

Animal products

See USDA-APHIS-PPQ Animal Products Manual or contact PPQ, VMO.

Animal supplements

Animals

See USDA-APHIS-PPQ Animal Products Manual or contact PPQ, VMO.

Apple pectin

Apple sauce

Avocado dip

Baby cereal

Baby food

Baby formula

Bakery goods

Bakery mixes

Baking powder

Baking soda

Barbecue spice

Beeswax

Beeswax is a true wax secreted by glands on the abdomen of worker honey bees. The wax is produced by the bees at the expense of honey production and it can take 6-8 pounds of honey to produce 1 pound of wax. Beeswax is used in cosmetics, for cold creams, ointments, lotions, lipsticks; candle making and in bee industry for the replacement foundation that goes into frames for brood and honey production. It is also used in pharmaceuticals, waterproofing materials, polishes, furniture wax and light lubricants in manufacturing. Beeswax is processed by melting, straining, filtering, centrifuging and/or bleaching and solidified in blocks of various sizes for shipping.

Exporters should contact their State Apiarist for any certification requests.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from an agency, other than, the NPPO. The above information has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters.

Beet sugar

Beverage concentrate

Biscuit mix

Bottled

Most, not all bottled items, are not eligible for certification.

Bran cereal

Bread

Brewer's yeast

Broom corn

Ineligible when it is made into a manufactured or processed product. Broom corn that has not been manufactured is eligible for a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC).

Cake

Cake mix

Calf food

Candied fruit

Candied peel

Candy

Cane sugar

Canned

The term "canned" refers to processed or preserved commodities which are packaged in cans. Canned commodities are not eligible for any type of Export Certificate.

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition", for canned fruits and vegetables and other related products. Refer exporter to:

Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 0709-S, Stop Code 0247
Washington, DC 20250-0247
Telephone: (202) 720-4693
Fax: (202) 690-1087

IMPORTANT NOTE: If the importing country requires a phytosanitary certificate, the NPPO will not accept a certificate from AMS. The above information on AMS has no bearing on meeting a country's phytosanitary requirements and is provided as a courtesy to exporters. If a consignment, that requires a phytosanitary certificate, is only accompanied by an AMS certificate the consignment may be rejected.

Cardboard

Cat food

Catsup

Cellulose

Cereal

Chewing gum

Chicken food

Chocolate

Cigars

Citrus concentrate

Citrus pectin

Citrus pulp

Cloth

Clothing

Coconut milk

Coffee creamer

Coffee substitute

Coffee whitener

Condiments

Confectioner's sugar

Cooked

Cooked cereal

Corn cereal

Corn chip pellets

Corn soy blend

Corn soy milk

Corn starch

Corn starch glucose

Corn syrup

Cottage cheese

Cotton cloth

Cotton piece goods

Cottonseed thread

Crackers

Cream

Creamer

Crepe rubber

Dehydrated potatoes

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition", which could include dehydrated potatoes.

Additional information may be obtained from the:

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Dehydro-frozen

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition", which include some dehydrated potatoes. Additional information may be obtained from the:

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Dessert

Dessert powder

Dextrine

Dextrose

Dextrose hydrate

Dietary formula

Enzymes

Fabric

Farina

Quick-cooking and instant cereal types of farina.

Fat

Fatty acids

Feed supplements

Fertilizer

--

Fish food

Flavoring

Food coloring

Food flavoring

Food seasoning

Food supplements

Formula

Frappe mix

Frappes

Freeze-dried (except mushrooms)

French fries

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Processed Products Branch, issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition", for frozen fruits and vegetables and other related products. Refer the exporter to:

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Frozen food

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Frozen juice

Fructose

Fruit butter

Fruit drink

Fruit flavoring

Fruit glaze

Fruit juice concentrate

Fruit pie filling

Fruit pulp

Fruitcake

Furniture

Glucose

Granulated

Gravel

Guar bean derivative

Gum

Gum turpentine

Hominy

Hulled corn with the germ removed and served either ground or whole

Honey

Honey is produced by bees from the nectar of a variety of plants as well as from secretions of sap-feeding insects. The bees collect the nectar into their honey stomach and take it back to the colony. In the process of collecting and taking it to the colony, some enzymes are added and sugars are altered. The nectar is stored in cells in the combs and the bees work to evaporate the moisture until it is between 16-18%. at this stage it is honey and because of its very high sugar content (>80%), it keeps very well.

USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Processed Products Branch (PPB), issues a "Certificate of Quality and Condition" (FV Form 146), for inspecting honey to meet grade and quality standards.

Information on locations to request honey inspection and AMS export certification services is available via that agency's website:

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/ppbweb/ppboffices.html>

Additional information may be obtained from the:

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Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
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Or, exporters should contact their state apiarist.

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Honeycomb

Natural beeswax as built by the bees with liquid honey sealed in the cells. A mass of hexagonal wax cells built by honeybees in their nest to contain brood and stores of honey. By sight, to tell the difference between honeycomb and beeswax, the beeswax will have very even consecutive cells which have been mass produced or stamped out.

Exporters should contact their state apiarist for any certification requests.

Hops extract

Hot sauce

Humate

Hydrolized vegetable protein

Hydrolized vegetables

Hydrolyzed vegetable protein

Hydrolyzed vegetables

Ice

Imitation milk

Imitation milk mix

Incense

Infant formula

Insects

Jam

Jello

Jelly

Juice concentrate

Kenaf

Ineligible when it is made into a manufactured or processed product. Kenaf that has not been manufactured is eligible for a phytosanitary certificate (PC).

Ketchup

Ketcup

Ketsup

Lactose

Laminated beams

Lemonade

Leonardite

A low rank coal between peat and sub-bituminous. Leonardite is currently used as a soil conditioner, in soil remediation, in waste-water treatment, and as a drilling fluid modifier.

Maltose

Maple sugar

Maple syrup

Margarine

Marmalade

Mashed potatoes

Milk substitute

Milk sugar

Mincemeat

Mincemeat was originally a conglomeration of bits of meat and dried fruit and spices, created as an alternative to smoking or drying for preservation. Mincemeat containing actual meat has become less common over the years. The customary form today typically consists of raisins, spices, and bits of apple or pear, and sometimes tomato and suet. Mincemeat may also contain currants, candied fruits, and brandy, rum or other liquor.

Mineral concentrate

Minerals

Molasses

Natural crepe rubber

Nectar

The sugar-rich liquid produced by the flowers of plants in order to attract pollinating animals. It is also the principal raw ingredient of honey.

Nitrogen soil culture

Non-dairy cream

Non-fat dry milk

Nut butter

Oat cereal

Oil

Oil includes such products as: cooking oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, essential oils, mint oil, olive oil, peanut oil, pine oil, soybean oil and tung oil.

Field offices receiving requests for an "export certificate" for oils may wish to direct callers to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN). FDA-CFSAN is the agency responsible for issuing certificates for export (formerly known as certificates of free sale) to U.S. food and cosmetic producers and exporters, as necessary, to satisfy the requests of foreign governments for U.S. attestation that the particular products are produced and marketed in the United States in general conformity with U.S. requirements.

For procedures on obtaining certificates for export of foods and cosmetics, please review information available through their FDA website:

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/RegulatoryInformation/Guidances/ucm125822.pdf>.

Additional requests for information may be faxed to their office at 202-418-3126.

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Oil-cured olives

Oleomargarine

Orange juice concentrate

Ovaltine

A brand of milk flavoring product made with sugar, malt extract, cocoa, and whey.

Paper

Peanut butter

Pectin

Any of a group of white, amorphous, complex carbohydrates that occur in ripe fruits and certain vegetables. Fruits rich in pectin are the peach, apple, currant, and plum. Protopectin, present in unripe fruits, is converted to pectin as the fruit ripens. Pectin forms a colloidal solution in water and gels on cooling. When fruits are cooked with the correct amount of sugar, and when the acidity is optimum and the amount of pectin present is sufficient, jams and jellies can be made.

Pharmaceuticals

Pickled

Pickles

Pie filling

Plasterboard

Plywood boxes

Popcorn (microwave)

Enclosed in ready to use bags with oil and artificial flavorings.

Postum

Trade mark for a coffee substitute invented by c. w. post and made with chicory and roasted grains.

Preserves

Propolis

Propolis is a sticky, gummy resinous material gathered by bees from trees and other vegetation. Bees use it to reduce the beehive entrance size and encase foreign material. Propolis contains waxes, resins, balsams, oils and pollen. It is used in alternate medicine because of its antimicrobial properties (tinctures, ointments, creams etc.)

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Pudding

Pumice

A light vesicular form of volcanic glass with a high silica content; it is usually light in color and will float on water.

Rags

Relish

A cooked or pickled sauce, usually made with vegetables or fruits, generally used as a condiment. It can be smooth or chunky, sweet or savory, hot or mild.

Rice cereal

Rice, precooked

Precooked rice usually appears rough and is lighter than polished rice. Precooked rice, is also called instant rice, as it requires little or no cook time versus a 20-30 minute cooking time for parboiled, polished, or brown rice. This commodity is not eligible for a PPQ 577, PPQ 578, or PPQ 579.

Royal jelly

Royal jelly is secreted by glands in the head of worker bees and is fed to queens throughout their larval and adult lives, and to young workers and drone larvae. It is high in proteins and is synthesized with the aid of proteins from pollen. After collection it can be sealed in small vials or freeze dried. It is used as a health food and for its therapeutic value in cream.

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Rubber

Saccharine

Salad dressing

Salt

Sandwich spread

Sauce

Sauce mix

Seasoning

Seasoning mix

Shellac

Sherbet

Shortening

Shredded

Shredded coconut

Sisal

Soap

Soft drinks

Soil inoculant

Soup

Soy corn

Soy flour whey

Soy formula

Soy isolates

Soy milk

Soybean inoculant

Soybean lecithin

Starch

Sucrose

Sugar

Sweetened condensed milk

Sweetener

Syrup

Tapioca

Tea bags

A tea bag is defined as a small, porous paper, silk or nylon sealed bag containing tea leaves for brewing tea.

Urea feed

Used clothing

Vanilla

Vanilla extract

Vanillin

Vegetable flavoring

Vegetable juice

Vinegar

Vitamins

Wastepaper

Wheat starch

Wood flour

Wood pulp

Wood rosin

Wood turpentine

Yogurt
