

List of supplies and materials that the U.S. Government has determined are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of sufficient quality. (Jan 1991)

Acetylene, black	Manganese
Agar, bulk	Menthol, natural bulk
Anise	Mica
Antimony, as metal or oxide	Microprocessor chips (brought onto a construction site as separate units for incorporation into building systems during construction or repair and alteration of real property.)
Asbestos, amosite, chrysolite, and Crocidolite	Nickel, primary, in ingots, pigs, shots, cathodes, or similar forms; nickel oxide and nickel salts.
Bananas	Nitroguanidine (also known as picrite)
Bauxite	Nux vomica, crude
Beef, corned, canned	Oiticica oil
Beef extract	Olive oil Olives (green), pitted or unpitted, or stuffed, in bulk.
Bephenium Hydroxynapthoate	Opium, crude
Bismuth	Oranges, mandarin, canned
Books, trade, text, technical, or scientific; newspapers; pamphlets; magazines; periodicals; printed briefs and films; not printed in the United States and for which domestic editions are not available.	Petroleum, crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products (see definitions at the end)
Brazil nuts, unroasted	Pine needle oil
Cadmium, ores and flue dust	Platinum and related group metals, refined as sponge, powder, ingots, or cast bars.
Calcium cyanamide	Pyrethrum flowers
Capers	Quartz crystals
Cashew nuts	Quebracho
Castor beans and castor oil	Quinidine
Chalk, English	Quinine
Chestnuts	Rabbit fur felt
Chicle	Radium salts, source and special nuclear materials
Chrome ore or chromite	Rosettes
Cinchona bark	Rubber, crude and latex
Cobalt, in cathodes, rondelles, or other primary ore and metal forms.	Rutile
Cocoa beans	Santonin, crude
Coconut and coconut meat, unsweetened, in shredded, desiccated or similarly prepared form.	Secretin
Coffee, raw or green bean	Shellac
Colchicine alkaloid, raw	Silk, raw and unmanufactured
Copra	Spare and replacement parts for equipment of foreign manufacture, and for which domestic parts are not available.
Cork, wood or bark and waste	Spices and herbs, in bulk
Cover glass, microscope slide	Sugars, raw
Cryolite, natural	Swords and scabbards
Dammar gum	Talc, block, steatite
Diamonds, industrial, stones and abrasives	Tantalum
Emetine, bulk	Tapioca flour and cassava
Ergot, crude	Tartar, crude; tartaric acid and cream of tartar in bulk.
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Tea in bulk
Fair linen, altar	Thread, metallic (gold)
Fibers of the following types: abaca, abace, agave, coir, flax, jute, jute burlaps, palmyra and sisal.	Thyme oil
Goat and kidskins	Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs
Graphite, natural, crystalline, crucible grade	Tripolidine hydrochloride
Handsewing needles	Tungsten
Hemp yarn	Vanilla beans
Hogbristles for brushes	Venom, cobra
Hyoscine, bulk	Wax, canauba
Ipecac, root	Woods; logs, veneer, and lumber of the following species: Alaskan yellow cedar, angelique, balsa, ekki greenhart, lignum vitae, mahogany, and teak.
Iodine, crude	Yarn, 50 Denier rayon
Kaurigum	
Lac	
Leather, sheepskin, hair type	
Lavender oil	

List of Supplies/Materials that the U.S. Government Has Determined Are Not Produced In the United States In Sufficient and Reasonably Available Quantities And of Sufficient Quality (Jan 1991) (CONTINUED)

Petroleum terms are used as follows:

“Crude oil” means crude petroleum, as it is produced at the wellhead, and liquids (under atmospheric conditions) that have been recovered from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and that are not natural gas products.

“Finished products” means any one or more of the following petroleum oils, or a mixture or combination of these oils, to be used without further processing except blending by mechanical means:

- (A) “Asphalt” - a solid or semi-solid cementitious material that (1) gradually liquefies when heated, (2) has bitumens as its predominating constituents, and (3) is obtained in refining crude oil.
- (B) “Fuel oil” - a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil, such as kerosene, range oil, distillate fuel oils, gas oil, diesel fuel, topped crude oil, or residues.
- (C) “Gasoline” - a refined petroleum distillate that, by its consumption, is suitable for use as a carburant in internal combustion engines.
- (D) “Jet fuel” - a refined petroleum distillate used to fuel jet propulsion engines.
- (E) “Liquefied gases” - hydrocarbon gases recovered from natural gas or produced from petroleum refining and kept under pressure to maintain a liquid state at ambient temperatures.
- (F) “Lubricating oil” - a refined petroleum distillate or specially treated petroleum residue used to lessen friction between surfaces.
- (G) “Naphtha” - a refined petroleum distillate falling within a distillation range overlapping the higher gasoline and the lower kerosenes.
- (H) “Natural gas products” - liquids (under atmospheric conditions) including natural gasoline, that -
 - (1) are recovered by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration, cycling, or a combination of these processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir, and
 - (2) when recovered and without processing in a refinery, definitions of products contained in subdivision (B), (C), and (G) above.
- (I) “Residual fuel oil” - a topped crude oil or viscous residuum that, as obtained in refining or after blending with other fuel oil, meets or is the equivalent of MILSPEC Mil-F-859 for Navy Special Fuel Oil and any more viscous fuel oil, such as No. 5 or Bunker C.

“Unfinished oils” means one or more of the petroleum oils listed under “Finished products” above, or a mixture or combination of these oils, that are to be further processed other than by blending by mechanical means.