EXHIBIT I

SANITARY/ ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE TO EXPORT FRESH POULTRY MEAT AND THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

MODEL A

Sanitary Certificate N°: .....

Validity : .....

Exporting Country: .....

Sanitary Authority responsible for the certification: .....

I: IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS:

Animal Species: .....

Goods description: .....

Type of package: .....

Number of pieces or Package units: .....

Type of conservation (chilled, frozen, no chilled):.....

Conservation and transportation temperature:.....

Brand name/Shipping mark: .....

Net weight:.....

Batch of production:.....

Production Date(s):.....

Product expiration date: .....

II. ORIGIN OF GOODS:

From the slaughterhouse (as appropriate)

Name: .....

Address: ....

City: .....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country: .....

From the processing plant:

Name: ....

Address: ....

City: .....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country .....

From the storehouse (as appropriate):

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country:.....

III. GOODS DESTINATION

Goods are sent from: .....

To:.....

Transit Countries: .....

By the following means of conveyance.....

Container/ Wagon (Identification and N°):.....

Seal (s)..... .....

Name and address of the exporter..... .....

Name and address of the consignee: .....

IV. SANITARY INFORMATION:

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the goods covered by this certificate is fully compliant with the sanitary conditions detailed below:

Of the Origin Country

That the country has been declared free of Avian Influenza before the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES (OIE) and this condition has been recognized by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

That the country or region from which the product comes from has been declared free of Newcastle disease (NCD) before the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES

(OIE), and this condition has been recognized by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Of the bird's establishments of origin

That the birds from which the product comes from, have not been vaccinated against Newcastle disease (NCD) with vaccines produced with master strains whose intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) is above the lentogenic strains of the virus.

That the birds, from which the product has been obtained, come from an establishment and an area (10 km radius) in which no cases of the following disease have been registered in the last 6 (six months) prior to slaughter: Inclusion body hepatitis, Avian infectious bronchitis, Avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Gumboro disease, Swollen head syndrome and Salmonellosis (Enteritidis, Thypimurium and Thypi)

Of the animals from which the products come from

That the animals from which the products come from were born and raised uninterruptedly until slaughter in the exporting country, or stayed in that country at least six months before slaughter.

That birds have remained in the territory (City and State, Province or Region free of Newcastle) since birth or have been imported as day- old chicks

That no substances with hormonal, estrogenic, thyrostatic, anabolic or growth promoting effects, specifically authorized in the Codex Alimentarius have been used.

That they have not been slaughtered as a result of an infecto-contagious or parasitical diseases eradication program, nor were sourced from an area under restrictive quarantine measures that imply any trade risks, as stated in the OIE International Animal Health Code.

That they were slaughtered and recognized healthy and have not shown signs of infecto- contagious diseases at the ante y post mortem examinations.

Of processing plants

That slaughterhouses and processing plants are approved and supervised by the Official Veterinary Service, and authorized by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE to export to the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Of the products

That are fit for human consumption, with no sales nor circulation restrictions in the exporting country.

That they have not been exposed to ionizing radiations effects.

That the products have been tested within the framework of a residue and hygiene food control program, considered by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE as an equivalent to the National CREHA Plan of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

F. Others

That the goods/packages to be exported has a stamp or official blueprint or printed identification that indicates that the good belongs from the factories stated here and are properly labeled.

That handling, loading and transporting conditions fulfill the hygiene and health rules in force at the exporting country.

Place and date

Signature and Official Stamp

EXHIBIT II

SANITARY/ ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE TO EXPORT FRESH POULTRY MEAT AND THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

MODEL B

Sanitary Certificate N°: .....

Validity : .....

Exporting Country: .....

Sanitary Authority responsible for the certification: .....

I: IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS:

Animal Species: .....

Goods description: .....

Type of package: .....

Number of pieces or Package units: .....

Type of conservation (chilled, frozen, no chilled):.....

Conservation and transportation temperature:.....

Brand name/Shipping mark: .....

Net weight:.....

Batch of production:.....

Production Date(s):.....

Product expiration date: .....

II. ORIGIN OF GOODS:

From the slaughterhouse (as appropriate)

Name: .....

Address: ....

City: .....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country: .....

From the processing plant:

Name: ....

Address: ....

City: .....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country .....

From the storehouse (as appropriate):

Name: .....

Address: .....

City: ....

Official Number granted by the Veterinary Service of the Exporter country:.....

III. GOODS DESTINATION

Goods are sent from: .....

To:.....

Transit Countries: .....

By the following means of conveyance.....

Container/ Wagon (Identification and N°):.....

Seal (s)..... .....

Name and address of the exporter..... .....

Name and address of the consignee: .....

IV. SANITARY INFORMATION:

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the goods covered by this certificate is fully compliant with the sanitary conditions detailed below:

Of the Origin Country

That the country has been declared free of Avian Influenza before the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES (OIE) and this condition has been recognized by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Of the bird's establishments of origin

That the birds, from which the product has been obtained, come from an establishment and an area (25 km radius) in which no cases of Newcastle disease have been recor-

ded in the last twelve (12) months prior to slaughter and the birds have stayed in the territory since birth or have been entered as one-day old chick.

That the birds, from which the product has been obtained, come from an establishment and an area (10 km radius) in which no cases of the following diseases have been recorded in the last 6 (six months) prior to slaughter: Inclusion body hepatitis, Avian infectious bronchitis, avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Gumboro disease, swollen head syndrome, and Salmonellosis (Enteritidis, Thypimurium and Thypi)

Of the animals from which the products come from

That they were born and raised uninterruptedly until slaughter in the exporting country, or have stayed in the country at least SIX (6) months before slaughter.

That they have not been vaccinated against Newcastle disease (NCD) with vaccines produced with master strains whose intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) is above the lentogenic strains of the virus.

That the flock (*) from which the birds come from has been submitted to a test for Newcastle disease virus isolation, 24 hours prior to slaughter. The test has been carried out at an official laboratory or officially recognized by the Official Veterinary Authority by means of cloacal sample minimum SIXTY (60) birds per flock turning to be negative to the presence of Newcastle disease virus with an ICPI value above 0.4

The flock (*) from which the birds come from and the product has been obtained, has not been in contact with other birds with Newcastle disease or other avian diseases during its transfer to the slaughterhouse.

That no substances with hormonal, estrogenic, thyrostatic, anabolic or growth promoting effects, specifically authorized in the Codex Alimentarius have been used.

That they have not been slaughtered as a result of an infecto-contagious or parasitical diseases eradication program, nor were sourced from an area under restrictive quarantine measures that imply any trade risks, as stated in the OIE International Animal Health Code.

That they were slaughtered and recognized healthy and have not shown signs of infecto- contagious diseases at the ante y post mortem examinations.

Of processing plants

That slaughterhouses and processing plants are approved and supervised by the Official Veterinary Service, and authorized by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE to export to the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Of the products

That are fit for human consumption, with no sales nor circulation restrictions in the exporting country.

That they have not been exposed to ionizing radiations effects.

That the products have been tested within the framework of a residue and hygiene food control program, considered by the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE as an equivalent to the National CREHA Plan of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

F. Others

That the goods/packages to be exported has a stamp or official blueprint or printed identification that indicates that the good belongs from the factories stated here and are properly labeled.

That handling, loading and transporting conditions fulfill the hygiene and health rules in force at the exporting country.

Place and date

Signature and Official Stamp

(*) Birds of the same age coming from the same raising farm, raised under the same management and sanitary plan and under the responsibility of the same person

RULE 446/97

Buenos Aires, July 10, 1997

WHEREAS Dossier Nº 39.761/96 of the former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE's Register, current NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE in which the National Bureau of Animal Health requires that the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC be declared as a country free of velogenic strain Newcastle disease (NCD) virus, and

CONSIDERING:

That neither outbreaks nor clinical cases of Newcastle disease produced by viscerotropic or neurotropic velogenic strains of the virus (NVV) in any avian species have been registered since more that NINE (9) years throughout the country.

That by Decree No. 254 dated January 20, 1967, Newcastle disease has been incorporated to Section 6 of the Animal Health Policy Law and thus its notification is compulsory.

That private laboratories network approved to issue results with official validity, created by Rule Nº 17 dated October 6, 1994 of the former Department of Laboratories of the former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE, represents an important source of information and surveillance on the sanitary situation of poultry for production and domestic breeding.

That there are sufficient national and private laboratories, equipped, that use updated, standardized, homologated techniques country-wide conducted by skilled professionals with experience in this issue giving credibility to diagnosis, isolation and typing of Newcastle disease strains.

That the Argentine avian production has adopted efficient vaccination programs against Newcastle disease, reaching a vaccine coverage for over NINETY EIGHT PERCENT (98 %) in industrial poultry population.

That vaccines used in the country, nationally produced or imported, are manufactured exclusively from master seeds of Newcastle virus lentogenic strains and holding velogenic or mesogenic strains of virus of said disease with diagnostic, research or other purposes is banned, in accordance with Rule Nº 465 dated August 7, 1996 of the former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE .

That the National Epidemiological Surveillance System implemented by Rule Nº 234 dated May 9 1996 of the former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE, has shown its efficacy in detecting animal diseases throughout the country.

That by Rule Nº 683 dated October 31 1996 of former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE, strict regulations for the control and epidemiological surveillance for Newcastle disease have been established, throughout the country, in order to preserve the epidemiological situation achieved.

That the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC adheres to the principles set forth in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO), agency that grants the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), faculties to recognize sanitary status of member countries and as to this, ARGENTINA fulfils the requirements stated in Section 2.1.15.2 of Chapter 2.1.15 of the International Animal Health Code, concerning Newcastle disease.

That there is a permanent, transparent and fluid flow of technical information between the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE and other private and official agencies involved in the issue as National Universities, the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY, ARGENTINE POULTRY BREEDERS CHAMBER, CENTER OF POULTRY PROCESSING PLANTS, ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY PHYSICIANS SKILLED IN POULTRY BREEDING and others and that through the NATIONAL POULTRY HEALTH COMMITTEE have expressed its fully agreement and recognition of the sanitary situation reached as to Newcastle disease.

That the II District Office of the LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICIES has issued a favorable legal opinion.

That the Undersigned has authority to decide on this case, as stated in Decree #1450 dated December 12, 1996.

Therefore,

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD

RESOLVES:

Section 1: The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC hereby declares itself to be a velogenic strains of the Newcastle disease virus (NCD) free country.

Section 2: Countries interested in exporting poultry products intended for human consumption, one- day- old chick, fertile eggs for incubation, adult hens for exhibitions or other purposes, or wild birds, must answer the questionnaire concerning the epidemiological situation of the Newcastle disease (NCD) in the country, in order to get the pertinent authorization.

Section 3: The questionnaire mentioned in the foregoing Section which as Exhibit is an integral part of this Rule and whose responses shall be assessed by the National Bureau of Animal Health of the NATIONAL AGRIFOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE, decentralized agency dependent upon this Secretariat.

Section 4: Have it notified, published, transferred to the National Official Register and filed. Felipe C. Solá.

EXHIBIT

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE NEWCASTLE DISEASE, FOR COUNTRIES INTENDING TO EXPORT POULTRY PRODUCTS, ONE-DAY- OLD CHICK, FERTILE EGGS FOR INCUBATION, ADULT HENS FOR EXHIBITIONS AND WILD BIRDS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1. Which is the definition of Newcastle disease accepted in your country?
2. Is Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle disease (NVV) of compulsory notification in your country?
3. Newcastle disease has been notified in the last THREE (3) years?

3 1. If no, which is the date of the last outbreak reported?

3.2 If yes, which strains have been reported?

3.2.1. How many outbreaks have been registered in the last THREE (3) years?

3.2.2. In which poultry species and which type of exploitation? (chicken, hens, turkey, industrial or familiar exploitations).

3.2.3. Have outbreaks been registered in wild birds? (Indicate species and place).

3.2.4. In those cases, has a control program been followed?

3.2.5. If yes:

3.2.5.1. Compulsory slaughter is envisaged in said program?

3.2.5.2. Total condemnation of birds?

3.2.5.3. Transit Restriction?

3.2.5.4. How other exposed birds have been protected?

3.2.5.5. Has Epidemiological research been carried out to determine the origin of infection? Which were the results?

4. Which are the laws governing the control of Newcastle disease in your country?

4.1. Quarantine Provisions.

4.2. Provisions on affected birds and procedures in case of outbreaks or a suspect of an outbreak.

5. What diagnostic capabilities are there in your country for Newcastle disease?

5.1. Indicate steps to be followed to achieve a diagnosis: (Serology, necropsy, viral isolation, typing, others).

5.2. Indicate which private or official laboratories can carry out isolation and viral typing

5.3. Are IPIC and MDT testing carried out in said laboratories?

5.4. Which tests are carried out in routine control procedures?

6. Are Newcastle disease vaccines applied in your country?

6.1. If yes:

6.1.1. Is vaccination voluntary or compulsory?

6.1.2. Which type of vaccines are authorized?

6.1.3. Which type of official controls are carried out on these vaccines?

6.1.4. Vaccination Programs, are optative or imposed by the government?

6.1.4.1. Describe a vaccination program, if optative, describe a standard one.

6.1.5. Which birds species are vaccinated? (chicken, birds, others).

7. Are there restrictions to import poultry concerning Newcastle disease?

7.1. Which birds species are subject to restrictions?

7.2. Is it necessary to have a sanitary permit prior to import?

7.3. Is it required a quarantine period? For how long? Which are the controls carried out during this period?

8. At slaughterhouses or abattoirs.

8.1. Are ante and post-mortem veterinary inspection carried out?

8.2. Indicate the most frequent reason for condemnation

8.3. Is an identification system of birds' origin in place as to location of farms and sanitary backgrounds as well as the area from which they come from?

FORMER SENASA RESOLUTION N° 683/96

BUENOS AIRES, 31 October 1996.

HAVING REGARD TO Dossier N° 41695/96, from the records of NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH, in which the BUREAU OF SANITARY STRUGGLE proposes the issuance of rules of proceeding for control and epidemiological surveillance of Newcastle Disease, and

WHEREAS:

Argentina must adopt an official definition of Newcastle Disease to harmonize concepts with those set forth by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE).

Decree N° 254/67 incorporates Newcastle Disease to Section 6 of the Animal Health Enforcement Authority Act, making notification mandatory.

Control measures need to be established nationwide and adopted should Newcastle outbreaks occur. That it is necessary to safeguard poultry production, contributing to protect animal health.

Newcastle disease outbreaks may quickly become an epizootic, causing high mortality rates and affecting productivity and profitability of poultry exportations.

When disease outbreaks are detected, strict measures must be adopted to efficiently prevent the spreading.

Newcastle diagnosis must be conducted applying internationally approved techniques, which must be officially agreed and acknowledged to obtain compatible results countrywide.

The NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH is responsible for establishing control measures for avian diseases, contributing to production development and guaranteeing poultry products and by-products health, which allows entry to new markets worldwide.

The National Committee of Poultry Health has issued a favorable opinion on the implementation on proposed regulation.

The BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS has issued a favorable legal opinion.

The undersigned has authority to decide on the matter, pursuant to powers granted by Section 33, Annex I of Decree 1553, dated 12 August 1991, that regulates Act 23.899.

Therefore,

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH

RESOLVES THE FOLLOWING:

SECTION 1°.- ARGENTINA adopts the following definition for Newcastle Disease (ND): "Fowl disease, caused by any Paramixovirus 1 fowl strain, having a Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) exceeding 0.7 in day-old chicks".

SECTION 2°: Mandatory notification to NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH authorities must be given by veterinarians or persons responsible or in charge of any poultry exploitation, whether industrial or domestic, when detecting clinical signs of Newcastle Disease in fowl within said exploitation or in case laboratory results are compatible with the disease.

SECTION 3°.- Notifications mentioned in Section 1 above must be given personally or by phone at Local Offices of the BUREAU OF HEALTH STRUGGLE next to exploitation involved, or other local offices or to NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH Headquarters.

SECTION 4°.- In the event Newcastle Disease outbreaks or suspect cases are detected in a poultry farm, the NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH shall keep said exploitation under official surveillance to ensure that preventive and prophylaxis measures are adopted to reverse its sanitary condition.

SECTION 5°.- Pursuant to provisions of section 4 hereof, the NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH shall adopt the following measures and see that they are adopted:
a) Survey of poultry farms, stating the number of dead poultry, poultry showing clinical signs and evolution of said data during surveillance period.
b) Sampling and dispatch to laboratory facilities in the manner described in Annex I hereof.
c) Isolation of all poultry to avoid contact with other birds.
d) Restrict the entry of new poultry and departure of those already in the farm.
e) All movements of people, animals, vehicles, poultry carcasses, residues, guano, implements, feed or any other element capable of transmitting the disease must be authorized by NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH personnel or persons appointed by this Agency. Authorization for dispatch of eggs for consumption shall be given provided eggs are dispatched directly to an egg-product (liquid or dehydrated egg) processing plant.
f) Conduct pertinent epidemiological survey pursuant to provisions of section 8 hereof.
g) Disinfecting ways in and out of establishment and its facilities.

SECTION 6°.-Measures set forth in Section 5 above may be extended to adjoining exploitations if as a result of geographical location or contact and movement of persons contamination is suspected.

SECTION 7°.- If Newcastle disease is confirmed by laboratory diagnosis, the NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH shall guarantee that the following measures are adopted:

A) Delimitation of an "outbreak area" or "protection area" of at least a 5-kilometers radio, surrounded by a "perifocal area" or "surveillance area" of at lest a 10-kilometer radio.

B) Sanitary slaughter in situ of all affected chicken within the plant and destruction of carcasses and eggs. Operations shall be conducted limiting, as much as possible, the risk of disease spread, pursuant to Annex II hereof.

C) Cleaning and disinfecting premises and surrounding areas, implements, transport vehicles and any other material that may be contaminated, pursuant to provisions of Annex II hereof.

D) Once operations stated in points A, B and C are complied with, a waiting period of at least 21 days must elapse before poultry is introduced again.

E) The following measures are to be implemented in "outbreak area" or "protection area":

e.1. Location of all exploitations within the zone.

e.2 Visit and clinical and laboratory examination of all establishments, when necessary, keeping records of results.

e.3 Disinfecting all ways in and out of such establishments.

e.4. Transit control within poultry zone, of persons working with poultry, transport vehicles, carcasses, eggs.

e.5 Movements of poultry for slaughter, of day-old chick, hatching eggs or eggs for human consumption shall be conducted only upon authorization of Official Veterinarian or person appointed by the NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH.

e.6. When transported for slaughter purposes, responsible Official Veterinarian of slaughter plant must be given advice of arrival of such poultry to conduct slaughter in isolation from other poultry and identify poultry meat obtained thereof.

e.7. Day-old chicks or hatching eggs may be transported, preferably, to a plant or hatching facility located within the outbreak or perifocal area. Otherwise to a plant with official supervision.

e.8. Eggs for human consumption may be transported, preferably, to an egg-product manufacturing plant or they may be identified for marketing within outbreak or perifocal area or in another area prior egg disinfecting.

e.9 There being no sanitary news, measures adopted in outbreak or protection area shall be in place for a 21-day period, at least, as from date in which plant disinfecting activities were conducted.

F) The following measures are to be implemented in "perifocal" or "surveillance area":

f.1. Location of all exploitations within the zone.

f.2. Control of poultry and hatching eggs movements within the zone.

f.3. Notice must be given to plant of destination of poultry sent to slaughter, or of hatching eggs when sent outside perifocal area, so that official veterinary control is provided thereat. f.4. There being no sanitary news in the area, measures described above shall be in place for a 30-day period as from date in which disinfecting activities were conducted in infected premises.

G) The organization of auctions or shows in outbreak and perifocal areas, as well as the transport of guano, wastes and implements used in warehouses outside said areas is forbidden.

SECTION 8°.- Epidemiological surveys shall include the following aspects: -Estimation of time of Newcastle disease presence in exploitation. –Possible origin of disease in other poultry or wild or captive fowls or contamination by poultry in contact with outbreak. –People, vehicle, meat, carcasses, guano movements that may have introduced the disease into establishment.

SECTION 9°.- The NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH may implement an emergency vaccination plan for poultry in exploitations not affected by restrictions set forth in Section 40 hereof.

SECTION 10.-. The NATIONAL SERVICE OF ANIMAL HEALTH may provide for the creation of a Technical Committee, formed by official and private veterinarians, with the purpose of coordinating outbreak surveillance and control activities set forth hereunder.

SECTION 11.- Infringements to this Resolution shall be sanctioned pursuant to Acts 23899 and 24305.

SECTION 12.- Have it notified, published, passed to the Official Register and filed.

RESOLUTION N° 683

Signed by Dr. Bernardo CANE – General Administrator

ANNEX I

INVESTIGATION OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE

SAMPLING AND SAMPLE TREATMENT

1. Samples

Cloacal or fecal material swab and tracheal swab of ill poultry. Fecal material or intestinal content, brain tissue, trachea, lungs, liver, spleen and other evidently infected organs from recently dead fowl.

2. Sample treatment

Although organs and tissue mentioned in point 1 above may be mixed, fecal material must be treated separately. Immerse swabs fully in antibiotic medium. Fecal material and organs samples must be homogenized (in a closed mixer or using a mortar and sterilized sand) in an antibiotic medium to turn them into suspensions of said medium at 10-20% p/v. Keep suspension at room temperature for 2 hours, approximately, (or longer if temperature is at 4°C) and clarify by centrifugation (for instance, 800 to 1000g for 10 minutes).

3. Antibiotic medium

A strong antibiotic concentration is needed for fecal material samples; an average mixture being 10.000 U/ml of Penicillin, 10mg./ml of Streptomycin, 0.25mg/ ml of Gentamicyn and 5000U/ml of Nystatin in a saline phosphate solution. These levels may be reduced up to fivefold when working with tissues and tracheal swabs. Add 50 mg/ml of Oxytetracycline to avoid Chlamydia growth. When preparing medium it is fundamental to measure pH after adding antibiotics and correct it until ranging between 7,0 and 7,4.

VIRUS ISOLATION

Virus isolation in hen's eggs.

Inoculate doses of 0,1 to 0,2 ml of supernatant liquid into allantoic cavity of at least 4 hen's eggs, incubated from 8 to 10 days. Eggs must be obtained, preferably, from a specific-pathogen-free (SPF) flocks or, when not available, from flocks free of Newcastle Disease antibodies. Inoculated eggs must be kept at 37° C and shall candled on a daily basis. Eggs containing dead or dying embryos shall be refrigerated at 4°C. Other eggs shall be kept at the same temperature 6 days as form inoculation. Embryo deaths occurring within the first 24 hours as from inoculation must be discarded. Allantoic or amniotic fluids shall be subjected to hemagglutination test. In case hemagglutination test is negative, former proceeding must be repeated using non-diluted allantoic or amniotic fluid as inoculum.
In case hemagglutination is positive, the possible presence of bacteria must be discarded by culture test. If bacteria is present, fluids may be filtered using a 450nm membrane filter, adding more antibiotics and inoculating hen's eggs as previously stated.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

1. Preliminary differentiation

Since it is fundamental that provisional measures be adopted to limit the spread of Newcastle disease, hemagglutinating fluids must be subjected to hemagglutination-inhibition test described in point 2. A positive inhibition, i.e. 2 4 or higher, with specific polyclonal antisera for Newcastle Disease virus (with known titre of al least 2 9) shall be regarded a sufficient preliminary identification to impose provisional measures to fight the disease.

2. Confirmation

The presence of Newcastle Disease virus shall be confirmed again by hemagglutination-inhibition test with monospecific hen antisera. All positive material shall be subjected to Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index test. Pathogenicity indexes over 0.7 indicate that virus presence requires implementation of all actions to fight the disease.
Since strains used in vaccines may be often isolated live, for quick identification purposes, SENASA shall obtain such monoclonal antibodies and make them available to network laboratories for confirmation of vaccine virus isolation by simple HI tests

QUICK TESTS FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE ANTIBODY

1. Antibody detection in non-vaccinated fowl.

Most laboratories that perform Newcastle Disease diagnosis are familiar with the hemagglutination-inhibition test. The following recommendations are addressed to this test for virus antibody measurement. However, results of the enzyme immunoadsorption test (ELISA) are good when used for virus antibody detection.

2. Samples

Blood samples must taken form all birds when flock is formed by less than 20 animals and birds when flock is bigger (thus chances to detect at least one positive serum shall be 99% if 25% or more of flock is positive, regardless of size). Let blood coagulate and extract sera for testing.

3. Antibody anti-test

Individual sera sample capability to inhibit hemagglutinating antigen of Newcastle disease virus shall be tested by standard HI tests, pursuant to directions given in pertinent item.

Since there are different opinions regarding the use of 4 or 8 hemagglutinating units in HI test, both doses being equally valid, decision-making is in the hand of laboratories. Consideration must be given, however, to the fact that the level in which sera is regarded positive with 4 hemagglutin units shall depend on antigen used; sera shall be regarded positive when titre is equal or higher than 2 4 whereas when using 8 units titre must be equal or higher than 2 3.

HEMAGGLUTINATION TEST (HA)

Reagents

a) Isotonic phosphate saline solution (0.05 M) pH 7,0 to 7,4.

b) Red blood corpuscles taken from at least 3 SPF hens (when not available, blood may be taken form chickens upon which regular controls have been conducted and are free of ND virus antibodies) gathered and mixed equally with Alsever solution. Before use, red blood corpuscles must be cleansed three times in isotonic phosphate saline solution. It is recommended to use a suspension at 1% in said solution for testing.

c) It is recommended to use Newcastle Disease La Sota strain as standard antigen of virus strain.

Proceeding

a) Distribute 0,025 ml of isotonic phosphate saline solution (0,05 M) with pH 7,0 to 7,4.

b) Introduce 0,025 ml of virus suspension (i.e. allanotic fluid) in the first cell.

c) Use micro-pipette for virus micro-dilution to half (from 1:2 to I:4 096) in entire plate.

d) Distribute other 0,025 ml of isotonic phosphate saline solution in each cell.

e) Add 0,025 ml of red blood corpuscles suspension at 1% in each cell.

f) Homogenize by beating plate slightly and refrigerate at 4°C.

g) Read plates after 30 or 40 minutes, once controls have settled. Reading must be conducted by leaning the plate and observing presence or lack of tear-shaped movement of red blood corpuscles. Cells in which hemagglutination did not occur should present a movement similar to that of virus-free control cells.

h) Hemagglutination tire shall be the highest dilution produced by red blood corpuscle agglutination. Such dilution may be regarded to have hemagglutination titre. Another more precise method to determine hemagglutination titre consists in performing hemagglutination tests with virus in a range of initial dilutions close to each other, for example 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:6, etc. This method is recommended to prepare, with great precision, antigen for hemagglutination-inhibition test.

HEMAGGLUTINATION-INHIBITION TEST

Reagents

a) Isotonic phosphate saline solution.

b) Allantoic fluid containing virus, diluted with Isotonic phosphate saline solution containing 4 or 8 units of hemagglutination per 0.025 ml.

c) Hen's red blood corpuscle solution at 1%.

d) Negative control hen's sera.

e) Positive control sera.

Proceeding

a) Distribute 0,025 ml of isotonic phosphate saline solution in each cell of a plastic microtitration plate (use V-bottomed cells).

b) Introduce 0,025 ml of sera in the first plate cell

c) Use micro-pipette to dilute sera to its half in entire plate.

d) Add 0,025 ml of diluted allantoic fluid containing 4 or 8 hemagglutination units.

e) Homogenize by beating plate slightly and refrigerate at 4°C, for at least 60 minutes, or keep at room temperature for at least 30 minutes.

f) Add 0,025 ml of red blood corpuscle suspension at 1% in each cell.

g) Homogenize by beating plate slightly and refrigerate at 4°C.

h) Read plates after 30 or 40 minutes, once control red blood corpuscles have settled. Reading must be conducted by leaning the plate and observing presence or lack of tear-shaped movement of control cells containing red blood corpuscles (0.025 ml) and isotonic phosphate saline solution (0.05ml) only.

i) Hemagglutination-Inhibition tire shall be the highest antisera dilution producing full inhibition of 4 or 8 virus units (hemagglutination titration must be included in all tests to confirm presence of necessary hemagglutination units).

j) Validity of results will depend on obtaining titre values lower than 23 for 4 hemagglutination units or 22 for 8 hemagglutination units with negative control sera and of dilution titre immediately higher or immediately lower to known titre of positive control sera.

INTRACEREBRAL PATHOGENICITY INDEX (ICPI)

1. Dilute collected and infectious allantoic fluid at 1:10 (hemagglutination titre shall be higher than 24) in sterile physiological fluid (antibiotics cannot be used).

2. Inject in brain of each one of the 10 SPF day-old chicks (i.e.24 hours and 40 hours as from eclosion) 0,05 ml of diluted virus.

3. Examine birds every 24 hours for 8 days.

4. Classify birds during each examination according to the following grades: 0=normal, 1=ill, 3=dead. Calculate index as follows:

SYMPTOM	DAYS AS FROM INOCULATION								N° OF BIRDS
CLINICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
Normal	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4x10
Ill	0	6	10	4	0	0	0	0	20x1
Dead	0	0	0	6	10	10	10	10	46x2

Index is determined by average grade per bird and per examination = 112/80= 1.4

AVERAGE TIME OF DEATH WITH MINIMUM LETHAL DOSE (ATD - MLD)

1. Dilute virus of 10-4 to 10-10
2. Inoculate 6 embryos with each dilution, staring by 10-6.

Dose was 0,1 ml per embryo in allantoic cavity

3. Observe every 8 hours

(MLD is the highest dilution in which all embryos of the group die)

Sample calculation and reading

Virus	Hours after inoculation										Mortality
Dilution	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	%
-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	50DL50=8
-7	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	100DLM=7
-6	0	0	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	100

Addition of hours and MLD = (1x48) + (1x56) + (3x64) + (1x72)

= 48 + 56 + 192 + 72

= 368 (hour addition)

ATD with MLD = Addition of hours = 368 = 61 hours

N° embryos 6

ANNEX II

IMPLEMENTATION OF SANITARY KILLING OR SLAUGHTER AT INFECTED POULTRY FARM

A. Poultry shall be slaughtered within infected premises or nearest premises, preferably during day hours.

B. Avoid the escape of animals.

C. All poultry showing clinical signs shall be slaughtered first and then poultry with no symptoms that was in-contact with infected ones.

D. Euthanasia techniques shall be agreed with technical staff at premises, according to practical characteristics of the situation.

E. Wastes shall be covered with suitable disinfectants, safe from predator animals, for later disposal. All clothing and shoes used by operators must be left at outbreak place until cleaned and disinfected.

CARCASS AND/OR MATERIAL AND/OR RESIDUES DISPOSAL

Carcasses, viscera, fecal material and feed may be disposed of by (a) burial or (b) incineration.

a) Burial locations must be authorized by local and official regulations issued by environmental protection authorities. Burial pits depth must allow soil coverage of 1 meter. No lime shall be poured on to carcasses unless soil is extremely humid. Do not settle soils upon covering pit.

b) Incineration shall be conducted when burial is not possible. The following location characteristics must be taken into account: topography, wind direction, presence of facilities or easy-combustion objects, combustible availability and material that foster combustion, approval by official environmental protection agencies, water availability or fire extinguishing material

PROCEEDING FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTING INFECTED POULTRY EXPLOITATION

1ra. Cleaning and disinfecting:

a) Upon removal of carcasses and wastes of foodstuff or organic material for disposal, in-contact surfaces and those around them must be disinfected using SENASA-approved disinfectants. Disinfectant must remain, at least, for 24 hours.

2nd Cleaning and disinfecting:

a) A deep cleaning shall be conducted using degreasing product and water.

b) Spray disinfectant again all treated surfaces and leave for 7 days.

c) Perform another deep cleaning using degreasing product and water.

d) Implements, drinking devices, cages, nests, etc, shall be treated likewise, giving special attention to the use of hot water o spray over 70°C. Put in an isolated and roofed place, away from other animals or birds for at least 42 days.

Drainage systems and evacuation pipes will be filled with concentrated disinfectants. Persons conducting cleaning and disinfecting activities shall wear protective clothing, disposable if available. All clothes and shoes must be disinfected at the end of operations and clean clothes and shoes provided when leaving the premises.

RULE FORMER SENASA #234/96

Buenos Aires, May 9, 1996

WHEREAS Dossier #34.418/96, by which the SANITARY STRUGGLE DEPARTMENT favors the approval of the National Epidemiological Surveillance System for Animal diseases of compulsory notification within the scope of the NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE that are also envisaged in Lists A and B of International Animal Health Code of the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES (OIE),

CONSIDERING:

That epidemiology is the basis of continuous surveillance and control of host pathogens and environmental actions in accordance with Chapter 1.4.5 of the OIE International Animal Health Code.

That different actions carried out by this Agency must be collected in only one rule harmonized according to agreements and considerations presented worldwide.

That permanent Surveillance and Monitoring Systems for diseases, are the fundamental basis for developing risk analysis and regionalization, according to what it is prescribed in current international standards

That the NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE through its different Departments have access to most of the information sources concerning the system to be implemented.

That the PROVINCIAL ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEES account for data and important information that can be methodologically gathered in order to use the epidemiological potential.

That local sanitary units for veterinary attention are composed by sectors involved in livestock production.

That by Rule #470 dated December 22 1995, related veterinary physicians have been incorporated to the epidemiological surveillance increasing information network concerning direct surveillance in the rural environment.

That achievements in the control of different diseases deserve the implementation of trustable, efficient systems that allow us to have a permanent monitoring of the sanitary situation.

That Law #24305 as well as the National Program to Eradicate Foot and Mouth Disease foresee the implementation of Epidemiological Surveillance as a priority within actions at farms.

That the National Epidemiological System involves a number of essential actions to show the condition of the country/region with regard to different diseases.

That some of these diseases are not presented in an exotic disease.

That at border points and internal sanitary barriers that with sanitary controls avoid spreading diseases and which have systematic information to increase epidemiological surveillance.

That the Legal Department expressed its legal opinion.

That the undersigned has been granted authority to decide on this case by Exhibit I, Section 33 of Decree 1553 dated August 12, 1991 which is the regulatory framework for Law 23899.

Therefore,

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF THE
NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE RESOLVES:

Section 1: The National Epidemiological Surveillance System is hereby implemented and shall be incorporated to the one in force. This system must attend local, regional and national levels in accordance with methodologies, procedures and operating set forth by Exhibit I, which is an integral part of this Rule.

Section 2: According to what it is prescribed in Law 23899, the PROVINCIAL ANIMAL HEALTH COMMITTEES are an integral part of the system to be implemented whose responsibilities are stated in Laws #3899 and 24305.

Section 3: Provincial and Municipal Governments are hereby invited to make arrangements and carry out adequate procedures in order to extreme epidemiological surveillance at all scopes of their jurisdiction and insertion within the Epidemiological Surveillance System.

Section 4: That Councils and Associations of Veterinary Physicians, by means of their practitioners, are incorporated according to Rule #461 dated December 14 1995.

Section 5: The total number of Departments, Sub-Departments and other Departments of this Agency, will give the required information in duly time implementing simultaneously specific activities and mechanisms of functioning assessment.

Section 6: That Foundations and Local Offices involved in Sanitary Struggle, and recognized by Law #24305, are an integral part of the National Epidemiological Surveillance System in accordance with the responsibilities and functions agreed in current legal rules governing their functioning.

Section 7: Infringements to this Rule shall be sanctioned in accordance with what it is set forth in Law# 23899

Section 8: Have it notified, published, transferred to the National Official Register, and filed

Rule 234/96
Signed
Bernardo Gabriel Cané
Administrator General

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria
Unidad de Análisis de Riesgo

"ACLARACION ACERCA DE LA INFORMACION SOLICITADA PARA EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE UNA REGION"
ENFERMEDAD DE NEW CASTLE

ANEXO I B

SENASA RESOLUTION Nº 969/97

Junio 2003

Resolución 969/97

Bs. As., 30/10/97

VISTO el expediente N° 37.655/96, en el cual obra copia de la Resolución N° 570 del 10 de septiembre de 1996, del ex-SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL en la cual se establecen normas y condiciones sanitarias a las que deberán atenerse los establecimientos avícolas que destinen aves de corral a faena para la exportación a la UNION EUROPEA y

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la Directiva 94/984/CE del 20 de diciembre de 1994 modificada por la Decisión 95/302/CE del 13 de julio de 1995, establece las condiciones zoosanitarias y la certificación veterinaria para la importación de carnes frescas de aves de corral procedente de determinados terceros países.

Que la Directiva N° 92/116/CE del 17 de diciembre de 1992 que modifica y actualiza a la Directiva 71/118/CE del 8 de marzo de 1971, en su Capítulo VI del Anexo I establece los requisitos para la Inspección Sanitaria Antes del Sacrificio de las aves de corral destinadas a faena para la exportación a la UNION EUROPEA.

Que en consecuencia corresponde que el SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA proceda al dictado de las normas a las que deben ajustarse aquellos establecimientos avícolas interesados en remitir aves a faena para exportar carnes frescas a la UNION EUROPEA, que garanticen el cumplimiento de las exigencias establecidas en las citadas Directivas, así como las penalidades que correspondan a quienes no cumplan con las mismas.

Que las citadas normas tienen por objeto brindar al comercio con la UNION EUROPEA todas las garantías sanitarias respecto a que los establecimientos de procedencia, se encuentran absolutamente aptos para ese fin y no representan ningún riesgo de contaminación o de transmisión de enfermedades aviares, con especial atención a la Enfermedad de Newcastle y a la Influenza Aviar.

Que de la reunión realizada en Buenos Aires con los Inspectores Comunitarios, representantes de la DGVI de la UNION EUROPEA, en oportunidad de su visita a la REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, se concluye que es necesario modificar la operatoria del despacho de aves de corral a faena para la exportación y por tanto corresponde dejar sin efecto la mencionada norma.

Que el SERVICIO JURIDICO PERMANENTE ha emitido dictamen legal favorable al respecto.

Que el suscripto es competente para resolver en esta instancia de conformidad con las facultades conferidas por el artículo 8, inciso e), del Decreto Nº 1585 del 19 de diciembre de 1996.

Por ello,

EL PRESIDENTE DEL SERVICIO NACIONAL DE
SANIDAD Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA
RESUELVE:

Artículo 1º-Las aves de corral que se destinen a faena para exportación a la UNION EUROPEA, deberán provenir directamente de los establecimientos de crianza y engorde los cuales serán los responsables directos del cumplimiento de todas las normas de control higiénico sanitario vigentes, y especialmente de aquellas referidas a que:

a) Las aves no se remitan para su sacrificio en virtud de ningún programa de control o erradicación de enfermedades aviares.

b) No hayan sido vacunadas con una vacuna viva contra la enfermedad de Newcastle durante los últimos 30 días del período de engorde.

c) No hayan sido vacunadas contra la enfermedad de Newcastle, con vacunas preparadas con una cepa madre (Master Seed) del virus, cuyo índice de patogenicidad intracerebral sea superior al de las cepas lentógenas.

d) No se les suministre con fines terapéuticos u otros, productos químicos o farmacológicos o aditivos en el alimento o agua de bebida, en los últimos 30 días del período de engorde.

e) No estén en contacto en los últimos 30 días del período de engorde, con aves enfermas o que no cumplan con los requisitos del punto c).

Art. 2º-Todo establecimiento o empresa avícola que provea aves para faena y exportación a la UNION EUROPEA, deberá cumplimentar con la operatoria que a continuación se detalla:

a) Haber cumplimentado la inscripción en el REGISTRO NACIONAL SANITARIO DE PRODUCTORES PECUARIOS, de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Resolución N° 417 del 25 de junio de 1997, de la SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA, PESCA Y ALIMENTACION.

b) Inscripción en el REGISTRO DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS AVICOLAS EXPORTADORES: La DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL, implementara un Registro de Establecimientos Avícolas proveedores de aves de corral destinados a faena para la exportación a la UNION EUROPEA, que integrará una nómina que será actualizada y estará disponible para consulta por parte de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE FISCALIZACION AGROALIMENTARIA y por la DIRECCION DE LABORATORIOS Y CONTROLTECNICO. La inscripción se realizará a través de la Comisión Local de la jurisdicción de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL respectiva. Cada empresa avícola deberá presentar una Solicitud de Inscripción en la que se detallan las gran-

jas avícolas destinadas a la cría y engorde para exportación y todos los datos requeridos en la misma, firmado por su propietario o por el representante o apoderado de este en su caso. Dicha solicitud se confeccionará por duplicado y cada uno de los ejemplares llevará firmas originales estando destinadas: a) al productor y b) a la Comisión Local de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL. La Solicitud de Inscripción forma parte integrante del presente artículo como Anexo I.

c) INSPECCION DE LAS GRANJAS: El veterinario de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL, efectuará una inspección en las granjas inscriptas para la exportación, verificando que en las mismas se cumpla con las normas de higiene y seguridad sanitaria que se requieren para este tipo de explotaciones. Las granjas avícolas inscriptas para exportación estarán sujetas a visitas regulares y periódicas del Veterinario de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL de la zona o por el personal que este designe.

d) REGISTRO DEL CRIADOR: Las granjas proveedoras de aves destinadas a faena y exportación a la UNION EUROPEA, deberán disponer de un "Registro del Criador", en el cual constará la información especificada por lote, tal como se detalla en el Anexo II de la presente Resolución y que deberá estar a disposición de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL, cuando así se requiera, para su control y fiscalización.

e) DESPACHO DE LAS AVES A FAENA: Las aves de corral destinadas a faena para exportación, para ser trasladadas hasta el frigorífico, deberán cumplimentar con uno de los dos requisitos que a continuación se detallan:

e.1. La DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL a través de personal autorizado según normas vigentes, despachará las aves con destino a faena para la exportación a la UNION EUROPEA directamente desde la granja avícola inscripta, a la planta frigorífica habilitada mediante la extensión del "Certificado Sanitario para Exportación a la UNION EUROPEA", de acuerdo al modelo que se detalla en el Anexo III de la presente Resolución, emitiéndose UNO (1) por cada lote, considerando un lote, como las aves que han sido criadas en un mismo galpón.

e.2. Como mínimo 72 horas antes de la llegada de las aves de corral al frigorífico, se remitirá al mismo, el "Registro del Criador", que tendrá carácter de declaración jurada, con todos los antecedentes productivos y sanitarios de cada lote, con la evidencia de que la granja de origen esta sometida a la supervisión de un veterinario de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL y con la firma del veterinario del establecimiento.

Art. 3º-En el caso en que el despacho a faena se realice como lo indica el punto e.2 del artículo precedente, el veterinario del establecimiento avícola responsable de la

sanidad de las aves, deberá registrar su firma en la Comisión Local de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL. que abrirá un Registro de Firmas a tal fin.

Art. 4º-Los lotes de aves que se despachan a faena según la operatoria que se detalla en el Artículo 2º, de la presente Resolución (puntos e.1. ó e.2), deberán estar identificados, para diferenciarlos de otros lotes de la misma granja. A tal fin, cada establecimiento avícola deberá informar a los agentes de este Servicio, el sistema de identificación que ha adoptado, de acuerdo a sus posibilidades. En el Certificado Sanitario o en el Registro del Criador, que acompaña a las aves, deberá constar la identificación correspondiente a cada lote.

Art. 5º-El Servicio de Inspección Veterinaria de la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE FISCALIZACION AGROALIMENTARIA, únicamente autorizará la faena con destino a la UNION EUROPEA a aquellos lotes de aves amparados por: el Certificado Sanitario para Exportación o en reemplazo de este último, cuando 72 horas antes de la faena haya recibido el Registro del Criador correspondiente al Lote.

Art. 6°-Los Establecimientos Avícolas que deseen exportar carnes frescas de aves de corral a la UNION EUROPEA y además dispongan de planteles de reproductoras y/o plantas de incubación, deberán haber inscripto a estos últimos en el Programa Nacional de Control y Erradicación de la Micoplasmosis Aviar (Resolución Nº 1248/93 del ex-SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL) en el marco del Plan Nacional de Mejora y Sanidad Avícola.

Art. 7º-La DIRECCION NACIONAL DE FISCALIZACION AGROALIMENTARIA, informará a la DIRECCION NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL, la nómina de las plantas frigoríficas habilitadas para faenar con destino a la UNION EUROPEA en forma periódica y en cualquier circunstancia en que se produzcan novedades en la citada norma.

Art. 8º-Los infractores a la presente Resolución ya sea por incumplimiento, falsedad de datos, u otra anormalidad, serán sancionados conforme a lo establecido en el artículo 24 de la Ley 23.899 y el artículo 22 de la Ley 24.305.

Art. 9º-Déjase sin efecto la Resolución N° 570 del 10 de septiembre de 1996 del ex-SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL.

Art. 10.-Comuníquese, publíquese, dése a la Dirección Nacional del Registro Oficial y archívese.-Luis O. Barcos.

NOTA: Los ANEXOS que forman parte de la presente pueden ser consultados en el Boletín Oficial del 19/05/98.

RESOLUCION RS 600/6/97 - Solicitud de inscripción establecimientos aves para faena a la UE)

ANEXO I

RENSPA N°: .....
REGISTRO N°: .....

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria

SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION

EN EL REGISTRO DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS AVICOLAS PROVEEDORES DE AVES DE CORRAL PARA FAENA CON DESTINO A LA UNION EUROPEA

Lugar y Fecha: .....

ESTABLECIMIENTO AVICOLA

NOMBRE: .....
GRANJA: ..... LOTE N°: .....
PROPIEDAD DE: .....
DOMICILIO: .....
PARTIDO / DEPTO: ..... COD. POSTAL: .....
PROVINCIA: .....
CORREO: ..... E-CORREO: ..... TELE/FAX: .....

REPRESENTANTES

TITULAR: ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: .....
APODERADO: ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: .....
VETERINARIO RESP.: ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: .....

ESPECIFICACIONES

SUPERFICIE: ..... m2. ESPECIE DE AVES: .....
CANTIDAD DE GALPONES: ..... SUPERFICIE DE GALPONES: m2

Firma Veterinario Responsable | Firma del Apoderado | Firma del Titular

ESPACIO RESERVADO SENASA

SUPERVISION ZONA: ..... OFICIAL: .....
DELEGACION: ..... LOCALIDAD: .....
PDO / DEPTO: .....
PROVINCIA: ..... TELE/FAX: .....

FECHA: .....

FIRMA Y SELLO ACLARATORIO

Declaro conocer que la firma y datos personales que anteceden son auténticos y fueron consignados en mi presencia.

C.2499

RESOLUCION RS 000969/97 - Certificado sanitario aves de corral (para faena a la UE)

ANEXO III

N°

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y
Calidad Agroalimentaria

CERTIFICADO SANITARIO DE AVES DE CORRAL

CON DESTINO A FAENA PARA EXPORTACION A LA UNION EUROPEA
Resolución SENASA N° 000969/97 - Decisión 92/116/(EE)

IDENTIFICACION DE LOS ANIMALES

Especie Animal: .....

Numero de Animales: .....

Señal para su identificación: .....

PROCEDENCIA DE LOS ANIMALES

Dirección de la Explotación de Procedencia: .....

.....RENSPA N°.....

DESTINO DE LOS ANIMALES

Estos Animales se Transportan hasta el Matadero Siguiente: .....

.....

Medio de Transporte: .....

CERTIFICADO

El abajo firmante, veterinario oficial, certifica que los animales arriba designados, han sido objeto de una inspección antes del sacrificio en la explotación arriba indicada el ...../...../..... a las ..... hs., y que se han considerado sanos.

Hecho en ....., el ...../...../.....

.....
Firma del Veterinario SENASA

C. 111

Aclaración: .....

ANEXO III

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y
Calidad Agroalimentaria

N° (1)

CERTIFICADO SANITARIO DE AVES DE CORRAL

CON DESTINO A FAENA PARA EXPORTACION A LA UNION EUROPEA
Resolución SENASA N° 000969/97 - Decisión 92/ Uno CEE

IDENTIFICACION DE LOS ANIMALES

Especie Animal: (2) .....

Numero de Animales: (3) .....

Señal para su identificación: (4) .....

PROCEDENCIA DE LOS ANIMALES

Dirección de la Explotación de Procedencia (5) .....

..... RENSPA N° (6) .....

DESTINO DE LOS ANIMALES

Estos Animales se Transportan hasta el Matadero Siguiente (7) .....

.....

Medio de Transporte (8) .....

CERTIFICADO

El abajo firmante, veterinario oficial, certifica que los animales arriba designados, han sido objeto de una inspección antes del sacrificio en la explotación arriba indicada el (9) ...../...../..... a las (10) ..... hs., y que se han considerado sanos.

Hecho en (11) ....., el ...../...../.....

(12) .....
Firma del Veterinario SENASA

C. 111

Aclaración: (13) .....

ANEXO III

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y
Calidad Agroalimentaria

N° (1)

CERTIFICADO SANITARIO DE AVES DE CORRAL

CON DESTINO A FAENA PARA EXPORTACION A LA UNION EUROPEA
(Resolución SENASA N° 000969/97 - Directiva 92/116/CEE)

IDENTIFICACION DE LOS ANIMALES

Especie Animal (2) .....

Número de Animales (3) .....

Señal para su identificación (4) .....

PROCEDENCIA DE LOS ANIMALES

Dirección de la Explotación de Procedencia (5) .....

..... RENSPA N° (6) .....

DESTINO DE LOS ANIMALES

Estos Animales se Transportan hasta el Matadero Siguiente (7) .....

.....

Medio de Transporte (8) .....

CERTIFICADO

El abajo firmante, veterinario oficial, certifica que los animales arriba designados, han sido objeto de una inspección antes del sacrificio en la explotación arriba indicada el (9) ...../...../..... a las (10) ..... hs., y que se han considerado sanos.

Hecho en (11) ....., el ...../...../.....

(12) .....
Firma del Veterinario SENASA

Aclaración (13) .....

C 111

ANEXO III

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja N° 1 Analista: Alvarez Daniel Fecha: / /
NOMBRE: CERTIFICADO SANITARIO DE AVES DE CORRAL		CODIGO: C.III

OBJETIVOS:

- Cumplir con disposiciones vigentes para aves de corral que se destinen a faena para exportación a la UNION EUROPEA
- Respaldo del accionar del SENASA en cumplimiento de los acuerdos.
- Certificar el estado sanitario del lote destinado a faena.

FORMA: TRAICIONES SERIE A1 2 X 297 MM		ORIGEN
VOLUMEN PROMEDIO	VOLUMEN MAXIMO	VETERINARIO SENASA
FRECUENCIA: Mensual		DESTINO
OBSERVACIONES Impresos de un lado en tinta negra Papel Obra primera calidad de 80 grs. Confeccionar en Original y dos copias Distribución: Original: Establecimiento Avícola Duplicado: Establecimiento Avícola Triplicado: Inspector SENASA		ESTABLECIMIENTO DE FAENA
		ARCHIVO
		ESTABLECIMIENTO AVICOLA ESTABLECIMIENTO DE FAENA VETERINARIO SENASA

N°	CAMPO	DESCRIPCION
1	N°	Indicar el numero de certificado que se emite, en forma correlativa ascendente
2	EPECIE ANIMAL	Identificar la especie de ave.
3	NUMERO DE ANIMALES	Asentar el total de animales que conforman el lote a remitir al matadero
4	SEÑAL PARA SU IDENTIFICACION	Indicar la señal que identifica al lote.
5	PROCEDENCIA	Asentar la dirección del establecimiento avícola
6	RENSPA	Asentar el numero del Registro Nacional Sanitario de Productores Pecuarios
7	ESTOS ANIMALES SE TRANSPORTAN HASTA EL MATADERO SIGUIENTE	Asentar el nombre o razon social del matadero destino de las aves a faenar.
8	MEDIO DE TRANSPORTE	Asentar el tipo de vehiculo de transporte.
9	INDICADA EL ..... / ..... /	Indicar la fecha de inspección de los animales
10	A LAS ..... HS.	Asentar la hora en que se efectuo de la inspeccion
11	HECHO EN ..... EL ..... / ..... /	Indicar lugar y fecha de confeccion del Certificado
12	FIRMA DEL VETERINARIO SENASA	Firmar el veterinario interviniente responsabilizandose de los datos consignados.
13	ACLARACION	Aclarar el nombre del veterinario interviniente.

ANEXO II

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja N° 1 Archivo: Alfa:\Datos Fecha:
NOMBRE: REGISTRO DEL CRIADOR		CODIGO: C 130

OBJETIVO:
Cumplir con disposiciones vigentes para aves de cualquier especie destinadas a faena para exportación a la UNION EUROPEA.
Respaldo del accionar del SENASA en cumplimiento de los acuerdos.
Conocer los establecimientos con tenencias en enfermedades.
Determinar responsabilidades.

FORMA: TRANSMISION SERIE A4 FACSIMIL		ORIGEN:
VOLUMEN PROMEDIO:	VOLUMEN MAXIMO:	ESTABLECIMIENTO AVICOLA
FRECUENCIA: Mensual		DESTINO:
OBSERVACIONES: Ingreso de planilla con cualquier origen. Papel: Obra primera calidad de 80 grs. Confeccionar en Original y copia. Destinatario: Original: Establecimiento de Faena Duplicado: Establecimiento Avícola		ESTABLECIMIENTO DE FAENA
		ARCHIVO:
		ESTABLECIMIENTO AVICOLA ESTABLECIMIENTO DE FAENA

N	CAMPO	OBSERVACIONES
1	RENSPA N°	Asentar el número del Registro Nacional Sanitario de Productores Pecuarios.
2	REGISTRO N°	Asentar el número de registro asignado por el SENASA en el "Solicitud de Inscripción"
3	FECHA ... / ... / ...	Asentar la fecha de inicio del formulario
4	INTEGRACION	Señalar el nombre o razón social de la firma proveedora de las aves, si la tuviera
5	GRANJA	Asentar el nombre o razón social de la granja productora
6	NOMBRE DEL GRANJERO	Asentar el nombre o razón social dueña de la granja
7	FECHA DE INGRESO	Indicar la fecha de ingreso de las aves
8	GALPON O LOTE	Identificar el galpón o lote donde se alojaron las aves
9	CANTIDAD DE AVES	Asentar la cantidad de aves que componen originariamente el galpón o lote
10	CONSUMO DIARIO:	
	10.1 - DIAS	Asentar cada día de la semana el consumo de alimento de cada ave, expresado en gramos.
	10.2 - SEM	Asentar el total consumido por cada ave cada semana.

ANEXO II

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja Nº 2
		Auditor: Alvarez Dario
		Fecha:
SOBRE: REGISTRO DEL CRIADOR		CODIGO C.U.I.:

N°	CAMPO	DESCRIPCION
	HOY - ACU	Asentar el acumulado de lo consumido por cada ave en cada semana.
11	MORTANDAD	
	EE1 - DIAS	Asentar la cantidad de aves que se murieron por día
	EE2 - SEM	Indicar el total de aves muertas en la semana
	EE3 - ACU	Asentar el acumulado de aves muertas en las semanas transcurridas.
12	FIRMA DEL VERIFICADOR OFICIAL	Asentar la firma del Veterinario responsable del galpón o lote, certificando los datos de consumo y mortandad
13	FECHA DE APLICACION	Asentar la fecha de aplicación de vacuna.
14	TIPO DE VACUNA	Señalar el tipo de vacuna aplicada
15	MARCA	Asentar la marca o nombre comercial de la vacuna
16	SERIE N°	Indicar el número de serie de la vacuna.
17	FECHA DE VENCIMIENTO	Señalar la fecha de vencimiento de la vacuna.
18	FIRMA VACUNADOR	Firmar el vacunador, responsabilizándose por el producto aplicado
19	FECHA DE MEDICACION	Asentar la fecha de aplicación de fármaco utilizado
20	PRODUCTO	Indicar el tipo de producto aplicado
21	MARCA	Asentar la marca o nombre comercial del fármaco.
22	DOSIFICACION	Asentar la dosis aplicada del fármaco.
23	DURACION	Indicar la vigencia del fármaco
24	OBSERVACIONES	Indicar la causa de enfermedad, y toda aquella aclaración que se considere necesaria.
25	FECHA DE SALIDA A GRANJA	Asentar la fecha de remisión del lote al establecimiento o de faena.
26	FIRMA DEL VETERINARIO ACTUANTE	Firmar, el veterinario del establecimiento, responsabilizándose del consumo, la mortandad, las vacunas aplicadas y los fármacos utilizados.
27	ACLARACION	Asentar el nombre del veterinario actuante

RESOLUCION RS 00096907 - Registro del Criador - planilla

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria

ANEXO II

RENSPA N°
Reg N°
Fecha: / /

REGISTRO DEL CRIADOR

CONTROL DE PARRILLEROS

Integración: Granja
Nombre del Granjero
Fecha Ingreso: Galpón o Lote: Cantidad de Aves:

Fecha	CONSUMO AVE									MORTANDAD									Firma del Veterinario Oficial
	Días							Totales		Días							Totales		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		Sem	Acu	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sem	Acu	
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			

DETALLE DE VACUNAS APLICADAS

Fecha De Aplicación	Tipo de Vacuna	Marca	Serie N°	Fecha Vencimiento	Firma Vacunador

DETALLE DE FARMACOS UTILIZADOS

Fecha De Utilización	Producto	Marca	Dosificación	Duración

OBSERVACIONES (Causa de mortandad)

Declaro bajo juramento que la información que arriba se detalla es fidedigna.

Fecha de Salida a Faena ...../...../.....

Firma del Veterinario Actuante

Aclaración

RESOLUCION RS 0009/09/97 - Registro del Criador Instructivo

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria

ANEXO II

RENSPA N° 1
Reg N° 2
Fecha: / 3 /

DE PROPIEDAD

CONTROL DE PARRILLEROS

Integración 3 Granja 5
Nombre del Granjero 4
Fecha Ingreso 7 Galpón o Lote: 8 Cantidad de Aves: 9

CONSUMO AVE 10									MORTANDAD 11									Firma del Verificador Oficial
Dias							Totales		Dias							Totales		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sem	Tot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sem	Tot	
				10.1			10.2	10.3				11.1				11.2	11.3	12
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		

DETALLE DE VACUNAS APLICADAS

Fecha De Aplicación	Tipo de Vacuna	Marca	Serie N°	Fecha Vencimiento	Firma Vacunador
13	14	15	16	17	18

DETALLE DE PRODUCTOS UTILIZADOS

Fecha De Medicación	Producto	Marca	Dosificación	Operación
19	20	21	22	23

INSTRUCCIONES a la de contabilidad 24

Declaro bajo juramento que la información que arriba se detalla es fidedigna.

Fecha de Salida a Faena 25 / ..... / .....

26
Firma del Interesado Actuante
Aclaración 27

RESOLUCION RS 0[illegible]/07 - Solicitud de inscripción establecimiento avícola para faena a la UE - Instructivo

ANEXO I

RNSPA N°: (1) .....
REGISTRO N°: (2) .....

SENASA
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria

SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION

EN EL REGISTRO DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS AVICOLAS PROVEEDORES DE AVES DE CORRAL PARA FAENA CON DESTINO A LA UNION EUROPEA

Lugar y Fecha: (3) .....

ESTABLECIMIENTO AVICOLA

NOMBRE: (4) .....
GRANJA: (5) ..... C.U.I.T. N°: (6) .....
PROPIEDAD DE: (7) .....
DOMICILIO: (8) .....
PARTIDO/DEPTO: (9) .....
PROVINCIA: (10) ..... COD. POSTAL: (11) .....
CORREO: (12) ..... E-MAIL: (13) ..... TELEFAX: (14) .....

REPRESENTANTES

TITULAR: (18) ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: (16) .....
APODERADO: (17) ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: (18) .....
VETERINARIO RESP.: (19) ..... DOC. TIPO Y N°: (20) .....

ESPECIFICACIONES

SUPERFICIE: (21) ..... m2 ESPECIE (AVES): (22) .....
CANTIDAD DE GALPONES: (23) ..... SUPERFICIE DE GALPONES: (24) m2

(25) ..... Firma Aclaración del Responsable

(26) ..... Lugar del Apoderado

(27) ..... Firma del Titular

ESPACIO RESERVADO SENASA

SUPERVISION ZONAL: (28) ..... OFICINA LOCAL: (29) .....
DELEGACION: (30) ..... LOCALIDAD: (31) .....
PDO/DEPTO: (32) .....
PROVINCIA: (33) ..... TELEFAX: (34) .....

FECHA: (35) ..... (36)

FIRMA Y SELLO ACLARATORIO

Declaro conocer que la firma y datos personales que anteceden son auténticos y fueron consignados en mi presencia.

(...) (*)

RESOLUCION SENASA 607/2007 - Solicitud de inscripción establecimientos para faenar. Ley Instructivo

ANEXO I

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja Nº
		Archivo: Alcance Anexo I
		Fecha:
NOMBRE: SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION En el Registro de Establecimientos Asociados Pro-tocolos de Acuerdo Comercial Exportación Destino a la Unión Europea		CODIGO: C 329

OBJETIVOS:
- Inscribir a las Empresas que Exporten con destino a la Unión Europea.
- Cumplir con los requisitos para la Inspección Sanitaria antes del sacrificio demandado a la exportación a la UNION EUROPEA a través de sus Directivas.
- Base de datos del sistema registrado.
- Comprobante de Inscripción.

FORMA: IRAM 6001 - SERIE A4 - 210X297 MM.		ORIGEN:
VOLUMEN PROMEDIO:	VOLUMEN MAXIMO:	EMPRESA INTERESADA
FRECUENCIA:		DESTINO:

OBSERVACIONES:
Impreso de un lado en hojas sueltas.
Papel: Obligatoriamente Blanco de 90 gm.
Confeccionar en Original y copias.
Distribución: Original SENASA Delegación Zonal
Destinatario: Empresa Interesada
Triplicado: Area Sistemas

DELEGACION ZONA
AREA SISTEMAS

ARCHIVO:

DELEGACION ZONA
AREA SISTEMAS
EMPRESA INTERESADA

Nº	CAMPO	DESCRIPCION
1	REGISTRO	Asentar, la Delegación Zonal, el número de registro habilitante, correlativo ascendente, anteponiendo el código de la Delegación Ej: 1234-0000001
2	LUGAR Y FECHA	Asentar el lugar y fecha de confección del formulario
3	NOMBRE	Indicar el nombre de la Empresa propietaria de la Granja.
4	GRANJA	Asentar el nombre de la granja
5	C.U.I.T.	Asentar el Código Unico de Identificación Tributaria
6	PROPIEDAD DE	Indicar el nombre o razón social del propietario de la granja
7	DOMICILIO	Asentar el domicilio real del establecimiento avícola.
8	PARTIDO-DEPTO.	Asentar el partido o departamento, según corresponda, del domicilio real
9	PROVINCIA	Indicar indicar el nombre de la provincia donde se encuentra el establecimiento avícola
10	COD. POSTAL	Asentar el código postal del domicilio.

RESOLUCION RS 00098/97 - Solicitud de inscripción establecimientos aves (para faena a la UE) Instructivo

ANEXO I

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja N° 2 Analizar: Alvarez Daniel Fecha:
NOMBRE:	SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION: En el Registro de Establecimientos Avícolas Proveedores de Aves de Corral para Faena con Destino a la Unión Europea	CODIGO: C-109

N°	CAMPO	DESCRIPCION
11	CORREO	Indicar la sucursal de correo correspondiente al domicilio, para el caso en que no llegue correspondencia en forma directa.
12	C.CORREO	Indicar, si tuviere, el número de casilla de correo del correspondiente al domicilio legal.
13	TELE/FAX	Asentar el número de teléfono o fax, del establecimiento.
14	TITULAR	Asentar el nombre del titular responsable del establecimiento.
15	DOC. TIPO Y N°	Indicar el tipo de documento (DNI/LE/LC) y número.
16	APODERADO	Asentar el nombre del apoderado del establecimiento.
17	DOC.TIPO Y N°	Indicar el tipo de documento (DNI/LE/LC) y número.
18	VETERINARIO RESP.	Asentar el nombre del veterinario responsable de las aves.
19	DOC.TIPO Y N°	Indicar el tipo de documento (DNI/LE/LC) y número.
20	SUPERFICIE	Indicar, en metros cuadrados, la superficie total del establecimiento.
21	ESPECIE DE AVES	Asentar la especie de ave que produce.
22	CANTIDAD DE GALPONES	Señalar el total de galpones destinados a producir aves con destino a la UNION EUROPEA.
23	SUPERFICIE DE GALPONES	Asentar, en metros cuadrados, la superficie total de galpones destinados a la UNION EUROPEA.
24	FIRMA VETERINARIO RESPONSABLE	Asentar la firma del veterinario responsable del establecimiento.
25	FIRMA APODERADO	Asentar la firma del apoderado del establecimiento.
26	FIRMA DEL TITULAR	Asentar la firma del titular del establecimiento, responsabilizándose de la verdad de los datos consignados, y permitir el acceso a inspectores del SENASA a los efectos que estos estimen corresponder.

RESOLUCION RS 000969/97 - Solicitud de inscripción establecimientos aves (para faena a la UE) Instructivo

SENASA	CONTENIDO DE INFORMACION	Hoja N°
		Analista: Alvarez Daniel
		Fecha: / /
NOMBRE:	SOLICITUD DE INSCRIPCION En el Registro de Establecimientos Avícolas Procedentes de Aves de Corral para Faena con Destino a la Unión Europea	CODIGO: 1:109

N°	CAMPO	DESCRIPCION
27	SUPERVISION ZONA	
28	OF. LOCAL	
29	DELEGACION	Asentar el nombre de la Delegación interviniente
30	LOCALIDAD	Señalar el nombre de la localidad de la Delegación interviniente.
31	PDO.DEPTO	Señalar el partido o departamento de la Delegación interviniente
32	PROVINCIA	Asentar la provincia donde esta ubicada la Delegación interviniente.
33	TELE/FAX	Asentar el numero de tele/fax
34	FECHA	Indicar la fecha de presentación del formulario en la Delegación interviniente.
35	FIRMA Y SELLO ACLARATORIO	Firmar y sellar el delegado responsabilizandose de la habilitación del establecimiento avícola.

Rule 969/97

Rules that poultry farms intending to slaughter birds for export fresh poultry meat to the European Union must comply with. Sanctions

Buenos Aires, October 30, 1997

Argentine Official Bulletin: May 19, 1998

WHEREAS Dossier No. 37.655/96 that includes Rule N° 570 dated September 1996, of former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE in which standards and health conditions that poultry farms intending to slaughter poultry for export to the EUROPEAN UNION must comply with, and

CONSIDERING:

That Directive 94/984/CE dated December 20, 1994, amended by Decision 95/302/CE of July 13 1995, sets forth animal health conditions and veterinary certificates for the importation of fresh poultry meat from certain third countries

That Directive N° 92/116/CE, of 17 December 1992 amending and updating Directive 71/118/EEC of March 8 1971 in its Annex I, Chapter VI, sets the requirements for pre-slaughter health inspection of poultry to be exported to the EUROPEAN UNION.

That as a result the NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE must issue the rules that poultry farms intending to slaughter birds for export fresh poultry meat to the EUROPEAN UNION must comply with and they guarantee the compliance with requirements stated in said Directives, as well as pertinent penalties for those who do not fulfill them.

That the objective of said rules is to provide trade with the EUROPEAN UNION with all sanitary guarantees that farms of origin are absolutely fit for this purpose and do not represent any risk of contamination or transmission of avian diseases, special care to Newcastle disease and Avian influenza.

That in the meeting held in Buenos Aires with Community Inspectors, representatives of DGVI of the EUROPEAN UNION, when visiting the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, it is concluded the need to modify operating procedures related to deliver poultry to slaughter and thus, the abovementioned rules are to be hereby revoked.

That the LEGAL DEPARTMENT has issued a favorable legal opinion

That the undersigned has been granted authority by Section 8, subsection e) of Decree #1585 dated December 19, 1996.

THEREFORE:

The PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD HEALTH AND QUALITY SERVICE

RESOLVES:

Section 1- Poultry intended to be slaughtered for export to the EUROPEAN UNION, shall come directly from breeding and fattening farms which will be direct responsible for complying with all the hygiene-sanitary rules in force and specially those referred to:

a) Birds have not be slaughtered in the context of any animal health scheme for the control or eradication of poultry diseases

b) They have not been vaccinated against Newcastle disease using a live vaccine in the last 30 days of the fattening period;

c) They have not been vaccinated with vaccines prepared from a Newcastle disease virus master seed which shows a higher pathogenicity than lentogenic strains of the virus

d) They have not been supplied, chemical or pharmacological or additives products in their feed or water for therapy or other purposes, in the last 30 days of the fattening period;

e) They have not been in contact in the last 30 days of the fattening period with poultry which do not fulfill the guarantees mentioned under item c).

Section 2- The establishment or poultry farm delivering birds for slaughter and export to the EUROPEAN UNION, must meet operating procedures described as follows:

a) It must be registered at the NATIONAL FARMERS' REGISTER (RENSPA), in accordance with what has been stated in Rule N° 417 dated June 25 1997, of the SECRETARIAT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD.

b) It must be registered at the EXPORTER POULTRY FARMS REGISTER: the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, will implement a Register for poultry farms supplying poultry for slaughter to be exported to the EUROPEAN UNION, that will be part of a list that will be updated and be available for consultation of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF AGRI-FOOD INSPECTION and the BUREAU OF LABORATORIES AND TECHNICAL CONTROL. Registering will be carried out at the pertinent Local Office under the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH. Each poultry farm must present a Request for Registration in which poultry farms intended to breeding and fattening for export and all data thereby required, signed by its owner or representative or his/her legal representative if the case may be. Said request will be in duplicate for a) the producer and b) the Local Office under the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH and each document shall bear original signatures. The Request to Register as Exhibit I is an integral part of this Rule.

c) INSPECTION OF FARMS: The veterinary physician of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, will inspect the farms registered for export, verifying that they comply with hygiene and health safety rules required for this type of establishments. Poultry farms registered for export will be subjected to periodical visits of the veterinarian of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH of the area or by the personnel appointed by him.

d) BREEDERS REGISTER: Farms supplying poultry intended for slaughter and export to the EUROPEAN UNION, shall bear a "Breeder Register", in which information stated by batch as detailed in Exhibit II of this Rule must be available for the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, when required, for its control and inspection.

e) DELIVERY OF BIRDS FOR SLAUGHTER: In order that poultry for slaughter for export be transferred to the slaughterhouse must comply with two requirements detailed below:

e.1. The NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH through personnel authorized according to current rules, will deliver birds for slaughter intended for export to the EUROPEAN UNION directly from the poultry farm registered to the approved slaughterhouse accompanied by the "Health Certificate for Export to the EUROPEAN UNION", according to the model stated in Exhibit III of this Rule. One (1) certificate per each batch shall be issued considering a batch as birds that have been raised in the same barn.

e.2. At least, 72 hours before poultry arrives to the slaughterhouse, the "Breeder Register", as an affidavit, will be sent to the slaughterhouse, stating production and health backgrounds of each batch, with the evidence that the farm of origin is under supervision of a veterinarian of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH and signed by the veterinarian of the establishment.

Section 3-In the case that the deliver to slaughter be carried out as stated in item e.2 of the foregoing section, the veterinarian of the poultry farm responsible for birds' health, must register his signature at the Local Office under the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH that will open a Register of Signatures for said purpose.

Section 4- Poultry batches for slaughter in accordance with operating procedures stated in Section 2, of this Rule (items e.1. or e.2), shall be identified, to make a difference between other batches of the farm. For said purpose, each poultry farm shall inform the Officials of this Service, the identification system used according to his possibilities. In the Health Certificate or Breeders' Register, accompanying birds, the identification pertinent to each batch must be stated.

Section 5-The Veterinary Inspection Service of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF AGRI-FOOD INSPECTION, will only authorize the slaughter intended to the EUROPEAN

UNION to those batches covered by the: Health Certificate for Export or in its replacement, when 72 hours before slaughter the Breeders' Register corresponding to the batch has been received.

Section 6- Poultry farms interested in sending birds to slaughter to export fresh poultry meat to the EUROPEAN UNION which also have breeders and/or hatcheries, shall have recorded them in the National Program to Control and Eradicate Avian Mycoplasmosis (Rule Nº 1248/93 of former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE) within the framework of the National Plan for Poultry Improvement and Health.

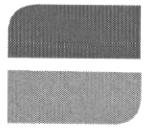
Section 7- The NATIONAL BUREAU OF AGRI-FOOD INSPECTION, will inform regularly the NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, the lists of slaughterhouses approved to slaughter for the EUROPEAN UNION and any circumstance in which news to said Rule are produced.

Section 8- Infringers to this Rule, either be by unfulfillment, forging data or other abnormality shall be sanctioned according to what has been stated in Section 24 of Law 23.899 and Section 22 of Law 24.305.

Section 9- Rule N° 570 dated September 10, 1996 of former NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE is hereby revoked.

Section 10.- Have it notified, published, transferred to the National Official Register and filed. Luis O. Barcos.

NOTE: EXHIBITS which are an integral part of this Rule can be refer to in the Argentine Official Bulletin dated May 19, 1998.



Agri-food health and quality national service
Risk analysis unit

CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR RECOGNITION OF A REGION NEW CASTLE DISEASE

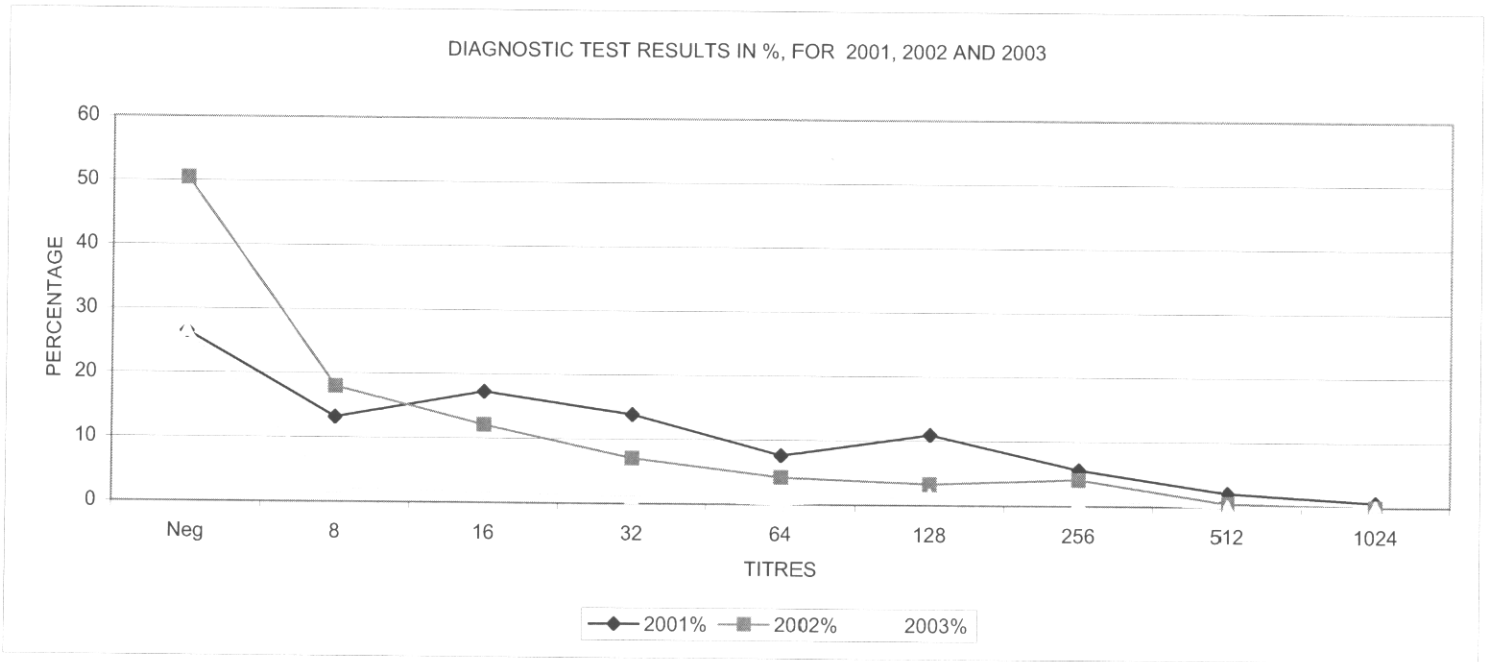
ANNEX II:

DIAGNOSTIC TEST RESULTS

June 2003

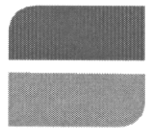
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MONITORING, SERUM SAMPLES BY TYPE OF BIRD, IN 2001, 2002 AND 2003. (Per year)						
Year	**Serum (n)**	**Laying hens**	**Broilers**	**Backyard Prem.**	**Total**	**Farms**
Total 2001	7035	540	5871	624	7035	161
Total 2002	9952	899	8404	649	9952	242
Total 2003	1330	60	1270	0	1330	15
Grand Total	18317	1499	15545	1273	18317	418

DIAGNOSTIC TEST RESULTS, AVIAN SERUM SAMPLES IN %, FOR 2001, 2002 AND 2003											
YEAR	PROTOCOL	Neg	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	total
Total 2001		1349	675	882	707	389	560	286	108	35	5091
Total 2002		3732	1333	897	527	315	245	304	39	0	7392
Total 2003		355	30	20	15	0	20	10	0	0	1330
Grand Total		5436	3354	3614	2181	1065	903	602	147	35	18317
2001%		26,5	13,3	17,32	13,9	7,641	11	5,618	2,12	0,69	100
2002%		50,49	18	12,13	7,13	4,261	3,31	4,113	0,53	0	100
2003%		26,69	2,26	1,504	1,13	0	1,50	0,752	0	0	100



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MONITORING, SERUM SAMPLES BY TYPE OF BIRD, IN 2001, 2002 AND 2003. (per Province)							
Province	Year	Serum (n)	Laying hens	Broilers	Backyear prem.	TOTAL	Farms
Total Buenos Aires		8149	1259	5782	1108	8149	259
Total Córdoba		91	0	30	61	91	3
Total Entre Ríos		6014	30	5984	0	6014	21
Total Misiones		70	0	0	70	70	3
Total Patagonia		34	0	0	34	34	2
Total Río Negro		60	0	60	0	60	1
Total Santa Fé		3899	210	3689	0	3899	129
Grand Total		18317	1499	15545	1273	18317	418

MONITORING FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE, BACKYARD PREMISES PER YEAR												
REGION	SUPER VISION	PROVINCE	1996/98		1999		2000		2001		2002	
			Total N° of farms	N°of birds backyard premises	Total N° of farms	N° of birds backyard premises	Total N° of farms	N° of birds backyard premises	Total N° of farms	N° of birds backyard premises	Total N° of farms	N° of birds backyard premises
CENTRAL	1 a 6	Buenos Aires	1	10	8	89	52	383			59	251
CENTRAL	17 y 18	Córdoba			6	65					19	189
MESOP	8	Corrientes									19	60
MESOP	7	E.Rios					4	33			17	67
CENTRAL	10	Formosa			4	42		30			36	127
NOA	12	Jujuy			9	95						
NOA	13	La Rioja										
NOA	19	Mendoza				21	3	31				
MESOP	9	Misiones			12	120	15	50			29	200
PATAG	21	Neuquén										
PATAG	22	Río Negro										
CENTRAL	18	San Luis										
CENTRAL	15 y 16	Santa Fe			10	93	21	152			17	67
PATAG	24	T. del Fuego										
remaining Provinces			123	1427	102	1088	76	375	136	613		
Imports			15	554	12	160	29	177	1	11		
TOTAL			139	1991	163	1773	200	1231	137	624	196	961



National Animal Health and Agrifood Quality Service

Risk Analysis Unit

CLARIFICATION TO THE INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR RECOGNITION AS REGION NEWCASTLE DISEASE

ANNEX III:

PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE

June 2003

PROCEDURES MANUAL
FOR NEWCASTLE DISEASE

2003

FARM ANIMALS PROGRAMME
Bureau of Sanitary Struggle
National Bureau of Animal Health
Argentine Service of Agri-food Health and Quality

PREFACE:

This Procedures Manual was drawn up jointly by the Farm Programme, under the responsiblity of Dra. Cora Espinoza, from the Bureau of Sanitary Struggle, in charge of Dr. Marcelo de la Sota, and it is endorsed by the National Commission of Poultry Health.

PURPOSE

The said manual is targeted to private veterinaries, sectors interested in poultry production and to provincial, municipal and national authorities responsible for the struggle against the Newcastle disease. It focuses in the disease, description, diagnosis, attention of suspicions and outbreaks principles. It sets forth the operating standards, which are legally endorsed by SENASA Resolution N° 683, dated October 31, 1996. The National Service´s agents, private professionals as well as owners connected to the poultry sector throughout the National Territory are responsible for its application.

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

Newcastle disease (ND) is a poultry disease produced by any avian strain of Paramixovirus 1, with Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) value above 0.7 in one-day-old chicken.

Case of ND or "ND infected bird": every domestic or wild bird:

- In which the presence of clinical syptoms or ND post mortem lesions have been officially verified, and
- In which the presence of the disease has been officially verified as a result of a laboratory test carried out in accordance with the diagnosis manual;

Newcastle disease outbreak is the presence of one or more birds with clinical ND symptomatology, supported by the SENASA´s Central Laboratory diagnosis in an agricultural establishment, cattle establishment or premises, included adjacent buildings, in which birds are located.

Newcastle disease suspicion: is the presence of one or more birds with a clinical symptomatology or anatomical pathology lesions compatible with ND, which are afterwards not confirmed by the specific laboratory tests.

Newcastle disease infected establishment: is the commercial, industrial or other domestic or ornamenthal birds establishment, in which the presence of the infection by the ND virus has been confirmed by laboratory tests.

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISEASE

The Newcastle disease (ND) is a bird viral infection afection, very contagious and of great economic relevancy. Course, symptoms and economic effects depend on the virulence and organic affinity of the causal agent. The viscerotropic velogenic strains produce a general disease between acute and more than acute, hemorrhagic, with an intense intestinal action and diarrhea, and mortality rates up to 100 %.

The Newcastle disese virus strains could be characterized on the basis of the clinical signs that infected chicken presented. Thus, the following five groups or pathotypes have been defined:

1) Velogenic viscerotropic: virus causing acute lethal infections, generally with hemorrhagic lesions in the intestinum of the death birds.
2) Velogenic neurotropic: virus which are characterized for causing high mortality following respiratory and neurological symptoms, generally without intestinal lesions.
3) mesogenic: virus causing respiratory and neurological clinical signs with low mortality.
4) lentogenic: virus causing light infections of the respiratory apparatus.
5) Enteric asymptomatic: virus causing avirulent infections in which replication of the virus seems to be present in the intestinum

Although these categories are useful when used with descriptive objectives, it has to be kept in mind that imbrications from one group to another one may happen and that some virus are difficult to clasify in other groups.

In laying birds, ND always causes a decrease in production. The hatching period uses to be 4-6 days, but it may vary between 2 and 21 days. Human contagion is possible, showing flue and conjunctivitis symptoms.

BACKGROUND IN ARGENTINA

The Newcastle disease was first diagnosed in the country in the year 1961. In 1967, the disease was added to article 6 of the General Regulation of the Animal Health Police, and as from that moment notification is mandatory (Decree 254/67).

The presence of the Newcastle disease in the Argentine Republic took place at the same time as the beginning of the poultry production development in the industrial area, and therefore, with the import of the first “hybrids” intended for intensive breeding.

Three epidemies have been registered from that moment to the end of the 60´s decade, the first one in the year 1961, in which a velogenic neurotropic strain was

isolated in the laboratory of the Univerisy of Buenos Aires and the INTA, with high pathogenicity and morbility.

The sencond one, with similar epidemiological characteristics, was registered in the year 1966, when a velogenic viscerotropic strain was isolated, which was named in accordance with the place of origin, as Moreno strain.

The third one was registered in 1970, and the Trenque Lauquen strain was isolated in the University of La Plata laboratory, which was named after its place of isolation.

As from 1965 the use of live vaccines was authorized, and this made possible the beginning of the organic way of controlling the disease.

The last Newcastle disease outbreak with epizootic characteristics registered in the country produced by a pathogen strain (velogenic viscerotropic), took place in August, 1987, in the Province of Entre Ríos, Concepción del Uruguay, in fattening chicken, which were slaughtered.

As in most countries, in Argentina ND notification and treatment is mandatory. In accordance with the O.I.E. standards, a country is considered as free from ND when the disease has not been present during the last three years.

The countries in which a sistematical sanitation policy has been carried out, with or without vaccination, are considered as free from the disease after 6 months of the disappearence of the last case.

A zone of a country in which the ND was present is considered as free from this disease after a minimun of 21 days of ending the sanitation and disinfection measures, or else, when sanitation measures have been adopted, 6 months after the clinical cure or death of the last affected animal. The incubation maximun period has been set up by the O.I.E. in 21 days.

DIAGNOSIS

The variability of the pathological frame and the course of the disease require from the use of laboratory tests to confirm the diagnosis. The presence of ND will be suspected if there is a pathological process and the epizootiological, clinical and anatomicalpathological data are directed to it, or if positive reactions to blood serum in unvaccinated animals are determined.

With the aim of isolating the virus, dead or sick animals and blood samples will be submitted to be analyzed. In the case of organs, brain, lungs and ileocecal tonsils will be preferred.

The diagnosis is taken for granted if the ND virus (NDV) is identified by culture isolation in chicken embryos and when the embryo Mean Death Time (MDT) and the Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) or the genetic analysis confirm the

virulence of the isolated strain.

Influenza, infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, avian encephalomyelitis, Marek disease, fowl cholera, Mycoplasmosis, intoxication and states of deprivation.

ETIOLOGY

The Newcastle disease is produced by an avian strain of the Paramyxovirus serotype 1 (APMV – 1), which Intracerebral Pathogenicity Index (ICPI) value is above 0.7 in one-day-old chicken. It is a RNA simple chain virus which genome is not segmented unlike the flue virus. It has hemoagglutinin and neurominidase.

ND virus is very contagious and shows a medium to high resistence to temperature. In tropical regions with temperatures of 40°C and environmental relative humidity of 20-30%, the virus will be contagious for a minimun of 4 weeks in corpses, 5 weeks in running water, and more than 8 weeks in faeces, residues and bird feedstuffs.

In frozen poultry meat contagiousness lasts for years. Direct action of ultraviolet rays quickly destroy the virus. In the pH zone comprised between 3 and 11 it is quite stable.

Viricide products destroy the NDV, although the high proteic content of the virus environment delays inactivation; temperatures below freezing point interrupt the inactivation process. Due to this fact, to achieve a good disinfection it is necessary to previously carry out a deep mechanical cleaning, and in winter, to make the place hotter.

EPIZOOTIC PROCESS

Presumably, acuatic wild birds constitute a reservoir of the virus, as a great number of lentogenic virus strains have been isolated during the last years from wild ducks, geese, herons, cormorants, penguins and other species. Virus reservoir among domestic birds is constituted by infected chicken which are insufficiently inmunized, or that in spite of the circulating antibodies, the virus is hosted in their respiratory tract and excreted.

TRANSMISSION:

The main source of contagius is exhaleted air, which, before the first clinical symptoms appear, have great quantities of aerosol virus. In addition to respiratory discharges, beack, eyes and faeces are also infectious.

Eggs laid during the viremia phase, carcasses, slaughterhouse residues, and sperm do also contain the virus. Contagion is produced directly by the contact of one animal to another one, and by aerosol trasnmission.

Movement of infected live birds (movement, markets, one-day-old chickens) also plays a rol in the spread of the disease in modern trade by air as usual in markets with captive and domestic birds, the virus can be spred in a short period to long distances.

Indirect contagin has a great importance in the spread of the disease. Farm operators, their clothes and shoes, cages, drinking troughs, feeders, shed tools which are not duly disinfected play an important rol in the spread of the disease.

Slaughterhouse products, eggs, residues and raw materials as feathers are also considered as carriers of the ND.

Hosts:

Domestic chicken is the most sensitive and more frequently affected host. Common turkeys, peacocks, guinea fowls, pheasans and pigeons also develop the disease but milder, although in certain opportunities they suffer great losses. Ducks and gueese are also infected, but in rare occasions develop a serious disease. In chicken intensive developments this specie is a reservoir of the virus and the infectious chain is maintained.

Psittacines are the ones that more often develop the disease among caged birds. The NDV has also been isolated as from many species of wild birds and birds in captivity.

All the NDV strains produce antibodies 6-10 days i.p., which are evident after 8-12 months. Enough neutralizing antibodies protect from a reinfection. Local inmunity of the respiratory tract has also a great importance.

PREVENTION AND STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NEWCASTLE DISEASE

ND within poultry production is a problem of global scope and as such it requires of intensive prevention and struggle measures based on epizootic and inmunitary profilaxis.

The aim of the measures ruled to combat the disease in the infected enzootic territories is to restrain or nullify economic losses.

The countries in which the diseases produced by virulent strains and specially viscerotropic are not present or they appear as enzootic, will restrain their entrance or will wish to eradicate them.

Given the current prevalent contagious level, an effective struggle is only possible by combining epizootic-prophylactic measures officially determined with vaccination programmes.

Manufacturing, control and use of ND vaccines must comply with F.A.O standards.

Measures protecting clean territories: When importing live domestic birds and wild birds, eggs for hatching, sperm, domestic and wild birds meat and meat products it will be required that the animals or their products originate in free countries, or that the establishment of origin is free from this disease, and that they are regularly controlled regarding medical-veterinary issues.

With the aim of protecting industrial production centers, all the veterinary standards, specially those regardig epizootic prophylaxis, carried out by them will be strictly looked after. The preventive serologic control of these populations is carried out in Argentina. The basic breeders –parents and grandparents- and industrial farms dealing with the production of fresh eggs are preventively vaccinated.

CHAPTER 3

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN CASE OF SUSPICION OF ND

If there is a suspicion or a real ND outbreak, this population will be isolated as an infected nucleus. Once the diagnosis is confirmed, the infected populations will be slaughtered in special slaughterhouses, once the clinically sick animals are discarded.

The meat will be qualified as fit for treatment. In acute clinical processes with high mortality, sick populations will be slaughtered.

The clinically healthy nucleus of the affected populations will be vaccinated. In addition to this, a ring vaccination will be carried out.

If ND appears in small flocks, all the birds of the flock shall be slaughtered to quickly control the outbreak.

The eggs originated in ND infected farms will be subjected to a treatment guaranteeing the virus inactivation, such as transformation into powdered egg or pastry articles. The meat originated in outbreaks shall be destroyed.

DENOUNCEMENT OF DISEASE CASES:

The denouncement of domestic or wild birds cases with ND symptomatology will be carried out at the Local Offices or at the National Bureau of Animal Health and it is compulsory for:

a) Responsibles or owners of affected birds.
b) People in charge or responsible of any industrial or domestic poultry establishment.
c) Private Veterinaries
d) Any national, provincial or municipal authority
e) The responsibles of the diagnostic laboratories whether they are included in the laboratories network or not.
f) Any person knowing the existence of sick birds or presumably infected.

ACTIONS AND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF SUSPICION

When in an establishment one or more ND suspected birds are found or denounced, the official veterinary will inmediately carry out the official investigation measures to confirm or deny the presence of the disease.

As from the notification of the suspicion, the Local Veterinary from the National Bureau of Animal Health will put the farm under official surveillance, and the following preventive measures will be adopted.

a) Census of the birds at the farm detailing the number of dead birds, the

number of birds with clinical symptoms and evolution of these data within the surveillance period.

b) Sample taking and their submission to the laboratory, in the form and with the indications detailed in this manual.
c) Isolation of all birds guaranteeing that they will not be in-contact with other birds.
d) Prohibition of entry of new birds and exit of the ones at the farm.
e) All movements of persons, animals, vehicles, bird carcasses, garbage, manure, tools, food or any other elements able to transmit disease will have to be authorized by the SENASA Veterinary in charge of the proceedings or the person though appointed.
f) Only eggs for consumption will be able to leave the premises if they are destined directly to a processing plant of egg products (fluid and dried eggs).
g) The pertinent epidemiological surveillance will be carried out
h) All birds concentrations (fairs, markets, exhibitions) within a radius of at least 10 kilometers around the suspicion farm will be suspended.
i) Disinfection at entry and exit points of the farm and its facilities.

These measures may be extensive to other farms if by their geographical location or contact and movement of people there is a suspicion of possible contamination.

CLINICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES AND SAMPLING OF BIRDS PRESENT IN SUSPECTED FARMS

It will be observed that the pertinent clinical examinations, sampling and laboratory investigations in the suspected farms to confirm or discard the presence of ND are carried out, in accordance with the following procedures.

1. 1. When an official veterinary visits a suspect farm to confirm or discard the presence of ND:

a) The production and sanitary registries will be verified, in the case these registries exist.
b) An inspection of each farm subunity will be carried out.
c) Particular attention will be paid to the following signs: high or rising mortality during the last days, depressed or feverish birds, presence of respitarory symptoms (cracking, dyspnea, open beacks), conjunctivitis, greenish diarrhoea, exhaustion, nervous symptoms, opisthotono, trembling, etc. If it is about laying birds, levels of production during the last weeks shall be taken into account.
d) If dead or dying birds are detected, autopsies will be made, preferably at least to five of these birds and in particular to birds which before dying have shown evident signs of the disease.
e) Samples of the organs or tissues of the birds subjected to autopsy shall be taken in order to make virology tests. These samples will preferably be taken from recently dead birds.

CONFIRMATION OF ND IS BASED ON:

Isolation of the Newcastle disease virus and typing allowing to determine the presence of the virulent strain.

CHAPTER 4

PROCEDURES IN CASE OF CONFIRMING AN OUTBREAK:

In view of a diagnosis confirmation the following measures will be adopted:

a) Delimitation of an "outbreak zone" or "protection zone" within a radius of 5 km. This zone will be surrounded by a "surveillance zone" within at least a radius of 10 km.
b) *In situ* slaughter of all birds affected and carcasses and eggs condemnation. These operations are conducted limiting to a maximun the risk of disease spreading, in conformity with what is set forth in Chapter 3 of this Manual.
c) Cleaning and disinfection of facilities and surroundings, tools, means of transport and all material that could be contaminated.
d) After the operations indicated in items a), b) and c) are concluded, at least a resting or awaiting period of 21 days should elapse before starting to introduce birds in the premises.

At the "outbreak zone" or protection zone the following measures shall be applied:

a) Localization of all poultry farms within the area
b) Visits and clinical exams and/or laboratory testing if necessary to all the farms, registering their results.
c) Appropriate disinfection at all places of exit and entry of these establishments.
d) Control within the area of poultry, persons working at the farms, means of transport, carcasses, eggs.
e) All birds movement for being slaughtered at abattoirs as well as one-day-old chickens, eggs for hatching or for consumption, shall be only carried out with the official veterinarian´s authorization or the person appointed by SENASA.
f) If animals are moved for slaughter, the official veterinarian responsible for the slaughterhouse must be advised of the birds´ arrival. These birds must be slaughtered in a different place in order to identify the meat coming from them.
g) The one-day-old chickens or eggs for hatching can be transported preferably to an establishment or hatching plant within the focal or perifocal zone or to an establishment with official ocntrol.
h) Eggs for consumption can be transported preferably to an egg product processing plant or they should be identified for trading within the focal or perifocal zone or in an area prior their disinfection.
i) If no other events are recorded, the measures of focal and protection area shall be kept for at least 21 days as from the day in which disinfection tasks had been carried out.

At the "perifocal or surveillance zone" the following measures shalll be applied:

a) Localization of poultry farms within the area.

b) Movement control of poultry and eggs for hatching within the area
c) Birds for slaughtering or eggs for hatching if are moved outside the perifocal area shall declare the premises of destination where they will receive official veterinary control.
d) If no other events are recorded, the abovementioned measures shall be kept for 30 days after disinfection of the infected farms.
e) At the focal as well as perifocal zones, auctions or exhibitions, manure transport, waste and tools used in sheds outside the circumscribed areas will be banned.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION:

The Local Veterinary will make sure that the epidemiological survey regarding ND suspect cases or outbreaks is prepared in accordance with questionaires made in the context of the emergency plans.

The abovementioned survey shalll be constituted at least by the following data:
a) The period during which the ND virus might have been present in the farm before the disease was suspected or notified.
b) The possible origin of the ND in the farm or premises and the determination of the other farms in which birds could have been infected or contaminated by the same origin;
c) Movement of persons, means of transport, meat, carcasses, etc. that could have introduced the virus to the farm or from it.
d) Location and proximity of farms;
e) The profile of movements and bird trade and availability of slaughterhouses.

EMERGENCY VACCINATION AT POULTRY FARMS

When the presence of ND in poultry farms has been confirmed or the available epidemiological data suggest spread, the National Bureau of Animal Health might arrange to carry out a vaccination plan of the poultry birds in farms not subjected to the restrictions stated in the precedent points.

a) The Local Veterinary planning to introduce vaccination shall submit an emergency vaccination plan in which the following information shall be included:
   I. Extent of the geographical zone in which the emergency vaccination shall be carried out and the number of farms within it;
   II. Categories and approximate number of birds to be vaccinated;
   III. The vaccine to be used;
   IV. How long will the vaccination campaign last;
   V. Registry of the vaccinated birds;
   VI. Other issues relevant to the emergency situation, including clinical and laboratory exams to be carried out with the samples taken from the vaccinated farms and from the other farms locates within the zone.

CREATION OF A TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EMERGENCY:

As from the beginning, the HEALTH AND QUALITY AGRIFOOD NATIONAL SERVICE can create a Technical Committee constituted by official or private veterinary professionals to coordinate the surverillance measures and outbreak control stated in this Manual.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SANITARY EMERGENCIES (SINAESA):

SENASA Resolution N° 779 dated July 26, 1999, foresees the NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SANITARY EMERGENCIES (SINAESA), in which the different Directions of this HEALTH AND QUALITY AGRIFOOD NATINOAL SERVICE , the PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS OF ANIMAL HEALTH (COPROSAS), Municipal Authorities, POLICE FORCE, and different actors and sectors of agricultural activity, these ones through the LOCAL COMMITTEES OF SANITARY EMERGENCY have an active participation.

The SINAESA is convoked by the possible reemergency of the disease, and by the presence of other exootic or emerging diseases which require of a sanitary system quickly and efficiently.

This system and its Zoosanitary Emergency System comply with the requirements stated by the OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DES EPIZOOTIES (OIE) for recognition of sanitary status.

The abovementioned System will be activated by the detection of ND cases or epidemiological situations regarding ND, both inside the National Territory as in bordering countries if they imply a sanitary risk.

CHAPTER 5

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION PROCEDURES

The Local Veterinary will observe that:

a) Disinfectants to be used and their concentration are officially approved and are suitable for the destruction of the NDV.
b) The cleaning and disinfection operations will be carried out under his supervision and in accordance with:
1) Cleaning and disinfection operations, and if necessary, measures to eliminate rodents and insects, will be carried out under official supervision and in accordance with the instructions of the official veterinary;;
2) Disinfectants to be used as well as their concentration will be officially approved to guarantee the destruction of the ND virus;;
3) The choice of the disinfectants and methods of disinfections will be in accordance with the nature of the premises, vehicles and tools to be treated;
4) Using conditions of the disinfectants and products to remove grease shall be such that their efficiency is not diminished; in particular, technical parameters indicated by the manufacturer as pressure, minimun temperature and necessary time of contact shall be observed;
5) Washing, disinfection or destruction of the equipments, premises or tools that could be contaminated;
6) After disinfection recontamination should be avoided.

Cleaning and disinfection of infected farms:

First cleaning and disinfection:

a) After bird slaughtering all the necessary measures to avoid or reduce to a minimun the spread of the ND virus will be taken; among them are installation of disinfection temportal equipments, protecting clothes, showers, equipment decontamination, tools and installations.

b) Once carcasses and rest of foods or organic material are taken out for their elimination, the in-contact or near surfaces will be sprinkled with disinfectants approved by SENASA. The disinfectant must remain for at least 24 hours.

c) Tissues or blood spilled during slaughter or autopsy or that have grossly contaminated buildings, pens, tools, etc. must be carefully picked up and transformed together with carcasses.

d) when dead birds are took out of the premises to be transformed, closed recipients shall be used.

Final cleaning and disinfection

a) Manure and the litter used shall be taken out and treated according to what was previously said; or else they should be disposed of by burning or burial;
b) A product for removal of grease shall be used to remove stains from any surface, washing them with water;
c) After washing with water surfaces shall be sprinkled again with disinfectant;
d) After seven days, premises shall be treated with a product for removal of grease, wash them with water, sprinle with disinfectant and wash them again with water.
e) Tools, drinking trough, feeders, cages, nests, etc. shall be treated similarly with special attention to the use of hot water or blowpiopes above 70°C. They will be placed separately and protected of other animals or birds for at least 42 days.