

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY

SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 10, DATED APRIL 11, 2013

(AS AMENDED BY NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 20, DATED OCTOBER 21, 2016)

(Amended by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

THE SUBSTITUTE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY, in the use of the powers granted to him by Articles 10 and 42 of Annex I of Decree no. 7.127, dated March 4, 2010, considering the provisions in Decree no. 5.741, dated March 30, 2006, in Decree no. 24.548, dated July 3, 1934, in Normative Instruction no 56, dated December 4, 2007, in Directive no. 193, dated September 19, 1994, and the contents of Process no. 21000.002155/2013-83, does hereby resolve:

Art. 1 To define the differential risk management program, based on epidemiological surveillance and adoption of vaccines, for poultry establishments considered to be more susceptible to the introduction and spread of pathogenic agents among the nation's poultry stock and for poultry establishments exercising activities that require greater sanitary rigor, specifically:

I ~~- broiler poultry establishments that slaughter birds in slaughter establishments registered with state or municipal inspection services and whose commercial position does not comply with registration procedures, pursuant to current law; (Regulatory Norm)~~

II ~~- standard or modified battery cage-type commercial laying poultry establishments;~~

I - broiler and laying poultry establishments that do not comply with registration procedures, pursuant to current law; (Text stipulated in Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

II - standard or modified battery cage-type commercial laying poultry establishments, without screens; (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

III - grow-out laying poultry establishments that do not comply with registration procedures, pursuant to current law, that house birds for their own use, with the production phase being able to be done on the same property or on another property, yet for the same owner and when the birds are not subject to interstate transport;

IV ~~- poultry establishments for breeding other birds, with the exception of ratites, that do not comply with registration procedures, pursuant to current law, aimed at production of meat and eggs for consumption or fertile eggs and live birds that may be used for human consumption;~~

IV - poultry establishments for breeding other birds, with the exception of ratites, that do not comply with registration procedures, pursuant to current law, aimed at production of meat and eggs for consumption or aimed at production of fertile eggs and live birds in this category;" (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

V - poultry establishments that send birds to locations with agglomerations of birds, such as markets, expos, auctions and others; and

VI - poultry establishments that send birds and fertile eggs to establishments for live bird sales.

Art. 2 The poultry establishments described in Sections I, II, III and IV of Art. 1 of this Normative

Instruction must be subject to epidemiological surveillance of their poultry breeding stock for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, with samples collected for performance of laboratory testing.

Sole paragraph. Commercial poultry establishments for broiler chickens and turkeys that do not comply with registration procedures and that send birds to slaughter establishments registered with the Federal Inspection Service (SIF) must follow the epidemiological surveillance procedures for salmonellae, as defined in Agricultural Defense Secretariat Normative Instruction no. 20, dated October 21, 2016. [\(Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

Art. 3 The commercial laying poultry establishments described in Sections I, II and III of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction must only house birds vaccinated with live vaccines for Salmonella Enteritidis.

Paragraph 1 Poultry establishments that house quails or other birds species that produce eggs for human consumption are included in the requirement stated in the main section of this article.

Paragraph 2 Vaccination should be applied in the hatchery or in the bird grow-out phase (prior to the start of production), and the vaccination scheme should follow the vaccine manufacturer's recommendation.

Paragraph 3 Commercial laying poultry establishments that perform the egg production phase should receive birds that have already been vaccinated.

Art. 4 The poultry establishments described in Sections V and VI of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction must be subject to epidemiological surveillance of their poultry breeding stock for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum, with samples collected for performance of laboratory testing, and they should only house birds that have been vaccinated against Newcastle disease.

~~Sole paragraph. Day-old chicks from breeder farms certified as being free of these pathogenic agents and that are vaccinated against Newcastle disease are excluded from this requirement.~~

Sole paragraph. Day-old chicks and fertile eggs that come from breeder farms certified as being free of these pathogenic agents and that are vaccinated against Newcastle disease are excluded from this requirement for epidemiological surveillance for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum." (Regulatory Norm) [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017\).](#)

~~~~~"Art. 4A. The poultry establishments described in this Normative Instruction are subject to epidemiological surveillance for avian influenza, Newcastle disease and other diseases, as established by the Department of Animal Health - DSA/SDA/MAPA." (Regulatory Norm) [\(Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

Art. 5 Vaccines against Salmonella Enteritidis and Newcastle disease should be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply - MAPA and only used on poultry species recommended and indicated by the manufacturer for use of these vaccines.

Art. 6 The following are understood for the purposes of this Normative Instruction:

I - production birds: any poultry species used for production of meat and eggs for consumption or fertile eggs and live birds that may be used for human consumption;

II - sanitary sacrifice: objective exclusively used by the official veterinary service, with the goal of sanitizing establishments following confirmation of the occurrence of illness, consisting of the slaughter of animals with conditional use of carcasses and entrails, at a slaughter establishment under previously authorized official inspection; and [\(Section excluded by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

III - destruction: objective for exclusive use by the official veterinary service, with the goal of sanitizing

establishments following confirmation of the occurrence of illness, consisting of the slaughter of animals followed by the destruction of carcasses and eggs, at a location indicated by the official veterinary service.

## CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

~~Art. 7 For the purposes of epidemiological surveillance of Salmonella spp., the poultry establishments covered by this Normative Instruction will be subject to regular collection of samples for performance of bacteriological isolation and typification testing.~~

"Art. 7 The following laboratory techniques may be used to diagnose salmonellae: [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

I - detection of the agent by isolation in growth medium;

II - detection of the agent using molecular methods;

III - antigenic identification of the agent; and

IV - identification of the agent through molecular methods." (Regulatory Norm)

~~Art. 8 In addition to regular collections at poultry establishments under epidemiological surveillance, the official veterinary service may determine that random collections be performed and may also increase the number of samples to be collected and the number of birds to be sampled for Salmonella spp., based on the biosafety measures adopted, size of lots housed, incidence of suspected or positive cases in the region or at the establishment itself, epidemiological investigations, or based on other pertinent epidemiological conditions.~~

~~Sole paragraph. Random collections can be done at any time and may or may not comply with the regular collection timelines at poultry establishments.~~

Art. 8 The official veterinary service can determine that random collections be performed at any time at the poultry establishments covered by this Normative Instruction and may also increase the number and type of samples to be collected and the number of housing units to be sampled for salmonellae, based on the following criteria:

I - biosafety measures adopted;

II - occurrence of suspected or positive cases in the region or at the establishment itself;

III - epidemiological investigations;

IV - difference between the results of monitoring implemented by this Normative Instruction and other laboratory tests run by the company; or

V - other pertinent epidemiological conditions.

Sole paragraph. Random collections can be done at any time and may or may not comply with the regular collection timelines at poultry establishments." (Regulatory Norm)

[\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

~~Art. 9 Regular or random sample collection should be done under the responsibility of the official veterinarian or veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control, under official oversight or supervision.~~

Art. 9 Regular or random sample collection should be done under the responsibility of the veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control, under official oversight or supervision." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

Sole paragraph. The official veterinarian can perform sample collection according to the situations set forth in this Normative Instruction, as well as performing random collections at any time." (Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

~~Art. 10. Laboratory tests for Salmonella spp. should be done at official laboratories or by accredited laboratories in the National Agricultural Laboratory Network of the Unified Agricultural Healthcare System and the results should be issued on standard Ministry of Agriculture form.~~

"Art. 10. Laboratory tests for Salmonella spp. should be done by accredited laboratories in the National Agricultural Laboratory Network of the Unified Agricultural Healthcare System." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

Paragraph 1 Samples can be sent to official laboratories, provided they are sent by an official veterinarian.

Paragraph 2 The sending of material from regular or random collections should be sent to any of the laboratories, at the discretion of the official veterinary service.

Paragraph 3 Laboratory results should be issued on a standard Ministry of Agriculture form. (Regulatory Norm) (Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

Art. 11. The number of centers and housing units to be sampled should be defined according to the following criteria:

I - when the poultry establishments have more than one center housed at the time of sample collection, all of these centers should be sampled;

II - when the poultry establishments have centers with various housing units, a representative sample should be collected from the housing units in each center, according to the table below:

| Number of housing units in the center: | Number of housing units to be monitored |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 to 3                                 | all                                     |
| 4                                      | 3                                       |
| 5 to 10                                | 4                                       |
| 11 or more                             | 5                                       |

III - the housing units to be monitored should be chosen by prioritizing those with birds that show clinical signs compatible with salmonellosis, zootechnical rates that are less than expected, birds subjected to stressful situations or periods, in addition to other factors that favor detection of the pathogenic agent;

IV - birds that have received live vaccinations against Salmonella Enteritidis in the last 60 (sixty) days should not be sampled.

~~Art. 12. After collection, the samples should be stored under refrigeration and sent to the laboratory within a maximum of 48 (forty-eight) hours, maintaining them under refrigeration the entire time during transportation.~~

"Art. 12. After being collected, the sample should be packaged and sent as soon as possible to the laboratory, keeping humidity and the temperature between 2°C (two degrees Celsius) and 8°C (eight degrees Celsius),

with a variation of plus or minus 1°C (one degree Celsius) being acceptable." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

~~Art. 13. All samples collected should be processed according to the methodology for diagnosis and typification of Salmonella spp., according to current law.~~

"Art. 13. All samples collected should be processed according to the official methodology used by the General Coordinator of Agricultural Laboratories, at the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply - CGAL/SDA/MAPA." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

Art. 14. When collecting the samples, the birds should not be under the effects of antimicrobial agents for gram-negative bacteria.

Art. 15. Samples collected should be sent with tamper-evident and numbered seals to the laboratory.

Art. 16. The poultry establishment is responsible for the costs related to the collection of regular or random samples, to the sending of these samples, and to their processing.

## CHAPTER II

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AT THE POULTRY ESTABLISHMENTS DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS I, II, III AND IV OF ART. 1

Art. 17. Collection of samples for laboratory diagnostics should be done every 4 (four) months.

Art. 18. For broiler poultry establishments, the laboratory tests established in Art. 19 of this Normative Instruction must be done as near to the slaughter date as possible, so that their results are known prior to the birds being sent for slaughter.

Art. 19. Samples to be collected by housing unit at the center must comply with the following:

~~I - 300 (three hundred) grams of fresh feces, preferably cecal, collected at different points, spread throughout the housing unit, and gathered into a single sample; or~~

~~II - 4 (four) drag swabs or 2 (two) boot swabs, grouped into 1 (one) pool, moistened with conservation medium, with each swab or pair of boot swabs making up 50% (fifty percent) of the housing unit's surface;~~

~~Sole paragraph. According to the samples collected in Sections I and II of this Article, 1 (one) bacteriological test should be done per housing unit included in the sample for the center.~~

I - 300 (three hundred) samples of feces weighing one gram each, preferably cecal, collected at different points, spread throughout the housing unit, and split into two pools of 150 (one hundred and fifty) grams each; or

II - 4 (four) drag swabs or boot swabs, split into 2 (two) pools, containing 2 (two) drag swabs or boot swabs each, moistened with conservation medium, with every 2 (two) drag swabs or boot swabs making up 50% (fifty percent) of the housing unit's surface.

Sole paragraph. According to the samples collected in Sections I and II of this Article, 2 (two) tests should be done to detect and identify salmonella per housing unit included in the sample for the center." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

~~Art. 20. For sample collection, drag swabs and boot swabs should first be moistened~~

~~with conservation medium, specifically:~~

"Art. 20. For sample collection, drag swabs and boot swabs should first be moistened with one of these conservation mediums:

I - buffered peptone water 1%;

~~H - Cary-Blair medium;~~

~~III - saline solution; or IV - Ringer's solution~~

II - saline solution; or (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

III - 1/4 strength Ringer's solution." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

IV - 1/4 strength Ringer's solution (Section deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

### CHAPTER III

#### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AT THE POULTRY ESTABLISHMENTS DESCRIBED IN SECTIONS V and VI OF ART. 1

Art. 21. The poultry establishments described in Sections V and VI of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction should be certified as being free of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum by the National Poultry Health Program (PNSA), according to current law, or have negative test results for these agents.

Art. 22. Collections of samples for laboratory diagnoses will be done for each lot of birds sent to the location with bird agglomerations or to the establishment selling live birds, so that the laboratory tests set forth in Art. 23 of this Normative Instruction are done as near as possible to the date when the birds are moved, and their results are known prior to moving the birds.

Sole paragraph. For poultry establishments that frequently send birds to locations with bird agglomerations or to establishments selling live birds, the collection of material for laboratory diagnosis may be done at the center ever 4 (four) months.

~~Art. 23. Samples to be collected by center housing unit for epidemiological surveillance of poultry establishments not certified by the PNSA must comply with the following:~~

"Art. 23. Samples to be collected by center housing unit for epidemiological surveillance of poultry establishments not certified by the PNSA must comply with the same criteria set forth in Art. 19 of this Normative Instruction." (Regulatory Norm) (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017).

I - ~~300 (three hundred) grams of fresh feces, preferably cecal, collected at different points, spread throughout the housing unit, and split into two samples of 150 (one hundred and fifty) grams each; or~~

II - ~~4 (four) drag swabs or 2 (two) boot swabs, split into 2 (two) pools, containing 2 (two) drag swabs or 1 (one) pair of boot swabs each, moistened with conservation medium, with every swab or pair of boot swabs covering 50% (fifty percent) of the housing unit's surface. (Sections deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)~~

Sole paragraph. According to the samples collected in Sections I and II of this Article, 2 (two) bacteriological test should be done for the housing units included in the sampling of the center.

(Paragraph deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

Art. 24. For sample collection, drag swabs and boot swabs should first be moistened with conservation mediums, as described in Art. 20 of this Normative Instruction.

Art. 25. For centers with birds that have clinical signs compatible with Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum, organs from 5 (five) sick birds must immediately be collected, specifically: 1 pool of 5 (five) livers and 5 (five) spleens, 1 (one) pool of 5 ceca with cecal tonsils and 1 (one) pool of ovaries (when applicable) per housing unit with sick birds.

Art. 26. Sending of other birds, not classified as production birds, to locations with agglomerations of birds and commercial establishments selling live birds should only be allowed when accompanied by an Animal Transit Form (GTA) and a health inspection report issued by a veterinarian, without harm to other legal requirements.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS AND ADOPTION OF SANITARY CONTROL MEASURES FOR CENTERS TESTING POSITIVE FOR

Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Gallinarum or Salmonella Pullorum

Art. 27. Positive diagnoses for the etiologic agents covered by this Chapter should immediately be forwarded by the laboratory to the state veterinary service and to the Animal Health Service at the Federal Agriculture Superintendency (SFA) where the establishment is located, using a standard Ministry of Agriculture form.

Sole paragraph. For commercial laying centers or centers that house any birds reared for production of eggs for consumption, positive diagnoses should also be immediately forwarded by the laboratory to the SFA's service for inspection of products of animal origin.

Art. 28. To interpret the results of laboratory testing for finding Salmonella spp., a center is considered positive for the etiologic agents covered by this Chapter when at least 1 (one) test has a positive diagnosis for these agents.

Sole paragraph. For centers containing birds of multiple ages, the official veterinary service can perform an investigation and epidemiological assessment in order to verify whether the positive result can be restricted to one or more housing units in the center, as well as the sanitary control measures to be adopted." (Regulatory Norm) (Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

"Art. 28A. For centers containing birds of multiple ages, to be investigated according to the sole paragraph of Art. 28 of this Normative Instruction, in an effort to verify whether the positive result can be restricted to one or more housing units in the center, the following procedures should be adopted:

- I - The housing unit that tested positive remains positive until 2 (two) tests have come back with negative results, taken at a minimum interval of 8 (eight) days between collections of samples;
- II - The other housing units in the center will be considered positive until 1 (one) test comes back with a negative result, and another test must be done with an interval of at least 8 (eight) days between collections of samples to confirm the negative result;
- III - Laboratory samples for the tests stipulated in Sections I and II of this Article should be obtained through official collection;

IV - The official veterinary service should define the methodology for collections of samples for the tests stipulated in Sections I and II of this Article;

V - Collections of samples for all center housing units should be done monthly until sanitary slaughter or destruction of birds housed in housing units that test positive, followed by cleaning and disinfection procedures; and

VI - At the discretion of the DSA, and pending epidemiological assessment, other procedures can be adopted.

Sole paragraph. If antibiotic therapy is administered to housed birds, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - the tests set forth in Sections I and II of this Article may only be done after the waiting period for the active ingredient used has ended; and

II - the veterinarian performing sanitary control of the poultry establishment should keep records showing the treatment's start and end dates, the active ingredient used, and all identification of the product used, for the purposes of verification by the official veterinary service when necessary." (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

Art. 29. The veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control should report positive diagnoses in monthly reports on the incidence of poultry diseases and vaccination, delivered to the official veterinary service.

~~Art. 30. For positive centers, the bedding and manure of the entire center should be treated using a methodology capable of inactivation of Salmonella spp.~~

~~Sole paragraph. Proof of treatment of the bedding and manure should be provided to the state veterinary service by the veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control.~~

~~(Paragraph deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)~~

"Art. 30. For centers with a positive result for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Gallinarum and Salmonella Pullorum in the lot of birds housed, the following sanitary actions will be adopted:

Paragraph 1 Under the responsibility of the veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control:

I - fermentation of bedding and manure for all housing units in the center, or adoption of another DSA-approved treatment, capable of inactivation of salmonellae;

II - removal and disposal of the bedding and manure after the treatment set forth in the Section above, with reuse of the bedding in bird housing being prohibited;

III - cleaning and disinfection of facilities and equipment after removal of all of the bedding and manure from the housing unit;

IV - adoption of at least 15 (fifteen) days of fallowing after cleaning and disinfection procedures are concluded in housing units; and

V - investigation to identify the source of infection and transmission routes to birds, as well as adoption of an action plan for prevention of new infections.

Paragraph 2 For centers containing birds of multiple ages, investigated according to the sole paragraph of Art. 28 of this Normative Instruction, and that have tested positive in only one or more housing centers, the measures set forth in Sections I, II, III and IV of Paragraph 1 of this Article can be restricted to these

housing units.

Paragraph 3 Blockage by the official veterinary service of issuance of the GTA for the next birds housed, until the veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control is able to prove that the procedures described in this article were carried out, through auditable records.

Paragraph 4 Investigation for salmonellae, with collections of samples, in the subsequent lot of birds housed. (Regulatory Norm) ([Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#)).

Art. 31. Transit of birds coming from positive centers should meet the following conditions:

~~I - for broiler and commercial laying poultry, the purpose of transit should solely be for sanitary sacrifice or destruction, immediately or at the end of the birds' productive cycle, with the exception of rearing laying birds coming from the poultry establishments described in Section III of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction;~~

~~II - issuance of the Animal Transit Form (official GTA);~~

~~III - for interstate transit, the state veterinary service in the destination state must issue prior authorization to receive the birds.~~

I - issuance of the GTA for the sole purpose of sanitary slaughter or destruction, immediately or at the end of the birds' productive cycle, with the exception of rearing laying birds coming from the poultry establishments described in Sections III, V and VI of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction, provided that 2 (two) negative test results have been obtained, with a minimum interval of 8 (eight) days between sample collections;

II - issuance of the GTA by the state veterinary service; and

III - issuance of prior authorization to receive the birds by the state veterinary service in the destination state, in the case of interstate transit." (Regulatory Norm) ([Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#)).

"Art. 31A. In order to prevent the spread of salmonella, the official veterinary service can determine that the following additional control measures be taken:

I - investigation of the reproduction, grow-out and hatchery centers at the birds' place of origin;

II - interdiction of the center;

III - blockage of GTA issuance; and

IV - additional sanitary control measures." (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

Art. 32. The following procedures should be adopted at slaughter facilities for the slaughter of birds coming from positive centers:

I - immediate slaughter at the end of the day, as the last lot to be slaughtered prior to the sanitation process;

II - disinfection of the slaughter line and equipment after slaughter of the birds;

III - restriction of the sale of products coming from the slaughter of the birds, according to market requirements;

IV - reduced slaughter speed, to better assess carcasses, at the discretion of the official

inspection service; and

V - adoption of other requirements stipulated by the official inspection service and current standards of inspection for products of animal origin.

~~Art. 33. The positive center should remain under the sanitary control measures set forth in Articles 30, 31 and 32 of this Normative Instruction, until consecutive retesting comes back with negative results.~~

~~Paragraph 1 For centers housing broiler chickens, 1 (one) retest should be done on the following lot of birds housed.~~

~~Paragraph 2 For centers housing commercial laying birds or any birds reared for production of eggs for consumption, retesting should be done according to the following criteria:~~

~~I - for centers with birds of a single age:~~

~~a) 1 (one) retest should be done on the following lot of birds housed; or b) 2 (two) retests should be done on the lot of birds that had the positive result, in the event that the birds remain housed at the center, with a minimum interval of 8 (eight) days between sample collections;~~

~~II - for centers with more than one housing units with multiple ages, 2 (two) retests should be done, with a minimum interval of 8 (eight) days between sample collections;~~

~~III - retests should follow the same methodologies as the regular collections described in Chapters II and III, as needed. (Article deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)~~

~~Art. 34. If antibiotic therapy is administered to housed birds, the following procedures should be adopted:~~

~~I - when 2 (two) retests are needed, according to the criteria set forth in Art. 33 of this Normative Instruction, the 1st (first) retest should be done after the waiting period has ended for the active ingredient used;~~

~~II - the veterinarian performing sanitary control of the poultry establishment should keep records showing the treatment's start and end dates, the active ingredient used, and all identification of the product used, for the purposes of verification by the official veterinary service when necessary. (Article deleted by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017)~~

## CHAPTER V

### GENERAL PROVISIONS ON TRANSIT OF BIRDS

Art. 35. The Animal Transit Forms (GTAs) on movement of commercial laying birds vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis and on the movement of birds vaccinated against Newcastle disease must contain a description of the use of these vaccines, as needed.

Art. 36. When birds coming from centers that perform epidemiological surveillance for Salmonella spp. are sent for slaughter, the Health Bulletin for slaughter of these birds must contain information regarding the laboratory tests performed, as follows:

I - laboratory report number;

I - record number for the laboratory test report; (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017)

II - identification of the laboratory that performed the tests;

III - dates of sample collection and issuance of results; and

IV ~~-test results:~~

IV - results of laboratory tests, specifically:

- a) negative for Salmonella spp.;
- b) positive for Salmonella Enteritidis;
- c) positive for Salmonella Typhimurium;
- d) positive for Salmonella Gallinarum;
- e) positive for Salmonella Pullorum; or
- f) positive for Salmonella spp. when other serovars are found that are not described in lines b), c), d) and e) of this Article." (Regulatory Norm) [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017\).](#)

Paragraph 1 For birds slaughtered in the interval period between collections and which were not sampled, the information described in Sections I through IV of this Article must be stated on the Health Bulletin, in reference to the last collection taken at the same center, as well as the planned date for the next collection of samples.

Paragraph 2 When birds coming from centers that perform epidemiological surveillance for Salmonella spp. are sent to locations with agglomerations of birds or to establishments selling live birds, the Animal Transit Guide (GTA) on the movement of these birds must contain the same information stipulated in Sections I through IV of this Article.

Paragraph 3 - A Health Bulletin with the result of the laboratory test corresponding to the entire center must be issued for each housing unit within the center where the birds originated, according to the definition of a positive center, as set forth in the main section and sole paragraph of Art. 28 of this Normative Instruction. [\(Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

Paragraph 4 For centers with birds of multiple ages, who have been subjected to an investigation and epidemiological assessment aimed at verifying whether the positive result was restricted to one or more housing units within the center, a Health Bulletin with the result of the laboratory test corresponding to the housing unit must be issued for each housing unit within the center where the birds originated. (Regulatory Norm) [\(Paragraph included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

Art. 37. For establishments registered pursuant to current law that send birds to locations with agglomerations of birds or to establishments selling live birds, the GTA must contain the establishment's record number.

"Art. 37A. Re-housing of birds in the establishments described in Sections I through IV of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction should only be permitted following an interval of least 20 (twenty) days between lots, in the location where the birds will be housed.

Sole paragraph. The veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control must be able to provide proof to the official veterinary service of compliance with the interval between lots, through auditable records." (Regulatory Norm) [\(Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017\)](#)

"Art. 37B. The poultry establishments described in Sections I through IV of Art. 1 of this Normative Instruction which have yet to comply with the requirement for registration with the state veterinary service must do so within 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, as from the publication of this article.

Paragraph 1 The veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control must submit a statement along with the application for registration, attesting to the establishment's compliance with the requirements set forth

in the normative instruction on registration of poultry establishments.

Paragraph 2 Housing of new birds in poultry establishments that have not yet submitted the application for registration with the state veterinary service is prohibited after the period set forth in the main section of this Article has lapsed.

Paragraph 3 After the state veterinary service has performed an inspection and issued the Physical and Health Inspection Report, according to the normative instruction on registration of poultry establishments, any establishments that did not meet the requirements set forth in the aforementioned normative instruction must correct the nonconformances identified within 30 (thirty) days, with any new housing being prohibited after this period, in the event that nonconformances have not been corrected." (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

"Art. 37C. Housing of new birds is prohibited in broiler or commercial laying housing units that do not have an isolation screen with a mesh measure of not more than 1 (one) inch or 2.54 cm (two centimeters and fifty-four millimeters), or a different means of preventing the entry of birds and domestic or wild animals, as from 540 (five hundred and forty) days following publication of this Article.

Sole paragraph. Free range growing systems, which use screenless pickets on their tops, are excluded from this prohibition, provided that food and drinking water are necessarily supplied in installations containing protection from the outside environment, through screens or another means, according to the specification defined in the main section of this Article." (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

## "CHAPTER VI

OTHER SANITARY MEASURES" (Regulatory Norm) ([Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

Art. 38. The veterinarian performing the poultry establishment's sanitary control is responsible for providing the state veterinary service with proof of the following procedures:

~~I - execution of the epidemiological surveillance set forth in this Normative Instruction, through submission of the schedule of planned and performed collections and their results, among other documents;~~

I - execution of the epidemiological surveillance set forth in this Normative Instruction, through submission of the schedule of planned and performed collections and their results, among other documents; and (Regulatory Norm) ([Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

II - execution of the vaccinations stipulated in this Normative Instruction, through submission of the invoice from the purchase of the vaccines, spreadsheets controlling vaccine use, and other documents.

Art. 39. For control by the official veterinary service, establishments selling live birds should:

I - be registered with the state veterinary service; and

II - maintain the following documents, available for inspection upon request:

a) record book containing information on birds' origin and destination; and

b) description of sanitary measures adopted to house birds and the destination of waste and carcasses.

"CHAPTER VII - FINAL PROVISIONS (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

Art. 40. The Animal Health Service of the SFA and the state veterinary services in the state where the poultry establishment is located are the bodies responsible, within their area of action and competency, for defining the appropriate measures for resolving problems related to health, complying with the provisions of current law.

"Art. 40A. Whenever necessary, the official veterinary service can perform a risk assessment in specific situations that are not covered by this Normative Instruction, in an effort to ensure the compliance of the epidemiological surveillance procedures and health control measures at the poultry establishments covered by this Normative Instruction." (Regulatory Norm) ([Article included by Normative Instruction no. 8, dated February 17, 2017](#))

Art. 41. Any questions regarding the application of this Normative Instruction will be clarified by the Department of Animal Health (DSA).

Art. 42. This Normative Instruction goes into effect 60 (sixty) days as from the date of its publication.

Art. 43. [Articles 12 and 14 of Normative Instruction no. 17, dated April 7, 2006](#), are hereby revoked.

Art. 44. A full reproduction of [Normative Instruction no. 17, dated April 7, 2006](#), consolidated with amendments, will be re-published in the Official Gazette.

RICARDO DA CUNHA CAVALCANTI JÚNIOR

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