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Animal health inspection code for swine slaughter

生猪屠宰检疫规范

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Animal health inspection code for swine slaughter

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the technical requirements for swine slaughter epidemic prevention, ante-slaughter quarantine, post-slaughter quarantine and the handling of quarantine results.

This Standard applies to epidemic prevention and quarantine activities in all designated swine slaughterhouses.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain the provisions which, through reference in this Standard, become the provisions of this Standard. For dated references, their subsequent amendments (excluding corrigendum) or revisions do not apply to this Standard. However, the parties who enter into agreement based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate whether the latest versions of these documents are applicable. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this Standard.

GB 16548, *Biosafety specification on sick animal and animal product disposal*

GB 16549, *Quarantine requirement for livestock and poultry at the places of production*

GB 16569, *Disinfection requirement for livestock and poultry products*

Ministry of Agriculture "List of Category I, II and III Animal Epidemic Diseases"

"Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China"

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 swine carcass

The body of a swine after being slaughtered, bled, and having its hair, head, tail, hooves, and internal organs removed.

3.2 emergency slaughter

Emergency slaughter of swine in the emergency slaughter room carried out for swine showing clinical symptoms of common diseases, physical injuries, and diseases other than those of Category I and Category II.

3.3 synchronous inspection

Corresponding to the slaughtering operation, on-site quarantine carried out on the head, hooves, internal organs, carcass, etc. of the same swine.

3.4 bio-safety disposal

Diseased swine carcasses and diseased swine products or accessories shall be disposed of by destruction or harmless treatment to completely eliminate the pathogens they carry.

3.5 flock

It refers to live swine in the same environment as infected swine, such as in the same litter, pen, vehicle, or slaughtering or processing production line.

3.6 a batch of production

Products that are slaughtered online at the same time as infected swine in the same slaughterhouse and may be contaminated.

4 Epidemic prevention requirements for slaughterhouses (sites)

4.1 Meet the animal epidemic prevention conditions and obtain the "Animal Epidemic Prevention Certificate" in accordance with the law.

4.2 The site selection and layout shall comply with animal epidemic prevention requirements. The site shall be more than 500 m away from residential areas, surface water sources, transportation arteries and live swine trading markets. The production area and living area shall be separated. The entrances and exits for live swine and products shall be separate. Clean roads and sewage roads shall be separated and not intersected. The roads in the factory (field) area shall be hardened.

4.3 The design and construction meet the requirements of animal epidemic prevention.

4.3.1 Set up an entry quarantine duty room and quarantine room. The slaughter process shall be designed to arrange quarantine locations according to the requirements of synchronous quarantine. Ensure that there is enough time and space for post-slaughter quarantine.

4.3.2 There are waiting pens, emergency slaughter rooms and isolation pens that are suitable for the scale of slaughter. Disinfection pools are set up at the entrances and exits of the slaughterhouse.

4.3.3 The slaughterhouse has good lighting and ventilation, and is equipped with complete facilities for the discharge of waste and sewage.

4.4 There are equipment for destroying diseased swine and their products, as well as

(fever thermometers), stethoscopes and special waste containers.

5.5 Animal epidemic prevention supervision agencies shall send agencies or personnel to implement on-site quarantine at the slaughterhouse (site). The number of quarantine officers shall be consistent with the workload of epidemic prevention and quarantine at the slaughterhouse (site). Quarantine posts shall be set up at the pre-slaughter, head and hoof, viscera, carcass, laboratory inspection, and re-inspection stages.

5.6 Animal epidemic prevention and quarantine regulations, systems, operating procedures, charging basis, and supervision telephone number are posted on the wall for public display.

6 Pre-slaughter quarantine

6.1 Verification and inspection

6.1.1 Verification. Check and collect the "Animal Origin Quarantine Certificate" or "County-Leaving Animal Quarantine Certificate" and "Animal and Animal Product Transport Vehicle Disinfection Certificate". Check the immunization ear tags.

6.1.2 Inspection. Check the number of live swine, conduct clinical inspections, and carry out necessary epidemiological investigations.

6.2 Quarantine for slaughter

6.2.1 Carry out group and individual inspections according to GB 16549. Transfer suspected sick swine to isolation pens. Conduct laboratory tests when necessary.

7 Processing of ante-slaughter quarantine results

7.1 Live swine that have passed the house (site) quarantine are allowed to enter.

7.2 Anyone suspected of being infected with the virus during house (site) quarantine, whose evidence is inconsistent, who does not have an immunization ear tag, whose quarantine certificate is expired, or whose quarantine certificate has been altered or forged, will be prohibited from entering the house (site) and will be dealt with according to law.

7.3 Swine that have passed the quarantine for slaughter can enter the slaughtering line only after the quarantine officer issues a notice of approval for slaughter.

7.4 If swine are found to have used banned drugs or inputs, or have been injected with water or poisoned during pre-slaughter quarantine, they shall be prohibited from entering the house or being slaughtered, and the animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department shall be notified.

7.5 According to the Ministry of Agriculture's "List of Category I, II and III Animal Diseases", if Category I infectious diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease and swine fever are found during pre-slaughter quarantine, the following measures shall be taken.

7.5.1 Immediately order to stop slaughtering. Take emergency epidemic prevention measures. Control the flow of live swine, their products and people. At the same time, report to the animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department for handling in accordance with the law.

7.5.2 In accordance with the provisions of the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law and relevant regulations, epidemic sites and areas shall be delineated and blocked. Appropriate animal epidemic prevention measures shall be taken.

7.5.3 Sick swine and flocks shall be transported by closed transportation vehicles to the location designated by the animal epidemic prevention and supervision agency for culling and destruction in accordance with the provisions of GB 16548.

7.5.4 Implement comprehensive and strict disinfection of the entire factory (site).

7.5.5 After the blockade is lifted, resumption of slaughter must be approved by the animal husbandry and veterinary administrative department.

7.6 If anthrax is found during pre-slaughter inspection, the sick swine and flocks in the same group will be destroyed without bleeding. The contaminated places will be strictly disinfected in accordance with regulations.

7.7 When Category II animal epidemic diseases such as rabies, tetanus, brucellosis, swine erysipelas, toxoplasmosis, and streptococcal disease are discovered during pre-slaughter quarantine, the following preventive measures shall be taken.

7.7.1 Sick swine shall be handled according to GB 16548.

7.7.2 Flocks shall be quarantined according to regulations. Those confirmed to be disease-free can be slaughtered normally. Those showing clinical symptoms shall be treated as sick swine.

7.7.3 Strict disinfection is carried out on places such as swine slaughter pens, emergency slaughter rooms, isolation pens, and slaughter rooms.

7.3 Swine found to have other diseases or physical injuries other than those listed in 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 of this specification during pre-slaughter quarantine shall be urgently slaughtered in the emergency slaughter room and handled in accordance with the provisions of GB 16548.

7.9 For sick swine detected during pre-slaughter quarantine, the animal epidemic prevention and control supervision agency at the place of origin shall be notified based on the ear tag code and quarantine certificate to trace the source of the disease.

changes, and gelatinous exudate. Pay attention to the presence of swine fever, swine erysipelas, septicemic anthrax, and paratyphoid.

8.3.4 Spleen inspection. Visually inspect the shape, size, and color. Check for swelling, congestion, and infarction. Palpate the capsule and parenchymal elasticity. If necessary, dissect the spleen and marrow. Pay attention to the presence of swine fever, swine erysipelas, and septicemic anthrax.

8.3.5 Lung inspection. Visually inspect the shape, size, and color. Touch and check for elasticity. Dissect the bronchial lymph nodes. If necessary, dissect the lungs. Check for exudate in the bronchi, and for collapse, emphysema, edema, congestion, abscesses, calcifications, parasites, etc. in the lung parenchyma.

8.3.6 Heart inspection. Visually inspect the pericardium and epicardium. Palpate the myocardial elasticity. Open the ventricle longitudinally at the atrioventricular division at the posterior edge of the heart parallel to the left longitudinal groove. Observe the mitral valve, myocardium, endocardium and blood coagulation status. Check for degeneration, exudation, hemorrhage, necrosis, cauliflower-like growths, villous heart, tiger-striped heart, cysticercosis, etc.

8.3.7 Liver inspection. Visually inspect the shape, size, and color. Touch the capsule and parenchyma for elasticity. Dissect the hepatic portal lymph nodes. If necessary, dissect the liver parenchyma and gallbladder. Check for congestion, edema, degeneration, jaundice, necrosis, sclerosis, tumors, nodules, parasites, and other lesions.

8.3.8 Gastrointestinal inspection. Observe the gastrointestinal serosa for abnormalities. Dissect the gastrointestinal tract if necessary. Inspect the mucosa. Observe the mucosa for congestion, edema, bleeding, necrosis, ulcers, ileocecal valve button swelling, nodules, parasites and other lesions.

8.3.9 Kidney inspection (conducted together with carcass inspection). Remove the renal capsule. Visually inspect the shape, size, color and surface condition. Touch the texture. If necessary, longitudinally dissect the renal parenchyma. Check for congestion, bleeding, swelling and other lesions, as well as for exudates, stones, etc. in the renal pelvis.

8.3.10 If necessary, the bladder shall be dissected for abnormalities. The mucosa shall be observed for congestion and bleeding.

8.4 Carcass quarantine

8.4.1 The focus of the inspection is to check for diseases such as swine fever, swine plague, anthrax, swine erysipelas, streptococcus, pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, trichinosis, cysticercosis, sarcoma, and leptospira.

8.4.2 Appearance inspection. Visually inspect the skin before opening the body. Visually inspect the subcutaneous tissue, fat, muscle, and thorax and abdominal serosa

after opening the body. Check for congestion, bleeding, rash, jaundice, abscesses, and other abnormalities.

8.4.3 Lymph node inspection. Open and inspect the anterior shoulder lymph nodes, superficial inguinal lymph nodes, internal iliac lymph nodes, and anterior thigh lymph nodes. If necessary, dissect and examine the extrailiac lymph nodes and deep inguinal (or subiliac) lymph nodes. Check for congestion, edema, hemorrhage, necrosis, hyperplasia and other lesions. Pay attention to swine fever marble lesions.

8.4.4 Muscle inspection

8.4.4.1 Dissect the deep psoas and vastus medialis muscles on both sides. If necessary, check the lateral scapularis muscle. Check for cystocele and white muscle (PSE meat). Cut the deep psoas muscles on both sides along the direction of the muscle fibers. The knife mark is 20 cm long and about 3 cm deep. Cut the vastus medialis muscle longitudinally, with a knife mark of 15 cm long and 8 cm deep. Cut the lateral scapularis muscle longitudinally along the inner side of the scapula. The knife mark is about 15 cm long and 8 cm deep.

8.4.4.2 Check the diaphragm. Mainly check for *Trichinella spiralis*, Sarcosporida, and Cysticercus. *Trichinella spiralis* and Sarcosporida are checked by naked eye inspection and laboratory testing. Take a piece of meat sample of no less than 30 g from each diaphragm leg of each swine and assign the same number as the carcass. Tear off the fascia. Observe with the naked eye for the presence of needle-tip-sized white dot-shaped *Trichinella* body or cysts, and willow-leaf-shaped Sarcosporida.

Laboratory test for *Trichinella spiralis*: Cut 24 meat pieces from the above samples (12 pieces per piece of meat sample) and make muscle slices. Place them under a low-power microscope or a *Trichinella spiralis* projector for inspection. If conditions permit, the sample digestion method can be used for inspection.

8.5 Remove the immunization ear tag. If the quarantine fails, remove the ear tag immediately. Trace the source of the epidemic based on the ear tag code.

8.6 Re-inspection. After the above quarantine process is completed, the quarantine officer will re-inspect the quarantine situation. Comprehensively determine the quarantine results. Supervise and inspect the removal of the thyroid gland, adrenal glands and abnormal lymph nodes. Fill in the post-slaughter quarantine record.

9 Post-slaughter quarantine results processing

9.1 If the quarantine is passed, the quarantine officer will stamp the carcass with a unified quarantine inspection seal and issue a "Certificate of Animal Product Quarantine Compliance". The material of the inspection seal shall be non-toxic and harmless food blue.

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Contact: Wayne Zheng, Sales@ChineseStandard.net

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