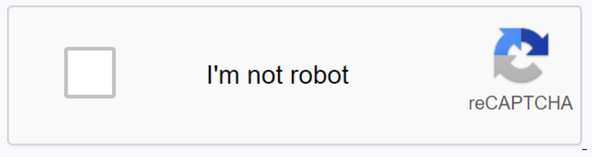

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Aphis regulated garbage manual

§ 94.5 Regulation of certain garbage. (a) General Restrictions - (1) The weekly movement of garbage from Hawaii and the U.S. territory to the U.S. mainland and possessions for the U.S. mainland. Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau are quarantined by this, and the movement of garbage to other countries is prohibited except as provided in this section. (2) Garbage import. To protect against the introduction of exotic animal and plant pests, the import ation of garbage from all foreign countries except Canada is prohibited except as specified in paragraphs (c) (2) of this section. (b) Definition - agricultural waste. By-products produced by the breeding of animals and the production and harvesting of crops or trees. A large component of agricultural waste, animal waste, includes waste from livestock, dairy products and other animal-related agricultural and agricultural practices, such as feed waste, bedding and garbage, feed and ranch spills. Approved facilities. Facilities approved by administrators, animal and plant health inspection services have the appropriate equipment to prevent the spread of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases and have been certified by appropriate government officials who are currently complying with applicable laws for environmental protection based on the decision to use the procedure. Approved sewage system. Sewage system approved by the administration, animal and plant health inspection services is designed and operated in a manner that excludes the discharge of sewage effluent to land surfaces or lagoons or other fixed waters, otherwise it is appropriate to prevent the spread of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases. If you are complying with applicable laws for environmental protection, your government officials are certified to do so. Carrier. The main operator of the transportation. Continental United States. 49 states located in the North American continent and the District of Columbia. Any waste derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, meat or other plants or animals (including poultry) substances and other rejects of all characters associated with such substances. Cleaning. to reduce the waste to ash by burning it. Manager. Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or others authorized by the department to enforce the provisions of applicable laws, quarantines, and regulations. Highway. From one state to another state or through another state. People. individual, corporation, company, association, company, partnership, society or Ltd. Shelf stable. The conditions achieved in the product, by the application of heat, alone or in conjunction with other ingredients and/or other treatments, are rendered free of microorganisms that can grow in the product under non-refrigerated conditions (more than 50°F or 10°C). Sterilization. Cook the garbage at an internal temperature of 212°F for 30 minutes. Save. Food, materials and other provisions carried out for the day-to-day operation of transportation and transportation, as well as for the management and feeding of the operator. Yard waste. Solid waste consisting mainly of grass clippings, leaves, branches, branches and other garden waste. (c) Garbage generated from the transport line - (1) applicability. This section applies to international or weekly transit waste provided in this section and includes food scraps, table trash, galley waste, food wrappers or packaging materials and shops, food preparation areas, passenger or crew areas, restaurants or other waste from other modes of transport. This section also applies to meals and other foods that were consumed on board by passengers and crew but have not been consumed. (i) Not all waste generated on board is regulated for the purposes of this section. Garbage regulated for the purposes of this section is defined as regulated garbage in paragraphs (c) (2) and (c) (3) in this section. (ii) Garbage mixed with regulated garbage is also regulated garbage. (2) Garbage regulation due to movements outside the United States or Canada. For the purposes of this section, garbage garbage garbage or removed garbage from transportation was regulated, and when garbage was removed from the transportation, there was transportation to ports other than the United States and Canada within the previous two-year period. However, there are two exceptions to this clause. These exceptions include: (i) Exception 1: Aircraft. If the garbage is turned on or removed from the aircraft, the requirements are exempt edout in accordance with paragraph (c) (4) of this section: (A) the aircraft has previously erased all garbage and all meat and meat products, except for all meat and meat products except for the country of origin of the off-the-shelf, except for meat and meat products, except for shelves stable meat; all fresh, condensed milk and creams in countries designated as § 94.1 as the presence of mouth diseases; All fresh fruits and vegetables; And all the eggs; As set out in this paragraph, items previously deleted from the aircraft have been disposed of in accordance with the regulated waste disposal procedures as set forth in paragraphs (4) (ii) and (iii) in this section. (B) The aircraft was not in a foreign port other than Canada after the garbage and shops mentioned in paragraphs (2) (i) (i) (a) (A) in this section have been removed. (ii) Exception 2: Carrying. If garbage is brought in or removed from the United States by means of non-aircraft transportation, it will be excluded from the requirements in this section if the following conditions are met: : (1) previously all garbage and all meat and meat products have been cleared, except for meat where the shelf is stable, whatever the country of origin; all fresh, condensed milk and creams in countries designated as § 94.1 as the presence of mouth diseases; All fresh fruits and vegetables; And all the eggs; As stipulated in this paragraph, items previously removed from transport means have been disposed of in accordance with the regulated waste disposal procedures as set out in paragraphs (4) (ii) and (4) (iii) in this section. (2) When the means of transport are cleaned and infected with the presence of an inspector; (B) Since it was washed and disposed of, the means of transport have not been in non-Canadian foreign ports. (3) Regulations on garbage due to certain movements coming or coming to Hawaii, territory or possessions. For the purposes of this section, when garbage is regulated as garbage in transportation, and when garbage is entered or removed from transportation, transport has been transferred from Hawaii to the Mainland, either in the previous year, directly or indirectly, to any territory or possession. or on territory or possession to Hawaii in other territories or in Hawaii or in Hawaii or in or from any territory or possession. However, there are two exceptions to this clause. These exceptions include: (i) Exception 1: Aircraft. If the garbage is turned on or removed from the aircraft, the requirement sc(4) in this section is exempt: (A) The aircraft has previously removed all garbage and all fresh fruits and vegetables, and as defined by this paragraph, previously deleted items from the aircraft have been disposed of in accordance with the procedure for garbage disposal. As specified in the paragraph (c) (4) (ii) and (c) (4) (iii) in this section. (B) After the garbage and shops referred to in paragraphs (3) (i) (A) in this section have been removed, the Aircraft has not moved to the Mainland United States in Hawaii or in Hawaii, in other territories or possessions, or in Hawaii or in Hawaii, or as a territory or possession in Hawaii. (ii) Exception 2: Other shipments. If garbage is generated or removed from non-aircraft means of transportation, the requirements under paragraph (c) (4) in this section are waived if two conditions are met: Garbage is either from or removed from the means of transport: (A) The means of transport are accompanied by a certificate from the inspector stating that all garbage and all fresh fruits and vegetables have been cleared, and items previously removed from the means of transport have been disposed of in accordance with the decommissioning procedures of the waste. As specified in the paragraph (c) (4) (ii) and (c) (4) (iii) in this section. (B) After clearing the garbage and shops mentioned in paragraphs (c) (3) (ii) (i) (A) in this section, the means of transport have not moved from any territory or possessions or Hawaii to the Mainland United States. to other territories or to all territories owned by hawaii; Or from any territory or possession to Hawaii. (4) Restrictions on regulated garbage. (i) Regulated waste may not be disposed of, disposed of or removed from the means of transportation except in accordance with this section. (ii) Regulated waste complies with this part of the inspector and prevents the introduction and dissemination of pests and diseases of plants and livestock through general monitoring of disposal measures approved by the Plant and Animal Health Protection Act. (iii) All regulated garbage must be contained in tight, covered, leak-proof sockets while in territorial waters or otherwise stored in transportation within the territory of the United States. All these sockets should be included inside the guard rail if it is on the vessel. Such regulated waste cannot be removed under the direct supervision of these inspectors, unless they are disposed of, concealed, incinerated, sterilized, or crushed into an approved sewage system in a consignment, concealment, leak-proof receptacle, or such regulated waste may be removed for handling it in this manner. On request in certain cases, plant pests and animal diseases must be approved appropriately by appropriate administrators to prevent the introduction and dissemination of diseases, and is sufficient to comply with relevant laws for environmental protection. In this case, regulated garbage can be disposed of in landfills in Alaska ports only if the cruise ship enters Alaskan waters during the cruise season and does not prohibit or restrict meat or animal products on board, and it can only be disposed of if there is a cruise ship, except for an accidental trip through international waters required for the cruise ship to sail safely between ports. It remains in Canadian and U.S. waters off the West Coast of North America and is only called from mainland The United States and Canadian ports throughout the cruise season. (A) Applications for approval of facilities or sewage systems may be written by approved persons. Airlines or officials who have jurisdiction over the port or destination of transportation to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. in 20250. The application should be approved by the operator of the facility or sewage system. (B) If the administrator determines that the requirements set forth in this section are met, approval is granted. If the administrator is provided to the applicant for the operator and approval of the facility or sewage system, the opportunity to comply with these requirements, after the proposed rejection or withdrawal of approval and notice of its reasons, the approval may be rejected or withdrawn at any time. Provided, however, that if public health, concern or safety requires immediate action, the approval may be withdrawn without prior procedure, in which case the operator and approval of the facility or sewage system may promptly notify the withdrawal notice and indicate the reason for the approval and the reason for the approval to withdraw. (iv) Plant protection and quarantine programs and veterinary services, animal and plant health inspection services, in cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies responsible for enforcing other laws and regulations regulating the disposal of regulated waste, say that such disposition is appropriate to prevent the spread of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases and to comply with applicable laws for environmental protection. Inspectors must coordinate their activities with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal, state and local agencies, along with activities that have jurisdiction over these regulated waste, while maintaining surveillance of regulated waste movement and disposal. (d) Garbage generated in Hawaii - (1) Applicability. This section applies to furniture, commercial facilities, agencies and businesses before a weekly move in Hawaii, and includes used paper, discarded cans and bottles, and food scraps. These wastes are commonly known as solid-state waste. (i) Production waste, mining waste, sewage sludge, incinerator ash or other waste in Hawaii are not regulated under this section if the administrator determines that they do not pose a risk of introducing animal or plant pests or diseases to the Continental United States. (ii) A weekly move from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland is prohibited except for agricultural and yard waste (less than 3%) of the amount that may exist in municipal solid waste, despite reasonable efforts to maintain source separation. (iii) Garbage generated by transportation during interstate highways In Hawaii, this section is regulated according to paragraph (c). (2) Restrictions on weekly movement of garbage. Weekly movement of garbage from Hawaii to the Continental United States is regulated as provided in this section. (i) Garbage must be processed, packaged, protected and disposed of using a methodology determined by the administrator, which is sufficient to prevent the introduction and dissemination of plant pests into non-infected areas in the United States. (ii) Garbage must be in accordance with the paragraph (e) of this section East Sea in accordance with the compliance agreement. APHIS enters into compliance agreements in accordance with all federal and state statutes that apply to the administrator to first meet all obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act and to fully assess the impact of garbage movement in accordance with compliance agreements. (iii) All garbage moving from Hawaii to the Mainland United States must be East Sea in accordance with all applicable laws to protect the environment. (e) Compliance Agreement and Cancellation - (1) Persons engaged in the garbage handling or disposal business under this section must first enter into a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Compliance Agreement Form (PPQ Form 519) is available free of charge at the local USDA/APHIS/Plant Protection and Quarantine office listed in the telephone number. (2) Persons who have entered into a compliance agreement and their employees or agents must comply with all additional conditions and additional terms set forth in the Compliance Agreement, which the administrator deems necessary to prevent the introduction and dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases in or in the United States. (ii) Allow all records maintained by inspectors in connection with waste disposal or disposal and access to all areas where garbage disposal or disposal occurs. (iii) If (a) garbage is regulated by paragraph (c) of this section, only the clotting and leak-proof receptacles will the garbage be removed from the transportation. (B) If the garbage is regulated in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, the transport of waste interstate with sealed, leak-proof packaging approved by the administrator (iv) will only move the garbage to facilities approved by the administrator. (v) Approved facilities dispose of garbage in a manner approved by the administrator and described in the compliance agreement. (3) Approval of a compliance agreement may be rejected at any time if the administrator determines that the applicant has not met or failed to meet the requirements set forth in this section. Before rejecting a compliance agreement application, APHIS This will give the applicant the opportunity to demonstrate or comply with the requirements. (4) If the prosecutor finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this section, the inspector may cancel the compliance agreement verbally or in writing. If the cancellation is verbal, the reason for the cancellation and cancellation will be confirmed in writing as permitted by the circumstances. A person whose compliance agreement is cancelled may appeal the decision in writing within 10 days of receiving written notice of cancellation. The appeal must state all the facts and reasons that the person relies on to show that the compliance agreement has been unfairly cancelled. As permitted, the Administrator will either give or reject the reasons for the appeal in writing. A hearing will be held to resolve the conflict over some significant facts. Practice rules for hearings are adopted by administrators. This administrative remedy must be exhausted before filing a lawsuit in court to challenge the cancellation of a compliance agreement. (5) If a compliance agreement is rejected or cancelled, a person who enters or signs a compliance agreement may be prohibited from handling or disposing of regulated garbage at the discretion of the administrator. (Approval number 0579-0015, 0579-0054, 0579-0292) [71 FR 49317, August 23, 2006] Page 2 (a) Newcastle Disease and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) - (1) The state of the disease in areas where Newcastle disease is not considered to exist. (i) The list of these regions will be maintained on the APHIS National Import Export Services website. Copies of the list are also available on request to local assessment services, national import export services, veterinary services, animal and plant health inspection services, 4700 River Road Units 38, Riverdale, MD 20737; Fax: (301) 851-3300; Email: AskNCIE.Products@aphis.usda.gov. (ii) APHIS is based on a report that APHIS receives the onset of disease from commercial birds or poultry from veterinary officials of the exporting country by removing the area from the list mentioned in paragraph (a) (1) (i) of this section, it exists in accordance with the virus from the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) or from other sources determined that the administrator can be trusted. APHIS will add the area to the list after conducting an assessment of the area and discovering that Newcastle disease is unlikely to exist in commercial bird or poultry populations. If a previous region has occurred in this list, the region may be returned to the list according to procedure. § 92.4 of this sub-chapter of the disease-free state of the region. (2) The area where HPAI is considered to exist. (i) The list of these regions will be maintained on the APHIS National Import and Export Website. A copy of the list is available by mail, fax or email on request to the Sanitary Trade Issues Team, National Export and Export Center, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, 4700 River Road, Unit 38, Maryland Riverdale, Maryland 20737. (ii) APHIS considers the region that has HPAI and adds it to this section in paragraphs (a) (a) (2) (i) (i) to this list when determining that HPAI exists in commercial algae or poultry in the region based on reports that have received the outbreak of disease from oie or from a number of exporters from other sources. APHIS removes the area from this list only after it conducts an assessment of the region and finds that HPAI is unlikely to exist in commercial bird or poultry populations. (b) Bodies and parts or products of the body, including meat, in areas where Newcastle disease or HPAI are considered to exist. This paragraph applies to parts or products of the body, including meat, meat, 4 of other birds raised or slaughtered in any area where newcastle disease or subtype of HPAI is considered to exist (see paragraph (a) in this section. (1) The body of a game bird can be brought from an area where Newcastle disease is considered to exist if the head and foot are removed. In areas where subtypes of HPAI are considered to exist, the bodies of game birds cannot be imported. Viscera, head and foot removed from the game birds in the area are not eligible to enter the United States. (2) Poultry, game birds and other birds from parts or products of the corpse or corpse, Newcastle disease or other birds from areas where HPAI exist may be imported for consignment to museums, educational institutions or other facilities that provide evidence to the administrator that they have storage, facilities and functions to prevent the introduction or dissemination of Newcastle disease or HPAI. 5 5 Approved facilities can be contacted at the National Export and Export Center, Veterinary Services, APHIS, 4700 River Road, No. 38, Riverdale, Md. 20737-1231. (3) Corpses, parts or The body of the body, including meat, poultry, game birds or other birds may be imported if packed in an airtight container, without refrigeration shelf can be imported if cooked in a commercial way after packaging to produce a stable article. (4) Poultry, game birds or other birds, including meat, poultry, game birds or other birds, including the corpses and parts or products of the corpses may be imported if accompanied by a certificate signed by the full-time, payroll veterinarian of the government agency responsible for the animal health of the region, and the goods are specified as a whole to reach a minimum internal temperature of 74 °. (5) Bodies and parts or products of bodies and parts of the body, including meat, poultry, game birds or other birds from areas deemed to be free of all subtypes of Newcastle disease and HPAI, may be imported from processing (cutting, packaging or other processing) in areas where Newcastle disease or HPAI is considered to exist. : (i) shipped to a processing facility. All poultry, game birds or other bird products in the area must be shipped from areas free of Newcastle disease and HPAI, and are native to processing facilities in areas where Newcastle Disease or HPAI is deemed to be present in closed containers sealed with serial numbered seals applied by local officials. It is accompanied by a certificate signed by a full-time payroll veterinarian from a government agency responsible for animal health in your area and a certificate specifying the area of origin of the product, the processing facility where the body or parts or product is entrusted, and the number of seals that apply to the shipping container. 6 As a condition of entry into the United States, poultry species and poultry products processed by the Poultry Product Inspection Act (PPIA, 21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) and regulations (9 CFR, Chapter III, Part 381) must meet the requirements approved only by PPIA and 381 poultry products. These requirements include chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea, rats, or cotton swabs. (A) Poultry, gamebirds or other bird carcasses or parts or products may be removed from the container of a processing facility in the area where Newcastle disease or HPAI is considered to exist, only after a national government official determined that there is no evidence of tampering without damaging the seal. Officials must sign a certificate along with the shipment to prove this. (B) [Reservation] (ii) handling of poultry, game buds, or other bird bodies or parts or products. Facilities in the area where Newcastle disease or HPAI is considered to process poultry, game birds or other bird bodies, or Or products exported to the United States: (A) You may not be able to receive or process live poultry or birds. (B) After exporting the processed product to the United States, you must keep the records required for this section for at least two years, and make it available to USDA inspectors during inspection. (C) You can process corpses, parts or products that occur in all regions. (1) All areas, appliances and equipment that are likely to contact the body or parts or products that are processed, including processing corpses or parts or products in areas where Newcastle Disease or HPAI do not exist, are cleaned and disinfected. (2) The body or parts or products for export to the United States are not processed, cut or otherwise processed at the same time as bodies or parts or products that are not eligible for export to the United States. (3) Corpses or parts or products for export to the United States are packaged in a clean new package that is clearly distinct from those containing corpses or parts or products that are not eligible to be exported to the United States. (4) The body or parts or products are stored in such a way as to prevent cross-contamination. (iii) Cooperative service agreements. The operator of the processing facility must enter into a cooperative service agreement with APHIS to pay all costs incurred by APHIS in inspecting the establishment. APHIS expects these tests to occur once a year. Co-op service accounts should always include the same balance as a single inspection cost. APHIS charges against a co-operative service account for the travel, salary and livelihood of APHIS employees, as well as administrative overhead and other ancillary expenses (including excess baggage charges of up to £150). (iv) Shipping to the United States. Poultry, game birds, or other bird carcasses or parts or products imported into the United States must be shipped from an area processed in an sealed container sealed with a serialnumbered seal applied by local government officials. The shipment must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a local government official who lists the number of signed and states that all conditions in this section have been met. A copy of this certificate must be stored in a processing facility for at least two years. (6) Poultry, gamebird, or poultry, gamebird or parts or products or products that are not eligible to be imported in accordance with (5) through the paragraph (b) (1) of this section may be imported only if applied by the importer, it can be imported only if the administrator approves such income. The permit The administrator decides that these earnings are not at risk of introducing or disseminating Newcastle disease or HPAI into the United States. Permission applications may be made in accordance with the paragraph (d) of this section. (c) Eggs (excluding egg hatching) poultry, game birds or eggs of other birds (excluding hatching eggs 7) may be imported under this section: new castle disease or HPAI is placed by poultry, game birds, or other birds raised in areas where HPAI is considered to exist (see paragraph (a) of this section); Imported from any region where Newcastle disease or HPAI is considered to exist. or newcastle disease or hpai is transferred to or to an area deemed to exist at any time before or during shipments to the United States. Use a certificate. Eggs may be imported if they are accompanied by a certificate signed by a payroll veterinary officer from the national government of the country of origin, or if exported from Mexico, accompanied by such certificates or certificates issued by vets certified by the Mexican government and approved by the Mexican government's full-time payroll veterinary officer. Therefore, the veterinarian issuing the certificate is licensed, and (i) the egg is imported if it is marked as the identity of the herd of origin and sealed with a seal of the national government of the region of origin. (ii) When the egg reaches the port to arrive in the United States, a certificate with the egg is provided to the authorized inspector. (iii) The certificate identifies a group of origins and indicates the name and address of the region of origin, the port of arrival, the export and import, the total number of eggs and the date on which the certificate was shipped and the date the certificate was signed. (iv) The certificate states that the egg is eligible for import under the section. (v) If there is no certificate 90 days before signing the certificate, or if it is exported from Mexico or a payroll veterinary officer of the national government of the region of origin, the mexican government-approved veterinarian examined the herd of origin and found no evidence of infectious disease of poultry. (Vi) the egg was removed from the shell, and sterilized in the premises of the origin for high pressure from 100 ppm to 200 ppm was possible to use chlorine. (vii) Eggs are packed in the premises of their origin if not previously used. (viii) If the eggs were packed before leaving the country of origin, the nationality payroll vet was sealed with a seal of the national government of the region of origin. If the certificate is signed in the country of origin or exported from Mexico, the certificate is signed by a veterinarian certified by the Mexican government. (ix) In addition, if an egg is placed in an area where Newcastle disease or HPAI is considered to exist (see paragraph (a) in this section), the certificate must also state: (A) New Castle disease or HPAI does not occur in the origin or adjacent premises for 90 days before the certificate is signed. (B) There is no evidence that the Origin group was exposed to Newcastle disease or HPAI 90 days before the certificate was signed. (C) Eggs were found from areas without HPAI, or from newcastle disease-free origin: on the 7th and 14th of the 21st before the certificate was signed, at least one curl bird (sick bird, dead bird) for each 10,000 living birds were used to export 10,000 live eggs for each poultry- living bird. Article. The weekly curl ratio of birds of all exported poultry houses within export farms does not exceed 0.1%. The test does not present clinical or immunological evidence of Newcastle disease by embryonic egg inoculation technology in the tissues of birds collected by the artillery and salaries veterinary officers of the national government of the region of origin or by veterinarians approved by the Mexican government. All tests and embryonic egg inoculation tests were conducted in laboratories located in the region of origin, and the laboratory was approved for inspection and testing by the local national veterinary services organization. All the results were negative for Newcastle disease. (D) egg drop syndrome can be seen in the area of origin, or there were no reports of egg drop syndrome within a radius of 50km of the herd of origin, until 90 days before the issuance of the certificate. (2) to the approved establishment for breakage and pasteurization. The eggs can be imported if transferred to an approved establishment for vandalism and pasteurization at ports arriving in the United States under the seal of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The establishment is approved when the administrator determines that pasteurization and hygiene procedures for processing eggs and the disposal of egg shells, cases and packaging materials are appropriate to prevent Newcastle disease and HPAI from being introduced into the United States. (3) For scientific, educational or research purposes. Eggs can be imported if imported for scientific, educational or research purposes, and the administrator has determined that they can be imported under conditions that hinder Newcastle's introduction. And HPAI in the United States. Eggs must be accompanied by a permit obtained from APHIS before importing in accordance with paragraphs (d) in this section, and must be moved and processed as set out in the permit to prevent Newcastle disease and HPAI from being introduced into the United States. (4) Other. You can import eggs when the administrator decides that the eggs have been cooked or processed, or that they will be processed in a way that prevents Newcastle disease and HPAI from entering the United States. Eggs must be accompanied by a permit obtained from APHIS before importing in accordance with paragraphs (d) in this section, and must be moved and processed as set out in the permit to prevent Newcastle disease and HPAI from being introduced into the United States. (d) To apply for a permit, contact animal and plant health inspection services, veterinary services, national import and export centers, 4700 River Road Unit 38, Riverdale, Md. 20737-1231 or visit . (Approval by the Bureau of Management and Budget Bureau 0579-0015, 0579-0245, 0579-0328, 0579-0367) [39 FR 39546, November 8, 1974; 39 FR 41242, November 26, 1974] Editorial Notes: For federally registered citations affecting § 94.6, see the AIDS Finding section of the printed volume and the CFR section on www.govinfo.gov. Page 3 (a) Rumic and pork, fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, § 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10 Import prohibition 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18, which is provided to the United States by a maritime vessel and will be refused entry to this country for entry, and unless they are exported by a consignee within 48 hours, they shall be destroyed or disposed of as instructed by the administrator, while other needs may be prevented from being quarantined and other protections. (b) Rumans and pork, fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, In accordance with § 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.10, 94.14, or 94.18, air or rail vehicles are provided for entry into the United States, and are denied entry, and may be disposed of as directed by the administrator within 24 hours, or may be protected from the introduction of livestock in the United States. (c) Rumimen and pork, fresh (refrigerated or frozen) meat, § 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.10, 94.12, 94.14, or 94.18 prohibited meat from entering the United States by means other than marine vessels, planes or railways, or refuse entry to the country. Administrators can instruct them within 8 hours unless they are exported by a consignee, and are kept in accordance with these quarantine sequestering and other protective measures that may require administrators to prevent the introduction or dissemination of livestock diseases in the United States. (d) rumims and pigs, Fresh (chilled or frozen) meat, subject to § 94.1, 94.8, 94.9, 94.14, 94.14, or 94.18, is not available for entry into the United States in any way, but other animals, meat, and other goods may be immediately banned in any other part of the country, provided for entry into the country or otherwise, in accordance with § 94.1, 94.8, 94.9. [68 FR 6345, February 7, 2003] Page 4 § 121.4 Nested Selection Agents and Toxins. (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the administrator has determined that the biologics and toxins listed in this section pose a serious threat to public health and safety, animal health, or animal products. Selection agents and toxins marked with asterisks (*) are designated as Tier 1 selections and toxins and are subject to the additional requirements listed in this section. Bacillus tantrasis (pasteur strain); Brussela discontinued; Brusela Melittensis; Brussela Suis; *Buckholderria Malay; *Buckholderria Pseudomalai; Hendra virus; Nipha virus; Rift Valley fever virus; Venezuelan horse encephalitis virus. (C) genetic elements, recombinant and / or synthetic nucleic acids, and recombinant and / or synthetic organisms: (1) nucleic acids that can produce any infectious form of the nested selection zealotvirus listed in the paragraph (b) of this section. 6 The import and weekly movement of the nesting selection agent or toxin listed in (c) (3) through the paragraph (c) (1) of this section may be subject to the permission requirements in accordance with part 122 of the sub-chapter. (2) in the case of nucleic acids recombinant and / or synthetic nucleic acids encoding the toxic form of any nesting toxin listed in the paragraph (b) of the stage: (i) may be expressed in vivo or in vitro. Or (ii) is in the vector or recombinant host genome and may be expressed in vivo or in vitro. (3) Duplicate with selected agents and toxins listed in the paragraph (b) of this genetically modified section. (d) Select agents or toxins that meet the following criteria are excluded from the requirements of this section: (1) If the agent or toxin is not intentionally introduced, cultivated, collected or extracted from any other natural source, any redundant selection agent or toxin in a natural environment. (2) Non-viable nesting selected agents or non-toxic nested toxins. 7 7, however, earnings and weekly moves Non-executable redundancy selection agents can be subject to the licensing requirements in part 122 of this sub-chapter. (3) Selectors or toxins that undergo decontamination or destruction procedures when for the purpose of waste disposal. (4) is a selection agent or controlled nucleic acid that can produce a contagious form of any selective agent virus through a proven inactivation procedure confirmed by the viability test protocol. You can verify the deactivation procedure by using surrogate strains known to hold equal properties in connection with inactivation. However, if the selection agent is known to have a variant in the resistance to the deactivation procedure, the proven deactivation procedure for less resistant strains should also be validated for more resistant strains. (5) If the material receives a feasibility test protocol material material comprising a selected formulation that goes through the procedure of removing all viable selective cells, spores or virus particles to ensure that the removal method renders the material in all viable selection s (6) if the selected formulation or adjusted nucleic acid that can produce the infectious form of any selected formulation virus does not go through the procedure to remove any viable select able cells, spores or virus particles without going through any selected inactive procedure or a substance containing a selected substance, the administrator or HHS secretary effectively disable or effectively remove it. To apply for a decision, an individual or entity must submit a written request and scientific information to APHIS or the CDC. A written decision is made to grant or reject the request. (7) duplicate selection toxins identified in the original food sample or clinical sample. (8) Waste generated while a healthcare professional delivers patient care from a patient diagnosed with a disease or disease associated with a selected formulation that transports waste for decontamination or destruction in compliance with state and federal regulations within seven days of the end of patient treatment. (9) If an individual or entity can identify that an agent is within the exclusion category, all subtypes of malencealence virus in Venezuela except subtype IAB or IC. (E) the attenuated strain of the selected toxin modified by less low-strength or toxicity may be excluded from the requirements of this part on the basis of the manager's decision that the attenuated strain or modified toxin is not a serious threat to public health and safety, animal health or animal products. (1) In order to apply for exclusion, an individual or entity must submit a written request and support scientific information. A written decision is made to grant or reject the request. Exclusion is effective when the applicant is notified. Exclude are listed on the Country Selection Agent Registry Website. (2) If an excluded attenuated or modified toxin is subject edto an operation to restore or enhance toxic or toxic activity, the resulting selection agent or toxin follows the requirements of this section. (3) Individuals or entities may make written requests to administrators or HHS ministers to review decisions to exclude attenuated strains of select agents or to reject the exclusion of modified selective toxins that are less potent or toxic. A review request must state that the individual or entity is inaccurate in their decisions. The administrator or HHS secretary will promptly grant or reject requests for review when the circumstances are permitted and, in writing, specify the reasons for the decision. (f) redundant select agents or toxins confiscated by federal law enforcement agencies are excluded from the requirements of this part for the period between the seizure of agents or toxins and the transfer or destruction of their agents or toxins: (1) as soon as possible, federal law enforcement agencies will transfer confiscated agents or toxins to such agents or entities entitled to receive toxins or destroy agents or toxins by a recognized sterilization or deactivation process. (2) Federal law enforcement officials protect and protect confiscated agents or toxins against theft, loss or release, and report the theft, loss or release of such agents or toxins. (3) Federal law enforcement agencies report the seizure of redundant selection agents or toxins to APHIS or the CDC. (i) The seizure of either of the following nesting selection agents and toxins must be reported within 24 hours by phone, fax or email: Bacillus Tantrasis, Burke Holderria Malay, or Burke Holderria pseudomallei. The report should be followed by the submission of APHIS/CDC Form 4 within 7 days of the seizure of a redundant selection agent or toxin. (ii) In the case of all other redundant select agents or toxins, APHIS/CDC Form 4 must be filed within 7 days of the agent or toxin being confiscated. (iii) A copy of APHIS/CDC Form 4 must be maintained for three years. (4) Federal law enforcement agencies report the final disposition of redundant selection agents or toxins by filing of APHIS/CDC Form 4. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for three years. [70 FR 13284, March 18, 2005, 73 FR 61331, October 16, 2008; 77 FR 61078, October 5, 2012; 79 FR 26830, May 12, 2014, 82FR 6207, 19 January 19] Page 5 (a) The diagnostic laboratory and other institutions that possess, use or transmit VS selections or toxins contained in the sample

presented for diagnosis or verification are exempt from the requirements of this section for the corresponding agent or toxin contained in the specimen: (1) unless the administrator instructs otherwise: (1) within. Days after the identification of the selection agent or toxin, the select agent or toxin is transmitted in accordance with § 121.16 or destroyed in the field by a recognized sterilization or deactivation process; (2) Agents or toxins are protected against theft, loss or release during the period between the identification of agents or toxins and the transmission or destruction of their agents or toxins, and when theft, loss or release of such agents or toxins are reported; (3) Unless the administrator otherwise instructs, clinical or diagnostic samples collected from patients infected with the selective agent is transmitted in accordance with § 121.16 or after delivering the patient's treatment by a heath care specialist within 7 days it was concluded that the sanitization or deactivation process recognized is destroyed in the field. (4) The identification of agents or toxins will be reported to APHIS or the CDC, sample providers and other appropriate authorities if required by federal, state or local law by telephone, fax or email. This report must be submitted to APHIS or the CDC within 7 days of identification verification. (b) Diagnostic laboratories and other entities owned, (1) within 90 days of receipt, if the agent or toxin is transmitted or sterilized in accordance with § 121.16 or sterilization treatment, the requirements for such agents or toxins are exempted using vs select agents or toxins contained in the sample presented for proficiency testing. (2) Agents or toxins are protected against theft, loss or release during the period between the identification of agents or toxins and the transmission or destruction of their agents or toxins, and when theft, loss or release of such agents or toxins are reported; and (3) identification of agents or toxins and their derivatives are reported to APHIS or cdc. To report the identity of a select agent or toxin, APHIS/CDC Form 4 must be submitted within 90 days of receiving the agent or toxin. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for three years. (c) VS selection drugs produced in USDA diagnostic facilities, or diagnostic reagents and vaccines containing toxins, are exempt from the requirements of this section. (d) Unless the Administrator determines that additional regulations are necessary to protect animal health or animal products, products containing VS selection or toxins are exempt from the requirements of this section if the product is deleted, approved, licensed or registered: (1) the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S. C.C.C.) (2) Section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262); (3) viral serum toxin method (21 U.S.C. 151-159); or (4) Federal Pesticides, Fungicides and InstallationShad (7 U.S.C. 131 et (e) The Administrator may exempt the requirements of experimental products that contain VS selection or toxins if these products are used in investigations approved by federal law, and the Administrator believes that additional restrictions in this section do not require protection of animal health or animal products. To apply for an exemption, an individual or entity must submit APHIS/CDC Form 5. A written decision will be made to grant or reject the waiver. Applicants must notify APHIS if the approval of the investigation no longer exists. This waiver will automatically terminate if these approvals no longer apply. (f) In addition to the exemption stipulated in paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator may present a good cause and grant certain exemptions based on the determination that such exemption supplanted in accordance with animal health or animal product protection. An individual or entity may request an exemption from the requirements of this section. If granted, these exemptions are valid for up to three years. After that, an individual or entity must request a new exemption. If your waiver request is denied, an individual or entity may request a written review from the administrator. A review request must state all the facts and reasons that an individual or entity relies on to show that the disclaimer has been unjustly denied. The administrator allows or rejects requests for a quick review when the circumstances allow and specify the reason for the decision in writing. [70 FR 13284, March 18, 2005, 73 FR 61331, October 16, 2008; 77 FR 61078, October 5, 2012; 79 FR 26831, May 12, 2014, 82FR 6208, 19/197] Page 6 § 121.6 Exemption for nested selection agents and toxins. (a) The transmission of nested selection agents or toxins contained in clinical or diagnostic laboratories and in the sample presented for use, use, or diagnosis or verification is exempt from the requirements of this part of the corresponding agent or toxin contained in the specimen: (1) the selection agent or toxin is transmitted within 7 days after identifying the selection agent or toxin, unless otherwise directed by the administrator, according to § 121.16 or by the sterile site. (2) Agents or toxins are protected against theft, loss or release during the period between the identification of agents or toxins and the transmission or destruction of their agents or toxins, and when theft, loss or release of such agents or toxins are reported; (3) Unless otherwise directed by the administrator or HHS secretary, clinical or diagnostic samples collected from patients infected with the selected formulation will be destroyed in the field by a sterile or deactivation process transmitted or recognized in accordance with § 121.16 7 The conclusion was concluded days after the delivery of patient care by a heath care specialist; (4) The identification of agents or toxins will be reported to APHIS or the CDC, sample providers and other appropriate authorities if required by federal, state or local law by telephone, fax or email. This report must be submitted to APHIS or the CDC within 7 days of identification verification. (b) Other entities that possess, use or transmit redundant selections or toxins contained in the samplepresented for clinical or diagnostic laboratory and proficiency testing are exempt from the requirements of these formulations or toxins contained in the specimen, provided: (1) agents or toxins are transmitted or deactivated in accordance with § 121.16 or 42 CFR 73.16 within 90 days of receipt, unless otherwise instructed by the administrator or HHS secretary. (2) Agents or toxins are protected against theft, loss or release during the period between the identification of agents or toxins and the transmission or destruction of their agents or toxins, and when theft, loss or release of such agents or toxins are reported; and (3) identification of agents or toxins and their derivatives are reported to APHIS or cdc. To report the identification of nesting selection agents or toxins, you must submit aphis/CDC form 4 or within 90 days of receipt of the toxin. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for three years. (c) Unless the Administrator determines that additional restrictions on certain products are necessary to protect animal health or animal products, products containing products, bears or redundant selection agents or toxins are exempt from the requirements of this section if the product is deleted, approved, licensed or registered: (1) the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C.C.) (2) Section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262); (3) viral serum toxin method (21 U.S.C. 151-159); or (4) federal pesticides, fungicides and installations (7 U.S.C. 131 et seq.). (d) After consultation with the Secretary-General of HHS, the Administrator may be exempt from the investigation product containing this section of the investigating product, bear or redundant selection agent or toxin if the product is used in an investigation approved by federal law, and the Administrator believes that additional restrictions in this section do not require the protection of animal health or animal products. (1) To apply for an exemption, an individual or entity must submit APHIS/CDC Form 5. (2) The Administrator will make a decision on the waiver within 14 days of receiving the application and notifying him that the investigation has been approved in accordance with federal law. A written decision will be made to grant or reject the waiver. (3) Applicants must notify APHIS or the CDC. Authorization for the investigation no longer exists. This waiver will automatically terminate if these approvals no longer apply. (e) If it is necessary to respond to domestic and international agricultural emergencies related to nesting selectors or toxins, the administrator may exempt an individual or entity from the requirements of this section for up to 30 days. Administrators can extend the waiver once for an additional 30 days. (f) At the request of the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Administrator may exempt an individual or entity from this requirement for up to 30 days if the Minister of Health and Welfare grants an exemption for public health emergencies related to redundancy or toxins. Administrators can extend the waiver once for an additional 30 days. [70 FR 13284, March 18, 2005, 73 FR 61331, October 16, 2008; 77 FR 61078, October 5, 2012; 79 FR 26831, May 12, 2014, 82FR 6208, 19/197] Page 7 7