

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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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](#); regulate as an organism or vector. If amniotic fluid or liquid to be incorporated as an ingredient in cosmetics, then covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

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*.

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, tannage.

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*.

animal feed. See *feed*.

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, microorganisms, or polysaccharides and neutralize them or produce immunity. Imported for biological use or pharmaceutical use. Covered under ***Blood and Related By-Products***.

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***.

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***.

APHIS-defined EU CSF Region. The European Union Member States of 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). The APHIS-defined EU 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*.

backfat. The subcutaneous fat on the back of hog carcasses. Regulate as under *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine*.

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*.

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 microorganisms 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*.

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*.

beef extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential protein constituents of ruminant meat. Covered under *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants*.

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*. If for a pet chew, covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*.

bile. A yellow or greenish secretion of the liver. Also known as gall. Covered under [Organs](#).

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](#).

bird. All members of the class Avian (including eggs for hatching) other than poultry or game birds. See also [poultry](#), [game bird](#), [migratory](#), and [game bird, nonmigratory](#) 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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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 and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Covered as rendered products under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).

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](#).

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*.

bologna. A precooked and high-seasoned sausage made of finely-cured pork and beef in artificial or natural casings. Italian bologna sausage is *mortadella*. Regulate under *Meat and Meat Products*.

bone. The hard part of the skeleton of a vertebrate. When the intended use for a trophy, the bones are covered under *Trophies*. When the intended use is other than a trophy, bones are covered under *Bones and Related By-Products*; or if for a pet chew or pet toy, bones are covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*.

bone ash. The powdery residue of burnt bones.

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*.

bone char. See *char*.

bone glue. See *animal glue*.

bone grist. Ground bone. Regulate as *Bones and Related By-Products*.

bone greaves. See *greaves*.

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*.

bone marrow extract. Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Covered as rendered products under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.

bone meal, degelatinized. Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under *Bones and Related By-Products*.

bouillon cube. A small cube of evaporated seasoned meat, poultry, or vegetable stock. Covered under *Meat and Meat Products*.

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](#).

bovine growth hormone. See [bovine somatotropin \(bovine growth hormone, bST\)](#) 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](#).

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](#). However, if the hormone was produced by microbes, then covered under covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Abbreviation for bovine spongiform encephalopathy; a neurological disease affecting ruminants.

braunschweiger. A smoked pork liver sausage (liverwurst) enriched with eggs and milk. See also [Liverwurst](#). Regulate under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine](#).

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](#).

brush-tail opossum. A marsupial of Australia belonging to the genus *Trichosurus*. Brush-tail opossums are susceptible to bovine tuberculosis.

bST. See [bovine somatotropin \(bovine growth hormone, bST\)](#).

bully stick. See [Pizzle](#).

bundnerfleisch. See [bresaola](#).

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**. When the intended use is for manufacturing prophylactics, then the bung caps are covered under **Organs**, **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**.

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**.

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**.

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**. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy, such as tying fishing flies, the capes are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

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**.

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](#).

cascaron(es). Confetti-filled egg shells. Regulate as empty egg shells under [Eggs and Egg Products from Poultry, Game Birds, or Other Birds](#).

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](#).

caseinate. A compound of casein with a metal. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

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 piroplasmosis). 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](#).

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](#).

certificate. Official foreign documents which attest that handling and processing conditions have been met. Certificates are required under 9CFR 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](#) 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. Cervelats are preserved by curing, drying, and smoking, and can range from semi-dry to moist and soft. Both thuringer and mortadella are cervelats. Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

cervidae (cervids). The family of even-toed, hoofed 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***.

cheese. A solid food prepared from the pressed curd of milk, often seasoned and aged. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

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***.

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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

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 5-19 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***.

coating. A layer of a substance spread over a surface for protection, flavoring, or decoration. For example, rawhide imported as pet food 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***. Casings can be manufactured from collagen and are covered under ***Casings***. Collagen as an ingredient in cosmetics is covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

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***.

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](#).

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, 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 burfi, cajeta, gulabjamun, kalakand, khoya, lacto king, milk candy, pastillas de leche, and polvoron. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

connective tissue. Tissue-forming ligaments, tendons, and aponeuroses. Regulate as glue stock under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).

contaminated aircraft. One with animal contamination such as blood, manure, hay, and straw which may carry animal diseases. Covered under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

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 microorganisms). See [shelf stability](#).

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](#). 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](#).

cotto. See [salami](#).

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](#).

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](#). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, crop is covered under [Organs](#).

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 \(CSF\)](#).

CSF/SR. See [classical swine fever with special requirements \(CSF/SR\)](#).

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. Microorganisms 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***.

cultured cream. See ***crème fraîche***.

culture media. See ***media(um)***.

cultured milk product. The result of culturing milk with specific microorganisms (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, kатык, 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***.

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***.

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***.

dairy products. Those products derived from milk. Covered under ***Milk and Milk Products***.

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**.

degelatinized bone meal. Derived from the manufacture of glue or gelatin. Covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

devonshire cream (Devon). See **clotted cream**.

diagnostic samples. Specimens of various animal parts or body fluids imported for biological use. Covered under organisms and vectors, **Live Animals and Related Material**.

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**.

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.

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 microorganisms.

DNA. See **deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)**.

doogh. A spiced, watered, and carbonated beverage made from reconstituting yogurt that has been concentrated to dryness. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

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*.

dry blood. Blood meal from animals. Regulate as a rendered product under *Blood and Related By-Products*.

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*.

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 Manure (Castings)* under *Live Animals and Related Material*.

edible offal. See *meat by-product*.

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*. When the intended use is for hatching, the eggs are covered under *Live Animals and Related Material*.

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.

embryo (live). The fertilized egg of a vertebrate animal. Covered under eggs for hatching, *Live Animals and Related Material*.

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)*.

END/SR. See *exotic Newcastle disease with special requirements (END/SR)*.

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*.

equine. A member of the family Equidae, which includes horses, asses, and zebras.

erinaceus. See *hedgehog*.

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* or *Casings* (weasands). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the esophagus falls under *Organs*.

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*.

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*.

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**. Otherwise, regulate the fat as meat under **Meat and Meat Products**.

fatback. Salt pork from the back of a hog carcass. Regulate as under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**.

feather. 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**. When the intended use is for making fishing tackle or jewelry, the feathers are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

feather meal. Rendered feathers from poultry packing plants. Used as a feed additive. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

feces. Waste matter discharged from the intestines. See **manure**.

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**.

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*.

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*.

FMD. See *foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)*

FMD/SR. See *foot-and-mouth disease with special requirements (FMD/SR)*

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*.

frankfurter. A smoked sausage of beef and pork made in links. Covered under *Meat and Meat Products*. 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*.

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*.

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*.

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*.

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*.

genoa. See *salami*.

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](#).

giblets. The edible heart, liver, or gizzard of fowl. Covered under [Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Poultry](#).

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](#). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, glands are covered under [Organs](#).

glue stock. Fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses. Regulate as [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).

goat antisera. Serum containing antibodies. Imported for biological use. Covered under [Blood and Related By-Products](#).

greater hedgehog tenrec (*Setifer setosus*). See [tenrec](#).

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](#). If greaves cakes are to be fed to pets, regulate as pet food under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#).

greaves meal. See [greaves](#).

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](#).

gullet. The esophagus or windpipe. Regulate as a rennet under [Organs](#).

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*.

hackle. The neck plumage of the male domestic fowl. When the intended use is trophies, the hackles are covered under *Trophies*. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hackles are covered under *Hides and Related By-Products*.

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*.

hair. Growth of pigmented filaments growing from the epidermis of animals forming their coats. Covered under *Hides and Related By-Products*.

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*.

HC (Hog cholera). See **Classical swine fever**.

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*.

heart. An organ. When the intended use is for consumption, hearts are covered under *Meat and Meat Products*. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, hearts are covered under *Organs*.

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**.

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**.

hermetically sealed containers. Air-tight containers designed and intended to protect the contents against the entry of microorganisms 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**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the hides are covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

hide glue. See **Animal glue**.

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**. If for a pet chew, hoofs are covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. When the intended use is **other than** a trophy or chews, the hoofs are covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

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. Covered as rendered products under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

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**.

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**. When the intended use is for a pet chew, the horns are covered under **Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed**. When the intended use is for **other than** trophies or pet chews, horns are covered under **Bones and Related By-Products**.

horse. A large, hooved 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*.

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*.

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*.

ice cream mix. Formulation usually containing dry milk products. Covered under *Milk and Milk Products*.

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*.

inedible gelatin. See *technical gelatin*.

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*.

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 Natural Products* on page 3-15-25.

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*. When intestines are imported for animal feed or fertilizer, regulate as rendered products under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*. When dried or fresh intestines are imported to use as casings for processed meat, they are covered under *Casings*. When intestines are consigned for human consumption (edible), they are covered under *Meat and Meat Products*. See also *gut string*.

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*. If for a pet chew, covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*.

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*.

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* as a meat by-product. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, the kidneys are covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

koumiss. A fermented milk product produced by the action of thermophilic lactobacilli and *Saccharomyces* on mares' milk.

kryo-vac. See **cryo-vac (kyro-vac)**.

kugelham. Cured and fully dried ham. Covered under **Meat and Meat Products**.

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**.

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**. 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**.

lactose. Milk sugar. Covered under **Milk and Milk Products**.

lactulose. An indigestible sugar formed during the processing of milk or by treating lactose with lime water. Regulate as **Dry Milk Products**.

lamb. A sheep (ruminant) that is less than 1 year old; the meat of young sheep. Compare to **Mutton**. Regulate under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Ruminants**.

lanolin. A yellowish-white, fatty substance refined from wool grease used for soaps, ointments, and cosmetics. Lanolin is unrestricted. See also **wool grease**.

lard. Rendered fatty tissue from the hog. If edible, regulate under **Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine**. If inedible, regulate under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

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**.

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, covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*. Otherwise, regulate as glue stock under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.

lips. Fleshy folds surrounding the mouth. When the intended use is for consumption, the lips are covered under *Meat and Meat Products* as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, lips are covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

liver. A large organ that manufactures and secretes bile. When the intended use is for consumption, then liver is covered under *Meat and Meat Products*. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, then liver as an inedible ingredient is covered under *Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed*, and liver for research is covered under *Organs*.

liver concentrate. An extract or derivative of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet foods. Covered under *Organs*.

liver extract. A concentrated preparation of the essential constituents of the liver. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under *Organs*.

liver powder. Pulverized liver tissue. Imported for pharmaceutical use and as a flavoring for pet food. Covered under *Organs*.

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*. Regulate under *Meat and Meat Products*.

livestock feed. See *feed*.

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*.

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*.

machaca. The Mexican equivalent of beef jerky. Beef that has been marinated, cooked, shredded, and dried. Regulate as **Cured and Dried Meat of Ruminants**.

madagascan hedgehog (Setifer setosus). See **tenrec**.

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**.

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** as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, maws are covered under **Organs**.

meal. Fine-to-coarse ground product. If from animal products, regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

meal, blood. The ground, dry blood of animals characterized by a high protein content and used for feeding livestock and as a nitrogenous fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

meal, bone. Crushed or ground animal bones used for feed and fertilizer. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

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. Regulate as a rendered product under **Animal Waste and Related By-Products**.

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 **Feed for Livestock, Poultry and Aquaculture**.

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*.

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*. Examples of meat food products include lasagna, soup mixes, spaghetti and meatballs, and tamales.



Some articles are exempt from the *meat food product* 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*.

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 as a rendered product under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.

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, 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](#).

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](#).

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 microorganisms, [Live Animals and Related Material](#).

microbial rennets. See **Microbial coagulants**.

middles. Natural casings made from the large intestine of beef and hogs. Covered under [Casings](#).

milk, fresh (chilled, or frozen). A secretion produced by mammals to feed their young. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

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](#).

milk powder. Dry, powdered milk. Covered under [Milk and Milk Products](#).

milk UHT. See [long-life milk](#)

Ming Dynasty eggs. See **Hundred-year eggs**.

mixed meat. Ruminant and swine meat in combination. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products](#).

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](#).

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. See also **Cervelat**. Regulate under *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine*

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*.

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*.

musk grains or pods. Obtained from a sac of the male musk deer, and when dried, is a grainy powder. Covered under *Organs*.

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*.

noil. The short fiber removed after scouring and combing wool. Noils are covered as wool under *Hides and Related By-Products*.

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*.

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*

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*.

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***.

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***.

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***. When the intended use is for **other than** consumption, organs are

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***.

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***.

ostrich. A swift-footed, two-toed ratite bird of Northern Africa that has edible meat and valuable wing and tail plumes. See ***Ratite***.

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***.

owl pellets. See ***pellets (from birds of prey)***.

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***.

oxytocin. A pituitary hormone that stimulates the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

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*. If to be eaten, regulate as meat by-products (formerly edible offal) under *Meat and Meat Products*.

pancreas powder. Dry, finely ground pancreas. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

pancreatic trypsin. An enzyme that metabolizes protein in the stomach. Imported for pharmaceutical use. Covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

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*.

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*. 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*.

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*.

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*.

pathogenic. Causing or capable of causing disease.

PCR primers. Technology which enables DNA to be exponentially amplified in the laboratory. Regulate as *Miscellaneous Products* under *Chemically Synthesized, Biosynthesized, and Natural Products*.

peedon eggs. See *hundred-year eggs*.

pelletized (pelleted hay). Grass or other plants (like alfalfa) 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*.

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*.

permit. Formal, written permission granted by VS to authorize importation of restricted animal products, by-products, organisms and vectors, or related material.

pet bird. One that is intended for the pleasure of its owner and **not** 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*. See also *chew(s)*.

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*.

pier area. Area where cargo is off-loaded. Pier areas are regulated as fomites under *Miscellaneous Products* when they come in contact with animals or animal products.

pink juice test (PJT). Test conducted by Food Safety Inspection Service to determine if meat has been thoroughly cooked.

pituitary gland. Small gland attached to the brain. Secretes hormones which regulate the function of many glands. Regulate as glands under ***Organs***.

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***. If imported as an aphrodisiac, then covered as ***Asian Medicinal Products*** under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

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***.

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***.

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***.

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***.

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***.

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](#).

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](#).

poultry waste. Parts of domestic birds consisting of head, feet, and viscera; regulate under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#). If an ingredient in feed, regulate under [Pet Food, and Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Feed](#).

pregnant mare's urine. See [urine](#).

preserved eggs. See [hundred-year eggs](#).

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](#).

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.

prohibited product. That which is specified as **not** eligible for entry in 9CFR 93, 94, 95, or 96.

prosciutto. Dry-cured spiced ham. Covered under *Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine*.

protease. An enzyme that breaks down protein. Covered under *Miscellaneous Products*.

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*.

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* 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*.

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*.

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*; 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 *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.



Rendered products from countries affected with BSE are **prohibited** from all species of animals (including fish), regardless of the purpose for which they are imported.

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*. 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*. Coagulants collected from microbes and plants may sometimes incorrectly be called rennets. See *vegetable coagulants* and *microbial coagulants*.

rennet casein. A see *casein*.

rennet extract. A liquid or paste preparation from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used to curdle milk. Regulate as rennets under *Organs*.

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***.

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***.

ripened cream butter. A cultured milk product made from starter-ripened cream. Regulate as ***Cultured Milk Products***.

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.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Example of recombinant yeast. Covered under ***Miscellaneous Products***.

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. Italian salamis are Genoa (rich, fatty, studded with white peppercorns), and cotto (studded with black peppercorns). Regulate under ***Meat and Meat Products***.

salt pork. Fat from the back and sides and belly of a hog. Regulate as under ***Foreign Origin Meat and Meat Products, Swine***.

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](#).

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](#) 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](#).

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](#).

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](#).

Setifer setosus. See [tenrec](#).

shelf stability. A condition used to describe a process applied to meat, meat products, and milk which renders the products free of microorganisms 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](#).

skin. Protective outer covering of an animal. When the intended use is as a specimen for mounting, skin is covered under **Trophies**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, skin is covered under **Hides and Related By-Products**.

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**.

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**.

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**.

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** and **Meat and Meat Products** 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**. When the intended use is **other than** trophies, the horns are covered under **Blood and Related By-Products**.

stall. A small compartment, booth, or cubicle used to house livestock. Regulate as fomites under *Miscellaneous Products*.

starter. Material containing microorganisms 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 microorganisms.

steamed bone meal. Ground bones subjected to steam treatment. Covered under *Bones and Related By-Products*.

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* as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, stomachs are covered under *Organs*.

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*. 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*.

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*.

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*.

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)*.

SVD/SR. See *swine vesicular disease with special requirements (SVD/SR)*.

sweet cream. See *crème fraîche*.

sweetbread. The thymus glands or pancreas of a young animal, especially a calf or lamb. Covered under *Meat and Meat Products* as 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*.

table eggs. Those imported for immediate human consumption rather than for breaking and pasteurization.

tag. A dirty, matted lock of wool. Contrast with *dunglocks*.

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*. If the product is considered to be inedible, regulate as a rendered product under *Animal Waste and Related By-Products*.

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. Regulate as a rendered product under [Animal Waste and Related By-Products](#).

tasajo. Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products](#).

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](#).

teeth. Bony appendages borne on the jaws. Covered under [Trophies](#).

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](#).

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.

thousand-year eggs. See [hundred-year eggs](#).

throat. See [esophagus](#).

thuringer. See [cervelat](#).

thyroid gland. A two-lobed endocrine gland which regulates the body's metabolic rate. Covered under [Organs](#).

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](#).

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*.

TNF. See *tumor necrosis factor (TNF)*.

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*.

total milk protein. A powdered concentrate made from whey and casein and having the lactose and fat removed. Regulate as *Dry Milk Products*.

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*.

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*.

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* as meat by-products (formerly edible offal). When the intended use is **other than** for consumption, tripe is covered under *Organs*.

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](#).

tusks. Long, protruding teeth. Covered under [Trophies](#).

United Kingdom. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

untanned. **Not** put through a tanning process. Contrast with [tan](#).

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.

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](#) and [Live Animals and Related Material](#).

UHT milk. See [long-life milk](#).

veal. A young calf 1-to-3 months of age; meat of a young calf. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products](#).

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](#).

vell. The stomach of an unweaned animal, used in making rennet. Regulate as rennets under [Organs](#).

waste bagging material. Burlap or cloth previously used to cover meat. Also called scrap bagging. Regulate as fomites under [Miscellaneous Products](#).

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](#).

white blood cells. See [leukocytes](#).

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](#).

wool. The dense, soft, often curly hair forming the coat of sheep and certain other animals. Regulate under [Hides and Related By-Products](#).

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](#).

wool manure. Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

wool noil. See [noil](#).

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](#).

wool waste. Refuse from wool production. Could be dung locks.

wurst. See [sausage](#).

xarque. Cured and fully dried meat. Covered under [Meat and Meat Products](#).

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](#).

Yorkshire pudding. Batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings.