ox hunted in Canada.

Trophies from cervids (caribou, deer, elk, and moose) and non-ruminant animals (bears, boars, mountain lions, and wolves) hunted in Canada are unrestricted.

Continue to [Table A-1-11](#).

TABLE A-1-11 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 1 of 4)

If the trophy is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	And the quantity imported:	Then:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bovine ◆ Ovine ◆ Caprine 	Fully taxidermy finished ¹					RELEASE	
	Not fully taxidermy finished ¹	Horns, with or without skull caps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Are free of skull cap ◆ Skull cap is present and free of brain tissue 	A maximum of two sets of horns			RELEASE
				More than two sets of horns	Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license ²		RELEASE
					Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license ²		REFUSE ENTRY to excess ³
				Are attached to an intact head and brain tissue present			
Are attached to a skull cap and brain tissue is present				REFUSE ENTRY			

TABLE A-1-11 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 2 of 4)



If the trophy is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	And the quantity imported:	Then:
◆Bovine ◆Ovine ◆Caprine	Not fully taxidermy finished ¹	Bones, including skulls with or without horns	Are offered for entry as trophies ⁴ and are clean, dry, and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew	A maximum of two skulls or bones		RELEASE
				More than two skulls or bones	Corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license ²	RELEASE
					Exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license ²	REFUSE ENTRY to excess ³
			Are offered for consignment to a museum and are clean, dry and free from undried pieces of flesh, hide and sinew		RELEASE to the museum	
			Are offered for entry as trophies ⁴ and are not clean, not dry, and not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew	A maximum of two skulls or bones OR The quantity imported corresponds to the number authorized by the hunting license ²	Consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
Not consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)					

TABLE A-1-11 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 3 of 4)






If the trophy is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	And the quantity imported:	Then:
◆Bovine ◆Ovine ◆Caprine	Not fully taxidermy finished ¹ (cont.)	Bones, including skulls with or without horns (cont.)	Are offered for entry as trophies ⁴ and are not clean, not dry, and not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide, and sinew (cont.)	More than two skulls or bones OR The quantity imported exceeds the number authorized by the hunting license ²	Consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	REFUSE ENTRY to excess ³ and AUTHORIZE shipment under seal to an approved establishment with VS Form 16-78, for a maximum of two skulls or bones or for those not exceeding excess(SEE Appendix K to complete the form)
					Not consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)
			Are offered for consignment to a museum and are not clean, not dry and not free from undried pieces of flesh, hide and sinew	Consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16-78 (SEE Appendix K to complete the form)	
				 Not consigned to an approved establishment ⁵	1. DO NOT RELEASE the HOLD 2. PROVIDE the importer with the appropriate options (SEE Table 2-2-10)	
		Hides, skins or capes ⁶	Head is attached	Skull and contents have been removed		RELEASE
				Skull and contents are present		REFUSE ENTRY
			Head is not attached		RELEASE	
		Camelid				

TABLE A-1-11 Free-Ranging and Farmed Wild Hunting Trophies from Canada (page 4 of 4)

If the trophy is:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	And the quantity imported:	Then:
Cervid (caribou, deer, elk, moose, and reindeer)					Proof of Canadian origin ⁷	RELEASE
					Lacks proof of Canadian origin ⁷	REFUSE ENTRY

- 1 USDA, APHIS regulations allow for the **unrestricted entry** of fully taxidermy finished trophies. Fully taxidermy finished trophies are those trophies that have been professionally cleaned (**free** of dirt, blood, insects, putrid odors, etc.) and processed. Fully taxidermy finished trophies have been professionally prepared (may be stuffed and/or mounted) for the purpose of personal exhibition.
- 2 A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from Canada. The license/permit or other documentation must be issued by the Canadian government (at the Provincial, Tribal or CFIA level), and not by the outfitter. This document should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of Canadian origin, non-cervid ruminant bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.
- 3 If a party of three hunters has a total of horns or skulls that matches the number allowed on the hunter's combined licenses, then these horns or skulls are authorized entry. (For example, if the number allowed on each license is two, then a combined total of six horns or skulls may be authorized entry for the three hunters.) However, if the total number of horns and skulls exceeds the number allowed on the hunter's combined licenses, then **prohibit** entry to the excess amount. If the hunters will **not** volunteer which hunter has the extra skull(s), then **prohibit** entry on the entire shipment. A VS special permit is **no** longer required.
- 4 USDA defines trophies as, the bones (including skulls, antlers, teeth, horns, and hoofs) of an animal carcass that can be used as a remembrance or souvenir of "the hunt" that are for personal use only. A copy of the importer's hunting license/permit, or other documentation that clearly demonstrates lawful possession of the trophy from the country of origin must be issued by the foreign government (at the Federal, Regional, or Department level), not by the outfitter. This documentation must be in English or must be accompanied by a government endorsed English translation. This documentation should identify the animal species and, if applicable, indicate the quantity of animals allowed to be hunted. USDA limits the quantity of bone trophies allowed to be imported to those taken from 2 animals unless a greater quantity is authorized by the hunting license/permit or other documentation as indicated above. Bone trophies that do not meet the above conditions will be regulated in the [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#) Section as a shipment of commercial bones.
- 5 USDA regulates antlers and other bony trophies for other diseases, such as anthrax.
- 6 The cape is the pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of the animal used for mounting as a trophy.
- 7 USDA has not imposed any restrictions on cervid trophies from Canada because of BSE. Hunters may import cervid trophies that were hunted in Canada without restriction. Hunters should have documentation that demonstrates proof of Canadian origin for their cervid trophies (i.e. Canadian hunting license/permit [Provincial, Tribal, or CFIA issued]. Game Farm receipt, Outfitter receipt, or other documentation provided by the Game farm or Outfitter, etc.).

Personal Use Amounts of Canadian Bovine Meat or Foods Containing Bovine Meat or Meat Products (NOT Including Pet Foods)

The following products from Canada **will** be allowed in passenger baggage and mail: personal use amounts of bovine meat or foods containing bovine meat or meat products (beef, including veal or bison), no import permit or other documentation is required; this does **not** include pet food. To regulate pet food in passenger baggage and mail, *see* [Table A-1-13 on page-A-1-40](#).

Personal Use Amounts of Equine Meat or Foods Containing Equine Meat or Meat Products

Personal use amounts of equine meat or meat products that is commercially packaged and labeled will be allowed in passenger baggage and mail: no import permit or other documentation is required.

Veterinary Biologics in Passenger Baggage

Veterinary biologics such as test kits for the diagnosis of animal disease, bacterins, vaccines and other injectables, toxins, and toxoids are authorized entry under a veterinary biological product permit issued by VS–Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB). *See* Requests for VS permits, [Table 2-4-9](#)

Importations of Boneless Beef from Japan in Passenger Baggage

Boneless beef from Japan, purchased at duty-free shops in airports in Japan, arriving in passenger baggage is enterable, per passenger, provided the amount of boneless beef is **no more than** 50 pounds of boneless beef **and** provided the boneless beef is accompanied by an original Export Quarantine Certificate (*see* [Figure A-1-2](#)) endorsed by an Animal Quarantine Service official, **and** a copy of the Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate (*see* [Figure A-1-3](#)) endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) or

endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF), **and** a copy of the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (*see* [Figure A-1-4](#)).

TABLE A-1-12 Boneless beef from Japan in passenger baggage

If the boneless beef from Japan in the passenger’s baggage is:	And is:	Then:
1. Accompanied by the required original Export Quarantine Certificate (SEE Figure A-1-2) and 2. A copy of the Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate ¹ (SEE Figure A-1-3) and 3. A copy of the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products (SEE Figure A-1-4)	50 pounds or less	RELEASE
	More than 50 pounds	REGULATE as commercial cargo and REFER to FSIS
Not accompanied by all three (3) of the above certificates	→	REFUSE ENTRY

1 The **original** Export Quarantine Certificate **must** contain the certificate number of the Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate **and** the certificate number of the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products.



On the *Export Quarantine Certificate*, the address of the applicant, the name of the passenger, the address of the passenger, the date and place of the shipment, the flight number, and the official seal are **not** relevant for entry decision. On the *Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products*, the place and date are **not** relevant for entry decision. On the *Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate*, **only** one certificate number is required, either from MHLW or MAFF.



If a passenger is arriving with **more than 50** pounds of boneless beef from Japan, regulate as commercial cargo and initiate procedures to forward **all** boneless beef to FSIS in accordance with current port procedures for commercial shipments of meat arriving in passenger baggage.

日本国農林水産省
輸出検疫証明書
EXPORT QUARANTINE CERTIFICATE
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japanese Government

検疫証明書番号
Certificate NO.

申請者住所
Address of applicant

発行年月日
Date of issue

氏名(法人にあつては、その名称及び代表者の氏名)
Name (In case of juridical person, state its title and name of representative)

(Name of Duty Free Shop)

下記は、家畜伝染病予防法の規定に基づく検査の結果、家畜の伝染疾病の病原体をひろげるおそれがないことを証明する。
 This is to certify that the undermentioned articles are free from any evidence of disseminating causative agent of any animal infectious disease in consequence of the inspection referred to the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law.

物 品 の 種 類 Kind of article	Boneless Beef
重量、個数又はこうり数 Weight, Nos. of package or container:	Kg, 1 Box
商 標 Trade Mark	ITOWM-SK123-4
容 器 包 装 の 種 類 Kind of container or package	Box
荷 送 人 住 所 氏 名 Name and address of consignor	(Name of passenger)
荷 受 人 住 所 氏 名 Name and address of consignee	(Name of passenger or person to receive this product in USA)
とう 載 地 及 び とう 載 年 月 日 Date & place of shipment	(Date and place of shipment)
とう 載 船 舶 (航 空 機) 名 Name of ship or flight	(Flight number)
検 査 実 施 年 月 日 及 び そ の 状 況 Date & condition of inspection	
備 考 Remarks	It is certified that there has been no outbreak of Rinderpest since 1925, Foot & Mouth Disease since June 2000 and Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia of Cattle since 1942 in Japan.

農林水産省動物検疫所
Animal Quarantine Service

(Official stamp)

家畜防疫官、
Animal Quarantine Officer

氏 名
(Signature)

印
(Seal)

FIGURE A-1-2 Export Quarantine Certificate

Attached to the export quarantine certificate

No. (MAFF) _____
No. (MHLW) _____

I, the undersigned animal quarantine officer, hereby certify that:

1. The meat or other meat product covered by this certificate was derived from animals which have been slaughtered at the under mentioned establishment.
(Name and Establishment Number of the Slaughtering establishment.)
2. The slaughtering establishment described above is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been abroad a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in the regulation of USDA as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
3. The slaughtering establishment described above is not permitted to receive meat or other animal product derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal product from a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected region of origin.
4. The meat or other animal product covered by this certificate was derived from animals born and raised in Japan and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region listed in the regulation of USDA as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
5. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the ship or flight described in this certificate in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal product that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

(Signature)
Animal Quarantine Officer

FIGURE A-1-3 Attachment to the Export Quarantine Certificate

JAPAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND WELFARE
 DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SAFETY
 INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE DIVISION

NO. _____
 FORM-1 (8/90)

CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES

Official Meat-Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts
 食肉衛生証明書

(City) _____ (Country) _____

Place _____
 場所 _____
 Date _____
 日付 _____

I hereby certify that the meat and meat byproducts herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and that said products have been handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

The undersigned authorized veterinary official of the Government of Japan certifies that the whole cuts of boneless beef meet the following requirements:

- Were derived from cattle that were born, raised and slaughtered in Japan.
- Were prepared in an establishment that is eligible to have its products imported into the United States under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the regulations of 9 CFR 327.2 and the beef meets all other applicable requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and regulations thereunder (9 CFR chapter III), including the requirements for removal of SRM's and the prohibition on the use of air-injection stunning devices prior to slaughter on cattle from which the beef is derived.
- Were derived from cattle that were not subject to a pithing process at slaughter.

下記の食肉及び食肉副製品は、対米輸出用認定と畜場において、とさつ時に生体検査及び死後検査を受けた獣畜から得られたものであって、かつ、米國農務省の食肉検査基準に規定されているとおり他物の混入や不正表示はないものであり、また、当該製品は我が国において衛生的に処理されたものであり、連邦食肉検査法及び規則と同等以上の基準に従っているものであることをここに証明する。

ここに署名した日本国政府の獣医官は、骨なし肉が以下の基準に従っていることを証明する。

- 日本において生まれ、飼育され、とさつされた牛由来であること
- 連邦食肉検査法 (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) 及び9CFR327.2に規定される規則に適合した対米輸出認定施設において処理され、その牛肉は、SRMの除去及び空気注入スタンニングの禁止を含む、全ての適用され得る食肉検査法及び規則 (9CFR III章) に従っていること
- ピッチングを実施していない牛由来であること

Kind of product 食肉・副製品の種類	BONELESS BEEF		Species of livestock derived from 獣畜の種類	BOVINE
Number of pieces or containers 数量	BOXES		Weight 重量	KG/ BOX
Identification marks on products and containers 製品及び包装上の記号	和牛 (WAGYU)			
Consignor 荷送り人名	SEE ATTACHED EXPORT QUARANTINE CERTIFICATE			
Address 住所	SAME AS ABOVE			
Establishment number 認定番号				
Consignee 荷受け人名	SEE ATTACHED EXPORT QUARANTINE CERTIFICATE			
Destination 仕向地	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
Shipping marks 積荷マーク	ITOWM-SK123			

(Signature of Official)
 (署名) _____

(Official title) _____

FIGURE A-1-4 Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products

Cooked Meat or Meat Products of Poultry and Fowl in Passenger Baggage or Mail

If product is cooked, perishable poultry, the product is enterable in passenger baggage if, upon visual inspection, Customs and Border Protection officials confirm that the poultry meat and poultry meat products appear "thoroughly cooked" throughout. If not appearing as "thoroughly cooked" throughout, or if in mail, regulate as commercial. See [Table 3-11-5](#).

Pet Food/Chews/Treats and Livestock Feed in Passenger Baggage or Mail

TABLE A-1-13 Pet Food/Chews/Treats and Livestock Feed in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 1 of 2)

If:	And:	And is:	And:	And is:	Then:
Pet food/ chews/treats in passenger baggage (excludes freeze-dried articles) ^{1 2}	Is from Canada and is derived from or containing lamb or goat products				REFUSE ENTRY
		→			
	Not as described above	At a land border	50 lbs (22.7 kg) or less	In commercially labeled packaging and shelf-stable without refrigeration	RELEASE
				Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf-stable with-out refrigeration	REGULATE as commercial shipment, SEE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
			Greater than 50 lbs (22.7 kg)		REGULATE as commercial shipment, SEE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
				→	
		At an airport or seaport	20 lbs (9kg) or less	In commercially labeled packaging and shelf-stable without refrigeration	RELEASE
				Not in commercially labeled packaging or not shelf-stable with-out refrigeration	REGULATE as commercial shipment, SEE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
			Greater than 20 lbs (9kg)		REGULATE as commercial shipment, SEE Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
				→	

TABLE A-1-13 Pet Food/Chews/Treats and Livestock Feed in Passenger Baggage or Mail (page 2 of 2)

If:	And:	And is:	And:	And is:	Then:
Pet food/ chews/treats in mail				→	REGULATE as commercial ship- ment, SEE Pet Food, and Live- stock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1
Livestock ³ feed in pas- senger bag- gage or mail				→	REGULATE as commercial ship- ment, SEE Pet Food, and Live- stock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1

- 1 A pet does **not** need to be present with the passenger/family. The original packaging can be opened if a pet is present; otherwise the original packaging must be unopened.
- 2 If a small amount of food is in a cage with dogs, cats, or laboratory animals, then removing the pet food from the cage is **not** necessary.
- 3 All farm-raised animals to include, **but not** limited to cattle, bison, cervids, swine, goats, sheep, equine, other hoofed animals (such as llamas, alpacas, antelope), poultry, game birds, and other fowl raised or maintained for the production of meat and other products, for sport, or for exhibition.

B

Animal Product
Manual

Appendix B

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

Introduction

Use this appendix to determine the class of an animal when all you know is the animal's name. This appendix lists common, foreign, and scientific names of animals. Scientific names are listed by genus and set in italics.

For each animal name, its class is identified by one of the following letters:

(H)

Horse

(P)

Poultry/Birds—When appropriate, the animal name will be distinguished as a game bird

(R)

Ruminant

(nr)

Regulate as ruminant—although **not** a ruminant, can transmit diseases of ruminants (for example, FMD and bovine tuberculosis)

(S)

Swine

(ns)

Regulate as swine—although **not** a swine, can transmit diseases of swine (for example, FMD and classical swine fever)

(O)

Other—represents a class of animal **other than** horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes (either listed with an (O) or **not** listed) are **not** restricted by the agricultural requirements of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

The list of animal names and their classes follow.

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

A

Accipiter (P)
Addax (R)
Addaxes (R)
Aepyceros (R)
African bush pigs (S)
African water or river hogs (S)
Afrikaane buffels (R)
Agneau (R)
Agnello (R)
Ak (S)
Akhda (H)
Alakud (R)
Alanes (R)
Alavanco (P)
Albumen (P)
Alcelaphus (R)
Alces (R)
Alectoris (P)
Alpacas (R)
American bison(R)
Ammodorcas (R)
Ammotragus (R)
Anade (P)
Anadeja (P)
Anadino (P)
Anadon (P)
Andosco (R)
Anes (H)
Anetidae (P)
Anitra (P)
Anoa (R)
Anoas (R)
Anodorhynchus (P)
Anoeang (R)
Anojo (R)
Anser (P)
Ante (R)
Antelopes (R)
Antidorcas (R)
Antilocapra (R)
Antilope (R)
Antilope adaxes (R)
Anyiha (R)
Aoudads (R)
Apteryx (P)
Ara (P)
Argli (R)
Arni (R)
Arui (R)
Asna (H)
Asno (H)
Asses (H)
Auca (P)
Aurochs (R)

Aves de Corral (P)

Avian (P)

Axis (R)

Axishirsch (R)

Axishera (R)

B

Babi huton (S)
Babirusas (S)
Babyrousa (S)
Balango (R)
Bali utan (S)
Balutes (P)
Bangana (R)
Bangteng (R)
Bashi (R)
Bastergensbokke (R)
Basterhartbeeste (R)
Bear (O)
Beatragus (R)
Becerril (R)
Becerro (R)
Beiras (R)
Benkurang (R)
Bernera (R)
Bharals (R)
Bicerra (R)
Bighorns (R)
Bison (R)
Bison (R)
Bisontes (R)
Blaauwbok (R)
Blackbucks (R)
Blastoceros (R)
Blastocerus (R)
Blauschaf (R)
Blawschaap (R)
Blesbokke (R)
Blesboks (R)
Blesbucks (R)
Blou-Duikers (R)
Bluebucks (R)
Bluebulls (R)
Boar (S)
Boeoeve toetoe (R)
Boeufs (R)
Bohor (R)
Bonasa (P)
Bongos (R)
Bontebocks (R)
Bontibokke (R)
Boocercus (R)
Borrego (R)
Borrigo (H)
Borriquillo (H)
Bos (R)
Bosbok (R)

Boselaphus (R)

Bouefsmusques (R)

Bouquetins (R)

Bovine (R)

Bovino (R)

Boyezuelo (R)

Brahmas (R)

Branta (P)

British park cattle (R)

Brushtail opossum (nr)

Bubalus (R)

Budorcas (R)

Buffaloes (R)

Buffles (R)

Buhulcus (P)

Burrheis (R)

Burros (H)

Buschbock (R)

Bushbucks (R)

Bushcows (R)

Bustard (P)

Buteo (P)

Buzzard (P)

C

Caballar (H)
Caballeria mayor (H)
Caballeria menor (H)
Caballo (H)
Cabras (R)
Cabrito (R)
Cabros de Monte(R)
Cacatua (P)
Cachana (P)
Caloros (R)
Cambodian forest ox (R)
Camels (R)
Camelus (R)
Camoscio (R)
Camuza (R)
Canard (P)
Canary (P)
Canero (R)
Capra (R)
Capreolus (R)
Capri cornis (R)
Caprine (R)
Caracul (R)
Caribou (R)
Casperodius (P)
Cassowary (P)
Casuarius (P)
Cat (O)
Catagonus (S)
Cattle (R)
Centrocercus (P)
Century eggs (P)

Cephalophus (R)	Damhert (R)	Evergwiijn (S)
Ceratotherium (O)	Damhirsch (R)	Ezels (H)
Cerdos (S)	Dantas (H)	F
Cerfs (S)	Davidhirsch (R)	Facoquero (S)
Cerval (R)	Deer (R)	Fagiano (P)
Cervus (R)	Defassa (R)	Faisan (P)
Chaib (R)	Dibatags (R)	<i>Falco</i> (P)
Chameaux (R)	Diceros (O)	Falcon (P)
Chamois (R)	<i>Didermocerus</i> (H)	Fantail (P)
Chartly cattle (R)	Dik-Diks (R)	Faras (H)
Chevaux (H)	Dinde (P)	Fasan (P)
Chevreuil (R)	Dindon (P)	For Hoi (S)
Chevrotains (R)	Dodo (P)	Fowl (P)
Chi Yuk (S)	Dog (O)	Fowl Chicken (P)
Chicken (P)	<i>Domicella</i> (P)	
Chinesischer Schopfhirsch (R)	Dondoro (R)	G
Chinkara (R)	Donkey (H)	Gacel(a) (R)
Chirus (R)	Dorcatragus (R)	Gallina (P)
Chital (R)	Dove, migratory (P, game bird)	Gallinaza (P)
Choeropsos (S)	Dove, nonmigratory (P)	Gallinula (P)
Chosen kamosica (R)	<i>Dromiceius</i> (P)	Gallinule (P)
Chousinghas (R)	Duck, migratory (P, game bird)	Gallipava (P)
Chu (R)	Duck, nonmigratory (P)	Gallipavo (P)
Cicruos de las Pampas (R)	Duejas (R)	Gallo (P)
Ciervos (R)	Duikerboks (R)	Gama (R)
Citam (S)	Duikers (R)	Game bird (P)
Coches de Monte (S)	Dwergmusdier (R)	Gams (R)
Cochin (P)	E	Ganado caballar (H)
Cochina(o) (S)	Eber (S)	Ganado de pata hendida (R)
Cockateel (P)	Edda (R)	Ganado menor (R)
Cockatiel (P)	Egret (P)	Ganada moreno (S)
Cockatoo (P)	Ei (P)	Ganada ovejuno (R)
Codorniz (P)	Eidero (P)	Ganada vacuno (R)
Columba (P)	Eland antilope (R)	Ganados (R)
Columbidae (P)	Elanden (R)	Ganga (P)
Connochaetes (R)	Elands (R)	Gans (P)
Cordero (R)	Elans (R)	Ganso (P)
Cotorra (P)	<i>Elaphodus</i> (R)	Gasha (R)
Coturnix (P)	<i>Elaphurus</i> (R)	Gaur (R)
Cow (R)	Elephants (O)	Gayal (R)
Cracidae (P)	<i>Elephas</i> (O)	Gazella (R)
Crocodile (O)	Elch (R)	Gazelles (R)
Cuchi (S)	Elk (R)	Gee guy (P)
Cui (O)	Emeu (P)	Geese, migratory (P, game bird)
Curzuelas (R)	Emu (P)	Geese, nonmigratory (P)
Curassow (P)	Enodio (R)	Geflugel (P)
Cuy (O)	Ente (P)	Gemsboks (R)
Cuyem (S)	<i>Equus</i> (H)	Gemse (R)
<i>Cygnus</i> (P)	Eral (R)	Gemzen (R)
D	<i>Erinaceus</i> (nr)	Gerenuks (R)
<i>Dacelo</i> (P)	Esel (H)	Gerflugel (P)
Daim (R)	Estarna (P)	Gwone duikerbokke (R)
Dams (R)	Estraquero (R)	Ghur (H)
<i>Damaliscus</i> (R)		Giant forest hogs (S)

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

Giraffa (R)	Herten (R)	Kakatoe (P)
Giraffen (R)	Hertzwijn (S)	Kalajarawur (S)
Giraffes (R)	Highland cattle (R)	Kalawatan (S)
Gnoes (R)	<i>Hippocamelus</i> (R)	Kaljar (R)
Gnus (R)	<i>Hippopotamus</i> (O)	Kam (P)
Goas (R)	<i>Hippotragus</i> (R)	Kameelperde (R)
Goats (R)	Hirco (R)	Kamelen (R)
Gocha (S)	Hirsche (R)	Kaming utan (R)
Gocho (S)	Hirscheber (S)	Kangaroo (O)
Godir (R)	Hirschziegenantilope (R)	Kantijil (R)
Goma (R)	Hogs (S)	Karakul (R)
Goose, migratory (P)	Homar (H)	Karbouw (R)
Goose, nonmigratory (P)	Horses (H)	Kastura (R)
Gorals (R)	Huemuls (R)	Kave (R)
Gorkhur (H)	Huevo (P)	Kea (P)
Gorrin (S)	Huhn (P)	Kenge (R)
Gorrina(o) (S)	<i>Hydropotes</i> (R)	Kenken (S)
Graylag goose (P)	<i>Hyemoschus</i> (R)	Kerbo (R)
Great buzzard (P)	<i>Hylochoerus</i> (S)	Kestrel (P)
Grouse, commercial, domestic, or pen-raised (P)	I	Kiangs (H)
Grouse, wild (P)	Ibexes (R)	Kibanoru (R)
Grysboks (R)	Ibice (R)	Kidang (R)
Guacharo (P)	Iguido (R)	Kijang (R)
Guajalote (P)	Iliza (R)	Kingtody (P)
Guarin (S)	Imbabala (R)	Klipbökkies (R)
Guarnigon (P)	Ingankla (R)	Klipspringers (R)
Guaro (P)	Impalas (R)	Kobs (R)
Guarra (S)	Impofo (R)	Kobus (R)
Guarro (S)	Ingama (R)	Koedoe (R)
Guazubira (R)	Inosisi (S)	Kondikondi (R)
Guemals (R)	Inyala (R)	Kookaburra (P)
Guemul (R)	Iribu (P)	Kouprey (R)
Gugufto (R)	Isard (R)	Kras (R)
Guib (R)		Kringaat (R)
Guin (R)		Kudus (R)
Guinea fowl (P)	J	Kufhert (R)
Guinea pig (O)	Jabalina (S)	Kuifmuntjak (R)
Gumburi (H)	Jabalis (S)	Kungo (R)
Guntada (R)	Jabato (S)	Kuru (R)
Gura (P)	Jackasses (H)	L
Guy (P)	Jagala (R)	Labanco (P)
Guy kam (P)	Jako-Zika (R)	Langopus (P)
Guy tun (P)	Jambon (S)	Lama (R)
H	Jamon (S)	Lamm (R)
Hartebeests (R)	Javelinas (S)	Laughing jackass (P)
Hassan (H)	Jirafe (R)	Lavanco (P)
Hatching eggs (P)	Jolote (P)	Lawa (R)
Hawk (P)	Juments (H)	
Heath hen (P)	Jumento (H)	Lechon (S)
Hedgehog (nr)	Juta (P)	Lechoncico (S)
Hemione (H)	K	Lechwes (R)
<i>Hemitragan</i> (R)	Kabashi (R)	Leipoa (P)
Herola (R)	Kaka (P)	Leucophoyx (P)
Hertantilope (R)	Kakapo (P)	Lishongololo (R)
Hertgeitantilope (R)	Kakar (R)	Litocranius (R)

Little bustard (P)	Nabelschwein (S)	Orongo (R)
Llamas (R)	Naemorhedus (R)	Ortega (P)
Lochos (R)	Nagor (R)	Oryx (R)
Lora (P)	Nagot (R)	Oryxes (R)
Loro (P)	Nahurs (R)	Ostrich (P)
Lory (P)	Nakong (R)	Otetela (R)
Lufumbu (R)	Nanjaat (R)	Otididae (P)
M	Navelzuijn (S)	Otis (P)
Macagua (P)	N'Dongoro (R)	Oto (P)
Macaw (P)	Neptragus (R)	Ourebia (R)
Madoqua (R)	Nesptragus (R)	Ovejuela (R)
Magpie (P)	Nestor (P)	Ovezuelo (P)
Magueto (R)	Ngava Po (R)	Ovibos (R)
Mahnenschaf (R)	Ngaw (P)	Ovine (R)
Maiale (S)	Ngholigata (R)	Ovis (R)
Malandar (S)	Ngondo (R)	Owl parrot (P)
Manenschaap (R)	Ngow Jie Yuk (R)	Ox (R)
Manzo (R)	Ngow Yuk (R)	P
Ma-rancho(cha) (S)	Ngulungo (R)	Paa (R)
Markhors (R)	Nilgais (R)	Pajara (P)
Marrana(o) (S)	Nilgau (R)	Pajarico (P)
Marshbucks (R)	Ninato (R)	Pajaro (P)
Matacanes (R)	Nkonze (R)	Pajarraco (P)
Mazama (R)	Nkwai (R)	Palas (R)
Mbangana (R)	Notornis (P)	Paleto (R)
Mbidai (H)	Novilla (R)	Paloma (P)
Mboa (R)	Novillejo(eja) (R)	Palomera (P)
Mbuete (H)	Novillo (R)	Palomo (P)
Mburi (R)	Ntole (R)	Pantholops (R)
Meleagris (P)	Numida (P)	Parakeet (P)
Mendesantilope (R)	Nyala (R)	Parro (P)
Mirgatory bird (P)	Nyala antilope (R)	Parrot (P)
Mi-Lu (R)	Nyala bosbok (R)	Partridge (P)
Minorca (P)	Nyan (R)	Patarigan (P)
Mithan (R)	Nylghaie (R)	Patico (P)
Monje (P)	Nymphicus (P)	Patin (P)
Monkey (O)	Nzohe (R)	Patito (P)
Moose (R)	O	Pato (P)
Morueco (R)	Oca (P)	Pava (P)
Moschusochse (R)	Ocydromus (P)	Pavenzo (P)
Mouflons (R)	Odocoileus (R)	Pavipollo (P)
Mountain canary (H)	Oeuf (P)	Pavo (P)
Mountain goats (R)	Oie (P)	Pavo (P)
Mpulupulu (R)	Okapia (R)	Pea fowl (P)
Mula (H)	Okapis (R)	Pecari (S)
Mules (H)	Oilbird (P)	Pecaris (S)
Mulo (H)	Olor (P)	Peccaries (S)
Muntjacs (R)	Onagers (H)	Pecuario(ria) (R)
Murueco (R)	Onagro (H)	Peeli (R)
Musk oxen (R)	Onychorhynchus (P)	Pega (P)
Muskhog (S)	Oorbiesjies (R)	Pelea (R)
Muskrat (O)	Opossum (O)	Penelope (P)
Muskusossen (R)	Oreamnos (R)	Perdigana (P)
Musmon (R)	Oreotragus (R)	Perdix (P)
N	Oribis (R)	Pere David's hert (R)
	Orix (R)	Perico (P)

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

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Periquito (P)	Quetro (P)	Schwartzzfersen antilope (R)
Pferde (H)	Quezel (P)	Schweine (S)
Phacochoerus (S)		Schweinhirsch (R)
Pharomacrus (P)	R	Scotch cattle (R)
Phasianidae (P)	Rabbit (O)	Scrofa (S)
Pheasant, commercial, domestic or pen-raised (P)	Raccoon (O)	Seladang (R)
Pheasant, wild (P)	Ramphastidae (P)	<i>Serinus</i> (P)
Picacureba (P)	Rangifer (R)	Serows (R)
Pichon (P)	Raphicerus (R)	Shapu (R)
Pigeon, migratory (P)	Raphus (P)	Sheep (R)
Pigeon, nonmigratory (P)	Ratite (P)	Sig (R)
Pigs (S)	Rayadillo (P)	Sing-Sing (R)
Pelandok (R)	Rebecos (R)	Siroya (R)
Peleari (S)	Recental (R)	Siruwa (R)
Pintada (P)	Redunca (R)	Sitatunga (R)
Pofu (R)	Red river hogs (S)	Soenie (R)
Pollame (P)	Ree (R)	Soor (S)
Pollastre (P)	Reedbucks (R)	Sow (S)
Pollastro (P)	Rehe (R)	Springbookes (R)
Pollito (P)	Reindeer (R)	Springboks (R)
Pollo (P)	Reitboks (R)	Springbucks (R)
Polluelo (P)	Rengifero (R)	Squirrel (O)
Porcos (S)	Renne (R)	<i>Steatornis</i> (P)
Procino (S)	Reno (R)	Steenbokken (R)
Porphyrio (P)	Rentiere (R)	Steer (R)
Porphyryla (P)	Rheboks (R)	Steinbocke (R)
Porquecilla (S)	Rhinoceros (O)	Steinboks (R)
Porquezuelo(la) (S)	Rhipidura (P)	<i>Strigops</i> (P)
Posu (R)	Rhynchotus (P)	<i>Struthio</i> (P)
Potamochoerus (S)	Rinderen (R)	Suisizil (R)
Poulet (P)	Robezo (R)	Suitsizil (R)
Pouter (P)	Rociocia (H)	Suni (R)
Prarie chicken (P)	Rodent (O)	<i>Sus</i> (S)
Prensor (P)	Rooibokkes (R)	Suwala (R)
Primal (R)	Roz (R)	Swala (R)
Procapra (R)	Rozno (H)	Swan (P)
Prong bucks (R)	Rucho (H)	Swatwitpense (R)
Pseudois (R)	Ruffed grouse (P)	Sylvicapra (R)
Psittaciformes (P)	Runderen (R)	Syncerus (R)
Psitticine (P)	Rupicapra (R)	T
Psophia (P)	S	Tacchino (P)
Puda (R)	Sabelantilopen (R)	Tahrs (R)
Pudas (R)	Sage grouse (P)	Takahe (P)
Puerca (S)	Saiga (R)	Takbokka (R)
Puerco montes (S)	Saigas (R)	Takins (R)
Puercos (S)	Saino (S)	Tamaraus (R)
Puerquezuelo (S)	Sanga (R)	Tanager (H)
Puku (R)	Sangler (S)	Tangara (H)
Q	Sapi oetan (R)	Tapir (O)
Quaggas (H)	Sapi utan (R)	Tapires (O)
Quail, commercial, domestic, pen-raised (P)	Sardesco (ca) (H)	Tapirs (O)
Quail, free-flying (P, game bird)	Sarrio (R)	<i>Tapirus</i> (O)
	Sassaby (R)	Taruga (R)
	Sau (S)	Taurino (na) (R)
	Schafantilope (R)	<i>Taurotragus</i> (R)
	Schapen (R)	<i>Tayassu</i> (S)

Teal (P)	U	W
Temazates (R)	Ulangio (S)	Wapiti (R)
Tenrec (nr)	Um digdig (R)	Warree (S)
Tenera (R)	Uovo (P)	Wart hogs (S)
Ternero (R)	Upp (P)	Wasserbock (R)
Tezron (R)	Urial (R)	Wasserbuffel (R)
<i>Tetracerus</i> (R)	Urraca (P)	Wasserhirschferkel (R)
Tetrao (P)	V	Water hen (P)
Tibetan muntjacs (R)		Waterbucks (R)
Tibetaanse antilope (R)	Vaal rhebok (R)	Water buffles (R)
Tibetantilope (R)	Vaalribboks (R)	Waterkoedoe (R)
Tibetgazelle (R)	Vaca (R)	Weka (P)
Tinamou (P)	Vacuno (R)	Westphalian (S)
Todo (R)	Vaquilla (R)	Widgeon (P)
Tojosa (P)	Vaquillona (R)	Wild boars (S)
Topis (R)	Vaquira (S)	Wild goose (P)
Torcaz (P)	Vaquita (R)	Wild zwijn (S)
Torcaza (P)	Varken (S)	Wildebeests (R)
Tortola (P)	Varkens (S)	Wildebesste (R)
Toucan (P)	Varkenshert (R)	Wildeschapen (R)
<i>Tragelaphus</i> (R)	Veado galheiro (R)	Wildschwein (S)
<i>Tragopan</i> (P)	Veau (R)	Wisents (R)
<i>Tragulus</i> (R)	Venado (R)	Wood hen (P)
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> (nr)	Venados (R)	Wood grouse (P)
Tromme (R)	Verraci (S)	Y-Z
Tricahue (P)	Vestfaliano (S)	Yack (R)
True cattle (R)	<i>Vicugna</i> (R)	Yaguasa (P)
Truie (S)	Vicunas (R)	Yaks (R)
Trullo (P)	Vierhoorn antilope (R)	Yure (P)
Trumpeter (P)	Vierhorn antilope (R)	
Truthahn (P)	Vion (R)	Zarceta (P)
Tsaing (R)	Vitello (R)	Zeboe (R)
Tsesseby (R)	Vlakbokkies (R)	Zebbras (H)
Tshihimbi (R)	Vlakovaks (S)	Zeren (R)
Tsipi (R)	Volaille (P)	Zeergmoschustier (R)
Tso (R)		Zumbon (P)
Tsu (R)		Zurano (P)
Turkey (P)		Zurito (P)
Turkey buzzard (P)		Zuro (P)
Turs (R)		Zwijn (S)
Turtledove (P)		
<i>Tympanuchus</i> (P)		

List of Animal Names and Their Classes

List of Animal Names and Their Classes



Appendix C

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

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Introduction

This appendix lists the distribution of the animal diseases as identified in 9 CFR § 94. Use the *List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status*¹ to identify the animal diseases which occur and **do not** occur in each foreign country.

Matrix

Figure C-1-1 is divided into columns. The left column alphabetically lists foreign countries. The right columns identify which animal diseases occur in each country; which animal diseases **do not** occur; and which countries have special requirements.

Listed below are the abbreviations used to describe the disease status categories:

ASF. African swine fever.

APHIS-defined European CSF region. The European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland). The APHIS-defined European CSF region is a single region of low risk for CSF.

BSE. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

CSF. Classical swine fever (formerly HC, hog cholera).

END. Exotic Newcastle disease.

FMD. Foot-and-mouth disease.

¹ Or other areas of special epidemiological interest to APHIS.

HPAI². Highly pathogenic avian influenza. The following countries are affected with HPAI: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia² (State of New South Wales), Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, or Vietnam. (Country listing will be updated as country status changes.)

SVD. Swine vesicular disease.

In addition to the above, the following four disease status categories are included for regulating the importation of meat:

CSF/SR. Classical swine fever free with special requirements. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

END/SR. Exotic Newcastle disease free with special requirements. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

FMD/SR. Foot-and-mouth disease free with special requirements. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

SVD/SR. Swine vesicular disease free with special requirements. Applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

A country with special requirements (SR) is known to be free from CSF, END, FMD, or SVD. However, one or more of the following conditions apply to the country:

- ◆Supplements its national meat supply by importing meat from affected countries
- ◆Imports live poultry, ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States
- ◆Shares a common land border with an affected country or region

The disease status categories CSF/SR, END/SR, FMD/SR, and SVD/SR applies **only** to meat, meat products and edible meat by-products.

2 In regionalized countries, **only** VS-defined areas are considered to be affected with HPAI. The areas in regionalized countries **not** listed in the VS-restricted zone are considered **free** from HPAI. The VS-defined areas follow: Australia (State of New South Wales). Contact your local PPQ-VRS-AQI Veterinarian or a PPQ-QPAS-VRS-HQ Staff Veterinarian for current information on VS-defined areas for regionalized countries.

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 1 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Afghanistan	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Albania	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF	
Algeria	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
American Samoa (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Andorra (Dependent State of Spain)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Angola	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Antigua and Barbuda	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Argentina	CSF, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	END/SR
Armenia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Aruba (Dependent State of the Netherlands)	BSE, CSF, END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Australia	HPAI ¹	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Austria	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Azerbaijan	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Bahamas	CSF, END	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Bahrain	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bangladesh	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Barbados	CSF, END, SVD	ASF, BSE, FMD	
Belarus	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Belau (Palau)	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Belgium	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Belize	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Benin	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Bermuda (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END, FMD ³	SVD/SR
Bhutan	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bolivia	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BSE, CSF, END, FMD	ASF	SVD/SR
Botswana	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Brazil	ASF, CSF ⁴ , END, FMD ⁵ , SVD ⁶	BSE	CSF/SR ⁴ , FMD/SR ⁵ , SVD ⁶ /SR
British Honduras (Belize)	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Brunei Darussalam	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Bulgaria	BSE, CSF, END, FMD	ASF	SVD/SR
Burkina Faso	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Burma	SEE Myanmar (Burma)		
Burundi	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 2 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Cambodia	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Cameroon	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Canada	BSE ⁷	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Cape Verde	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Cayman Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Central African Republic	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Chad	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Channel Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Chile		ASF, BSE, END	CSF/SR, FMD/SR, SVD/SR
China, Peoples Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , ⁸ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Colombia	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Comoros	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Congo, Republic of the	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Cook Islands	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Costa Rica	CSF	ASF, BSE, END, FMD, SVD	
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Croatia	BSE, CSF, END, FMD	ASF	SVD/SR
Cuba	All agricultural products are presently under embargo by Executive Order		
Curacao (Netherlands Antilles)	BSE, CSF, END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Cyprus	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Czech Republic	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Denmark	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Djibouti	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Dominica	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Dominican Republic	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
East Timor	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Ecuador	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Egypt	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
El Salvador	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
England	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Equatorial Guinea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Eritrea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Estonia	CSF ² , END	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR, SVD/SR

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 3 of 9)

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Ethiopia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Falkland Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Faroe Islands (Dependent State of Denmark)	BSE, CSF, END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Fiji		ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Finland	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END, SVD	FMD/SR
France	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
French Guiana (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
French Polynesia (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
French Southern Territories	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Gabon	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Gambia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Georgia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Germany, Republic of	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Ghana	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD, HPAI ¹ ,	BSE	
Gibraltar (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales)	SEE England, Scotland or Wales		
Greece	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Greenland (Dependent State of Denmark)	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD ⁹ , SVD ¹⁰	
Grenada	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Guadeloupe (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Guam (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Guatemala	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Guinea	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Guinea-Bissau	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Guyana	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Haiti	ASF, CSF, END	BSE, FMD, SVD	
Honduras	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Holy See (Vatican)	SEE Italy		
Hong Kong, (Administrative Area of China)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Hungary	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 4 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Iceland		ASF, CSF, BSE, END, FMD, SVD	
India	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Indonesia	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Iraq	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Ireland, Northern	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Ireland, Republic of	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END,	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Isle of Man	BSE	ASF, CSF, END,	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Israel	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF	
Italy	BSE, CSF ² , END, SVD ¹¹	ASF ¹²	FMD/SR, SVD/SR ¹¹
Ivory Coast	SEE Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)		
Jamaica	CSF, END, SVD	ASF, BSE, FMD	
Japan	BSE, CSF, END, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Jordan	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Kazakhstan	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Kenya	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Kiribati	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea)	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Kosovo	SEE Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)		
Kuwait	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Krygyzstan	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Laos, People's Democratic Republic (Lao)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Latvia	CSF ² , END	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Lebanon	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Lesotho	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Liberia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Libya	SEE Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Liechtenstein	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Lithuania	CSF ² , END	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Luxembourg	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Macau (Special Administrative Region of China)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI, SVD	ASF, BSE	

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 5 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	BSE, CSF, END, FMD	ASF	SVD/SR
Madagascar	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Malawi	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Malaysia	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Maldives	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Mali	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Malta	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Marshall Islands	ASF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE, CSF	
Martinique (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Mauritania	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Mauritius	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Mayotte (Dependent State of France; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Mexico	CSF ¹³ , END ¹⁴ , HPAI	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	CSF/SR ¹³ , END/SR ¹⁴
Micronesia, Federated States of	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Midway Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Moldova, Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Monaco	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF	
Mongolia	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Montenegro	SEE Serbia and Montenegro		
Montserrat (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Morocco	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Mozambique	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 6 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Myanmar (Burma)	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Namibia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD ¹⁵ , SVD	BSE	FMD/SR ¹⁵
Nauru	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Nepal	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Netherlands, The	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Netherlands Antilles (Dependent State of The Netherlands)	BSE, CSF, END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
New Caledonia (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
New Zealand		ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	
Nicaragua	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Niger	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Nigeria	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Niue	END, CSF, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Norfolk Island (Dependent State of Australia)	CSF	ASF, BSE, END, FMD, SVD	
Northern Ireland	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Norway	BSE, END	ASF, CSF, SVD	FMD/SR
Oman	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF	
Pakistan	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Palau	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Palestinian Authority, Occupied	SEE Israel		
Palestinian Autonomous Territories	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF	
Panama	CSF, END	ASF, BSE, FMD, SVD	
Papua New Guinea	CSF, END, SVD	ASF, BSE	FMD/SR
Paraguay	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Peru	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Philippines	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Poland	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Portugal	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Puerto Rico (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Qatar	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Réunion (Dependent State of France; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD		
Romania (Rumania)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ ,	ASF, SVD	

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 7 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Russian Federation	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Rwanda	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Saint Helena (Dependent State of United Kingdom; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, BSE, CSF, END, FMD, SVD		
Saint Kitts (or Saint Christopher) and Nevis	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Saint Lucia	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	BSE, CSF	ASF, END, FMD	SVD/SR
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Samoa, Independent State of	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
San Marino	BSE, CSF, END, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Sao Tome and Principe	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Saudi Arabia	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Scotland	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Senegal	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)	BSE, CSF, END, FMD	ASF	SVD/SR
Seychelles (Independent; but agricultural ties are with Africa)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Sierra Leone	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Singapore	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Slovakia	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Slovenia	BSE, CSF ² , END	ASF	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Society Island (Tahiti)	BSE, CSF, END, SVD	ASF	FMD/SR
Solomon Islands	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Somalia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
South Africa, Republic of	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Spain	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Sri Lanka	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Sudan and South Sudan	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
Suriname	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Territories of Norway)	BSE, CSF, END	SVD	FMD/SR
Swaziland	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Sweden	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END, SVD	FMD/SR
Switzerland	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END ¹⁶	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tahiti	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 8 of 9)

Country	Disease Status	Free of:	
	Affected with:	No SR	With SR
Taiwan, Province of China	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tajikistan	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Tanzania, United Republic of	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Thailand	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Togo	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD, HPAI ¹	BSE	
Tonga	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Trinidad and Tobago	CSF, END, SVD	ASF, BSE, FMD	
Trust Territories of the Pacific	END	ASF, BSE, CSF, FMD, SVD	
Tunisia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Turkey	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Turkmenistan	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Turks and Caicos Islands (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Tuvalu	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Uganda	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Ukraine	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	BSE	
United Arab Emirates	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
United Kingdom: Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland	SEE Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) or Northern Ireland		
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Uruguay	CSF, END, FMD ¹⁷ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
U.S. Virgin Islands (U.S. dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Uzbekistan	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Vanuatu	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Venezuela	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Vietnam	CSF, END, FMD, HPAI ¹ , SVD	ASF, BSE	
Virgin Islands, British (Dependent State of United Kingdom)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Virgin Islands, U.S. (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Wake Islands (U.S. Dependency)	Subject to interstate regulations administered by VS		
Wales	BSE, CSF ²	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Wallis and Futuna Islands (Dependent State of France)	BSE, CSF	ASF, END	FMD/SR, SVD/SR
Western Sahara	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	

List of Foreign Countries and Their Disease Status

Foreign Countries and Disease Status

FIGURE C-1-1 List of Foreign Countries and Disease Status (page 9 of 9)

Country	Disease Status		
	Affected with:	Free of:	
		No SR	With SR
Yemen, Republic of	CSF, END, FMD, SVD	ASF, BSE	
Yugoslavia	SEE Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)		
Zambia	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	
Zimbabwe	ASF, CSF, END, FMD, SVD	BSE	

- 1 Highly pathogenic avian influenza is considered to exist. For Australia, **only** the State of New South Wales is classified as affected with HPAI.
- 2 One of the European countries of the "APHIS-defined European CSF region". The "APHIS-defined European CSF region" is a single region of low risk for CSF. The APHIS-defined European CSF region is comprised of the European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland)
- 3 Bermuda, a Dependent State of the United Kingdom, is FMD-free.
- 4 Most of Brazil is CSF-affected **except** the State of Santa Catarina which is CSF/SR
- 5 Most of Brazil is FMD-affected **except** the State of Santa Catarina which is FMD/SR
- 6 Most of Brazil is SVD-affected **except** the State of Santa Catarina which is SVD/SR
- 7 Currently Canada is the only country designated at minimal risk for BSE. Bovine, ovine, and caprine ruminant meat are treated differently from cervid and camelid ruminant meat. Unless the category of "Minimal Risk for BSE" is specifically mentioned in an APM Table, then regulate all ruminant (bovine, ovine, caprine, cervid, etc.) commodities of Canadian origin as those originating from a BSE-affected country.
- 8 Highly pathogenic avian influenza is considered to exist throughout China, **except** Macau (Dependency of People's Republic of China), which is **not** affected with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).
- 9 Greenland, a Dependent State of Denmark, is FMD-free.
- 10 Greenland, a Dependent State of Denmark, is SVD-free.
- 11 Most of Italy is SVD-affected, **except** Friuli, Liguria, Marche, and Valle d'Aosta which are SVD/SR.
- 12 The Island of Sardinia is affected with ASF.
- 13 Most of Mexico is CSF-affected, **except** the States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan which are CSF/SR.
- 14 Most of Mexico is END-affected, **except** the States of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan, which are END/SR.
- 15 Most of Namibia is FMD/SR, **except** for the portion of the country north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VSF) which is FMD-affected.
- 16 **All** of Switzerland is considered END-free **except** for the Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, which is END-affected.
- 17 Uruguay is FMD affected, **but** Uruguay is allowed to export fresh (chilled or frozen) beef under specific conditions.



Appendix D

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Contents

Introduction **D-1-1**

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Introduction

This appendix is a guide to animal product and by-product labels. When looking at labels on containers and cans, use this appendix to help determine the contents, degree of processing, and country of origin.

Many of the animal products and by-products offered for importation in passenger baggage, in mail, and sometimes in cargo have **no** accompanying documentation to verify content, degree of processing, or country of origin. Therefore, the labels on containers and cans are the **only** source of information. Many of these labels use foreign words and characters to describe the contents.



Your investigative techniques will prove valuable in determining the contents of containers and cans. Be particularly suspicious of canned products from Taiwan. The labels on products regularly sold by some supermarkets and food companies state the product's name in English, **but do not** mention meat. However, on the label in a block about one inch square appears the Chinese character for meat (SEE [Figure D-1-1](#)). Also, containers and cans labeled as preserved fruit and tea often contain meat.

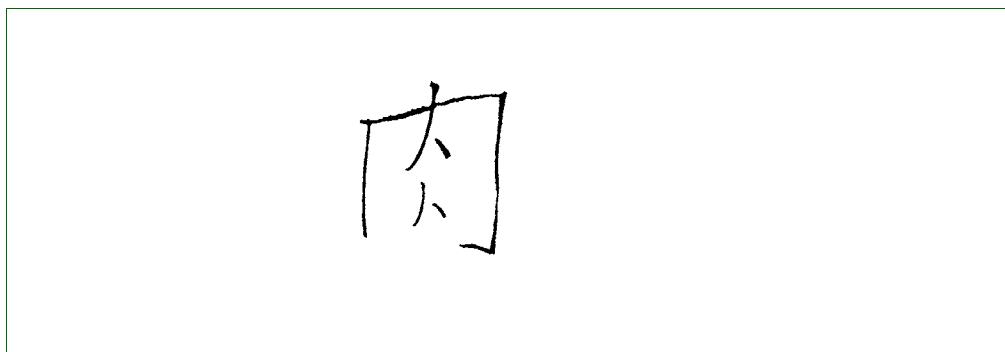


FIGURE D-1-1 Chinese Character for Meat

Chinese characters along with other foreign words that may be found on containers or cans of meat and animal by-products are listed alphabetically in this appendix.

The letters in parentheses denote the country of origin: (CN) = China, (DK) = Denmark, (FR) = France, (DE) = Germany, (IT) = Italy, (JP) = Japan, (PO) = Portugal, (ES) = Spain, (SE)=Sweden.

If a foreign word is **not** listed in this appendix, check the [Glossary](#) on [page Glossary-1-1](#) and the Spanish dictionary ([Appendix F](#) on [page F-1-1](#)).

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Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Abati (FR)	giblet of poultry		
Abatis (FR)	giblets of poultry or game fowl		
Abats (FR)	offal		
Abbatis (FR)	offal		
Achatine (FR)	land snail		
Aeg (DK)	egg		
Agneau (FR)	lamb		
Agnello (IT)	lamb		
Aiguillette (FR)	top rump (beef)		
Aloyau (FR)	sirloin (beef)		
Amourette(s) (FR)	spinal bone marrow of calf or ox		
And (DK)	duck		
Andouille (FR)	tripe sausage		
Anitra (IT)	duck		
Aves de Corral (ES)	poultry		
Ave Nido (ES)	bird's nest		
B			
Babeurre (FR)	buttermilk		
Bacon (DK)	bacon		ハム/ベーコン
Bata (JP)	butter		バター
Bauerschinken (DE)	ham		
Bavette (FR)	undercut of sirloin		
Beef	beef		牛肉、ビーフ
Ben (DK)	bone		
Beurre (FR)	butter		
Bierschinken (DE)	ham with beer		
Bierwurst (DE)	sausage with beer		
Bife (PO)	beefsteak		
Bifteck (FR)	beefsteak		
Blod (DK)	blood		
Blut (DE)	blood		
Blutwurst (DE)	sausage with blood		
Boeuf (FR)	beef		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 1 of 11)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Bof (DK)	beefsteak		
Bouilli (FR)	boiled		
Bouillon (FR)	broth		
Boulette (FR)	meatball		
Bruto (PO)	raw		
Burro (IT)	butter		
C			
Cabra (PO)	goat		
Cachorro (PO)	dog		
Caille (FR)	quail		
Cao (PO)	dog		
Canard (FR)	duck		
Caneton (FR)	duckling		
Carne (IT) (ES) (PO)	meat/flesh		
Carne de Cerdo (ES)	pork		
Carne de maiale (IT)	pork		
Carne de ternera (PO)	veal		
Carne de vaca (PO)	beef		
Carne de vitela (PO)	veal		
Carre d'agneau (FR)	rack of lamb		
Carvelle(s) (FR)	brain(s) (calf or lamb)		
Cervo (PO)	deer		
Chair (FR)	flesh		
Charcuterie (FR)	cold meats		
Cheval (FR)	horse		
Chevreuril (FR)	venison		
Chiizu (JP)	cheese		
Chug chow (CN)	bird's nest		
Chi yuk (CN)	pork		
Chi U (CN)	pork		
Cochon (CN)	pig		
Coekgi (PO)	rabbit		
Coeur (FR)	heart		
Contre filet	loin strip steak		
Cordeiro (PO)	lamb		
Cordero (ES)	lamb		
Corne (FR)	horn		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 2 of 11)

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Corno (IT)	horn		
Cote	rib		
Cotelettes	cutlets		
Couennes (FR)	pork rinds		
Creme (FR) (PO)	cream		
Cru (FR) (PO)	raw		
Crudo (IT, ES)	raw		
Cuerno (ES)	horn		
Cuit (FR)	cooked		
D			
Dan (CN)	eggs	蛋	
Dinde (FR)	turkey (hen)		
Dindon (FR)	turkey (cock)		
Dindonneau (FR)	turkey (young cock)		
Dodine (FR)	cold, stuffed, deboned turkey		
Dyr (DK)	deer		
E			
Echine (FR)	loin (usually pork)		
Ei (DE)	egg		
Emince (FR)	diced meat		
Ente (DE)	duck		
Entier (F)	whole		
Entrecote (FR)	rib or ribeye steak		
Escalope (FR)	boneless chop		
Escargots (FR)	snails		
F			
Faisan (FR, ES)	pheasant		
Får (DK)	sheep		
Fasan (DE)	pheasant		
Faux filet (FR)	sirloin steak		
Fed, fedt (DK)	fat		
Fegato (IT)	liver		
Feinem (DE)	fine quality		
Figado (PO)	liver		
File (PO)	beefsteak		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 3 of 11)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Filet (FR)	tenderloin		
Fisch (DE)	fish		
Fisk, fiske (DK)	fish		
Flanchet (FR)	flank of beef (used in stew)		
Fläsk (SE)	pork		
Fleisch (DE)	flesh/meat		
Fløde (DK)	cream		
Foie (FR)	liver		
Foie de veau (FR)	calf's liver		
Foie gras (FR)	goose liver		
For Hoi (CN)	ham		
Formaggio (IT)	cheese		
For Guy (CN)	turkey		
Foudjou (FR)	goat's cheese (with pepper, garlic, salt)		
Frango (PO)	chicken		
Fritons (FR)	coarse pork rillettes or spread with organs		
Fromage (FR)	cheese		
Fromage blanc (FR)	curd cheese		
Fugl (DK)	bird		
G			
Galinha (PO)	chicken		
Gans (DE)	goose		
Ganso (ES) (PO)	goose		
Gao (CN)	lamb/sheep		
Gås (DK)	goose		
Gato (PO)	cat		
Ged (DK)	goat		
Gee Guy (CN)	pheasant		
Gefluege (DE)	poultry/fowl		
Gefluegel (DE)	poultry/fowl		
Gesier (FR)	gizzard		
Gewuerze (DE)	spices		
Gigot (FR)	leg		
Gites a la noix (FR)	topside of beef		
Go (CN)	lard		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 4 of 11)

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Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Gok (CN)	horn		
Goon (CN)	liver		
Gordo (PO)	fat		
Goret (FR)	young pig		
Graisse (FR)	fat		
Grillades (FR)	grilled meat		
Griskött (SE)	pig		
Grosso (PO)	fat		
Guy (CN)	chicken		
Guy Kam (CN)	poultry		
Guy Tun (CN)	eggs		
Guat (CN)	bone		
H			
Hachee (FR)	mincemeat		
Hachis (FR)	hash		
Ham (EN)	ham		
Hase (DE)	hare/rabbit		
Hausm (DE)	meat sausage, homemade		
Hausmacher (DE)	meat sausage, homemade		
Higado (ES)	liver		
Hit (CN)	blood		
Høne (DK)	chicken		
Höna (SE)	chicken		
Höns (SE)	chicken, fowl, poultry		
Horn (DE)	horn		
Hud (DK)	skin		
Hund (DK)	dog		
Hueso IES)	bone		
Huevo (ES)	egg		
Huhn (DE)	chicken		
Huoy (CN)	hare/rabbit		
Hure de porc (FR)	head of pig		
J			
Jagdwurst (DE)	hunter's sausage/ wild game		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 5 of 11)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Jambon (FR)	ham		
Jamon (ES)	ham		
Jarret (FR)	knuckle of veal or shin of beef		
Ji	chicken/hen		
Jogurt (DE)	yogurt		
K			
Kalb (DE)	veal		
Kalbfleisch (DE)	veal flesh		
Kalkun (DK)	turkey		
Kalvekød	veal		
Kam(CN)	fowl		
Kanin (DK)	rabbit		
Kase (DE)	cheese		
Kat (DK)	cat		
Knoblauchwurst einfach (DE)	sausage with garlic		
Knochen (DE)	bone		
Ko (DK)	cow		
Kochsalz (DE)	cooking salt		
Kød (DK)	meat		
Kyckling (SE)	chicken		
Kylling (DK)	chicken		
L			
Lait (FR)	milk		
Lait ecreme (FR)	skimmed milk		
Lait entier (FR)	whole milk		
Lam (DK)	lamb		
Lamm (DE)	lamb		
Langue (FR)	tongue		
Lao (CN)	cheese		
Lard (EN)	lard		マーガリン/油脂
Lard (FR)	bacon		
Lard de poitrine fume (FR)	bacon		
Lardo (IT)	lard		
Lardons (FR)	bits of bacon		
Latte (IT)	milk		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 6 of 11)

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Leber (DE)	liver		
Leche (ES)	sausage with liver		
Leite (PO)	milk		
Lever (DK)	liver		
Leverwurst (DE)	milk		
Liebre (ES)	hare/rabbit		
Lievre (FR)	hare/rabbit		
Linguica (PO)	sausage		
Longe (FR)	veal or pork		
Lup chung (CN)	sausage		
M			
Magret de canard (FR)	breast of fattened duck		
Maiale (IT)	pig/swine		
Maigre (FR)	thin or lean meat		
Manteca (ES)	lard		
Manteiga (PO)	butter		
Mantequilla (ES)	butter		
Manzo (IT)	beef		
Mao (CN)	cat	貓	
Marrano (ES)	pig/swine		
Melk (DK)	milk		
Milch (DE)	milk		
Mit ente (DE)	duck		
Mit feinem (DE)	fine quality		
N			
Naiao	birds	鳥	
Ngaw (CN)	goose		
Ngow Jie Yuk (CN)	veal		
Ngow Ni (CN)	milk		
Ngow You (CN)	butter		
Ngow Yuk (CN)	beef		
Ni o	birds		
Niu (CN)	beef/cow/cattle	牛 腩 肺 肉 穴	

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 7 of 11)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Nötkött (SE)	cattle, beef		
O			
Oca (IT)	goose		
Oeuf (FR)	egg		
Oie (FR)	goose		
Oiseau nid (FR)	bird's nest		
Oksekød (DK)	beef		
Os (FR)	bone (marrow)		
Osso (IT) (PO)	bone		
Ost (DK)	beef		
Ovelha (PO)	sheep		
Ovo (PO)	egg		
P			
Paleron (FR)	part of shoulder (beef)		
Pancetta (IT)	bacon		
Passarinho (PO)	bird		
Passaro (PO)	bird		
Pato (ES) (PO)	duck		
Paupiettes (FR)	filets of seasoned meat or fish		
Pavo (ES)	turkey		
Pei (CN)	skin		
Pele (PO)	skin		
Perdreau (FR)	young partridge		
Perdriz (FR)	partridge		
Peru (PO)	turkey		
Pescado (ES)	fish		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 8 of 11)

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Pesce (IT)	fish		
Peixe (PO)	fish		
Pez (ES)	fish		
Poisson (FR)	fish		
Poitrine (FR)	brisket of beef		
Pollame (IT)	poultry		
Pollo (IT, ES)	chicken/fowl		
Pølse (DK)	sausage		
Porc (FR)	pork		
Porco (PO)	pig		
Pork (EN)	pork		豚肉、ポーク
Poularde	fattened pullet		
Poulet (FR)	chicken (roasted)		
Poussin (FR)	spring chicken		
Presunto (PO)	ham		
Prosciutto (IT)	ham		
Puerca (ES)	pork		
Puerco (ES)	pork		
Q			
Queijo (PO)	cheese		
Queso (ES)	cheese		
R			
Rå (DK)	raw		
Rauch (DE)	smoked		
Rindfleisch (DE)	beef		
Ris d'agneau (de veau) (FR)	lamb or veal sweetbreads		
Rognonnade (FR)	veal loin with kidneys attached		
Rognons (FR)	kidney		
Roh (DE)	raw		
Rohasche (DE)	raw ashes		
Rahfaser (DE)	raw fiber		
Rohfett (DE)	raw fat		
Rohprotein (DE)	raw protein		
Rosbif (FR)	roast beef		
Roti (FR)	roasted		
Rumsteck (FR)	rump steak		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 9 of 11)

Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
S			
Sahne (DE)	cream		
Saindoux (FR)	lard		
Salchicha (ES) (PO)	sausage		
Salsiccia (IT)	sausage		
Sang (FR)	blood		
Sang (CN)	raw		
Sangre (ES) (PO)	blood		
Sangue (IT)	blood		
Sau (DE)	sow		
Saucisse (FR)	sausage		
Schinken (DE)	bacon		
Shmalz (DE)	lard		
Schweine (DE)	swine/pork		
Schweinefleisch (DE)	swine/pork flesh		
Schweinskopfe (DE)	pig's head		
Scrofa (IT)	sow		
Skind (DK)	skin		
Skinke (DK)	ham		
Smør (DK)	butter		
Speck (DE)	bacon		
Speisesalz (DE)	table salt		
Supreme (FR)	wing and breast filet		
Svin (DK,SE)	swine,pig		
Svinekød (DK)	pork		
T			
Tacchino (IT)	turkey		
Tamago (JP)	egg		卵、たまご
Terrine	coarse pate (may consist of any meat or fowl)		
Toucinho (PO)	bacon		
Tocino (ES)	bacon		
Tori (JP)	chicken (meat)		鶏肉、チキン
Truie (FR)	sow		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 10 of 11)

Guide to Animal Product and By-Product Labels

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Key Word on Label	English Translation	Chinese Character	Japanese Character
Truthahn (DE)	turkey		
Truthahn fleisch (DE)	turkey flesh		
Tuna chips (EN)	tuna chips		鰹節、かつおぶし
Tyk	fat		
U			
Usello nido (IT)	bird's nest		
Unovo (IT)	egg		
Upp (CN)	duck		
V			
Vaca (PO)	cow		
Veados (PO)	deer		
Veau (FR)	veal		
Viande (FR)	meat		
Vitello (IT)	veal		
Vivo (PO)	raw		
Vogel nest (DE)	bird's nest		
Volaille (FR)	poultry		
W			
Wurst (DE)	sausage		
Y			
Ya (CN)	duck	鴨 鶩 鴨	
Yee (CN)	fish		
Yin Yuk (CN)	bacon		
Yu (CN)	monkey	禺 狙 猿 雌 猴	
Yuk (CN)	meat/flesh		
Yung (CN)	lamb		
Z			
Zhong/Han (CN)	China/Chinese	中	
Zuckerstoffe (DE)	sugar (synthetic)		
Zwiebel (DE)	onion		

FIGURE D-1-2 Chinese, Danish, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish Translations for Labels (page 11 of 11)



Appendix E

Establishments Approved to Receive and/or Process Restricted Imported Animal By-Products

Introduction

Use this appendix to hyperlink to the Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export Web site of establishments in the United States approved to receive and/or process restricted importations of animal by-products. The approval given to each establishment is for a specific animal by-product or a specific purpose.



If the restricted material is forwarded to a second approved establishment for processing, that movement **must** be accompanied by a completed VS Form 16-78 (Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material).

Click [here](#) for the Veterinary Services National Center for Import and Export approved establishments Web site.

Establishments Approved to Receive and/or Process Restricted Imported Animal By-Products

Introduction



Appendix F

Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations

Introduction

Use this appendix to translate Spanish words into English words. All the words listed in the *Dictionary of Spanish Words Relating to Animal Product/By-Product Importations* relate to animal product and by-product importations. The translation could be an exact word translation, an interpretation of the word, or a definition of the word.

When the word is a name of an animal, its class is identified by one of the following letters:

(H)

Horse

(P)

Poultry

When appropriate, the animal name will be distinguished as a game bird.

(R)

Ruminant

(S)

Swine

(O)

Other

Represents a class of animal **other than** horse, poultry, ruminant, or swine. Animal products and by-products of other classes are **not** restricted by the agricultural requirements of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Dictionary of Spanish Words

A

- Abeja**—bee
- Abomaso**—abomasum, estomago de rumiante
- Abono**—manure, fertilizer, compost
- Abulon**—abalone
- Acecinar**—to salt and dry (meat)
- Achura**—gut (of cattle)
- Adefina, adafina**—stew eaten by Spanish Jews
- Adobada da**—pickled pork; condimenting any meat with salt, pepper, and vinegar (marinate)
- Adobo**—pork stew
- Agricultura**—agriculture
- Agrio**—fermentation
- Aguazón**—high of an animal
- Ahumado, da**—smoked, smoky
- Ahumar**—to smoke; to cure in smoke
- Ajícola**—glue made of kidskin boiled with garlic
- Ajonje**—bird lime
- Ala**—wing
- Alanes**—a large Mexican deer (R)
- Alavanco, lavanco**—a kind of wild duck (P)
- Albeiter**—veterinarian
- Albeteriá**—veterinary science
- Albondiga**—meatball
- Albúmen**—albumen
- Albúmina**—albumin
- Alce**—elk; moose (R)
- Alimana**—destructive animal
- Aljonje**—bird lime
- Almeja**—clam (O)
- Almiscle**—musk
- Almohadón**—down, feathers
- Almori, almuri**—sweetmeat or cake
- Almuérdago**—bird lime
- Alón**—plucked wing of any fowl
- Alpino**—wild or mountain goat (R)
- Amacijo**—porridge

Añade—duck; goose (P)
Anadeja—duckling (P)
Anadino, na—young duck (P)
Anadoñ—mallard (P)
Añcola—grouse (P)
Andosco—two-year old (sheep) (R)
Animal—animal
Animales chico—asses, donkeys (H)
Añinos—the fleecy skins of yearling lambs; lamb's wool
Añojo—yearling calf (R)
Ante—elk; buffalo, buffalo skin (R)
Antibiotico—antibiotic, erythromycin
Anti coagulante—anticoagulant
Antígeno—antigen
Antilope—antelope (R)
Antisuero—antiserum
Antitoxina—antitoxin
Apelambrar—to steep (hides) in limewater
Aperdigar—to parboil; roast slightly
Apergaminado, da—parchment-like
Arana—spider
Arlequin—mixed ice cream, neapolitan, arlequin
Arpillera—sackcloth; burlap
Arrequesonarse—to curdle
Arriero—herdsman
Asado, da—oast
Asna—female donkey (H)
Asno—donkey; ass or burro (H)
Asno salvaje—wild ass (H)
Atasajar—to jerk (beef)
Atocinar—o cut up (a pig); to convert into bacon (S)
Auca, oca—goose (P)
Ave nido—bird's nest
Avena—feed
Aves de corral—poultry (P)
Azucar de leche—lactose

B

Babirusa—babiroussa, a wild hog (S)

- Badal**—shoulder and ribs of butcher's meat
- Badana**—dressed sheepskin
- Bartolillo**—three-cornered little meat pie; turnover
- Bazofia**—waste meat; refuse
- Becerril, becerra**—bovine; calf (R)
- Becerro, rra**—yearling calf; calfskin (R)
- Bicerra**—wild or mountain goat (R)
- Bicho**—bug
- Bife**—beefsteak (R)
- Biftec, bistec**—beefsteak
- Biftequera**—beefsteak broiler (R)
- Biológico**—biological
- Bioquímico, ca**—biochemical
- Bistec, biftec**—beefsteak (R)
- Bitoque**—bung
- Bodrio**—mixture of hog's blood and onions for sausages (S)
- Bofe**—esophagus with the lungs
- Bohena**—pork sausage (S)
- Boil**—ox stall
- Boniga**—cow dung
- Borra**—yearling ewe; thick wool; goat's hair (R)
- Borrego, ga**—lamb **not** yet a year old (R)
- Borrigo**—ass; donkey (H)
- Borriquillo, illa, ito, ita**—little donkey (H)
- Bosta**—dung, manure
- Botaguena**—pig-haslets sausage (S)
- Bote**—can, tin
- Bovino, na**—bovine (R)
- Boyera, boveriza**—ox stall, cow house
- Boyezuelo, buyecito**—young or small ox (R)
- Boyuna, no**—bovine (R)
- Buey**—young or small ox (R)
- Buitre**—vulture (P)
- Buitre zopilote**—turkey buzzard (P)
- Bultos de tela**—burlaps; sackcloth
- Buniga**—fresh
- Burra**—female donkey (H)
- Burro**—donkey; ass (H)
- Butifarra**—pork and beef sausage with spices

C

- Caballar**—equine; horse (H)
Caballería mayor, caballo adulto—horses; mules (H)
Caballería menor—asses; donkeys (H)
Caballo—horse (H)
Cabra—goat (R)
Cabra montañez—wild or mountain goat (R)
Cabrino—kid, little goat (R)
Caca—dung; manure
Cacaiste—a large Mexican deer (R)
Cacatúa—cockatoo (P)
Cachana—parrot (P)
Cachuela—pork fricassee; pork stew (S)
Caja—box; container
Cajada—cheese made of skim milk
Cal—bird lime
Caldo—soup
Calf VellCallos—trips, also used to describe calluses and corns
Cambio de queso—casein
Cambio de substancia del albumen—albumin
Canasto—basket
Cánula—bung
Caprino—goat; kid (R)
Cardar—wool
Carnaje—salt beef; jerked beef (R)
Carne—meat
Carne asada—roast meat
Carne cecina—salt beef; jerked beef (R)
Carne concentrada—meat extract
Carne de carnero, borrego—mutton (R)
Carne de Castilla, carne de carnero—mutton (R)
Carne de cerdo—pork (S)
Carne de puerco—pork meat (S)
Carne de res—beef (R)
Carne de res, vaca—beef (R)
Carne de ternera—veal (R)
Carne desmenuzada—hash; minced meat
Carne en latad—canned meat

- Carne ovina**—mutton (R)
Carne porcina (or de puerco)—pork (S)
Carne vacuna (or de vaca)—beef (R)
Carnerito—two-year-old (sheep) (R)
Carnero—sheep (R)
Carnero macho—ram; male sheep (R)
Carnicero—one who cuts up slaughtered animals; butcher
Carrona—carrion
Caseína—casein
Caseo—curd
Catrintre—cheese made of skim milk
Cavre vieja—hung beef (R)
Cayo—tripe
Cazuela—beef steak broiler
Cebo—lard or fat
Cecina—dried beef, jerked beef; mixture for sausage
Cera—wax
Cerda—bristle; horsehair
Cerdo—hog; pig (S)
Cerdo verrugoso—wart hog (S)
Certificado—certificate
Certificado de vacuna—vaccination certificate
Cerval—deer (R)
Césped—grass; sod
Chicharrón—crisp rind of roasted pork; also describes a piece of meat burned to a crisp
Chivero—herdsman
Chivo—goat (R)
Chivo salvaje—wild goat (R)
Chorizo—pork sausage with vinegar and spices; other sausages are salchichas and as a whole embutidos (S)
Chuleta—pork chop (S)
Churrasco—barbecued meat; pork chop
Ciencia de animales—veterinary science
Ciencia veterinaria—veterinary science
Ciervo, a—deer (R)
Cimarron—wild boar (S)
Clora de hueoo—albumen
Coagulante—coagulant
Cocer—parboil; roast slightly

- Cochambre**—dirt
- Cocida**—boiled; cooked
- Cochina**—sow (S)
- Cochino**—hog; pig (S)
- Cocono**—turkey (P)
- Codorníz**—quail game hen; also perdiz (partridge) which is used interchangeably (P)
- Cola**—tail
- Cólera de los cerdos**—hog cholera (classical swine fever)
- Colmillo**—tusk; fangs
- Comestible(s)**—edibles; foodstuff
- Comprovante**—vaccination
- Concentrado de carne**—meat extract
- Concha**—shell
- Conejo**—rabbit (O)
- Congelada**—frozen
- Conserva**—preserved
- Conservas de carne**—canned meat
- Conserva, en**—preserved; canned; tinned
- Consignatario**—addressee; consignee
- Control de azucar**—insulin
- Copina**—skin of an animal
- Corambre**—hides; skins
- Coredero**—lamb (R)
- Cordero asado**—roast lamb (R)
- Corderona**—lambskin (R)
- Cornadura**—horns
- Cornamenta**—horns (of any animal)
- Corralera**—stall
- Corta**—to take off the fat of (an animal)
- Cortar**—to jerk (beef)
- Cortar la leche**—rennet
- Corte de carne**—beefsteak (R)
- Costalera**—sackcloth
- Costillas**—pork chop (S)
- Costilla de cerdo (chancho)**—pork chop (S)
- Cotorra**—parakeet; parrot (P)
- Creadillas**—prepared as a dish
- Crema**—cream
- Cresta**—crest

Cria—young duck (P)
Crudo—raw
Cuadril—flank (of an animal)
Cuajar—curdle
Cuajo—rennet
Cuarentenaria—quarantine
Cuchi—pig; hog (S)
Cudra—ox stall
Cueritos—pickled pork skins (S)
Cuerna—horn; antler
Cuero—tanned skin
Cuero adobado—tanned hide
Cuero curado—tanned leather
Cuervo—crow; raven (P)
Cui (pl. **cuies**)—guinea pig (O)
Curado—cured; hardened; tanned
Curar el euero—to steep in limewater
Curtidos—tanned leather
Curtido de cuero—dressed sheepskin (R)
Cuy—guinea pig (O)

D

Degolladero—slaughterhouse
Degollar—behead
Degollina—slaughter
Deguello—pertaining to slaughtering; butcher's knife; butcher
Delgado, da—thin; lean
Deporte de *caballos*—pertaining to horses (H)
Desainer—to take off the fat of (an animal)
Desapestar—to disinfect
Desbanado—to clear of mud
Descargadura, deshuesada—bones that a butcher takes out of meat
Descuartizar—slaughter; dismember
Desecado, da—dry; desicated
Deshuesar—to bone (an animal)
Desinfectar—to disinfect
Deslamar—to clear of mud
Desmantecar—to make butter or lard out of
Desmeollamiento—taking out the marrow

Desnatadora—separator (cream)
Desolladero—abattoir; slaughterhouse
Desosar—to bone (an animal)
Destazador, ra—one who cuts up slaughtered animals
Destazar—to cut up (a carcass)
Destinatario, ria—addressee; consignee
Destruye toxinas—antitoxin
Diagnostico, diagnosis—diagnostics
Disecado—dried; desiccated
Dorar—to brown meat
Dracunculo—nematode parasite
Dr. de animales—veterinarian
Dr. de biologia—biological
Dr. de biologo quimico—biochemical

E

Echadura—brooding; hatching
Ectoparasito—ectoparasite
Edredon—eiderdown; feather pillow; down cover
Eidero—eider duck (P)
Embarcador—shipper
Embuchado—kind of sausage
Embutido, da—sausage; as a whole all sausages are embutidos
Empajada—hay with bran for horses
Empajar—to cover or stuff with straw
Empanizado—cook with bread
Empeine—hoof; also upper part of the foot
Emperdigar—to brown (meat)
Emprimado—last combing of wool
Emución—excretion
Enbotada—canned meat
Encebollado—stewed with onions
Encespedar—to cover with sod
Encornadura—(of bulls, etc.) set of horns
Encubadora—brooding; hatching
Encurtido—pickle
Encurtir—to pickle
Endantecado—ice cream, breaded
Endoparásito—endoparasite

- Enfriado**—chilled
- Enodia**—fawn; young deer (R)
- Ensilaje**—ensilage
- Entraña**—entail
- Envesado**—fleshy part of hides
- Envinagrado**—pickle
- Enzima**—enzyme
- Enzoquetado**—to cover with sod
- Epiglotis**—epiglottis
- Epinefrina**—epinephrine; adrenalin
- Equino**—horse (H)
- Eral**—two-year-old ox (R)
- Ergosterina**—ergosterin; ergosterol
- Eritromicina**—erythromycin
- Esbelta**—thin; lean
- Escalado, da**—(of fish or meat) cup open; to be salted or cured
- Escalfado, da**—poached (eggs)
- Escalofriado, da**—chilled
- Escalofrío**—chill
- Escorchar, escoreada**—to flay; to skin; to burn
- Esfínter**—sphincter
- Esfínter pylorica**—phloric valve
- Esófago de la cabra**—goat gullet
- Espaldilla**—butcher
- Especimen**—specimen; sample
- Esperma**—sperm
- Esqueleto**—skeleton; bones
- Esquileo**—shearing (of sheep, dogs, etc.)
- Establo**—ox stall; cow house
- Estaquero**—year-old buck or doe (R)
- Estarna**—small partridge (P)
- Estiércol**—dung; manure
- Estiercol de vaca**—cow dung
- Estofado**—stew
- Estómago**—stomach
- Estopa**—burlap
- Estrellado, da**—(of horses) star-faced; fried (eggs)
- Estrógeno**—estrogen
- Estrona**—estrone

Excreción—excretion

Excremento—excrement

Expectoración, expectorante—sputum

F

Fabada—in Asturias; pork and beans

Facoquero, ra—wart hog (S)

Faisan—pheasant (P)

Fajardo—meat pie; patty

Fermentación—fermentation

Fertilizante—fertilizer

Feto—unborn calf (R)

Fiemo—dung; manure

Filaria—filaria; a parasitic worm

Filetear—to be salted or cured (of fish or meat)

Fimo—dung; manure

Formaje—cheese vat; cheese

Forraje—forage; fodder; foraging

Frangollo—porridge of wheat and milk; poorly made stew

Fresco, ca—(of food) fresh

Frez, freza—dung; excrement

Fricasse—pork stew

Frio—cold

Fritada, fritanga—fry; dish of anything fried

Frito—fried eggs

Fundido—melt

G

Gacel, gacela—gazelle

Gallina—hen (P)

Gallina de guinea—guinea hen (P)

Gallinaza—hen dung

Gallipavo—turkey (P)

Gallipava—a large variety of hen (P)

Gallístico, ca—game cocks or cockfights

Gallo—cock; rooster (P)

Gallo de pelea—game cocks or cockfights

Gama—doe (R)

Gamusa—parchment like

- Ganadero, ra**—pertaining to cattle; grazier; owner of cattle; stock farmer; dealer in cattle; drover
- Ganado**—livestock; cattle; herd; flock; drove
- Ganado caballar**—horses (H)
- Ganado de pata hendida**—oxen; cows; sheep; goats (R)
- Ganado mayor**—cattle (including horses, asses, mules)
- Ganado menor**—sheep (R)
- Ganado moreno**—swine; hogs (S)
- Ganado ovejuno**—sheep (R)
- Ganado porcino**—swine; hogs (S)
- Ganado vacuna**—bovine; cattle (R)
- Gandalla**—refuse; waste meat
- Ganga**—little pin-tailed grouse (P)
- Ganso bravo**—wild goose (game bird) (P)
- Ganso sa**—gander; goose (P)
- Garanon**—stallion; stud
- Garapito**—small insect, like a tick
- Garbon**—male partridge (P)
- Garganta**—throat; gullet
- Garguero**—gullet; windpipe
- Garrapata**—sheep and cattle tick; disabled horse tick
- Gasnate**—gullet; windpipe
- Gasofia**—offal; refuse
- Gato**—cat (O)
- Gelatina**—gelatin
- Germen**—germ
- Glandulas**—glands
- Glóbulo rojo**—red blood cell
- Gocha**—sow (S)
- Gocho**—hog (S)
- Gorrin**—small pig, sucking pig (S)
- Gramoso, sa**—covered with couch grass
- Grasa**—grease; fat; suet; oil
- Grasura**—fat; suet
- Gratonada**—chicken ragout or fricassee
- Grosura**—fat; suet; tallow
- Gruyere**—grauyere (cheese)
- Guacamayo**—macaw (P)
- Guajolote**—turkey (P)

Guano—seabirds' droppings used as fertilizer
Guarin—suckling pig (S)
Guarnigon—young quail (P)
Guaro—very talkative, small parrot (P)
Guarra—sow (S)
Guarro—hog (S)
Guazubira—Argentine deer (R)
Guemul—guemul, an Andean variety of deer (R)
Guesado—hash of livers and lights
Guimo—guinea pig (O)
Guisado—stew eaten by Spanish Jews
Guisado de cerdo—pork fricassee; pork stew
Gura—crested wild pigeon (game bird) (P)
Gusanera—parasitic insect
Gusano—worm
Gusano voidos—ecto-parasite

H

Hatero, ra—(animals) that carry a shepherd's baggage
Hato—herd
Helado—ice cream; sherbert
Hematie—erythrocyte, red (blood) cell
Hematina—hematin
Heno—hay with bran for horses
Heparina—heparin
Herbero—esophagus of a ruminant
Herren—mixed grain for horses
Hidrogala—mixture of milk and water
Hiel—gall; bile
Hielo—ice
Hienda—dung
Hierba—weed; grass; herb
Higadilla, //o—small liver; liver of birds, fishes, and other small animals
Hígado—liver
Higate—pottage of figs, pork, etc.
Hípico, ca—equine, pertaining to horses (H)
Hipofisis—pituitary gland; hypophysis
Hipómanes—vaginal discharge from the mare when in heat
Hirco—wild goat (R)

Hisca—bird-lime
Hocico—snout; muzzle; nose (of animal)
Horneado—pickled pork (S)
Hueso—bone
Huevo—egg
Huevo duro—hard (boiled, fried) egg
Huevo tibios—poached egg

I

Ibice—ibex, a kind of goat (R)
Iguedo—buck (goat) (R)
Ijada—flank (of an animal)
Ijar—flank (of an animal)
Incinerador—incinerator
Incinerar—to incinerate; cremate
Incubador—incubator
Infección—infection
Infeccioso, sa—infectious; infective
Inmunización—immunization
Insecto—insect
Insulina—insulin
Interdecir—prohibit
Intestino, na—intestine

J

Jabalí—wild boar (S)
Jabalina, o—son of a wild boar; peccary pig (S)
Jabalina—javelin
Jabato—young wild boar (S)
Jamón—ham; salted haunch of a hog (S)
Jeta—hog's snout (S)
Jifa—refuse from slaughtered animals
Jiferiá—slaughtering
Jifero, ra—pertaining to slaughterhouse; butcher's knife; butcher
Jigote—hash; minced meat
Jirafa—giraffe (O)
Jolote—turkey (P)
Jugo—juice; fluid
Jugo gástrico—gastric juice
Jugo pancreático—pancreatic juice

Jumenta—female donkey (H)

Jumento—donkey; ass (H)

Jusello—pottage of broth, cheese, and eggs

Juta—kind of goose (P)

L

Labanco—South American duck (P)

Labio—lip

Lacon—shoulder ham (S)

Lacticinio—any kind of milk food

Láctico, ca—lactic

Lactina—lactose; lactin; milk sugar

Lactasa—lactase

Lagrimal—lachrymal

Lana—lamb's wool

Lardo—lard, fat of animal; variety of a domesticated pig

Lata—canned; tinned

Lavanco—kind of wild duck (game bird) (P)

Lazareto—quarantine

Leche—milk

Leche crema—custard; coffee cream or creamer

Leche cuajado—to curdle

Leche quemada—sweetmeat made from simmered milk

Lechecillas—sweetbreads; livers and lights

Lechón, na—suckling pig; pig (S)

Lechoncico, illo, ito—very young pig (S)

Lengua—tongue

Levadura—yeast

Librillo—abomasum

Libro—omasum or third stomach (of a ruminant)

Liebre—hare; jack rabbit (O)

Liria—bird-lime

Locro—a kind of stew

Lombriz vioidos—ectoparasite

Lomo—loin; back of an animal

Loncha—thin slice of meat

Longaniza—dried pork sausage; cured **without** vinegar (S)

Lonja—slice (of meat); leather strap

Lonja de jamón—slice of ham (S)

Loro, a—parrot (P)

M

Macagua, macao—macaw (P)

Macelo—slaughterhouse; abattoir

Machaca—shredded dried meat

Macho—male; donkey; ass (H)

Macho de la perdiz—male partridge (P)

Macho grande—buck (goat) (R)

Machocado—to salt and dry (meat)

Magra—slice of ham (S)

Magro, gra—lean slice of pork (S)

Magueto, ta—young steer or heifer (R)

Maladar—wild hog (S)

Malcocinado—tripe, liver, and lights of mutton of lamb (R)

Malofago—parasitic insect in sheep's wool

Mama—mammary gland; breast

Mamifero—mammal

Manada—herd

Manadero—herdsman; shepherd

Manifesto—manifest

Mano—foot of cattle after cut off

Manteca—butter, lard, fat of an animal

Mantecado variado—mixed ice cream, neopolitan

Mantecoso—fat; suet; tallow

Mantequilla—butter

Ma-rancho, cha—pig; hog (S)

Marga—ticking; burlap

Margarina—margarine

Marrana—sow, female pig (S)

Marranchon, na—hog (sow) (S)

Marranito—small pig; suckling pig (S)

Marrano—male pig; fresh bacon (S)

Marrano de monte—wild boar (S)

Matacia—slaughter

Matadero—slaughterhouse

Matanza—hog slaughtering and the season when done; swine kept for slaughter; slaughter; butcher

Meados—urine

- Mechar**—to lard (meat, etc.)
- Medianoche**—small meat pie or sandwich
- Médula**—bone marrow
- Melliza**—kind of sausage made with honey
- Mellón**—torch made of straw
- Menudencia**—pork sausages
- Menudillo**—extremities of animals; giblets of fowl
- Menudo**—entrails; tripe
- Mocosidad**—vaginal discharge from a mare in heat
- Mollar**—lean (meat)
- Molleja**—gizzard; sweetbread
- Mondejo**—belly of pig or sheep stuffed with minced meat
- Mondongo**—tripe; intestines
- Mondonguil**—pertaining to tripe
- Monje**—brown peacock (P)
- Monterrey**—meat pie
- Morcilla**—blood pudding
- Morcón**—large blood pudding or sausage
- Morrilo**—fat of the nape of a sheep (R)
- Mortadela**—bologna sausage
- Mortecino, na**—dying a natural death (of an animal)
- Moruco**—ram; male shee; (R)
- Mosca**—fly
- Mucosidad**—mucous
- Muestra, muestreo**—specimen; sample
- Mugre**—filth; dirt
- Mula**—female mule (R)
- Mulada**—dung heap; garbage dump
- Mulo**—mule (H)
- Muruco**—ram; male sheep (R)
- Músculo que cierra**—sphincter
- Muslo**—drumstick of chicken (P)
- Musmon**—wild sheep; moufflon (R)
- N**
- Nalgada**—ham
- Nandú**—American ostrich (P)
- Narvasco**—cornstalks (as fodder)
- Nata**—cream; skim

Nateron—second curd

Nazula—second curd

Neonato—unborn calf (F)

Nervios—nerves

Nieve—neopolitan ice cream

Novilla—young cow; heifer (R)

Novillejo, eja—bullock (heifer) (R)

Novillo—young bull; steer (R)

O

Oca—goose (P)

Olla—dish of boiled meat and vegetables

Omaso—omasum

Onagro—wild ass; onager (H)

Organico—organic

Organo—organ

Orina—urine

Orix—oryx; gemsbok (R)

Ortga—hazel grouse (P)

Osambre, osamenta—skeleton; bones

Oseina—ossein

Oto—bustard (P)

Oveja—sheep (R)

Ovejuela—young ewe (R)

Ovejuno, na—pertaining to sheep (R)

Ovezuelo—small egg

Ovino—ovine

P

Pacas de tela—sackcloth; burlap

Pachamanca—barbecue

Padrote—stud; stallion

Paja—straw

Pájara—female or hen bird (P)

Pájarico, ca, ito, ta—little bird (P)

Pájaro—bird (P)

Pajarraco—large bird (P)

Pajaza—refuse of fodder

Pajón—coarse straw

Pajoso—made or full of straw

- Paleta**—shoulder ham (S)
Paleto—fallow deer (R)
Paloma—pigeon; dove (P)
Paloma torcaz—dove (P)
Palomera—small dovecot (P)
Palomilla—young pigeon; backbone of a horse
Palomina—pigeon dung
Palomo, a—cock pigeon (P)
Pancreas—pancreas
Pancreatina—pancreatin
Panoso—mealy
Panucho—bean-and-meat pie with cornmeal crust
Panza—rumen or paunch of ruminants (R)
Papagayo—macaw (P)
Papo—fowl's gizzard (P)
Parásito—parasitic; parasite
Párasito vioidos—ectoparasite
Paratifoidea—paratyphoid
Paratiroideo, dea—parathyroid
Paratiroides—parathyroid
Pares—placenta, after birth
Parro—duck (P)
Pastelillo—turnover; three-cornered little meat pie
Pastelillo de carne—sweetmeat or cake
Pastelon—meat or pigeon pie
Pastor—shepherd
Pastura—forage; fodder
Pastura fermentada—ensilage
Pata—paw, foot; foot and leg (of beasts)
Patagorrillo, Ila—hash of livers and lights
Patico—young duck; duckling (P)
Patihendido, da—cloven-footed
Patín—goosander, a kind of duck (P)
Patito—young duck; duckling (P)
Pato, a—duck (P)
Pato/ave acuífero—duck; goose (P)
Pato de Flojel—eider duck (P)
Pato negro—mallard
Pato salvaje—a kind of wild duck (P)

- Pato silvestre**—mallard (P)
Pava—turkey hen (P)
Pavezno—young turkey (P)
Pavipollo—young turkey (P)
Pavo—turkey (P)
Pavo real—peacock (P)
Pecari—peccary, either of two piglike American quadrupeds (S)
Peces—fish
Pechuga—breast of a fowl (P)
Pecuario, ria—cattle (R)
Pega—magpie (P)
Pegujón—pellet or bunch of wool or hair
Pelada—(tanning) pelt
Pelambrar—(tanning) to flesh (as hides)
Pelambre—(tanning) batch of hides put into lime pits
Pellejina—small skin
Pellejo—skin; rawhide, pelt
Pellejuela—small skin or rawhide
Pellejuelo—small skin
Pelo—hair; down (of birds and fruit)
Pelo de cabra—yearling ewe; thick wool; goat's hair
Peloteria—heat of goat's hair
Pendola—feather
Penicilina—penicillin
Penigero—winged; feathered
Pepsina—pepsin
Perdigana—young partridge (P)
Perdíz—partridge (P)
Perico—parakeet (P)
Periquito—parakeet (P)
Permiso—permit
Pernil—thigh of an animal
Pernil delantero—shoulder and ribs of butcher's meat
Perro—dog (O)
Pertenece ganadería—cattle (R)
Pescado—fish (O)
Pescuezo—neck
Pesebre—ox stall; manger
Peste—hog cholera (classical swine fever)

Pesuña—foot of cloven-hoofed animals
Pez—fish (O)
Pezúna—foot of cloven-hoofed animals; hoof
Picacureba—Brazilian pigeon (P)
Picadillo—minced meat; hash
Picado, da—minced meat; hash
Pichón—young pigeon; squab (P)
Piel—skin; hide, pelt; leather; fur
Piel de cabra—goatskin (R)
Pieldura—parchment like
Pielecita—small hide or skin
Pienso—daily feed given to horses
Piezgo—foot of a hide or skin
Pigmento rojo—hematin
Pilórico, ca—pyloric
Piltraca, piltrafa—hide parings
Pintada—guinea fowl (P)
Piojo—louse
Pipa—cask
Pitones—horns
Pituitaria—pituitary
Pituitaria glándula—pituitary gland
Placenta—afterbirth
Plaga—plague
Pluma—feather
Pluma viva—eider down
Plumaje—plumage; plume; crest
Pocilga—pigsty; pigpen
Pollastre, pollastro—large chicken (P)
Pollito, ta—chicken (P)
Pollo—nesting chick (P)
Polluelo, la—little chicken; check (P)
Poloma—quail (P)
Polvo oloroso—musk
Ponedor, ra—egg-laying (as a hen)
Popote—Indian straw for brooms
Porcaso—hog tapir; tapir (S)
Porcino, na—hoggish, porcine; young pig (S)
Porcipelo—bristle

Porcuno, na—hoggish, porcine (S)
Poro—pore
Porquecilla—small sow (S)
Porquezuelo, la—small hog or sow (S)
Portanario—pylorus
Posierna—thigh of an animal
Potaje dulce—sweetmeat or cake
Prensor, ra—psittacine (of the parrot family) (P)
Preparación químico—excretion
Preservativo, va—preservative
Primal, la—yearling (ewe or a goat) (R)
Pringue—grease; fat; lard
Prohibir—to prohibit; forbid
Protéina—protein
Protoalbeitar—chief veterinary surgeon
Puchero—cooking pot; olla, stew
Puerca—sow (S)
Puerco, ca—hog (S)
Puerco montes—wild boar (S)
Puerquezuelo—little pig (S)
Pulga—flea
Pulpeta—slice of stuffed meat

Q

Quemar—cremate
Quesera—dairy, dairymaid; cheese board, cheese mold, cheese vat; cheese dish
Quesillo, ito—small cheese
Queso—cheese
Queso de bola—Edam cheese
Queso de cerdo—headcheese (S)
Queso de leche descremada—cheese made of skim milk
Queso de puerco—headcheese (S)
Queso helado—ice-cream brick, molded ice cream
Quetro—Chilean duck with featherless wings (P)
Quita nata—separator
Quitar el fango—to clear of mud
Quitar el tuétano—taking out the marrow
Quitar grass—to make butter or lard out of

R

Rabada—hind quarter; rump

Rabia—rabies

Rabo—tail

Rapar—shearing

Rapingacho—cheese omelet

Rastro—slaughter

Rastrojo—straw; cornstalks; fodder

Rata—rat (O)

Rayadillo—striped cotton duck (P)

Razago—burlap

Rebanada—slice

Recental—suckling (lamb or calf) (R)

Registro—inspection; search; examination; registration

Rehogar—to dress (meat) with a slow fire, basting with butter or oil

Rejón—short spear thrust into a bull and broken at the end, leaving the point in the flesh; dagger; broad knife

Relleno para morcilla—mixture of hog's blood and onions for sausage

Remellar—(tanning) to unhair (hides)

Remera—flight feather (of birds)

Remojar en aqua de cal—to steep (hides) in limewater

Remolón—upper tusk of a wild boar; sharp tooth in horses

Rengifero—reindeer (R)

Reno—reindeer (R)

Reptil—reptile (O)

Requeson—curd, cottage cheese

Retobar—(arg.) to line or cover with hides

Retobo—packing or wrapping in hides

Rezno—tick, dog tick, sheep tick

Riñon—kidney

Riñonada—layer of fat about the kidneys; dish of kidneys

Robezo—wild goat (R)

Rocío, cía—donkey (R)

Rosbif—roast beef (R)

Rosones—worms in animals

Rozno—little donkey (H)

Rucho—donkey (H)

Rumen—rumen

Rumia—rumination, chewing the cud

Rumiador, ra—ruminator; ruminant (R)

Rumiante—ruminant (R)

S

Sabuco—horny part of horse's hoof (H)

Sacate—grass, herb; hay

Saguaipe—parasitic worm that attacks the liver of cattle

Saino—a kind of boar

Sal—salt

Salado—salty

Saladillo—fresh bacon half-salted (S)

Salamandra—salamander (O)

Salbadillo—mixed grain

Salar—to salt, to season or preserve with salt; to cure or corn (meat); to brine

Salazón—salting; salted meat or fish

Salchicha de cerdo—pork sausage (S)

Salchichon—sausage

Saliva—saliva; spittle

Salmuera—brine; pickle

Salón—salted and cured meat or fish

Salpresar—to salt; preserve with salt

Salud—health

Salvaguardia—safeguard

Salvaje—wild boar (S)

Salvajina—collection of skins of wild animals

Sanco—stew made with beef blood, flour, and onions

Sancochar—to parboil; roast slightly

Sancocho—a kind of thin stew of boiled yucca, meat, plantains, etc.

Sangrar—to bleed

Sangre—blood

Saquillo, ito—small sack or bag

Sardesco, ca—small (donkey or horse) (H)

Sarrio—kind of wild goat (R)

Sebo—tallow; fat; candle grease

Seca—dry season

Seco, seca—dry; dried up

Secreción—secretion

Sedera—brush made of bristles

Semen—semen

Semental—stud
Semilla—seed
Señal—tick
Sera—large basket
Serado—baskets
Seso—brain
Silvestre—wild
Simiente—seed; germ; semen; sperm
Sinhueso—tongue
Sirle—sheep dung; goat dung
Sobordo—freight list; manifest
Sobras de algodón—yearling ewe; wool; goat's hair
Sobreada—half-roasted sausage from the island of Majorca
Sódico, ca—sodium
Solitaria—tapeworm
Solomillo, solomo—sirloin; loin of pork
Sopa—sop (soaked bread); soup
Sopa española—pork and beans
Sorbete—sherbert; water ice
Sorda—woodcock (P)
Substancia química—epinephrine; adrenalin
Sucio—dirty; filthy; dung
Sudar—to sweat; perspire
Sudor—sweat; perspiration
Suero—whey; serum (of blood)
Suero para curar—antiserum

T

Tábano—horsefly
Talon—heel
Tamal—tamale; (Peru) pork (sold in the street)
Tanate—bale made of hide
Tángara—tanager (H)
Tapa—jerked beef; hung beef (R)
Tapón—bung
Tarangana—coarse sausage
Tasajear—to cut (meat) for making jerked beef
Tasajo—jerked beef; hung beef (R)
Tatabra, tatabro—a species of peccary (S)

- Taurino, na**—bovine (R)
Teg—fleshy part of hides
Tela de sacco—sackcloth; burlap
Tendón—tendon
Tenia—tapeworm, also known as solitaria
Tenera—female calf; veal (R)
Tenero—male calf (R)
Terneruela—suckling calf (R)
Ternilla—gristle, cartilage; nose or nostrils of ox or other similar animal
Terzón—three-year old (heifer) (R)
Teste—testis, testicle
Testículo—testicle
Tetrao—wood grouse (P)
Tialina, ptialina—pytalin
Timo—thymus; thymus gland
Tipo de nuez—bird lime
Tiroideo—thyroid
Tiroxina—thyroxine, thyroxin
Tiza—calcined stage horn (R)
Tocino—salt pork; bacon (S)
Tocino gordo—fat pork (S)
Tojosa—variety of pigeon (P)
Torcaz, torcaza—wild pigeon (game bird) (P)
Tórdiga—strip of leather
Toreo—bullfight
Toro—bull (R)
Torreznada—plentiful dish of bacon (S)
Torrezno—rasher of bacon (S)
Tortada—meat or chicken pie
Tortilla—pottage of broth, cheese, and eggs
Tórtola—turtledove (P)
Tortuga—tortoise (O)
Tostón—roast pig (S)
Tóxico—toxic
Tozuelo—fat part of the neck of an animal
Tragacete—javelin; dart
Tragadero—esophagus
Tráquea—trachea; gullet
Traquearteria—trachea; windpipe

Tricahue—kind of Chilean parrot (P)
Trigaza—short straw of wheat
Tripa—gut, intestine, bowel; inner lining of some feathers
Tripa gruesa—blood pudding or sausage
Tripas para embutidos—casings
Tripas vacunas saladas—salted beef casings (R)
Tripicallos—tripe
Tripsina—trypsin
Triquina—trichina, intestinal worm
Trofeo—trophy
Trullo—teal (P)
Turdiga—strip of hide
Turma—testicle

U

Ubre—mammary gland; breast
Una—hoof, claw, talon of beasts, or nail
Ungulado, da—ungulate
Untar—to smear; to spread; to grease
Untaza—fat (of animal); grease
Unto—fat of animals; grease
Urea—guano
Urraca—magpie (P)

V

Vaca—cow, beef (R)
Vacuna—vaccine; immunization
Vacunacion—vaccination
Vacuna, va—pertaining to cattle; bovine
Valvar—valval
Valvula—valve
Vaquería—ox stall; cow house
Vaquero—cowboy
Vaquilla, vaquita—small cow; heifer (R)
Vaquillona—heifer; calf (R)
Vaquira—peccary (S)
Vedija—entangled lock of wool or hair; matted hair
Vell del becerro—calf vell
Vejiga—bladder
Vejiga hiel—gall bladder

- Vellón**—fleece, wool of one sheep; unsheared sheepskin; lock of wool
- Vena**—vein, blood vessel
- Venada**—doe (R)
- Venadito**—fawn, young deer (R)
- Venado**—deer, stag; deer meat, venison (R)
- Venono**—poison
- Ventron**—tripe (food)
- Vermes**—intestinal worms
- Verraco**—male hog or boar (S)
- Vesícula biliar**—gall bladder
- Vestfaliana, no**—Westphalian ham (a ham of distinctive flavor produced by smoking with juniper brush) (S)
- Veterinario, ria**—veterinary; veterinarian
- Víbora**—viper
- Vicúna**—a South American ruminant (R)
- Vientre**—abdomen; belly; bowels; stomach
- Vil**—gall, bile
- Visco**—bird lime
- Vitamina**—vitamin
- Víveres**—foodstuffs
- Y**
- Yack**—yak (R)
- Yaguasa**—a tree duck (P)
- Yegua**—female horse; mare (H)
- Yema**—egg yolk
- Yerba**—grass; weed; herb
- Yogurt, yoghurt**—yogurt
- Yure**—a Central American pigeon (P)
- Z**
- Zacate**—grass; hay; fodder
- Zalea**—undressed sheepskin
- Zarandalí**—black-spotted (dove) (P)
- Zarceta**—widgeon (duck of North America having brown plumage) (P)
- Zoológico**—zoo
- Zopilote**—turkey buzzard (P)
- Zumbón, na**—a variety of pigeon (P)
- Zuma**—juice; fluid
- Zurano, na**—stockdove (game bird) (P)

Zurito, ta—wild pigeon (game bird) (P)

Zuro, ra—stockdove, wild pigeon (game bird) (P)

Zurriagar—cowhide (R)



Appendix G

Certificates and Permits

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Introduction

This appendix identifies and provides samples of permits, forms, and certificates that you will find accompanying importations of animal products and by-products. You **do not** initiate these documents. You will use them to learn more about an importation which helps you take the correct regulatory action. Refer to the contents of this appendix for a list of the permits, certificates, and forms found here.

Certificates

Certificates are official foreign documents required under 9 CFR Parts 93, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents **must** be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they **must** be signed by an official of that government.

Foreign Meat Inspection Certificates

We accept two types of meat certificates which are authorized by 9 CFR §327.4. One is for meat and meat by-products and one is for meat food products. Either is acceptable with the proper statements attesting to the entry requirements. FSIS requires (9 CFR § 327.4) the certificates be written in English and the language of the country of origin.



Important

Additional statements may appear on the front or back of certificates. Check **both** sides.

See [Foreign Official Meat Inspection Certificates for Fresh Meat and Meat By-Products on page G-1-57](#) and [Foreign Official Meat Inspection Certificates for Meat Food Products on page G-1-61](#).

Permits

A permit takes precedence over the entry requirements listed in this manual.

VS has the authority to write a permit for any animal product **except** fresh (chilled or frozen) meat of ruminant or swine from countries known to be affected with FMD.

Purpose

AMS Form PY-222, Import Request, Shell Eggs, must accompany importations of eggs for breaking and pasteurization when they are consigned to an approved establishment. See [Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds on page 3-6-1](#). Regional Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) offices keep a supply of AMS Form PY 222. See [List of Agricultural Marketing Service \(AMS\) Regional Offices on page I-1-1](#).

Purpose

APHIS Form 2006, U.S. Veterinary Biological Permit, is issued by the Center for Veterinary Biologics (VS–CVB). Veterinary biological products require this permit. See Requests for VS Permits in [Table 2-4-9](#) and Renewal of VS Permits in [Table 2-4-10](#).

FSIS Form 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS MEAT AND POULTRY EXPORT CERTIFICATE OF WHOLESAMENESS		A knowingly false entry or false alteration of any entry on this certificate may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both (18 USC 1001). Additional penalties exist under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 USC 611 (b) (1), (2), and (5), 21 USC 676) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 USC 459 (c) (1), (2), and (5), 21 USC 4611) for an unauthorized or false alteration or misuse of this certificate.		
DISTRICT OFFICE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	DATE ISSUED	MPE - 309413	
EXPORTED BY <i>(Applicant's name and address, including ZIP Code)</i>		PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM:		
CONSIGNED TO <i>1/ (Name and address, including ZIP Code)</i>		EST. / PLANT NUMBER <i>(if applicable)</i>		
		CITY		
TOTAL MARKED NET WEIGHT	TOTAL CONTAINERS	<input type="checkbox"/> @ SLAUGHTERING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ PROCESSING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ WAREHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> @ DOCKSIDE		
PRODUCT AS LABELED	MARKED WEIGHT OF LOT ^{1/}	NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN LOT ^{1/}	SHIPPING MARKS ^{1/}	EST / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT
^{1/} As stated by applicant or contractor REMARKS				
<input type="checkbox"/> I CERTIFY that the meat or meat food product specified hereon is from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the Department and is sound and wholesome.				
<input type="checkbox"/> I CERTIFY that the poultry and poultry products specified above came from birds that were officially given an antemortem and postmortem inspection and passed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.				
NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY AN INSPECTOR OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM				
By order of the Secretary of Agriculture		INSPECTOR AND DISTRICT		
This certificate is receivable in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture.				
FSIS FORM 9060-5 (05/06/1999) REPLACES FSIS FORM 9060-5 (8/82), WHICH MAY BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED				ORIGINAL

FIGURE G-1-3 Example of FSIS 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (blank)

Purpose

FSIS 9060-5, Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness, is a certificate used to verify the identity of returned U.S. origin meat or meat products.

FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products


CONSIGNOR		CERTIFICATE NO. US-CA-2004-			
CONSIGNEE/IMPORTER		U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service			
ORIGIN COUNTRY U.S.A.		PORT OF LOADING	EXPORT ESTABLISHMENT: <i>(Establishment Number)</i>		
DESTINATION CANADA		SAMPLE			
MEANS OF TRANSPORT					
SHIPPING MARKS	NUMBER/ KIND OF PACKAGES	EST. / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION/ SPECIES LABEL APPROVAL NUMBER	NET WEIGHT <i>(Check one and enter net weight)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> lb. or <input type="checkbox"/> kg.	
			SAMPLE		
USDA SEAL NUMBER (S) <i>(If Applicable)</i>					
SAMPLE					
REMARKS					
<p>I CERTIFY that the meat or meat food product specified hereon is from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the Department and is sound and wholesome, and / or</p> <p>I CERTIFY that the poultry and poultry products specified above came from birds that were officially given an antemortem and postmortem inspection and passed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.</p>					
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE			NAME OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN <i>(Typed)</i>		DATE SIGNED
			SIGNATURE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN		
FSIS FORM 9135-3 (01/01/2004)		PREVIOUS EDITIONS OBSOLETE			

FIGURE G-1-4 Example of FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products

Purpose

FSIS Form 9135-3, Certificate for Export of Meat and Poultry Products, is used for consignments returning to the U.S. from Canada.

Certificates and Permits

FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry and Meat, or Poultry Products)

FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry and Meat, or Poultry Products)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0583-0094. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS IMPORT INSPECTION APPLICATION AND REPORT (Meat, Poultry & Meat or Poultry Products)		Items 1 thru 22, 24, 25 & 26 are to be completed by the customs broker or applicant →	1. (Check appropriate box) <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUATION	2. HEALTH CERT. NO.					
3. U.S. POINT OF ENTRY									
4. NAME & ADDRESS OF CUSTOMS BROKER OR APPLICANT			6a. NAME & ADDRESS OF IMPORTER OF RECORD (IR):						
5a. BROKER/APPLICANT PHONE NUMBER		5b. FACSIMILE NUMBER	6b. IR NUMBER						
7. CUSTOMS ENTRY NO. (XXX - XXXXXX - X)									
8. REFERENCE NO.		9. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	10. EXPORTING EST. NO.	11. PRODUCING EST. NO.					
IN CONSIDERATION of the U.S. Director of Customs granting me/us permission to transfer the packages of foreign food product described on this form which are offered for entry into the United States, I/we agree, under bond filed with said director of Customs and subject to penalties prescribed in laws enacted by Congress and regulations issued there under by the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold the said food product intact at the location indicated below until it has been inspected and passed by a food inspector from the Food Safety and Inspection Service or has been otherwise disposed of under the supervision of a U.S. Customs Officer or a FSIS inspector.				13. IMPORT EST. NO.					
12. NAME & ADDRESS OF FSIS IMPORT EST.									
14. SPECIES			15. PROCESS CATEGORY						
16. LOT NO.	17. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT	18. SHIPPING MARKS	19. PACKAGE TYPE (check one)			20. NO. OF UNITS	21. NO. OF UNITS PER CARTON	22. NET WEIGHT	Completed by FSIS 23. AIIS LOT ID NO.
			Sides	Pkgs.	Cans				
24. PRINT NAME OF CUSTOMS BROKER OR APPLICANT			25. SIGNATURE			26. DATE			
TO BE COMPLETED BY FSIS →	<i>Product has been forwarded to the designated I-house:</i>		27. SIGNATURE (FSIS Import Inspector)			28. DATE			
	<i>Product has been inspected and passed:</i>		29. SIGNATURE (FSIS Import Inspector)			30. DATE			
	31. REMARKS								

FSIS FORM 9540-1 (05/07/2002) REPLACES FSIS FORM 9540-1 (9/96) AND FSIS 9510-1 (9/96) WHICH ARE OBSOLETE. *Designed on FormFlow software*

FIGURE G-1-5 Example of FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry and Meat or Poultry Products) (blank)

Purpose

FSIS Form 9540-1, Import Inspection Application and Report (Meat, Poultry, and Meat or Poultry Products), is used during the process of importing meat. The importer presents FSIS Form 9540-1 to all the agencies responsible for clearing the meat. Ultimately, the form notifies FSIS of the agencies who cleared the meat.

Instructions

Not all ports use FSIS Form 9540-1 the same way. If port policy is to verify and stamp FSIS Form 9540-1, then follow these instructions:

1. Review the form and verify that the proper meat certificates and required statements are present.
2. Stamp “Shipment Authorized” on the reverse side of the white, salmon, and yellow copies. Record the date and your badge number on the stamped impression, and sign.

File the yellow copy with a copy of the meat certificate and other appropriate documents.

Certificates and Permits

VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and

VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors

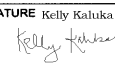
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES RIVERDALE, MARYLAND 20737		PERMIT NUMBER 49941 Research	
UNITED STATES VETERINARY PERMIT FOR IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS AND ORGANISMS AND VECTORS		DATE ISSUED 03/11/2003	DATE EXPIRES 03/11/2004
NAME AND ADDRESS OF SHIPPER(S) Dr. Kyoko Mitsubishi OKAYAMA UNIVERSITY OKAYAMA 777-8555 JAPAN		CC: [send copy/State Veterinarian] AVIC, VS, Lakewood, CO State Veterinarian, CO	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMITEE INCLUDING ZIP CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TO: Mr. Paolo Sanchez SAMPLEX INC 12051 Pueblo ST Westminster, CO 80234 303-555-5555		U.S. PORT(S) OF ARRIVAL AS APPLICABLE	
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION AIR			
AS REQUESTED IN YOUR APPLICATION YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO IMPORT OR TRANSPORT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS Monoclonal antibody WBCAL-1			
RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING AND HANDLING MATERIALS AND ALL DERIVATIVES THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 9 CFR CHAPTER 1, PARTS 94, 95 AND 122. THE AUTHORIZED MATERIALS OR THEIR DERIVATIVES SHALL BE USED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS SPECIFIED BELOW (ALTERATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS CAN BE MADE ONLY WHEN AUTHORIZED BY USDA, APHIS, VS).			
o Adequate safety precautions shall be maintained during shipment and handling to prevent dissemination of disease.			
o *** THIS PERMIT IS INVALID WITHOUT PERMITEE'S SIGNATURE ***. "I, Paola Sanchez certify that this material will be used in accordance with all restrictions and precautions as are specified in this permit,			
o *** signed: <u>Paola Sanchez</u> " ***			
o ***Each shipment shall be accompanied by an ORIGINAL document from the producer/manufacturer confirming that the imported material has been exposed only to animal-derived nutrient factors/supplements (such as fetal bovine serum, albumin, insulin, or other "growth factors") of U.S., Canadian, Australian or New Zealand origin. [This certification must CLEARLY correspond to the shipment by means of an invoice number, shipping marks, lot number or other identification method. An English translation must be provided.]			
o Work shall be limited to laboratory studies only. This permit does not authorize direct or indirect exposure of or inoculation into domestic animals, including poultry, cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc. All lab animals must be exposed & held only in isolated insect & rodent-proof facilities.			
o Packaging, containers, and all equipment in contact with these materials shall be sterilized or considered a biohazard and be disposed of accordingly.			
TO EXPEDITE CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF ENTRY, BILL OF LADING, AIRBILL OR OTHER DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE SHIPMENT SHALL BEAR THE PERMIT NUMBER			
SIGNATURE Kelly Kaluka 	TITLE Senior Staff Veterinarian National Center - Import-Export	NO. LABELS Copy of Permit	
VS FORM 16-6A (MAR 95)		Replaces VS Form 16-3A and 16-28 which are obsolete.	
Page 1 of 2			

FIGURE G-1-6 Example of VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors (page 1 of 2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APHIS/ VETERINARY SERVICES, RIVERDALE, MD 20737.

=====

ATTACH TO U.S. VETERINARY PERMIT - 49941

=====

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS: (continued from Permit Form VS 16-6)

- o Pens, cages, bedding, waste, and dead animals in contact with these materials shall be sterilized or considered a biohazard and be disposed of accordingly.
- o This permit does not exempt the permittee from responsibility to comply with any other applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations.
- o The restrictions on this permit remain in force as long as the material is in the United States.
- o A copy of this permit should be included with the shipping documents.

=====

. Page 2 of 2

FIGURE G-1-7 Example of VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors (page 2 of 2)

Certificates and Permits


VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and

Purpose

VS Form 16-6A, U.S. Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors, is required to authorize entry of animal products and by-products such as manure, eggs for food and hatching, egg by-products for research or other inedible purposes, dry milk products, blood, organs, organisms, and vectors imported for biological use and research.

When a permit authorizes the entry of an animal product or by-product, review the permit to verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address. Three asterisks will precede restrictions and precautions that need to be verified by you.

Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico


SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL,
PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN

Anexo al Certificado Oficial de Inspección para Carnes
(Forma 20M) No. _____
(Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate
(Form 20M) No. _____)

Anexo al Certificado (Forma 20M) de PRODUCTOS DE AVES procesados en México para exportarse a los Estados Unidos de América: / Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for POULTRY PRODUCTS processed in Mexico for U.S. Exports.

Yo, el abajo firmante Veterinario oficial certifico que: / I, the undersigned official Veterinarian do hereby certify that:

- 1.- La canal, partes y productos de pollo se originan de aves nacidas y criadas en / Poultry carcass, parts or products originate from poultry born and raised in _____
- 2.- La granja de origen de la que se obtuvieron las canales, partes o productos y la planta de matanza en la que se sacrificaron las aves está situada en / The farm of origin of the birds from which the poultry carcass, parts or products were obtained and the slaughterhouse in which the birds were slaughtered are situated in _____
- 3.- La planta procesadora en la que se procesaron las canales, partes o productos está situada en México; / The processing plant in which the poultry carcass, parts or products were processed is situated in Mexico;
- 4.- Las canales, partes o productos fueron enviadas por / The poultry carcass, parts or products were forwarded by _____
(Nombre y número de la planta de sacrificio / name and number of slaughterhouse)

A / TO _____
(Nombre y número de la planta procesadora en México / name and number of processing plant in Mexico)

En contenedores cerrados acompañados de un certificado de exportación emitido por las autoridades de Estados Unidos, certificando que las canales, partes o productos fueron obtenidos de aves nacidas, criadas y sacrificadas en un país o región libre de la enfermedad de Newcastle e influenza aviar de alta patogenicidad; / in closed containers accompanying by a export certificate issued by United States authorities, certifying that the poultry carcass, parts or products were obtained from birds born, raised and slaughtered in a country or region free of exotic Newcastle Disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza.

Los cuales a su arribo a México fueron inspeccionados y flejados para la movilización nacional por un oficial del SENASICA. Los números de flejes están registrados en el Certificado Zoosanitario de Importación emitido por los Servicios Veterinarios de México, el cual acompaña el embarque / Which upon arrival to Mexico were inspected and sealed for national mobilization by an official of the SENASICA. The seal numbers are recorded on the Import Zoosanitary Certificate issued by the veterinary service of Mexico, which accompanies the shipment.

- 5.- A su arribo al Establecimiento TIF No. _____, los contenedores con los flejes para la movilización nacional en México estaban intactos y sin evidencia de violación, y los números de flejes aplicados coinciden con los listados en el Certificado Zoosanitario de Importación que acompaña al embarque. / On arrival at TIF Num. _____, the containers bearing seals for national mobilization in Mexico were intact and free of any evidence of tampering, and the seal numbers applied match the ones listed in the Import Zoosanitary Certificate accompanying the shipment.
- 6.- La planta procesa exclusivamente canales, partes o productos de aves que se originan de países o regiones libres de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle e influenza aviar de alta patogenicidad; / The plant process

1/2

[Handwritten signature]

FIGURE G-1-8 Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico

exclusively poultry carcass, parts or products originating from countries or regions free of exotic Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza;

7. La planta ha cumplido con el Código de Regulaciones Federales título 9, parte 94.6 (b) (5) en la producción del producto mencionado en el certificado de inspección. / The plant has complied with the USDA's Code of Federal Regulations title 9, part 94.6 (b) (5) in production of this product mentioned in the inspection certificate.

** Llene las casillas con el nombre del país o región reconocido por los Estados Unidos como libre de la enfermedad exótica de Newcastle e influenza aviar de alta patogenicidad.*
** Fill in the blanks with the name of the country or region recognized by U.S. as free from exotic Newcastle disease and highly pathogenic avian influenza;*

Lugar y fecha de emisión / Place and date of issue

Firma / Signature

Nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional para emitir certificados de inspección de ave / productos alimenticios de carne exportados a los Estados Unidos. / Name of official authorized by the national government to issue inspection certificate for poultry meat food products exported to U.S.)

EJEMPLO/EXAMPLE

2/2

FIGURE G-1-9 Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico (Page 2 of 2)

Purpose

The *Annex to Certificate (Form 20M) for Poultry Products Processed in Mexico* is attached to an official meat inspection certificate for shipments from the APHIS-approved facility listed in [List of Approved Mexican Poultry Processing Plants on page 3-11-19](#).

Annex A, Health Warranties for Dry Cured Hams from Italy

ANNEX A
ALLEGATO A

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

DRY HAMS CURED FOR AT LEAST 400 DAYS OBTAINED FROM HAMS OF SWINE BORN AND RAISED IN ITALY
PROSCIUTTI CRUDI STAGIONATI PER ALMENO 400 GIORNI PRODOTTI CON COSCE PROVENIENTI DA SUINI NATI E ALLEVATI IN ITALIA.

The undersigned certifies that the hams in this consignment comply with the following requirements:
Il sottoscritto certifica che la partita di prosciutto stagionato risponde alle seguenti condizioni:

- The fresh hams come from swine born and raised in Italy.**
Le cosce fresche provengono da suini nati e allevati in Italia;
- The farm of origin of the animals from which the fresh hams were obtained and the processing plant in which they were processed are situated in Italy**
L'allevamento di provenienza degli animali da cui sono state ottenute le cosce fresche e lo stabilimento di lavorazione delle stesse sono situati sul territorio italiano;
- Italian existing laws require the immediate reporting to the National Veterinary Services of any case of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera or swine vesicular disease. Italy has been declared free of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and Mainland Italy free of African swine fever by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.**
In Italia sono in vigore disposizioni legislative che prevedono la denuncia obbligatoria ed immediata al Servizio Veterinario Nazionale di focolai di afta epizootica, peste bovina, peste suina africana, peste suina classica e malattia vesicolare. L'Italia è stata riconosciuta indenne da peste bovina, afta epizootica e l'Italia continentale da peste suina africana dalle competenti Autorità U.S.A.;
- The fresh hams come from swine that were never on any premises where cases of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera or swine vesicular disease existed within 30 days prior to slaughter;**
Le cosce fresche provengono da suini che non hanno soggiornato in ambienti in cui si sono registrati focolai di afta epizootica, peste bovina, peste suina africana, peste suina classica e malattia vesicolare nei 30 giorni precedenti la macellazione;
- The fresh hams were accompanied from the slaughtering facility to the processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 4, have been met**
Le cosce fresche sono state trasportate dal macello allo stabilimento di lavorazione scortate da certificato numerato e rilasciato dal veterinario ufficiale, riportante, tra l'altro, le garanzie sanitarie di cui ai punti 1. e 4.;
- On each fresh ham, the prescribed iron brand or initials was placed under the direct supervision of the official veterinarian, indicating the identification number of the slaughtering facility, the name of the ham, and the year the ham entered the processing establishment. Moreover, a hot iron brand was placed under the supervision of the veterinarian on each ham, before salting began, identifying the processing establishment and bearing the date when salting began.**
Ogni coscia fresca è stata regolarmente marchiata ad ischio o a fuoco sotto la diretta supervisione del veterinario ufficiale con un timbro in cui risulta il numero di riconoscimento del macello da cui proviene. Sul gambetto di ogni coscia è stato apposto sotto la supervisione veterinaria un sigillo metallico recante il mese e l'anno di ingresso della stessa nello stabilimento di lavorazione. Sempre sotto la supervisione veterinaria ogni coscia è stata contrassegnata, prima della salatura, con il timbro a fuoco che identifica lo stabilimento e indica la data di inizio della salagione;
- All hams were processed for a minimum of 400 days counting from the date processing began (.....) and from the month of, as indicated on the metal seal placed thereon, in full compliance with US regulation set forth in 9 CFR 94.17;**
Tutte le cosce sono state lavorate per un minimo di 400 giorni a partire dalla data dell'inizio della lavorazione (.....) e dal mese di, come indicato sul sigillo di metallo apposto su di esse, nel pieno rispetto delle disposizioni sancite nel CFR 9 – 94.17;
- The official register shall be kept in my office at the processing establishment together with the records it refers to, identifying all the hams in the consignment;**
Presso lo stabilimento di lavorazione verrà custodito nel mio ufficio per almeno due anni il registro ufficiale, corredato dai certificati a cui esso fa riferimento, da cui risulta l'identità di tutti i prosciutti della partita.

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature
Firma

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

FIGURE G-1-10 Example of Annex A, Health Warranties for Dry Hams Cured at Least 400 Days from Swine Born and Raised in Italy (Certification)

Annex F, Health Warranties for Deboned Meat Products from Italy

ANNEX F
ALLEGATO F

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

DEBONED MEAT PRODUCTS CURED LESS THAN FOURHUNDRED DAYS

PRODOTTI A BASE DI CARNE DISSOSATI CON STAGIONATURA INFERIORE A QUATTROCENTO GIORNI

The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:

1. *Pork products come from swine born and raised in*¹;
I prodotti a base di carne sono stati ottenuti da suini nati ed allevati in
2. *The farm of origin of the animals from which the pork products were obtained and the slaughterhouse in which the swine were slaughtered are situated in*¹;
L'allevamento di origine degli animali dai quali sono stati ottenuti i prodotti a base di carne ed il macello nel quale i suini sono stati macellati sono situati in
3. *The meat was forwarded by*²
to³ in sealed containers bearing progressive number⁴, reported on the accompanying certificate issued by the veterinary service of¹, certifying that the meat was obtained from pigs born, raised and slaughtered in a Country or region free of SVD, FMD, ASF and CSF⁴;
Le carni sono state spedite da² a³ in contenitori chiusi con sigillo recante il numero progressivo⁴, riportato sul certificato di scorta rilasciato dall'autorità veterinaria di¹; attestante che si tratta di carni ottenute da suini nati, allevati e macellati in Paese o regione indenne da malattia vescicolare, afta epizootica, peste suina africana e peste suina classica⁴;
4. *All bones were completely removed in*¹ or the meat is deboned in Italy in the processing plant, prior to the start of the curing process;
Tutte le ossa sono state completamente rimosse in¹ o la carne è stata disossata in Italia nello stabilimento di trasformazione, prima dell'inizio del processo di stagionatura;
5. *The processing plant in which the pork products were processed is situated in Italy*;
Lo stabilimento di trasformazione nel quale i prodotti a base di carne sono stati trasformati è situato in Italia;
6. *On arrival at the processing plant in Italy the sealing was intact and was free of any evidence of tampering and the progressive number matched the one indicated in the certificate of origin*;
All'arrivo in Italia nello stabilimento di trasformazione il sigillo era intatto e non presentava nessun segno evidente di manomissione ed il numero progressivo corrisponde a quello indicato nel certificato di origine;
7. *The plant processes exclusively meat originating from Countries or regions free of SVD, FMD, ASF and CSF⁴*;
Lo stabilimento di trasformazione lavora esclusivamente carni provenienti da Paesi o regioni indenni da malattia vescicolare del suino da afta epizootica, da peste suina africana e da peste suina classica⁴;
8. *The meat products were cured for at least 90 days/45 days⁵*;
I prodotti a base di carne sono stati stagionati per un periodo non inferiore a 90 giorni/45 giorni⁵;
9. *The plant processed all such pork and pork products in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations in 9 CFR 94.12(b)(1)(iv)*;
Lo stabilimento di trasformazione ha lavorato tutta la carne e i prodotti a base di carne suina in conformità al regolamento del Dipartimento dell'Agricoltura degli Stati Uniti (USDA) riportato in 9 CFR 94.12(b)(1)(iv).
10. *The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at port in, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease*;
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto animali provenienti da, o che siano mai stati in, o che siano stati a bordo di mezzi di trasporto transitati o attraccati in un porto, in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 CFR 94.1(a) come regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica;

¹ Fill the blankets with the name of the country recognized by U.S. as free from swine vesicular disease (SVD), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), African swine fever (ASF) and Classical swine fever (CSF). CSF is needed only if curing will be reduced from 90 days; curing must be for at least 45 days / Riempire lo spazio con il nome del Paese riconosciuto dagli Stati Uniti indenne da malattia vescicolare del suino (MVS), afta epizootica, peste suina Africa (PSA) e peste suina classica (PSC). PSC necessaria solo se la stagionatura sarà inferiore a 90 giorni; la stagionatura deve essere almeno di 45 giorni

² Fill the blankets with the country of origin and name and number of the slaughter house / Riempire lo spazio con il nome del paese di origine ed il nome e il numero del macello

³ Fill the blankets with the number and the name of the processing plant in Italy/ Riempire lo spazio con il numero e il nome dello stabilimento di lavorazione in Italia;

⁴ Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is needed only if curing will be reduced to 45 days /Peste suina classica (PSC) necessaria solo se la stagionatura sarà ridotta a 45 giorni.

⁵ Delete as appropriate/Cancellare la voce che non interessa

FIGURE G-1-11 Example of Annex F, Health Warranties for Deboned Pork Meat Products Cured LESS THAN 400 Days from Italy (Certification) (front)

11. *The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin;*
 Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto carni o altri prodotti di origine animale derivanti da ruminanti o suini provenienti da regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica, o carni o altri prodotti di origine animale provenienti da una regione indenne da peste bovina o afta epizootica trasportati attraverso una regione infetta da tali malattie, se non in container sigillati con sigilli con numerazione in serie del governo nazionale della regione di origine indegne.

12. *The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease existed;*
 Le carni o gli altri prodotti di origine animale di cui al certificato derivano da animali nati ed allevati in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 del CFR 94.1 (a)(2) come indenne da peste bovina e afta epizootica e le carni e gli altri prodotti di origine animale non sono mai stati in nessuna regione in cui sia presenta la peste bovina e l'afta epizootica;

13. *The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.*
 Le carni o gli altri prodotti d'origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che porteranno i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la commistione o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni o altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.

Place and date of issue
 Luogo e data di emissione _____

Signature
 Firma _____
 (Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
 Timbro ufficiale _____

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
 Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

FIGURE G-1-12 Example of Annex F, Health Warranties for Deboned Pork Meat Products Cured LESS THAN 400 Days from Italy (Certification) (back)

Annex G, Health Warranties for Pre-Sliced, Dry Cured Ham from Italy

**ANNEX G
ALLEGATO G**

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

PRE-SLICED DRY CURED HAM PROSCIUTTO PRAFFETTATO STAGIONATO

The undersigned certifies that the pre-sliced dry cured ham in this consignment comply with the following requirements:
Il sottoscritto certifica che la partita di prosciutto pre-affettato stagionato risponde alle seguenti condizioni:

9. *All hams have been processed in compliance with the requirements of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 94, Section 94.17, and are eligible for exportation into the United States in accordance with this section.*
Tutti i prosciutti sono stati lavorati in conformità con i requisiti del Titolo 9, Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 94, Section 94.17 e sono idonei all'esportazione verso gli Stati Uniti in accordo con questa sezione;
10. *Each lot of whole dry-cured hams was inspected, before slicing, by a full-time salaried veterinarian employed by the national government of Italy at the deboning / slicing / packaging facility. This individual, or a representative of the local consortium (recognized by the national government of Italy as responsible for product quality) has certified that he or she has personally supervised the entire process of deboning, slicing and packaging of each lot of dry-cured hams at the deboning / slicing / packaging facility; that each lot of dry-cured hams was deboned, sliced and packaged in accordance with the requirements of 94.17; and that the sliced and packaged pork ham is the same dry-cured ham certified under paragraph 1 above.*
Ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato è stato ispezionato, prima dell'affettatura, da un veterinario dipendente a tempo pieno e stipendiato dal Servizio Sanitario Nazionale italiano presso lo stabilimento di disosso-affettatura e confezionamento. Tale veterinario ufficiale, o un rappresentante del consorzio locale (riconosciuto dal governo nazionale italiano come responsabile della qualità del prodotto) ha certificato di aver personalmente supervisionato l'intero processo di disosso, affettatura e confezionamento di ogni lotto di prosciutto intero stagionato presso lo stabilimento di disosso-affettatura e confezionamento, e che ogni lotto di prosciutto stagionato è stato disossato, affettato e confezionato in accordo con i requisiti della Sezione 94.17, e che il prosciutto di suino affettato e confezionato è lo stesso prosciutto stagionato certificato al paragrafo (1);
11. *The sliced and packaged dry-cured pork product has been labeled with the date of salting and with the date the meat was sliced and packaged*
Il prodotto a base di carne suina stagionato, affettato e confezionato, riporta in etichetta la data di salatura e la data di affettatura e confezionamento della carne;

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature
Firma

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

FIGURE G-1-13 Example of Annex G, Health Warranties for Pre-Sliced Dry Cured Ham from Italy (Certification)

Annex H, Health Warranties for Pork-Filled Pasta Products from Italy

**ANNEX H
ALLEGATO H**

HEALTH WARRANTIES/GARANZIE SANITARIE

PORK-FILLED PASTA PRODUCTS/PASTA FARCITA CON CARNI SUINE

The undersigned certifies that pork or pork-product-filled pasta consignment meets the following requirements/Il sottoscritto certifica che la partita di pasta farcita con carne o prodotti a base di carne suina risponde alle seguenti condizioni:

- The plant processed pork-filled pasta products in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations in 9 CFR 94.12 (c);
Lo stabilimento ha prodotto la pasta farcita a base di carne in conformit  al regolamento del Dipartimento dell'Agricoltura degli Stati Uniti (USDA) riportato in 9 CFR 94.12 (c);*
- Pork-filled pasta products processed for export to the United States are only filled with pork or pork products that are otherwise eligible to be exported to the United States, according to   94.12, paragraph (b) (1)(i), (ii), or (v), or   94.17;
La pasta farcita fabbricata per l'esportazione negli Stati Uniti d'America contiene esclusivamente carni suine o prodotti a base di carne suina che sono idonei ad essere esportati negli Stati Uniti d'America, in accordo con il   94.12, paragrafo (b) (1)(i), (ii), o (v) o   94.17;*
 - During processing, the pork-filled pasta is steam-heated to a minimum internal temperature of 90 C, then dried, cooled and packed to make the product shelf stable without refrigeration, in accordance with   94.12, paragraph (c) (8);
La pasta farcita con carne suina   sottoposta a un trattamento termico con una temperatura minima al cuore di 90  C, quindi essiccata, raffreddata e confezionata in modo da rendere il prodotto stabile a temperatura ambiente, come previsto dal   94.12, paragrafo (c) (8);*
 - The processing facility maintain, according to   94.12, paragraph (c) (9), an original record of each lot of pork or pork products used for pork-filled pasta products for export to the United States;
Lo stabilimento conserva una documentazione originale per ogni lotto di carne suina o prodotti a base di carne suina utilizzata per la produzione di pasta farcita destinata all'esportazione negli Stati Uniti, conformemente a quanto stabilito dal   94.12, paragrafo (c) (9);*
 - The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.
Le carni o gli altri prodotti d'origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che porteranno i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la commistione o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni o altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.*

Place and date of issue/Luogo e data di emissione _____

Signature/Firma: _____

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US/Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp/ timbro ufficiale:

*Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria*

FIGURE G-1-14 Example of Appendix H, Health Warranties for Pork-filled Pasta Products from Italy

Purpose

Annex H, Health Warranties for Pork-filled Pasta Products, is used to certify that the products were processed under the required conditions in an approved plant for export from Italy to the United States.

CFIA Annex A-1, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products

Chapter 11

Export - U.S.A.

Annex A-1



Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

ANNEX(E) A-1

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR BOVINE ⁽¹⁾ MEAT, MEAT BY-PRODUCTS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DESTINED TO THE USA CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LA VIANDE BOVINE ⁽¹⁾, LES SOUS-PRODUITS DE VIANDE ET LES PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES À BASE DE VIANDE DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS

ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA-ACIA NO. /
AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT ACIA-CFIA N^o:

I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on the label) / Adresse(s) et numéro(s) d'agrément vétérinaire de l'usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro d'établissement de l'étiquette):
.....
.....

II. Animal Health Attestation / Attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the meat, meat by-product, or meat food product, as defined by FSIS in 9 CFR 301.2 ⁽²⁾ is derived from bovine and meets the following conditions: / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie que la viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande, tels que définis par le FSIS à l'article 9 CFR 301.2 ⁽²⁾, sont issus de bovins et satisfont aux exigences suivantes :

- 1) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from bovine which have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽³⁾. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus de bovins qui ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction touchant les aliments du bétail équivalente aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis à l'article 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽³⁾.
- 2) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from bovine for which an air-injected stunning process was not used at slaughter. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus de bovins qui n'ont pas été abattus par étourdissement avec injection d'air.
- 3) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product does not contain and is not derived from: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of bovine 30 months of age and older, and the tonsils and the distal ileum of all bovine, or / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande ne contiennent pas, ou ne sont pas issus, de matières telle que le cerveau, le crâne, les yeux, les ganglions trigémiques, la moelle épinière, la colonne vertébrale (à l'exclusion des vertèbres de la queue, de l'apophyse transverse des vertèbres thoraciques et lombaires et des ailes du sacrum), et les ganglions de la racine dorsale des bovins de 30 mois ou plus, et les amygdales et l'iléon distal de tous les bovins, ou



FIGURE G-1-15 Example of CFIA Annex A-1, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products (page 1 of 3)

Chapter 11

Export - U.S.A.

Annex A-1

That the product is derived from bovine meat products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or having an undue risk of BSE ⁽¹⁾. / Les produits sont issus de bovins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis d'Amérique ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB ⁽¹⁾.

Done at/Fait à

Name of the official veterinarian / :
nom du vétérinaire officiel

.....

.....

on/le

Signature

.....

.....

Official seal/Cachet officiel

⁽¹⁾ Bovine is defined as *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus* and *Bison bison*. / Bovins s'entend des espèces *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus* et *Bison bison*.

⁽²⁾ FSIS definitions in 9 CFR 301.2 are as follows : / Définitions du FSIS se trouvant à l'article 9 CFR 301.2.

Meat / Viande

- 1) The part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying or overlying fat, and the portions of bone (in bone-in product, such as T-bone or porterhouse steak), skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not separated from it in the process of dressing. As applied to equines this term has a comparable meaning.
 - i. Meat does not include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears.
 - ii. Meat may not include significant portions of bone, including hard bone and related components, such as bone marrow, or any amount of brain, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, or Dorsal Root Ganglia (DRG). / Partie d'un muscle squelettique ou d'un muscle de la langue, du diaphragme, du coeur ou de l'oesophage, avec ou sans le gras qui le recouvre, et les parties d'os (dans les produits avec os, tels l'Aloyau ou l'Aloyau gros filet) d'un bovin, d'un ovin, d'un porc ou d'un caprin, de peau, de tendon, de nerf et de vaisseaux sanguins qui accompagnent généralement le tissu musculaire et qui n'en sont pas détachées à l'habillage. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.
 - i. Ne constituent pas de la viande, les muscles des lèvres, du museau ou des oreilles.
 - ii. La viande ne peut pas inclure des portions significatives d'os, incluant de l'os dur et ses composantes, telle la moëlle osseuse, ou n'importe quelle quantité de cerveau, de ganglions trigémínés, de moëlle épinière ou de Ganglion de la Racine Dorsale.

Note: meat as defined also includes dressed carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, boneless meat and bone-in cuts. / Nota : la viande, telle que définie comprend aussi les carcasses habillées, les demi-carcasses, les quartiers, la viande déossée et les coupes de viande avec os.

Meat byproduct / Sous-produit de viande

Any part capable of use as human food, other than meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, sheep, swine, or goats. This term, as applied to products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. / Toute partie autre que la viande pouvant être destinée à la consommation humaine qui est issue d'un ou plusieurs bovins, ovins, porcins ou caprins. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

FIGURE G-1-16 Example of CFIA Annex A-1, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products (page 2 of 3)

et de vaisseaux sanguins qui accompagnent généralement le tissu musculaire et qui n'en sont pas détachées à l'habillage. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

i. Ne constituent pas de la viande, les muscles des lèvres, du museau ou des oreilles.

ii. La viande ne peut pas inclure des portions significatives d'os, incluant de l'os dur et ses composantes, telle la moëlle osseuse, ou n'importe quelle quantité de cerveau, de ganglions trigéminés, de moëlle épinière ou de Ganglion de la Racine Dorsale.

Note: meat as defined also includes dressed carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, boneless meat and bone-in cuts derived from animals aged less than 30 months. / Note: la viande telle que définie comprend aussi les carcasses habillées, les demi-carcasses, les quartiers, la viande désossée et les coupes de viande avec os issus d'animaux âgés de moins de 30 mois.

Meat byproduct / Sous-produit de viande

Any part capable of use as human food, other than meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, sheep, swine, or goats. This term, as applied to products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. / Toute partie autre que la viande pouvant être destinée à la consommation humaine qui est issue d'un ou plusieurs bovins, ovins, porcins ou caprins. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

Meat food product / Produit alimentaire à base de viande

Any article capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, except those exempted from definition as a meat food product by the Administrator in specific cases or by the regulations in Part 317 of this subchapter, upon a determination that they contain meat or other portions of such carcasses only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been considered by consumers as products of the meat food industry, and provided that they comply with any requirements that are imposed in such cases or regulations as conditions of such exemptions to assure that the meat or other portions of such carcasses contained in such articles are not adulterated and that such articles are not represented as meat food products. This term, as applied to food products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. / Tout article pouvant être destiné à la consommation humaine fait, en totalité ou en partie, de viande ou d'une autre partie de la carcasse d'un bovin, d'un ovin, d'un porc ou d'un caprin, à l'exception des articles qui ne sont pas visés par la définition comme produit alimentaire à base de viande par l'Administrateur dans certains cas, ou par l'article 317 du présent sous-chapitre, lorsqu'il est déterminé qu'ils contiennent de la viande ou d'autres parties de carcasse seulement en très petites quantités ou qui n'ont jamais été considérés par les consommateurs comme des produits de l'industrie des produits alimentaires à base de viande, et à la condition qu'ils respectent les exigences imposées dans ces cas ou dans la réglementation comme conditions d'exemption pour que la viande ou les autres parties de carcasse contenues dans ces articles ne soient pas altérées et que ces articles ne soient pas représentés comme des produits alimentaires à base de viande. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

Note: These terms, as applied to products of bison, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle. / Nota: En ce qui a trait aux produits du bison, le terme a un sens comparable.

⁽³⁾ Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes aux exigences de l'USFDA.

⁽⁴⁾ Regions affected or at risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the

FIGURE G-1-17 Example of CFIA Annex A-1, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products (page 3 of 3)



FIGURE G-1-18 Example of CFIA Annex A-1, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products (page 4 of 4)

CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine

Chapitre 11

Exportation - États-Unis d'Amérique

Annexe A-2



Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

ANNEX(E) A-2

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT, MEAT BY-PRODUCTS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM OVINE OR CAPRINE SPECIES INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DESTINED TO THE USA / CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LA VIANDE, LES SOUS-PRODUITS DE VIANDE ET LES PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES À BASE DE VIANDE ISSUS D'OVINS OU DE CAPRINS DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS

ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA-ACIA NO. / AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT ACIA-CFIA N° :

I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on the label)/

Adresse(s) et numéro(s) d'agrément vétérinaire de l'usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro d'établissement de l'étiquette) :

.....

II. Animal Health Attestation/Attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie ce qui suit au sujet des exportations visées par le présent certificat :

1) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product, as defined by FSIS in 9 CFR 301.2 ⁽¹⁾, is derived from ovine or caprine that that have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽²⁾. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande, définis par le FSIS dans l'article 9 CFR 301.2 ⁽¹⁾, sont issus d'ovins ou de caprins qui ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction touchant les aliments du bétail équivalente aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis dans l'article 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽²⁾.

2) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals less than 12 months of age when slaughtered ⁽³⁾. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d'animaux âgés de moins de 12 mois à l'abattage ⁽³⁾.

3) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals slaughtered at a CFIA inspected establishment (details in Section I) that either slaughters only ovine and caprine species less than 12 months of age or operates in compliance with a segregation program approved by the CFIA and the Administrator ⁽⁴⁾ as adequate to prevent contamination or commingling of the meat with products not eligible for for importation into the USA. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d'animaux abattus dans un établissement inspecté par l'ACIA (détails dans la section I) qui n'abat que des ovins et des caprins âgés de moins de 12 mois ou qui exerce ses activités conformément à un programme de ségrégation approuvé par l'ACIA et l'Administrateur ⁽⁴⁾ comme suffisant pour empêcher la contamination ou le mélange des viandes avec des produits non admissibles à l'importation aux États-Unis.

4) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals that did not test positive for and were not suspect for a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d'animaux chez lesquels on n'a pas décelé

FIGURE G-1-19 Example of CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine (page 1 of 4)

d'encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible et qui n'étaient pas soupçonnés d'en être atteints.

5) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals that have not resided in a flock or herd that has been diagnosed with BSE. / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d'animaux qui n'ont pas résidé dans un troupeau dans lequel on a diagnostiqué l'ESB.

6) The meat, meat by-product, or meat food product is derived from animals not subject to movement restriction within Canada as a result of exposure to a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, or / La viande, les sous-produits de viande et les produits alimentaires à base de viande sont issus d'animaux qui ne sont pas visés par des restrictions de déplacement au Canada à la suite d'une exposition à une encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible, ou

That the product is derived from ovine or caprine meat product legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with the risk of BSE ⁽⁵⁾. / Les produits sont issus de produits de viande d'ovins ou de caprins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou jugée à risque ⁽⁵⁾.

Done at/Fait à

Name of the official veterinarian/
Nom du vétérinaire officiel

.....

on/le

Signature

.....

Official seal/Cachet officiel

⁽¹⁾ FSIS definitions in 9 CFR 301.2 are as follows: /Définitions du FSIS de l'article 9 CFR 301.2 :

Meat / Viande

1) The part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying or overlying fat, and the portion of bone (in bone-in product, such as T-bone or porterhouse steak), skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not separated from it in the process of dressing. As applied to equines this term has a comparable meaning.

- i. Meat does not include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears.
 - ii. Meat may not include significant portions of bone, including hard bone and related components, such as bone marrow, or any amount of brain, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, or Dorsal Root Ganglia (DRG).
- / Partie d'un muscle squelettique ou d'un muscle de la langue, du diaphragme, du cœur ou de l'oesophage, avec ou sans le gras qui le recouvre, et les parties d'os (dans les produits avec os, tels

FIGURE G-1-20 Example of CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine (page 2 of 4)

Certificates and Permits

CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or

l'Aloyau ou l'Aloyau gros filet) d'un bovin, d'un ovin, d'un porcine ou d'un caprin, de peau, de tendon, de nerf et de vaisseaux sanguins qui accompagnent généralement le tissu musculaire et qui n'en sont pas détachées à l'habillage. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

i. Ne constituent pas de la viande, les muscles des lèvres, du museau ou des oreilles.

ii. La viande ne peut pas inclure des portions significatives d'os, incluant de l'os dur et ses composantes, telle la moëlle osseuse, ou n'importe quelle quantité de cerveau, de ganglions trigémiques, de moëlle épinière ou de Ganglion de la Racine Dorsale.

Note: meat as defined also includes dressed carcasses, half-carcasses, quarters, boneless meat and bone-in cuts derived from animals aged less than 12 months. / Note: la viande telle que définie comprend aussi les carcasses habillées, les demi-carcasses, les quartiers, la viande désossée et les coupes de viande avec os issus d'animaux âgés de moins de 12 mois.

Meat byproduct / Sous-produit de viande

Any part capable of use as human food, other than meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, sheep, swine, or goats. This term, as applied to products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. / Toute partie autre que la viande pouvant être destinée à la consommation humaine qui est issue d'un ou plusieurs bovins, ovins, porcins ou caprins. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

Meat food product / Produit alimentaire à base de viande

Any article capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass of any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, except those exempted from definition as a meat food product by the Administrator in specific cases or by the regulations in part 317 of this subchapter, upon a determination that they contain meat or other portions of such carcasses only in a relatively small proportion or historically have not been considered by consumers as products of the meat food industry, and provided that they comply with any requirements that are imposed in such cases or regulations as conditions of such exemptions to assure that the meat or other portions of such carcasses contained in such articles are not adulterated and that such articles are not represented as meat food products. This term, as applied to food products of equines, shall have a meaning comparable to that provided in this paragraph with respect to cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. / Tout article pouvant être destiné à la consommation humaine fait, en totalité ou en partie, de viande ou d'une autre partie de la carcasse d'un bovin, d'un ovin, d'un porcine ou d'un caprin, à l'exception des articles qui ne sont pas visés par la définition comme produit de viande par l'Administrateur dans certains cas, ou par l'article 317 du présent sous-chapitre, lorsqu'il est déterminé qu'ils contiennent de la viande ou d'autres parties de carcasse seulement en très petites quantités ou qui n'ont jamais été considérés par les consommateurs comme des produits de l'industrie des produits alimentaires à base de viande, et à la condition qu'ils respectent les exigences imposées dans ces cas ou dans la réglementation comme conditions d'exemption pour que la viande ou les autres parties de carcasse contenues dans ces articles ne soient pas altérées et que ces articles ne soient pas représentés comme des produits alimentaires à base de viande. En ce qui a trait aux équidés, le terme a un sens comparable.

⁽²⁾ Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes aux exigences de l'USFDA.

⁽³⁾ As determined through examination of dentition or through records. / Tel qu'il a été déterminé par un examen de la dentition ou au moyen de registres.

⁽⁴⁾ Establishments operating in accordance with segregation procedures described in annex Z of section 11.7.3 - USA meet this requirement. / Les établissements exploités conformément aux procédures de ségrégation décrites à l'annexe Z de la section 11.7.3 - États-Unis d'Amérique satisfont à cette exigence.

⁽⁵⁾ Regions affected or at risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United

FIGURE G-1-21 Example of CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine (page 3 of 4)

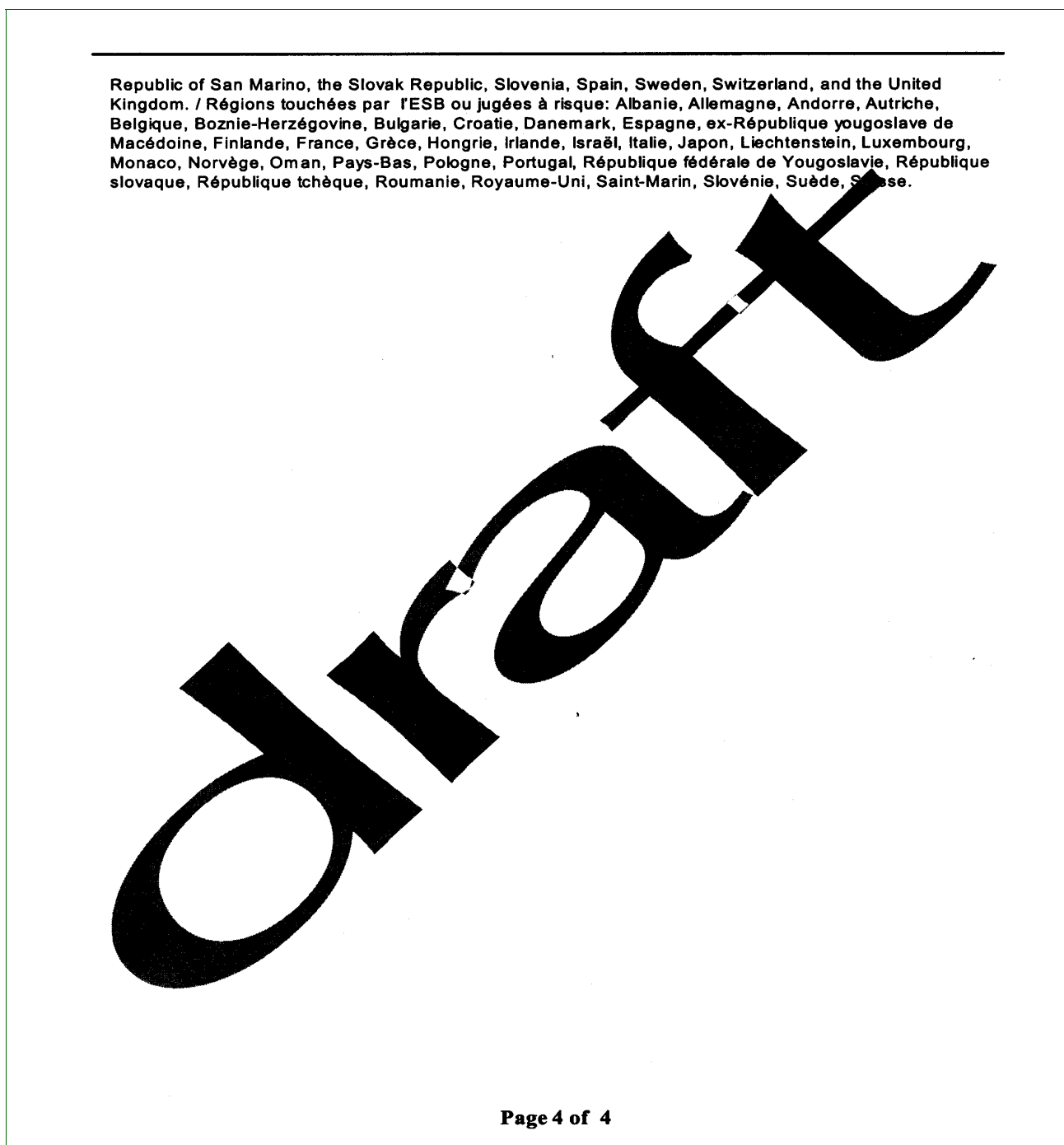


FIGURE G-1-22 Example of CFIA Annex A-2, Veterinary Certificate for Meat, Meat By-products, and Meat Food Products Derived from Ovine or Caprine (page 4 of 4)

CFIA Annex A-3, Veterinary Certificate for Edible Tallow

Chapter 11	Export - U.S.A.	Annex A-3
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	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
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ANNEX(E) A-3

**VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR EDIBLE TALLOW DESTINED TO THE USA /
CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LE SUIF COMESTIBLE DESTINÉ AUX ÉTATS-UNIS**

**ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA-ACIA NO./
AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT ACIA-CFIA N°:**

**I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s)
(establishment number on the label)/
Adresse(s) et numéro(s) d'agrément vétérinaire de l'usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro
d'établissement de l'étiquette) :**
.....
.....

II. Animal Health Attestation/attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie ce qui suit au
sujet des exportations visées par le présent certificat:

1) The tallow is derived from bovine that have not been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) or (a)(2) ⁽¹⁾. /
Le suif est issu de bovins qui n'ont pas été dans une région mentionnée dans l'article 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1)
ou (a)(2) ⁽¹⁾.

2) The tallow is composed of less than 0.15 % insoluble impurities. / Le suif contient moins de 0,15 %
d'impuretés insolubles.

3) After processing, the tallow was not exposed to or commingled with any other material of animal origin. /
Après traitement, le suif n'a été ni exposé ni mélangé à aucun autre matériel d'origine animal.

Done at/Fait à	Name of the official veterinarian/ Nom du vétérinaire officiel
on/le	Signature

Official seal/
Cachet officiel :

⁽¹⁾ Regions affected or having an undue risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, The Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. / Régions touchées par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB: Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale de Yougoslavie, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse.

11 D

FIGURE G-1-23 Example of CFIA Annex A-3, Veterinary Certificate for Edible Tallow

CFIA Annex A-4, Export Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products

Chapter 11	Export - U.S.A.	Annex A-4
Canadian Food Inspection Agency Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		
ANNEX(E) A-4		
CERTIFICATE NO. / CERTIFICAT N° :		
EXPORT CERTIFICATE FOR BOVINE⁽¹⁾ MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / CERTIFICAT D'EXPORTATION POUR LES PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES À BASE DE VIANDE BOVINE⁽¹⁾ DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS		
IMPORTER / IMPORTATEUR :		
ADDRESS / ADRESSE :		
NAME OF PROCESSING PLANT / : NOM DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DE TRANSFORMATION :		
ADDRESS / ADRESSE :		
SAMPLE		
EXPORTER / EXPORTATEUR :		
ADDRESS / ADRESSE :		
U.S. PORT OF ENTRY / POINT D'ENTRÉE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS :		
DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMODITY CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT : / DESCRIPTION DU PRODUIT CERTIFIÉ AUX FINS D'EXPORTATION :		
Description of Commodity / Description du produit		Quantity in shipment / Quantité contenue dans l'envoi
SAMPLE		
Canada		11 E

FIGURE G-1-24 Example of CFIA Annex A-4, Export Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products (page 1 of 2)

Chapter 11

Export - U.S.A.

Annex A-4

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the meat food product, subject to USFDA requirements ⁽²⁾, is derived from bovine and meets the following conditions: / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie que le produit alimentaire à base de viande, visé par les exigences de l'USFDA ⁽²⁾, est issu de bovins et satisfait aux conditions suivantes :

1. The meat food product is derived from bovine which have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽³⁾. / Le produit alimentaire à base de viande est issu de bovins qui ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction touchant l'alimentation des ruminants équivalente aux exigences de la Food and Drug Administration des États-unis énoncée à l'article 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽³⁾.

2. The meat food product from is derived from bovins for which an air-injected stunning process was not used at slaughter; and / Le produit alimentaire à base de viande est issu de bovins qui n'ont pas été abattus par étourdissement avec injection d'air; et

3. The meat food product does not contain and is not derived from: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of bovine 30 months of age and older, and the tonsils and the distal ileum of all bovine, or / Le produit alimentaire à base de viande ne contient pas ou n'est pas issu de matières telles que la cervelle, le crâne, les yeux, les ganglions trigéminals, la moelle épinière, la colonne vertébrale (à l'exclusion des vertèbres de la queue, de l'apophyse transverse des vertèbres thoraciques et lombaires et des ailes du sacrum), et les ganglions de la racine dorsale de bovins de 30 mois ou plus, et les amygdales et l'iléon distal de tous les bovins, ou

That the product is derived from bovine meat products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or having an undue risk of BSE ⁽⁴⁾. / Le produit est issu de produits de bovins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB ⁽⁴⁾.

Date	Official Export Stamp/ Estampille officielle d'exportation	Official Veterinarian Name and Signature Canadian Food Inspection Agency/ Nom et signature du vétérinaire officiel Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

⁽¹⁾ Bovine is defined as *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus* and *Bison bison*. / Bovins s'entend des espèces *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus* et *Bison bison*.

⁽²⁾ Products destined for human consumption that contain bovine meat products and that are under the jurisdiction of FDA (e.g., food that contain less than 3% of raw meat or 2% cooked meat such as soup mixes, open face sandwiches). / Produits destinés à la consommation humaine qui contiennent des produits de viande bovine et qui relèvent de la FDA (p. ex. les aliments qui contiennent moins de 3% de viande crue ou 2% de viande cuite comme les mélanges à soupe, les sandwichs ouverts).

⁽³⁾ Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes à celles de l'USFDA.

⁽⁴⁾ Regions affected or having an undue risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. / Régions touchées par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB: Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale de Yougoslavie, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse.

FIGURE G-1-25 Example of CFIA Annex A-4, Export Certificate for Bovine Meat Food Products (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Annex A-5, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Offal




 Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency		Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		Reference Number: _____ Import Permit Number ⁽¹⁾ : _____	
Annex (E) A-5 VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR BOVINE OFFALS NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION ⁽²⁾ EXPORTED TO THE USA. CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE POUR LES ABATS DE BOVINS NON DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ⁽²⁾ ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS UNIS					
Consignor / Expéditeur : Address / Adresse : Processing Plant and Address / Nom et adresse de l'établissement de transformation : Establishment Permit Number ⁽¹⁾ / Numéro de permis de l'établissement : Description of product(s) / Description des produits :			Consignee / Destinataire : Address / Adresse : Origin of the product(s) : <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Origine des produits : <input type="checkbox"/> Legally imported from _____ Animal species: BOVINE Espèce(s) animale(s) : Intended end use: / Utilisation du produit :		
		Type of packaging / Nature de l'emballage ⁽¹⁾ :	Number / Nombre:	Net Weight / Poids net :	
Container(s) and seal(s) number(s) / Numéro de conteneurs et de scellés ⁽¹⁾ :		Lot/batch production / Numéro de lot ⁽¹⁾ :			
		Port of Exit / Port d'expédition :			
		Port of Entry / Port de destination ⁽¹⁾ :			
		Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit ⁽¹⁾ :			
		Shipping Date / Date d'expédition :			
Means of transportation / Modes de transport :		Flight number or vessel name / Numéro de vol ou nom du navire ⁽¹⁾ :			
⁽¹⁾ If applicable or available/Si applicable ou disponible.					
<p>I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, designated by the Government of Canada, certify that after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the products described above meet the following requirements / Je soussigné vétérinaire officiel, désigné par le gouvernement du Canada, certifie, qu'au meilleur de mes connaissances et après enquête, que les produits décrits ci-dessus rencontrent les conditions suivantes:</p> <p>1) The offal is derived from bovine which have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000⁽³⁾. / Les abats sont issus de bovins qui ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction touchant les aliments du bétail équivalente aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis dans l'article 21 CFR 589.2000⁽³⁾.</p> <p>2) The offal is derived from bovine for which an air-injected stunning process was not used at slaughter. / Les abats sont issus de bovins qui n'ont pas été abatus par étourdissement avec injection d'air.</p> <p>3) The offal does not contain and is not derived from: the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of bovine 30 months of age and older, and the tonsils and the distal ileum of all bovine. / Les abats ne contiennent pas, ou ne sont pas issus, de matières telles que la cervelle, le crâne, les yeux, les ganglions trigéménés, la moelle épinière, la colonne vertébrale (à l'exclusion des vertèbres de la queue, de l'apophyse transverse des vertèbres thoraciques et lombaires et des ailes du sacrum) et les ganglions de la racine dorsale des bovins de 30 mois ou plus, et les amygdales et l'iléon distal de tous les bovins.</p>					
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FIGURE G-1-26 Example of CFIA Annex A-5, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Offal (page 1 of 2)

	Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency	Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments	Reference Number: _____ Import Permit Number ⁽¹⁾ : _____
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4) The offal is derived from bovine that have not been in a region listed in CFR 94.18(a)(1) or (a)(2)⁽⁴⁾. / *Les abats sont issus de bovins qui n'ont pas été dans une région mentionnée dans l'article CFR 94.18(a)(1) ou (a)(2)⁽⁴⁾.*

or / ou

That the offal is derived from bovine meat products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or having an undue risk of BSE⁽⁴⁾. / *Les abats sont issus de produits carnés de bovins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou présentant un danger induit d'ESB⁽⁴⁾.*

Not to be used for:

(2) The edible parts of a butchered bovine (Bos taurus, Bos indicus and Bison bison) that are removed in dressing, consisting largely of the viscera and the trimmings, which may include, but are not limited to, thymus, pancreas, liver, heart, kidney intended for use other than for human consumption (e.g., pet food manufacturing, technical use, rendering). / *Les parties non comestibles de bovins (Bos taurus, Bos indicus et Bison bison) qui sont retirées à l'habillage comprenant principalement les viscères et les entrailles, ce qui peut inclure, mais sans s'y limiter, le thymus, le pancréas, le foie, le cœur et les reins, qui sont destinées à un autre usage que la consommation humaine (p. ex. fabrication d'aliments pour animaux de compagnie, utilisation à des fins techniques, équarrissage).*

(3) Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / *Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes aux exigences de l'USFDA.*

(4) Regions affected or having an undue risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, The Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. / *Régions touchées par l'ESB ou présentant un danger induit d'ESB: Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale de Yougoslavie, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse.*

Date _____	Official Veterinarian Signature / <i>Signature du Vétérinaire Officiel</i>
Official Export Stamp Cachet Officiel d'exportation	Name of Official Veterinarian (in capital letter) Nom du Vétérinaire Officiel (en majuscules)


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FIGURE G-1-27 Example of CFIA Annex A-5, Veterinary Certificate for Bovine Offal (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Annex A-6, Veterinary Certificate for Ovine or Caprine Offal



ANNEX(E) A-6

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR OVINE OR CAPRINE OFFAL NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION ⁽¹⁾ DESTINED TO THE USA / CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LES ABATS D'OVINS OU DE CAPRINS NON DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ⁽¹⁾ ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS

I. Address(es) of the producing establishment(s) / Adresse(s) de l'usine ou des usines de fabrication :

.....
.....

II. Animal Health Attestation /Attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that: / Le soussigné vétérinaire officiel, certifie ce qui suit au sujet des exportations visées par le présent certificat :

- 1) The offal is derived from ovine or caprine that have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽²⁾. / Les abats sont issus d'ovins ou de caprins qui ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction touchant l'alimentation des ruminants équivalente aux exigences de la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis énoncées dans l'article 21 CFR 589.2000 ⁽²⁾.
- 2) The offal is derived from animals less than 12 months of age when slaughtered ⁽³⁾. / Les abats sont issus d'animaux âgés de moins de 12 mois à l'abattage ⁽³⁾.
- 3) The offal is derived from animals that did not test positive for and were not suspect for a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. / Les abats sont issus d'animaux qui n'ont pas présenté de réaction positive à la détection de l'encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible ou qui n'étaient pas soupçonnés d'en être atteints.
- 4) The offal is derived from animals that have not resided in a flock or herd that has been diagnosed with BSE. / Les abats sont issus d'animaux qui n'ont pas vécu dans un troupeau dans lequel on a diagnostiqué la présence d'ESB.
- 5) The offal is derived from animals not subject to movement restriction within Canada as a result of exposure to a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. / Les abats sont issus d'animaux qui ne sont pas visés par des restrictions de déplacement au Canada à la suite d'une exposition à une encéphalopathie spongiforme transmissible.
- 6) The offal is derived from ovine or caprine that have not been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) or (a)(2) ⁽⁴⁾, or / Les abats sont issus d'ovins ou de caprins qui n'ont pas été dans une région mentionnée dans l'article 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) ou (a)(2) ⁽⁴⁾, ou

That the product is derived from ovine or caprine meat products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or at risk of BSE ⁽⁴⁾. / Ou sont issus de produits carnés d'ovins ou de caprins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou jugée à risque ⁽⁴⁾.

Done at/Fait à

Name of the official veterinarian /
Nom du vétérinaire officiel

.....

on/le

Signature

.....

Official seal/Cachet officiel



Page 1 of 2

FIGURE G-1-28 Example of CFIA Annex A-6, Veterinary Certificate for Ovine or Caprine Offal (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

CFIA Annex A-6, Veterinary Certificate for Ovine or Caprine Offal

(1) The inedible parts of a butchered ovine or caprine that are removed in dressing, consisting largely of the viscera and the trimmings, which may include, but are not limited to, thymus, pancreas, liver, heart, kidney intended for use other than for human consumption (e.g., pet food manufacturing, technical use, rendering). / Parties non comestibles d'ovins ou de caprins retirées à l'habillage comprenant principalement les viscères et les parures, ce qui peut inclure, mais sans s'y limiter, le thymus, le pancréas, le foie, le cœur et les rogons, qui sont destinées à d'autres usages que la consommation humaine (p. ex. fabrication d'aliments pour les animaux de compagnie, utilisation à des fins techniques, équarrissage).

(2) Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements. / Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes aux exigences de l'USFDA.

(3) As determined through examination of the dentition or records acceptable to the USFDA. / Tel qu'il a été déterminé par l'examen de la dentition ou de registres acceptables par l'ACIA.

(4) Regions affected or at risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. / Régions touchées par l'ESB ou jugées à risque: Albanie, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale d'Allemagne, Roumanie, République slovaque, République tchèque, Royaume-Uni, Royaume de San Marino, Slovaquie, Suède, Suisse.

DRAFT

FIGURE G-1-29 Example of CFIA Annex A-6, Veterinary Certificate for Ovine or Caprine Offal (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Annex (E) A-8, Veterinary Certificate for Meat Products Containing Bovine, Ovine, or Caprine Meat Products in Transit in the USA



<p>Chap. 11</p>	<p>Export – United States of America Exportation – États-Unis d’Amérique</p>	<p>Annex (e) A-8</p>
 <p>Canadian Food Inspection Agency</p>	<p>Agence canadienne d’inspection des aliments</p>	
<p>ANNEX (E) A-8</p> <p>VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT PRODUCTS CONTAINING BOVINE¹, OVINE OR CAPRINE MEAT PRODUCTS IN TRANSIT IN THE USA/ CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LES PRODUITS CARNÉS CONTENANT DE LA VIANDE DE BOVINS¹, D’OVINS OU DE CAPRINS EN TRANSIT AUX ÉTATS-UNIS</p>		
<p>ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA-ACIA NO. / AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT ACIA-CFIA N^o :</p>		
<p>i. Address (es) and veterinary approval number (s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on the label) / Adresse (s) et numéro (s) d’agrément vétérinaire de l’usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro d’établissement sur l’étiquette) :</p>		
<p>ii. Animal Health Attestation / Attestation de santé animale</p> <p>The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that, with regard to this certificate : / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie ce qui suit au sujet des exportations visées par le présent certificat :</p> <p>The bovine, ovine or caprine meat and/or meat products meet all APHIS, VS requirements for export to the United States. / La viande et/ou les produits carnés de bovins, d’ovins ou de caprins satisfont à toutes les exigences du APHIS, SV pour l’admissibilité à l’exportation vers les États-Unis.</p> <p>Done at / Fait à _____ Name of the official veterinarian/ Nom du vétérinaire officiel _____</p> <p>On/Le _____ Signature _____</p> <p>Official Seal / Cachet officiel _____</p>		
<p>SAMPLE</p>		
<p>¹ Bovine is defined as <i>Bos taurus</i>, <i>Bos indicus</i> and <i>Bison bison</i>. / Bovins s’entend des espèces <i>Bos taurus</i>, <i>Bos indicus</i> et <i>Bison bison</i>.</p>		
		
<p>2012-09-18</p>		<p>Page 1/1</p>

FIGURE G-1-30 Example of CFIA Annex (E) A-8, Veterinary Certificate for Meat Food Products Containing Bovine, Ovine, or Caprine Meat Food Products in Transit in the USA

CFIA Annex(e) A-9 Veterinary Certificate For Poultry Meat Products Intended For Human Consumption Destined To The USA

Chapter 11	Export – U.S.A.	DRAFT	Annex(e) A 9
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Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

ANNEX(E) A 9

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DESTINED TO THE USA

CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE VISANT LES PRODUITS DE VIANDE DE VOLAILLE DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE ET EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS

ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA/ACIA NO. / AJOUT AU CERTIFICAT ACIA/CFIA N° :

I. Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the producing establishment(s) (establishment number on the label) / Adresse(s) et numéro(s) d'agrément vétérinaire de l'usine ou des usines de fabrication (numéro d'établissement sur l'étiquette) :

.....

II. Animal Health Attestation / Attestation de santé animale

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the poultry meat products certified under the above certificate meet the following conditions: / Le soussigné, vétérinaire officiel, certifie que les produits de viande de volaille visés par le certificat indiqué ci-haut satisfont aux exigences suivantes :

- 1) The poultry meat or other poultry products are derived from poultry slaughtered in a region designated in title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR) section 94.6 as free of exotic Newcastle disease (END). ⁽¹⁾ / La viande de volaille et autre produits de volaille proviennent de volaille abattues dans une région désignée à l'article 94.6 du titre 9 du « Code of Federal Regulations » (9CFR) comme indemne de la forme exotique de la maladie de Newcastle (END). ⁽¹⁾
- 2) The establishment is approved to export poultry meat and other poultry products to the United States in accordance with 9 CFR 381.196. ⁽²⁾ / L'établissement est approuvé pour exportation de viande de volaille et autres produits de volaille aux USA selon les dispositions du 9 CFR 381.196. ⁽²⁾
- 3) The poultry meat or other poultry products have not been in contact with poultry meat or other poultry products from any region where END exists. ⁽³⁾ / La viande de volaille et autres produits de volaille ne sont pas entrés en contact avec de la viande de volaille ou autres produits de volaille de toute région où END existe. ⁽³⁾

Done at / Fait à	Name of the official veterinarian/ nom du vétérinaire officiel
.....
On/Le	Signature
.....

Official Seal / Cachet officiel

.....

Official seal/Cachet officiel

Canada

2009/12/22
Page 1 of 2

FIGURE G-1-31 Example of CFIA Annex(e) A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat products (page 1 of 2)

⁽¹⁾ The following regions are considered to be free of Exotic Newcastle disease (END): Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man), Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico (States of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan), New Zealand, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. / Les régions suivantes sont reconnues indemnes de la forme exotique de la maladie de Newcastle (END): Argentine, Australie, Canada, Chili, Costa Rica, Danemark, Fiji, Finlande, France, Grande Bretagne (Angleterre, Écosse, pays de Galles et île du Man), Grèce, Islande, Luxembourg, Mexique (État de Campeche, Quintana Roo et Yucatan), Nouvelle Zélande, République d'Irlande, Espagne, Suède et Suisse.

⁽²⁾ In the case of products other than Canadian or US origin, based on compliance with the provisions of annex Q. In the case of poultry meat products not under the jurisdiction of the FSIS, all establishments registered under the Meat Inspection Act are eligible to export./ En ce qui a trait aux produits autres que ceux provenant du Canada ou des États-Unis, sur la base de conformité aux dispositions de l'annexe Q. Dans le cas des produits de volaille qui ne relèvent pas de la juridiction du FSIS, tous les établissements agréés sous la Loi sur l'inspection des viandes sont admissibles à exporter.

⁽³⁾ Based on compliance with the provisions of the approved segregation procedures. / Sur la base de la conformité aux dispositions de procédures de ségrégations approuvées.

FIGURE G-1-32 Example of CFIA Annex(e) A-9, Veterinary Certificate for Poultry Meat products (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings

13



Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Annexe C

ADDENDUM TO CERTIFICATE CFIA/ACIA NO. /
AJOUT AU CERTIFICATE CFIA/ACIA N°

CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS⁽¹⁾ TO
THE UNITED STATES

CERTIFICAT VISANT LES BOYAUX⁽¹⁾
EXPORTÉS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

Location/Lieu:	SAMPLE	Date:
----------------	---------------	-------

<p>I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, are clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to exportation.</p>	<p>Je, soussigné, certifie que les boyaux d'animaux décrits dans le présent document sont issus d'animaux en bonne santé qui ont été soumis à des inspections vétérinaires ante- et post-mortem au moment de l'abattage, sont propres et sains, ont été préparés et manipulés dans des conditions hygiéniques et n'ont pas été exposés à une contagion avant leur exportation.</p>
<p>In the case of casings from ovine species, the animals from which the casings were derived were less than 12 months of age when slaughtered and were subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000⁽²⁾, or the casings are derived from ovine products legally imported in Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected with or having an undue risk of BSE.⁽³⁾</p>	<p>Dans le cas des boyaux d'ovins, les animaux desquels sont issus les boyaux avaient moins de 12 mois à l'abattage et ont fait l'objet d'une interdiction visant les aliments du bétail équivalente aux exigences énoncées par la Food and Drug Administration des États-Unis à l'article 21 CFR 589.2000⁽²⁾, ou sont issus de produits ovins qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB.⁽³⁾</p>
<p>In the case of casings from bovine species that were derived from the small intestine, the casings were derived from that part of the small intestine that is eligible for use as human food in accordance with the requirements established by the Food Safety and Inspection Service at 9 CFR 310.22 and the Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 189.5⁽⁴⁾ or the casings were derived from animal products legally imported into Canada from the USA or from a region not considered by the USDA to be affected or having an undue risk of BSE.⁽³⁾</p>	<p>Dans le cas des boyaux dérivés de bovins issus de l'intestin grêle, les boyaux sont issus de la portion de l'intestin grêle qui est apte à la consommation humaine conformément aux exigences établies par le "Food Safety and Inspection Service" dans le 9 CFR 310.22 et par le "Food and Drug Administration" dans le 21 CFR 189.5⁽⁴⁾ ou sont issus de produits animaux qui ont été importés légalement au Canada à partir des États-Unis ou d'une région qui n'est pas considérée par l'USDA comme touchée par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB.⁽³⁾</p>

Canada

1 of 2 / 1 de 2

FIGURE G-1-33 Example of CFIA Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings (page 1 of 2)

Kind of casings (Species) Nature des boyaux (espèces)	No. of packages N ^o d'emballages	Net weight Poids net

13 A

Identification Marks on the Packages / Marques d'identification des emballages

SAMPLE

Consignor / Expéditeur _____

Name and Address / Nom et adresse _____

Consignee / Destinataire _____

Name and Destination / Nom et destination _____

Shipping Marks / Marques d'expédition _____

Name and Signature of Official Veterinarian / Nom et signature du vétérinaire officiel

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

SAMPLE

<p>(1) Applies only to casings derived from bovine, sheep or pigs.</p> <p>(2) Canadian requirements are deemed to be equivalent to USFDA requirements.</p> <p>(3) Regions affected or having an undue risk of BSE: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.</p> <p>(4) The removal of the distal ileum from the small intestine as prescribed in section 3.6 of annex N to Chapter 4 of the Manual of Procedures satisfy the stated US-FSIS and US-FDA regulations.</p>	<p>(1) S'applique aux boyaux dérivés de bovin, mouton ou de porc seulement.</p> <p>(2) Les exigences canadiennes sont jugées équivalentes à celles de l'USDA.</p> <p>(3) Régions touchées par l'ESB ou présentant un danger induit d'ESB: Albanie, Allemagne, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale de Yougoslavie, République slovaque, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse.</p> <p>(4) Le retrait de l'iléon distal de l'intestin grêle selon les dispositions de la section 3.6 de l'annexe N du chapitre 4 du Manual des méthodes satisfait les conditions réglementaires du US - FSIS and US - FDA citées.</p>
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2 of 2 / 2 de 2


FIGURE G-1-34 Example of CFIA Certificate Annex C, Certificate for Animal Casings (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Inedible Tallow

 Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency		Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		Reference Number: _____ Import Permit Number ⁽¹⁾ : _____	
VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR INEDIBLE TALLOW EXPORTED TO THE USA. CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRINAIRE POUR LE SUIF NON COMESTIBLE EXPORTÉ VERS LES ÉTATS UNIS					
Consignor / Expéditeur Address / Adresse :			Consignee / Destinataire : Address / Adresse :		
Processing Plant and Address: Nom / Adresse de l'usine de transformation : Establishment Permit Number: Numéro de permis de l'établissement :			Origin of the product(s): <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Origine des produits : <input type="checkbox"/> Legally imported from _____ Animal species: Espèce(s) animale(s) : Intended end use: Utilisation du produit :		
Description of product(s) / Description des produits :			Type of packaging / Nature de l'emballage ⁽¹⁾ :	Number / Nombre ⁽¹⁾ :	Net Weight / Poids net :
Container(s) and seal(s) number(s) / Numéro de conteneurs et de scellés ⁽¹⁾ :			Lot/batch production / Numéro de lot ⁽¹⁾ :		
Means of transportation / Modes de transport :			Port of Exit / Port d'expédition :		
			Port of Entry / Port de destination ⁽¹⁾ :		
			Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit ⁽¹⁾ :		
			Shipping Date / Date d'expédition :		
Flight number or vessel name / Numéro de vol ou nom du navire ⁽¹⁾ :					
⁽¹⁾ If applicable or available/Si applicable ou disponible.					
I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, designated by the Government of Canada, certify that after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the products described above meet the following requirements / Je soussigné vétérinaire officiel, désigné par le gouvernement du Canada, certifie, qu'au meilleur de mes connaissances et après enquête, que les produits décrits ci-dessus rencontrent les conditions suivantes:					
1) The tallow is derived from bovine that have not been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) or (a)(2) ⁽²⁾ . / Le suif est issu de bovins qui n'ont pas été dans une région mentionnée dans l'article 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) ou (a)(2) ⁽²⁾ .					
2) The tallow is composed of less than 0.15 % insoluble impurities. / Le suif contient moins de 0.15 % d'impuretés insolubles.					
3) After processing, the tallow was not exposed to or commingled with any other material of animal origin. / Après traitement, le suif n'a été ni exposé ni mélangé à aucun autre matériel d'origine animal.					
Date: _____			Official Veterinarian Signature / Signature du Vétérinaire Officiel		
Official Export Stamp Cachet Officiel d'exportation			Name of Official Veterinarian (in capital letter) Nom du Vétérinaire Officiel (en majuscules)		
⁽²⁾ Regions affected or having an undue risk of BSE / Régions touchées par l'ESB ou présentant un danger indu d'ESB: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, The Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.					
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FIGURE G-1-35 Example of CFIA Veterinary Certificate for Inedible Tallow

CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Cervid Offal Not Intended for Human Consumption Exported to the United States

 Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		Reference Number/ Numéro de référence: _____ Import Permit Number/ Numéro du permis d'importation: _____	
VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR CERVID OFFAL ¹ NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES/ CERTIFICAT VÉTÉRIKAIRE SANITAIRE POUR LES ABATS DE CERVIDES ¹ NON-DESTINÉS À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE EXPORTÉS VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS			
Consignor (Name and Address): Exportateur (Nom et adresse):		Consignee (Name and Address): Importateur (Nom et adresse):	
Processing Plant (Name and Address) ⁽¹⁾ : Établissement de transformation (Nom et adresse)		Origin of the product(s): Origine des produits: Canadian-Canadienne / Legally imported from / Légalment importés de	
Establishment Permit Number: Numéro de permis de l'établissement ⁽¹⁾ :		Description of product(s): / Description des produits:	
Animal species / Espèces animales:		Number / Nombre:	Net Weight / Poids net:
Type of packaging / Type de conditionnement ⁽¹⁾ :			
Intended end use / Usage prévu:		NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION / NON-DESTINÉ À LA CONSOMMATION HUMAINE	
Lot-batch production / Numéro de lot ⁽¹⁾ :			
Container(s) and Seal number(s) / Conteneur(s) et numéro de scellé(s)			
Port of Exit / Port d'expédition			
Port of Entry / Port d'entrée ⁽¹⁾ :			
Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit ⁽¹⁾ :			
Shipping date on or after (yyyy-mm-dd) / Date d'expédition le ou après (aaaa-mm-jj):			
Means of transportation / Moyens de transport: Aircraft / Avion Ship / Bateau Truck / Camion Other / Autre		Identification of the means of transport / Identification du moyen de transport ⁽²⁾ :	

⁽¹⁾ If applicable or available/Si applicable ou disponible. ⁽²⁾ Flight number, vessel name, licence truck or other/ Numéro de vol, nom de bateau, plaque d'immatriculation ou autre.

FIGURE G-1-36 Example of Veterinary Health Certificate for Cervid Offal Not Intended for Human Consumption Exported to the United States (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Cervid Offal Not Intended for Human Consumption Exported to the United States

Reference Number/ Numéro de référence: _____

Import Permit Number/ Numéro du permis d'importation: _____

1. The undersigned official veterinarian, duly authorized by the Government of Canada, hereby certify, after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, that / Je soussigné, en qualité de vétérinaire officiel, dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement du Canada, atteste dans le présent certificat, après enquête et au meilleur de ma connaissance et conviction, que:

1. The offal is derived from cervids that have not been in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) or (a)(2) ⁽⁴⁾ / Les abats proviennent de cervidés qui n'ont pas été dans une région mentionnée dans l'article 9 CFR 94.18(a)(1) ou (a)(2) ⁽¹⁾
2. The products were processed in a facility that does not receive, store, or process any ruminant origin material (except, tallow derivatives⁽⁵⁾ as defined by 21 CFR 589.2001(c) 6, milk/milk products, hides, and/or vitamin D3 derived from sheep wool grease) sourced from any BSE countries below ⁽⁴⁾ / Les produits ont été transformés dans un établissement qui ne reçoit pas, n'entrepose pas, ni ne transforme aucun matériel provenant de ruminants (autres que les dérivés de suif tels que définis par 21 CFR 589.2001(c) 6, le lait et les produits laitiers, les peaux et/ou la vitamine D3 dérivée de la graisse de laine de mouton) obtenu dans un pays à risque pour l'ESB de la liste ci-dessous.

Date (yyyyyy-mm-dd) _____ Name of Official Veterinarian (in capital letters) _____
 Date (aaaa-mm-jj) _____ Nom du vétérinaire officiel (en lettres majuscules) _____

Official Export Stamp _____ Official Veterinarian Signature _____
 Cachet officiel d'exportation _____ Signature du vétérinaire officiel _____

Note :
⁽¹⁾ The inedible parts of a cervid of the family Cervidae and hybrids, including deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and related species that are removed in dressing and consist largely of the viscera and trimmings, which may include, but are not limited to, thymus, pancreas, liver, heart, and they are intended for use other than for human consumption (e.g., pet food manufacturing technical use, rendering) / Parties non comestibles de cervidés et d'espèces hybrides, y compris le cerf, le wapiti, l'original, le caribou, le renne et les espèces apparentées, retirées du bétail comprenant principalement les viscères et les parures, ce qui peut inclure, sans s'y limiter, le thymus, le pancréas, le foie, le cœur et les rognons, qui sont destinées à d'autres usages que l'alimentation humaine (par exemple, fabrication de produits pour animaux de compagnie, utilisation à des fins techniques, etc.)

⁽⁴⁾ Regions affected or at risk of BSE as per 9 CFR 94.18 (a) : Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom / Régions touchées par l'ESB ou jugées à risque selon l'article 9 CFR 94.18 (a) : Albanie, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Danemark, Espagne, République yougoslave de Macédoine, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norvège, Oman, Pays-Bas, Pologne, Portugal, République fédérale de Roumanie, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, Slovénie, Suède, Suisse

⁽⁵⁾ Tallow derivative means any product obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow, chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product / Les dérivés de suif comprennent tout produit obtenu par hydrolyse initiale, saponification ou transesterification du suif, la conversion chimique de matière obtenue par hydrolyse, saponification ou transesterification peut être appliquée pour obtenir le produit désiré


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RDIMS#2004825
 HA2526 (AMENDED SEPTEMBER 2, 2011)

Canada

FIGURE G-1-37 Example of Veterinary Health Certificate for Cervid Offal Not Intended for Human Consumption Exported to the United States (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Hard Cervid Antlers to the United States

 Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments		Reference Number / Numéro de référence: _____ Import Permit Number / Numéro du permis d'importation: _____	
VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF HARD CERVID ANTLERS TO THE UNITED STATES CERTIFICAT SANITAIRE VÉTÉRINAIRE POUR EXPORTATION DE BOIS DE CERVIDÉS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS			
Consignor (Name and Address): <i>Exportateur (Nom et adresse):</i>		Consignee (Name and Address): <i>Importateur (Nom et adresse):</i>	
Processing Plant (Name and Address): <i>Établissement de transformation (Nom et adresse) ⁽¹⁾:</i>		Origin of the product(s): <i>Origine des produits:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Canadian-Canadienne <input type="checkbox"/> Legally imported from / Légalement importés de : _____	
Establishment Permit Number: <i>Numéro de permis de l'établissement ⁽¹⁾:</i>			
Description of product(s): <i>Description des produits:</i>			
Type of packaging / Type de conditionnement ⁽¹⁾:			
Number / Nombre:			
Net Weight / Poids net:			
Animal species / Espèces animales :			
Intended end use * / Usage final visé * :			
Lot-batch production / Numéro de lot ⁽¹⁾:			
Container(s) and seal(s) number(s) / Conteneur(s) et numéro de scellé(s) ⁽¹⁾:			
Port of Exit / Port d'expédition:			
Port of Entry / Port d'entrée ⁽¹⁾:			
Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit ⁽¹⁾ :			
Shipping Date on or after (yyyy-mm-dd) / Date d'expédition le ou après (aaaa-mm-jj):			
Means of transportation / Moyens de transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft / Avion <input type="checkbox"/> Ship / Bateau <input type="checkbox"/> Truck / Camion <input type="checkbox"/> Other / Autre		Identification of the mean of transport / Identification du moyen de transport ⁽²⁾ :	

⁽¹⁾ If applicable or available/Si applicable ou disponible. ⁽²⁾ Flight number, vessel name, licence truck or other/ Numéro de vol, nom de bateau, plaque d'immatriculation ou autre.

*This certificate can be used for antlers to be used as pet chews/treats or for other uses. / Ce certificat peut être utilisé pour les bois destinés à servir d'articles à mastiquer pour animaux familiers ou pour autres usages.

PAGE 1 OF 2

RDIMS#2278628
HA2300 (Amended March 30, 2011)




FIGURE G-1-38 Example of CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Hard Cervid Antlers to the United States (page 1 of 2)

Reference Number / Numéro de référence: _____

Import Permit Number / Numéro du permis d'importation: _____

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, designated by the Government of Canada, certify that after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, certify that: / Je, soussigné vétérinaire officiel, dûment autorisé par le gouvernement du Canada, certifie qu'au meilleur de ma connaissance et après enquête, que:

1. The exported cervid antlers originate from Canada or were legally imported into Canada from the USA or a BSE free country³. / Les bois de cervidés exportés proviennent du Canada ou ont été légalement importés au Canada des États-Unis ou d'un pays indemne d'ESB³.
2. The exported cervid antlers originate from Canada, a country free of foot and mouth disease (FMD) and rinderpest or were legally imported into Canada from a country free of FMD and rinderpest. / Les bois de cervidés exportés proviennent du Canada, un pays indemne de fièvre aphteuse et de peste bovine, ou ont été légalement importés au Canada d'un pays exempt de fièvre aphteuse et de peste bovine..
3. The exported cervid antlers are clean; dry; and free of soil, clay, sand, tissue, and undried pieces of hide, flesh, sinew and other related materials. / Les bois de cervidés exportés sont propres, secs, exempts de terre, d'argile, de sable, de tissus organiques et de morceaux frais de peaux, chair, tendon et autres matériaux reliés.

³ BSE free countries are those NOT included in the following list. / Les pays indemnes de BSE sont ceux EXCLUS de la liste suivante:
BSE countries/regions include as per 9 CFR 94.18 (a): Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. **Régions-pays à risque pour l'ESB selon l'article 9 CFR 84.18 (a):** Albanie, Andorre, Autriche, Belgique, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, République Tchèque, Danemark, la République Fédérale de Yougoslavie, Finlande, France, Allemagne, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande du Nord, la République de l'Irlande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, L'ancienne République Yougoslave de Macédoine, Monaco, Hollande, Norvège, Oman, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, La république de San Marino, La République Slovaque, Slovénie, Espagne, Suède, Suisse et le Royaume Uni.

NOTE:

1. This certificate applies to commercial quantities of hard antlers (including shed antlers and harvested antlers): more than 2 sets of antlers or more than allowed by the hunting license. / Ce certificat s'applique à des quantités commerciales de bois de cervidés (inclut les bois tombés naturellement et ceux récoltés), plus de 2 paires de bois, ou plus que le nombre permis par le permis de chasse).
3. The antlers are subjected to inspection at the port of arrival by Department of Homeland Security Service, Customs and Border Protection, Agricultural Specialists. / Ces bois peuvent être inspectés au port d'arrivée par: le Department of Homeland Security Service, Customs and Border Protection, Agricultural Specialists.

Date (yyyy-mm-dd)
Date (aaaa-mm-jj)

Official Veterinarian Signature
Signature du vétérinaire officiel

Official Export Stamp
Cachet officiel d'exportation

Name of Official Veterinarian (in capital letters)
Nom du vétérinaire officiel (en lettres majuscules)

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RDIMS#2278628
HA2300 (Amended March 30, 2011)





FIGURE G-1-39 Example of CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Hard Cervid Antlers to the United States (page 2 of 2)

CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Cervid Velvet Antler Powder, Ground Velvet Antler and/or Velvet Antler Powder in Gel Caps to the United States

 <p>Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency</p>	<p>Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments</p>	<p>Reference Number: / Numéro de référence: _____</p> <p>Import Permit Number: / Numéro du permis d'importation: _____</p>
<p>VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF CERVID VELVET ANTLER POWDER, GROUND VELVET ANTLER and/or VELVET ANTLER POWDER IN GEL CAPS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.</p> <p>CERTIFICAT SANITAIRE VETERINAIRE POUR EXPORTATION DE BOIS DE VELOURS DE CERVIDÉS (EN POUDRE OU EN MORCEAUX) et/ou CAPSULES DE GÉLATINE CONTENANT DE LA POUDRE DE BOIS DE VELOURS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE.</p>		
<p>Consignor (Name and Address): <i>Exportateur (Nom et adresse):</i></p>	<p>Consignee (Name and Address): <i>Importateur (Nom et adresse):</i></p>	
<p>Processing Plant (Name and Address): <i>Établissement de transformation (Nom et adresse) ⁽¹⁾:</i></p> <p>Establishment Permit Number: <i>Numéro de permis de l'établissement ⁽¹⁾:</i></p>	<p>Origin of the product(s): <i>Origine des produits:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Canadian-Canadienne <input type="checkbox"/> Legally imported from the USA/ Légalement importés des États-Unis</p>	
<p>Description of product(s): <i>Description des produits:</i></p>	<p>Velvet antler powder-Poudre de bois de velours Ground velvet antler-Bois de velours en morceaux Velvet antler powder in gel caps-Poudre de bois de velours dans des capsules de gélatine</p>	
<p>Type of packaging / Type de conditionnement ⁽¹⁾:</p>		
<p>Number / Nombre:</p>		
<p>Net Weight / Poids net:</p>		
<p>Animal species / Espèces animales :</p>		
<p>Intended end use / Usage final visé:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Human consumption/ Consommation humaine <input type="checkbox"/> Animal consumption / Consommation animale*</p>	
<p>Lot-batch production / Numéro de lot ⁽¹⁾:</p>		
<p>Container(s) and seal(s) number(s) / Conteneur(s) et numéro de scellé(s) ⁽¹⁾:</p>		
<p>Port of Exit / Port d'expédition:</p>		
<p>Port of Entry / Port d'entrée ⁽¹⁾:</p>		
<p>Country(ies) of transit / Pays de transit ⁽¹⁾ :</p>		
<p>Shipping Date on or after / Date d'expédition le ou après (yyyy-mm-dd):</p>		
<p>Means of transportation / Moyens de transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft / Avion <input type="checkbox"/> Ship / Bateau <input type="checkbox"/> Truck / Camion <input type="checkbox"/> Other / Autre</p>	<p>Identification of the mean of transport / Identification du moyen de transport ⁽²⁾ :</p>	

⁽¹⁾ If applicable or available/Si applicable ou disponible. ⁽²⁾ Flight number, vessel name, licence truck or other/ Numéro de vol, nom de bateau, plaque d'immatriculation ou autre.
^{*} If the product is for animal consumption and contains gelatin, the gelatin CANNOT be derived from bovine BONES from a BSE country listed in ⁽³⁾ / Si le produit est destiné à la consommation animale et contient de la gélatine, la gélatine NE peut PAS provenir d'OS de bovins d'un pays à risque pour l'ESB listé en ⁽³⁾.


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RDIMS#681655
HA2320 (Amended May 24, 2011)

FIGURE G-1-40 Example of CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Cervid Velvet Antler Powder, Ground Velvet Antler and/or Velvet Antler Powder in Gel Caps to the United States (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Cervid Velvet Antler Powder, Ground Velvet Antler and/or Velvet Antler

 <p>Government of Canada Canadian Food Inspection Agency</p>	<p>Gouvernement du Canada Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments</p>	<p>Reference Number: / <i>Numéro de référence:</i> _____</p> <p>Import Permit Number: / <i>Numéro du permis d'importation:</i> _____</p>
---	---	--

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, designated by the Government of Canada, certify that after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, certify that: / *Je, soussigné vétérinaire officiel, dûment autorisé par le gouvernement du Canada, certifie au meilleur de ma connaissance et après enquête, que:*

1. The exported product originates from Canada or the USA. / *Le produit exporté provient du Canada ou des États-Unis.*
2. ⁽³⁾ The exported product contains as the only animal origin ingredient, velvet powder derived only from cervids originating from Canada or the USA. / ⁽³⁾ *Le produit exporté contient comme seuls ingrédients d'origine animale de la poudre de bois de velours obtenue uniquement de cervidés provenant du Canada ou des États-Unis.*

OR/ OU

⁽³⁾ The exported product contains as the only animal origin ingredients, velvet powder derived only from cervids originating from Canada or the USA in gelatin capsules which / ⁽³⁾ *Le produit exporté contient comme seuls ingrédients d'origine animale de la poudre de bois de velours obtenue uniquement de cervidés provenant du Canada ou des États-Unis dans des capsules de gélatine lesquelles*

⁽³⁾ **Either / Soit**

originate from a processing facility that does not receive, store, or process any ruminant material (except milk, hides, and tallow derivatives) sourced from any BSE country ⁽⁴⁾ and are made from/ *Proviennent d'un établissement de transformation qui ne reçoit, n'entrepose, ni ne transforme aucun matériel de ruminants (exceptés du lait, des peaux et des dérivés de graisses fondues) obtenu dans un pays à risque pour l'ESB⁽⁴⁾ et celles-ci ont été fabriquées à partir de:*

- gelatin of Canadian origin or legally imported into Canada from USA. / *gélatine d'origine canadienne ou légalement importée au Canada des États-Unis*
- gelatin obtained from porcines / *gélatine obtenue à partir de porcins*
- gelatin obtained from poultry / *gélatine obtenue à partir de volailles*
- gelatin obtained from fish. / *gélatine obtenue à partir de poissons*
- gelatin obtained from equines / *gélatine obtenue à partir d'équins*
- gelatine obtained from bovines and legally imported into Canada from a BSE Free country / *gélatine obtenue à partir de bovins, et légalement importée au Canada d'un pays indemne d'ESB.*

⁽³⁾ **Or/Ou**

are made from gelatin legally imported into Canada from a BSE country ⁽⁴⁾ / *proviennent de gélatine légalement importée au Canada d'un pays à risque pour l'ESB⁽⁴⁾, et*

- which was obtained from hides / *qui a été obtenue à partir de peaux*

Or/Ou

- which was obtained from bones of bovines subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 and from which SRMs were removed, and the gelatin has not been commingled with materials ineligible⁽⁵⁾ for entry into the United States / *qui a été obtenue à partir d'os de bovins soumis à une interdiction portant sur les aliments des ruminants équivalente à celle définie par le US FDA 21.CFR.589.2000 et dont les MRS ont été retirées, et cette gélatine n' a pas été contaminée par des matières interdites⁽⁵⁾ d'entrée aux États-Unis.*

⁽¹⁾ Delete as appropriate / *Biffer ce qui ne s'applique pas*

⁽⁴⁾ BSE countries/regions include as per 9 CFR 94.18 (a) / *Régions-pays à risque pour l'ESB selon l'article 9 CFR 94.18 (a)* : Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of San Marino, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

⁽⁵⁾ Ineligible material is any ruminant material from a BSE region ⁽⁴⁾ except gelatine obtained from bones of bovines subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration at 21 CFR 589.2000 and from which SRMs were removed as well as gelatine obtained from bovine hides/ *Les matières interdites sont des matières de ruminant provenant d'un pays à risque pour la BSE⁽⁴⁾ à l'exception de la gélatine obtenue à partir d'os de bovins soumis à une interdiction portant sur les aliments des ruminants équivalente à celle définie par le US FDA 21.CFR.589.2000 et dont les MRS ont été retirées ainsi que de la gélatine obtenue à partir de peaux.*

Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Official Veterinarian Signature / <i>Signature du vétérinaire officiel</i>
Official Export Stamp <i>Cachet officiel d'exportation</i>	Name of Official Veterinarian (in capital letters) <i>Nom du vétérinaire officiel (en lettres majuscules)</i>

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RDIMS#681655
HA2320 (Amended May 24, 2011)




FIGURE G-1-41 Example of CFIA Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Cervid Velvet Antler Powder, Ground Velvet Antler and/or Velvet Antler Powder in Gel Caps to the United States (page 2 of 2)

Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings

FOREIGN OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR ANIMAL CASINGS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the animal casings herein described were derived from healthy animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats) which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at the time of slaughter, and were found clean and sound, and were prepared and handled only in a sanitary manner and were not subjected to contagion prior to importation.

Kind of Casings	Number of Casings	Weight
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on the packages: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

_____ (Address)

Consignee: _____
(Destination)

Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Official issuing the certificate)

Official title: _____

Signature: _____
(Official of the national government having jurisdiction over the health of animals in the country in which the casings originated)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-42 Example of Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings (blank)

Purpose



The Foreign Official Certificate for Animal Casings is **not** acceptable for entry of hog casings derived from swine originating in ASF countries.

All animal casings that originate in a foreign country known to be **free** from ASF **must** be accompanied by a foreign official certificate identifying the following information as prescribed in 9 CFR§96.1. The certificate **must** have the insignia of the foreign country's national government or other evidence showing that the certificate is a national document of that country. The certificate **must** be issued by a person authorized by the government of the country in which the animals were slaughtered and the casings were collected. That person may be either a salaried veterinarian of the country or a non-government veterinarian. The signature **must** be an original; printed or stamped signatures are **not** allowed.



Animal casings are **not** classed as meat products; therefore, a foreign meat certificate is **not** acceptable for importations of animal casings.

When animal casings are processed (graded, sized, and sorted) in a country **other than** the country of origin, the importation should be accompanied by a certificate which is issued in the country of processing. The certificate has the same descriptive information as does the foreign official certificate. The certificate has a different certifying statement based on the country of origin and country of processing detailed in the *Reference* section covering casings.

Purpose

The *Official Horse Meat Inspection Certificate for Horse Meat Food Products* is used to import horse meat food products. A USDA-approved *Official Horse Meat Inspection Certificate for Horse Meat Food Products* **must** accompany horse meat from Argentina or Paraguay. See [Horse Meat from Argentina, Canada, New Zealand, and Paraguay on page 3-10-2](#).

**OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND
MEAT BY-PRODUCTS**

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the meat and meat by-products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing met inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that said products were handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____

Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-44 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products (page 1 of 1)

Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products



MINISTRY OF FAMILY
AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Danish Veterinary
and Food Administration

0000000

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL MEAT-INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS
(Officielt kødkontrolcertifikat for frisk kød og slagteaffald)

Place (Sted) _____ (City) (By) _____ (Country) (Land) **DENMARK**

No. (Nr.) _____
 Date (Dato) _____

I hereby certify that the meat and the meat byproducts herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and that said products have been handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

Jeg attesterer herved, at nedenfor beskrevne kød og slagteaffald hidrører fra slagtedyr, der er slagtet på virksomheder, der er godkendt til import af deres produkter i U.S.A., og underkastet veterinærundersøgelse såvel for som efter slagtningen og ikke er uegnet (adulteret) til menneskeføde eller fejlmærket (misbrændt) som defineret i bestemmelserne for kødkontrol fastsat af U. S. Department of Agriculture, og at de er behandlet på en hygiejnisk måde, og i øvrigt er i overensstemmelse med krav, der svarer til kravene i »Federal Meat Inspection Act« og fornævnte bestemmelser.

Kind of product (Varens art)	Species of livestock derived from (Dyrsart)	Number of pieces or containers (Antal colli)	Weight (Vægt)

Identification marks on products and containers
(Veterinærkontrolmærker på varer og emballager)

Consignor (Afsender) _____

Address (Adresse) _____

Establishment number (Virksomhedens aut. nr.) _____

Consignee (Modtager) _____

Destination (Bestemmelsessted) _____

Shipping marks (Fragtmærker) _____

(Signature) _____
 (Underskrift)
(Name of official authorized by the Danish government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat byproducts exported to the United States).
 (Navn på den af Fødevarestyrelsen ansatte dyrlæge)

Official seal (Embedsstempel) _____

Official title (Officiel titel) _____

La 23.0-1986

1.0

USA 03-2008
(Fersk kød og slagteaffald)

FIGURE G-1-45 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products (page 1 of 3)

Certificates and Permits
Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products

City (By)	DENMARK Country (Land)	Date (Dato)
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I hereby certify

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a country listed in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or a country listed in § 94.12(a) as a country in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free country transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected country of origin;

that the meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a country listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a country in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free country which has been transported through a country where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a country of origin listed in § 94.12 as a country considered free of the disease;

that the meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate and the requirements of § 94.11 and § 94.13.

Requirements regarding classical swine fever:

I further certify,

that the pork or pork products have not been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

- (i) Any region when the region was classified in §§ 94.9(a) and 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the Aphis-defined EU CSF region*;
- (ii) A restricted zone in the Aphis-defined EU CSF region established because of the presence of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of a Member State in an Aphis-defined EU CSF region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine from the premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
- (iii) A restricted zone in the Aphis-defined EU CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of a Member State in an Aphis-defined EU CSF region.

that the pork and pork products have not been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products have not been derived from swine that were commingled with the swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

that the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived have not transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

that no equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

**Aphis-defined EU CSF region. The European Union Member States Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).*

Jeg attesterer herved,

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage dyr, som hidrører fra, eller har opholdt sig (herunder blevet transporteret) i lande, som af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med kvægspest, mund- og klovesyge eller swine vesicular disease (SVD).

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage kød eller andre animalske produkter af drøvtyggere eller svin, som hidrører fra lande, der af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med kvægspest eller mund- og klovesyge, eller kød eller andre animalske produkter fra et kvægspest og mund- og klovesyge frit land transporteret gennem et kvægspest eller mund- og klovesyge inficeret land, bortset fra transport i containere, som er forseglet med nummereret forseglingsmateriale i det ikke inficerede oprindelsesland,

at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt, som er omfattet af dette certifikat, hidrører fra dyr, som er født og opvokset i et kvægspest og mund- og klovesyge frit land, samt at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt aldrig har været i et land, hvor kvægspest eller mund- og klovesyge forekommer.

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage kød fra svin, som hidrører fra lande, der af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med SVD, eller kød, som hidrører fra svin fra et SVD-frit land, men som er transporteret gennem et SVD-inficeret land bortset fra transport i containere, som er forseglet med nummereret forseglingsmateriale i det ikke inficerede oprindelsesland,

at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt er blevet fremstillet, opbevaret og transporteret på en sådan måde, at sammenblanding eller kontakt med kød eller andre animalske produkter, som ikke opfylder betingelserne i dette certifikat og dermed kravene i § 94.11 og § 94.13, ikke er forekommet.

La 23.0-1986 23 USA 03-2008
(Fersk kød og slagteaffald)

FIGURE G-1-46 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products (page 2 of 3)

Certificates and Permits

Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products

Krav vedrørende klassisk svinepest.
Jeg attesterer endvidere,

at svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne ikke hidrører fra svin som har været i en af de følgende regioner eller zoner, medmindre svinene blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder:

- (i) en region, hvor der i henhold til USA's lovgivning, jf. 9 CFR §§ 94.9(a) og 94.10(a) forekommer klassisk svinepest, undtaget Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region*.
- (ii) en zone i Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region som er underlagt restriktioner på grund af påvisning af klassisk svinepest hos tamsvin, fra tidspunktet for påvisningen indtil restriktionerne i zonen er ophævet af den kompetente veterinærmyndighed i en medlemsstat i den Aphis-definerede EU klassisk svinepest region, eller indtil 6 måneder efter bortskaffelse af svinene på de sygdomsramte ejendomme i zonen, som er underlagt restriktioner, og rengøring og desinfektion af den sidst sygdomsramte ejendom, hvad der end forekommer senest, eller
- (iii) en zone i Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region som er underlagt restriktioner på grund af påvisning af klassisk svinepest hos vildsvin fra tidspunktet for påvisningen indtil restriktionerne i zonen er ophævet af den kompetente veterinærmyndighed i en medlemsstat i den Aphis-definerede EU klassisk svinepest region.

at svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne ikke er blevet sammenblandet med svinekød eller svinekødprodukter, der hidrører fra andre svin, som har været i en af de regioner eller zoner, nævnt i (i) til (iii) medmindre de andre svin blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder, og at svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne ikke hidrører fra svin, som har været sammenblandet med andre svin som har været i en af de regioner eller zoner, nævnt i (i) til (iii), medmindre svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder.

at svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, ikke har transiteret en region eller zone nævnt i (i) til (iii) medmindre svinene blev transiteret direkte gennem regionen eller zonen i forseglet transportmiddel, hvor seglet blev fundet intakt ved ankomst til bestemmelsesstedet, eller medmindre svinene blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder.

at intet udstyr eller materialer, som er blevet anvendt til transport af svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, fra oprindelsesbesætningen til slagteriet, har været anvendt tidligere til transport af svin som ikke opfylder kravene i denne del, medmindre udstyret og materialerne forinden er blevet rengjort og desinficeret.

*Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region: EU medlemsstaterne Østtyskland, Tjekkiet, Danmark, Finland, Frankrig, Tyskland, Grækenland, Italien, Letland, Litauen, Luxembourg, Holland, Polen, Nederlandene, Portugal, Spanien, Sverige og Det Forenede Kongerige (England, Skotland, Wales, Isle of Man og Nordirland).

Origin of the meat/Kødetets oprindelse
Name and license number of the approved establishment.
Navn og autorisationsnummer for den godkendte virksomhed:

Signature _____
(Underskrift)
(Name of full-time salaried veterinary official of the agency in the National Government having responsibility for the health of animals within Denmark).
(Navn på den af Fodevarestyrelsen ansatte dyrlæge).

Official seal _____
(Embedsstempel)

Official title _____
(Officiel titel)

La 23.0-1986 3/3 USA 01-2008
(Forak kød og slagteflid)

FIGURE G-1-47 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat and Meat By-Products (page 3 of 3)

Foreign Official Meat Inspection Certificates for Meat Food Products

OFFICIAL MEAT INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

Place: _____ Date: _____
(City) (Country)

I hereby certify that the meat food products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante mortem and post mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter, in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system, and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing met inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in s318.10 of the Meat Inspection regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Kind of Product	Species of livestock derived from	Number of pieces or containers	Weight
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Identification marks on products and containers: _____

Consignor: _____
(Address)

(Address)

Establishment number: _____

Consignee: _____

Destination: _____


Shipping marks: _____

Signature: _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat and meat by-products exported to the United States)

Official title: _____

FIGURE G-1-48 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 1 of 1)

Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products



MINISTRY OF FAMILY
AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
**Danish Veterinary
and Food Administration**

0000000

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

ORIGINAL
 OFFICIAL MEAT-INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS
 (Officielt kødkontrolcertifikat for kødprodukter)

Place _____
(Sted) _____

DENMARK

(Country)
(Land)

No. _____
(Nr.) _____
Date _____
(Dato)

I hereby certify that the meat food products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in § 318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Jeg attesterer herved, at nedenfor beskrevne kødprodukter, hidhørende fra husdyr, som i virksomheder, der er godkendt til import af deres produkter i U.S.A., er underkastet veterinærundersøgelse såvel umiddelbart før som umiddelbart efter slagtningen, er behandlet på en hygiejnisk måde og fremstillet under stadigt tilsyn af en tilsynsførende (dyrlæge eller tilsynsassistent), der står under kontrol af det nationale kødkontrolsystem, og at omhandlede kødprodukter ikke er uegnet (adulteret) til menneskeføde eller fejlmærket (misbranded) som defineret i bestemmelse for kødkontrol fastsat af U. S. Department of Agriculture, og at de iverigt er i overensstemmelse med krav, der svarer til kravene i »Federal Meat Inspection Act« og dets bestemmelser.

Jeg attesterer endvidere, at alle heri beskrevne produkter, der er således tilberedt, at de kun angiveligt spises uden forudgående kogning og indeholder muskelvæv af svin, er behandlet med henblik på uskadeliggørelse af trikiner som foreskrevet i § 318.10 i »Meat Inspection Regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture«.

Kind of product (Varens art)	Species of livestock derived from (Dyreart)	Number of pieces or containers (Antal colli)	Weight (Vægt)

Identification marks on products and containers
(Veterinærkontrolmærker på varer og emballager)

Consignor _____
(Afsender)

Address _____
(Adresse)

Establishment number _____
(Virksomhedens aut. nr.)

Consignee _____
(Modtager)

Destination _____
(Bestemmelsessted)

Shipping marks _____
(Fragtmærker)

(Signature) _____
(Underskrift)
Name of official authorized by the Danish government to issue inspection certificates for meat food products exported to the United States).
(Navn på den af Fødevarestyrelsen ansatte dyrlæge)

Official seal _____
(Embedsstempel)

Official title _____
(Officiel titel)

La 23,0-1985

1/3

USA 03-2008
(Kødprodukter, ej MMR-keg)

FIGURE G-1-49 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 1 of 3)

City _____ (By)	DENMARK Country (Land)	Date _____ (Dato)
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I hereby certify

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a country listed in § 94.1(a) as a country infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease, or a country listed in § 94.12(a) as a country in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free country transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected country except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected country of origin;

that the meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a country listed in § 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;

that the slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a country in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist, or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free country which has been transported through a country where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a country of origin listed in § 94.12 as a country considered free of the disease;

that the meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate and the requirements of § 94.11 and § 94.13.

Requirements regarding classical swine fever:

I further certify,

that the pork or pork products have not been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

- (i) Any region when the region was classified in §§ 94.9(a) and 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the Aphis-defined EU CSF region*.
- (ii) A restricted zone in the Aphis-defined EU CSF region established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of a Member State in an Aphis-defined EU CSF region or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on the premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
- (iii) A restricted zone in the Aphis-defined EU CSF region established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of a Member State in an Aphis-defined EU CSF region.

that the pork and pork products have not been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products have not been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

that the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived have not transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section, unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

that no equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

**Aphis-defined EU CSF region. The European Union Member States Austria, Belgium, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland).*

Jeg attesterer herved,

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage dyr, som hidrører fra, eller har opholdt sig (herunder blevet transporteret) i lande, som af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med kvægstæ, mund- og klovesyge eller swine vesicular disease (SVD),

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage kød eller andre animalske produkter af drøvtyggere eller svin, som hidrører fra lande, der af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med kvægstæ eller mund- og klovesyge, eller kød eller andre animalske produkter fra et kvægstæ og mund- og klovesyge frit land transporteret gennem et kvægstæ eller mund- og klovesyge inficeret land, bortset fra transport i containere, som er forseglet med nummereret forseglingsmateriale i det ikke inficerede oprindelsesland,

at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt, som er omfattet af dette certifikat, hidrører fra dyr, som er født og opvokset i et kvægstæ og mund- og klovesyge frit land, samt at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt aldrig har været i et land, hvor kvægstæ eller mund- og klovesyge forekommer,

at slagteriet ikke har tilladelse til at modtage kød fra svin, som hidrører fra lande, der af U.S.A. anses for inficeret med SVD, eller kød, som hidrører fra svin fra et SVD-frit land, men som er transporteret gennem et SVD-inficeret land bortset fra transport i containere, som er forseglet med nummereret forseglingsmateriale i det ikke inficerede oprindelsesland,

at kødet eller andet animalsk produkt er blevet fremstillet, opbevaret og transporteret på en sådan måde, at sammenblanding eller kontakt med kød eller andre animalske produkter, som ikke opfylder betingelserne i dette certifikat og dermed kravene i § 94.11 og § 94.13, ikke er forekommet.

La 13.0-1985
2/3
USA 02-2968
(Kødfabrikker, ej MÅK-K-keg)

FIGURE G-1-50 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 2 of 3)

Certificates and Permits

Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

Krav vedrørende klassisk svinepest:
Jeg attesterer endvidere,

at svinekød eller svinekødprodukterne ikke hidrører fra svin som har været i en af de følgende regioner eller zoner, medmindre svinene blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder:

- (i) en region, hvor der i henhold til USA's lovgivning, jf. 9 CFR §§ 94.9(a) og 94.10(a) forekommer klassisk svinepest, undtagen Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region*.
- (ii) en zone i Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region som er underlagt restriktioner på grund af påvisning af klassisk svinepest hos tamsvin, fra tidspunktet for påvisningen indtil restriktionerne i zonen er ophævet af den kompetente veterinærmyndighed i en medlemsstat i den Aphis-definerede EU klassisk svinepest region, eller indtil 6 måneder efter bortskaffelse af svinene på de sygdomsramte ejendomme i zonen, som er underlagt restriktioner, og rengøring og desinfektion af den sidst sygdomsramte ejendom, hvad der end forekommer sensst, eller
- (iii) en zone i Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region som er underlagt restriktioner på grund af påvisning af klassisk svinepest hos vildsvin fra tidspunktet for påvisningen indtil restriktionerne i zonen er ophævet af den kompetente veterinærmyndighed i en medlemsstat i den Aphis-definerede EU klassisk svinepest region.

at svinekød eller svinekødprodukterne ikke er blevet sammenblandet med svinekød eller svinekødprodukter, der hidrører fra andre svin, som har været i en af de regioner eller zoner, nævnt i (i) til (iii) medmindre de andre svin blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder, og at svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne ikke hidrører fra svin, som har været sammenblandet med andre svin som har været i en af de regioner eller zoner, nævnt i (i) til (iii), medmindre svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder.

at svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, ikke har transiteret en region eller zone nævnt i (i) til (iii) medmindre svinene blev transiteret direkte gennem regionen eller zonen i forseglet transportmiddel, hvor seglet blev fundet intakt ved ankomst til bestemmelsesstedet, eller medmindre svinene blev slagtet efter de nævnte perioder.

at intet udstyr eller materialer, som er blevet anvendt til transport af svinene, som svinekødet eller svinekødprodukterne hidrører fra, fra oprindelsesbesætningen til slagteriet, har været anvendt tidligere til transport af svin som ikke opfylder kravene i dette afsnit, medmindre udstyret og materialerne forinden er blevet rengjort og desinficeret.

* Aphis-defineret EU klassisk svinepest region: EU medlemsstaterne Østrig, Belgien, Tjekkiet, Danmark, Finland, Frankrig, Tyskland, Grækenland, Italien, Letland, Litauen, Luxembourg, Holland, Polen, Nederlandene, Portugal, Island, Spanien, Sverige, Storbritannien og Det Forenede Kongerige (England, Skotland, Wales, Isle of Man og Nordirland).

Origin of the meat/Kødetets oprindelse _____
Name and license number of the approved establishment _____
Navn og autorisationsnummer for den godkendte slagteribesætning _____

Signature _____
(Underskrift)
(Name of full-time salaried veterinary official of the agency in the National Government having responsibility for the health of animals within Denmark)
(Navn på den af Fødevarerstyrelsen ansatte dyrlæge).

Official seal _____
(Embedsstempel)


Official title _____
(Officiel titel)

La 23,0-1/889 3/0 USA 03-2003
(Kødfabrikat, 4) MDR-1007

FIGURE G-1-51 Example of Danish Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products (page 3 of 3)

Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain (Ref.: ASE-754 02/08)

Original



REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Ref.: ASE-754
02/08

Nº

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino
Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs

Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo
Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs

Certificado Sanitario Oficial de Inspección de Productos Cárnicos
Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products

Lugar Place	Provincia (Province)	Fecha Date	ESPAÑA..(SPAIN).		
Tipo de Producto Kind of Product	Marcas de expedición Shipping marks	Especies de ganado de las que procede Species of livestock derived from	Nº de piezas o Unidades de embalaje Number of pieces or containers	Peso Weight (kg.)	Peso Weight (lb)
Marcas de identificación en los productos y embalajes (Identification marks on products and containers)					
Remitente (Consignor)					
Dirección (Address)					
Número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento (Processing establishment number)					
Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del matadero (Slaughtering establishment name and number)					
Destinatario (Consignee)					
Destino (Destination)					

Por el presente certifico que (I hereby certify that):

- (1) Los productos cárnicos que aquí se describen se obtuvieron de carne, vísceras y despojos procedentes de ganado sometido a inspección veterinaria "ante-mortem" y "post-mortem" en el momento del sacrificio en establecimientos autorizados para exportar sus productos a los Estados Unidos; que han sido manipulados higiénicamente, obtenidos bajo la supervisión continua de un inspector de los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales del establecimiento y que dichos productos cárnicos no están adulterados o mal marcados según define la normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos que regula la inspección de carnes; y que, por lo demás, cumplen requisitos equivalentes a los que impone la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes y la mencionada Normativa. Certifico asimismo que todos los productos cárnicos aquí descritos que están destinados habitualmente a ser consumidos sin cocción y que contienen tejido muscular de cerdo, fueron tratados para destrucción de triquina, tal y como se contempla en el apartado 318.10 de las Regulaciones de Inspección de Carnes del Departamento de Agricultura de los EE.UU.
 The meat products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products to the United States, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat inspection system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations. I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in 318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- (2) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de, o que hayan estado en ningún momento, o hayan estado a bordo en un medio de transporte cuando éste haya hecho escala o aterrizado en, una región mencionada en 9CFR94.1 como región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa;
 The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in 9CFR94.1 as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;
- (3) El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (2) como infectadas por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos de origen animal procedentes de una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa, pero que hayan sido transportados a través de una región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, excepto cuando el transporte se realice en contenedores precintados con precintos numerados en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa.
 The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (2) as a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non infected region of origin;
- (4) La carne u otro producto de origen animal amparado por el certificado procede de animales que nacieron y se criaron en una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa y la carne u otro producto de origen animal nunca ha estado en una región en la que exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.
 The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;

**FIGURE G-1-52 Example of Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain
 (Ref.: ASE-754 02/08) (page 1 of 2)**

(5) La carne u otro producto de origen animal ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se imposibilite que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otros productos de origen animal que no cumplan con las condiciones indicadas en este certificado.
 The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

(6) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales que procedan de, o hayan estado en algún momento en, una región mencionada en 9CFR94.12 como una región en la que se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina;
 The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9CFR94.12 as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

(7) El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne de porcino procedente de suidos procedentes de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (6), ni carne de porcino procedente de suidos de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportada a través de una región donde se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina, excepto la carne de porcino que haya sido transportada en contenedores precintados con precintos numerados en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen considerada libre de la enfermedad.
 The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (6), or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed as considered free of the disease.

(8) La carne de porcino ha sido elaborada, almacenada y transportada hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se imposibilite que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otros productos de porcino que no hayan sido manipulados de acuerdo con los requisitos de este certificado.
 The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this certificate.

(9) La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que hayan estado en una de las regiones o zonas siguientes, excepto en el caso de que los animales fueran sacrificados después de los periodos descritos:
 The pork or pork products must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

- (i) Cualquier región clasificada en 9CFR94.9(a) y 9CFR94.10(a) como región en la que se sabe que existe la peste porcina clásica, excepto para la UE(*).
 Any region when the region was classified in 9CFR94.9(a) and 9CFR94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the EU(*).
- (ii) Una zona de la UE(*) restringida por la detección de peste porcina clásica en cerdos domésticos, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE, o hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los cerdos de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona restringida, la limpieza y desinfección de las últimas instalaciones afectadas en la zona, lo que suceda más tarde, o A restricted zone in the EU(*) established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
- (iii) Una zona restringida en la UE(*) establecida a causa de la detección de peste porcina clásica en jabalíes, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE.
 A restricted zone in the EU(*) established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State.

(10) La carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no deben haberse mezclado con carne o productos cárnicos de porcino derivados de otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los otros cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. Además, la carne o productos cárnicos de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que se hayan mezclado con otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los cerdos de los que se obtuvo la carne o productos cárnicos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.
 The pork and pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork products must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

(11) Los cerdos de los que procede la carne o productos cárnicos no deben haber transitado por ninguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los cerdos fueron transportados directamente a través de dichas zonas o regiones en un medio de transporte precintado, y el precinto considerado intacto a su llegada al punto de destino, o excepto si los cerdos han sido sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.
 The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

(12) Los materiales y equipos utilizados en el transporte de los cerdos de los cuales procede la carne o productos cárnicos desde la granja de origen al matadero no han sido utilizados previamente para el transporte de cerdos que no cumplan los requisitos de este certificado, excepto si los materiales y equipos han sido limpiados y desinfectados.
 No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork products were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Firma y Sello Oficial
 (Signature and Official Seal)

Nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional extranjero para expedir certificados de inspección de producto cárnico con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos.
 Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat product exported to the United States.

Cargo Oficial/Official Title

(*) A efectos del presente certificado, se entenderá por UE la región definida por APHIS en relación con la Peste Porcina Clásica
 For this certificate, the term EU must be understood as the APHIS- defined EU region, relative to Classical Swine Fever.

FIGURE G-1-53 Example of Official Health Inspection Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain (Ref.: ASE-754 02/08) (page 2 of 2)

Annex B, Health Warranties for Dry Hams Cured from Italy

**ANNEX B
ALLEGATO B**

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

DRY HAMS CURED FOR AT LEAST 400 DAYS OBTAINED FROM NON-ITALIAN SWINE OR HAMS PROSCIUTTI CRUDI STAGIONATI PER ALMENO 400 GIORNI DERIVANTI DA SUINI O COSCE SUINE NON ITALIANE.

*The undersigned certifies that the hams in this consignment comply with the following requirements:
Il sottoscritto certifica che la partita di prosciutto stagionato risponde alle seguenti condizioni:*

1. *The fresh hams come from swine born in.....¹ and raised in.....¹
Le cosce fresche provengono da suini nati in.....¹ e allevati in.....¹*
2. *The fresh hams were produced in.....¹, in slaughterhouse.....¹
Le cosce fresche sono state prodotte in.....¹ nel macello.....¹
.....² approved for export to the United States*
3. *The fresh hams come from swine that were never on any premises where cases of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera or swine vesicular disease existed within 60 days prior to slaughter
Le cosce fresche provengono da suini che non hanno soggiornato in allevamenti in cui si sono registrati focolai di afta epizootica, peste bovina, peste suina africana, peste suina classica o malattia vescicolare nei 60 giorni precedenti la macellazione;*
4. *The fresh hams were accompanied from the slaughtering facility to the processing establishment by a numbered certificate issued by an official veterinarian, stating, among other things, that the health provisions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3, have been met;
Le cosce fresche sono state trasportate dal macello allo stabilimento di lavorazione accompagnate da certificato numerato e rilasciato dal veterinario ufficiale, riportante, tra l'altro, le garanzie sanitarie di cui ai punti 1. e 3.;*
5. *On each fresh ham, the prescribed iron brand or ink seal was placed under the direct supervision of the official veterinarian, indicating the identification number of the slaughtering facility it came from, on the hock of each ham a metal seal was applied under the official veterinarian's supervision, indicating the month and the year the ham entered the processing establishment. Moreover, a hot iron brand was placed under the supervision of the veterinarian on each ham, before salting began, identifying the processing establishment and bearing the date when salting began.
Ogni coscia fresca è stata regolarmente marchiata ad inchiostro o a fuoco sotto la diretta supervisione del veterinario ufficiale con un timbro in cui risulta il numero di riconoscimento del macello da cui proviene. Sul gambetto di ogni coscia è stato apposto sotto la supervisione veterinaria un sigillo metallico recante il mese e l'anno di ingresso della stessa nello stabilimento di lavorazione. Sempre sotto la supervisione veterinaria ogni coscia è stata contrassegnata, prima della salatura, con il timbro a fuoco che identifica lo stabilimento e indica la data di inizio della salazione;*
6. *The processing plant in which the hams were processed is situated in Italy;
Lo stabilimento di trasformazione nel quale i prosciutti sono stati trasformati è situato in Italia;*
7. *All hams were processed for a minimum of 400 days counting from the date processing began (.....) and from the month of....., as indicated on the metal seal placed thereon, in full compliance with US regulation set forth in 9 CFR 94.17;
Tutte le cosce sono state lavorate per un periodo di 400 giorni a partire dalla data dell'inizio della lavorazione (.....) e dal mese di..... come indicato sul sigillo di metallo apposto su di esse, nel pieno rispetto delle disposizioni sancite nel CFR 9 - 94.17.*
8. *The official register shall be kept in my office at the processing establishment together with the records it refers to, identifying all the hams in the consignment;
Presso lo stabilimento di lavorazione verrà custodito nel mio ufficio per almeno due anni il registro ufficiale, corredato dai certificati cui esso fa riferimento, da cui risulta l'identità di tutti i prosciutti della partita.*

*Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione*

*Signature
Firma*

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

*Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale*

*Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria*

¹ *Indicate the name of the Country/Indicare il nome del Paese*

² *Indicate the name of the slaughterhouse / Indicare la denominazione del macello*

FIGURE G-1-55 Example of Annex B, Health Warranties for Dry Hams Cured at Least 400 Days from Non-Italian Swine

Annex C, Health Warranties for Cooked Products from Italy

ANNEX C
ALLEGATO C

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

COOKED PRODUCTS (Cooked hams and similar products) PRODOTTI COTTI (Prosciutto cotto e prodotti similari)

The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:

1. The products covered by this certificate contain pork and all bones were removed before cooking.
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato contengono carne suina e tutte le ossa sono state rimosse prima della cottura;
2. The meat product have received heat treatments (by other than a flash heating method) in a commercially accepted manner used for perishable canned pork products that produces an internal temperature of 156 degrees F (69 degrees C) throughout.
I prodotti sono stati sottoposti a trattamento termico (diverso dal trattamento di cottura istantaneo) condotto in modo commercialmente idoneo per i prodotti in scatola deperibili a base di carne suina e tale da produrre la temperatura interna di 156° F (69°C);
3. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at port in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto animali provenienti da o che siano mai stati in, o che siano stati a bordo di mezzi di trasporto transitati o attraccati in un porto, in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 CFR 94.1(a) come regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica;
4. The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region or meat and other animal products from a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto carni o altri prodotti d'origine animale derivanti da ruminanti o suini provenienti da regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica, o carni o altri prodotti d'origine animale provenienti da una regione indenne da peste bovina o afta epizootica e trasportati attraverso una regione infetta da tali malattie, se non in container sigillati con sigilli con numerazione in serie del governo nazionale della regione di origine indenne.
5. The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease existed.
Le carni o gli altri prodotti di origine animale di cui al presente certificato derivano da animali nati ed allevati in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 del CFR 94.1 (a)(2) come indenne da peste bovina e afta epizootica e le carni e gli altri prodotti di origine animale non sono mai stati in nessuna regione in cui sia presente la peste bovina e l'afta epizootica;
6. The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.
Le carni o gli altri prodotti d'origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che porteranno i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la commistione o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni o altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.

Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione

Signature

Firma

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale

Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria

FIGURE G-1-56 Example of Annex C, Health Warranties for Cooked Products (Cooked hams and similar products)

Annex D, Health Warranties for Cooked Products from Italy

**ANNEX D
ALLEGATO D**

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

**COOKED PRODUCTS ("Mortadella")
PRODOTTI COTTI ("Mortadella")**

*The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:*

1. *The products covered by this certificate contain pork and all bones were removed before cooking.
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato contengono carne suina e tutte le ossa sono state rimosse prima della cottura;*
2. *The meat products have received continual heat treatment in a oven for a minimum of 10 hours in order to reach an internal temperature of 156 degrees F (69 degrees C) throughout. The oven temperature started at a minimum of 143.6 degrees F (62 degrees C) and reached at least 185 degrees F (85 degrees C);
I prodotti a base di carne sono stati sottoposti ad un trattamento termico continuo in una stufa per un minimo di 10 ore in modo da raggiungere una temperatura uniforme all'interno del prodotto di 156°F (69°C) alla temperatura della stufa deve partire da un minimo di 143.6°F (62°C) e raggiungere almeno 185°F (85°C);*
3. *The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at port in, a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease.
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto animali provenienti da, o che siano mai stati in, o che siano stati a bordo di mezzi di trasporto transitati o attraccati in un porto in, una regione elencata nel titolo 9 CFR 94.1(a) come regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica;*
4. *The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non-infected region of origin;
Lo stabilimento di macellazione/lavorazione non ha ricevuto carni o altri prodotti d'origine animale derivanti da ruminanti o suini provenienti da regione infetta da peste bovina o afta epizootica, o carni o altri prodotti d'origine animale provenienti da una regione indenne da peste bovina o afta epizootica e trasportati attraverso una regione infetta da tali malattie, se non in container sigillati con sigilli con numerazione in serie del governo nazionale della regione di origine indenne.*
5. *The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9 CFR 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease existed;
Le carni o gli altri prodotti di origine animale di cui al certificato derivano da animali nati ed allevati in una regione elencata nel titolo 9 del CFR 94.1 (a)(2) come indenne da peste bovina e afta epizootica e le carni e gli altri prodotti di origine animale non sono mai stati in nessuna regione in cui sia presente la peste bovina e l'afta epizootica;*
6. *The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.
Le carni o gli altri prodotti di origine animale sono stati lavorati, depositati e trasportati ai mezzi di trasporto che porteranno i prodotti negli Stati Uniti in modo da evitare la commistione o qualsiasi altro contatto con carni o altri prodotti di origine animale che non rispettano le condizioni riportate nel presente certificato.*

*Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione* _____

*Signature
Firma* _____

(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

*Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale*

*Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria*

FIGURE G-1-57 Example of Annex D, Health Warranties for Cooked Products (Mortadella) from Italy

Annex E Health Warranties for Cooked Products from Italy

**ANNEX E
ALLEGATO E**

HEALTH WARRANTIES / GARANZIE SANITARIE

**COOKED PRODUCTS ("Cotechino")
PRODOTTI COTTI ("Cotechino")**

*The undersigned certifies that:
Il sottoscritto certifica che:*

- The products covered by this certificate contain pork and all bones were removed before cooking.
I prodotti coperti da questo certificato contengono carne suina e tutte le ossa sono state rimosse prima della cottura;*
- The meat product has been fully cooked by a commercial method in a container hermetically sealed promptly after filling, but before such cooking, so that such cooking and sealing produced a fully sterilized product which is shelf-stable without refrigeration. The sterilization process reaches a heat treatment equivalent to F=3 minutes (F_{10, 121,1}) in the product's most vulnerable point;
Il prodotto a base di carne è stato sottoposto a cottura completa mediante un metodo commerciale in un contenitore sigillato ermeticamente dopo il riempimento e prima della cottura in modo che la cottura nel contenitore sigillato permettano di ottenere un prodotto completamente sterile e stabile senza refrigerazione. Il processo di sterilizzazione raggiunge un trattamento termico equivalente a F=3 minuti (F_{10, 121,1}) nella parte più vulnerabile del prodotto.*

*Place and date of issue
Luogo e data di emissione* _____

*Signature
Firma* _____
(Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue) inspection certificate for meat food products exported to US / Nome dell'ufficiale autorizzato dal governo nazionale estero a compilare il certificato di ispezione per prodotti a base di carne esportati in USA)

*Official stamp
Timbro ufficiale* _____


*Official title: Licensed Veterinary Surgeon
Titolo ufficiale: Laureato in Medicina Veterinaria*

SAMPLE

FIGURE G-1-58 Example of Annex E, Health Warranties for Cooked Products (Cotechino) from Italy

Official Certificate A for Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain

MODELO CERTIFICADO A



REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL DE EXPORTACION A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA DE PRODUCTOS CURADOS DE LA ESPECIE PORCINA CONFORME A LA SECCION 94.17.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTATION OF DRY -CURED PORK PRODUCTS PROCESSED UNDER SECTION 94.17 TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Lugar: (Provincia)
Place: (Province) _____

País:
Country: _____

Fecha:
Date: _____

Tipo de producto:
Kind of product: _____

Especie de ganado de la que procede:
Species of livestock derived from: _____

Nombre y número oficial del matadero:
Name and official number of slaughterhouse: _____

Número del certificado sanitario oficial de inspección de productos cárnicos pertinente:
Number of relevant official meat-inspection health certificate: _____

Nombre del establecimiento y número del Registro General Sanitario de Alimentos de la industria cárnica:
Name of establishment and General Food Health Registry Number: _____

Peso Neto:
Net weight: _____

Número de piezas o unidades de embalaje:
Number of pieces or containers: _____

Marcas de identificación de los productos y embalajes:
Identification marks on products and container: _____

Remitente (nombre y dirección):
Consignor (name and address): _____

Destinatario (nombre y dirección):
Consignee (name and address): _____

FIGURE G-1-59 Example of Official Certificate A for Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain (page 1 of 2)

MODELO CERTIFICADO A

Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen:
I hereby certify that the products herein described:

?? Cumplen todas las disposiciones contempladas en la Sección 94.17, del Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR), incluidos los párrafos (i) y (m) de esta Sección.
Are in compliance with all the provisions of Section 94.17, Title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations, including paragraphs (i) and (m) of this Section.

?? El jamón serrano se ha elaborado de acuerdo con el párrafo (i)(2) de la Sección 94.17 del Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales, durante un mínimo de:
The serrano ham was processed under paragraph (i)(2) of Section 94.17, title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations, for a minimum of:

190 días, en un país libre de la Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina y en una instalación autorizada por los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales para procesar solamente carne de países libres de Enfermedad Vesicular Porcina.
190 days in a country free of swine vesicular disease, in a facility authorized by the Official Veterinary Services to process only meat from countries free of swine vesicular disease.

Sello Oficial
Official seal


Firma
Signature

Nombre del Veterinario oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de Inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América.
Name of veterinary official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificates for dry-cured pork products exported to United States.

Cargo oficial
Official Title

FIGURE G-1-60 Example of Official Certificate A for Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain (page 2 of 2)

Official Certificate C, Sliced, Packaged Serrano Ham from Spain



CERTIFICADO MODELO C

**REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN**

**CERTIFICADO OFICIAL PARA EXPORTACION A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA DE JAMON SERRANO LONCHEADO Y ENVASADO.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR SLICED PACKAGED SERRANO HAM EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Lugar: (Provincia) _____
Place: (Province) _____

País: ESPAÑA
Country: SPAIN

Número de Referencia: _____
Reference Number: _____

Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen:
I hereby certify that the products herein described:

- Han sido procesados de acuerdo con los requisitos del Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (C.F.R. Parte 94, sección 94.17., y son aptos para la importación en los Estados Unidos de América de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en dicha sección;
All hams have been processed in compliance with the requirements of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 94, section 94.17., and are eligible for importation into U.S. in accordance with this section;
- Cada lote completo de jamón serrano ha sido inspeccionado en la planta de loncheado y envasado, antes del loncheado, por el Servicio Veterinario Oficial;
Each lot of whole serrano ham was inspected in the slicing packing facility before slicing by a full time salaried Veterinarian of the Government of Spain;
- El Veterinario Oficial certifica que ha supervisado personalmente todo el proceso de loncheado y envasado de cada lote de jamón Serrano en la planta, que cada lote ha sido loncheado y envasado de acuerdo con los requisitos establecidos por la sección 94.17. del Código de Regulaciones Federales, y que este jamón Serrano es el mismo que se certificó por el Veterinario Oficial;
A representative of the Government of Spain has certified that he/she personally supervised the entire process of slicing and packaging each lot of serrano ham at the slicing packaging facility, that each lot was sliced and packaged in accordance with the requirements of 94.17., and that this serrano ham is the same as that certified by the Government's veterinarian in this certificate.
- El jamón serrano loncheado y envasado ha sido etiquetado con la fecha de salado, la fecha de loncheado y envasado y los números de autorización de las plantas de curado y loncheado.
The sliced and packaged serrano ham has been labeled with the date of salting, the date the meat was sliced and packaged, and the establishment numbers of the curing as well as slicing facility.
- El jamón serrano loncheado ha sido expedido desde un establecimiento en el que un Veterinario Oficial de la Administración española supervisa todas las actividades como quedó establecido más arriba y mantiene los registros originales durante un mínimo de 2 años.
The sliced serrano ham has been shipped from an establishment in which a full time, salaried veterinarian employed by the National Veterinary Service of Spain supervises all of the activities as outlined above and maintains the original records for at least 2 years.

Fecha y lugar:
Place and date: _____

Sello Oficial
Official seal _____

Firma
Signature _____

(Nombre del Veterinario Oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América)
 (Name of official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to United States of America)

Cargo oficial
Official Title _____

FIGURE G-1-61 Example of Certificate C, Official Certificate for Sliced Packaged Serrano Ham from Spain

Official Certificate D for Cooked Pork Products from Spain

 CERTIFICADO MODELO D

**REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN**

CERTIFICADO DE EXPORTACIÓN A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA DE PRODUCTOS COCIDOS DE LA
ESPECIE PORCINA PROCESADOS CONFORME A LA SECCIÓN 94.9.
**OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE TO EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF COOKED PORK
PRODUCTS PROCESSED ACCORDING TO SECTION 94.9**

Lugar: (Provincia)
Place: (Province) _____

País:
Country: _____

Fecha:
Date: _____

Tipo de producto:
Kind of product: _____

Especie de ganado de la que procede:
Species of livestock derived from: _____

Nombre y número oficial del matadero:
Name and official number of slaughterhouse: _____

Número del certificado sanitario oficial de inspección de productos cárnicos pertinente:
Number of relevant official meat-inspection health certificate: _____

Nombre del establecimiento y número del Registro General Sanitario de Alimentos de la industria
cárnica:
Name of establishment and General Food Health Registry number:

Peso Neto:
Net weight: _____

Número de piezas o unidades de embalaje:
Number of pieces or containers: _____

Marcas de identificación de los productos y embalajes:
Identification marks on products and container: _____

Remitente (nombre y dirección):
Consignor (name and address): _____

Destinatario (nombre y dirección):
Consignee (name and address): _____

Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen:
I hereby certify that the products herein described:

- Cumplen con las disposiciones contempladas en el párrafo (b)(1)(ii) de la sección 94.9, Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR)
Are in compliance with all the provisions of paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of part 94.9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
La carne se ha deshuesado completamente antes del cocido.
All bones were completely removed prior to cooking;
La carne ha sido sometida, por un método distinto del de calentamiento súbito, a una temperatura interna de 69° C (156 °F) en el centro del jamón.
Such pork or pork product was heated by other than a flash-heating method to an internal temperature of 69 deg. C. (156 deg.F.) throughout;

FIGURE G-1-62 Example of Official Certificate D for Cooked Pork Products from Spain (page 1 of 2)

CERTIFICADO MODELO D

- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir animales de la especie porcina que procedan de una de las regiones clasificadas en el párrafo 94.12(a) como región afectada por la enfermedad vesicular porcina, o carne obtenida de porcinos procedentes de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportada a través de una región afectada por esta enfermedad, excepto cuando la carne haya sido transportada en contenedores cerrados con precintos numerados de la autoridad sanitaria nacional de una de las regiones de origen clasificadas como regiones libres de la enfermedad.
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in § 94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist.
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed in §94.12 as a region considered free of the disease.
- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de una de las regiones clasificadas en 94.1(a) como regiones afectadas por la peste bovina o la fiebre aftosa, o que hayan estado en una de esas regiones, o que hayan estado a bordo de un medio de transporte en el momento en que dicho medio de transporte visitó una de dichas regiones.
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;
- El matadero/planta de procesado no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o animales de la especie porcina procedentes de una región afectada por la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o animales de la especie porcina procedentes de una región no afectada por la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, pero que haya sido transportada por una región en donde exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, excepto en contenedores sellados con precintos numerados del gobierno nacional de la región de origen no afectada.
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected region of origin;
- La carne u otros productos animales a que se refiere el presente certificado proceden de animales nacidos y criados en una de las regiones clasificadas en 94.1(a)(2) como regiones no afectadas por la peste bovina o la fiebre aftosa, y nunca han estado en una región en la que exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.
The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in Sec. 94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;
- La carne u otros productos animales han sido procesados, almacenados y transportados hasta el medio de transporte que los llevarán a los Estados Unidos de América de manera que se evite su mezcla o contacto con carne o productos animales que no cumplan con los requisitos de este certificado.
The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.


Sello Oficial/ Official seal Firma/Signature

(Nombre del Veterinario Oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América):
(Name of official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificate for meat food products exported to United States of America):
 Cargo oficial _____
Official Title _____

FIGURE G-1-63 Example of Official Certificate D for Cooked Pork Products from Spain (page 2 of 2)

Official Certificate B for Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain

MODELO CERTIFICADO B



REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL DE EXPORTACION A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA DE PRODUCTOS
CURADOS DE LA ESPECIE PORCINA PROCESADOS CONFORME A LA SECCION 94.9.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE FOR DRY - CURED PORK PRODUCTS PROCESSED UNDER SECTION
94.9 EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Lugar: (Provincia)
Place: (Province) _____

País:
Country: _____

Fecha:
Date: _____

Tipo de producto:
Kind of product: _____

Especie de ganado de la que procede:
Species of livestock derived from: _____

Nombre y número oficial del matadero:
Name and official number of slaughterhouse: _____

Número del certificado sanitario oficial de inspección de productos cárnicos pertinente:
Number of relevant official meat-inspection health certificate: _____

Nombre del establecimiento y número del Registro General Sanitario de Alimentos de la Industria
cárnica:
Name of establishment and General Food Health Registry number: _____

Peso Neto:
Net weight: _____

Número de piezas o unidades de embalaje:
Number of pieces or containers: _____

Marcas de identificación de los productos y embalajes:
Identification marks on products and container: _____

Remitente (nombre y dirección):
Consignor (name and address): _____

Destinatario (nombre y dirección):
Consignee (name and address): _____

FIGURE G-1-64 Example of Official Certificate B of Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

Official Certificate B for Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain

MODELO CERTIFICADO B

Por el presente certifico que los productos que aquí se describen
I hereby certify that the products herein described:

?? Cumplen todas las disposiciones contempladas en el párrafo (b)(1)(iii) en la Sección 94.9, Título 9 del Código de Regulaciones Federales (CFR)
Are in compliance with all the provisions of Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of Section 94.9, Title 9 of Code of Federal Regulations.

?? La carne se ha deshuesado completamente en el país de origen antes de comenzar el proceso de curación.
All bones have been removed in the country of origin before the start of the curing and drying process.

?? La carne ha permanecido en estado fresco al menos durante los tres días siguientes al sacrificio de los animales de los que procede.
The meat has been held in an unfrozen fresh condition for at least 3 days immediately following slaughter of the animals of which it was derived.

?? La carne se ha sometido a un proceso de curado y secado completo de duración mínima de 90 días, de tal manera que el producto se pueda almacenar sin refrigeración.
The meat has been thoroughly cured and fully dried for a period not less than 90 days, so that, the product is shelf-stable without refrigeration.

Sello Oficial
Official seal


Firma
Signature

Nombre del Veterinario oficial autorizado por el Gobierno español para expedir certificados de Inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América.
Name of veterinary official authorized by Spanish Government to issue inspection certificates for dry-cured pork products exported to United States.

Cargo oficial
Official Title _____

FIGURE G-1-65 Example of Official Certificate B of Dry-Cured Pork Products from Spain (page 2 of 2)

Official Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain



REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN

**Ministerio de Agricultura,
 Pesca y Alimentación**

N°

Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo

Certificado Sanitario Oficial de Inspección de Productos Cárnicos
 Official Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products

Lugar..... Place	Provincia (Province)	ESPAÑA..(SPAIN). Pais (Country)	Fecha...../...../..... Date
---------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Tipo de Producto Kind of Product	Especies de ganado de las que procede Species of livestock derived from	N° de piezas o Unidades de embalaje Number of pieces or containers	Peso Weight
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Marcas de identificación en los productos y embalajes
 (Identification marks on products and containers).....

Remitente (Consignor).....

Dirección (Address)

Número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento (Establishment number)

Destinatario (Consignee)

Destino (Destination)

Marcas para el transporte (Shipping marks).....

Por el presente certifico que.....
 I hereby certify that:

(1) los productos cárnicos que aquí se describen se obtuvieron de carne, vísceras y despojos procedentes de ganado sometido a inspección veterinaria "ante-mortem" y "post-mortem" en el momento del sacrificio en establecimientos autorizados para exportar sus productos a los Estados Unidos de América; que han sido manipulados higiénicamente, obtenidos bajo la supervisión continua de un inspector de los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales del establecimiento y que dichos productos cárnicos no están adulterados o mal marcados según define la normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos de América que regula la inspección de carnes; y que, por lo demás, cumplen requisitos por lo menos equivalentes a los que impone la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes y la mencionada Normativa. Certifico asimismo que todos los productos cárnicos aquí descritos que están destinados habitualmente a ser consumidos sin cocción y que contienen tejido muscular de cerdo, cumplen con el apartado §318.10 de la Normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos para la destrucción de triquina.

The meat and the meat byproducts herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for exportation of their products to the United States of America, were handled in a sanitary manner, and were prepared under the continuous supervision of an inspector under control of the national meat control system and that said meat food products are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations. I further certify that all products herein described that are prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking and contain muscle tissue of pork were treated for destruction of trichinae as prescribed in §318.10 of the Meat Inspection Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(2) El matadero no tiene permiso para recibir animales procedentes de, o que hayan estado en ningún momento, o hayan estado a bordo en un medio de transporte cuando éste haya hecho escala o haya descargado en, una región mencionada en la lista en 9CFR94.1(a) como región con peste bovina o fiebre aftosa;

The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in 9CFR 94.1(a) as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;

FIGURE G-1-66 Example of Official Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

Official Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain

(3) El matadero/planta elaboradora no tiene permiso para recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una región con peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos de origen animal procedentes de una región libre de peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, pero que hayan sido transportados a través de una región con peste bovina o fiebre aftosa excepto cuando el transporte se realice en contenedores sellados con sellos, numerados en serie, del gobierno nacional de la región de origen libre de peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originated in such a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the noninfected region of origin;

(4) La carne u otro producto animal mencionados en el certificado proceden de animales que nacieron y se criaron en una región libre de peste bovina o fiebre aftosa de acuerdo con 9CFR94.1(a)(2) y que la carne u otro producto animal nunca ha estado en una región en la que la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa existe.

The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed in 9CFR94.1(a)(2) as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;

(5) La carne u otro producto animal ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado de forma que el producto con destino a los Estados Unidos no se haya mezclado o puesto en contacto con carne u otros productos animales que no cumplan con las condiciones indicadas en el certificado.

The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

(6) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales que procedan, o hayan estado en una región afectada con la enfermedad vesicular porcina de acuerdo con 9CFR94.12(a);

The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9CFR94.12(a) as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

(7) El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir porcino derivado de suido procedente de regiones afectadas o que haya sido transportado a través de una región donde la enfermedad vesicular porcina existe excepto cuando el porcino haya sido transportado en contenedores sellados, numerados en serie, con sellos del gobierno nacional de la región de origen según 9CFR94.12 donde se encuentra la lista de países libres de la enfermedad.

The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in such a region or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed in 9CFR 94.12 as a region considered free of the disease.

(8) El porcino ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado de forma que el producto con destino a Estados Unidos no se haya mezclado o puesto en contacto con porcino u otros productos porcinos que no hayan sido manipulados de acuerdo con los requisitos de esta sección.

The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(9) el porcino y los productos porcinos no deben de haberse mezclado con porcino o productos porcinos derivados de suidos que hayan estado en una región clasificada en la 9CFR94.10(a) como afectada de peste porcina clásica;

The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from swine that have been in any region when the region was classified in 9CFR94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist;

(10) El suido de donde procede el porcino o los productos porcinos no puede haber vivido en una región clasificada en 9CFR94.10(a) como afectada por peste porcina clásica y no debe de haber transitado por dicha región al no ser que se haya trasladado en transporte sellado y que el sello esté intacto al llegar a su destino.

The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have lived in a region when the region was classified in 9CFR94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, and must not have transited such a region unless moved directly through the region in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination;

Firma y Sello Oficial
(Signature and Official Seal)

Nombre del veterinario oficial autorizado por el gobierno español para expedir certificados de inspección de productos cárnicos con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos de América.
Name of veterinary official authorized by the Spanish Government to issue inspection certificates for meat product exported to the United States of America.

Cargo Oficial
Official Title

FIGURE G-1-67 Example of Official Meat-Inspection Health Certificate for Meat Food Products from Spain (page 2 of 2)

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts from Spain (Ref.: ASE-755 02/08)

Original



REINO DE ESPAÑA
KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Ref.: ASE-755
02/08

Nº.....

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo
 Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs Ministry of Health and Consumer

Certificado Sanitario Oficial de Inspección de Carne y Despojos Comestibles
 Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts

Lugar Place	Provincia (Province)	ESPAÑA..(SPAIN).	Fecha/...../.....	Date
-----------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------

Tipo de Producto Kind of Product	Marcas de expedición Shipping marks	Especies de ganado de las que procede Species of livestock derived from	Nº de piezas o Unidades de embalaje Number of pieces or containers	Peso Weight (kg.)	Peso Weight (lb)
.....

Marcas de identificación en los productos y embalajes
 (Identification marks on products and containers)

Remitente (Consignor)

Dirección (Address)

Número de Registro Sanitario del establecimiento (Processing establishment number)

Nombre y número de Registro Sanitario del matadero (Slaughtering establishment name and number)

Destinatario (Consignee)

Destino (Destination)

Por el presente certifico que (I hereby certify that):

- (1) **La carne y los despojos comestibles que aquí se describen se obtuvieron de carne, vísceras y despojos procedentes de ganado sometido a inspección veterinaria "ante-mortem" y "post-mortem" en el momento del sacrificio en establecimientos autorizados para exportar sus productos a los Estados Unidos y que no están adulterados o mal marcados según define la normativa del Ministerio de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos que regula la inspección de carnes; y que dichos productos han sido manipulados de forma higiénica en este país y que por lo demás cumplen requisitos equivalentes a los que impone la Ley Federal de Inspección de Carnes y la mencionada Normativa.**
 The meat and meat byproducts herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and that said products have been handled in a sanitary manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements equivalent to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.
- (2) **El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales procedentes de, o que hayan estado en ningún momento, o hayan estado a bordo en un medio de transporte cuando este haya hecho escala o aterrizado en, una región mencionada en 9CFR94.1 como región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa;**
 The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in, or that have been aboard a means of conveyance at the time such means of conveyance called at or landed at a port in, a region listed in 9CFR94.1 as a region infected with rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease;
- (3) **El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne u otros productos animales derivados de rumiantes o suidos que procedan de una de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (2) como infectadas por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, o carne u otros productos de origen animal procedentes de una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa, pero que hayan sido transportados a través de una región infectada por peste bovina o fiebre aftosa, excepto cuando el transporte se realice en contenedores precintados con precintos numerados en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa.**
 The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive meat or other animal products derived from ruminants or swine which originate in a region mentioned in point (2) as a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region, or meat or other animal products from a rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease free region transported through a rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease infected region except in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of the non infected region of origin;
- (4) **La carne u otro producto de origen animal amparado por el certificado procede de animales que nacieron y se criaron en una región libre de peste bovina y fiebre aftosa y la carne u otro producto de origen animal nunca ha estado en una región en la que exista la peste bovina o fiebre aftosa.**
 The meat or other animal product covered by the certificate was derived from animals born and raised in a region listed as free of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease and the meat or other animal product has never been in any region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease existed;
- (5) **La carne u otro producto de origen animal ha sido elaborado, almacenado y transportado hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se imposibilite que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otros productos de origen animal que no cumplan con las condiciones indicadas en este certificado.**
 The meat or other animal product has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner to preclude its being commingled or otherwise in contact with meat or other animal products that do not comply with the conditions contained in this certificate.

FIGURE G-1-68 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts from Spain (Ref.: ASE-755 02/08) (page 1 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts from Spain (Ref.: ASE-755 02/08)

(6) El matadero no está autorizado a recibir animales que procedan de, o hayan estado en algún momento en, una región mencionada en 9CFR94.12 como una región en la que se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina;
The slaughtering establishment is not permitted to receive animals that originated in, or have ever been in a region listed in 9CFR94.12 as a region in which swine vesicular disease is considered to exist;

(7) El matadero/planta elaboradora no está autorizado a recibir carne de porcino procedente de suidos procedentes de las regiones mencionadas en el punto (6), ni carne de porcino procedente de suidos de una región libre de enfermedad vesicular porcina que haya sido transportado a través de una región donde se considera que existe la enfermedad vesicular porcina, excepto la carne de porcino que haya sido transportada en contenedores precintados con precintos numerados en serie del gobierno nacional de la región de origen considerada libre de la enfermedad.
The slaughtering/processing establishment is not permitted to receive pork derived from swine which originated in a region mentioned in point (6), or pork from swine from a swine vesicular disease free region which has been transported through a region where swine vesicular disease is considered to exist except pork which was transported in containers sealed with serially numbered seals of the National Government of a region of origin listed as considered free of the disease.

(8) La carne de porcino ha sido elaborada, almacenada y transportada hasta el medio de transporte que llevará el artículo a los Estados Unidos de forma que se imposibilite que se mezcle o se ponga en contacto de otro modo con carne u otros productos de porcino que no hayan sido manipulados de acuerdo con los requisitos de este certificado.
The pork has been processed, stored, and transported to the means of conveyance that will bring the article to the United States in a manner that precludes its being commingled or otherwise coming in contact with pork or pork products that have not been handled in accordance with the requirements of this certificate.

(9) La carne y despojos comestibles de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que hayan estado en una de las regiones o zonas siguientes, excepto en el caso de que los animales fueran sacrificados después de los periodos descritos:
The pork or pork byproducts must not have been derived from swine that were in any of the following regions or zones, unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described:

- (i) Cualquier región clasificada en 9CFR94.9(a) y 9CFR94.10(a) como región en la que se sabe que existe la peste porcina clásica, excepto para la UE (*).
- Any region when the region was classified in 9CFR94.9(a) and 9CFR94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, except for the EU (*);
- (ii) Una zona de la UE restringida por la detección de peste porcina clásica en cerdos domésticos, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE, o hasta transcurridos 6 meses desde la eliminación de los cerdos de las instalaciones afectadas en la zona restringida, la limpieza y desinfección de las últimas instalaciones afectadas en la zona, lo que suceda más tarde, o
- A restricted zone in the EU established because of detection of classical swine fever in domestic swine, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State or until 6 months following depopulation of the swine on affected premises in the restricted zone and the cleaning and disinfection of the last affected premises in the zone, whichever is later; or
- (iii) Una zona restringida en la UE establecida a causa de la detección de peste porcina clásica en jabalíes, desde el momento de la detección hasta que la restricción sobre la zona es derogada por la autoridad veterinaria competente de un Estado Miembro de la UE.
- A restricted zone in the EU established because of the detection of classical swine fever in wild boar, from the time of detection until the designation of the zone as a restricted zone is removed by the competent veterinary authority of an EU Member State.

A estos efectos se entenderá por UE la región como se define en las regulaciones de APHIS para la Peste Porcina Clásica
In this regard, the term EU must be understood as the APHIS- defined EU region for Classical Swine Fever.

(10) La carne y despojos comestibles de porcino no deben haberse mezclado con carne o productos cárnicos de porcino derivados de otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los otros cerdos fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos. Además, la carne y despojos comestibles de porcino no pueden proceder de cerdos que se hayan mezclado con otros cerdos procedentes de alguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los cerdos de los que se obtuvo la carne y despojos comestibles fueron sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.
The pork and pork byproducts must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the other swine were slaughtered after the periods described. Additionally, the pork and pork byproducts must not have been derived from swine that were commingled with other swine that were in any of the regions or zones described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine from which the pork or pork byproducts were derived were slaughtered after the periods described.

(11) Los cerdos de los que procede la carne y despojos comestibles de porcino no deben haber transitado por ninguna de las regiones o zonas descritas en los párrafos (i) a (iii) del punto (9), excepto si los cerdos fueron transportados directamente a través de dichas zonas o regiones en un medio de transporte precintado, y el precinto considerado intacto a su llegada al punto de destino, o excepto si los cerdos han sido sacrificados con posterioridad a los periodos descritos.
The swine from which the pork or pork byproducts were derived must not have transited any region or zone described in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of point (9), unless the swine were moved directly through the region or zone in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination, or unless the swine were slaughtered after the periods described.

(12) Los materiales y equipos utilizados en el transporte de los cerdos de los cuales procede la carne y despojos comestibles desde la granja de origen al matadero no han sido utilizados previamente para el transporte de cerdos que no cumplen los requisitos de este certificado, excepto si los materiales y equipos han sido limpiados y desinfectados.
No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine from which the pork or pork byproducts were derived from the farm of origin to the slaughtering establishment may have been used previously for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this certificate, unless the equipment and materials have first been cleaned and disinfected.

Firma y Sello Oficial
(Signature and Official Seal)

Nombre del oficial autorizado por el gobierno nacional extranjero para expedir certificados de inspección de producto cárnico con destino a la exportación a los Estados Unidos.
Name of official authorized by the national foreign government to issue inspection certificates for meat product exported to the United States.

Cargo Oficial/Official Title

(*) A efectos del presente certificado, se entenderá por UE la región definida por APHIS en relación con la Peste Porcina Clásica
For this certificate, the term EU must be understood as the APHIS- defined EU region, relative to Classical Swine Fever.

FIGURE G-1-69 Example of Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Fresh Meat and Meat Byproducts from Spain (Ref.: ASE-755 02/08) (page 2 of 2)

Official Certificate for Hides, Skins and Trophies to the United States of America from New Zealand

Certificate number											
Certificate for Hides, Skins and Trophies to the United States of America											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;">Name and address of consignor:</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: top; padding-left: 5px;">Exporting country Competent authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;">Name and address of consignee:</td> </tr> </table>	Name and address of consignor:	Exporting country Competent authority	Name and address of consignee:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Final Destination:</td> <td>Means of transport:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Port of Loading:</td> <td>Port of Discharge:</td> </tr> </table>			Final Destination:	Means of transport:	Port of Loading:	Port of Discharge:	
Name and address of consignor:	Exporting country Competent authority										
Name and address of consignee:											
Final Destination:	Means of transport:										
Port of Loading:	Port of Discharge:										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Item</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Number and kind of packages</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Description of product</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Net weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Packages in Total</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total Weight:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Item	Number and kind of packages	Description of product	Net weight	Packages in Total			Total Weight:
Item	Number and kind of packages	Description of product	Net weight								
Packages in Total			Total Weight:								
Species:		Identification Marks:	Container (& Seal) Numbers:								
Processing Premises:											
Comments:											
Unofficial commercial information:											
<p>Health Attestation</p> <p>I certify that the products were derived from animals of New Zealand origin. To provide for onward certification, I certify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the materials were derived from raw materials from cattle slaughtered in countries other than those listed below, and - the materials were kept separate at all times from any bovine materials derived from animals slaughtered in the following countries: United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Ireland, Switzerland, France, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Germany, Spain, Greece, Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Finland, Slovenia, Poland, Sweden, Israel, Canada, and the United States. 											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;">Official Information:</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin-top: 5px;"> </div>				Official Information:							
Official Information:											
Done at	Seal Signature of official veterinarian, New Zealand Government									
On	 Name, title and qualifications									
US206.1		Page 1 of 1									

FIGURE G-1-70 Example of Official Certificate for Hides, Skins and Trophies to the United States of America from New Zealand

Certificates and Permits

Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S.

Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S.



SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA,
GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL,
PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN

Anexo al Certificado Oficial de Inspección de Carne para la Exportación de Productos de Cerdo Procesados en México, a los Estados Unidos (Forma)
No.
(Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S.(Form)
No.)

**El certificado puede utilizarse para productos de cerdo cocinados y sin cocinar (pueden contener hueso)
/ Certificate can be used for cooked (may contain the bone) or uncooked pork products**

Yo certifico que:
(I hereby certify that :)

1. La carne de cerdo o los productos de cerdo proceden de cerdos nacidos, criados y sacrificados en los Estados Unidos
(The pork or pork products originated from swine born, raised and slaughtered in the United States.)
2. La carne de cerdo o los productos de cerdo se embarcaron de los Estados Unidos en contenedores cerrados, los cuales a su arribo a México fueron inspeccionados y flejados para la movilización nacional por un oficial del SENASICA. Los números de flejes están registrados en el Certificado Zoosanitario de Importación
(The pork or pork products were shipped from United States in closed containers, which upon arrival to Mexico were inspected and sealed for national mobilization by an official of the SENASICA. The seal numbers are recorded on the import Zoosanitary Certificate)
3. A su arribo al Establecimiento TIF No. , en México, los contenedores con los flejes para la movilización nacional en México estaban intactos y sin evidencia de violación, y los números de flejes aplicados coinciden con los listados en el Certificado Zoosanitario de Importación que acompaña al embarque.
(On arrival at TIF Num. in Mexico the containers bearing seals for national mobilization in Mexico were intact and free of any evidence of tampering, and the seal numbers applied match the ones listed in the Import Zoosanitary Certificate accompanying the shipment.)
4. Este establecimiento procesa carne de cerdo y productos de cerdo para exportar a los Estados Unidos, no recibe o maneja algún cerdo vivo.
(This establishment processes pork or pork products for export to the United States do not receive or handle any live swine.)
5. Este establecimiento no recibe, maneja o procesa carne de cerdo o productos de cerdo originarios de regiones afectadas con fiebre porcina clásica.
(This establishment does not receive, handle, or process pork or pork products that originate in regions affected with CSF.)
6. La carne de cerdo o los productos de cerdo fueron embarcados del Establecimiento TIF No. , en contenedores cerrados, flejados con flejes numerados en serie aplicados por un oficial del gobierno de México, y los números de los flejes están registrados en el certificado de exportación.
(The pork or pork products were shipped from TIF Num. in closed containers sealed with serially numbered seals applied by an official of the national government of Mexico, and the seal numbers are recorded on the export certificate.)
7. Esta planta ha cumplido con el Código Federal de Regulaciones del USDA, título 9, Parte 94.9 (e) en la producción de este producto mencionado en el certificado de inspección.
(This plant has complied with the USDA's Code of Federal Regulations title 9, part 94.9(e) in production of this product mentioned in the inspection certificate.)

ml

FIGURE G-1-71 Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S. (page 1 of 2)

Lugar y fecha de emisión / Place and date of issue

Firma / Signature

Nombre del funcionario autorizado por el gobierno nacional para emitir certificado de inspección de carne de cerdo / productos alimenticios de carne exportados a los Estados Unidos.
(Name of official authorized by the national government to issue inspection certificate for pork/meat food products exported to the U.S.)

2/2

EXEMPLO EXAMINADO

FIGURE G-1-72 Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S. (page 2 of 2)

Certificates and Permits

Annex to the Official Meat Inspection Certificate for Exporting Pork Products Processed in Mexico to the U.S.



Appendix H

List of Veterinarians

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Introduction **H-1-1**
 PPQ–QPAS–VRS–Headquarters Personnel **H-1-1**
 PPQ–AQI–VMO **H-1-2**
 VS–TTSPS **H-1-5**
 VS–AVIC **H-1-6**

Introduction

Use this appendix to identify the addresses and telephone numbers of the Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs) of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS), Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS); the Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) of Veterinary Services (VS), and the Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVIC) in VS. The VMOs of PPQ–QPAS–VRS are located at PPQ Headquarters (PPQ–QPAS–VRS–HQ, VMOs) and at various State locations (PPQ–VRS–AQI, VMOs). The locations of AVICs are listed by State.

For [Area Veterinarians in Charge \(AVIC\)](#), a [VS telephone and address list](#) is available.

The area office telephone and address list for AVICs will automatically open in Adobe Acrobat Reader.

PPQ–QPAS–VRS–Headquarters Personnel

TABLE H-1-1 List of PPQ–QPAS–VRS Headquarters Personnel

Location	Name/Address	Telephone Number
PPQ Headquarters	Dr. Terry A. Morris, Director	Email: terry.a.morris@aphis.usda.gov
	Dr. Cheryl L. Berthoud, VMO	Email: cheryl.l.berthoud@aphis.usda.gov
	Dr. John D. Stein, VMO	Email: john.d.stein@aphis.usda.gov
	Margaret M. Dziedziak, Management Analyst Room 4D-06.1	Email: margaret.m.dziedziak@aphis.usda.gov
	Berta L. Nakhia, Program Specialist Room 4D-06.26	Email: berta.l.nakhia@aphis.usda.gov
	USDA–APHIS–PPQ–QPAS Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS) 4700 River Road, Unit 129 Riverdale, MD 20737-1236	Office: 301-851-2295 FAX: 301-734-8538

PPQ-AQI-VMO

TABLE H-1-2 List of PPQ–AQI–VMO (page 1 of 2)

Territory Covered	Name/Address	Phone/Fax/Email
Puerto Rico Southern Florida U.S. Virgin Islands	Dr. Cynthia R. Benoit USDA–APHIS–PPQ 654 Munoz Rivera Avenue Suite 700 Hato Rey, PR 00918	Office: 787-294-1668/1669 Cell: 305-481-2595 FAX: 787-294-1674 Email: cynthia.r.benoit@aphis.usda.gov
Illinois Iowa Minnesota Missouri North Dakota (eastern border) Wisconsin	Dr. Andrea C. Bovard USDA–APHIS–PPQ 2300 E. Devon Avenue Suite 122 Des Plaines, IL 60018	Office: 847-699-2404 Cell: 847-652-7189 FAX: 847-699-2428 Email: andrea.c.bovard@usda.gov
Delaware New Jersey (southern) New York (all but eastern border) Pennsylvania	Dr. Asghar A. Chaudhry USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 124 Bordentown, NJ 08505-4737 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Chaudhry	Office: 856-297-4774 Cell: 856-297-4774 FAX: 609-298-2701 call before faxing Email: asghar.a.chaudhry@aphis.usda.gov
Maryland North Carolina Virginia West Virginia	Dr. John S. (Jack) Fournier USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 866 Lightfoot, VA 23090-0866 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Fournier	Office: 757-262-7383 Cell: 757-262-7383 FAX: 757-220-2531 (call before faxing) Email: john.fournier@aphis.usda.gov
Alabama (southern) Florida (northern and central) Mississippi	Dr. Kathleen M. Kral USDA–APHIS–PPQ 9951 Atlantic Blvd., Suite 177 Jacksonville, FL 32225	Office: 904-451-1049 Cell: 904-451-1049 FAX: 904-725-2948 Email: kathleen.m.kral@aphis.usda.gov
Alabama (northern) Georgia South Carolina Tennessee	Dr. Maria A. Luke USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 62 Jersey, GA 30018 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Luke	Office: 770-318-1449 Cell: 770-318-1449 FAX: 770-786-2278 Email: maria.luke@aphis.usda.gov
Arkansas Louisiana Texas (eastern)	Dr. Travis L. Mosley USDA–APHIS–PPQ 11811 East Freeway, I-10 East, Suite 560 Houston, TX 77029	Office: 713-393-1014 Cell: 832-250-4042 FAX: 713-393-1024 Email: travis.l.mosley@aphis.usda.gov
Arizona New Mexico Oklahoma Texas (central and western)	Dr. Sarah J. Ortiz USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 312660 New Braunfels, TX 78131 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Ortiz	Office: 214-325-9335 Cell: 214-325-9335 FAX: 830-625-2418 Email: Sarah.Ortiz@aphis.usda.gov

TABLE H-1-2 List of PPQ–AQI–VMO (page 2 of 2)

Territory Covered	Name/Address	Phone/Fax/Email
Colorado Kansas Nebraska North Dakota (all but eastern border) South Dakota Utah Wyoming	Dr. Columb P. Rigney USDA–APHIS–PPQ 3950 N. Lewiston St., Suite 104 Aurora, CO 80011	Office: 303-373-6651 Cell: 720-215-9546 FAX: 303-371-7033 Email: columb.p.rigney@aphis.usda.gov
American Samoa, California, CNMI, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada	Dr. James R. Simms USDA–APHIS–PPQ 11840 S. La Cienega Blvd. Hawthorne, CA 90250	Office: 310-725-1949 (Hawthorne) Cell: 310-877-1305 FAX: 310-725-9515 (Hawthorne) Email: james.r.simms@aphis.usda.gov
Alaska Idaho Montana Oregon Washington (State)	Dr. Sandra M. Sisson USDA–APHIS–PPQ 835 S. 192nd Street, Suite 1600 Seatac, WA 98148	Office: 206-878-6617 Cell: 206-391-5100 FAX: 206-870-8043 Email: sandra.sisson@aphis.usda.gov
Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New York (eastern border) Rhode Island Vermont	Dr. Garth (Gary) Walker USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 9457 Lowell, MA 01853 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Walker	Office: 857-753-0804 Cell: 857-753-0804 FAX: 301-734-8538 Email: gary.walker@aphis.usda.gov
Indiana Kentucky Michigan Ohio	Dr. Lisa S. Whiting USDA–APHIS–PPQ P.O. Box 517 Carleton, MI 48117 Address for FEDEX, UPS: Contact Dr. Whiting	Office: 734-782-5584 Cell: 313-304-9739 FAX: 734-782-5584 Email: lisa.s.whiting@aphis.usda.gov
New York City Metro Area New Jersey (northern)	Dr. Min-Tsung (Max) Yeh USDA–APHIS–PPQ JFK Plant Inspection Station 230-59 Int'l Airport Cntrs. Blvd. Bldg. C, Suite 200 Jamaica, NY 11413	Office: 718-553-3541 Cell: 518-470-2307 FAX: 718-553-3567 Email: max.yeh@aphis.usda.gov

VS-TTSPS

TABLE H-1-3 List of VS-TTSPS Import Staff

Location Address	Section	Name	Comm Number	FAX Number
VS Headquarters	Import	Dr. Tracye Butler	301-851-3300	301-734-8226
USDA-APHIS-PPQ Veterinary Services, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) 4700 River Road, Unit 40 Riverdale, MD 20737	Products & By-products	Dr. Chris Robinson Dr. Reed Rollo Dr. Pamela Simpson Dr. Lynette Williams-McDuffie Dr. Magde Elshafie Dr. Linda Kahn-Tobin Dr. Dawn Hunter Dr. Sarah Speth Dr. Olivia Hsieh		
(personnel authorized to release restricted materials being held at ports of entry)				
USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Technical Trade Services Product Staff (TTSPS) 4700 River road, Unit 02 Riverdale, MD 20737	Import Animals, Organisms & Vectors, & Select Agents	Dr. Waleid Muhmed	301-851-3300	301-734-3652

VS-AVIC

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS–AVIC (page 1 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
Alabama	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1445 Federal Drive, Room 228 Montgomery, AL 36107	334-551-2180	334-223-7352
Alaska	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1550 Irving Street SW, Suite 100 Tumwater, WA 98512	360-753-9430	360-753-9585
Arizona	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 6200 Jefferson Street, NE Suite 117 Albuquerque, NM 87109	505-761-3160	505-761-3176
Arkansas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1200 Cherry Brook Drive, Suite 300 Little Rock, AR 72211	501-224-9515	501-225-5823
California	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 10365 Old Placerville Road, Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95827-2518	916-854-3950	916-363-3919
Colorado	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 755 Parfet Street, Suite 136 Lakewood, CO 80215	303-231-5385	303-231-5390
Connecticut	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Sutton Square Plaza Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O Box 787 (letters) Sutton MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
Delaware	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Federal Building 400 North 8th Street, Suite 726 Richmond, VA 23219-4824	804-343-2560	804-343-2599
District of Columbia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Federal Building 400 North 8th Street, Suite 726 Richmond, VA 23219-4824	804-343-2560	804-343-2599
Florida	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 8100 NW 15 th Place Gainesville, FL 32606	352-313-3060	352-313-3063
Georgia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1498 Klondike Road, Suite 200 Conyers, GA 30094	770-922-7860	770-483-9000

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS-AVIC (page 2 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
Hawaii	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 10365 Old Placerville Road, Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95827-2518	916-854-3950	916-363-3919
Idaho	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 9158 W. Blackeagle Drive Boise, ID 83709	208-378-5631	208-378-5637
Illinois	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 3410 Hedley Road Springfield, IL 62711	217-547-6030	217-547-6031
Indiana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 5685 Lafayette Road, Suite 400 Indianapolis, IN 46254-6158	317-347-3100	317-347-3111
Iowa	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Neal Smith Federal Building, Room 891 210 Walnut Street Des Moines, IA 50309	515-284-4140	515-284-4156
Kansas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 1947 NW Topeka Blvd., Suite F Topeka, KS 66608	785-270-1300	785-270-1377
Kentucky	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 105 Corporate Drive, Suite H Frankfort, KY 40601	502-848-2040	502-848-2041
Louisiana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 345 Keyway Drive Flowood, MS 39232	601-965-4307	601-965-5534
Maine	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O. Box 787 (letters) Sutton, MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
Maryland	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Federal Building 400 North 8th Street, Suite 726 Richmond, VA 23219-4824	804-343-2560	804-343-2599

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS-AVIC (page 3 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
Massachusetts	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O. Box 787 (letters) Sutton, MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
Michigan	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 3001 Coolidge Road, Suite 325 East Lansing, MI 48823	517-337-4700	517-337-4722
Minnesota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Bolander Building, Suite 229 251 Starkey Street St. Paul, MN 55107	651-290-3691	651-228-0654
Mississippi	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 345 Keyway Drive Flowood, MS 39232	601-965-4307	601-965-5535
Missouri	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 1715 Southridge Dr. Jefferson City, MO 65109	573-636-3116	573-636-4384
Montana	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 208 N. Montana Ave., Suite 101 Helena, MT 59601-3837	406-449-2220	406-449-5439
Nebraska	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 5940 South 58 th Street Lincoln, NE 68516	402-434-2300	402-434-2330
Nevada	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 10365 Old Placerville Road, Suite 210 Sacramento, CA 95827	916-854-3950	916-363-3919
New Hampshire	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O. Box 787 (letters) Sutton, MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
New Jersey	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS Mercer Corporate Park 320 Corporate Blvd. Robbinsville, NJ 08691-1598	609-259-5260	609-259-2477

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS–AVIC (page 4 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
New Mexico	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Suite 117 6200 Jefferson Street, NE Albuquerque, NM 87109	505-761-3160	505-761-3176
New York	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 500 New Karner Road, 2nd Floor Albany, NY 12205	518-218-7540	518-218-7545
North Carolina	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 930 Main Campus Dr., Suite 200 Raleigh, NC 27606	919-855-7700	919-855-7720
North Dakota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 3509 Miriam Ave., Suite B Bismarck, ND 58501-7902	701-250-4210 701-250-4211	701-250-4471
Ohio	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 12927 Stonecreek Drive, Suite C Pickerington, OH 43147	614-856-4735	614-866-1086
Oklahoma	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 12304 Market Drive, Suite 318 Oklahoma City, OK 73114-8136	405-751-1701	405-751-2344
Oregon	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1550 Irving Street, Suite 100 Turnwater, WA 98512	360-753-9430	360-753-9585
Pennsylvania	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 2300 Vartan Way, Suite 250 Harrisburg, PA 17110-9794	717-540-2777	717-782-4098
Puerto Rico	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 654 Munoz Rivera Avenue, Suite 700 Hato Rey, PR 00918	787-766-6050 787-766-6055 787-766-6060 787-766-6061	787-766-5159
Rhode Island	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O. Box 787 (letters) Sutton, MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
South Carolina	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 9600 Two Notch Road, Suite 10 Columbia, SC 29223	803-788-1919	803-788-2102

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS–AVIC (page 5 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
South Dakota	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 314 South Henry, Suite 100 (packages) Pierre, SD 57501 P.O. Box 640 (letters) Pierre, SD 57501	605-224-6186 605-224-6187 605-224-5943	605-224-8451
Tennessee	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS (packages) Ellington Agriculture Center 440 Hogan Road, Jennings Bldg Nashville, TN 37220 P.O. Box 110950 (letters) Nashville, TN 37222	615-781-5310	615-781-5309
Texas	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Thornberry Building Room 220 903 San Jacinto Blvd. Austin, TX 78701	512-383-2400	512-916-5197
Utah	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Airport Park, Building #4 176 N. 2200 West, Suite 230 Salt Lake City, UT 84116	801-524-5010 801-524-5012	801-524-6898
Vermont	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Sutton Square Plaza, Suite 20 (packages) 160 Worcester-Providence Road Sutton, MA 01590-9998 P.O. Box 787 (letters) Sutton, MA 01590-0787	508-363-2290	508-363-2272
Virginia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS Federal Building 400 North 8th Street, Suite 726 Richmond, VA 23219-4824	804-343-2560	804-343-2599
Washington	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1550 Irving Street SW, Suite 100 Tumwater, WA 98512	360-753-9430	360-753-9585
West Virginia	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 12927 Stonecreek Drive, Suite C Pickerington, OH 43147	614-856-4735	614-866-1086
Wisconsin	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA–APHIS–VS 1111 Deming Way, Suite 100 Madison, WI 53711	608-662-0600	608-662-0601

List of Veterinarians
VS-AVIC

TABLE H-1-4 List of VS-AVIC (page 6 of 6)

State/Location	Name/Address	Commercial Phone Number	FAX Number
Wyoming	Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA-APHIS-VS 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Room 209 Cheyenne, WY 82009	307-432-7960	307-772-2592



Appendix I

List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices

Introduction

This appendix contains a *List the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices* by the State they service. AMS Regional Offices can supply importers with the required AMS Form PY-222, Import Request (Shell Eggs).

Please be aware that the Des Moines Regional Office is now located in Little Rock, Arkansas.

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number:	Fax Number:
Alabama	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Alaska	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Arizona			
Arkansas	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
California	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Colorado			
Connecticut	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Idaho			
Illinois	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114

List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices

Introduction

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number:	Fax Number:
Indiana	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Iowa	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Kansas			
Kentucky	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Louisiana			
Maine	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Minnesota	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Mississippi	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Missouri	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Montana	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Nebraska	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Nevada	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
New Hampshire	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
New Jersey			
New Mexico	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
New York	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
North Carolina			
North Dakota	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114

List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices
Introduction

If you are located in:	Then refer the importer to the AMS Regional Office:	Comm Number:	Fax Number:
Ohio	Little Rock	501-224-9201	501-227-4114
Oklahoma	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Oregon	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Pennsylvania	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
Puerto Rico			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Tennessee	Little Rock	501-378-9201	501-224-4114
Texas	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Utah	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
Vermont	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
Virginia			
Virgin Islands			
Washington	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260
West Virginia	Gastonia	704-867-3871	704-864-4202
Wisconsin	Des Moines	501-224-9204	501-227-4114
Wyoming	Modesto	209-522-5251	209-522-7260

List of Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Regional Offices

Introduction



Appendix J

Maintenance of the Manual

Contents

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Policy for Maintaining the *Animal Product Manual (APM)*

Generally, two copies of the *Animal Product Manual (APM)* will be provided to every work location. However, what constitutes a work location and how many manuals are needed will vary from location to location. At larger ports there should be two manuals placed in every area where animal product importations are regulated. Examples of separate work locations include the air cargo area, each passenger baggage counter, the compliance desk, the international mail facility, and the maritime cargo area.

Some locations may need more than two manuals such as a cargo area and compliance desk where several officers are located and where officers take an APM with them to clear cargo. Some remote work locations such as express air cargo operations may **not** have a mailing address and may **only** need one manual. For remote work locations **without** mailing addresses, include your copy count in the one established for the work location that services the remote location.

Each officer **no** longer needs to maintain an APM. However, an individual(s) at each work location **must** be designated to maintain the manual. PPQ's Veterinary Regulatory Support (VRS) will continue to evaluate the accuracy and currency of the APM during port reviews.

Any addition or change to the established copy count **must** be approved by PPQ-QPAS-VRS. Contact PPQ-QPAS-VRS through channels at 301-851-2295 or email margaret.m.dziedziak@usda.gov.

Supporting and Updating the *Animal Product Manual (APM)*

Manuals **must** be maintained and modified properly. **Without** a systematic procedure for maintaining manuals, they are likely to fail—substantially reducing the effectiveness of the programs they support. So to maintain manuals, a systematic procedure is a **must**. A five-point description of how the APM will be supported and maintained—including the user's responsibility for maintaining the integrity of the manual—follows.

Issuing Revisions

PPQ's Manuals Unit revises the APM by distributing immediate updates. New editions are scheduled at fixed intervals—barring budgetary constraints—at least every 4 years or whenever the percentage of updated pages exceeds 30 percent.

All revisions will be issued as either “add a page” or “replace a page.” For critical updates, PPQ–QPAS–VRS immediately posts a message to PPQ's bulletin board and the Manuals Unit follows up with a page revision. When the percentage of updated pages exceeds 30 percent, the entire manual section is reprinted, barring budgetary constraints. A new page will **not** be issued solely to correct a minor typographical error. Errors that would lead to an incorrect action are immediately corrected.

Keeping Manuals Current

There are three ways to track revisions for your APM: the Update Record, transmittal memos, and control data.

The *Update Record* is located on the reverse side of the title page of the APM. The purpose of the *Update Record* is to let you know when you are missing a transmittal. The *Update Record* also lets PPQ–QPAS–VRS know how up to date the work location manuals are when conducting an audit.

All revisions will be accompanied by transmittal memos. These will be numbered consecutively each calendar year, allowing you to know if you have missed something.

Work locations are to numerically file all transmittals. The filed transmittals will be used by Headquarters to audit the APM during port reviews. Individually, you may want to retain and file the transmittals to assure yourself that you have received all the previous issuances.

In addition to having numbered transmittals, each manual page has control data positioned at the bottom. The revised page's control data alerts you to whether or **not** you have the most up-to-date version. See [Figure J-1-1](#) below.

09/2012-84 PPQ–QPAS–VRS	◆ 09/2012 is the month and year the manual was issued ◆ -84 is the transmittal number
----------------------------	--

FIGURE J-1-1 Manual Control Data

Knowing What Is Revised and the Nature of the Revision

Each transmittal will explain the purpose of the revision and give you directions for making the revision, such as adding or replacing pages.

Except for changes to the indexes, each revision will be marked with a change bar as located to the left of this sentence.

Knowing Your Responsibilities So Your APM Is Always Up to Date

To maintain the APM effectively and to enhance professionalism, the APM **must** be kept up to date. If you fail to keep the manual at the work location updated, you run the risk of making a decision that provides the opportunity for an outbreak of an exotic disease. Your diligence is a crucial part of this process.

When you receive revisions, please do the following:

1. Read the revisions when you receive them.
2. Add or replace the revised pages in the manual on the day they are received.
3. File transmittal memos.
4. If you have missed a transmittal, let Amy Frevert, Writer/Editor (amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov) know. Send an email address where you would like the transmittal letter delivered.
5. Sound off when you feel you know a way to improve the quality of the manual. Send an email so that VRS Headquarters will know of technical errors, procedural changes, or needed enhancements. You can email Amy Frevert Writer/Editor at amy.l.frevert@aphis.usda.gov.



If you have a situation that requires an immediate response regarding a procedure or regulatory action or you have comments, suggestions, complaints, recommended changes, etc., about the content of the Animal Product Manual, contact PPQ-QPAS-VRS at 301-851-2295.

Supersede Statements

The Manuals Unit is obligated to the users of any document produced to identify all the previous documents which contain outdated information and are **no** longer valid. Also, supersede statements are critical from a legal standpoint. If a user accessed outdated information which has **not** been formally superseded, our agency may be liable.

Therefore, a supersede statement will be incorporated in each update we produce if the content in fact has superseded existing documents (manual, memorandum, email message, etc.).

Adding and Changing Addresses and Copy Counts

TABLE J-1-1 Contacts for Changing Copy Count or Mailing Address for Manuals

If you need to add or change the:	Then contact through the proper channels:
Copy count (number of copies of the manual your work location is receiving)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ PPQ–QPAS–VRS for approval at 301-851-2295 or margaret.m.dziedziak@usda.gov◆ Refer to the new policy at the beginning of this appendix
Address	Ed Lawson edward.s.lawson@usda.gov or (301) 851-2632

When updating mailing lists maintained by APHIS Distribution, always provide the following information:

- ◆ Distribution code: 34043 (for the APM)
- ◆ Access code from a mailing label used to send your work location operational manuals. This code is the top line consisting of numbers and letters, i.e., YM017 34043/20737CGUA 4 0001
- ◆ Old address
- ◆ New address
- ◆ Contact person
- ◆ Telephone and FAX numbers

Mail, FAX, or email APHIS Distribution at the following address:

USDA–APHIS–PDMSC
Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center
4700 River Road, Unit 1A01
Riverdale, MD 20737-1229
ATTN: Ed Lawson
(301) 851-2632
Email: edward.s.lawson@usda.gov

Ordering Additional Manuals and Transmittals

APHIS Distribution is responsible for storing and distributing the APM and its associated updates. The address is as follows:

USDA–APHIS–PDMSC
Printing, Distribution, and Mail Services Center
4700 River Road, Unit 1A01
Riverdale, MD 20737-1229

Use email, FAX, telephone, or mail when requesting services and always provide the following information:

Organization

P.O. Box or Street Address (include room or suite number)

City, State, and nine-digit Zip code

Contact person

Telephone and FAX numbers

Manual title: APM

Transmittal number (i.e., 08/2002-01)

Number of copies needed



Appendix K

Completing and Distributing Forms

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Introduction

This appendix covers **only** those forms related to the importation of animal products and by-products which you are directly responsible for completing (wholly or partially), signing, and distributing.

Forms which you provide to the importers for them to complete are listed in [Appendix G](#) on page G-1-1.

Instructions for CBP to Order USDA Forms

CBP Field Offices may order USDA forms by following the procedures below:

1. Obtain a Director Field Operations (DFO) Customer Identification Number by providing the following information to Ms. Kimberly A. Hardy, the USDA forms point-of-contact, via email to Kimberly.A.Hardy@aphis.usda.gov and also cc: Ms. Cathy A. McDuffie via email to Cathy.A.McDuffie@aphis.usda.gov as Ms. Hardy's backup.
 - A. Full name of the person responsible for ordering USDA forms in the DFO office.
 - B. Full mailing address of the DFO office (**no** P.O. box).
 - C. Telephone number of the point-of-contact in the Field Office.
 - D. Facsimile number of the point-of-contact in the Field Office.
 - E. Email address of the point-of-contact in the Field Office.
2. A DFO Customer Identification Number will be assigned to the CBP Field Office; and the designated point-of-contact in the CBP Field Office will be notified of the DFO Customer Identification Number.
3. Once the DFO Customer Identification Number has been assigned, the CBP Field Office person responsible for ordering USDA forms is strongly encouraged to [order USDA forms](#).
4. The CBP Field Office person ordering USDA forms **must** use the same DFO Customer Identification Number for all forms orders. Order **only** the forms and quantity needed and reorder when necessary. **Do not** order large quantities of USDA forms. Forms take approximately 5 to 10 days to arrive after receipt of order.

USDA-PPQ-FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat From Restricted Countries

USDA PPQ/FSIS NOTIFICATION FOR PERISHABLE COOKED RUMINANT OR COOKED SWINE MEAT FROM RESTRICTED COUNTRIES (PRINT or TYPE)

Section A: USDA/APHIS/PPQ

Today's Date: 9/18/02

Port of arrival: Baltimore
Phone number: 410/631-0087 FAX number: 410/631-0096

1A. Port shipment ID(s) [Container] Bill, or Truck Entry Number] (Circle one): C15769, C15770, C15771, C15772

2A. Country of origin: Argentina

3A. Meat certificate number(s): M876503, M876540, M876521

4A. Species: Ruminant Swine

5A. Pink juice test for FMD required at Rapid-Defrost facility? (Refer to SOP Part II, A)
YES (APHIS Authorized Hold) NO

6A. Seal # (if required) S3882ARG Foreign USDA
(Containers of cooked meat requiring Pink Juice Test must be sealed)

7A. Product to be transferred to the following FSIS I-house (identified by importer/broker):

Name of I-House Merchants Terminal

I-House Establishment Number 1158

(Note: Only APHIS approved Rapid Defrost Facilities are eligible to conduct the Pink Juice Test. Not all FSIS I-Houses are Rapid-Defrost Facilities; refer to Foreign Origin Ruminant Meats and Meat Products Section in the Animal Product Manual. Products not from FMD affected countries are not required to go to a Rapid Defrost Facility but must be forwarded to an FSIS I-House.)

8A. PPQ Officer: Joe Friday Badge # 715
(PRINT)

(PPQ Port Office must retain a copy. Original to FSIS-I House)

Section B: USDA/FSIS: Fill out bottom portion ONLY for shipments requiring pink juice test or for shipments eligible for MIT testing and return entire page to USDA/APHIS/PPQ above.

Today's Date: 9/19/02

1B. The shipment was received intact (as specified above): YES NO

2B. Is the meat boneless? YES NO

3B. Pink juice test performed? YES NO

4B. If test was performed: Pink juice detected Pink juice NOT detected

5B. Were samples selected for MIT testing? YES NO

6B. FSIS Disposition: Released Rejected FSIS Hold Referred back to APHIS

If Item # 1B, #2B, and/or #3B (if required) is NO, or pink juice is detected, immediately contact the USDA/APHIS/PPQ office indicated above.

7B. FSIS Inspector: Nancy Smythe Badge # FSIS245
(PRINT)

September 28, 2001

FIGURE K-1-1 Example of USDA-PPQ-FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat From Restricted Countries

Purpose

The PPQ–FSIS Notification Sheet is to alert FSIS shipments of perishable, cooked meat that may require a Pink Juice Test to evaluate the thoroughness of cooking or cooked pork shipments that require the Maximum Internal Temperature (MIT) test. This sheet is completed at the port of arrival and sent to the FSIS Inspector. The CBPAS completes *Section A* of this form while the FSIS Inspector completes *Section B* to communicate the results of the Pink Juice Test or the MIT.

Instructions for Section A (CBPAS)

The CBPAS completes *Section A* of this sheet on all shipments of perishable, cooked meat or meat products from restricted countries. Fill out the sheet and seal in an Official Government Envelope (OGE). Address the envelope “To Be Opened **Only** By USDA/FSIS Inspector.” Have the sheet sent by an APHIS–contracted courier to the FSIS I–House listed in *Section A*. If there are multiple shipments of meat or meat products moving under the **same** Port shipment ID number, you may use a single notification sheet.

Instructions for Section B (FSIS Inspector)

The FSIS Inspector completes *Section B*, the bottom portion of this worksheet, **only** for shipments requiring the Pink Juice Test or shipments eligible for MIT testing. **Immediately** notify the port office listed in Section A of this worksheet.

TABLE K-1-1 Instructions for Completing USDA, PPQ–FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat from Restricted Countries

Section	Block	Instructions
A (completed by CBPAS)	1A	1. Enter the Port Shipment ID Number(s). You may use either of the following: ◆ Container number (bill of lading number/airway bill number/rail bill number) ◆ Truck entry number 2. Circle the one that you used
	2A	Enter the country of origin for the product
	3A	Enter the meat certificate number(s)
	4A	Enter the species of animal(s) from which the product was derived
	5A	If a Pink Juice Test is required for perishable, cooked ruminant meat ¹
	6A	1. If required, confirm and enter the seal numbers 2. Check whether the seals are foreign or USDA's
	7A	Enter the name of the I-House and its Establishment number
	8A	1. Legibly print or type your name and badge number 2. Make copy of the completed sheet for PPQ records
B (completed by FSIS Inspector)	1B	1. Check whether the shipment was received with seals intact 2. Check whether the numbers match those entered in Block 6A
	2B	Check whether the meat is boneless
	3B	Check whether the Pink Juice Test was done
	4B	1. If the Pink Juice Test was done, check whether pink juices were detected 2. If pink juices were detected, immediately notify the Port Office identified in Section A; this office will refuse entry to the shipment
	5B	Check whether MIT testing was done on samples of cooked pork
	6B	Check the disposition of the shipment
	7B	Legibly print or type your name and badge number

¹ Currently there are **no** APHIS-approved facilities for cooking pork in countries affected with FMD.

Distribution

The CBPAS at the port of arrival distributes the form as follows:

1. Send the original notification sheet in an Official Government envelope (OGE) addressed “To Be Opened Only by USDA/FSIS Inspector” and sent by APHIS-contracted courier to the FSIS I-House listed in *Section A, 7A* of this form (see [page-K-1-3](#)).
2. Make a copy of the notification sheet and attach the copy to the import documents, and keep in the port file for 5 years.

CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. Customs and Border Protection		Serial Number:	
CHAIN OF CUSTODY EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION			
1. Port Location:		2. Date Issued:	
3. Name and Quantity of Article(s):		4. Location of Article(s):	
		5. Destination of Article(s):	
6. Shipper:		7. Name of Carrier:	
		8. Shipment ID Number(s):	
9. Owner/Consignee of Article(s) Name:		10. Port of Lading:	11. Date of Arrival:
Address:		12. ID of Pest(s), Noxious Weeds, or Article(s)	
		12a. Pest ID Number:	12b. Date Intercepted:
		13. Country of Origin:	14. Grower Number:
Phone Number:	FAX Number:	15. Foreign Phytosanitary Certificate Number:	
15a. Place Issued:	15b. Date:	15c. Situation Room Report Number:	
Under Section 411, 412 and 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 USC 7711, 7712 and 7714) and Sections 10404 through 10407 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 USC 8303 through 8306), you are hereby notified, as owner or agent of the owner of said carrier, premises, and/or articles, to apply remedial measures for the pest(s), noxious weeds, and/or article(s) specified in item 12, in a manner satisfactory to and under the supervision of an CBP Agriculture Specialist. Remedial measures shall be in accordance within the action specified in item 16 and shall be completed within the time specified in item 17*.			
After receipt of this notification, articles and/or carriers herein designated must be moved except as directed by an Agriculture Officer. The local officer may be contacted at:			
16. Action Required: <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Destruction <input type="checkbox"/> Re-Exportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other		*Should the owner or owner's agent fail to comply with this order within the time specified below, DHS is authorized to recover from the owner or agent cost of any care, handling, application of remedial measures, disposal, or other action incurred in connection with the remedial action, destruction, or removal.	
17. After receipt of this notification complete specified action within (specify number of hours or number of days): Hours: Days:			
Agriculture Specialist Name:		Agriculture Specialist Signature:	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF EMERGENCY ACTION NOTIFICATION			
I hereby acknowledge receipt of the foregoing notification.			
Name:	Title (Shipper/Broker/Consignee)	Signature:	Date/Time:
Name:	USDA	Signature:	Date/Time:

CBP Form AI-523A (04/06)

FIGURE K-1-2 Example of CBP Form AI-523A, Chain of Custody

Purpose

CBP Form AI-523 will be used in the event that a shipment must change custody from CBP to PPQ. this form is not a replacement for an EAN, and it may be necessary to issue **both** an EAN **and** Chain of Custody. See [Table K-1-2](#) below.

TABLE K-1-2 Determine which Form(s) to issue

If a shipment:	Then Issue:
Requires emergency action and the shipment will change custody from CBP to PPQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ PPQ 523 (Emergency Action Notification) ◆ CBP AI 523A (Chain of Custody)
Requires a precautionary/condition of entry treatment and the shipment will change custody from CBP to PPQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CBP AI 523A (Chain of Custody)
Must be transferred from CBP to a USDA Plant Inspection Station for inspection by PPQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CBP AI 523A (Chain of Custody)

CBP Form AI-523A will then have the following function:

- ◆ Create a record of transfer of a shipment from the custody of CBP to the custody of PPQ for action (either treatment or destruction)
- ◆ Create a record of transfer of a shipment from the custody of CBP to the custody of a PPQ Plant Inspection Station for further inspection by PPQ

Instructions

Use the instructions in Table K-1-3 for completing this form. If completing this form in conjunction with an Emergency Action Notification, use the exact information that appears on the EAN.

TABLE K-1-3 Instructions for Completing CBP Form AI-523A

Block	Instructions
Serial Number	Write the serial number from the Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523). If the AI-523A is created and a PPQ 523 is not created, enter the reason for the transfer. For example, if the shipment is being transferred for a precautionary/condition of entry treatment, enter "Precautionary." If the transfer is for inspection at a Plant Inspection Station, enter "PIS."
1.	Enter the port location as found in the AQAS system as well as the port number
2.	Enter the date the CBP Form AI-523A was issued
3.	Enter the name and quantity of manifested articles as described in the AQAS system
4.	Enter the location where the articles were inspected
5.	Enter the location where the shipment is being transferred, for example, the fumigation site or destruction site
6.	Enter the name and address of the shipper
7.	Enter the entire name of the carrier with no abbreviations
8.	Enter the shipment ID numbers and a description of the number. For example, if a user enters FRE-0293847-1 then also enter Custom's entry number as a description
9.	Enter the name, address, phone, and fax number of the owner/consignee
10.	Enter port of lading

TABLE K-1-3 Instructions for Completing CBP Form AI-523A

Block	Instructions
11.	Enter date of arrival
12a.	Enter Pest ID number if appropriate
12b.	Enter date that the reason for transfer was discovered
13.	Enter the country of origin of the article(s)
14.	Enter the grower number
15.	Enter the phytosanitary certificate information
15a.	Enter the place where the foreign phytosanitary certificate was issued
15b.	Enter the date the foreign phytosanitary certificate was issued
15c.	Enter the Situation Room Report Number
16.	Check the action that has been selected by the responsible party (broker, importer, consignee, etc.), if applicable
17.	Enter the amount of time allowed before the shipment must move to the site of action
Acknowledgement of Receipt of Emergency Action Notification selection ¹	<p>The person accepting the form (i.e. truck driver, warehouse manager, broker, etc.) must print his/her name, sign, and date the form so that a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Agriculture Specialist can authorize the shipment to proceed.</p> <p>The CBP Agriculture Specialist will send a hard, signed copy of the completed 523A with the other documentation accompanying the shipment to the transfer site. The USDA Plant Health Specialist will sign the Chain of Custody and send it via facsimile back to the indicated CBP location. The PPQ units will fax the 523A forms back to CBP AI at the end of every shift.</p>

¹ This will not be used for transfer to Plant Inspection Station (PIS).

Keep a hard copy of the CBP Form AI-523A at the Port of Entry for three years.

PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE MAIL INTERCEPTION NOTICE		1. PORT OF ENTRY JFKIA			
		2. DATE 07/26/02			
		3. REFERENCE			
The material described below was found to be moving in the mail in violation of the agriculture quarantine regulations pertaining to the entry and movement of plants, plant products, animal products, soil, and plant pests. These violations may result in criminal or civil penalties. Disposition was taken under authority of laws administered by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. All inquiries concerning condition, delays, shortages, or breakage should be addressed to the postmaster at the above port (Item 1). Information concerning the quarantine referred to in Item 12 may be secured on application to U.S. Department of Agriculture, APHIS, P.Q., 4700 River Road, Unit 60, Riverdale, Maryland 20737.					
4. TO (Addressee) A. KATHRYN NICOMETTE 104 EAST MASON STREET NEWBURYPORT, MA		5. FROM (Addressor) PASCAL NICOMETTE LOMIDEAU AKA AKA BPS4 MATA UTU, WALLIS			
6. INTERCEPTED MATERIAL ROAST PORK, MANGOES, PAPAYA					
7. POSTMARK WALLIS & FUTUNA ISLANDS		8. DATE 07/11/02			
9. MAIL REGISTRY NO. NONE					
10. BREAKAGE NONE		11. RECONDITIONING REQUIRED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
12. QUARANTINE OR REGULATION IN VIOLATION 9CFR 94; 1CFR 319.56					
13. DISPOSITION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prohibited material removed and destroyed. <input type="checkbox"/> Container and contents destroyed. <input type="checkbox"/> Package returned to origin.					
14. REASON FOR DISPOSITION 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee, after due notice, failed to apply for permit required by law. 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contains meat not admitted by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Meat may carry animal diseases that do not occur in the United States. For follow-up cases fill out the below: <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> a. Type of animal product per label <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Ruminant <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry b. Certificates/Permits <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> c. Country of origin per label UNLABELED d. Meat product is: <input type="checkbox"/> Dried/Cured <input type="checkbox"/> Foil packaged <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum packed <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can/Jar </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> e. Other animal products: NONE f. Reason considered not to be shelf stable (Specify below in Remarks) </td> </tr> </table> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Material infested or infected and treatment not feasible. Insect pests and plant diseases in fruits, vegetables, or other plant material could become established and threaten U.S. agriculture. 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material not authorized entry. 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Material in or contaminated with soil. Soil can carry many plant pests and diseases. 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify below in Remarks)			a. Type of animal product per label <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Ruminant <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry b. Certificates/Permits <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	c. Country of origin per label UNLABELED d. Meat product is: <input type="checkbox"/> Dried/Cured <input type="checkbox"/> Foil packaged <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum packed <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can/Jar	e. Other animal products: NONE f. Reason considered not to be shelf stable (Specify below in Remarks)
a. Type of animal product per label <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Ruminant <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry b. Certificates/Permits <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	c. Country of origin per label UNLABELED d. Meat product is: <input type="checkbox"/> Dried/Cured <input type="checkbox"/> Foil packaged <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum packed <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can/Jar	e. Other animal products: NONE f. Reason considered not to be shelf stable (Specify below in Remarks)			
15. REMARKS (Include any pertinent information, i.e. condition of material, condition of cans which indicates not shelf stable, etc.) PORK APPEARED TO BE HOME-PREPARED - ROASTED AND PUT IN A JAR					
16. OFFICER (Signature) Hong Theau					

FIGURE K-1-3 Example of PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Purpose

PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice, is completed for the following reasons:

- ◆ Notify individual receiving mail package that unauthorized animal products or by-products were removed
- ◆ Inform sender of the reason for removing the animal products or by-products
- ◆ Record the regulatory action PPQ takes when intercepting mail
- ◆ Provide information for preparing monthly and quarterly reports

Instructions

Complete PPQ Form 287 when you **must** return a package to the sender, when you **must** destroy an entire or partial package, or when you **must** remove decayed or spoiled animal products or by-products from a package.

TABLE K-1-4 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 287, Mail Interception Notice

Block	Instructions
1	ENTER your port of entry
2	ENTER the date
3	LEAVE blank
4	ENTER the complete address of the individual who is receiving the package
5	ENTER the complete address of the individual who sent the package
6	DESCRIBE in detail the animal product or by-product that you have removed, destroyed, or returned
7	ENTER the location where the package was postmarked
8	ENTER the date of postmark
9	ENTER any mail registry number recorded on the package
10	INDICATE whether or not there were any breaks, leaks, or spills
11	INDICATE whether or not the packaging required reconditioning by the agent of the carrier, broker, or addressee
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ENTER the regulation that governs the unauthorized animal product or by-product ◆If you do not know the regulation, SEE Table K-1-5
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆CHECK the block that states what regulatory action you took—removed, destroyed, or returned ◆DO NOT seek advice from the individual receiving the package as to whether the animal product or by-product should be destroyed or returned to origin
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆CHECK the block that states the reason why you took regulatory action ◆If the reason is not specifically listed, CHECK the “Other” block and record the reason
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆DETAIL what you did and why so that the individuals who sent and are receiving the package understand what was done and why ◆If the package is being returned to the sender, RECORD in this block “The package was returned by surface mail.” The postal service will not return packages by air
16	SIGN your name
Reverse side of PPQ Form 287	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆When some items are removed from a package, then LIST the remaining contents and condition on the reverse of the port copy of PPQ Form 287 ◆NOTE who handled the repacking and wrapping of the package before returned to the mail; this will be useful to answer any complaints of missing items or breakage

TABLE K-1-5 Determine the Regulation that Governs the Animal Product or By-Product

If the animal product or by-product is:	Then the regulation is:
Semen or embryos	9 CFR Part 98
Edible products such as: ◆ Meat and meat products ◆ Milk and milk products ◆ Eggs	9 CFR Part 94
Inedible by-products such as: ◆ Bones ◆ Hides ◆ Skins ◆ Hay, straw	9 CFR Part 95
Casings	9 CFR Part 96
Biological products such as viruses, serum, toxins that are intended for use in treating animals	9 CFR Part 104
Organisms and vectors	9 CFR Part 122

Distribution

Distribute PPQ Form 287 as shown in [Table K-1-6](#).

TABLE K-1-6 Distribution of PPQ Form 287

If:	And the package is:	And the animal product or by-product:	Then:
Original PPQ Form 287	Released to the addressee	—————→	ENCLOSE the original PPQ Form 287 in the package
	Destroyed or returned to sender	Was prohibited or restricted	MAIL the original PPQ Form 287 to the addressee
		Unrestricted	GIVE to the postal official
Copy of PPQ Form 287	Returned to the sender	—————→	1. ENCLOSE a copy in the package 2. If necessary, GIVE a copy to the postal official 3. MAINTAIN a copy for the official record and FILE a copy in the port file

VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES	
CLEANED, WASHED AND DISINFECTED	
DISINFECTANT	
AT	
DATE	SIGNATURE (VS INSPECTOR)

VS FORM 1—86A (SEP 74) ★ U.S. GPO: 1990-257-814

FIGURE K-1-4 Example of VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag

Purpose

VS Form 1-86A, Cleaned, Washed, and Disinfected Tag, is a tag that is placed on empty semen containers after they are disinfected. The form testifies to the disinfection.

Instructions

Enter the following information on each tag and attach one tag to each container:

- ◆ Disinfectant used—4 percent sodium carbonate
- ◆ Port where the empty semen containers were disinfected
- ◆ Date of the disinfection
- ◆ Your signature

Purpose

VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission, accompanies samples sent to NVSL in Ames, Iowa for laboratory testing needed to determine entry status. In addition, VS Form 10-4A, a continuation sheet, is to be used when sending 10 or more samples.

Instructions

TABLE K-1-7 Instructions for Completing PPQ Form 10-4, Specimen Submission

Block	Instructions
1	Enter your name, duty station, and office telephone number
2	Enter the name and address of the consignee, broker, or agent
3, 4, 5, 6	Leave blank
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter the test procedure you are requesting; for PPQ purposes this would be one of the following: animal species, disinfectant percentage, internal temperature (protein coagulation), pH level ◆ When submitting samples of sodium carbonate with sodium silicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Specify that the examination requested is for concentrate of sodium ◆ Submit samples in plastic containers; never use glass ◆ Do not refer to any specific disease (such as FMD) when submitting samples to determine pH level or internal temperature
8	Enter the name of the CBPAS who collected the sample from the importer
9	Enter the date collected
10	Enter "PPQ-QPAS-VRS"
11	Mark the "Import" box
12	Enter the country of origin
13	Leave blank
14	Mark the appropriate preservation used (preserved condition of product as imported)
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mark the appropriate specimen being submitted ◆ If the specimen is unknown, mark the "Other" box and enter <i>Unknown</i>
16	Enter the total number of specimens submitted
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mark the appropriate species or source submitted ◆ If the species or source is unknown, mark the "Other" box and enter <i>Unknown</i>
18	Leave blank
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter the sample identification as consecutive numbers beginning with 1 ◆ Enter the animal identification with a sequence of numbers legible by laboratory personnel; for example, all or the last part of the air waybill would be a good identification number ◆ Mark all containers (not the lids) with the identification numbers ◆ Leave blank the columns for "Age" and "Sex"
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enter any information about the history of submission, sex of importation, number of containers, number sampled, and additional information ◆ For disinfectant samples, Indicate the article(s) being submitted ◆ For all other submissions, add the statement "Please phone or FAX the results to the PPQ office that submitted the request"
21	◆ Sign and date the form

Distribution

1. Send the sample and Parts 1-3 of VS Form 10-4 to the following address using overnight mail:

USDA–APHIS–National Veterinary Services Laboratories
Chemistry Section
P.O. Box 844
Ames, IA 50010

2. Send part 4 of the VS Form 10-4 to the following address:

USDA–APHIS–PPQ–QPAS–VRS
4700 River Road, Unit 129
Riverdale, MD 20737-1236

Consult with PPQ–QPAS–VRS regarding submissions of **other than** disinfectant percentages.

3. File part 5 of VS Form 10-4.

Results of Test

The test results will be telephoned or faxed to PPQ–QPAS–VRS, who will inform the originating office.



EXCEPTION: Test results of disinfectant samples will be mailed directly to the port.

If test results **other than** for disinfectant are **not** received within 4 working days of submission, contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS by telephone at 301-851-2295.

VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES REPORT OF ENTRY, SHIPMENT OF RESTRICTED IMPORTED ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, AND OTHER MATERIAL		1. CASE NO.	
		2. PORT OF ENTRY New Orleans, LA	
A. REPORT OF ENTRY, AND FORWARDING OF SHIPMENT FROM FIRST PORT OF ARRIVAL			
3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF IMPORTER OR SHIPPER <i>(Include Zip Code)</i> International Casein 2024 Swan Street Slidell, LA 70460		4. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN France	5. CUSTOMS ENTRY NO. 140-93-19606
		6. PRODUCT OR MATERIAL Casein	7. DATE OF ARRIVAL 10/30/02
8. VETERINARIAN IN CHARGE IN STATE WHERE APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT IS LOCATED <i>(Include Zip Code)</i> Area Veterinarian in Charge USDA, APHIS, VS 5825 Florida Blvd., Room 1140 Baton Rouge, LA 70806-9985		9. NAME OF VESSEL Am. Sealand Express	
		10. NAME OF CARRIER <i>(Include R.R. Car No. or Truck License No.)</i> LA Trucking, Inc. LA 45389	
		11. SEAL NOS. OR QUARANTINE TAPE USDA 8369, 48370	
12. TOTAL QUANTITY RECEIVED AT PORT OF ARRIVAL <i>(Lbs. only)</i> 450,000 lbs.		13. NO. UNITS RECEIVED AT PORT OF ARRIVAL <i>(Specify Carton, Boxes, Bundles, etc.)</i> 300 casks	
14. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT <i>(Include Zip Code and phone no.)</i> International Casein 2024 Swan Street Slidell, LA 70460 985/643-0315		FROM PORT OF ENTRY TO APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT	
		15. NO. LBS. 450,000 lbs.	16. NO. UNITS 300 casks
17. REMARKS Invoice #IC383154			
18. PRINTED NAME AND SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR Ronald Rockefeller <i>Ronald Rockefeller</i>		19. PPQ STATION France Road Work Station New Orleans	20. DATE 10/30/02
B. REPORT OF RECEIPT AND TREATMENT BY ESTABLISHMENT <i>(To be completed by Approved Establishment)</i>			
21. DATE RECEIVED	22. NAME OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT	23. WAS SHIPMENT INTACT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If "No" explain in Item 30)</i>	
24. DATE TREATMENT COMPLETED	25. WERE R.R. CARS, TRUCKS, ETC. CLEANED AND DISINFECTED? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	26. DISINFECTANT USED	
27. METHOD OF TREATMENT	28. DISPOSITION OF REFUSE		
29. REMARKS			
30. PRINTED NAME OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OWNER	31. SIGNATURE OF APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OWNER	32. DATE	

VS FORM 16-78
(FEB 2002)

Previous editions are obsolete.

PART 1 - ORIGINAL

FIGURE K-1-6 Example of VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material

Completing and Distributing Forms

VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other

Purpose

VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material, is used to accompany all restricted animal products moving from the port of entry to APHIS-approved establishments or APHIS-approved storage facilities.



VS Form 16-78 is **not** to be used for foreign shipments of cooked beef or for transiting shipments. Use [USDA–PPQ–FSIS Notification Sheet for Perishable Cooked Ruminant or Cooked Swine Meat From Restricted Countries](#) on page K-1-3.

Instructions

The instructions listed below are for VS Form 16-78 (FEB 2002). Previous editions are obsolete.

TABLE K-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material (page 1 of 2)

Block	Instructions
1	Optional (used for identification by the port of entry)
2	List the port of arrival (city, State)
3	List the name and address of the importer or shipper
4	List the name of the country of origin
5	List the Customs Entry Number if applicable, or air waybill number
6	List the product or material (be as specific as possible; such as wart hog hides, wildebeest skulls, etc.), continue in block #17 as needed
7	List the date of arrival
8	List the name of the AVIC in the State where the approved establishment is located (SEE VS–AVIC on page H-1-6 and Appendix E on page E-1-1)
9	List the name of the incoming vessel/carrier
10	List the name of the carrier moving the importation/shipment to the address listed in <i>Block 14</i>
11	Identify the seal numbers and whose they are, e.g., USDA, Customs
12	List in pounds only , the total quantity received at the port of arrival
13	List the number of units and type of units (box, bundle, carton, cask, etc.) received at the port of arrival
14	If the importation is for animal products or by-products moving to an approved establishment, then list the name, address, zip code, and phone number of the approved establishment (SEE Appendix E on page E-1-1)
15	List in pounds the total weight of the shipment moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment
16	List the total number of units and type of units moved from the port of entry to the approved establishment
17	List items such as air waybill number and detailed description of each animal product. For trophies or other personal shipments, list the importer's passport number and driver's license State, number, and expiration date, and list the product or material (be as specific as possible; such as wart hog hides, wildebeest skull, etc.). (SEE Important advisory below.) If used, list the name of the commercial courier service (e.g. Federal Express, DHL, UPS, etc.)

TABLE K-1-8 Instructions for Completing VS Form 16-78, Report of Entry, Shipment of Restricted Imported Animal Products and Animal By-Products, and Other Material (page 2 of 2)

Block	Instructions
18	Print the name of the inspector and sign
19	List the name and location of the work station
20	List the date
21-32	Leave blank; these blocks will be completed by the approved establishment

Distribution

Distribute VS Form 16-78 as follows:

1. Mail *Part 1* to the address listed in *Block 14*.
2. Send *Part 2* with the importation/shipment by attaching the form to the shipping documents or to the cargo, or giving to the importer.



USDA–APHIS regulations allow shipment of restricted animal product or material consigned to a USDA approved establishment to be shipped by any method listed below:

- ◆ Hand carried
- ◆ Bonded commercial courier service (e.g., Federal Express, DHL, UPS, etc.)
- ◆ In-bond
- ◆ Shipped using airlines, rail, or other carrier services
- ◆ Shipped using mail service

If a commercial courier service is used, then list the name of the service in *Block 17* of VS Form 16-78.

3. FAX¹ *Part 3* to the AVIC in the State where the approved establishment is located (see [VS–AVIC on page H-1-6](#)).
4. Keep *Part 4* for the port files.

¹ Do not mail *Part 3*, even though the form directs you to do so. Be sure to FAX the form to the AVIC.

VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

This report is authorized by law (9 CFR 92). Failure to complete and sign form will result in abandonment of birds.		See reverse side for additional OMB information.		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0040	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE AGREEMENT OF PET BIRD OWNER			1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER (Include Zip Code)		
INSTRUCTIONS: Complete items 1 through 8 and the applicable Agreement A, B, or C. Distribute copies as indicated.			Barry Brown		
			119 Meadowlark Drive		
2. PASSPORT NO. (If none, give Social Security No. or Driver's License No.)			3. DATE OFFERED FOR ENTRY		ZIP CODE
SS#371-82-2117			March 16, 2002		64123
6. FROM (Country of Origin)			4. NO. OF BIRDS		5. KIND OF PET BIRDS
Guatemala			2		Parrots
7. OWNER'S AGREEMENT - SIGN A - B - C OR D BELOW (Refusal to sign this form, automatically places option D into effect)					
A I do hereby declare that the pet birds identified above will be maintained in my personal possession, separate and apart from all other birds and poultry at the location indicated in item (1) below for a minimum of 30 days until released by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the birds must be moved, I agree to contact the official in item (2) below <i>prior to such movement</i> .					
I hereby agree the bird(s) will be available for inspection during the aforementioned period of confinement at the address in item (1) below and at such times as deemed necessary by an inspector of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. I further agree to immediately notify the Federal Official in item (2) below if any signs of disease are noted or if the bird(s) die during the confinement period.					
I understand if a laboratory specimen is taken and if found to contain the virus of Newcastle disease that the birds will be disposed of by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.					
(1) LOCATION WHERE BIRDS WILL BE HELD			(2) NAME AND ADDRESS OF FEDERAL OFFICIAL TO CONTACT		
119 Meadowlark Drive			Area Veterinarian in Charge		
Kansas City, MO 64123			USDA-APHIS-PPQ		
STATE			1442 Aaron Court, P.O. Box 104418		
Missouri			Jefferson City, MO 65110		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LABORATORY SPECIMEN TAKEN			PHONE NUMBER (include Area Code)		
SPECIMENS SUBMITTED BY (Name)			REFERRAL NO.		
A. Smith			006-02		
B Section B applicable to Canadian pet birds and U.S. birds that have been outside the U.S. for less than 60 days (9 CFR 92.2(c)(1) & (2)(i))					
I certify that the birds have been in my possession for at least 90 days; that they are apparently healthy; and that they have not been exposed to any other birds during those 90 days.					
SIGNATURE OF OWNER		DATE SIGNED	OWNER'S TELEPHONE NO.		
		3/16/02	AREA CODE	PHONE NO.	
WITNESSED BY (Signature)		TITLE	555	555-1212	
		PPQ Officer	DATE	3/16/02	
C In lieu of A above, I agree to export my birds to (Country) _____					
SIGNATURE OF OWNER			DATE SIGNED		
D In lieu of any of the above options, I hereby abandon my bird(s) to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for disposal.					
SIGNATURE OF OWNER			DATE SIGNED		
Barry Brown			3-16-02		
8. PORT OF ENTRY		9. CARRIER AND FLIGHT NO.		10. POST-ENTRY NO.	
11. DETAINING OFFICIAL (Signature)		12. TITLE		13. AGENCY	14. DATE
I certify that I have, this day, inspected the birds identified above offered for importation, and have found them to be free of evidence of communicable disease or exposure thereto, and release them for the purpose as stated above.					
15. PORT RELEASING OFFICIAL (Signature)		16. TITLE		17. DATE RELEASED	
I have inspected the birds inspected above, and find that all applicable provisions of 9 CFR Part 92 as amended have been met.					
18. FINAL RELEASING OFFICIAL (Signature)		19. TITLE		20. DATE RELEASED	
VS FORM 17-8 (JAN 90) Previous edition may be used.			STATE OF DESTINATION		

FIGURE K-1-7 Example of VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

Purpose

VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner, is used for the following importations:

- ◆ Canadian origin pet birds which have been in the owner's possession for the past 90 days or more
- ◆ U.S. origin pet birds reentering the country **without** a health certificate, and the owner chooses to abandon the birds for VS disposition
- ◆ Foreign origin pet birds entering the country, and the owner chooses to return the birds to the country of origin or abandon the birds for VS disposition
- ◆ Foreign origin pet birds accompanied by their owners and are in transit directly to Canada

Instructions

If VS personnel are **not** readily available to obtain applicable information while the owner is present, then the CBP Agriculture Specialist or CBP Officer will obtain the information and fill in the appropriate blocks on VS Form 17-8 (before the owner has to depart the area). Complete the form using the instructions in [Table K-1-9](#).

TABLE K-1-9 Instructions for Completing VS Form 17-8, Agreement of Pet Bird Owner

Block	Instructions
1-6	FILL in
7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The pet bird owner must COMPLETE and SIGN either Section A, B, C, or D 2. If the owner refuses to sign the form, then ADVISE the owner that option D is automatically in effect, and ATTACH a note to the form explaining the circumstances 3. If the owner is going to contact VS, then INFORM VS
7A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FILL in the address where the bird will be held for 30 days 2. LIST the name, address, and telephone number of the AVIC in the State where the bird will be held (SEE VS-AVIC on page H-1-6) 3. If there is not an owner's signature block or date space on the version of VS Form 17-8 being used, then in any available space in block 7A HAVE the owner sign and date the form and list the telephone number where the owner can be reached
7B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If appropriate, then FILL in 2. Have the owner SIGN, DATE, and ENTER the owner's telephone number 3. Witness SIGNS, LISTS title, and ENTERS the date
7C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have the owner FILL in the name of the country to which the birds are being exported 2. Have the owner SIGN and DATE the form
7D	If the owner abandons the birds to APHIS, then HAVE the owner SIGN and DATE the form
8-9	FILL in
10	If postentry by carrier, then ENTER the postentry number
11-14	FILL in
15-20	LEAVE blank; VS will complete

Distribution

Distribute VS Form 17-8 as follows:

1. Give the original copy to VS.
2. Give the second copy to the pet bird owner.
3. Give the other copies to VS as arranged locally between CBP and VS.

Glossary

Introduction

Use this glossary to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating animal products. When applicable, the meaning includes the animal product or section with which the word is associated. Use the **Index** to locate where in the manual a given animal product or by-product is mentioned.

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

abattoir. A slaughterhouse.

acid casein. *see* [casein on page Glossary-1-8](#).

acidophilus milk. A cultured milk product wherein *Lactobacillus acidophilus* bacteria have been added to the milk in order to aid in the digestion of lactose (milk sugar). Regulate as [Cultured Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

adequate proof of origin. Documentary evidence of the country from which the product originates. Examples include a bill of lading, certificate of origin, invoice, label, meat inspection certificate, or document on official letterhead prepared by the manufacturer, shipper, or seller.

African swine fever (ASF). A viral disease that affects **only** swine. The disease is acute, causing the swine to die within 7 days of having a high fever.

albumin. A type of protein found in blood, egg white, milk, and seeds.

albumin serum. A protein that accounts for 55% of the total protein in blood plasma. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

amnion. A thin membrane forming a closed sac around the embryo of birds, mammals, and reptiles. The amnion contains amniotic fluid in which the embryo is immersed. If amniotic fluid cells, then covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#); regulate as an organism or vector. If amniotic fluid or liquid to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, then covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

amphibian. Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as frogs, toads, or salamanders, intermediate in characteristics between fish and reptiles; have gilled, aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults.

anhydrous milk fat. *see* [butter oil on page Glossary-1-8.](#)

animal by-products, inedible. Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry unsuitable for human consumption, such as hides, glue stock, bone meal, blood meal, glands, organs, skins, hair, wool, bones, hoofs, horns, hoof meal, horn meal, meat meal, tankage.

animal digest. A powder or liquid mixture of breakdown products from animal tissue resulting from the controlled action of one or more enzymes. Digest contains **only** trace amounts of feathers, hair, horn, or teeth. Digest **must** name its animal source (such as beef, chicken, or pork digests). Regulate as rendered and processed protein under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1.](#)

animal feed. *see* [feed on page Glossary-1-18.](#)

animal glue. A protein derived from the chemical breakdown of collagen, which is the principal protein constituent of animal hide, connective tissue, and bones. There are two types of animal glue: hide glue and bone glue. Hide glue and bone glue are considered inedible gelatin or technical gelatin. **Both** are allowed **unrestricted** entry.

animal products, edible. Parts or products of ruminants, swine, and poultry suitable for human consumption such as meat and meat products, meat by-products (formerly edible offal), meat food products, milk and milk products, and eggs.

ante-mortem. Preceding death.

anthrax. A worldwide disease of wild and domesticated animals that is transmitted by contact with infected animals or their products and, rarely, by vectors. The most prevalent form of this disease first appears as a small pimple which rapidly develops into a black pustule. Prompt diagnosis and early treatment are important in combating this disease in humans. Many antibiotics are effective in the treatment of human anthrax including penicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, and streptomycin.

antibiotic resistance. The ability of a bacterium to synthesize a protein that neutralizes an antibiotic. The gene for antibiotic resistance may be carried on a plasmid.

antibody(ies). Any of various proteins in the blood that are generated in reaction to foreign proteins, micro-organisms, or polysaccharides and neutralize them or produce immunity. Imported for biological use or pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1.](#)

anticoagulant. Substance that inhibits the clotting of blood.

antigen. A substance, usually a protein or carbohydrate, capable of stimulating an immune response.

antiserum(a). Human or animal serum containing antibodies against at least one antigen. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

antivenom. An antitoxin derived from antibodies created in a horse's blood to neutralize snake venom in a snake bite victim.

antlers. The solid deciduous bone of an animal of the deer family. Antlers are shed annually. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

APHIS-defined European CSF region. The European countries of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Northern Ireland). The APHIS-defined European CSF region is a single region of low risk for CSF.

approved defrost facility. An establishment where FSIS inspects defrosted samples of frozen, cooked beef from South America.

approved dye. Proprietary substance or food compound used to decharacterize meat. The substance or compound **must** be accepted and used according to FSIS regulations.

approved establishment. A business which has received prior approval from VS for further processing or storage of restricted import meat and animal products.

aquaculture feed. Food for fish, alligators, crocodiles, crustaceans, turtles, and shellfish which, in addition to plant material, may contain high levels of rendered animal protein ingredients.

ascitic fluid. Fluid formed in the abdomen and which may contain monoclonal antibodies (usually from mice or rats).

ASF. *see* African swine fever.

Asian medicinal products (animal). Animal products used in Asian medical practice for the treatment of human illnesses. Products include horn, bone, skin, glands, muscle tissue, and extracts. Usually found in a fresh or minimally processed condition. Frequently manifested as medicine, medicinals, or medicinal herbs.

Avian (Aves). Pertaining to birds. Regulate as poultry under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

backfat. The subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses. Regulate as under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

bacon. A side of a pig that has gone through a curing process. When the bacon is processed in a container, treat as perishable. When the bacon is a hanging side or slab, treat as fresh products (chilled, or frozen). Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

bacterin. A vaccine made from either entire bacteria or bacterial components, such as a protein. When the bacterin is injected into an animal, the animal produces an immune response which provides protection against the disease causing bacteria.

bacterium (bacteria). Unicellular round, spiral, or rod-shaped single-celled micro-organisms that are often aggregated into colonies.

balut egg. A fertilized duck egg (rarely chicken) which is artificially incubated for about 14-18 days for embryos to develop. After incubation, the egg is usually boiled and packed in salt. Most baluts originate in the Philippines. **NOTE:** Some importations of baluts have **not** been cooked after incubation and contain live embryos.

beef. The flesh of a slaughtered bovine. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

beef bone stock. The broth from boiled bovine used as a base in preparing soups, gravies, or sauces. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

beef extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

beef jerky. Cured and fully dried meat of a ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#). If for a pet chew, covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

bile. A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as gall. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

biltong. Meat (usually beef, venison, or ostrich) that is cut into long slices or strips and dried in the sun. **No** smoke or artificial heat is applied. Keeps several months, **but** becomes brittle with age. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

bird. All members of the class Avian (including eggs for hatching) **other than** poultry or game birds. *See also* [poultry on page Glossary-1-35](#), [game bird, migratory on page Glossary-1-20](#), and [game bird, nonmigratory on page Glossary-1-20](#) definitions.

bird's nest, edible. The dried, glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of southern Asian swifts; used in making soup. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

bird's nest, inedible. The place in which a bird lays eggs and raises its young. May be made of mud, animal hair, grasses and straw. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

bladder. A membranous sac in animals that receives a secretion (like urine) or contains gas. May be used for casings.

blood. The fluid circulated by the heart through the vertebrate vascular system, carrying oxygen and nutrients throughout the body and waste materials to excretory channels.

blood albumin. A sample class of protein device from blood. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

blood fraction. Component separated from whole blood. Examples: fibrin, plasma, plasminogen, platelets, prothrombin, red blood cells, and white blood cells.

blood meal. The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content. If used for feeding livestock, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). If used as a nitrogenous fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

blood plasma. The liquid part of blood often used in transfusions in place of whole blood.

blood pudding or blood sausage. Sausage containing a large portion of blood and very dark colored. Covered under the [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

blood serum. Blood from which the fibrin and suspended material (like cells) have been removed.

blue chrome. A partially tanned animal skin (hide), which has been sulfided and limed, picketed with salt and acid, and chromed. Chrome imparts a blue-green color to hides; hides are in a blue state. Chroming is the first step of the final phase of tanning; only softening and finishing remain. Regulate as chrome-tanned hides under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

bologna. A precooked and high-seasoned sausage made of finely-cured pork and beef in artificial or natural casings. Italian bologna sausage is [mortadella on page Glossary-1-30](#). Regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

bone. The hard part of the skeleton of a vertebrate. When the intended use for a trophy, the bones are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, bones are covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#); or if for a pet chew, treat or toy, bones are covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

bone ash. The powdery residue of burnt bones.

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

bone black. A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones; used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Regulate as [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

bone char. *see* [char on page Glossary-1-10](#).

bone glue. *see* [animal glue on page Glossary-1-2](#).

bone grist. Ground bone. Regulate as [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

bone greaves. *see* [greaves on page Glossary-1-21](#).

bone marrow. The tissue that occupies the cavities of most bones. Bone marrow consists of maturing blood cells and fat cells, supporting connective tissue and blood vessels. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

bone marrow extract. Crushed or ground animal bones. If used for animal feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). If used for fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

bone meal, degelatinized. Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

bouillon cube. A small cube of evaporated seasoned meat, poultry, or vegetable stock. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

bovine. An animal of *Bos* or of a closely related genus of the family Bovidae (cattle); a ruminant.

bovine fascia or facia. A sheet of tissue covering the muscles. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Animal Tissue on page 3-8-7](#).

bovine growth hormone. *see* [bovine somatotropin \(bovine growth hormone, bST\) on page Glossary-1-6](#) definition.

bovine placental extract. A growth factor found in the placenta of mammals. This factor can stimulate cellular division of blood vessels and increase the permeability of some cell layers found in blood vessels and the lymphatics. Regulate as proteins under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

bovine somatotropin (bovine growth hormone, bST). A growth hormone found in cattle. The hormone can be produced by genetically engineered microbes. If the hormone is derived from cattle, then covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). However, if the hormone was produced by microbes, then covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Abbreviation for bovine spongiform encephalopathy; a progressive and fatal neurologic disease of cattle believed to be caused by an unconventional transmissible agent, an abnormal prion protein. The prion agent is resistant to enzymatic breakdown and **most** disinfection treatments. Clinical signs in cattle include behavioral changes, coordination problems, weight loss, and decreased milk production. The incubation period from time of infection until the onset of clinical signs averages three to six years. BSE is **not** contagious. The primary source of infection is feed contaminated with the infectious prion agent, such as meat-and-bone meal containing protein derived from rendered infected cattle.

braunschweiger. A smoked pork liver sausage (liverwurst) enriched with eggs and milk. *See also* **Liverwurst**. Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

bresaola. A cured and dried beef product from Italy with a more delicate texture, but stronger flavor than that of prosciutto. Bresaola is obtained from salted, spiced, and air-dried, lean meat (usually beef, but may be horse meat) and contains almost **no** fat. A Swiss version is called bundnerfleisch.

bristles. Stiff, coarse hairs as found on the back of swine. Regulate as bristles under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

brushtail opossum. A marsupial of Australia belonging to the genus *Trichosurus*. Brushtail opossums are susceptible to bovine tuberculosis.

bST. *see* [bovine somatotropin \(bovine growth hormone, bST\) on page Glossary-1-6](#).

BSE. *see* [bovine spongiform encephalopathy \(BSE\) on page Glossary-1-7](#)

bulk/bulk shipment. A product, **not** packaged for consumer sale, that requires further manipulation.

bully stick. *see* [pizzle on page Glossary-1-34](#).

bundnerfleisch. *see* [bresaola on page Glossary-1-7](#).

bung or bung cap. the cecum, a blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine of slaughtered animals. When the intended use is for sausage casing, then bungs or bung caps are covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#). When the intended use is for manufacturing prophylactics, then the bung caps are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#), **not** casings.

burro. A small donkey. Covered by the term equine or horse.

butter. A dairy product whereby milk is first separated into cream and skim milk; the cream is then pasteurized, cooled and churned to form a solid mass (butter). Butter is formed by the milkfat and the liquid (buttermilk) is then drained away and used for other purposes. Regulate as [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

buttermilk, fresh, chilled, frozen. The sour liquid that remains after the butterfat has been removed from whole milk or cream by churning. A cultured sour milk made by adding certain micro-organisms to sweet milk. Can also be in a dried state. Regulate as [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

butter oil. A product derived from butter scraps or butter or cream **not** meeting the requirements of US Grade A or AA. Butter oil is also known as anhydrous milk fat.

cajeta. A thick, dark syrup or paste made from caramelized sugar and milk (goat's or cow's milk) that is used primarily as a dessert or topping for ice cream or fruit in Mexico and some South American countries. Although milk is an ingredient, the product is classified as a confectionery and is **unrestricted**.

candy. A food made of sugar paste or syrup often enriched and with varied and enriched flavorings that may contain milk products. Candy is unrestricted.

cap. The cecum of sheep casings which are washed, salted, and dried. Covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#).

cape, bird. The short feathers covering the shoulders of a fowl below the neck feathers. The feathers are usually attached to skin. When the intended use is a trophy, the cape is covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, such as tying fishing flies, the capes are covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

cape, mammal. The pelt from the head, neck, and forepart of the shoulders of an animal, especially for mounting as a trophy. Covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#).

caprine. Of or pertaining to goats; a ruminant.

carcass. The dead body of an animal, especially one slaughtered for food or for rendering.

cartilage. Tough, white fibrous connective tissue attached to the articular surfaces of bones. Also known as gristle. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

cascaron(es). Confetti-filled egg shells. Regulate as empty egg shells under [Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds on page 3-6-1](#).

casein. The predominant protein in cow's milk. This protein can be separated from milk by either treating with an acid-like hydrochloric acid (acid casein) or using the enzyme rennet (rennet casein) to produce an insoluble curd. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

caseinate. A compound of casein with a metal. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

casings. A membranous case for processed meat. May be of animal or artificial origin. Examples of animal structures used for casings are the bladder, bung, bung caps, ceca, intestine, stomach, rectum, and weasand.

cattle fever (bovine piroplasmiasis). A disease of red blood cells caused by the protozoan parasite, *Babesia bigemina*. Ticks are the principal agents in the spread of cattle fever.

cecum. Blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine. Also called bung. Covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#).

cells, cell culture, or cell line. A structured unit of an organism cultivated in a media that is conducive to growth. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Organisms and Vectors on page 3-8-16](#).

certificate. Official foreign documents which attest that handling and processing conditions have been met. Certificates are required under 9 CFR Parts 92, 94, 95, 96, and 156. These documents **must** be issued by the national government of the country of origin, and they **must** be signed by an official of that government. Refer to [Appendix G on page G-1-1](#) for examples of acceptable foreign certificates for casings, meat and meat products, by-products, and hams. Whenever the term is used in the manual, “certificate” refers to an **official** government document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the exporting country.

certificate of origin. For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. You **must** determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material. Whenever the term is used in the manual, “certificate of origin” refers to an **official** government document endorsed by a full-time, salaried veterinarian of the agency of the exporting country.

certificate of processing. One endorsed by a full-time, salaried government veterinarian of the exporting country confirming the required processing for the product. Differs from a certificate of origin in that a certificate of processing is proof of a process to render the product **free** of exotic animal disease agents.

certification. A statement of fact which **must** appear on an official government certificate and which **must** be endorsed by a full-time salaried veterinarian employed by the region of export. Contrast with declaration.

cervelat. A family of sausages that combines chopped pork and/or beef with various mixtures of herbs, spices, and other flavorings. Most cervelats are preserved by curing, drying, and smoking, and can range from semi-dry to moist and soft. A Swiss variety is a cooked sausage. **Both** thuringer and mortadella are cervelats. Regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

cervidae (cervids). The family of even-toed, hooved animals most of which are characterized by antlers that are shed and include deer, elk (wapiti), moose, muntjaks, reindeer, sika, and takin.

char. A black substance made from crushed, defatted, carbonized bones, used as a pigment and decolorizing agent. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

cheese. A solid food prepared from the pressed curd of milk, often seasoned and aged. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

cheese, pasteurized processed. *see* [pasteurized processed cheese on page Glossary-1-32](#)

chew(s). An object or toy made from various animal parts for pets to gnaw on. Chews may be made from such parts as bones, ears, hoofs, ligaments, meat, organs, pizzles, skin, snouts, or rawhide. They may come from any animal including equine, poultry, ruminants or swine. Covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

chemically synthesized proteins/peptides. Compounds which have been manufactured or built artificially. The final product is identical to or closely resembles the natural product. Synthesis is usually done in the laboratory using sophisticated equipment and reagents.

chicharrones. Spanish word for pork rind. *see* [pork rind on page Glossary-1-34](#).

chilorio. Meat filling, usually made with pork but sometimes beef, that is boiled, shredded, and then fried with ground chilies and other spices.

chitterlings. Also known as chitlins or chitlings. Intestines of animals cooked and prepared for human consumption.

chlorinated lime. Bleaching powder used as a disinfectant.

cholesterol. A steroid alcohol present in animal cells and body fluids. Regulate for pharmaceutical use under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

chondroitin sulfate. A sulfated glycosaminoglycan (complex sugar) that is a major constituent in various connective tissues, especially in the ground substance of blood vessels, bone, and cartilage. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

chorizo. A highly seasoned, coarsely ground, pork sausage flavored with garlic, chili powder, and other spices. Chorizo from Mexico is usually made with fresh pork, but can also be made of young goat, javelina, venison, beef, or whatever is available. Spanish chorizo is made with smoked pork. Regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

chrome leather. Chrome-tanned leather used largely in the manufacture of shoe uppers.

chrome tan. To tan an animal skin by impregnating with chromium salts.

CITES. Abbreviation for The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. CITES establishes a world-wide system of controls on international trade in specified threatened animals and plants, as well as products derived from them, and ensures that the international trade in wildlife does not threaten the survival of the species being traded.

classical swine fever (CSF). A highly contagious viral disease that affects **only** swine. The disease causes a high fever and kills the animal 5 to 19 days after exposure. Also known as hog cholera (HC).

classical swine fever with special requirements (CSF/SR). A disease status category of a given country which is **free** of classical swine fever (CSF) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be **free** from CSF, the country is known to supplement their pork supplies by importing swine meat from affected countries, import live swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or have a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category **only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat by-products.**

clotted cream. Cream that is allowed to rise on milk, is set by heating (steamed) and then cooling, and skimmed from the underlying skim milk. Also called Devon or Devonshire cream. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

coating. A layer of a substance spread over a surface for protection, flavoring, or decoration. For example, rawhide imported as pet food, treat or toy may be coated with a red or brown colored glaze or icing.

collagen. A structural protein found in bones, cartilage, connective tissue, and skin; covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). Casings can be manufactured from collagen and are covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#). Collagen as an ingredient in cosmetics is covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

collagen casings. A membranous case for sausages manufactured from collagen usually derived from split beef hides.

colostrum. The yellow, milky fluid secreted by the mammary gland a few days before and after giving birth. Colostrum is rich in maternal antibodies and provides the newborn with passive immunity against diseases for the few weeks of life. May also be listed as beestings, beastings, or biestings. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

commercial restricted imports. Those animal products or by-products entering the United States which will ultimately enter trade channels. For example, wet salted hides and skins, bones for industrial purposes, glands for use in the pharmaceutical industry.

commercially accepted manner. A method used by the trade to apply heat. When the heat is applied, the temperature and time curve are such that a long time is taken to reach 156° F.

concentrated milk. The liquid food obtained by partial removal of water from milk. The milkfat and total milk solids contents of the food are **not less than** 7.5 and 25.5 percent, respectively. Concentrated milk is pasteurized, **but not** processed by heat so as to prevent spoilage; and may be homogenized. Evaporated milk and condensed milk are two types of concentrated milk.

condensed milk. Product made by evaporating part of the water from milk and adding sugar. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

conditioned media(um). A nutrient material that has already been partially used by cells, but is enriched with material derived from cells (like growth factors). Contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS for directions on how to regulate.

confectionery. A sweet preparation (such as candy) that may be made from milk or milk products or have dairy products as an ingredient. Examples include cajeta, lacto king, milk candy, pastillas de leche, and polvoron. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

connective tissue. Tissue-forming ligaments, tendons, and aponeuroses. Regulate as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

contaminated aircraft. One with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw which may carry animal diseases. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

cooked (chilled or frozen). A condition that results from the heat process applied to meat and meat products. The fresh, boneless meat is cooked **without** curing agents, **except** salt, for a sufficient period and at temperatures so that when inspected, the meat or meat product appears to be thoroughly cooked throughout. Then the meat or meat product is kept chilled or frozen during shipment.

cooked, perishable. A condition that applies high temperature to containerized pork and pork products. The process used is as follows: (1) Pack the pork in containers. (2) Completely seal the containers against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the pork using a commercially accepted method. The internal (center of pork) temperature **must** reach a minimum of 156° F. This condition is hot enough to kill viruses, **but not** hot enough to render the pork or pork product fully sterilized. The pork or pork product requires refrigeration.

cooked, shelf stable. A condition that applies a high temperature to meat and meat products which render the products shelf stable. The process used as follows: (1) Pack the meat in containers. (2) Seal the containers completely against the escape or entry of air (hermetically sealed). (3) Cook the meat. The temperature **must** be high enough to produce a fully sterile product (one that is **free** from bacteria or other micro-organisms). *see* [shelf stability on page Glossary-1-39](#).

cosmetic. A preparation that is applied to the body for beautifying, preserving, or altering the appearance. May also be used to cleanse, color, condition, or protect the skin, hair, nails, lips, eyes, or teeth. If the cosmetic is an animal product ingredient to be used in cosmetics, then covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#). Cosmetics which contain animal products, but are in finished form, ready for sale are unrestricted.

cottage cheese. A soft, white cheese made of strained and seasoned curds of whole or skim milk, to which cream and salt are added. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

cotto. *see* [salami on page Glossary-1-38](#).

country of origin. For meat and meat products, the country where the originating animal was both raised and slaughtered. For animal by-products, the country in which such products were taken from an animal or animals. For other materials, the country in which such materials were produced. You **must** determine the country of origin in order to further determine the entry requirements of meat and meat products, animal by-products, or related material.

crème fraîche. A cultured, thickened cream that has a slightly tangy, nutty flavor and velvety texture. Covered under [Milk Products or Mixtures that Contain Milk Products on page 3-14-18](#).

cresylic compounds. Of or relating to cresol or creosote made synthetically or from coal tar or petroleum. Used as an approved disinfectant against END.

crop. A sac dilatation of the gullet of birds and poultry. When the intended use is for consumption, crop is covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry on page 3-11-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, crop is covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

cryo-vac (kyro-vac). A type of container used to package meat. The process uses freezing and vacuum packing. Cryo-vac containers are acceptable **only** for commercial importations where certification would accompany them.

CSF. *see* [classical swine fever \(CSF\) on page Glossary-1-11](#).

CSF/SR. *see* [classical swine fever with special requirements \(CSF/SR\) on page Glossary-1-11](#)

cubed hay. Grass or other plants (like alfalfa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into the general shape of a cube.

culatello. A lean, rosy-red, raw Italian ham that has been cured and soaked in wine during aging.

culture. Micro-organisms or living tissue cells cultivated in a media which may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Organisms and Vectors on page 3-8-16](#).

cultured cream. *see* [crème fraîche on page Glossary-1-13](#).

culture media. *see* [media\(um\) on page Glossary-1-29](#).

cultured milk product. The result of culturing milk with specific micro-organisms (bacteria or yeast) so as to induce specific changes in flavor, and physical and chemical qualities. The most noticeable change is the increase in titratable acidity and reduction in pH. The lowering of pH destroys viruses and causes denaturation or coagulation of the milk protein which results in the great increase in viscosity. Cultured milk products include acidophilus milk, buttermilk, crème fraîche, cultured cream, dahi, katyk, kefir, kumuss, lactic acid, laban, leben, madzoon, mast, matzoon, cultured milk-based soft drinks (such as CALPIS®), naja, qurut, raib, ripened cream butter, rob, roba, smetana, sour cream, sour cream dip, taho, tiaourti, yaourt, yogurt, zabady, and zabade.

curd cheese. The coagulated part of milk, used to make cheese. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

cured and dried. A condition used to describe a combination of processes applied to meat and meat products rendering the products shelf stable. Cured and dried combines the processes of drying, pH, heat, and exposure. For meat to be cured and dried, the meat **must** meet a certain degree of processing depending on the animal class from which the meat was derived and the country of origin. Compare with [shelf stability on page Glossary-1-39](#).

cytokine. A soluble molecule that a cell produces to control reactions between other cells. For example, interleukins are cytokines. If the molecule was produced by microbes, then covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

dairy products. Those products derived from milk. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

decharacterize. A process using charcoal or dyes which makes meat unfit for human consumption.

declaration. A formal, written statement specifying the facts as they relate to an importation. The declaration may appear on any document, including a certificate, that accompanies the importation. Contrast with [certification on page Glossary-1-9](#).

degelatinized bone meal. Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

dehydrate/dehydrated/dehydration. A condition used to describe a process applied to animal products resulting in the removal of water from the product. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#) and [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

devonshire cream (Devon). *see* [clotted cream on page Glossary-1-11](#).

diagnostic samples. Specimens of various animal parts or body fluids imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). A chemical inside cells that carries and passes information from one generation to the next. Regulated because DNA may be from livestock or poultry and could harbor livestock or poultry disease agents (such as viruses) that are exotic to the U.S. or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry. Covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

dietary supplements. Products (taken by mouth) that contain a dietary ingredient intended to supplement the diet, and come in many forms e.g., gel caps, liquids, powders, and tablets. Dietary ingredients may include amino acids, herbs, minerals, vitamins, and substances such as enzymes and organ tissues. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

diseases of concern. A phrase used to represent the foreign animal diseases listed in the regulations that PPQ is involved in controlling. The diseases of concern related to ruminants are BSE and FMD. The diseases of concern related to swine are ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD. The disease of concern related to poultry is END.

disinfectant. An agent that cleanses by destroying, neutralizing, or inhibiting the growth of harmful micro-organisms.

DNA. *see* [deoxyribonucleic acid \(DNA\) on page Glossary-1-15](#).

doogh. A spiced, watered, and carbonated beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

dragon blood. A dark-red, resinous substance derived from certain plants and used for coloring in various industries. Dragon blood is **not** regulated.

dressed. To prepare an animal for market: slaughter, eviscerate, remove feet and head, and clean.

drug. *see* [pharmaceutical on page Glossary-1-33](#).

dry blood. Blood meal from animals. Regulate as a rendered product under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

duff or fruit duff. A pudding made of flour and possibly suet, and boiled in a bag.

dunglocks. Clumps of dung (manure) in the wool or hair of animals. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

earthworm. A cylindrically-shaped worm with a segmented body that burrows into and helps aerate and enrich the soil. Earthworms belong to the family Lumbricidae of the annelid phylum. Earthworms are regulated because viruses, like that which cause foot and mouth disease (FMD), may be transported in or on earthworms. To regulate, *see* [Earthworms and Earthworm Castings on page 3-8-4](#) under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

edible offal. *see* [meat by-product on page Glossary-1-28](#).

egg. The oval, thin-shelled ovum of a bird. When the intended use is consumption or breaking and pasteurization, the eggs are covered under [Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds on page 3-6-1](#). When the intended use is for hatching, the eggs are covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

egg products. Eggs that are removed from their shells for processing. The processing of egg products includes breaking eggs, filtering, mixing, stabilizing, blending, pasteurizing, cooling, freezing or drying, and packaging. Egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks, and various blends with or **without** non-egg ingredients that are processed and pasteurized; and may be available in liquid, frozen, and dried forms. **Except** for products listed on [page-3-6-2](#), products containing egg are to be regulated as edible egg and egg products (*see* [Table 3-6-4](#)).

embryo (live). The fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal. Covered under eggs for hatching, [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

emu. A swift-running Australian ratite bird with undeveloped wings that is related to, but smaller than the ostrich.

END. *see* [exotic Newcastle disease \(END\) on page Glossary-1-17](#)

END/SR. *see* [exotic Newcastle disease with special requirements \(END/SR\) on page Glossary-1-17](#)

enzyme. An organic catalyst produced within body cells of plants and animals, and has the ability to accelerate organic reactions. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

equine. A member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras.

erinaceus. *see* [hedgehog on page Glossary-1-22](#).

erythropoietin. Mammalian hormone involved in the regulation of erythrocyte differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of erythrocytes in the bloodstream.

esophagus. A hollow, muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, the esophagus is covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) or [Casings on page 3-5-1](#) (weasands). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the esophagus falls under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

evaporated milk. Pasteurized, unsweetened milk from which half the water has been removed through evaporation by heat and before being hermetically sealed in a can so as to be shelf stable **without** refrigeration. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

eviscerated. Internal parts and organs removed. In birds, this would include the crop.

excretion. Animal material discharged as waste from the blood, tissue, or organs.

exotic Newcastle disease (END). A rapidly spreading viral disease of poultry and one of the most infectious diseases of poultry in the world.

exotic Newcastle disease with special requirements (END/SR). A disease status category of a given country which is **free** of exotic newcastle disease (END) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be **free** from END, the country is known to supplement their national meat supply by importing poultry meat from affected countries, import live poultry from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or have a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category **only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat by-products**.

exotic. From or introduced from another country; **not** native.

eyran. A beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

fat. Any of various soft solid or semisolid organic compounds comprising the glyceride esters of fatty acids and associated phosphatides, sterols, alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and related compounds. When the intended use is for industrial use (manufacturing) or for fertilizer, regulate the fat as a rendered product under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). Otherwise, regulate the fat as meat under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

fatback. Salt pork from the back of a hog carcass. Regulate as under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

feathers. Light, horny structures forming the plumage of birds, consisting of numerous slender, closely arranged, parallel barbs forming a vane on either side of a tapering hollow shaft. When the intended use is trophies, the feathers are covered

under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is for further manufacturing into fishing tackle jewelry, etc., the feathers are covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

feather meal. Rendered feathers from poultry packing plants. Used as a feed additive. Regulate as a rendered product under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

feces. Waste matter discharged from the intestines. *see* [manure on page Glossary-1-27](#).

feed. Food for livestock, poultry, or aquaculture which is usually a combination of plant and animal by-products (bone meal, meat meal, dried milk etc.), that has been through a simple process of preparation (drying, pelleting, grinding), ensiling or compounding.

feta cheese. A soft, white, crumbly, and rindless cheese traditionally made of sheep's or goat's milk, but now commercially produced from cow's milk. Feta cheese is cured and stored in its own salty whey brine (thus sometimes called pickled cheese). The texture of the cheese ranges from soft to semi-dry.

finished veterinary biological product. One that is bottled, sealed, packaged, and labeled as required by regulation; and is ready to be administered.

fish. Cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates that have limbs in the form of fins and gills to oxygenate the blood. Unrestricted if imported for human consumption.

fish feed. *see* [aquaculture feed on page Glossary-1-3](#).

fixed. A process that prevents tissue degradation. Most common fixative is formalin.

flint dried. Hides cured by exposure to the sun until they are stiff and inflexible. The term flint dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called hard dried or air dried.

fish emulsion. By-product of rendering fish, whereby fish solubles are further boiled down to produce a product sold for animal food flavorings and fertilizer. Regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

fish hydrolysate. By-product of rendering whereby fish remains are converted by natural enzymes from a solid to a liquid form. Regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

FMD. *see* [foot-and-mouth disease \(FMD\) on page Glossary-1-19](#)

FMD/SR. *see* [foot-and-mouth disease with special requirements \(FMD/SR\) on page Glossary-1-19](#)

folk medicine. Traditional medicine as practiced non-professionally by people isolated from modern medical services. Remedies relied on compounds derived primarily from plants.

formalin. Mixture of 37-40 percent water, and usually 10 percent formaldehyde. Used as a tissue fixative.

fomite. An inanimate object or substance that is capable of transmitting infectious organisms to an animal. For example, footwear, container, or straw.

foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). A contagious, viral infection that affects ruminants and swine. Symptoms of the disease are blisters in the mouth and on the feet.

foot-and-mouth disease with special requirements (FMD/SR). A disease status category of a given country which is **free** of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be **free** from FMD, the country is known to supplement their meat supplies by importing ruminant or swine meat from affected countries, import live ruminants or swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or have a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category **only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat by-products.**

fowl. A bird of any kind. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry on page 3-11-1.](#)

frankfurter. A smoked sausage of beef and pork made in links. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1.](#) Regulate as a fresh meat product. When heated and served in a roll, called a hot dog.

fresh chilled. A condition used to describe a cold temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

fresh frozen. A condition used to describe a freezing temperature process applied to fresh meat and meat products. The meat is **not** considered canned, cooked, or cured and dried.

fully dried. When referring to meat thoroughly cured and fully dried, fully dried means dried to the extent that the water-to-protein ratio in the wettest portion of the product **does not** exceed 2.25 to 1.

galactose. A breakdown product of lactose that has a structure similar to glucose. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2.](#)

gall. A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as bile. Bile is stored in the gall bladder of most mammals. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1.](#)

gall stone. An abnormal, hard mass of mineral and salts formed in the gallbladder or biliary passages.

game bird, migratory. Wild, free-flying birds (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds) characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States. Migratory game birds include the Anatidae or waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, swans); Guidae or cranes (little brown crane, sandhill crane, whooping cranes); Rallidae or rails (coots, gallinules, sora, other rails); Limicolae or shorebirds (avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, yellowlegs); Columbidae or pigeons (doves, wild pigeons). Compare with [game bird, migratory on page Glossary-1-20](#).

game bird, nonmigratory. Birds **not** characterized by seasonal flight to and from the United States, but are free-flying and wild (as opposed to commercial, domestic, or pen-raised birds). Examples of nonmigratory game birds include quail, pheasant, and grouse. Compare with [game bird, migratory on page Glossary-1-20](#).

gelatin. A colorless or slightly yellow, transparent, crystalline protein formed by either acid or alkaline extraction of fresh livestock skins, slaughterhouse bones, waste skins from tanneries, or marine organisms (fish). Gelatin may be classified as either edible or inedible. Edible gelatin is used in foods, drugs, and photographic film. Gelatin which **does not** meet the requirements for edible gelatin is referred to as non-edible, inedible, or technical gelatin. Regulate as gelatin, covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

genoa. *see* [salami on page Glossary-1-38](#).

genus. A taxonomic category of related organisms ranking below a family and above a species. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter and the specific name (species) written with a small letter.

ghee. A semi-liquid form of butter which has the milk solids and water removed by heating and straining. Ghee is 100 percent fat. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

giblets. The edible heart, liver, or gizzard of fowl. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry on page 3-11-1](#).

gizzard. The muscular enlargement of the digestive system of poultry that immediately follows the crop.

glands. Organs that secrete specific substances such as hormones, saliva, and sweat. Examples are pituitary, pancreas, ovaries, testes, thymus, liver, spleen, parathyroid, and mammarys. When the intended use is for consumption, glands are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, glands are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

glue stock. Fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses. Regulate as [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

goat antisera. Serum containing antibodies. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

greater hedgehog tenrec (Setifer setosus). *see* [tenrec on page Glossary-1-43](#).

greaves. An incompletely processed, intermediate product in rendering, after the extraction of tallow, which may be further processed into meat and bone meal. Regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). If greaves cakes are to be fed to pets, regulate as pet food under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

greaves meal. *see* [greaves on page Glossary-1-21](#).

green salted. Neither cured nor tanned, but treated with salt or a salt solution. A term related to hides and skins.

guano. A substance composed chiefly of the dung of birds or bats, accumulated along certain coastal areas or in caves and used as fertilizer. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

gullet. The esophagus or windpipe. Regulate as a rennet under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

gut string. Collagen fibers derived from intestines and used for musical instrument strings, racquet strings, and strings used in some grandfather clocks. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

hackle. The neck plumage of the male domestic fowl. When the intended use is trophies, the hackles are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hackles are covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

haggis. A pudding especially popular in Scotland, made of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or calf, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

hair. Growth of pigmented filaments growing from the epidermis of animals forming their coats. Covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

ham. The meat from the thigh of the hind leg of a hog; available either fresh or cured by smoking or drying.

hard dried. Dried until stiff and inflexible. The term hard dried describes hides and skins. When bent to a 90° angle, the hide or skin will crack and break. Also called flint dried.

hatching eggs. Eggs which are incubated in order to produce chicks.

hay and straw. Dried grasses, cloves, legumes, and similar material or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

HC (Hog cholera). *see* [classical swine fever \(CSF\) on page Glossary-1-11](#).

headcheese. A sausage made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart of swine or ruminants. The meat is combined with a gelatinous meat broth and cooked in a mold. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

heart. An organ. When the intended use is for consumption, hearts are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, hearts are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

hedgehog. Any of several nocturnal, Old World, insectivorous mammals that belong to the genus *Erinaceus*. The upper part of their bodies has prickles or spines mixed in the hair. Hedgehogs are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction. Hedgehogs are susceptible **both** to FMD **and** bovine tuberculosis. *see also* [tenrec on page Glossary-1-43](#).

heparin and heparin sodium. Substance derived from the liver and lungs that prolongs the clotting time of blood. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

hermetically sealed containers. Air-tight containers designed and intended to protect the contents against the entry of micro-organisms during and after thermal processing.

hide. A raw or tanned pelt (skin) taken from an animal (for example, a cow or ostrich). When the intended use is trophies, the hides are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hides are covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

hide glue. *see* [animal glue on page Glossary-1-2](#).

hog cholera. *see* [Classical swine fever \(CSF\)](#).

hoof. Covering of horn that protects the digits of ruminants, horses, and swine. When the intended use is a trophy, the hoofs are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). If for a pet chew, hoofs are covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** a trophy or chews, the hoofs are covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

hoof and horn meal. Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. If used for animal feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). If used for fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

hormone. A product of living cells that circulates in body fluids and produces a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

horns. Paired processes on the heads of hoofed animals. In cattle, sheep, and some antelopes horns are composed of keratin overlying a bony core which projects from the skull. Horns are unbranched and permanent. Deer have antlers. Antlers are composed entirely of bone and are shed annually. When the intended use is for a specimen for mounting, horns are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is for a pet chew, treat or toy, the horns are covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). When the intended use is for **other than** trophies or pet chews, treats or toys, horns are covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

horse. A large, hoofed mammal of the family Equine, having a short-haired coat, a long mane, and a long tail. Wherever horse is used in this manual, includes burros and mules.

hot dog. *see* [frankfurter on page Glossary-1-19](#).

hot-pack cream cheese or hot pack sour cream. A shelf-stable form of cream cheese or sour cream in which the hot molten product (158° to 185° F) is sheared by batch or continuous cooking.

hundred-year eggs. Eggs that are uncooked, but have been preserved by being covered with a coating of lime, ashes, and salt before being shallowly buried for 100 days. Over time, the egg petrifies, and looks like the egg has been buried for at least a century. The black outer coating and shell are removed to reveal a firm, amber-colored white and creamy, dark-green yolk. Also called pedan eggs, thousand-year eggs, and Ming Dynasty eggs. Eggs from ducks are generally used, though chicken and goose eggs are also preserved in this manner. Covered under [Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds on page 3-6-1](#).

hybridoma. A cell hybrid produced by the fusion of antibody-producing lymphocyte with a tumor cell, and used to produce monoclonal antibodies. Hybridoma may be cultivated in a medium which is supplemented with fetal bovine serum.

ice cream. A frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavor, and sweetening. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

ice cream mix. Formulation usually containing dry milk products. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

immunogen. An antigen which produces an immune response; for example, antibody response.

import (imported, importation) into the United States. To bring into the territorial limits of the United States.

importer. A company or individual responsible for an importation including a carrier's agent, representative, broker, individual company, or consignee.

industrial use. Animal products and by-products which are to be used in manufacturing or industry.

inedible. Adulterated, **not** edible, **not** intended for use as food for humans, i.e., **not** to be eaten by people.

inedible offal. *see* [offal on page Glossary-1-31](#).

inedible gelatin. *see* [technical gelatin on page Glossary-1-42](#).

ingesta. Material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract. May be found in stomachs imported for rennet extraction. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

interleukin. Any of a group of protein factors (cytokine) which are produced by T lymphocytes and macrophages (a type of white blood cell) in the presence of antigens or mitogens. This class of proteins cause the T lymphocytes to activate and proliferate. Interleukins are referred to as IL1, IL2, IL3, etc. If the protein was produced recombinantly by microbes, then covered under [Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products on page 3-15-26](#).

intestine. The portion of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus. When dried intestines are imported for industrial use, they are covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). When intestines are rendered and are imported for animal feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). When intestines are rendered and are imported for fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). When dried or fresh intestines are imported to use as casings for processed meat, they are covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#). When intestines are consigned for human consumption (edible), they are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#). When intestines are fresh/frozen and are imported for animal feed, they are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). *See also* [gut string on page Glossary-1-21](#). Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands (including the distal ileum of the small intestine) of ruminant origin from countries affected with BSE are prohibited, regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

in vitro. Outside the living body and in an artificial environment; for example, cultures of cells.

in vivo. In the living body of an animal or plant.

IQF. Abbreviation for individually quick frozen.

jerked beef. Cured and fully dried meat of ruminant. Has a tough, chewy consistency and may be smoked, unsmoked, air or oven-dried. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#). If for a pet chew, covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

kashk, kaskg, kishk, kurut, kushuk. Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian dairy products made from concentrating yogurt to dryness. May be infused with herbs and cereal. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

kidney. Bean-shaped organ that filters blood and excretes waste products in the form of urine or urea. When the intended use is for consumption, kidneys are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as a meat by-product. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the kidneys are covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

koumiss. A fermented milk product produced by the action of thermophilic lactobacilli and *Saccharomyces* on mares' milk.

kryo-vac. *see* [cryo-vac \(kyro-vac\) on page Glossary-1-13](#).

kugelham. Cured and fully dried ham. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

lact, lacti, or lacto. Prefix that indicates a product is or was derived from lactalbumin,

lactalbumin. An albumin found in milk. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

lactic acid. A fermentation product of lactose. Present in milk, molasses, various fruits, and wines. Used in foods and beverages as an acidifier, flavoring, and preservative. Lactic acid may also be used for adhesives, plasticizers, and pharmaceuticals. When the lactic acid is derived from milk, the lactic acid is covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#). Can be produced synthetically. If you can confirm that the lactic acid is of plant and **not** of animal origin, release.

lactoglobulin. Major whey protein in the milk of ruminants. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

lactose. Milk sugar. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

lactulose. An indigestible sugar formed during the processing of milk or by treating lactose with lime water. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

lamb. A sheep (ruminant) that is **less than** 1 year old; the meat of young sheep. Compare to [mutton on page Glossary-1-30](#). Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

lanolin. A yellowish-white, fatty substance refined from wool grease used for soaps, ointments, and cosmetics. Lanolin is unrestricted. *see also* [wool grease on page Glossary-1-45](#).

lard. Rendered fatty tissue from the hog. If edible, regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#). If inedible, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

leukocytes. Scavenger cells in the blood that help to combat infection. Also called white blood cells. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

ligament. A sheet or band of tough, fibrous tissue connecting bone or cartilage at a joint or supporting an organ. If the use is for a pet chew, treat or toy, covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). Otherwise, regulate as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

lips. Fleishy folds surrounding the mouth. When the intended use is for consumption, the lips are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, lips are covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

liver. A large organ that manufactures and secretes bile. When the intended use is for human consumption (edible), then liver is covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#). When the intended use is for **other than** human consumption, then liver as an inedible ingredient is covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). When liver is fresh/frozen and imported for research, it is covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). Organs, glands, and all derivatives of organs and glands of ruminant origin from countries affected with BSE are prohibited, regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

liver concentrate. An extract or derivative of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet foods. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

liver extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

liver powder. Pulverized liver tissue. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

liverwurst. A well-seasoned, ready-to-eat sausage made of at least 30 percent pork liver mixed with pork or meat. Comes in large links, loaves, or slices; smoked or plain. Also known as liver sausage. *See also* [braunschweiger on page Glossary-1-7](#). Regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

livestock feed. *see* [feed on page Glossary-1-18](#).

long-life milk. A shelf-stable form of milk that has received a heat treatment of 288° to 291° F for 3 seconds. The milk is processed and packaged and can be transported and stored **without** refrigeration. Regulate as [Canned or Packaged Shelf-Stable Milk Products, Including Mixtures on page 3-14-4](#).

lungs. Spongy, sac-like respiratory organs. If for human consumption, regulate as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). If for pet food, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

machaca. The Mexican equivalent of beef jerky. Beef that has been marinated, cooked, shredded, and dried. Regulate as [Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants on page 3-12-32](#).

madagascan hedgehog (Setifer setosus). *see* [tenrec on page Glossary-1-43](#).

manifest. An inventory of all the cargo that is in a transport.

manure. Livestock or poultry excreta, with or **without** bedding material, used for fertilizer. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

marine mammal. Vertebrates, such as porpoises, seals, sea lions, walruses, and whales, that live in the sea and nourish their young with milk secreted from mammary glands.

maw. Animal stomach. When the intended use is for consumption, maws are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, maws are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

meal. Fine-to-coarse ground product. If from animal products, regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

meal, blood. The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. When used for feeding livestock, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#), or when used for fertilizer, regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

meal, bone. Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. When used for feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#), or when used for fertilizer, regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

meal, hoof and horn. Ground up hoofs and horns used for feed and fertilizer. Hoof and horn meal is coarser and darker than bone meal. When used for feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#), or when used for fertilizer, regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

meals, airline. Dinners, lunches, and breakfasts served on airplanes.

mealworms (dead, freeze-dried): Mealworms are the larval form of the mealworm beetle. *Tenebrio molitor*, a species of darkling beetle. Mealworms are typically used as a food source for reptile and avian pets. They are also provided to wild birds in bird feeders, particularly during the nesting season when birds are raising their young and appreciate a ready food supply. They are commonly used for fishing bait. Regulate as a product under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#)

meat. The part of the muscle of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or **without** the accompanying overlying fat, and the parts of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and are separated from the muscle tissue in the process of dressing.

meat by-product. Any part capable of use as human food, **other than** meat, which has been derived from one or more cattle, sheep, swine, or goats. Examples of meat by-products include beef feet, brain, cheeks, heart, hog stomach, kidney, lips, liver, lung, spleen, tails, thymus (sweetbread), tongue, and tripe.

meat extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of meat. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

meat food product. Any article capable of use as human food which is made wholly or in part from any meat or other portion of the carcass unless the article fits the definition for meat. The part of the muscle of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats which is skeletal or found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or esophagus, with or without the accompanying overlying fat, and the parts of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the muscle tissue and are separated from the muscle tissue in the process of dressing. or [meat by-product on page Glossary-1-28](#). Examples of meat food products include lasagna, soup mixes, spaghetti and meatballs, and tamales.



Some articles are exempt from the [meat food product on page Glossary-1-28](#) definition based on a determination that the article contains relatively small proportions of meat or other portions of a carcass. These exemptions to the definition **only** apply to FSIS regulations and **not** APHIS regulations. Exempted articles are referred to as nonamenable by FSIS.

meat meal. The rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals. Imported as a coarsely ground to finely ground substance. Regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

meat scraps. A by-product of meat packing made of bits and trimmings of meat freed from fat. When the intended use is for animal feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

media(um). A solid or liquid nutrient material used to support the growth of cells, tissues, or entire organisms, such as plants, plant cells, bacteria, fungi in an artificial environment. Media usually contain sugars, salts, vitamins, and amino acids. The media may or may **not** contain components derived from animals. For example, media for cell or tissue cultures may contain fetal bovine serum or animal derived proteins like insulin or albumin. Contact PPQ–QPAS–VRS for directions on how to regulate.

mice, knockout. Laboratory mice that develop from a genetically manipulated egg or embryo that has had a selected gene disabled (knocked out). Covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

mice, transgenic. Laboratory mice which are altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo. Covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

microbial coagulants. Extracts primarily from bacteria and fungi that are capable of coagulating milk. May also be called microbial rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of microbial origin. If a live culture, covered under micro-organisms, [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

microbial rennets. *see* [microbial coagulants on page Glossary-1-29](#).

middles. Natural casings made from the large intestine of beef and hogs. Covered under [Casings on page 3-5-1](#).

milk-based dumplings. A South Asian treat such as Rasgulla, Gulab Jamun, Rajbhog and Cham Cham, whose primary ingredients consist of various milk products including cream, condensed milk and/or whole milk, and sugar. Regulate as a sweetened milk mixture under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#)

milk, fresh (chilled, or frozen). A secretion produced by mammals to feed their young. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

milk protein concentrate (MPC). A fine, white to light cream-colored powder resulting from the ultra filtration of milk to extract milk proteins. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

milk powder. Dry, powdered milk. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

milk UHT. *see* [long-life milk on page Glossary-1-27](#)

Ming Dynasty eggs. *see* [hundred-year eggs on page Glossary-1-23](#).

mixed meat. Ruminant and swine meat in combination. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

monoclonal antibodies. Antibodies which are identical in that they all: (1) Are produced from cells which originated from the same clone; and (2) Recognize the same foreign substance, such as immunogen. Covered under organisms and vectors, [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

mortadella. A category of Italian cervelat sausage made of finely ground pork and seasonings stuffed in a natural casing, usually from the bladder of a hog. Pork jowls are chopped and added in order to give mortadella a unique look and distinctive texture. The mix obtained is then put into casings in the size desired and cooked. The procedure involves the use of appropriate dry-air ovens, with cooking times that vary from a few hours up to an entire day, according to sizes. *See also* [cervelat on page Glossary-1-9](#). Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#)

mouse immunoglobulins. Mouse serum proteins that are made up of light chains and heavy chains usually linked by disulfide bonds. These include antibodies. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

mule. A sterile hybrid of a male ass and a female horse; an equine.

musk. A perfume fixative obtained from a sac beneath the abdomen of a male musk deer. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

musk grains or pods. Obtained from a sac of the male musk deer, and when dried, is a grainy powder. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

mutton. A sheep (ruminant) over 2 years old; meat from sheep over 2 years old, having a stronger flavor, and less tender than lamb. Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

noil. The short fiber removed after scouring and combing wool. Noils are covered as wool under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

noncommercial restricted imports. Those animal products or by-products entering the United States that **do not** enter trade channels. For example, hides, skins, and bones imported as trophies, bird specimen material for museums or educational institutions; and small amounts of animal material imported for examination, testing, or analysis.

nonedible gelatin. *see* [animal glue on page Glossary-1-2](#).

nonhuman primate. Any member of the order which includes apes, lemurs, monkeys, and tarsiers.

nucleic acid. Any of various acids that are composed of nucleotide chains. For example, ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

nutriceutical. *see* [dietary supplements on page Glossary-1-15](#)

offal. The parts of a butchered animal that are removed in dressing. These parts are intended for use as raw material in the manufacture of inedible by-products, and are **not** intended for use as food for humans. Examples of offal include trimmings (blood, head meat, hooves, skin, tail), and viscera (brain, heart, liver). Regulate offal as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). Even if an inedible animal product complies with APHIS requirements, the product may still have to comply with FSIS requirements. Regulate animal parts for human consumption under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

official government of origin certificate. Certificate used to verify the description of the importation, the country of origin and statements attesting to entry requirements, and can be on a letterhead or a form. An official government of origin certificate is required to allow entry of animal products and by-products, such as: antlers, gelatin, eggs for food, intestines for manufacturing, rennets, meat and meat products, and fresh organs and glands.

oleic acid. An oily liquid derived from inedible tallow for making lubricants. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

organ (fresh). A structure consisting of tissue performing a specific function (e.g., heart, kidney). When the intended use is for consumption, organs are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, organs are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

organism. A living culture or collection of cultures or their derivatives which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals. Covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

ossein. The organic constituent of bone that remains after the mineral matter has been dissolved by acid. Ossein looks like grain—small, hard kernels. Regulate as collagen under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

ostrich. A swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa that has edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes. *see* [ratite on page Glossary-1-36](#).

ovalbumin. Albumin that occurs in egg white.

ovine. Of or relating to sheep; a sheep is ruminant.

ovum (pl. ova). The female reproductive cell or gamete of an animal. Regulate ova under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

owl pellets. *see* [pellets \(from birds of prey\) on page Glossary-1-33](#).

ox. The domestic bovine (*Bos taurus*); commonly a castrated, male adult used as a draft animal or for food.

ox gall. Gall of oxen or cattle used in medicine, painting, and marbling books. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

oxytocin. A pituitary hormone that stimulates the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

paddywack. Beef neck ligaments that are cooked and then air dried. Regulate as beef chews.

pancreas. Gland that secretes digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). If to be eaten, regulate as meat by-products (formerly edible offal) under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

pancreas powder. Dry, finely ground pancreas. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

pancreatic trypsin. An enzyme that metabolizes protein in the stomach. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

pancreatin. A product that is composed of various enzymes extracted from the pancreas of cattle, pigs, or sheep and used as a digestive aid. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

parasites. Various worms, arthropods, and other organisms that live on or in animals. When the parasites are live, they are imported for biological use and covered under [Organisms and Vectors on page 3-8-16](#). Fixed parasites are those that are killed, hardened, and preserved for microscopic study.

parathyroid glands. Small glands embedded in or near the thyroid gland. They regulate calcium metabolism. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

parchment, dry. Hard and stiff like paper. A crease is made when folded.

parenteral. Introduced by means **other than** the digestive system, for example, intramuscular, intravenous, and subcutaneous.

parma ham. Prosciutto (dry-cured spiced ham) from Parma, a city in Northern Italy. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

pâté. Meat or liver paste that may come from any animal or fish.

pâté de foie gras. Paste made from poultry livers (usually goose); p

pasteurized canned. *see* [cooked, perishable on page Glossary-1-12](#).

pasteurized processed cheese. A dairy product manufactured by mixing and heating natural cheeses with other agents to produce a homogenous mass processed at temperatures that effectively inactivate FMD. Examples include wrapped cheese slices, wrapped cheese triangles, packaged cheese cubes, pressurized-canned cheese products, etc. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#)

pathogenic. Causing or capable of causing disease.

PCR primers. Technology which enables DNA to be exponentially amplified in the laboratory. Regulate as [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#) under [Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Microbially Produced and Cell Culture Products on page 3-15-26](#).

peedon eggs. *see* [hundred-year eggs on page Glossary-1-23](#).

pelletized (pelleted hay). Grass or other plants (like alfafa) that have been chopped, heat dried, and formed into pellets.

pellets (from birds of prey). Indigestible parts of prey which are compressed and regurgitated in round or sausage shaped casts. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

penoy. Salted, hard boiled egg from the Philippines. Differs from balut in that the embryo is 9 days old, **not** 14 days old.

pepsin. Acid protease from the stomach of livestock. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

permit. Formal, written permission granted by VS to authorize importation of restricted animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, or related material.

pet bird. Birds, *except ratites*, which are imported for the personal pleasure of their individual owners and are not intended for resale..

pet food. A protein or cereal food for animals.

pet toy. An object for pets to gnaw on. Pet toys may be made from bones, cows' or pigs' ears, hoofs, rawhide, ligaments, pizzles, or snouts. Covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). *See also* [chew\(s\) on page Glossary-1-10](#).

pharmaceutical. Any chemical compound that may be used: (a) on or administered to humans or animals as an aid in diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or other abnormal condition; (b) for the relief of pain or suffering; (c) to control or improve any physiological or pathologic condition.

phenol. A coal tar derivative used as a disinfectant.

pickled cheese. *see* [feta cheese on page Glossary-1-18](#).

pier area. Area where cargo is off-loaded. Pier areas are regulated as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#) when they come in contact with animals or animal products.

pink juice test (PJT). Test conducted by the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), on behalf of APHIS, to determine if ruminant or swine meat, originating from FMD-affected regions, has been thoroughly cooked by observation of whether the flesh and juices have lost all red and pink color.

pituitary gland. Small gland attached to the brain. Secretes hormones which regulate the function of many glands. Regulate as glands under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

pizzle. The penis of an animal, such as a bull or ox. Imported as pet chews (may be called bully stick), variety meat, or as an aphrodisiac. If imported as pet chew, then covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#). If imported as an aphrodisiac, then covered as [Asian Medicinal Products on page 3-15-21](#) under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

placenta. The vascular (supplied with blood vessels) organ in most mammals that connects the fetus to the uterus of the mother. Placental extracts, usually of bovine origin, are used in cosmetics. If a placental extract is to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, then placental extract is covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

plasma. The fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk as distinguished from the suspended material.

plasmid. An autonomously replicating, extra-chromosomal, circular DNA molecule, distinct from the normal bacterial genome and nonessential for cell survival under nonselective conditions. Some plasmids are capable of integrating into the host genome. A number of artificially constructed plasmids are used as cloning vectors. Plasmids are covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

plum pudding. A boiled or steamed pudding of flour or bread crumbs, tallow (more specifically suet), eggs, raisins, currants, and other fruits with spices and other flavorings. Covered as suet and tallow under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

polyclonal antibody. A collection of different antibodies which recognize the same foreign substance (antigen, immunogen). They are produced by injecting an animal, such as a horse, with a foreign substance, such as part of a virus. The horse will produce different types of antibodies which all recognize the virus. The antibodies will be able to kill the virus. Regulate as antibodies under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

porcine. Of, relating to, or suggesting swine.

pork rind. The cooked, crisp skin from roasted pigs; chicharrones.

potato flakes. A processed food made by dehydrating mashed potatoes, adding ingredients like dried milk, and packaging. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

potpourri. A mixture made with aromatic parts along with essential oils and a fixative. When dry milk powder is a fixative in potpourri, the dry milk is **not** regulated; however, dry milk powder alone imported to be used as a fixative is regulated under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

potential of hydrogen (pH). The degree of acidity or alkalinity. A pH value of 7 is neutral, as in the case of distilled water; pH values above 7 are alkaline; pH values below 7 are acidic. High or low pH may inactivate viruses.

poultry. Domesticated birds that serve as a source of eggs or meat. Birds considered poultry include: chicken, turkey, swan, pheasant, grouse, partridge, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and the nonmigratory types of ducks, geese, pigeons, and doves.

poultry feed. A protein/cereal food for poultry. Covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

poultry waste. Parts of domestic birds consisting of head, feet, and viscera; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#). If an ingredient in feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

pregnant mare's urine. *see* [urine on page Glossary-1-44](#).

preserved eggs. *see* [hundred-year eggs on page Glossary-1-23](#).

pressed duck. Uncooked, often seasoned duck which has had its juices extracted either under pressure or by air drying.

primate. *see* nonhuman primate.

primer. A short piece of DNA or RNA complementary to a given DNA sequence; acts as the nucleating point from which replication proceeds via DNA polymerase. Regulate as a biological product under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

probe. A strand of nucleic acid which can be labeled and used to hybridize to a complementary molecule from a mixture of other nucleic acids. In clinical microbiology, short oligonucleotide of unique sequences used as hybridization probes for identifying pathogens.

probiotic. A live, microbial feed additive which benefits the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance.

processed animal protein. Meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma, and other blood products, hydrolyzed proteins, hoof meal, horn meal, feather meal, fish meal, and any other similar products.

processing. Prescribed procedure that eliminates a virus' ability to infect healthy animals. Four processes related to animal products and by-products are temperature, pH, drying, and radiation.

products containing egg. *see* [egg products on page Glossary-1-16](#).

prohibited product. That which is specified as **not** eligible for entry in 9 CFR 93, 94, 95, or 96.

prosciutto. Dry-cured spiced ham. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

protease. An enzyme that breaks down protein. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

psittacine. Of, or relating to parrots, macaws, and parakeets.

psittacosis. A disease, caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia psittaci*, transmissible to humans from association with an infected bird, or by inhaling dried droppings, secretions, or feather dust from an infected bird. In birds, the disease is usually mild and many infections may not be diagnosed; however, in humans, the disease can be severe with other complications involving the heart, liver, or brain. The symptoms in humans are variable, may often include fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, cough, and pneumonia.

pudding. A category of products that includes blood sausage, sausage stuffing for roast meat, or a sausage-like preparation often containing suet or having a suet crust; or made with minced meat or various other ingredients stuffed into a bag or skin and baked or boiled. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

rack. A pair of antlers; the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or mutton; the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops and roasts; a nearly full-grown young rabbit or its skin.

ratite. A bird with small or rudimentary wings and flat breastbone belonging to the super order Ratitae. Includes such birds as the cassowary, emu, kiwi, ostrich, and rhea.

rawhide. Untanned cattle skin that is made into leather by dehairing, liming, stuffing, and other processes. Covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#) when intended for **other than** pet food. If a chew or pet toy, rawhide is covered under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#).

reagent. A substance used to detect the presence of other substances by the chemical reactions or biological activity. Reagents may be of animal origin or chemically synthesized and are usually imported for biological use. Amino acids and enzymes can be used as reagents. Covered as organisms and vectors under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

regulated cargo. Imported freight that is specifically cited in Title 9 or Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). For example, milk from Denmark would be regulated [Clearing Regulated Cargo on page 2-2-1](#); used milking machines would **not**.

render. To subject animal tissue to heat or chemical processes to separate fat from protein and mineral components.

rendered product. One that results from converting slaughter house or packing house waste and carcasses into industrial fats and oils (as tallow for soap) and various other products (as meat meal for animal feed and bone meal for fertilizer). Rendered products include blood meal, bone meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, offal, tallow, and tankage. Regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#) if used for pet food/animal feed or regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#) if for fertilizer or other uses.



Important

Rendered products and processed protein products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** entry unless they are accompanied by a VS-issued permit.

rennet and rennin. Rennet is the inner lining of the fourth compartment of the stomach of calves and other young ruminants. Regulate as rennets under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). Rennin is a milk-coagulating enzyme found in the calf stomach and used as a starter in the milk and cheese industry and for pharmaceutical use. Regulate as pharmaceuticals under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#). Coagulants collected from microbes and plants may sometimes incorrectly be called rennets. *see* [vegetable coagulants on page Glossary-1-45](#) and [microbial coagulants on page Glossary-1-29](#).

rennet casein. A *see* [casein on page Glossary-1-8](#).

rennet extract. A liquid or paste preparation from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used to curdle milk. Regulate as rennets under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

reptile. Cold-blooded vertebrates, such as alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles characterized by short or **no** legs and bodies covered with scales or bony plates.

restricted product. That which is allowed entry **only** if treated, processed, or otherwise handled according to the guidelines presented in this manual. Refuse entry to restricted products if they **do not** meet the specified entry requirements.

retorted. Sterilized in its container (can, carton, flexible pouch) by high-pressure steam in a strong metal vessel (retort).

rhea. Large, tall, flightless ratite birds of South America that resemble, but are smaller than, the ostrich.

ribonucleic acid (RNA). A chemical found in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells and plays an important role in protein synthesis and other chemical activities of a cell. RNA's structure is similar to that of DNA. Regulated because RNA may be from livestock or poultry and could carry livestock or poultry disease agents that are exotic to the U.S. or may be in media that could have been derived from livestock or poultry. Regulate under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

ricotta. A milk product made from the whey that has been drained off while making cheese (such as mozzarella and provolone). Regulate as cheese under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

ripened cream butter. A cultured milk product made from starter-ripened cream. Regulate as [Cultured Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

ruminant. Any of various hoofed, even-toed, usually horned mammals of the suborder Ruminantia, such as cows (bovine), sheep (ovine), goats (caprine), deer, giraffes, and camels. They characteristically have a stomach divided into four compartments and chew cud.

ruminant extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Example of recombinant yeast. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

salami. A family of sausage that is usually made of a beef and pork mixture, and is boldly seasoned. Kosher salami is made of beef, not pork. Salami is preserved by curing, either hard (dried for 1-3 months) or soft (semi-dried for 2-5 days). Cooked salami is cured for 48 hours and either cooked or air-dried for a short period of time. Heat treatment to about 40° C may be used to accelerate further fermentation and start the drying process. Higher temperatures (about 60° C) are used to stop the fermentation when the desired pH is reached, but the product is not fully cooked (75° C or higher). Examples of Italian salamis are Genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns), and cotto (studded with black peppercorns). Regulate under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

salt pork. Fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog. Regulate as under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

salt scrapings. Salt claimed from rendered casings.

salted eggs. Usually prepared from duck eggs. In the Philippines, the eggs are immersed in a super-saturated solution of salt. After several weeks, the eggs are taken from the salt solution and boiled. The eggs are then colored red to distinguish them from ordinary eggs. Regulate hard-boiled, salted eggs from the Philippines as hard-boiled eggs. In China, the eggs are coated with a paste made of clay, salt, and water. The paste-coated eggs are then rolled in burned rice hulls, placed in wooden boxes, and stored from 25-to-30 days before marketing. Regulate the salted eggs from China as salted eggs.

sausage. Chopped or ground, seasoned meat frequently stuffed in a casing. May be fresh, cooked, cured, or smoked. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

schmaltz. Rendered poultry fat (usually chicken or goose fat) used for food. Manufacture involves cutting poultry fat into small pieces, melting, and then collecting the drippings. May also be prepared by a dry process (tissues are cooked over low heat and stirred, gradually yielding fat), or a wet process (fat is melted by direct steam injection, then filtered and clarified).

scrapple. A seasoned mixture of ground pork and cornmeal set in a mold.

secretion. A substance, such as bile, digestive juice, hormone, milk, mucus, or sweat that is generated from cells or bodily fluids.

semen (live). A whitish secretion of a male animal's reproductive organs, the transporting medium for animal sperm. Handle as [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#) which are regulated by VS.

semen container. Canisters or containers that usually hold liquid nitrogen and tubes or containers of semen. Sometimes semen containers are manifested as nitrogen containers. Regulate empty semen containers as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

serrano. A ham taken from the hind leg of the pig which is subject to salting, drying, and curing. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

serum. The clear, yellowish fluid obtained upon separating whole blood into its solid and liquid components. The plural form is sera or serums. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

Setifer setosus. see [tenrec on page Glossary-1-43](#).

shelf stability. A condition used to describe a process applied to meat, meat products, and milk which renders the products **free** of micro-organisms capable of growing in the products under non refrigerated conditions. The process applies heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments.

shell eggs. Unbroken, clean, fresh eggs in their shell to be used as food or for breaking and pasteurization.

sinew. Long, strong, tendon-like fibers supporting an animal's backbone. Regulate as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

skin. Protective outer covering of an animal. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, skin is covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** trophies, skin is covered under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

skirted wool. A fleece which has had the head, genital, leg, and stomach wool removed. Also called body skirted, farm skirted, and full skirted wool. Regulated as wool under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

skull. The skeleton of the head.

sodium carbonate. A white powdery compound used as a disinfectant. Four percent sodium carbonate is commonly known as soda ash.

sodium hydroxide. A strong alkaline compound used as a disinfectant against FMD. Commonly called caustic soda or lye.

soluble blood meal. Dry, ground blood that will dissolve. Regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

soup mix containing meat. A commercially prepared mixture of dry ingredients for soup, usually requiring the addition of water. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

species. A group of related organisms which have certain characteristics in common and which, if they reproduce sexually, are able to interbreed freely in nature and produce fully fertile offspring. Species is a taxonomic category that ranks below a genus and may be subdivided into several varieties, races, or breeds. The scientific name (binomial) of an organism consists of the generic name (genus) written with a capital letter, and the specific name (species) written with a small letter.

specific pathogen free (SPF). Animals or eggs that are **free** from a defined set of pathogenic organisms that may cause clinical or subclinical disease.

spleen. An organ near the stomach that destroys blood cells, stores blood, produces erythrocytes. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#) and [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as offal.

stag horns. Paired bony processes on the heads of adult male deer. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, stag horns are covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#). When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the horns are covered under [Blood and Related By-Products on page 3-3-1](#).

stall. A small compartment, booth, or cubicle used to house livestock. Regulate as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

starter. Material containing micro-organisms used to cause a desired fermentation (as in making butter, cheese, or yogurt) and being either a sample of a natural population (as yogurt or sour cream) or a pure culture of identified micro-organisms.

steamed bone meal. Ground bones subjected to steam treatment. Covered under [Bones and Related By-Products on page 3-4-1](#).

stomach. The digestive structure of vertebrates located between the esophagus and the small intestine. When the intended use is for consumption, stomachs are covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, stomachs are covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

straw. Dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, and used as food or bedding for animals. Regulate as fomites, under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#). Same as hay and straw.

suet. The hard, unrendered fat around the kidneys of cattle and sheep; used in cooking, feeding birds, and making tallow. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

suet cake. A formed or shaped article using rendered suet (tallow) alone or as a binder for seeds or similar feed set outside for birds. Covered as suet and tallow under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

suet pudding. A boiled or steamed pudding made with chopped suet, flour, bread crumbs, raisins, and spices. Compare with plum pudding. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#).

suidae. Family of swine.

supernatant. The liquid overlaying material deposited by settling, precipitation, or centrifugation. Monoclonal antibodies are frequently shipped as supernatant.

SVD. *see* [swine vesicular disease \(SVD\) on page Glossary-1-41](#)

SVD/SR. *see* [swine vesicular disease with special requirements \(SVD/SR\) on page Glossary-1-41](#)

sweet cream. *see* [crème fraîche on page Glossary-1-13](#).

sweetbread. The thymus glands or pancreas of a young animal, especially a calf or lamb. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as meat by-products (formerly edible offal).

swine. Stout-bodied, short legged omnivorous mammals with thick bristly skin and a long snout.

swine vesicular disease (SVD). A contagious viral disease that affects **only** swine. The symptoms are blisters on the mouth, snout and feet. The symptoms and course of SVD are indistinguishable from those of FMD.

swine vesicular disease with special requirements (SVD/SR). A disease status category of a given country which is **free** of swine vesicular disease (SVD) with special requirements to apply. Even though a country is known to be **free** from SVD, the country is known to supplement their pork supply by importing swine meat from affected countries, import live swine from affected countries under conditions less restrictive than would be acceptable for importation into the United States, or have a common land border with an affected country. This disease status category **only applies to meat, meat products, and edible meat by-products**.

synthetic oligopeptides. Example of peptides that are chemically synthesized. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

table eggs. Those imported for immediate human consumption rather than for breaking and pasteurization.

tag. A dirty, matted lock of wool. Contrast with [dunglocks on page Glossary-1-16](#).

tallow. A processed derivative of ruminant (cattle and sheep) fat which has been rendered. If the product is for human consumption, regulate as edible tallow under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#). If the product is considered to be inedible, regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

tallow derivative. Any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product. Tallow derivatives are not considered prohibited materials, even if from BSE-affected countries. Tallow derivatives are produced by subjecting tallow to chemical processes (hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification) that involve high temperature and pressure. Examples include, but are not limited to, glycerol, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty amines, and fatty amides.

tan. To convert skin into leather by impregnation with an infusion of tree bark, mineral salts, or some other form of tanning or a substitute.

tankage. Animal residue left after rendering fat from animal carcasses or parts of the carcass. Tankage is used as animal feed or fertilizer. If used for animal feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed on page 3-18-1](#) or, if used for fertilizer, regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

tasajo. Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

taxidermy finished. Prepared, stuffed, and mounted hides, skins, or bones of dead animals ready for exhibition.

technical gelatin. An inedible, collagenous product which is sometimes referred to as “inedible gelatin.” Some uses of technical gelatin are bacteriological culture media, printing industry, and paper and box making. Regulate as animal glue under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

teeth. Bony appendages borne on the jaws. Covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#).

tendon. A tough cord of connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part. Regulate as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#).

tenrec. Any of numerous, small, often spiny mammals of the family Tenrecidae of Madagascar. **No** person may import a tenrec into the United States from any region where FMD exists.

thoroughly cooked. Heated sufficiently to inactivate any pathogen that may be present. With respect to meat and poultry products, determination of whether meat or poultry has been thoroughly cooked by observation of whether the flesh and juices have lost all red and pink color. *see* [Guide to Entry Status of Animal Products in Passenger Baggage or Mail on page A-1-1](#). Unless otherwise indicated, the process must be confirmed by the required temperature indicator device (TID) or pink juice test for cooked meat from ruminants or swine from FMD-affected regions. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants on page 3-12-1](#) and [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine on page 3-13-1](#).

thousand-year eggs. *see* [hundred-year eggs on page Glossary-1-23](#).

throat. *see* [esophagus on page Glossary-1-17](#).

thuringer. *see* [cervelat on page Glossary-1-9](#).

thyroid gland. A two-lobed endocrine gland which regulates the body's metabolic rate. Covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

TID. Abbreviation for temperature indicator device.

tierce. A cask holding 42 wine gallons for salted meat or casings.

tissue. An aggregation of morphologically and functionally similar cells, such as fat cells forming adipose tissue. If the tissue is live and cultured, regulate as organisms and vectors under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

tissue culture. Growth of tissue cells in media for experimental research. The media may contain fetal bovine serum or another derivative from animals. Imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

TNF. *see* [tumor necrosis factor \(TNF\) on page Glossary-1-44](#).

top. A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Regulate as wool under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

total milk protein. A powdered concentrate made from whey and casein and having the lactose and fat removed. Regulate as [Dry Milk Products on page 3-14-2](#).

transgenic. Carrying genes transferred from another species or breed; transgenic mice.

transgenic mammal. Laboratory mammals (mice, rabbits, rats) which are altered through the introduction of foreign DNA from another species by genetically manipulating the egg or embryo. Covered under [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE). A disease that can be transmitted from one animal to another, and will produce changes in the brain that appear similar to a sponge (i.e., some of the cells are clear when viewed with a microscope). For example, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), chronic wasting disease of deer, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, and scrapie.

Trichosurus vulpecula. *see* [brushtail opossum on page Glossary-1-7](#).

Tripe. The light-colored, rubbery lining of the stomach of ruminants and swine. When the intended use is consumption, tripe is covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#) as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, tripe is covered under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

trophy. The entire carcass or parts of dead animals imported for the purpose of taxidermy mounting or preserving. For ruminants and swine, trophies may include hides, skins, horns, hoofs, tusks, and other bony tissues. Bird trophies may consist of the entire carcass, the eviscerated carcass, or **only** the skin and feathers with head and feet attached.

TTSPS. Abbreviation for Technical Trade Services Product Staff. Formerly Import and Export Products Staff (IEPS).

tumor necrosis factor (TNF). A protein secreted by stimulated macrophages which causes tumor necrosis in vivo when injected into tumor-bearing mice. Example of proteins/peptides of non-livestock or avian species that are produced by microbes (yeasts). Covered under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

tusks. Long, protruding teeth. Covered under [Trophies on page 3-17-1](#).

United Kingdom. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

untanned. **Not** put through a tanning process. Contrast with [tan on page Glossary-1-42](#).

urea. *Physiological:* The end product of protein metabolism found in the urine of mammals and other animals. *Chemical:* A water-soluble powder synthesized by heating ammonia and carbon dioxide under pressure. Used as a fertilizer or feed supplement, or to synthesize plastics. *see* [urine on page Glossary-1-44](#)

urine. Fluid excreted by the kidney. Consists primarily of water and to a lesser extent urea, acids, and organic salts. Covered under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products on page 3-2-1](#) and [Live Animals and Related Material on page 3-8-1](#).

UHT milk. *see* [long-life milk on page Glossary-1-27](#).

veal. A young calf 1-to-3 months of age; meat of a young calf. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

vector. A carrier which transfers an infective agent from one host to another. A mechanical vector is one where the infective agent does **not** necessarily need the vector to maintain its life cycle. A biological vector serves as a host in which the infective agent **must** multiply before becoming infective. Examples are insects, ticks, mites, mice, rabbits, pigeons, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, ferrets, chickens.

vegetable coagulants. Extracts from plants that coagulate milk (for example, bromelin from the pineapple, papain from the papaya, and ricin from castor oil seeds). May also be called vegetable rennets. Release if the importer has a statement that the coagulant (rennet) is of plant origin.

vegetable rennet. *see* [vegetable coagulants on page Glossary-1-45](#).

vell. The stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet. Regulate as rennets under [Organs on page 3-16-1](#).

vitamins. *see* [dietary supplements on page Glossary-1-15](#)

waste bagging material. Burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat. Also called scrap bagging. Regulate as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products on page 3-15-1](#).

weasand. The musculature associated with the throat or esophagus of an animal.

whey powder. Watery part of the milk separated from the curd that has been dried. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

white blood cells. *see* [leukocytes on page Glossary-1-26](#).

wiener (wienerwurst). A type of smoked pork or beef sausage similar to a frankfurter. Regulate as a fresh meat product under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

wool. The dense, soft, often curly hair forming the coat of sheep and certain other animals. Regulate under [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

wool grease. A fatty, slightly sticky wax that is extracted from wool containing other impurities that are **not** removed. Wool grease is unrestricted. Compare with [lanolin on page Glossary-1-26](#).

wool manure. Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

wool noil. *see* [noil on page Glossary-1-30](#).

wool top. A continuous strand of the longer wool fibers remaining after straightening and separating from the short fibers by combing. Covered under wool, [Hides and Related By-Products on page 3-7-1](#).

Glossary

Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

wool waste. Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

wurst. *see* [sausage on page Glossary-1-38](#).

xarque. Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products on page 3-9-1](#).

yeast. Colloquial name for unicellular fungi capable of fermentation and that reproduce by budding. A few yeast are pathogens or can be recombinant.

yogurt. A food of custard-like consistency, prepared from milk, and curdled by bacteria. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products on page 3-14-1](#).

Yorkshire pudding. Batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings.

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