

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, and Livestock/Secretariat of Agricultural Defense

SDA/MAPA ORDINANCE (PORTARIA) No. 1,358 DATED AUGUST 14, 2025

The Ordinance approves procedures and requirements for certifying Breeder Pig Farms, for authorizing the operation of temporary swine housing facilities, and for regulating the movement of breeder pigs.

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE, OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, exercising the powers conferred by Articles 22 and 49 of Appendix I of Decree 11,332, enacted January 1, 2023; and pursuant to Law no. 24,548, enacted July 3, 1934; Decree no. 5,741, enacted March 30, 2006; and the provisions of Digital Dossier no. 21000.043198/2023-91, hereby resolves:

Article 1. The procedures and requirements for certifying Breeder Pig Farms (GRSCs), for authorizing the operation of temporary swine housing facilities, and for regulating the movement of breeder pigs are hereby approved.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Article 2. The provisions of the present Ordinance apply to both public and private individuals and corporations that maintain, transport, distribute or sell, by any title, breeding pigs within the national territory of Brazil.

Sole paragraph. The provisions of the head provision also apply to the Federal and State-level agricultural and livestock inspection agencies that inspect, oversee or certify pig-raising establishments, and to those responsible for inspecting and overseeing the transportation of swine.

Article 3. For the purposes of the present Ordinance, the following definitions apply:

I - clean area: an area located within the farm and that allows direct or indirect contact with the pigs, and access to which is only allowed after biosecurity procedures have been carried out;

II - dirty area: an area located outside or facing the outside of the farm, without direct or indirect contact with the pigs and to which access does not necessitate the carrying out of biosecurity procedures;

III - biosecurity level: the classification of the farm with respect to the degree of development and implementation of structural and operational biosecurity measures; and

IV - waste arising from livestock production: placentas and other embryonic appendages, tails, testes, and miscarried, stillborn and mummified fetuses.

Article 4. The sale or distribution of pigs intended for breeding, in the national territory of Brazil, shall only be permitted when involving the following types of animals:

I - imported, having undergone official quarantine;

II - originating from a Certified Pig Breeding Farm; or

III - originating from a temporary swine housing facility.

Sole paragraph. The sale or distribution of swine genetic material within the national territory is only permitted when originating from a Certified Pig Breeding Farm (GRSC) or from importation, and in compliance with specific legislation on the matter.

CHAPTER II

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Article 5. In order to request certification of the Certified Pig Breeding Farm the farm's legal representative must submit a Request in accordance with Appendix I, under protocol with the State Animal Health Agency, accompanied by the following documents:

I - biosecurity plan;

II - Technical Responsibility Record ratified by the Regional Veterinary Medicine Board of the corresponding State of Brazil;

III - laboratory test report on water microbiology issued at most six months before the protocol date, identifying the sampling points; and

IV - probative document concerning the legal representation of the farm.

Article 6. The state-level animal health agency is to perform a compliance audit on the documentation that was presented.

Article 7. For new farms that have not yet been populated, after approval in the step provided for in article 6, the state-level animal health agency is to perform an on-farm audit.

Article 8. For farms that have been populated, after approval in the step provided for in article 6, the state-level animal health agency is to perform an on-farm audit.

Article 9. For new farms that have not yet been populated, the certification will be granted if the on-site audit opinion is favorable.

Paragraph 1. Six months after the date of issue of the certificate, the state-level animal health agency is to apply the procedures addressed in Chapter VII.

Paragraph 2. The farm is to be populated exclusively with animals originating from GRSCs, official quarantine, or temporary swine housing facilities.

Paragraph 3. The state-level animal health agency is to witness the unloading of the animals at the destination farm and is to check the seal placed on the consignment at the origin.

Article 10. On farms that have been populated, certification is to be granted if, after a favorable on-site audit opinion, the conditions for the recognition of the farm as free of Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome and Aujeszky's Disease have been met, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII.

Article 11. During the on-site follow-up audit the state-level animal health agency is to assess the farm's level of biosecurity using the Biosecurity Level Assessment Form as contained in Appendix II.

Article 12. In case of rejection of any stage of the process, the state-level animal health agency must issue a well-founded technical opinion, with due notification to the applicant.

Article 13. The first certification of the new farm is to be valid for twelve months regardless of the farm's level of biosecurity.

Article 14. The expiration date of the first certification of a farm that has been populated will depend on its biosecurity level, as provided for in Chapter VI.

Article 15. The Department of Animal Health of the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will publish, on the Ministry's official website, the templates of documents to be used during audits.

Article 16. The certificate will be issued by the state-level animal health agency in accordance with the template provided for in Appendix III.

Article 17. For the purposes of certification, the GRSC will be graded as a production Site in one of the following categories:

I - complete cycle;

II - site 1;

III - site 2;

IV - site 3;

V - site 4; and

VI - breeding central.

Paragraph 1. A Complete Cycle farm is a pig production unit encompassing all the phases of production at a single production and epidemiological unit.

Paragraph 2. A Site 1 Farm is a piglet production unit encompassing the phases of mounting, gestation, farrowing and weaning, and may also include the nursery and breeder central phases.

Paragraph 3. A Site 2 Farm is a unit where piglets weaned at site 1 are received to be cared for only at the nursery phase, or in the phases nursery and growing or finishing, up until delivery for breeding or for slaughter.

Paragraph 4. A Site 3 Farm is a unit where pigs from site 2 are received to be cared for in the growing or finishing phase, up until delivery for breeding or for slaughter.

Paragraph 5. A Site 4 farm is a unit intended for the mounting and gestation phases, in order to deliver pregnant sows.

Paragraph 6. A breeder central is a production unit keeping breeding boars for the collection, or for the collection and processing, of semen, in accordance with specific legislation.

CHAPTER III

MINIMUM INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 18. The GRSC is to possess the following minimum infrastructure:

I - a physical isolation barrier;

II - a loading and unloading facility;

III - a sanitary barrier;

IV - a shed for housing the pigs;

V - silo or exclusive location for storing feed;

VI - a system for disposing of dead animals and waste from the livestock-raising operation;

VII - animal excreta treatment system;

VIII - an office; and

IX - a location for storing garbage.

Article 19. The physical isolation barrier is to be formed of a fence, wall or other sturdy structure and meet the following requirements:

I - to delimit the internal area of the farm, preventing access of unauthorized persons and animals;

II - be at least 1 meter 80 centimeters high;

III - when a fence is used, it is to be constructed of a metal screen with a mesh size of seven centimeters at most, installed upon a solid masonry foundation of at least ten centimeters in height;

IV - it is to be situated at least at a distance of five meters from facilities intended to house the pigs;

V - it is to possess a single gate exclusively for the access of vehicles to the inner side of the physical isolation barrier; and

VI - it is to possess a vehicle-disinfection system.

Paragraph 1. In the case of facilities built prior to the publication of the present Ordinance, when it is not feasible to comply with the provisions of item IV of the head provision, a distance inferior to five meters is admissible, after a technical justification and the application of offsetting measures, at the discretion of the state-level animal health agency.

Paragraph 2. If paragraph 1 applies, certification shall be valid for twelve months regardless of the classification obtained for the biosecurity level.

Paragraph 3. The official animal health service shall exceptionally allow there to be more than one vehicle-access gate owing to the structural and geographical conditions of the farm.

Paragraph 4. If paragraph 3 applies, the additional gates shall remain padlocked whenever not in use.

Article 20. The loading/unloading facility is to comply with the following characteristics:

I - being located next to the physical isolation barrier;

II - being equipped with a physical barrier at the very end, preventing free access to personnel and animals;

III - possessing demarcations establishing the limits of access to personnel between the dirty and the clean areas during loading and unloading of animals;

IV - being constructed of material allowing cleaning and disinfection - the use of wood is forbidden; and

V - meeting the standards and requirements of animal welfare established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Article 21. The sanitary barrier is to be located near the physical isolation barrier and be installed contiguously to it.

Article 22. The sanitary barrier is as a minimum to be formed of male and female changing-rooms, restrooms and a disinfection system for materials and equipment.

Article 23. The changing-rooms are to comply with the following characteristics:

I - their floors, walls and drop ceilings are to be made of waterproof material;

II - they are to possess duly-identified dirty, intermediate and clean areas enabling visual differentiation - no return into the dirty area after bathing is allowed;

III - the dirty area is to possess lockers for storing personal-use clothing, belongings and adornments, all of which are to be removed prior to access to the washing area;

IV - the dirty area is to be divided by a bench, allowing personal footwear to be removed without touching the floor, and stored underneath, before moving to the locker area where personal clothing is removed;

V - the intermediate or washing area is to separate the dirty area from the clean area such that the clean area may only be reached after the individual has passed through the shower;

VI - the bathing area is to possess hot-water showers with wall-mounted liquid soap and shampoo dispensers; and

VII - individual-use towels are to be made available in the clean area, in a changing-room compatible with the region's climate conditions and with suitably-sized footwear exclusively for use in the clean area.

Article 24. The restrooms are to possess waterproof flooring, walls and drop ceilings and possess washbasins and liquid soap and paper towels, as well as toilets and garbage cans.

Sole paragraph. There is to be at least one restroom in the dirty area, accessed from the outside of the farm, and one restroom in the clean area.

Article 25. The disinfection system for materials and equipment is to ensure that all objects, materials and equipment that need to enter the farm undergo an effective process of disinfection against the pathogenic microorganisms that affect swine.

Paragraph 1. The system addressed in the head provision is to enable objects, materials and equipment to be passed through the external part of the physical isolation barrier and be removed on the inside after disinfection.

Paragraph 2. Technical-scientific underpinning is to be provided proving that the disinfection system is effective.

Article 26. The swine-housing shed is to comply with the following characteristics:

I - to possess a screen with a mesh at most 2.54 cm (two point five-four centimeters) in all its openings, including those attached to the ceiling, so as to prevent birds gaining access, and this is to be maintained in a good state of repair;

II - to be in a good state of repair not putting the animals at risk of lesions; and

III – to be designed to comply with animal welfare precepts and standards established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Article 27. The feed storage silo is to be located close to the physical isolation barrier, on the inner side, so that it is fed from outside the barrier without the need for any grain truck to enter the premises.

Sole paragraph. In the event there is no silo as addressed in the head provision, the feed is to be stored in a location dedicated exclusively to this end, which is kept clean and pest-free.

Article 28. When the feed mill is located on the farm it is deemed to be a dirty area and may not be located inside the physical isolation barrier, nor are personnel to be allowed to enter into the farm itself through the feed mill.

Article 29. The system for discarding dead animals and waste from the livestock-raising operation is to be located next to the physical isolation barrier or in an area outside it.

Paragraph 1. When the system addressed in the head provision is located next to the physical isolation barrier it is to enable it to be fed from the inner side of the barrier and allow removal of the material to take place from the outer side.

Paragraph 2. Removal openings must remain locked to prevent unauthorized access of people and animals.

Paragraph 3. If located outside the barrier, it must be fenced or otherwise isolated, preventing unauthorized access of people and animals.

Paragraph 4. If paragraph 3 applies, there is to be a totally enclosed space next to the barrier and it is to be exclusive to the transshipment of the material to the outside area which will have to be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

Paragraph 5. If a composting facility is used, it must be equipped with fine mesh anti-insect screens on all openings and kept in good repair..

Article 30. The farm must have a location for carcass division, necropsy procedures, and collection of samples for laboratory diagnosis, equipped with a water point over a washable floor, proper drainage, and wastewater treatment system disposal.

Article 31. The removal of dead animals and the waste products of livestock-raising operations is to meet the specific legislation on the matter, and removal vehicles are not allowed to drive into the internal area of the physical isolation barrier.

Article 32. The waste treatment system is to be located outside the physical isolation barrier and fenced to prevent unauthorized access of people and animals.

Article 33. The office located next to the physical isolation barrier and connected to the dirty area of the farm must have a physical barrier separating the clean area from the dirty area, to limit contact between them.

Sole paragraph. The dirty area in this provision is intended for receiving individuals who have not gone through showering and clothing/footwear change procedures.

Article 34. The garbage storage location must meet the following requirements:

I - it is to be exclusively for separating all the garbage generated on the farm, including infectious material and veterinary material;

II - it is to be located at the boundary or outside the isolation barrier; and

III - it is to be designed so as to prevent pests and animals from entering.

Sole paragraph. The garbage must be placed from inside the isolation barrier and removed from the outside.

CHAPTER IV

EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY MEASURES

Article 35. The certified pig breeding farm (GRSC) is to introduce measures to mitigate the risks associated with the introduction of pathogens onto the farm.

Sole paragraph. The measures addressed in the head provision are, as a minimum, to encompass the following aspects:

I - the segregation and maintenance of the farm's physical infrastructure;

II - the loading and unloading of the pigs;

III - the ingress of personnel;

IV - the ingress of vehicles;

V - the ingress of material and equipment;

- VI - the ingress and storage of animal feedingstuffs;
- VII - the prevention and control of pests;
- VIII - the water supply;
- IX - the disposal of dead animals and waste from the livestock-raising operation;
- X - the treatment, disposition given to, and use of excreta; and
- XI - the disposal of garbage.

Article 36. The measures addressing the segregation and maintenance of the farm's physical infrastructure shall include:

- I - the gate giving access to vehicles is to remain locked when not in use;
- II - the physical isolation barrier is to be maintained in a good state of repair, without cracks or gaps that allow access to personnel or animals;
- III - no animal species other than the pigs belonging to the GRSC is to be allowed inside the physical isolation barrier;
- IV - the internal area within the physical isolation barrier is to be kept clean, and there is to be no accumulation of rubble, water or feed, or any other conditions that may harbor pests and allow them to proliferate;
- V - there are to be no fruit trees growing within the internal area of the physical isolation barrier; and
- VI - there must be signs banning the entry of unauthorized personnel or vehicles.

Sole paragraph. In the case of pre-existing farms, when it is not feasible to remove fruit trees, control measures are to be taken to prevent insects or other pests being attracted to them, ensuring that the provisions of item IV of the head provisions are complied with.

Article 37. Measures to be taken at the swine loading and unloading steps shall include:

- I - the animals shall only be loaded onto vehicles that have been cleaned and disinfected;
- II - the vehicles are to be inspected by a farm employee to check their cleanliness;
- III - the loading and unloading site is to be cleaned and disinfected after each time it is used;
- IV - procedures are to be carried out to mitigate the risks associated with the animal transporter during loading and unloading; and

V - procedures are to be carried out so as to prevent the driver entering the clean area of the loading site or any pigs that have already entered the area of the truck from turning back.

Article 38. Measures addressing the ingress of personnel into the internal area of the physical isolation barrier shall include:

I - a minimum sanitary downtime of twenty-four hours for personnel who do not belong to the staff of farm employees, unless they come from farms in the same sanitary pyramid;

II - access exclusively through the changing room, where the following aspects are mandatory:

- a) any adornments are to be removed;
- b) belongings are to be kept in the dirty area;
- c) showering/bathing; and
- d) clothing and footwear are to be changed;

III - posters are to be displayed in the dirty area of the changing room, containing instructions addressing the procedures described above in item II; and

IV - records are to be kept of visitors, with dates, names, institutions, purposes and information concerning their last contact with pigs or with high-risk locations.

Article 39. Measures addressing the ingress of vehicles into the internal area of the farm shall include:

I - registration of the ingress of vehicles, which is always to be deemed an exceptional event, giving the date, origin, specification of the consignment and the purpose;

II - procedures for sanitation and disinfection are to be applied in advance; and

III - 'No Entry' signs stating that unauthorized entry is forbidden are to be posted at the access gate and on the physical isolation barrier.

Article 40. Measures to be taken in order to allow ingress to materials and equipment shall include:

I - a disinfection procedure proven to be effective against pathogenic microorganisms that affect swine, applied prior to ingress; and

II - a sign is to be posted at the entrance to the farm stating that it is mandatory to disinfect materials and equipment prior to their ingress into the farm.

Sole paragraph. When steam or gas disinfection is used, there is to be a slatted shelving system for placing objects, materials and equipment upon.

Article 41. Measures for the ingress and storage of animal feedingstuffs shall include:

I - procedures to ensure that feed is not exposed or accessible to pests until it is distributed in the troughs;

II - procedures to prevent any accumulation of feed on the floor beneath the silo; and

III - procedures to mitigate the incursion of pathogens onto the farm via animal feedingstuffs.

Article 42. Measures to be taken in order to prevent and control pests shall include:

I - a description of the method used in order to control insects and rodents, including chemical products, their mode of application and the monitoring frequency; and

II - presentation of the sketch showing the location of the baits and traps.

Article 43. Risk-mitigation measures applied to the water supply shall include:

I - a description of the procedures followed in order to control the water that is supplied, including microbiological, physical and chemical testing and its frequency; the acceptable standards; the treatments applied and the corrective measures taken in the event of any deviations;

II - the description of the source of the water;

III - compliance with the microbiological potability standard laid down in specific Ministry of Health legislation;

IV - potability testing of the water at least every six months by means of microbiological testing, both of the drinking water given to the animals and of the water in the sanitary barrier;

V - keeping the water tanks protected against the entry of pests or of external contamination; and

VI - the description of the cleaning and disinfection procedures for the water tanks.

Article 44. Measures aimed at the disposal of dead animals and of livestock-raising waste are to encompass a point of extraction at the physical barrier for the safe storage of such materials when it is necessary to transfer such waste to the area outside the farm.

Sole paragraph. This material is to be sent for processing at times scheduled in advance so as to minimize movements between the farm's internal and external areas.

Article 45. The excreta storage and treatment system is to follow a one-directional flow without any recirculation.

CHAPTER V

BIOSECURITY PLAN

Article 46. The Certified Pig Breeding Farm (GRSC) is to possess a biosecurity plan created specifically for its own specific set of circumstances, which is to be kept in the farm's office at the disposal of the official animal health service, of the farm's technically-responsible veterinarian, of its employees and of visitors.

Sole paragraph. The biosecurity plan addressed in the head provision is to be revised at least once-annually or whenever a structural or operational change occurs on the farm, or to the epidemiological context in general.

Article 47. The biosecurity plan is as a minimum to contain:

- I - the identification and characterization of the farm;
- II - the description of the internal and external biosecurity components;
- III - the process schedule;
- IV - the standard operating procedures of the external biosecurity measures, as laid down in Chapter IV;
- V - standard operating procedures for the internal biosecurity measures introduced on the farm;
- VI - identification of potential routes of introduction and spread of pathogens of interest onto the farm (critical control points);
- VII - contingency plan;
- VIII - euthanasia procedures;
- IX - vaccination and antimicrobials program;
- X - cleaning and disinfection program;
- XI - procedures for the clinical evaluation and sanitary monitoring of the herd;
- XII - the description and recording procedures for the husbandry and animal health indicators;
- XIII - preventive and corrective maintenance program for equipment and facilities;
- XIV - the continued education program;

XV - the internal audit program on the execution of biosecurity measures;

XVI - the identification and contact details for the Local Veterinary Unit and the Regional Unit of the state-level animal health agency that have oversight of the municipality where the farm is located; and

XVII - contact details for the technically-responsible individual and their alternate.

Paragraph 1. In order to comply with the provisions of item I of the head provision, the following items are to be stated:

I - the trading name, the company name and the corporate taxpayer's number (CNPJ) when such exist;

II - the full address with geographical coordinates;

III - the cadastre number in the state-level animal health agency;

IV - the names and individual taxpayers' number (CPF) or the CNPJ of the owner and of the farmer;

V - the name, the individual taxpayer's number (CPF), the enrollment number in the corresponding Regional Veterinary Medical Council and the contact details for the technically-responsible veterinarian and their alternate;

VI - the location blueprint or the satellite image of the livestock-raising operation within which the farm is located, with indications of roads (for access), highways and adjacent thoroughfares, watercourses and bordering areas, on a scale that is compatible with enabling a view of all facilities and structures; and

VII - the blueprint indicating all facilities and outhouses located within the physical isolation barrier on a scale compatible with enabling a view of the structures.

Paragraph 2. The written process description is to contain:

I - classification of the production unit (site);

II - the system for identifying the animals in the herd, whether introduced onto, or born on, the farm;

III - the source and supply and treatment systems of the water;

IV - the origin of the feed given to the animals and procedures for storing and distributing it;

V - procedures for restocking the herd; and

VI - the origin of the semen that is used, when this is the case, and the storage system for it.

Paragraph 3. The biosecurity plan is as a minimum to contain:

I - procedures to address sanitary emergencies, setting forth the euthanasia methods, the manners in which, and locations where, the carcasses of the entire herd of swine on the farm will be eliminated;

II - procedures to be adopted in situations leading to disruption of the normal supply of inputs for animal feed;

III - procedures to be adopted in situations jeopardizing the normal flow of animals on the farm; and

IV - procedures to be adopted in the event of natural accidents, based on events occurring over the last five years in the region, such as floods, storms, cyclones, forest fires and the like, including a description of the measures to be taken to address each type of event.

Paragraph 4. The euthanasia procedures are to comply with the precepts of animal welfare as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and by the Federal Board of Veterinary Medicine.

Paragraph 5. In the description of the procedures for the clinical evaluation and sanitary monitoring of the herd the following aspects are to be given:

I - periodicity;

II - the ways in which the clinical signs of diseases that are detected, and their occurrences, are to be recorded;

and

III - the handling of sick and debilitated animals.

§ 6º As a minimum, and when applicable, the following husbandry and animal health indicators are to be described, and assessed on a monthly basis:

I - farrowing rate;

II - miscarrying rate;

III - estrus repetition rate;

IV - stillborn fetuses rate;

V - mummified fetuses rate;

VI - mortality rate at distinct phases of production (piglets in maternity, in the nursery, growth phase, sows and boars); and

VII - number of live piglets born per farrowing.

Paragraph 7. The biosecurity measures that will be adopted during preventive and corrective maintenance procedures applied to equipment and facilities are to be predicted and described.

Paragraph 8. The continuous education program for all employees working on the farm is to allow for induction training and be applied at least once-annually, covering, as a minimum, biosecurity measures and notifiable diseases, and contain a description of the curriculum content, minimum course duration of four hours, frequency, target audience, and a plan for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the training.

Paragraph 9. The farm must attach to its biosecurity plan the legislation in force on those diseases whose occurrence is compulsorily notifiable to the official animal health service as well as the technical data sheets created by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on porcine diseases.

Article 48. All the standard operating procedures addressed in article 47, head provision, item IV, are to be approved, dated and signed by the technically-responsible individual and by the farm's legal representative.

Paragraph 1. Each procedure addressed in the head provision is to possess a written description containing the material and equipment needed in order to perform the operation, the methodology, the frequency, the monitoring, the verification, the corrective and preventive actions, and the manner of recording.

Paragraph 2. Records of the execution of these standard operating procedures are to contain the name and signature of the individuals tasked with performing them.

Paragraph 3. The standard operating procedures for cleaning and disinfecting facilities, vehicles, equipment or materials are to include the cleaning and disinfection methods and the chemical substances used, with their concentrations, active principles, and dwell time.

Paragraph 4. The records are to be kept in the farm's office and made available to the official animal health service for verification at any moment, for at least two years.

Article 49. All the products used in cleaning, disinfection and pest control, as well as veterinary products and animal feeding stuffs are to be registered in the competent authority, unless they are exempt from registration in accordance with the legislation in force.

CHAPTER VI

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF BIOSECURITY AND OF THE VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATION

Article 50. The certified pig breeding farm (GRSC) is to be assessed in an initial classification, and reassessed when renewing certification, as to its level of biosecurity, using the Form for Assessing the Level of Biosecurity contained in Appendix II.

Article 51. The certified pig breeding farm (GRSC) will be ranked as one of the three levels below, in accordance with the point score obtained when its biosecurity level is assessed:

I - level A: point score equal to or greater than 70% (seventy percent);

II - level B: point score equal to or greater than 40% (forty percent) and less than 70% (seventy percent); and

III - level C: point score lower than 40% (forty percent);

Article 52. The validity of the certificate is to be defined on the basis of the biosecurity level of the farm:

I - level A: twenty-four months' validity;

II - level B: eighteen months' validity; and

III - level C: twelve months' validity.

Sole paragraph. In the event of a temporary suspension of certification, the farm shall automatically be classified as Level C in the subsequent renewal.

Article 53. The countdown to the validity deadline of the certificate is to begin on the date of issuance of the first certificate.

Paragraph 1. For subsequent certificates, the countdown to the deadline is to begin on the expiration date of the last issued certificate.

Paragraph 2. Should the expiration month not possess a specific date corresponding to that of the date of issuance of the first certificate, the final term shall be deemed to be the last day of the month.

Article 54. Renewal of certification is to be requested at least 30 days prior to the expiration date by a Request protocol as given in Appendix I filed with the state-level animal health agency.

Sole paragraph. It shall be entirely the responsibility of the applicant to file the request under a protocol, in timely fashion, in order to enable an audit by the state-level animal health agency to be performed, samples to be taken, and the corresponding laboratory assay reports demanded for renewal of certification to be issued.

Article 55. If the farm is undergoing a downtime period at the time of certification renewal, the state-level animal health agency may proceed with the renewal, provided that the final report of the follow-up audit is favorable to the maintenance of the certification.

Sole paragraph. In the case provided for in the head provision, the procedures described in Chapter VII are to be applied within 30 days of the date of issuance of the certificate.

Article 56. At the end of the period of validity of the certificate, if it has not been renewed, the farm shall lose its status as a GRSC.

Paragraph 1. In the case allowed for in the head provision, it will be necessary to begin a new certification process in order to restore the farm's status as a GRSC.

Paragraph 2. Provided that there have been no changes, and that conditions are still in force, the farm shall be exempt from presenting once again the documentation referred to above in article 5.

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HEALTH CONTROLS FOR CERTIFICATION

Article 57. The certified pig breeding farm (GRSC) is to be free of Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Aujeszky's Disease.

Article 58. For the purposes of animal health control for the initial certification and then subsequent renewals, a single test will be carried out, based on random and representative sampling of all the sheds on the farm.

Article 59. Thirty-three breeding males will be sampled per farm, regardless of the total number held on the farm.

Paragraph 1. On farms with fewer than 33 breeding animals, samples are to be taken of all the animals.

Paragraph 2. The sampled pigs are to be identified indelibly and in auditable fashion.

Article 60. The expenses involved in certification and renewals are entirely the responsibility of the interested party.

Article 61. The harvesting and sending of samples for diagnostic testing, as well as the performance of other investigations needed for certification and renewal, are the competent jurisdiction of the technically-responsible veterinarian of the farm or their alternate, under the supervision of the state-level animal health agency's veterinarian.

Article 62. The diagnostic tests provided for in the present ordinance are to be performed at Laboratories accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, freely chosen by the interested party.

Paragraph 1. The samples are to be sent to the accredited laboratory under a specific seal applied by the state-level animal health agency.

Paragraph 2. Whenever it is necessary to perform confirmation tests, the samples are to be sent to the Federal Laboratories of Animal and Plant Health at the expenses of the interested party.

Article 63. Certification shall be granted by production site.

Sole paragraph. Should there be more than one production site within a single physical isolation barrier, with access through a single sanitary barrier, certification will be applied singly to all the sites.

Article 64. Whenever there are three or four production sites within a single sanitary pyramid, located on the same farm or otherwise, site 2 shall be exempt from performing the sanitary controls set forth in the present ordinance; however, it is to comply with all remaining requirements.

Paragraph 1. Should a probable case of any one of the target diseases for certification occur at one of the sites within the sanitary pyramid, the official animal health service may request testing of all the other sites, in accordance with the sampling set forth in the present ordinance.

Paragraph 2. In the event that the circumstances described in paragraph 1 occur, the certification of any one of the production sites may be temporarily suspended as an enforcement measure until the laboratory test results are obtained, depending on an epidemiological analysis carried out by the official animal health service.

Article 65. The farm shall be deemed Classical Swine Fever (CSF)-free for the purposes of certification as addressed in the present Ordinance, if:

I - it does not vaccinate the housed swine against PSC; and

II - all the samples harvested tested negative in their final results for the serological assays performed.

Paragraph 1. The diagnosis will be obtained by means of serological assays using an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test kit registered or authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Paragraph 2. Samples returning inconclusive or reactive results shall undergo confirmation tests and differential tests for other pestiviruses as per the protocol established by the Department of Animal Health.

Paragraph 3. Should a confirmed case be detected the measures provided for in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock contingency plan shall be taken.

Article 66. The farm shall be deemed African Swine Fever (ASF)-free for the purposes of certification as addressed in the present Ordinance, if:

I - it does not vaccinate the housed swine against ASF, even if such a vaccine is available; and

II - all the samples harvested tested negative in their final results for the serological assays performed.

Paragraph 1. The diagnosis will be obtained by means of serological assays using an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test kit registered or authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Paragraph 2. Samples returning inconclusive or reactive results shall undergo confirmation tests as per the protocol established by the Department of Animal Health.

Paragraph 3. Should a confirmed case be detected the measures provided for in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock contingency plan shall be taken.

Paragraph 4. Given that Brazil's sanitary status is ASF-free, serological tests for ASF shall not be demanded.

Paragraph 5. Changes in the risk factors or in Brazil's sanitary status may cause the inclusion of ASF in serological monitoring; this decision shall rest with the Department of Animal Health.

Article 67. The farm shall be deemed Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)-free for the purposes of certification as addressed in the present Ordinance, if:

I - it does not vaccinate the housed swine against PRRS; and

II - all the samples harvested tested negative in their final results for the serological assays performed.

Paragraph 1. The diagnosis will be obtained by means of serological assays using an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test kit registered or authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Paragraph 2. Samples returning inconclusive or reactive results shall undergo confirmation tests as per the protocol established by the Department of Animal Health.

Paragraph 3. Should a confirmed case be detected the measures provided for in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock contingency plan shall be taken.

Article 68. The farm shall be deemed free of Aujeszky's Disease for the purposes of certification as addressed in the present Ordinance, if:

I - it does not vaccinate the housed swine against Aujeszky's Disease; and

II - all the samples harvested tested negative in their final results for the serological assays performed.

Paragraph 1. The diagnosis will be obtained by means of serological assays using an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test kit registered or authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Paragraph 2. Samples returning inconclusive or reactive results shall undergo confirmation tests as per the protocol established by the Department of Animal Health.

Paragraph 3. Should a confirmed case be detected the measures provided for in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock contingency plan shall be taken.

Article 69. The Department of Animal Health may alter the sampling for certification, the diagnostic techniques and the matrices for diagnosis in accordance with the epidemiological status of the target diseases, and with technical and scientific advancements.

Article 70. The inclusion of other diseases in sanitary controls for the purposes of certification, and the performance of assays at shorter intervals may occur in response to a formal request by the farm's technically-responsible veterinarian, exclusively in order to comply with official export requirements; this depends on prior authorization by the Department of Animal Health.

Article 71. At any moment, the official animal health service may require additional testing to take place, based on technical justification

CHAPTER VIII

TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 72. The certified pig breeding farm (GRSC) is to possess a technically-responsible veterinarian and corresponding alternate, both duly enrolled in the Regional Veterinary Medical Council of the corresponding State of Brazil.

Sole paragraph. The technical responsibility record (ART) is to be ratified by the corresponding Regional Veterinary Medical Council.

Article 73. Any change in the technically-responsible individual is immediately to be communicated to the State-level Animal Health Agency.

Article 74. The technically-responsible veterinarian, or their alternate, shall represent the farm before the official animal health service.

Article 75. The following are the duties of the technically-responsible individual and their alternate:

I - to notify the authorities of any animal health occurrences in accordance with the specific legislation addressing notifiable diseases;

II - to perform or witness and oversee the sample-taking for laboratory testing, and other investigations needed for certification;

III - to perform procedures in order to monitor the health of the farm's herd;

IV - to act as the farm's biosecurity manager; and

V - to oversee and analyze the animal husbandry and animal health indicators for the herd, reporting to the official animal health service any change suggestive of the occurrence of notifiable diseases.

Paragraph 1. The activities addressed in items III and V of the head provision are to be recorded in auditable fashion.

Paragraph 2. The role of the biosecurity manager is to develop, introduce and monitor a specific biosecurity plan for the farm, and to recommend corrective measures should biosecurity protocols fail to be complied with.

CHAPTER IX

REMODELLING AND EXTENSION WORKS

Article 76. Any remodelling or extension that entails a change to the farm's physical infrastructure or that may lead to changes in procedures or in biosecurity measures and criteria is to be notified to the state-level animal health agency in advance.

Paragraph 1. The state-level animal health agency shall issue a technical opinion authorizing the remodeling or extension to be performed, or otherwise.

Paragraph 2. Should the remodeling or extension lead to a change in the farm's biosecurity level ranking criteria, the state-level animal health agency shall perform a second on-site assessment.

Paragraph 3. The performance of remodelling or extension works without prior authorization from the state-level animal health agency is a failure to comply with the precepts laid down in the present ordinance and may result in the temporary suspension of certification, at the discretion of the official animal health service, without prejudice to other sanctions set forth in the legislation in force.

CHAPTER X

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Article 77. Certified pig breeding farms (GRSCs) shall be inspected at the time of their first certification and whenever renewing certification, in order to check compliance with the following requirements: infrastructure, biosecurity measures, and the suitability of the biosecurity plan in accordance with the provisions of the present Ordinance.

Sole paragraph. At any moment, the official animal health service may carry out additional inspection visits, provided that the sanitary downtime demanded by the farm for personnel to have access to it be respected.

Article 78. If during inspections a non-compliance is found, this shall result in the temporary suspension of certification, as set forth in article 80, without prejudice to the application of other penalties laid down in the legislation in force.

Article 79. The farm's legal representative, or its technically-responsible individual, is, within 10 consecutive days, to present a corrective action plan to address the non-compliances recorded during the audit.

Paragraph 1. The corrective action plan is to contain a description of the corrective measure, and the start and finish dates for execution of the measure (day, month and year).

Paragraph 2. The official animal health service will assess the corrective action plan for its effectiveness and for the timeliness of the proposed corrective measures, and will issue a well-founded technical opinion.

Paragraph 3. If the plan is rejected, the farm's legal representative or technically-responsible individual must present a new corrective action plan within five days.

Paragraph 4. The temporary suspension of certification will be maintained until the corrective action plan is accepted by the official animal health service.

Paragraph 5. If the non-compliance is corrected during the inspection visit, then there will be no need to present a corrective action plan.

CHAPTER XI

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATION

Article 80. Temporary suspension of certification as an enforcement measure shall occur in the following conditions, either individually or cumulatively:

I - failure to comply with a biosecurity measure or procedures established in the present Ordinance;

II - failure to comply with the minimal infrastructure as provided for in the present Ordinance;

III - failure to comply with the corrective action plan;

IV - the official animal health service finds that the certified establishment has transported or is transporting swine in an irregular manner, counter to the legislation in force;

V - the finding of a suspected, probable or confirmed case of any one of the target diseases of certification or of a notifiable disease;

VI - evidence that maintaining certification poses a risk to animal and plant health or to public health; and

VII - hindering an enforcement action.

Paragraph 1. The enforcement action of the suspension of certification shall not be applied if or when the non-compliance can be solved during the enforcement action.

Paragraph 2. The enforcement action of the suspension of certification shall be canceled immediately when the non-compliance that gave rise to its application can be proven to have been solved.

Paragraph 3. During the period in which certification is suspended, the establishment is forbidden to sell or distribute porcine genetic material or pigs intended for reproduction purposes.

Article 81. The farm's legal representative may request cancellation of certification.

Sole paragraph. The farm's legal representative is to file with the state-level animal health agency a request for cancellation under a protocol, in accordance with the template provided in Appendix I, within 60 consecutive days of the cessation of activities related to certification.

Article 82. If the competent authority decides to cancel certification as a result of a failure to comply with the legislation in force, this will be formalized by means of an administrative proceeding.

CHAPTER XII

TEMPORARY SWINE HOUSING FACILITIES

Article 83. The state-level animal health agency may authorize the operation of farms temporarily housing swine.

Sole paragraph. A temporary swine housing facility is an establishment that possesses facilities exclusively dedicated to receiving pigs coming from a Certified Breeding Pig Farm or from an official quarantine station for the purpose of temporary housing (quarantine) and subsequent transfer to other farms, thus maintaining the sanitary condition of their origin.

Article 84. Temporary swine housing facilities are to comply with the following characteristics - they must:

I - be registered with the state-level animal health agency in the State of Brazil in which the farm is located;

II - possess the minimum required infrastructure applicable to certified Breeding Pig Farms; and

III - take the biosecurity measures demanded of Certified Breeding Pig Farm.

Article 85. Temporary swine housing facilities are to operate in accordance with the “all in, all out” system”.

Paragraph 1. After each lot has left the farm, cleaning, disinfection and thorough drying procedures are to be applied to all facilities and equipment, followed by a standstill of at least three days.

Paragraph 2. The maximum period during which a lot may remain on a temporary swine housing facilities as addressed in the head provision is sixty days.

Article 86. The process of authorization of a temporary swine housing facilities begins upon presentation of the following documentation to the state-level animal health agency:

I - a request compliant with the template given in Appendix IV;

II - document confirming the establishment’s legal representation;

III - description of the biosecurity measures adopted by the housing facility;

IV - Technical Responsibility Record ratified by the Regional Veterinary Medicine Board of the corresponding State of Brazil; and

V - Laboratory report on the microbiological testing of water, identifying the sample-taking points, issued 1 at most six months prior to the date of the protocol of the request.

Paragraph 1. After documentary analysis, if approved, the state-level animal health agency shall carry out an on-site audit at the farm.

Paragraph 2. Authorization to operate as a farm temporarily housing swine shall be granted in accordance with the template given in Appendix V if, after the on-site audit, it is found that the requirements addressed in article 84 have been met.

Paragraph 3. The authorization shall be valid for twelve months beginning on the date of issue and may be renewed for an equal term upon request by the farm’s legal representative in accordance with the template given in Appendix IV, and after a new audit.

Article 87. Cancellation of authorization to operate as a farm temporarily housing swine may occur in the following cases:

I - by request of the farm’s legal representative in accordance with the template given in Appendix IV; or

II - by decision of a competent authority of the official animal health service owing to the failure to comply with any of the requirements needed for its operation.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSFER OF BREEDERS BETWEEN NON-CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 88. The state-level animal health agency may authorize the transfer of breeding animals between production units in order to produce piglets for slaughter when the activity of pig-raising ends or is interrupted.

Article 89. The farm's legal representative is to present to the state-level animal health agency the request to transfer breeders containing the following information:

I - name of owner and of farmer both of the origin farm and of the destination farm;

II - full address and geographical coordinates of the origin and destination farms;

III - farm's cadastre number, livestock-raising operation's cadastre number, and, if applicable, the cadastre number for the production unit, in the state-level animal health agency, in the case of both origin and destination;

IV - number and category of swine housed and to be transferred;

V - rationale to support the transfer; and

VI - planned schedule of the breeder transfer operation.

Sole paragraph. The transfer addressed in the head provision may only be authorized when the destination is a single establishment.

Article 90. In order to carry out the transfer, laboratory testing for the target diseases laid down in the present Ordinance is to be performed on thirty-three breeder animals from the farm of origin.

Paragraph 1. The harvesting and shipment of the samples for the diagnostic testing are the responsibility of the veterinarian hired by the farm, under the supervision of the state-level animal health agency.

Paragraph 2. The samples are to be sent to the accredited laboratory as chosen by the interested party, under a specific seal applied by the state-level animal health agency.

Paragraph 3. Should the results be negative, the transfer of the breeders will be authorized as provided for in the present Chapter.

Article 91. The Animal Movement Permit (GTA) for the egress from the origin farm is to be issued by the state-level animal health agency.

Paragraph 1. On this GTA, the declared purpose is to be "reproduction" and in the field for "remarks" the following wording is to appear: "Transfer of breeders authorized by the state-level animal health agency (insert the full name of the Agency)".

Paragraph 2. At the completion of the transfer, the state-level animal health agency is to verify whether the balance of breeders in the destination farm is compatible with the figure given in the GTA.

Article 92. Transportation vehicles are to be sealed at the origin and the seal is to be removed by the state-level animal health agency at the destination.

Article 93. The precepts of animal welfare are to be obeyed, particularly as regards the times of loading and transportation.

Article 94. The transportation vehicle is to undergo cleaning and disinfection procedures before and immediately after the transportation.

CHAPTER XIV

PARTICIPATION OF SWINE IN AGRICULTURAL EVENTS

Article 95. The Animal Movement Permit (GTA) for the egress of swine from agricultural events containing the purpose "reproduction" or "growing for reproduction" may only be allowed if the official animal health service attests that:

I - all the swine that took part in the event came from a Certified Pig Breeding Farm (GRSC); and

II - the establishment at which the event took place possesses the necessary biosecurity conditions needed for maintaining the sanitary status of the certified animals.

CHAPTER XV

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 96. Should the provisions of the present Ordinance not be complied with, the offender shall be subject to the penalties established in the legislation in force.

Article 97. When any sale or distribution of pigs intended for reproduction counter to the criteria and requirements laid down in the present ordinance is discovered, the official animal health service shall perform an investigation, which may result in the taking of the following enforcement actions, either in isolation or jointly:

I - the seizure of the pigs;

II - the seizure of the porcine genetic material; and

III - the temporary suspension of the farm's certification.

Article 98. Regardless of whether the enforcement actions set forth in article 97 are taken or otherwise, whenever a failure to comply with any provision of the present ordinance poses a threat to animal health or human health, the official animal health service may take, either individually or jointly, the following animal health protection measures.

I - the testing, or the taking of samples for laboratory diagnostic testing, at the expense of the farmers involved;

II - the blocking of the establishments involved;

III - the isolation of the pigs; and

IV - the halting of the transportation of swine and of porcine genetic material.

Article 99. Any farms that, on the publication date of the present Ordinance, possess certificates in force under the terms of Normative Instruction no. 19, dated February 15, 2002, shall have a deadline of eighteen months to adjust to the procedures and requirements for certification laid down in the present Ordinance.

Paragraph 1. During the period established in the head provision, these farms continue to be governed in accordance with the basic and specific conditions provided for in items 2 and 3 of the Appendix to Normative Instruction no. 19, dated February 15, 2002.

Paragraph 2. The provisions of the head provision and paragraph 1 shall be applied to farms that are in the process of gaining certification on the date of publication of the present Ordinance.

Article 100. As of the completion of the eighteen-month deadline that began on the date of publication of the present ordinance, certificates issued on the basis of Normative Instruction no. 19, dated February 15, 2002, shall automatically lose validity.

Article 101. The following provisions are repealed:

I - Normative Instruction no. 19 dated February 15, 2002; and

II - Service Instruction no. 5 dated March 19, 2002.

Article 102. This Ordinance shall come into force on its publication date.

ALLAN ROGÉRIO DE ALVARENGA

APPENDIX I

APPLICATION

CERTIFIED PIG BREEDING FARM - GRSC

To _____ (the State Agency for Animal and Plant Health)

I, _____, Individual Taxpayer no. _____ (CPF) _____, as legal representative of the establishment _____ (corporate name and trading name), registered with _____ (insert the name of the state-level animal health agency) under official Code _____, located in _____ (insert the full address), municipality of _____, State _____, hereby request in accordance with the legislation in force:

☐ the certification of this establishment as a certified pig breeding farm (GRSC), classified as _____ (state the classification of the farm in accordance with the production site).

☐ the renewal of certification for this establishment as a certified pig breeding farm (GRSC).

☐ cancellation of certification of this establishment as a Farm Temporarily Housing Swine (GRSC), for the reason given below:

Attached documents:

☐ Document attesting to the legal representation of the establishment *;

☐ Biosecurity plan;

☐ Technical Responsibility Record - ART, ratified by the Regional Veterinary Medicine Board of the corresponding State of Brazil*;

☐ Laboratory report on the microbiological testing of water identifying the sample-taking points, issued at most six months prior to the date of the protocol of the request*.

*Copies of documents may be accepted, provided that the corresponding originals are presented for authentication upon a simple check against the original.

Address for correspondence and contacts:

Location: _____

City/State: _____

CEP (ZIP code): _____

P.O. Box: _____ Telephone (with DDD): _____

E-mail: _____

_____, ____ of (month) _____ of (year) ____

(Place/Date)

Signature of the Establishment's Legal Representative

APPENDIX II

Form for assessing the biosecurity level

1. Assessment information	
Date:	
Individual tasked with assessing and filling out the form:	
Name:	Institution:
Name:	Institution:
2. Identificação da Granja	
Trade Name:	
Corporate Name:	CNPJ:
Address: :	
City/State:	
Geographical coordinates (WGS 84)*:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Official farm code (as registered with the state animal health agency):	
Official code of the livestock operation (as registered with the state animal health agency) and of the production unit (when applicable):	
*Check the coordinates of the location, preferably at the sanitary barrier.	
Production Site Classification:	
() Complete cycle () Site 1 () Site 2 () Site 3 () Site 4	

<input type="checkbox"/> Breeder central <input type="checkbox"/> Porcine Semen Collection and Processing Center <input type="checkbox"/> Porcine Semen Collection Center
Type of market access: <input type="checkbox"/> independent farmer <input type="checkbox"/> contract farmer <input type="checkbox"/> cooperative-member farmer
Name of vertically-integrated company or cooperative (if applicable):

3. Criteria related to infrastructure and location (weighting = 0.492)		Atende	Não atende	Nota
3.1	Green barrier: presence of a vegetative barrier at least as high as the physical isolation fence (1.8 m), surrounding its entire perimeter externally (except at access points), with a minimum width of 15 m, serving as a windbreak. Weighting: 0.191			
3.2	Distance from sheds to loading facility: the distance between the sheds and the outermost point of the loading facility exceeds 10 m. Weighting: 0.240			
3.3	Absence of farms holding pigs, or high-risk farms: absence of farms holding pigs, pork slaughterhouses, swine-gathering locations, animal diagnosis laboratories, dead-animal processing plant ng: s/rendering plants, landfill sites and highways on which pigs are transported, within a radius of 3 km from the GRSC. Weighti 0.405			
3.4	Double isolation perimeter: physical isolation barrier consisting of a double fence, with the same characteristics as those established in the basic requirements (1.8 m high). Weighting: 0.164			
3.5	Presence of suitable air filtering system in all sheds of the GRSC*			

4. Management criteria (Weighting = 0,508)		Complies	Does not comply	Score
4.1	Taking the temperature of personnel at entry: daily temperature checks of employees and visitors are required as a condition for entering the farm. Personnel with a body temperature above 38°C are not allowed to enter. Weighting: 0.051			
4.2	Does not apply manure from other farms: There is no application of manure from other farms within 500 m of the physical isolation barrier. Weighting: 0.085			
4.3	Performs self-replacement (limits swine from external sources): the farm has not received replacement pigs from other sources, or has only received them from certified farms belonging to the same sanitary pyramid within the last twelve months. (Note: many companies adopt multi-site production systems, all certified, but with animal flow always restricted within the same sanitary pyramid, as part of a compartmentalized structure.) Weighting: 0.183			
4.4	Performs adequate quarantine: quarantine is defined as the stay of swine in a temporary housing facility for a minimum period of 28 days, counted from the last animal entry, before their introduction into a GRSC. The quarantine facility must operate under an “all-in, all-out” system, with washing, disinfection, and			

	drying of facilities and equipment, and a sanitary downtime of at least 72 hours between groups. Weight: 0.207			
4.5	Absence of other production animals on the property where the farm is located. Weight: 0.085			
4.6	Feed from MAPA-registered factories: animals are fed exclusively with feed originating from factories registered with MAPA. Weight: 0.070			
4.7	Practices that reduce the entry of people/vehicles: adopts management practices that minimize the frequency of entry of people and vehicles. Weight: 0.146			
4.8	Sanitary downtime (minimum 72 hours between groups): uses a batch production system ("all-in, all-out"), with washing, disinfection, and drying of facilities, and a minimum sanitary downtime of 72 hours between groups. Weight: 0.086			
4.9	Does not share materials or equipment between production sites or with other properties that have production animals. Weight: 0.086			

5. Final Classification	
Total Score:	
Classification:	
Level A: point score equal to or greater than 70%;	

Level B: point score equal to or greater than 40% and less than 70%; Level C: point score less than 40%.	
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*The presence of an adequate air filtration system in all farm sheds waives compliance with the other criteria related to infrastructure and location (3.1 to 3.4). Therefore, its fulfillment alone will result in the maximum evaluation score.

Instructions for completing the form:

1-Mark “complies” or “does not comply” according to whether the criterion is applicable to the farm.

2- For criteria evaluated as “complies,” the score shall be calculated by multiplying the component weight (infrastructure and location / management) by the criterion weight, and the result shall be multiplied by 100 (one hundred).

3- For criteria evaluated as “does not comply,” the score shall be zero (“0”).

4- The total score shall be obtained by summing all individual scores.

5- The farm will be classified according to the total score obtained.

Place/Date

Name and signature of the assessor

APPENDIX III

TEMPLATE FOR A CERTIFICATE OF A CERTIFIED SWINE BREEDING FARM

CERTIFICATE No. XXX/____ (YEAR – 4 DIGITS)

BIOSECURITY CLASSIFICATION LEVEL: ____

This is to certify that the establishment _____
(name of the establishment as stated in the application), registered with
_____ (name of the state animal health agency) under official
code No. _____, located in the municipality of _____/State, is
recognized as a CERTIFIED SWINE BREEDING FARM – CSBF, in accordance with current
legislation, under the following conditions: free from Classical Swine Fever, African Swine
Fever, Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), and Aujeszky's Disease.

Certification valid until: xx/xx/xxxx (day/month/year)

Place/Date

NAME AND SIGNATURE OF THE ISSUING OFFICER

(Representative of the state-level animal health agency)

APPENDIX IV

APPLICATION

TEMPORARY SWINE HOUSING FACILITY – EATS

To: _____
(State-Level Animal Health Agency)

I, _____, CPF No. _____, in my capacity as the legal
representative of the establishment _____ (corporate name
and trade name), registered with _____ (name of the state animal
health agency) under official code No. _____, located at
_____ (full address), municipality of _____,
State _____, hereby request, pursuant to the current legislation:

☐ Authorization for the operation of this establishment as a Temporary Swine Housing
Facility (EATS).

☐ Renewal of the authorization of this establishment as a Temporary Swine Housing Facility
(EATS).

☐ Cancellation of the authorization of this establishment as a Temporary Swine Housing
Facility (EATS), for the reason described below:

_____.

Attached documents:

- () Document proving legal representation of the establishment*;
- () Description of the biosecurity measures adopted at the establishment;
- () Record of technical responsibility approved by the Regional Council of Veterinary Medicine of the respective Federative Unit*;
- () Microbiological water analysis report, indicating the sampling points, issued no more than six months prior to the date of submission of this application*.

*Copies of documents may be accepted, provided that the respective originals are presented for authentication by simple verification against the original.

Mailing address and contact information:

Location:

Municipality/State: _____ ZIP _____ Code: _____
P.O. Box: _____ Phone (with area code): _____
Email address: _____

_____, ____ of _____ of _____
(Place/Date)

Signature of the Legal Representative of the Establishment

APPENDIX V

AUTHORIZATION FOR OPERATION AS A TEMPORARY SWINE HOUSING FACILITY – EATS

This is to certify that the establishment _____ (name of the establishment as stated in the application), registered with _____ (name of the state animal health agency) under official code No. _____, located in the municipality of _____/State, is AUTHORIZED to operate as a TEMPORARY SWINE HOUSING FACILITY – EATS, in accordance with current legislation.

Authorization valid until: xx/xx/xxxx (day/month/year)

Place/Date

Name and signature of the issuing officer
(Representative of the state-level animal health agency)