§ 94.20 Importation of pork from Sonora, Mexico.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) pork from the State of Sonora, Mexico, may be imported into the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The pork is meat from swine that have been born, raised and slaughtered in Sonora;
(b) The pork has been in contact with pork from regions other than those listed in § 94.9(a) as regions where hog cholera is not known to exist; and
(c) An authorized official of Mexico certifies on the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title that the above conditions have been met.


§ 94.21 Restrictions on importation of beef from Argentina.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, fresh (chilled or frozen) beef from Argentina may be exported to the United States under the following conditions:

(a) The meat is beef that originated in Argentina;
(b) The meat came from bovines that were moved directly from the premises of origin to the slaughterhouse without any contact with other animals;
(c) The meat has been in contact with meat from regions other than those listed in § 94.1(a)(2);
(d) The meat came from bovines that originated from premises where foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest have not been present during the lifetime of any bovines slaughtered for export of meat;
(e) Foot-and-mouth disease has not been diagnosed in Argentina within the previous 12 months;
(f) The meat came from bovines that originated from premises on which ruminants or swine have not been vaccinated with modified or attenuated live viruses for foot-and-mouth disease at any time during the lifetime of the bovines slaughtered for export of meat;
(g) The meat came from bovines that have not been vaccinated for rinderpest at any time during the lifetime of any of the bovines slaughtered for export of meat;
(h) The meat came from bovine carcasses that have been allowed to matureate at 40 to 50 °F (4 to 10 °C) for a minimum of 36 hours after slaughter and have reached a pH of 5.8 or less in the loin muscle at the end of the maturation period. 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 does not reach a pH of 5.8 or less after 60 hours, the meat from the carcass may not be exported to the United States;
(i) All bone, blood clots, and lymphoid tissue have been removed from the meat; and
(j) An authorized official of Argentina certifies on the foreign meat inspection certificate that the above conditions have been met.

§ 95.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator means the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service means the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Animal byproducts means hides, skins, hair, wool, glue stock, bones, hoofs, horns, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, blood meal, meat meal, tankage, glands, organs, or other parts or products of ruminants and swine unsuitable for human consumption.

Approved chlorinating equipment means equipment approved by Veterinary Services as efficient for the disinfection of effluents against the contagions of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Approved establishment means an establishment approved by Veterinary Services for the receipt and handling of restricted import animal byproducts.

Approved sewerage system means a drainage system equipped and operated so as to carry and dispose of sewage without endangering livestock through the contamination of streams or fields and approved by the Veterinary Services.

Approved warehouse means a warehouse having facilities approved by Veterinary Services for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products.

Blood meal means dried blood of animals.

Bone meal means ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal.

Department means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services means the Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services.

Glue stock means fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses.

Hay and straw means dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

Inspector means an inspector of Veterinary Services.

Meat meal or tankage means the rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals.
§ 95.2 Region of origin.

No products or materials specified in the regulations in this part shall be imported unless there be shown upon the commercial invoice, or in some other manner satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, the name of the region of origin of such product or material: Provided, That the region of origin shall be construed to mean (a) in the case of an animal by-product, the region in which such product was taken from an animal or animals, and (b) in the case of other materials, the region in which such materials were produced.

§ 95.3 Byproducts from diseased animals prohibited.

The importation of any animal by-product taken or removed from an animal affected with anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest is prohibited.

§ 95.4 Bone meal, blood meal, meat meal, offal, fat, glands, and serum from ruminants that have been in regions in which bovine spongiform encephalopathy exists.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the importation of bone meal, blood meal, meat meal or tankage, offal, fat, and glands from ruminants that have been in any region listed in §94.18 of this chapter, is prohibited.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the importation of serum from ruminants that have been in any region listed in §94.18 of this chapter is prohibited, except that serum from ruminants may be imported for scientific, educational, or research purposes if the Administrator determines that the importation can be made under conditions that will prevent the introduction of bovine spongiform encephalopathy into the United States. Serum from ruminants imported in accordance with this paragraph must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in accordance with §104.4 of this chapter, and must be moved and handled as specified on the permit.

(c) Articles for cosmetics. The importation of collagen, collagen products, amniotic liquids or extracts, placental liquids or extracts, serum albumin, and serocolostrum, derived from ruminants that have been in any region listed in §94.18 of this chapter is prohibited unless the following conditions have been met:

(1) The article must be imported for use as an ingredient in cosmetics.

(2) The person importing the article must obtain a United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors by filing a permit application on VS form 16-3.

(3) The permit application must state the intended use of the article and the

4VS form 16-3 may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, National Center for Import-Export, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.
§ 95.5 Untanned hides and skins; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Untanned hides and skins of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine which do not meet the conditions of requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (e) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.6 after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hides or skins originating in and shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest may be imported without further restriction.

(b) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if found upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to be hard dried hides or skins.

(c) Abattoir hides or skins 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 they have been removed from animals found at time of slaughter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to assure further the identity of such materials until loaded upon the transporting vessel, may be imported without other restriction if accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the proper department of such national government and signed by an official veterinary inspector of such national government showing that the therein described hides or skins were taken from animals slaughtered in such specified abattoir and found free from anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.

(d) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been pickled in a solution of salt containing mineral acid and packed in barrels, casks, or tight cases while still wet with such solution.

(e) Hides or skins may be imported without other restriction if shown upon inspection by an inspector, or by certificate of the shipper or importer satisfactory to said inspector, to have been
§ 95.6 Untanned hides and skins; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Hides or skins offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.5 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method or methods as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents: Provided, however, that upon permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services such hides or skins may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond, and under the supervision of an inspector: And provided further, that I. T. or inbound shipments of hides or skins may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port in the United States for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bound shipments, from the interior port to the approved establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to the inspector in charge at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the approved establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said hides and skins from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.7 Wool, hair, and bristles; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Wool, hair, or bristles derived from ruminants and/or swine which do not meet the conditions or requirements specified in any one of paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.8 after their arrival at the port of entry: Provided, however, that no bloodstained wool, hair, or bristles shall be imported under any condition:

(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles may be imported without other restriction if originating in and shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

(b) Wool or hair clipped from live animals or pulled wool or hair may be imported without other restriction if the said wool or hair is reasonably free from animal manure in the form of dung locks or otherwise.

(c) Wool, hair, or bristles taken from sheep, goats, cattle, or swine, when such animals have been 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.

1 See footnote 1 to § 95.5.
from animals found at time of slaught-
ter to be free from anthrax, foot-and-
mouth disease, and rinderpest, and to
assure further the identity of such ma-
terials until loaded upon the trans-
porting vessel, may be imported with-
out other restriction if accompanied by
a certificate bearing the seal of the
proper department of said national
government and signed by an official
veterinary inspector of such region
showing that the therein described
wool, hair, or bristles were taken from
animals slaughtered in such specified
abattoir and found free from anthrax,
foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest.
(d) Wool, hair, or bristles which have
been scoured, thoroughly washed, or
dyed may be imported without other
restriction.

(Approved by the Office of Management and
Budget under control number 0579-0015)

§ 95.8 Wool, hair, and bristles; importa-
tions permitted subject to restric-
tions.

Wool, hair, or bristles offered for im-
portation which do not meet the condi-
tions or requirements of §95.7 shall be
handled and treated in the following
manner after arrival at the port of
entry:
(a) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall
be consigned from the coast or border
port of arrival to an approved estab-
lishment: Provided, however, That upon
permission by the Deputy Adminis-
trator, Veterinary Services such wool,
hair, or bristles may be stored for a
temporary period in approved ware-
houses under bond and under the super-
vision of an inspector: And provided fur-
ther, That I. T. on in-bond shipments of
wool, hair, or bristles may go forward
under customs seals from a coast or
border port of arrival, with the ap-
proval of an inspector at said port, to
another port for consumption entry,
subject to the other provisions of this
section.
(b) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall
be moved from the coast or border port
of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-
bond shipments, from the interior port
to the establishment in cars or trucks
or in vessel compartments with no
other materials contained therein,
sealed with seals of the Department,
which shall not be broken except by in-
spectors or other persons authorized by
the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary
Services so to do, or without sealing as
aforesaid and with other freight when
packed in tight cases acceptable to an
inspector.
(c) Such wool, hair, or bristles shall
be handled at the establishment under
the direction of an inspector in a man-
ner approved by the Deputy Adminis-
trator, Veterinary Services to guard
against the dissemination of foot-and-
mouth disease and rinderpest. Such
products shall not be removed there-
from except upon special permission of
the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary
Services and upon compliance with all
the conditions and requirements of this
section relative to the movement of
the said wool, hair, or bristles from the
port of arrival to the said establish-
ment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and
Budget under control number 0579-0015)

§ 95.9 Glue stock; requirements for
unrestricted entry.

Glue stock which does not meet the
conditions or requirements specified in
any one of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this
section shall not be imported except
subject to handling and treatment in
accordance with §95.10 after arrival at
the port of entry:
(a) Glue stock originating in and
shipped directly from a region not de-
clared by the Secretary of Agriculture
to be infected with foot-and-mouth dis-
ease or rinderpest may be imported
without other restriction.
(b) Glue stock may be imported with-
out other restriction if found upon in-
section by an inspector, or by certifi-
cate of the shipper or importer satis-
factory to said inspector, to have been
properly treated by acidulation or by
soaking in milk of lime or a lime paste;
or to have been dried so as to render
each piece of the hardness of a sun-
dried hide.
(c) Glue stock taken from cattle,
sheep, goats, or swine slaughtered
under national government inspection
§ 95.10 Glue stock; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glue stock offered for importation which does not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.9 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) It shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment and shall be subject to disinfection by such method or methods as the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents. Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services may prescribe unless the said establishment discharges drainage into an approved sewerage system or has an approved chlorinating equipment adequate for the proper disinfection of effluents.

(b) It shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at port of entry.

(c) It shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. It shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said glue stock from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

§ 95.11 Bones, horns, and hoofs for trophies or museums; disinfected hoofs.

(a) Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs, that are free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew and are offered for entry as trophies or for consignment to museums may be imported without other restrictions.

(b) Clean, dry hoofs disinfected in the region of origin may be imported without other restrictions if the following conditions are met:

1. Soaking in a 0.1 percent chlorine bleach solution for 2 hours;
2. Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes;
3. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
4. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
5. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
6. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
7. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
8. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
9. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
10. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
11. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
12. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
13. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
14. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
15. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
16. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
17. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
18. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
19. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
20. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
21. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
22. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
23. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
24. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
25. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
26. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
27. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
28. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
29. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
30. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
31. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
32. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
33. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
34. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
35. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
36. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
37. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
38. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
39. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
40. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
41. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
42. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
43. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
44. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
45. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
46. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
47. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
48. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
49. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
50. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
51. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
52. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
53. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
54. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
55. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
56. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
57. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
58. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
59. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
60. Dry heat at 180°F (82.2°C) for 30 minutes;
(iv) Soaking in a 5 percent acetic acid solution for 2 hours; or
(v) Soaking in a 5 percent hydrogen peroxide solution for 2 hours.

(2) The hoofs are accompanied by a certificate issued by the national government of the region of origin and signed by an official veterinary inspector of that region stating that the hoofs have been disinfected and describing the manner in which the disinfection was accomplished.

§ 95.12 Bones, horns, and hoofs; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Bones, horns, and hoofs offered for importation which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.11 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry:

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment having facilities for their disinfection or their conversion into products customarily made from bones, horns, or hoofs: Provided, however, That I. T. or in-bond shipments of bones, horns, or hoofs may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival, with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port for consumption entry subject to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by inspectors or other persons authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof, before leaving the establishment, shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services or burned at the establishment. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said bones, horns, and hoofs.

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§ 95.13 Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals; requirements for entry.

Steamed or degelatinized or special steamed bone meal, which, in the normal process of manufacture, has been prepared by heating bone under a minimum of 20 pounds steam pressure for at least one hour at a temperature of not less than 250°F (121°C), may be imported without further restrictions for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals if such products are free from pieces of bone, hide, flesh, and sinew and contain no more than traces of hair and wool. Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals which does not meet these requirements will not be eligible for entry.

§ 95.14 Blood meal, tankage, meat meal, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or animal feed; requirements for entry.

Dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products, for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals, shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 95.16, unless:

(a) Such products originated in and were shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; or
(b) The inspector at the port of entry finds that such products have been
§ 95.15 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.16, unless such products originated in and were shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

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§ 95.16 Blood meal, blood albumin, intestines, and other animal byproducts for industrial use; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Blood meal, blood albumin, bone meal, intestines, or other animal materials intended for use in the industrial arts which do not meet the conditions or requirements of § 95.15 shall be handled and treated in the following manner after arrival at the port of entry.

(a) They shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an approved establishment: Provided, however, that upon permission by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector: And provided further, that I. T. or in-bond shipments of such products may go forward under customs seals from a coast or border port of arrival with the approval of an inspector at said port, to another port of consumption entry, subject after arrival at the latter port to the other provisions of this section.

(b) They shall be moved from the coast or border port of arrival or, in the case of I. T. or in-bond shipments, from the interior port to the establishment in cars or trucks or in vessel compartments with no other materials contained therein, sealed with seals of the Department, which shall not be broken except by Veterinary Services inspectors or other persons authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services so to do, or without sealing as aforesaid and with other freight when packed in tight cases or casks acceptable to an inspector at the port of entry.

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said products from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

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§ 95.17 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic ruminants or swine, intended for use in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with § 95.18, unless such glands, organs, or materials originated in and were shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.


§ 95.18 Glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Glands, organs, ox gall or bile, bone marrow, and various like materials derived from domestic ruminants or swine, which do not meet the requirements of § 95.17 may be imported for pharmaceutical purposes if in tight
containers and consigned to an approved establishment: Provided, however, That upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services they may be stored for a temporary period in approved warehouses under bond and under the supervision of an inspector. They shall be handled and processed at the said establishment in a manner approved by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and the containers shall be destroyed or disinfected as prescribed by him. They shall not be removed therefrom except upon special permission of the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services and upon compliance with all the conditions and requirements of this section relative to the movement of the said glands, organs, ox gall, and like materials from the port of arrival to the said establishment.

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§ 95.20 Animal manure.
Manure of horses, cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine shall not be imported except upon permission from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services. Importations permitted shall be subject to such restrictions as he may deem necessary in each instance: Provided, however, That manure produced by animals while in transit to the United States shall be subject only to the requirements of the Department regulations governing the importation of domestic livestock and other animals.

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§ 95.21 Hay and straw; requirements for unrestricted entry.

Except as provided in §95.28, hay or straw shall not be imported except subject to handling and treatment in accordance with §95.22 after arrival at the port of entry, unless such hay or straw originated in and was shipped directly from a region not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.


§ 95.22 Hay and straw; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Except as provided in §95.28, hay or straw which does not meet the conditions of §95.21 shall be handled and treated in the following manner upon arrival at the port of entry:

(a) Hay or straw packing materials shall be burned or disinfected at the expense of the importer or consignee in the manner and at the time directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(b) Hay or straw for use as feeding material, bedding, or similar purposes shall be stored and held in quarantine for a period of not less than 90 days in an approved warehouse at the port of entry and shall be otherwise handled as directed by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

§ 95.23 Previously used meat covers; importations permitted subject to restrictions.

Cloth or burlap which has been used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in any region designated in §94.1 of this subchapter as a region in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists, shall not be imported except under the following conditions:

(a) The cloth or burlap shall be consigned from the coast or border port of arrival to an establishment specifically
§ 95.24 Methods for disinfection of hides, skins, and other materials.

Hides, skins, and other materials required by the regulations in this part to be disinfected shall be subjected to disinfection by methods found satisfactory and approved from time to time by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

§ 95.25 Transportation of restricted import products; placarding cars and marking billing; unloading enroute.

(a) Transportation companies or other operators of cars, trucks or other vehicles carrying import products or materials moving under restriction, other than those in tight cases or casks, shall affix to and maintain on both sides of all such vehicles durable placards not less than 5½ by 6 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in boldface letters not less than 1½ inches in height the words “Restricted import product.” These placards shall also bear the words “Clean and disinfect this car or truck.” Each of the waybills, conductors’ manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments shall have the words “Restricted import product, clean and disinfect car or truck,” plainly written or stamped upon its face. If for any reason the placards required by this section have not been affixed to each car, or the billing has not been marked by the initial or the connecting carrier, or the placards have been removed, destroyed, or rendered illegible, the placards shall be immediately affixed or replaced and the billing marked by the initial or connecting carrier, the intention being that the billing accompanying the shipment shall be marked and each car, truck or other vehicle placarded as specified in this section from the time such shipment leaves the port of entry until it is unloaded at final destination and the cars, trucks or other vehicles are cleaned and disinfected as required by § 95.26.

(b) If it is necessary to unload enroute any of the materials or products transported in a placarded car, truck or other vehicle from which the transfer is made and any part of the premises in or upon which the product or material may have been placed in the course of unloading or reloading shall be cleaned and disinfected by the carrier, in accordance with the provisions of § 95.26, and the said carrier shall immediately report the matter, by telegraph, to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Washington, DC 20251. Such report shall include the following information: Nature of emergency; place where product or material was unloaded; original points of shipment and destination; number and materials of the original car or truck; and number and initials of the car, truck or other...
vehicle into which the product or material is reloaded in case the original car or truck is not used.

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§ 95.26 Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises; cleaning and disinfection.

Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises which have been used in the transportation, handling, or storing of restricted import products or materials, other than those contained in leak-proof cases or casks, shall be cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved for use in this part under the supervision of the division at the time and in the manner provided in this section. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, such railroad cars, trucks, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, shall not be moved in interstate or foreign commerce until they have been so treated.

(a) Cars to be cleaned and disinfected by final carrier at destination. Cars required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be so treated by the final carrier at destination as soon as possible after unloading and before the same are moved from such final destination for any purpose: Provided, however, That when the products or materials are destined to points at which an inspector or other duly authorized representative of Veterinary Services is not maintained or where proper facilities cannot be provided, the transportation company shall seal, bill, and forward the cars in which the products or materials were transported to a point to be agreed upon between the transportation company and Veterinary Services, and the transportation company shall there clean and disinfect the said cars under the supervision of Veterinary Services.

(b) Methods of cleaning and disinfecting. (1) Railroad cars, trucks, aircraft and means of conveyance other than boats, equipment or containers, required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy by burning or other approved method, clean the exterior and interior of the cars or trucks, and the areas of the aircraft or other means of conveyance, equipment or containers that may have been contaminated, and saturate the entire surface with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(2) Boats required by this part to be cleaned and disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse from the decks, compartments, and all other parts of the boat used for the transportation of the products or materials covered by this part, and from the portable chutes or other appliances, fixtures or areas used in loading and unloading same, and destroy the litter and other refuse by burning or by other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the said decks, compartments, and other parts of the boat with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(3) Buildings, sheds, and premises required by this part to be disinfected shall be treated in the following manner: Collect all litter and other refuse therefrom and destroy the same by burning or other approved methods, and saturate the entire surface of the fencing, chutes, floors, walls, and other parts with a permitted disinfectant approved for use in this part.

(c) Permitted disinfectants. The disinfectants permitted for use in disinfecting railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft and other means of conveyance, equipment or containers, yards, and premises against infection of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest are freshly prepared solutions of:

(1) Sodium carbonate (4 percent) in the proportion of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water.

(2) Sodium carbonate (4 percent) plus sodium silicate (0.1 percent) in the proportion of 1 pound of sodium carbonate plus sodium silicate to 3 gallons of water.

(3) Sodium hydroxide (Lye) prepared in a fresh solution in the proportion of
§ 95.27 Regulations applicable to products from Territorial possessions.

The regulations in this part shall be applicable to all the products and materials specified in this part which are offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to which the animal-quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

§ 95.28 Hay or straw and similar material from tick-infested areas.

Hay or straw, grass, or similar material from tick-infested pastures, ranges, or premises may disseminate the contagion of splenetic, Southern or Texas fever when imported for animal feed or bedding; therefore, such hay or straw, grass, or similar materials shall not be imported unless such material is first disinfected with a disinfectant specified in §95.26(d).

PART 96—RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN ANIMAL CASINGS OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

§ 96.1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspector Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.


Animal casings. Intestines, stomachs, esophagi, and urinary bladders from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats that are used to encase processed meats in foods such as sausage.

APHIS representative. An individual employed by APHIS who is authorized to perform the function involved.

Department. The United States Department of Agriculture.