

JOINT NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 2, OF FEBRUARY 21, 2003

THE SECRETARIES OF ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH AND INSPECTION AND OF RURAL SUPPORT AND COOPERATIVISM, FROM THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY, exercising the powers conferred upon them by art. 83, subsection IV, of the SDA Internal Rules, approved by Ministerial Decree no. 574, of December 8, 1998, item "d", subsection III, art. 11, item "a", subsection II, art. 17, of Decree no. 3,527, of June 28, 2000, in view of what is disposed in Decree no. 24,548, of July 3, 1934, in Ministerial Decree no. 193, of September 19, 1994, and in Ministerial Normative Instruction no. 04, of December 30, 1998, and what is disposed in Process no. 21000.002092/2002-11, resolve:

Art. 1 Approve the TECHNICAL REGULATION FOR REGISTRATION, INSPECTION AND SANITARY CONTROL OF THE RATITES HATCHING, REARING AND HOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS, complementary to the Ministerial Normative Instruction no. 04, of December 30, 1998.

Art. 2 This Joint Normative Instruction will have its attributions executed in the scope of the Secretariats of Animal and Plant Health and Inspection and of Rural Support and Cooperativism.

Art. 3 This Joint Normative Instruction enters into force on the date of its publication.

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Secretary of Animal and Plant Health and Inspection

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Secretary of Rural Support and Cooperativism

ATTACHMENT

TECHNICAL REGULATION FOR REGISTRATION, INSPECTION AND SANITARY CONTROL OF THE RATITES HATCHING EGGS, REARING AND HOUSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Chapter I

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The current Technical Regulation applies to the registration, supervision and sanitary control of the ratites raising, growing, fattening, housing, and hatching establishments, destined to commercial reproduction and production of products and byproducts of ratites (ostriches and emus), classified according to its purpose.

Chapter II

OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS

1. For the effects of his Technical Regulation, the commercial establishments which keep ratites will be classified as:

- 1.1 Hatchery;
- 1.2. Breeding;
- 1.3 Raising and Growing;
- 1.4. Fattening;
- 1.5. Complete cycle;
- 1.6. Partial cycle.

Chapter III

OF THE DEFINITIONS

1. For effect of this regulation, it is understood that:

1.1. Official Service: it is the Animal Health Service at the federal, state and municipal level, and the inspection and fomentation service of the animal production at the federal level.

1.2. Official Laboratories: they are the laboratories from the MAPA network.

1.3. Accredited Laboratories: they are laboratories of other federal, state, municipal or private institutions, which have been licensed and recognized by MAPA, to execute laboratorial diagnostic of the agents of the diseases which these standards refer to.

1.4. Federal Inspector: it is the inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, majored in veterinary medicine, who executes inspection and supervision related to Animal Health; also having the same attribution the veterinarian and the zootechnician who execute the animal production inspection and supervision.

1.5. Official Veterinarian for sanitary certification: it is the Federal Inspector with professional background in veterinary medicine or the veterinarian from the official service of Animal Health.

1.6. Official Veterinary Control: it means that the Official Service knows the place where the animals are being kept and the identity of their owner or of the person in charge of care and can, in case there is need, apply appropriate measures of zoosanitary control.

1.7. Accredited Veterinarian: it is the official veterinarian, state or municipal, private or liberal professional, who received delegation of competence from the Federal Official Service, for the issuance of Animal Transit Permit (GTA).

1.8. Technical Responsible: it is the veterinarian responsible for the sanitary-hygiene control of the populations of the ratites breeding establishment, registered at DFA where the establishment is located.

1.9. Sanitary Certificate: sanitary inspection certificate, in which the animal health and/or public health requirements are described, complying with the current legislation.

1.10. Animal Transit Permit (GTA): it is the mandatory document from MAPA for transit of animals, including ratites and ratite hatching eggs for any movement and purpose.

1.11. Transport License: document issued by IBAMA which authorizes the transportation of wild animals between raising, growing, fattening establishments and the movements of the population.

1.12. Wild Animal (specimens of wild animals): they are all those belonging to the native, migratory and any other aquatic or terrestrial species, which have all or part of their life cycle occurring within the limits of the Brazilian territory, or the Brazilian jurisdictional waters.

1.13. Exotic Animal (specimens of exotic animals): they are all of those whose geographic distribution does not include the Brazilian territory and the species introduced by mankind, including domestic in wild state. The species which have been introduced outside the Brazilian borders and its jurisdictional waters and that have entered the Brazilian Territory are also considered exotic.

1.14. Domestic animal: they are all those animals which, through traditional and systematized processes of management and/or zootechnical breeding, have become domestic, presenting biological and behavioral characteristics which are closely dependent to mankind, being able to present variable phenotype different from the wild species.

1.15. Production animal: they are all those wild, exotic and domestic destined to reproduction and production of products and byproducts.

1.16. Ratites: running birds which do not have the capacity of flying and which present a flat sternum (ostrich - *Struthius camellus* and rhea (emu) - *Rhea americana*).

1.17. Breeding establishments: establishments destined to the genetic selection and reproduction, producing hatching eggs and/or hatchlings.

1.18. Hatchery: establishment destined to the incubation of embryonated eggs for the production of ratites.

1.19. Growing establishment: destined to the production of parent breeders, breeders and ratites for slaughter.

1.20. Fattening establishment: destined to the finishing of ratites of commercial production for slaughter.

1.21. Complete cycle establishment: it contemplates all the previous destinations.

1.22. Partial cycle establishment: it contemplates two or more phases of the productive cycle.

- 1.23. Emu commercial breeding establishment: category of registration at IBAMA with the purpose of providing management of wild ratites (emus) in captivity, aiming its economic or industrial processing.
- 1.24. Ostrich commercial breeding establishment: category of registration at MAPA, aiming its economic or industrial processing.
- 1.25. Conservationist breeding establishment: category of registration at IBAMA, with the purpose of favoring the management of wild ratites (emus) in captivity, aiming to assist the environmental bodies in the service of projects or programs which involve the recovery of species in nature.
- 1.26. Scientific breeding establishment: category of registration at IBAMA, with the purpose of favoring the management of wild ratites (emus) in captivity, aiming to subsidize basic scientific researches or applied in benefit of a studied species or of public or animal health.
- 1.27. Zoo: any collection of wild animals kept live in captivity or in semi-freedom and exposed to public visitation.
- 1.28. Discard ratites: poultry with inadequate zootechnical or sanitary characteristics for reproduction.
- 1.29. Day-old ratites: BIRD with up to 7 (seven) days after the hatching, which has not been fed, nor drunk water.
- 1.30. Monitoring of the breeding stocks: it is the sanitary monitoring and laboratorial analysis, performed by official laboratory or accredited by MAPA, through serological tests and of other tests, in other biological material or not, and epidemiological analysis of the health conditions of the ratites kept in establishment and the adequate interpretation of the results.
- 1.31. Registration: executed by MAPA through the DFA's and by IBAMA through its executive managements, in the ratites raising, growing, fattening and hatching establishments, being requested for its execution specific documents and previous inspection of the official service.
- 1.32. Cadastre: executed by the official service, being an identification document which will compose the registration process of the establishment or of the rural property which houses ratites, being the copy kept at the local veterinary unit of DFA and/or Secretariat of Agriculture or executing body of it, aiming the sanitary monitoring.
- 1.33. Biosecurity: they are measures of sanitary order, of cleaning, of disinfection, of transit control, of people, of animals and vehicles, of discards and of safety control of the physical facilities of the establishments destined to hatching and breeding of ratites which aim to guarantee the sanitary status and health of the lodged ratites, reducing the risk of introduction and spreading of diseases.
- 1.34. Hatching eggs: they are the embryonated eggs suitable for the hatching.
- 1.35. Infertile eggs: they are unfertilized eggs.
- 1.36. Trade: it is the purchase, sell, exchange, permutation, transfer, cession, and donation system of ratites.
- 1.37. GPS: instrument which refers to the geographical location of the holding through satellite.
- 1.38. CNPJ: National Registry of Legal Entity.
- 1.39. CPF: Individual Tax Payer ID Number.
- 1.40. MAPA: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply.
- 1.41. SDA: Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health and Inspection.
- 1.42. DDA: Animal Health Department.
- 1.43. CPV: Coordination of Veterinary Products.
- 1.44. CPS: Coordination of Surveillance and Sanitary Programs.
- 1.45. CLA: Coordination of Animal Laboratory.
- 1.46. PNSA: National Program of Avian Health, Program established at SDA/DDA.
- 1.47. DIPOA: Department of Inspection of Animal Origin Products.
- 1.48. DFA: Federal Agriculture Department.

- 1.49. SSA: Animal Health Service.
- 1.50. SFFA: Fomentation and Monitoring Service of the Animal Production.
- 1.51. SIF: Federal Inspection Service.
- 1.52. SARC: Secretariat of Rural Support and Cooperativism.
- 1.53. DFPA: Fomentation and Monitoring Department of the Animal Production.
- 1.54. IBAMA: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources.
- 1.55. INCRA: National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform.
- 1.56. CFMV: Federal Council of Veterinary Medicine.
- 1.57. CRMV: Regional Council of Veterinary Medicine.
- 1.58. Breeders Associations: breeders associations of ratites which have national representativeness.
- 1.58. CC / PNSA: Advisory Committee of the National Program of Avian Health.
- 1.59. COESA: State Committee of Avian Health.
- 1.60. CITES: Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

Chapter IV

OF THE CADASTRE AND THE REGISTRATION OF THE RATITES ESTABLISHMENTS (RAISING, GROWING, FATTENING, COMPLETE CYCLE OR PARTIAL CYCLE) AND OF THE HATCHERIES

1. Cadastre:

1.1. Every ratites breeding and production establishment must be registered at the local veterinary unit of the body responsible for the state animal health policy and will work as base for the registration.

2. Registration:

2.1. When dealing of commercial ratites reproduction and production establishment, it will be executed by the following bodies:

2.1.1. Ostrich - MAPA;

2.1.2. Emu - IBAMA.

2.2. It will be executed at MAPA, for ostriches, based on the initial cadastre, for those who house ostriches, independently from the number of birds, beginning the process at the state DFA where it is located, and executed jointly among the monitoring and fomentation sectors of the animal production and of animal health, respecting the sanitary standards and the current environmental legislation.

2.3. The effectuation of the registration at MAPA will take place after the evaluation of the state or municipal environment body, being necessary to be included in the descriptive memorial the observations related to this evaluation.

2.4. The effectuation of the registration at IBAMA will take place after the issuance of the Operation License - LO, by this Body.

2.5. The registration will be issued after the technical inspections and presentation of the documentation required by the respective bodies.

3. The registration report prepared by MAPA (DDA/SDA and DFPA/SARC) and IBAMA (Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources) will be forwarded and shared among the institutions semiannually, aiming the update and the parity of the registrations at the involved institutions.

Chapter V

OF THE DOCUMENTATION AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION AT MAPA OF THE RATITES ESTABLISHMENTS

1. Needed documentation for the ostrich establishments:

1.1. Requirement to DFA, in the state where the establishment is located, according to model standardized by MAPA.

1.2. Data of legal existence:

1.2.1. Legal Entity, attach CNPJ, accompanying copy of the registration at the commercial joint of the state or of the protocol of the articles of association with the changes made, or registry of INCRA, or rental agreement properly registered at notary's office of the main municipality, where the holding is located.

1.2.2. Individual Entity, attach CPF, accompanying copy of the registration at the commercial joint of the state or of registration from INCRA, or rural producer registration, or rental agreement, properly registered in notary's office of the main municipality, where the holding is located.

1.3. Declaration of technical responsibility from the veterinarian responsible for the hygienic-sanitary control of the establishments classified in Chapter II of this technical regulation, according to model standardized by MAPA.

1.3.1. The professional documentation of the veterinarian who will substitute the titled in his/her temporary absence (vacations or leave of absence longer than 15 days) must be forwarded to DFA with minimum antecedence of 30 (thirty) days from the exercise of the referred activity, in model standardized by MAPA.

1.4. Copy of registration of the technical responsible, at the Council of Veterinary Medicine (CFMV or CRMV).

1.5. Registry form properly filled out, according to model standardized by MAPA.

1.5.1. When dealing with emus establishments, additionally to the registration at IBAMA, it will be necessary the registry of the veterinarian, technical responsible, for the establishment at the Federal Agriculture Department of their jurisdiction, including declaration of technical responsibility in model standardized by MAPA.

1.6. Document evidencing potability of the water supply (microbiological and physical-chemical), issued by public laboratory, official or accredited by MAPA, mentioning the source that supplies the establishment.

1.7. Map of the situation of the establishment, signed by technical responsible, indicating all the facilities, roads, water courses and bordering holdings, in scale compatible to the size of the holding or aerophotogrammetric survey.

1.8. Floor plan in scale technically compatible to the visualization of the infrastructure and of the facilities existing in the holding.

1.9. Descriptive memorial of the facilities, of the equipments and of the hygienic-sanitary measures and of biosecurity which will be adopted by the establishments and of the technological processes of incubators.

1.10. Protocol, registry, registration and previous license or importation license, from IBAMA, when necessary.

1.10.1. The importation license from IBAMA/Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources will be required when the origin of the ostriches and of the eggs is nature.

1.10.2. For the importation of emus, independently of their origin, it will be necessary, besides the License or Authorization from MAPA, the issuance of the CITES license from IBAMA/Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources.

1.11. Inspection report(s), in the state where the establishment is located, will be issued by the Federal Inspector or Official Veterinarian, of the sectors or services of Monitoring and Fomentation referent to the physical area and of Animal Health, related to the hygienic-sanitary control, in model standardized by MAPA, after previous inspection of the place.

1.11.1. The sanitary inspection can be executed by the state official veterinarian, when this activity is delegated by MAPA.

1.12. The registrations will be issued by the competent sector from MAPA, in standardized models, in a sole copy.

1.13. The ratites establishment must communicate to the official service in the State where it is located, within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days, the change of technical responsible, sending a declaration of responsibility and correspondent documentation from the respective successor.

1.14. Every change of address or company name, as well as the alienation or the rent, will be mandatorily updated at MAPA, by:

- 1.14.1. Application to the Federal Agriculture Delegate, in the state where the establishment is located, requesting the regularization of the situation.
- 1.14.2. Copy of the new articles of incorporation of the establishment or of the rent agreement.
- 1.14.3. New inspection of the physical area and hygienic-sanitary report(s).
- 1.15. MAPA will be able to execute provisory registration, when judging necessary.
- 1.16. The registrations on behalf of IBAMA/Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources must follow the procedures and the documentation required by that body.

Chapter VI

OF THE NOTIFICATION OF SUSPICION OR OCCURRENCE OF AVIAN DISEASES

1. The veterinarians, owners, or any other citizen who has awareness or suspicion of the occurrence of the Newcastle disease and of the avian influenza, obliged to notify immediately to the official service, according to Decree no. 24,548, of July 3, 1934, and of Ministerial Decree no. 70, of March 3, 1994.
 - 1.1. The notification of the occurrence of the other avian diseases of mandatory information will be performed on monthly basis to the Official Service of Animal Health.
 - 1.2. The diseases of mandatory monitoring will follow the flow established by DDA/SDA/MAPA.
 - 1.3. The notification will be able to be performed in person, by telephone, radio, fax, e-mail or any other media available.
 - 1.4. The infraction of what is disposed in the previous articles will be investigated by the official service, which will use the media available for the counting of responsibilities.
 - 1.4.1. In the case of veterinarian, besides the one mentioned or disposed in the main section of this article, the official service must proceed according to the specific professional legislation.

Chapter VII

OF THE SANITARY CONTROL AND OF THE MONITORING OF THE FLOCKS

1. For ratites or hatching eggs of ratites of breeding and commercial production:
 - 1.1. Importation:
 - 1.1.1. The sample collection will be performed at the point of ingress (ports, airports and border crossings) or at the quarantine establishment, when determined by DDA/SDA/MAPA, for executing the laboratorial tests according to what is disposed in the specific importation and laboratory legislations.
 - 1.2. National flocks:
 - 1.2.1. The permanent sanitary monitoring will be performed in the raising, housing and hatching establishments, fulfilling the standards established in the Regulation of Animal Health and in the PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA.
 - 1.2.2. Semiannual research:
 - 1.2.2.1. Isolation or Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) (Salmonella Gallinarum , S. Pullorum , S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium).
 - 1.2.2.2. Isolation or PCR (Mycoplasma gallisepticum and M. synoviae).
 - 1.2.2.3. Serology for the Newcastle disease.
 - 1.2.3. Other methodologies for the diagnosis can be accepted if approved by DDA CPS/PNSA and CLA.
 - 1.2.4. The surveillance and eradication actions of the Newcastle disease and of the avian influenza will be executed according to what is established in the specific standards and legal acts from DDA - CPS/PNSA and CLA.
2. The sanitary monitoring will be executed with collection of serum and trachea and cloacae swabs or feces from 10% of the birds stock per age category to be controlled, namely:
 - 2.1. Poultry from one day to six months;

2.2. Poultry from six months until the entry in breeding;

2.3. Adult poultry in breeding or rest.

3. The researched sample percentage, in flocks of up to twenty birds, will fulfill 100% (one hundred percent) of the poultry or the interval from five to twenty samples per category, being able to perform a pool of up to five birds, depending on the housed population.

4. The sample collection, in flocks exceeding 20 birds, can be performed in pool of samples per category, being the maximum of 15 birds per pool.

5. The monitoring analysis will be executed in the laboratories accredited by MAPA or official, for the diseases contained in this technical regulation.

6. The systematic vaccination against the Newcastle disease is optional in the states of the federation, not being recommended its use in ratites, except if the local epidemiologic situation indicates it.

7. According to the epidemiological situation of each region, after assessment of the official service, the vaccination of the poultry against the Newcastle disease can be mandatory in holdings and in the poultry establishments of permanent controls, of eventual controls, and in the ratites establishments of different species and production categories, being possible to be effectuated regularly.

8. The Federal Official Service, in emergency situations of the diseases, will be able to establish vaccination schemes per area.

9. The vaccination against the avian diseases will only be able to be executed with vaccines registered and approved by MAPA, according to the current legislation, as a measure of prophylactic order or of control of the disease.

10. In the case of avian influenza, for dealing with an exotic disease in the country, the execution of the vaccination will not be allowed, and it can only be executed exceptionally, when authorized by DDA - CPS/PNSA and CPV, after risk assessment and proof of the epidemiological situation.

11. Use only immunogens, disinfectants, antigens, control serum and kits registered at CPV/DDA/SDA/MAPA, observing the shelf life.

12. Use only antigens and control serum supplied or authorized by MAPA.

13. The laboratorial evidences will be used, if previously approved by DDA - CPS/PNSA and CLA.

14. The laboratorial evidences will only be accepted when executed in official laboratory and/or accredited by MAPA, identifying the antigen, the consignment number and the quantity used.

15. The ratites establishment participating in the PNSA will not be able to use:

15.1. Any vaccine prepared with oily adjuvant, during the four weeks which precede the evidences.

15.2. Any drug, for which there is scientific evidence that can interfere in the results of the laboratorial evidences or complicate the isolation of the agents to be researched, in the period of three weeks which precede the evidences.

16. Other laboratorial evidences will be able to be used after approval from MAPA.

Chapter VIII

OF THE SAMPLES COLLECTION AND FORWARDING FOR EXECUTION OF LABORATORIAL EVIDENCES

1. The establishments registered at the local units, which keep ratites housed, must forward to the local unit of the state where it is located, according to the requirement of sanitary control of this technical regulation, calendar of samples collections and chronogram of birth, of importation and the dates of the routine collections of material to be executed by the technical responsible, for accompanying, inspection and supervision of the official service.

2. The collections for the official monitoring and surveillance will only be accepted when executed by the federal inspector or official veterinarian or under his/her inspection and supervision.

3. For effect of sanitary monitoring used for the issuance of sanitary certificates and of GTA, will be analyzed, by the SSA/DFA of the state where the ratites establishment is located, the samples forwarded by the

technical responsible veterinarian from the company at MAPA and the random collection executed by the official service.

4. All material destined to laboratorial evidences must be mandatorily accompanied by collection form standardized by MAPA, properly filled out, signed by technical responsible of the company at MAPA or by the federal inspector or by the official veterinarian.

5. The official material collection must be random for the biological evidences or bacteriological, mycoplasma and virological evidences.

6. By criteria of the Animal Health Service from DFA and/or from the State Secretariat of Agriculture or executing body of it, in the state where the establishment is located, will be able to be collected, at any moment, at the presence of the federal inspector or of the official veterinarian, samples in duplicate to be submitted to the confirmation or complementary laboratorial tests.

7. The sending of the official monitoring material can be done to any of the laboratories accredited by MAPA for this purpose, by criteria of the federal inspector or of the official veterinarian responsible for the collection.

8. The monitoring sampling will be executed by random draw for the samples between official laboratories and the laboratories accredited by MAPA for this purpose, which will be monitored by the federal inspector or by the official veterinarian responsible for the sampling.

9. The running costs of the laboratorial tests and of the sending to laboratory accredited by MAPA for this purpose, aiming the official monitoring, will be responsibility of the establishment or of the company.

10. All the material officially collected must be sealed and accompanied by form standardized by DDA/SDA/MAPA.

11. The random samplings executed by the official service will be able or not to fulfill the exams chronograms of the companies, being the federal inspector or the official veterinarian responsible for the execution of the sampling or its supervision, sealing of the material and forward to the laboratory.

Chapter IX

OF THE FORWARDING OF THE LABORATORIAL RESULTS

1. The results of the laboratorial tests will be issued by the accredited or official laboratory in proper form, standardized by MAPA, besides the communications, following the determined flowchart:

1.1. Negative result: send Fax, e-mail or other kind of immediate communication, to the requesting Federal Inspector or official veterinarian and to the ratites establishment.

1.2. Positive result: send Fax, e-mail or other kind of immediate documentation to DDA and to SSA/DFA, where the establishment which will be notified is located.

Chapter X

OF THE TREATMENT, CONTROL AND CERTIFICATION MEASURES

1. In the case of positivity in the laboratorial tests:

1.1. For the Newcastle disease and avian influenza, the specific legislation of surveillance, control and eradication will be fulfilled for these diseases.

1.2. For salmonellosis and mycoplasmosis:

1.2.1. Breeding ratites will be monitored for salmonellosis (*Salmonella Gallinarum*, *S. Pullorum*, *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) and mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae*).

1.2.1.1. In addition all the isolated serovars of salmonella will be typified and investigated epidemiologically in relation to the risk for the poultry flocks and for public health.

1.2.1.2. *Salmonella Pullorum* and *Salmonella Gallinarum* are considered of risk to the poultry flocks and *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* are of risk for public health.

1.2.1.3. The positive cases of salmonellosis in the ratites destined to slaughter will be communicated by the Official Service of Animal Health to the Official Service of Inspection of Animal Origin Products SIF/DIPOA/MAPA, which will define the slaughter criteria following the standards and specific legislation.

1.2.1.4. For dealing with problem related to public health and to animal health, in the breeding paddocks where the birds proven as positive for salmonella were lodged, hygienic and sanitary measures defined by DDA will be adopted, pertinent to the case.

1.2.2. Reproduction ratites proven as positive for mycoplasma can be treated with specific antibiotic being the poultry lot considered as controlled and monitored.

1.3. After a minimum of three consecutive testing, negative, for salmonellosis and mycoplasmosis will be issued, by the official service, certificate of the establishment or per segment of production attesting the condition of free or controlled for the researched diseases.

Chapter XI

OF THE BIOSECURITY OF THE SYSTEM FOR RATITES ESTABLISHMENTS

1. Have adequate geographical location, being necessary to respect the following minimum distances between the ratites establishment, between themselves and between ratites establishments and avian establishments with different production objectives:

1.1. From the ratites establishments to the poultry slaughterhouse: 5 km.

1.2. From the ratites establishments to the feed plant: 3 km.

1.3. From other poultry establishment to the quarantine establishments of imported ratites: 11 km.

1.4. From the paved road to the main access of the quarantine establishments of imported ratites: 4 km.

1.5. From one ratites establishment to another of poultry production or housing:

1.5.1. From ratites establishments of equal or different species between themselves: 500 m

1.5.2. From ratites establishments of different species within a same holding: 100 m (with adoption of biosecurity and of physical isolation of the facilities measures).

1.5.3. From ratites establishments to industrial aviculture establishments, to broilers, to commercial egg laying or turkeys, quails, partridges establishments, etc: 4 km.

1.5.4. From other poultry establishments of different exotic and wild species, with the objective of live poultry production to fulfill the market of pet birds or production of parent breeders: 4 km.

1.5.5. From ratites establishments to industrial aviculture establishments, of reproduction (primary breeds, great grandparent breeders, grandparent breeders, parent breeders, SPF and hatcheries of the reproduction lines): 11 km.

1.6. From the facilities to the peripheral limits of the property: 25 m, with addition of green fence or wall.

1.7. From the complete, partial cycle, raising, growing or fattening establishments, to the paved Road of main access to the establishment: 50 m.

1.8. Between ostrich categories of different ages: 100 m.

1.9. Between the ratites hatchery of same species and the raising pickets within the establishment: 50 m (with adoption of biosecurity and physical isolation of the facilities measures).

1.10. Between the emus and ostriches commercial production establishments and wild populations of emus living freely: 25 m (with adoption of biosecurity and physical isolation of the facilities measures).

2. It is expressly prohibited any procedure of release and introduction of the animals to nature, because they are acts which lead to environmental degradation, with consequences which affect unfavorably the biota, with politics foreseen in Law no. 6,938/81 and in Law no. 9,605/98.

3. In pre-existing establishments it will be possible to admit, by criteria of the Federal Inspector or the Federal or State Official Veterinarian, when the activity is delegated to this last one, responsible for the inspection and issuance of the operating report (reforestation, natural forests, topography, masonry walls, access control and others) or of the utilization of management and differentiated biosecurity measures, which prevent the introduction and dissemination of pathogens, after sanitary risk assessment.

4. For the hatcheries it is mandatory the visit of the official service to the establishment, aiming its biosecurity and the health guarantee of the born ratites, observing, in this assessment, the existence of masonry walls, green fences or screen fences of isolation for the physical separation of the production and

incubation areas, single access, through a door with pediluvium and bathroom at the entry for showers prior to the ingress in the clean area.

5. Vectors and rodents control and of access of other birds and people.

6. Adoption of monthly microbiological sanitary control by plating of the facilities and of the machinery and testing performed in accredited or official laboratory and other situations observed locally.

7. When away of side roads, the holdings must have a security green fence, perennial, and minimum distance of 25 m in relation to the road.

8. The access to the holding must be unique and be protected by security fences, with a vehicle, equipment and material disinfection system at the entrance and exit.

9. Have criteria for the strict control of transit and people access (Gates, doors, lobbies, masonry walls, pediluvium and others).

10. Have the internal surfaces of the constructed buildings in a way that they allow adequate cleaning and disinfection.

11. The internal fence of the adult ostrich pickets can be of flat wire or screen with 1.70 m of height and must have a hallway of 2 m of width between the pickets.

12. The pickets must have exit to a hallway which gives access to the contention pickets, in a maximum size of 4x5 m², for the works of sanitary inspection, material collection, medication and others which are necessary.

13. In the raising and growing pickets (age from 4 to 24 months) use flat wire fences with at least five wires and 1.70 m of height or screen with 50 cm of height around the pickets from the ground and flat wires in the upper intervals, being recommended an area of 100 m² per bird (ostrich).

14. The spacing for adult ostriches can vary from 165 to 500 m² per bird, in other words, 20 to 60 birds per hectare. In the interior of the pickets there must be troughs for food and water.

16. Have means properly approved by MAPA and by the competent bodies of environmental control, for destination of the production residues (dead birds, manure, rest of eggs and packing) and others.

17. Have isolation between the different sectors of poultry categories by age, separated by fences and/or non-fruiting trees curtain, with unique restricted access, with controlled flow, with biosecurity measures directed to the internal area, for vehicles, personnel and material.

18. Allow entry of people, vehicles, equipment and materials within the internal areas of the establishments, only when strict biosecurity measures are fulfilled.

19. Control measures of liquid effluents will be adopted, through septic tanks, observing the distances from water courses and water tables to avoid contaminations, according to environment and health standards.

20. Physical-chemical control of the water annually; and microbiological, semiannually, executed in public, official or accredited laboratory by MAPA, mentioning the source that supplies the establishment.

21. According to the epidemiological and sanitary situation of each region, by criteria of the Official Service of Animal Health, after assessment of DDA/SDA/MAPA, restriction measures to the transit of vehicles, people and/or animals, can be established, in relation to circumscribed regions, aiming the control of diseases and the obligatoriness for the vaccination against the Newcastle disease or of other diseases which endanger the breeding stock of production poultry, wild birds and of ratites or public health.

22. The ratites and the eggs produced will be identified individually:

22.1. Live ratites: open ring or closed ring, wing bands (tag adapted to the wing) or electronic marking or tattoo with nontoxic ink, which guarantees the identification of the tattoo.

22.2. Eggs: Stamp or marker with nontoxic ink, water-insoluble, or pencil, with the registration number, laying date, or also another kind of marking which guarantees the identification.

22.2.1. When there is the possibility, due to the type of raising, besides the information contained in item 22.2., it must contain information on the paternity.

23. Biosecurity measures will be adopted, and for disinfection of the vehicles, equipment and materials at the entrance of the holding.

24. Eggs destined to human consumption will have sanitary monitoring, according to the standards from SIF/DIPOA/SDA/MAPA.

25. The periodicity for the collection of eggs at field must be of, at least, once a day.

Chapter XII

OF THE BIOSECURITY OF THE SYSTEM FOR RATITE HATCHERIES

1. The facilities must have only one access door and allow flow in a single direction, being necessary, for access to these facilities, to fulfill the requirements mention in item 1 and its sub-items, of Chapter XI of this regulation.

1.1. The facilities of the hatchery must be divided into distinct work areas (offices and technical facilities), separated physically and, whenever possible, with individual ventilation, being constituted of:

1.1.1. Room for the reception and sanitation of embryonated eggs.

1.1.2. Chamber for fumigation of embryonated eggs (optional).

1.1.3. Room for storage of eggs.

1.1.4. Room for setting or initial incubation.

1.1.5. Room for hatching.

1.1.6. Room for maternity.

1.1.7. Room for shipment of day-old birds (optional, if there is the possibility of minimum sanitary break period of 72 h).

1.1.8. Room for washing and disinfection of the equipment.

1.1.9. Changing rooms, lavatories and bathrooms.

1.1.10. Office.

1.1.11. Deposit of boxes, external to the hatchery.

1.1.12. Machinery and generator room.

1.1.13. Proper system for discard of hatchery and supplied water residues.

2. All the materials and equipment used in the hatchery will be maintained clean and disinfected with appropriate products, properly registered at MAPA.

3. The area surrounding the hatchery will be protected with unique door, with vehicle washing and disinfection equipment to control and kind of transit.

4. It will be possible to admit, by criteria of the Federal Inspector or Official Veterinarian, responsible for the inspection and issuance of the operation report of the ratite hatching establishment, changes on the minimum distances mentioned in Chapter XI of this regulation, after sanitary risk assessment, due to the existence of barriers (reforestation, natural forests, topography, masonry walls and others) or utilization of management and differentiated biosecurity measures, which prevent the introduction and dissemination of pathogens.

5. Establish permanent sanitary monitoring program, fulfilling the standards contained in Regulation of Animal Health and of the PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA.

6. Monthly microbiological monitoring, during the hatching activity period, via plating, of each one of the hatchery facilities and of the equipment (incubatory and hatcheries), performed in accredited or official laboratories.

7. Control measures of liquid effluents, through septic tanks, observing the distances from water courses and water beds to avoid contaminations, according to current standards of environment and health.

8. Biosecurity measures will be adopted, such as: pediluvium at the entrance of the hatchery and efficient disinfection measures of vehicles at the entrance of the holding.

9. Exceptionally for emu the natural hatching can be admitted and also other females can raise naturally or artificially hatching eggs.

Chapter XIII

OF THE BIOSECURITY OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF EGGS FOR HATCHING

1. For hatchin, the eggs will be collected at frequent intervals (at least once a day), in clean and disinfected recipients, and the personnel in charge of the collection must be with their hands washed.
2. The eggs and birds produced will be identified individually in relation to the parent breeders, paternity and/or to production pickets and to the holding of origin.
3. The eggs which do not fulfill the standards of hygiene, of sanitary nature, of porosity and thickness of the shell, broken and cracked ones will be collected in separate recipients and will not be able to be destined to hatching.
4. After the collection, the eggs will be disinfected as soon as possible, being necessary to store them in specific location and kept at adequate temperature and moisture.
5. The eggs will be transported in appropriate vehicles, in clean and previously disinfected trays and boxes/carts, properly documented with GTA, when there is transit between the breeding establishment and the hatchery.
- 5.1. In the specific case of emus, it will be additionally necessary the transportation license from IBAMA.

Chapter XIV

OF THE BIOSECURITY OF THE MANAGEMENT OF HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD RATITES

1. The personnel destined to the internal work of the hatchery will observe the general measures of personal hygiene and will use clean and disinfected clothes and shoes, supplied by the hatchery.
2. The day-old ratites will be shipped directly from the incubatory to the location of destination, properly accompanied of GTA, when there is transit between the establishments:
 - 2.1. In the specific case of emus, it will be additionally required the transportation license from IBAMA.
3. The transporting vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected prior to each loading.
4. The natural residues of the process of hatching and birth of day-old ratites will be incinerated, cremated or submitted to another type of treatment approved by MAPA and by IBAMA or by state and municipal bodies of environment control, which disables the spreading of possible pathogens.

Chapter XV

OF THE REGISTRATION CANCELLATION

1. The cancelling of the registration of the establishments can occur through request of the interested part, when by decision of the competent authority from DFA, in the state where it is located, in administrative process, with the broad defense guaranteed.
2. The request of registration cancellation will be performed by the interested part, in application directed to the Federal Delegate of Agriculture, in the state where the ratite establishment is located, whose registration you want to cancel.
3. The punishment of the establishment will be defined after technical assessment performed by the Federal Inspector or by the veterinarian of the official state service(s), when the activity is delegated, and according to the following criteria:
 - 3.1. Written warning: when dealing with an infraction which occurred due to the non-compliance of one or more sub-items from the items of Chapters IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XVI of this regulation, establishing deadlines for the solution of the sanitary situation or adequacy of the physical facilities of the establishment.
 - 3.2. Interdiction of the holding: when dealing with an infraction which occurred due to the non-execution of the technical determinations within the deadlines established in the warning, or non-compliance of one or more items of Chapters VI, VII, VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XVI of this regulation, which bring risk of disease dissemination in the ratites flocks, of the national wildlife and avian fauna or, yet, due to the suspicion or confirmation of exotic disease outbreak, according to established in the Regulation of Animal Health.

3.3. Temporary suspension of the registration: when dealing with an infraction which puts into risk the public health, the biosecurity of the ratites flocks from the wildlife, and national poultry flocks, through the dissemination of diseases or of insecurity of the physical structure of the establishment.

4. The administrative process will be established, originating from DFA, in the state where the establishment is located target of the punishment, being able to appeal, within the period of fifteen days, starting from the receiving of the official notification by the interested part, at the central body from MAPA, which, depending on the causes of the interdiction, will assess the process at the competent Secretariats - SARC and SDA.

5. When the interested part does not comply with the established requirements, the permanent cancellation of the registration can occur at MAPA/DFA.

6. The sanctions applied to the establishments by MAPA or by IBAMA will be communicated immediately, within a period not exceeding five working days, between these bodies at the local and national levels.

7. New registration can be granted to the interested part by DFA, in the state where the establishment is located, by criteria of the official service(s), conditioned to a new technical inspection of the establishment and solution of the problems previously identified, evaluating the reputable conduct of the company, through a new process signed at that DFA.

Chapter XVI

OF THE GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

1. SSA/DFA, of the state where the establishment is located, and the Animal Health Service from the State Secretariats of Agriculture, in agreement with MAPA, are the responsible bodies, within their operation area and competence, defining the appropriate measures for the solution of the problems of sanitary nature, observing the established in the Regulation of Animal Health and in PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA.

2. Every establishment which houses ratites or incubates ratite eggs is subject to sanitary inspection of the official services.

3. The emus, for belonging to wildlife, must be managed according to the standards from IBAMA/Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources, being the ones raised as commercial production, obliged to proceed additionally the specific sanitary monitoring from PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA. In the other emu establishments, the sanitary monitoring will be occasional, in sporadic cases performed through random sampling to be established by PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA, at IBAMA in a way that it does not interfere in the free life raising system.

4. Due to the differentiated production system of emus, a period of 18 months is established after the publication, for adequacy of the physical facilities.

5. The sanitary and health control of the ratites housed in zoos will be in charge of the licensed professionals, responsible for this accompanying in these institutions.

6. In case of sanitary emergency, MAPA or the official service of animal health will be able to intervene, based on the Regulation of Animal Health and on PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA.

7. The sanitary control of all production ratites is of competence of MAPA and of the State Secretariats of Agriculture or executing bodies from these, when the activity is delegated.

8. All the ratites establishments are obliged to follow the standards and legal acts instituted by PNSA and comply with the following items:

8.1. Observe the biosecurity requirements, allowing the access, at any moment, to the documents and to the facilities, to the federal inspector(s) and to the veterinarian(s) from the official service(s).

8.2. Keep records of the annual physical-chemical and semiannual microbiological control of potability and of the treatment applied to the supply water, of the treatment of liquid effluents, of cleaning of the equipment and facilities.

8.3. Keep records of the sanitary monitoring procedures, of each lot of ratites and hatching eggs, referent to the diseases contemplated in PNSA/DDA/SDA/MAPA. These tests must be performed mandatorily, in laboratory accredited by MAPA, for this purpose, or official being necessary for the technical reports and reports to be available to the veterinary authority(ies) of the official service(s), whenever requested.

8.4. Forward monthly, through the technical responsible, the epidemiological records of the flock to the local official service.

8.5. Additionally, keep records referent to the management of the flock for each lot of poultry or of hatching eggs, with data on mortality, diagnostic of diseases, sanitary monitoring, treatments, vaccinations etc., which must be available to the Federal Inspectors(s) and to the veterinarians from the official service(s), whenever requested.

8.6. Address to the competent sector of the same, of DFA in the state where it is located, the quarterly report, according to model standardized by MAPA; otherwise the registration can be cancelled.

9. The non-observance of the requirements contained in this regulation, depending on the situation identified by the official service(s), will imply on the adoption of the sanctions established in Chapter XV of this regulation, additionally to:

9.1. Suspension of the importation, exportation and commercialization authorization and of the issuance of the GTA related to the hatching eggs and the ratites.

9.2. Interdiction of the breeding establishment or hatcheries.

9.3. Application of the sanitary measures established in PNSA and/or reasonable zootechnical established by DFPA/SARC/MAPA.

10. The ratites establishment which practices international trade must comply, additionally, with the standards established by MAPA and IBAMA/Board of Directors of Fauna and Fishing Resources - CITES, for such purpose, and fulfill the requirements from the importing countries.

11. IBAMA, within its legal competences, will effectuate registration of the breeding establishments which have emus, ostriches and other ratites in captivity for scientific, conservational needs and in zoos.

12. Under normative management of DFPA/SARC/MAPA, complementary standards will be passed referent to the zootechnical aspects listening to the association of ratites rearers, which have national representativeness.

13. According to the established in the Regulation of Animal Health and in PNSA, the regulation, the standardization and the control of the measures of animal health and of biosecurity are of competence of DDA/SDA/MAPA.

14. The adopted measures of cleaning and disinfection will follow the criteria established by OIE and specific national legislation.

15. MAPA/SDA/DDA and DFA, within their acting areas and competence, will be able to summon when judging necessary the Advisory Committee of the National Program of Avian Health (CC/PNSA) and the State Committees of Avian Health (COESA's), to give an opinion on specific issues which this technical regulation deals with.

16. The omissions and the raised doubts in the application of this technical regulation, and in complementary legislations, will be settled by MAPA, at the DDA/SDA or at the DFPA/SARC.

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