

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY

SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION No. 21, DATED OCTOBER 21, 2014

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. 24.548, dated July 3, 1934, in Decree no. 27.932, dated March 28, 1950, in Decree 5.741, dated March 30, 2006, and the contents of Process no. 21000.005297/2014-83, does hereby resolve to:

Art. 1 Establish technical standards of Health Certification of Poultry Production Chain Compartmentalization at chicken or turkey breeding and broiler farms and hatcheries, related to infection from Avian Influenza (AI) and Newcastle Disease (ND) viruses.

Paragraph 1 The purpose of the certification mentioned in the main section is to recognize and attest to the differential health situation of a subpopulation of poultry, through adoption of additional biosafety procedures, epidemiological surveillance, supervisions and audits.

Paragraph 2 The technical standards contained in this Normative Instruction is voluntary in nature.

~~Art. 2 Approve the forms contained in Annexes I and II, as follows:~~

~~I - Annex I - Agreement for Compliance and Commitment to the Technical Standards for Health Certification of Poultry Production Chain Compartmentalization for Avian Influenza (AI) and Newcastle Disease (ND); and~~

~~II - Annex II - Compartment Certificate.~~

Art. 2 Approve the form contained in Annex I - Agreement for Compliance and Commitment to the Technical Standards for Health Certification of Poultry Production Chain Compartmentalization for Avian Influenza (AI) and Newcastle Disease (ND). [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Art. 3 The following are understood for the purposes of this Normative Instruction:

I - compartment: animal subpopulation kept in one or several explorations under the same biosafety management system and with a differential health status in relation to infection with the AI and ND viruses, for which surveillance, control and biosafety measures are applied, encompassing the production units and associated functional units;

II - production unit: compartment unit where a subpopulation of poultry with a differential health status is housed, encompassing breeding farms, broiler farms and hatcheries;

III - associated functional unit: the slaughter units for the animal subpopulations with differential health status and for processing products, feed production and production of material for nest bedding and lining;

IV - health alert: situations of sanitary risk to the compartment, identified by the official veterinary service (SVO), as a result of the following events:

a) when one or more production units or associated functional units in a compartment are within the radius of the protection or surveillance zones established by the National Contingency Plan for AI and ND, as a result of an outbreak at an establishment that is not part of the compartment; and

b) probable suspicion of infection with the AI or ND virus at the compartment's production units.

V - auditing: periodic verifications conducted by the SVO at the production units and associated functional units;

VI - supervision: periodic internal supervisions conducted by the compartment management team at the production units and associated functional units; and

VII - compartment management team: team responsible for managing execution of compartment standards and for providing all necessary information to the SVO, in addition to coordinating and executing internal supervisions in the compartment.

Sole paragraph. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and other current normative acts should be considered in reference to any definitions not included in this standard.

Art. 4 There are two allowable compartment models, which are:

I - breeding compartment: made up of breeder farms and their hatcheries, in addition to their associated functional units; and

II - meat production compartment: made up, at least, of parent stock-type breeding farms, their hatcheries, and broiler farms, in addition to their associated functional units.

CHAPTER II

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Art. 5 The company should institute a compartment management team with the following responsibilities:

I - manage adoption of the biosafety measures established by this Normative Instruction at the production units and associated functional units;

II - perform supervisions in the production units and associated functional units and manage correction of nonconformances found;

III - upon request, supply any information and documents needed to prove execution of the measures set forth in this Normative Instruction to the SVO;

IV - create a compartment contingency plan;

V - train the professionals involved in the Compartmentalization process; and

VI - manage all documents related to the compartment.

~~Art. 6 All breeding farms, broiler farms and hatcheries, as well as feed factories that are part of the compartment should be registered with the corresponding animal health protection agency.~~

Art. 6 All breeding farms, broiler farms and hatcheries, as well as feed factories and slaughter units that are part of the compartment should be registered with the corresponding

animal health protection agency. (Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

Art. 7 Any company interested in obtaining compartment certification should submit the following documents to the SVO:

I - compliance and commitment agreement, wherein the company assumes responsibility for compliance with the technical standards of Health Certification for Poultry Production Chain Compartmentalization for the Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease viruses, as established by this Normative Instruction, according to the template in Annex I to this Normative Instruction;

II - a list of the production units and associated functional units that are part of the compartment, detailing poultry categories, the number of centers and their housing capacity, average egg production, hatching capacity, meatpacking plant and processing plants' slaughter capacity, production capacity for feed factories and bedding or nest lining factories, with their address, geographic coordinates and the registration number for farms and hatcheries;

III - traceability plan for poultry, eggs, feed, meat, poultry litter and hatchery and slaughterhouse waste;

IV - the company's contingency plan for infection by the AI and ND viruses;

V - maps in an electronic format usable within a geographic information system, for the region covered by the compartment, including:

a) location of all compartment components;

b) geographic information, such as rivers, lakes, terrain, natural barriers and vegetation, climate and seasonal factors; and

c) egg and poultry transport routes from farms and hatcheries and for feed distribution.

VI - identification of wild bird species that inhabit the region and the existence of migratory bird routes or sites, assessing these birds' interaction with the compartment, as well as the risk of introducing and spreading AI and ND;

VII - party responsible for managing the compartment and the contact information for this party;

VIII - continuing education program for all of those involved in the compartmentalization process, covering biosafety actions, contingency plan and supervisions;

IX - statement that all production units and associated functional units were supervised by the compartment management team and that these units comply with the biosafety measures set forth in Chapter VIII of this Normative Instruction; and

X - specifications on the biosafety and sanitary management measures for the compartment, in line with the biosafety measures set forth in Chapter VIII of this Normative Instruction.

Art. 8 Broiler farms belonging to the compartment may not vaccinate their parent stock against ND.

Art. 9 The company should create standard operating procedures for executing all of the biosafety measures adopted at the production units and associated functional units.

Art. 10. The company should keep records that allow for identification and traceability of each lot of poultry and eggs produced during the production process, from receipt of genetic material to creation of the final compartment product.

Art. 11. For the purpose of monitoring the sanitary situation of poultry and eggs, each farm and hatchery center must keep the following records:

I - feed consumption;

II - daily water consumption;

III - weight gain, for broiler poultry;

IV - daily egg production and use percentage, for breeder poultry;

V - hatch percentage at hatcheries;

VI - daily mortality percentage;

VII - veterinary products used; and

VIII - recommendations and guidelines provided by the compartment management team and the SVO.

CHAPTER III

CERTIFICATION OF POULTRY COMPARTMENTS

Art. 12. For compartment certification, the SVO should perform an analysis of the documents submitted and perform an initial audit, using sampling, at production units and associated functional units.

Sole paragraph. Within a maximum of 12 (twelve) months after the start of certification, all production units and associated functional units should be audited.

~~Art. 13. The first epidemiological surveillance activity to be performed is collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis of AI and ND, by sample and under the coordination of the SVO at breeder farms, broiler farms and poultry farms registered within an approximate radius of 1 (one) km around the production units and associated functional units, pursuant to Chapter VI of this Normative Instruction.~~

Art. 13. The first epidemiological surveillance activity to be performed is collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis of AI and ND, by sample and under the coordination of the SVO at breeder farms and broiler farms, pursuant to Chapter VI of this Normative Instruction.

Sole paragraph. Epidemiological surveillance at poultry farms adjacent to the compartment will be defined by the SVO, based on assessment of risk factors for the entry and spread of AI and ND. [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

~~Art. 14. The SVO issues the health certificate for the compartment according to the template in Annex II to this Normative Instruction, after the following conditions are met:~~

Art. 14. The SVO will issue the health certificate for the compartment after the following conditions are met: [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

I - compliance of the documents submitted;

II - negative laboratory tests for epidemiological surveillance;

III - compliance of items assessed in audits; and

IV - qualification of professionals involved with the compartment.

Art. 15. Inclusion of new production units and associated functional units into the compartment may only be authorized by the SVO after the following conditions are met:

I - performance of supervision and auditing, with results in compliance with this Normative Instruction;

II - proof of qualification for the new unit's professionals; and

III - epidemiological surveillance with collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis of AI and ND at the new production units.

Art. 16. The company must notify the SVO to remove production units and associated functional units from the compartment.

Art. 17. The animal health service should supply the official inspection service at the compartment slaughterhouse with a list of the farms that make up the compartment, updating it whenever farms are included or removed.

Sole paragraph. If the official inspection service at the slaughterhouse identifies the entry of poultry that originate from farms not belonging to the compartment, this incident must be immediately reported to the animal health service at the Federal Superintendency of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (or SFA).

Art. 18. Any update or change to the compartment management team should be immediately communicated to the SVO.

~~Art. 19. The health certificate for the compartment should be renewed every 2 (two) years.~~

Art. 19. The health certificate for the compartment will be valid for 2 (two) years and is, upon applicant request, renewable for successive periods of equal duration, pending submission of an application, filed within 90 (ninety) days before its expiration date. [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

CHAPTER IV

ACTIONS TO BE PERFORMED BY THE SVO

Art. 20. Properties with subsistence poultry or pig farms, industrial pig farms and other points of risk within an approximately 1 km radius around the production units and associated functional units must be registered.

Paragraph 1 Registration should be kept updated by the SVO, with the support of the compartment company.

Paragraph 2 When updating the registration, epidemiological information should also be updated, such as the number and species of poultry raised on the property, risk factors, points of attraction for wild animals, farming system, biosafety procedures adopted at subsistence farms, and other information of interest to the SVO.

Art. 21. State veterinary services should cover additional actions to be adopted for the compartment in their contingency plans.

CHAPTER V

MAINTAINING CERTIFICATION

Art. 22. The compartment management team should perform supervision of the compartment at least every 4 (four) months for broiler farms and at least every 3 (three) months for breeder farms, hatcheries and associated functional units.

Paragraph 1 Any nonconformance found by the compartment management team must be immediately corrected, generating a nonconformance notification for the unit.

Paragraph 2 When the nonconformance cannot be immediately corrected, the compartment management team should create an action plan within 2 (two) days.

Paragraph 3 If the action plan is not fulfilled, the compartment management team must suspend the unit, immediately notifying the SVO and creating a second action plan within 2 (two) days.

Paragraph 4 In the event of a persistent failure to comply with the second action plan, the nonconforming unit should be excluded from the compartment.

Art. 23. The SVO should perform annual audits, using sampling, at production units and associated functional units.

Paragraph 1 Any nonconformance found should be immediately corrected, generating a warning for the compartment.

~~Paragraph 2 When the nonconformance cannot be immediately corrected, the compartment management team should create an action plan within 2 (two) days and submit it to the SVO.~~

Paragraph 2 When the nonconformance cannot be immediately corrected, the compartment management team should create an action plan within 2 (two) days and submit it to the SVO for assessment of the corrective measures and timelines proposed. [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

Paragraph 3 If the action plan is not fulfilled, the SVO should suspend the unit and the compartment management team should submit a second action plan within 2 (two) days.

Paragraph 4 In the event of a persistent failure to comply with the second action plan, the nonconforming unit should be excluded from the compartment.

Paragraph 5 During SVO audits, the supervision reports drafted by the compartment management team should also be verified.

Art. 24. Based on assessment by the SVO of the nonconformance found, of the failure to comply with the provisions set forth in this Normative Instruction or in other normative acts in effect, the following penalties may be adopted:

I - formal warning;

II - temporary partial or full suspension of the compartment;

III - exclusion of part of the compartment; and

IV - cancellation of compartment certification.

Art. 25. The following situations result in immediate cancellation of compartment certification:

~~I - entry of poultry or fertile eggs into any production unit, coming from farms that do not belong to the compartment or that have been suspended or excluded, except for the entry of genetic material to replace breeding poultry, provided that the biosafety measures described in Chapter VIII of this Normative Instruction are met; and~~

I - entry of poultry or fertile eggs into any production unit, coming from farms that do not belong to the compartment or that have been suspended or excluded, except for the entry of genetic material to replace breeding poultry, when it comes from farms authorized by the SVO according to Section II of Article 49 of this Normative Instruction; and (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated September 9, 2017)

II - entry of feed or material for bedding and lining nests, which comes from associated functional units that do not belong to the compartment or that have been suspended or excluded.

Art. 26. The animal health service of the SFA should notify the official inspection service whenever a farm is suspended or excluded or when compartment certification is suspended or canceled.

Art. 27. After the certification process is canceled, in order to reinstate certification, the compartment must prove that any nonconformance found was resolved, restarting a new certification process.

Art. 28. When a case of infection by the AI or ND virus is confirmed at any production unit by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), compartment certification must be automatically suspended.

CHAPTER VI

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF THE COMPARTMENT

~~Art. 29. A periodic surveillance program using sampling should be carried out under the coordination of the SVO, with clinical assessments of poultry and collections of samples for laboratory diagnosis of AI and ND, as follows:~~

~~I -at breeder and broiler farms, and~~

~~II -at registered poultry farms within an approximately 1 km radius around the production units and associated functional units.~~

~~Paragraph 1 Necropsies may be performed on poultry to assess the incidence of lesions compatible with infection by the AI and ND viruses.~~

~~Paragraph 2 Additionally, rates of production and lot information should be noted at farms and hatcheries, in order to assess the incidence of decreased water and feed consumption, of egg production, and of weight gain, and elevated rates of mortality.~~

~~Paragraph 3 For breeder farms, the SVO should verify documents that prove vaccination against Newcastle disease.~~

~~Paragraph 4 Sample delineation in the surveillance program should be defined by the SVO, based on epidemiological assessments and characteristics of the compartments, such as quantities, concentration and distribution of breeder and broiler farms and the risk factors involved.~~

Art. 29. A periodic surveillance program using sampling should be carried out at breeder and broiler farms under the coordination of the SVO, with clinical assessments of poultry and collections of samples for laboratory diagnosis of AI and ND.

Paragraph 1 Epidemiological surveillance at poultry farms adjacent to the compartment will be defined by the SVO, based on assessment of risk factors for the entry and spread of AI and ND.

Paragraph 2 Necropsies may be performed on poultry to assess the incidence of lesions compatible with infection by the AI and ND viruses.

Paragraph 3 Additionally, rates of production and lot information should be noted at farms and hatcheries, in order to assess the incidence of decreased water and feed consumption, of egg production, and of weight gain, and elevated rates of mortality.

Paragraph 4 For breeder farms, the SVO should verify documents that prove vaccination against Newcastle disease.

Paragraph 5 Sample delineation in the surveillance program should be defined by the SVO, based on epidemiological assessments and characteristics of the compartments, such as quantities, concentration and distribution of breeder and broiler farms and the risk factors involved. [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

Art. 30. In the event that a clinical and epidemiological condition is found that is compatible with infection by the AI or ND virus, exploration should be considered as suspicious, with care procedures then being initiated, along with epidemiological investigation and collection of material, according to current law.

Art. 31. In the event of a sanitary alert, clinical and epidemiological surveillance and sample collection at production units should be intensified, following SVO assessment.

Art. 32. In addition to regular collections at farms under epidemiological surveillance, the SVO can, at its discretion, determine random collections, with the number of samples, types of materials, and numbers of poultry and aviaries to be sampled.

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

Art. 33. Laboratory tests for AI and ND should be done by accredited public laboratories within the National Agricultural Laboratory Network of the Unified Agricultural Healthcare System, and testing reports should contain the minimum information required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Paragraph 1 Accredited laboratory can perform the following tests:

I - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay - ELISA for AI and ND;

II - Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) for AI; and

III - real time RT-PCR for detection of the M gene for AI and ND.

Paragraph 2 When the accredited laboratory obtains testing reports whose results are not negative, for the tests described in Sections II and III of Paragraph 1 of this Article, the samples will be sent to a National Agricultural Laboratory (or LANAGRO).

Paragraph 3 Samples will only be sent to LANAGRO under the following conditions:

I - by the SVO, at any time; and

II - by accredited laboratories, in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Art. 34. Samples collected should be sent with tamper-evident and numbered seals to the laboratory, along with an official collection form.

Art. 35. The compartment company is responsible for the collection, mailing and processing costs for regular and random samples.

Art. 36. Laboratory tests in the epidemiological surveillance program should be done in such a way that test results are obtained prior to poultry slaughter products and byproducts being

sold.

CHAPTER VII

THE FLOW OF TESTING REPORTS ISSUED BY ACCREDITED LABORATORIES

Art. 37. Testing reports whose results are negative will be sent by the laboratory to the animal health service of the SFA, to the state veterinary service (or SVE) and to the party responsible for the compartment's management team.

Art. 38. Any testing reports whose results are not negative, in any of the tests, will immediately be sent by the laboratory solely to the Department of Animal Health, the animal health service of the SFA and to the SVE.

Sole paragraph. The accredited laboratory must notify LANAGRO prior to positive samples being sent.

CHAPTER II

BIOSAFETY MEASURES FOR PRODUCTION UNITS AND ASSOCIATED FUNCTIONAL UNITS

Art. 39. The production units and associated functional units belonging to the compartment should be subjected to the biosafety protocol set forth in this Chapter, as well as to a program of cleaning and disinfection, with a frequency and methodology to be determined by the compartment management team, using products that are proven to be effective in inactivation of the AI and ND viruses.

~~Art. 40. Breeder farms and broiler farms should have a program to manage dead poultry, feed scraps, bedding, and food scraps from employees, submitting them to composting or another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses.~~

Art. 40. Breeder farms and broiler farms should have a program to manage dead poultry, feed scraps, bedding, and food scraps from employees, subjecting them to composting or another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses. [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

Sole paragraph. To reuse bedding, treatment must also be capable of reducing arthropod infestation.

Art. 41. In order to mitigate the risk of introducing and spreading the AI and ND viruses, the following risk factors were identified for these agents:

I - water supply;

II - feed supply;

III - proximity to species susceptible to the AI and ND viruses;

IV - access by people;

V - access by vehicles;

VI - entry of materials and equipment;

VII - use of vaccines and other biological products;

VIII - entry of genetic material and movement of poultry and eggs; and

IX - pests (rodents and insects).

Art. 42. To mitigate the risk related to the water supply, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - the water used by poultry for consumption and by the aviary spraying system should be treated by adding bleach, with at least 3 (three) ppm in the drinking water and for an exposure time of 5 (five) minutes in the water, or subjected to another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses; and

II - daily records should be kept on monitoring of water treatment.

Art. 43. To mitigate the risk related to the feed supply, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - breeder farms and broiler farms can only receive feed from factories that are part of the compartment or from other suppliers authorized by the compartment management team and by the SVO;

II - feed should be subjected to thermal treatment or to another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses;

III - the procedures used to treat feed should be monitored, with records kept daily;

IV - feed should be processed, handled, stored, transported and unloaded at its destination under conditions that prevent it from being contaminated;

V - the feed factory should keep records that allow for tracing of the raw materials used in each load of feed produced, as well for tracing of the farms where each of these loads are sent; and

VI - farms should keep records that allow for tracing of the origin of all feed loads received and of the destination centers for each of these loads.

Art. 44. To mitigate the risk related to proximity to species susceptible to the AI and ND viruses, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - measures should be adopted at farms belonging to the compartment to prevent access by free birds and other animals to the aviaries where the poultry is housed, as well as to the feed stock area and the stock of materials for bedding and lining nests;

II - measures should be adopted at hatcheries and associated functional units to prevent internal access by free birds and other animals; and

III - at farms, the farming of poultry or other animal species is prohibited inside of centers, as is the farming of birds and other animal species in the external areas of the hatchery and associated functional units.

Art. 45. To mitigate the risk related to access by people, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - bathe and change clothing and footwear before people enter the breeding farm centers, and prior to entering production areas in hatcheries;

II - change clothing and footwear, and sterilize hands before people enter and exit the broiler farm centers and before entering associated functional units;

III - for visitors and the technical team, in addition to the procedures described in Section II of this Article, bouffant caps or other devices that cover hair should be used;

IV - record the entry of technicians, visitors and other people to farms and to each of their centers; to hatcheries and to their production area; and to associated functional units;

V - keep an updated list of employees, farmers and other workers who routinely access the production units and associated functional units;

VI - visits to the production units and associated functional units should be avoided as much as possible or duly justified when necessary and when previously authorized by the compartment management team;

~~VII - visitors should sign a statement that they have not have contact with birds for at least 72 (seventy-two) hours prior to starting a visit to the compartment, in regards to visitors to endemic areas of the AI or ND virus; this period may be extended based on the country of origin and the internal norms at each company;~~

VII - visitors should sign a statement that they have not have contact with birds for at least 72 (seventy-two) hours prior to starting a visit to the compartment and, in regards to visitors to endemic areas of the AI or ND virus, this period may be extended based on the country of origin and the internal norms at each company; [\(Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

VIII - employees of the farms and hatcheries should not have any contact with farms or poultry farms that are not part of the compartment for at least (seventy-two) hours prior to entering the farm centers and production areas at hatcheries; and

IX - all people involved in the compartment's production system should be trained regularly on biosafety procedures, with records of this training kept by the company.

Art. 46. To mitigate the risk related to access by vehicles, the following procedures should be adopted:

~~I - vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and exiting the farm centers and internal areas of hatcheries;~~

~~II - vehicles used to transport poultry, eggs, feed and materials for bedding and lining nests should solely be used for compartment production units, or submitted to cleaning and disinfection before entering these units, checking the cleanliness of the vehicle before it enters the unit;~~

~~III - at breeder and broiler farms, when the vehicle is not exclusive used for the compartment, in addition to the measure set forth in Section II of this Article, said vehicle must also remain in a 72 (seventy-two) hour wait period before entering the unit;~~

I - vehicles used to transport poultry, eggs, feed and materials for bedding and lining nests should preferably be used solely for compartment production units; [\(Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

II - vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and exiting the farms and their centers and internal areas of hatcheries, waiting the minimum amount of time for disinfectant action and checking their cleanliness; [\(Text stipulated by Normative Instruction No. 18, dated June 9, 2017\)](#)

III - the entry of vehicles that are not used solely by the compartment should be avoided as much as possible, with proper justification when needed and prior authorization from the compartment management team; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

IV - the compartment management team should keep an updated list of vehicles that are authorized to transport broiler poultry for slaughter, day-old chicks, breeders, eggs, feed, and bedding and lining materials for nests, selecting only vehicles that are in good conditions to be cleaned;

V - each production unit should only allow vehicles to enter that have been authorized by the compartment management team;

VI - record the entry of vehicles to farms and to each of their centers, to hatcheries and to associated functional units;

and VII - the company should keep records that allow for tracing of the movement of all vehicles that enter the production units and associated functional units.

Art. 47. To mitigate the risk related to the entry of materials and equipment, the following procedures should be adopted:

~~I - all equipment should be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and exiting the farm centers and the production area of hatcheries;~~

~~II - each farm and its centers should have equipment for their exclusive use, that is not shared with other units, or that is subjected to cleaning and disinfection and that remains in a 72 (seventy-two) hour wait period before entering these units;~~

~~III - farms should only receive material for bedding and lining nests from suppliers authorized by the compartment management team and the SVO;~~

~~IV - materials for bedding and lining nests should be subjected to thermal treatment or to another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses;~~

~~V - the procedures used for treating materials for bedding and lining nests should be monitored, with records kept daily; and~~

~~VI - farms should keep records that allow for identification of the maker of the bedding and lining materials for nests for each load of material received, and these same makers must also keep records that allow for tracing of all loads of materials produced and delivered to destination farms.~~

I - equipment used at farms and their centers should preferably be used solely by the unit; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

II - equipment should be cleaned and disinfected prior to entering and exiting the farms and their centers and internal areas of hatcheries, waiting the minimum amount of time for disinfectant action and checking their cleanliness; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

III - the entry of equipment that is not used solely by the unit should be avoided as much as possible, with proper justification when needed and prior authorization from the party responsible for the unit; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

IV - farms should only receive material for bedding and lining nests from factories that are

part of the compartment or from suppliers authorized by the compartment management team and the SVO; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

V - materials for bedding and lining nests should be subjected to thermal treatment or to another treatment method with scientifically proven efficacy for inactivation of the AI and ND viruses; (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

VI - the procedures used for treating materials for bedding and lining nests should be monitored, with records kept daily; and (Text provided by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

VII - farms should keep records that allow for identification of the maker of the bedding and lining materials for nests for each load of material received, and these same makers must also keep records that allow for tracing of all loads of materials produced and delivered to destination farms. (Section included by Normative Instruction no. 18, dated June 9, 2017)

Art. 48. To mitigate the risk related to the use of vaccines and other biological products, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - production units should keep updated records on the use of vaccines and other biological products applied to poultry and eggs; and

II - records on vaccines and other biological products applied should contain the following information:

a) identification of the type of vaccine and other biological products, including the product's trade name;

b) lot and shipment numbers;

c) vaccine strain used;

d) expiration date;

e) date of vaccine application;

f) age of birds;

g) route of administration; and

h) party responsible for application of the vaccine.

Art. 49. To mitigate the risk related to the entry of genetic material and movement of poultry and eggs, the following procedures should be adopted:

I - genetic material for replenishment of compartment production units should come from breeder farms that are part of other compartments free of AI and ND or from breeder farms authorized by the SVO;

II - breeder farms that are not part of a compartment must be subjected to a surveillance plan for the AI virus, with negative results and with the same level of confidence as the surveillance plan used for the compartment, and they must also show that the lot of origin was vaccinated against Newcastle Disease in order to receive authorization from the SVO;

III - boxes and trays used to transport poultry and eggs should be brand new or appropriately cleaned and disinfected prior to being reused.

Art. 50. To mitigate the risk related to pests (rodents and insects), the following procedures should be adopted:

I - production units and associated functional units should have a pest prevention and control program, which should define the control methods used, frequency of inspections, location of traps and bait, and parties responsible for the program;

II - procedures and supervision performed for pest control should be kept on record and should contain the following information:

a) identification of the product used, including the product's trade name;

b) expiration date;

c) date of application of the products; and

d) results of inspections.

III - internal areas of farm centers and internal and external areas of hatcheries and associated functional units should be kept clean and free of debris, without any accumulated water or any other conditions that provide shelter or a food source for rodents and insects.

Art. 51. All records created should remain available for internal supervision by the compartment management team and for SVO audits.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Art. 52. The compartment certification number should be contained in the "observations" field of the Animal Transit Form and on the poultry slaughter Health Bulletin.

Art. 53. The official veterinarian can request any documents deemed necessary for providing evidence of activities developed for the compartment's health certification.

Art. 54. All records and documents of procedures and supervision of the compartment should be available for SVO audit for at least 5 (five) years.

Art. 55. Within their area of action and competency, the SFA and SVE animal health services are the bodies responsible for defining the appropriate measures for resolving problems related to health, complying with the provisions in the Animal Health Protection Regulation and other normative acts in effect.

Art. 56. Questions raised in the execution of this Normative Instruction should be answered by the Department of Animal Health at the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense.

Art. 57. This Normative Instruction goes into effect on the date of its publication.

MARCOS DE BARROS VALADÃO

ANNEX I

AGREEMENT FOR COMPLIANCE AND COMMITMENT TO THE TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR HEALTH CERTIFICATION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION CHAIN COMPARTMENTALIZATION FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI) AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE (ND)

Through this instrument, the Company _____, Taxpayer ID Number (of the company's headquarters), does hereby state that it is fully aware of the TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR HEALTH CERTIFICATION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION CHAIN COMPARTMENTALIZATION FOR

INFECTION BY THE AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI) AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE (ND) VIRUSES, and it does undertake a formal commitment to follow and comply with these standards at all of its production units and associated functional units that make up the Compartment named _____, henceforth authorizing the performance of auditing and periodic surveillance by the official veterinary service, to assess compliance with the requirements stipulated.

Place and date: ____/____/____, ____

(Company)

ANNEX II

COMPARTMENT CERTIFICATE No. 0000/YEAR Certificate Validity: until _____, _____.

We hereby certify that the Company _____, and all of its production units and associated functional units that make up the Compartment named _____, according to Process no. _____, classified according to its purpose as a _____ (breeder or meat producer, of chickens or turkeys), Taxpayer ID Number (of the company's headquarters) _____, is in compliance with the requirements set forth in the TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR HEALTH CERTIFICATION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION CHAIN COMPARTMENTALIZATION FOR INFECTION BY THE AVIAN INFLUENZA (AI) AND NEWCASTLE DISEASE (ND) VIRUSES, according to the criteria established by specific legislation.

Place and Date.

Signature and stamp

Veterinarian responsible for the assessment Head of the Animal Health Service

The validity of this certificate is dependent upon maintenance of the sanitary status of the unit(s) described herein and certification may be suspended or canceled at any time due to sanitary reasons.

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