

**Animal health requirements for chicken liver powder for pet food
to be exported to Japan from Brazil**

1. This document defines animal health requirements for chicken liver powder for pet food to be exported to Japan from Brazil.

(General requirements)

2. In this document, the definitions of terms are as follows:

- (1) **'Chicken liver powder'** means spray-dried liver powder derived from chicken.
- (2) **'Exporting country'** means Brazil.
- (3) **'The competent authorities of the exporting country'** means Department of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Negotiations, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply of Brazilian Government.
- (4) **'The Japanese animal health authorities'** means Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Japanese Government.
- (5) **'Notifiable Avian influenza (NAI)'** means an infection of poultry caused by either:
 - i) any influenza A virus of H5 or H7 subtype;
 - or
 - ii) any influenza A virus with high pathogenicity as defined in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.
- (6) **'Outbreak'** means identification of the pathogens of the disease, detection of specific antigens of the pathogens of the disease, detection of specific ribonucleic acid of the pathogens of the disease in domestic poultry. In addition, in case of NAI, detection of antibodies is also regarded as an outbreak unless it is found to be a seropositive case.
- (7) **'Seropositive case'** means the case from which only the specific antibodies of NAI was detected without clinical symptoms and an immediate epidemiological investigation as well as all the necessary laboratory tests to rule out an outbreak (the test to isolate the pathogen, the test to detect the specific antigens and the specific antibodies.) are conducted, and either
 - (a) the result is pending; or
 - (b) it is confirmed that the outbreak is ruled out.

3. Chicken liver powder to be exported to Japan must be produced in accordance with the relevant exporting country's domestic regulations.

(Requirements for the raw materials)

4. The raw materials for the production of chicken liver powder to be exported to Japan must fulfill the following requirements;
- (1) The raw materials must be livers derived from chickens slaughtered only in Brazil and must fulfill each of the items stipulated in the current "Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat and poultry meat products to be exported to Japan from Brazil";
 - (2) The raw materials must be collected in such a way as to prevent contamination with materials derived from animals other than chickens;
 - (3) The raw materials must be supplied only from slaughtering facilities (hereinafter referred to as "the approved slaughtering facilities") which handle only chickens or in which the slaughter of chickens are physically separated completely from

other species to prevent contamination and are approved by the competent authorities of the exporting country in accordance with the relevant exporting country's domestic regulations;

(Requirements for transportation of the raw materials)

5. The raw materials for the production of chicken liver powder to be exported to Japan must be transported from the approved slaughtering facilities stipulated in the item 4(3) to the designated manufacturing facilities stipulated in the item 7 by vehicles or containers dedicated to handling only chicken liver and the vehicles or containers must not be opened on the way. Vehicles or containers previously used to handle other materials must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before they are determined as dedicated vehicles or containers for the raw materials for the production of chicken liver powder.
6. If the raw materials for the production of chicken liver powder pass through the states other than the free states defined in the current "Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat and poultry meat products to be exported to Japan from Brazil" (hereinafter referred to as "infected states") during the transportation from the approved slaughter facilities to the designated manufacturing facilities specified in the item 7, appropriate vehicles in terms of animal health which do not allow contamination of pathogens of poultry infectious diseases during the transport must be used. In addition, the competent authority of the exporting country must ensure that the raw materials were directly sent from the approved slaughtering facilities stipulated in the item 4(3) to the designated manufacturing facilities stipulated in the item 7 in the vehicle which was not opened on the way.

(Requirements for designated manufacturing facilities)

7. Chicken liver powder to be exported to Japan must be manufactured (such as heat-processed), wrapped and stored at the manufacturing facilities (hereinafter referred to as "the designated manufacturing facilities") which are designated by the competent authorities of the exporting country through on-site inspections as the designated manufacturing facilities which meet the designation standard (Annex) and the animal health requirements stipulated in this document.
8. The designated manufacturing facilities must be located in the free states defined in the current "Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat and poultry meat products to be exported to Japan from Brazil" in case the exporting country has outbreaks of NAI.
9. The competent authorities of the exporting country must inform the Japanese animal health authorities in advance of the names, addresses, registration numbers of the designated manufacturing facilities, species of animals and type of products which are handled and produced in the designated manufacturing facilities.
10. When any information described in item 9 above are modified, the competent authorities of the exporting country must inform the Japanese animal health authorities of that modification immediately. When the designated manufacturing facilities are no longer used as facilities to produce, wrap and/or store the chicken liver powder to be exported to Japan, the competent authorities of the exporting

country must immediately notify the Japanese animal health authorities.

11. The competent authorities of the exporting country must confirm by an inspector stationed on a full-time basis or periodic annual on-site inspections that the designated manufacturing facilities meet the designation standard and the animal health requirements stipulated in this document. The results of these audits must be documented with the description about the status of the compliance with the requirements stipulated in this document and the corrective actions taken.
12. If the competent authorities of the exporting country find that the designated manufacturing facilities do not meet the designation standard and/or the animal health requirements stipulated in this document as a result of inspections provided in the item 11, the competent authorities of the exporting country must immediately suspend the shipment of chicken liver powder from the facilities. The competent authorities of the exporting country must also revoke the designation of the facilities and/or take appropriate corrective actions, and then inform the Japanese animal health authorities of relevant information of the case as soon as possible.
13. If the competent authorities of the exporting country confirm that an ineligible lot of chicken liver powder from the designated manufacturing facilities stipulated in item 12 has been exported to Japan, the competent authorities of the exporting country must immediately notify the Japanese animal health authorities in order to enable them to identify that lot. When appropriate corrective actions have been taken for the designated manufacturing facilities stipulated in the item 12, the competent authorities of the exporting country should provide the relevant information to the Japanese animal health authorities and resume export to Japan from the facilities with the permission of Japanese animal health authorities.
14. The managers of the designated manufacturing facilities must confirm that preventive measures against the occurrence of sanitary hazard are conducted and proper quality is ensured in the manufacturing procedure at least once a month, and the results of the checkup must be kept in writing for at least 8 years. The relevant document can be kept in electronic form on condition that manipulation prevention measures are taken and backup file are secured.
15. The managers of the designated manufacturing facilities must keep record for at least 8 years including the following items. The relevant document can be kept in electronic form on condition that manipulation prevention measures are taken and backup file are secured.:
 - (1) carry-in date, carry-in quantity, animal species, country of origin and quantity of raw materials, names and addresses of the approved slaughtering facilities;
 - (2) date of manufacturing, kind of manufactured products and their production volume, and kind of raw materials and their quantity used for production;
 - (3) date, use and amount of products, and name and address of consignee by each shipping.
16. The competent authorities of the exporting country must confirm by an inspector stationed on a full-time basis or periodic annual on-site inspections conducted by government inspectors or accredited veterinarians that the approved slaughtering

facilities meet the requirements stipulated in item 4(3) of this document. The results of these audits must be documented to ensure compliance with the requirements stipulated in this documents and corrective actions taken.

17. If the competent authorities of the exporting country find that the approved slaughtering facilities do not meet the requirements stipulated in this document as a result of inspections of item 16, the competent authorities of the exporting country must immediately suspend supplying the raw materials from the slaughtering facilities as soon as possible.
18. The competent authorities of the exporting country must record the result of each on-site inspection stipulated in item 11 and 16 above in writing and keep the record for 8 years. The competent authorities of the exporting country must provide, upon the request of the Japanese animal health authorities, a copy of the record of the result of each on-site inspection stipulated in item 11 and 16 above, whenever necessary. The relevant document can be kept in electronic form on condition that manipulation prevention measures are taken and backup file are secured.
19. The managers of the designated manufacturing facilities must provide, after request from the Japanese animal health authorities to the competent authorities of the exporting country, a copy of the written documents in the item 14 and 15 above, whenever necessary.
20. The Japanese animal health authorities can request the relevant information on the approved slaughtering facilities and the designated manufacturing facilities (ground plan, etc.) from the competent authorities of the exporting country and/or conduct on-site inspections of these facilities when the Japanese animal health authorities regard it as necessary to confirm whether these facilities meet the designation standard and the animal health requirements stipulated in this document.
21. When the Japanese animal health authorities recognize that the designated manufacturing facilities do not meet the designation standard or do not fulfill the animal health requirements stipulated in this document, the Japanese animal health authorities may immediately suspend the import of chicken liver powder produced at such facilities.

(Requirements for transportation)

22. The competent authorities of the exporting country must ensure that chicken liver powder is transported and handled in such a way as to prevent it from being contaminated with any pathogens of any animal infectious diseases and with any other animal products between packaging/wrapping at the designated manufacturing facilities and the shipment. The containers for transportation, packaging and wrapping materials must be clean and sanitary. The packaging and wrapping must be dedicated to the chicken liver powder or be thoroughly cleaned before use to prevent it from being contaminated with materials derived from ruminant animals.
23. With regard to the transportation to Japan, chicken liver powder to be exported to

Japan must fulfill the following requirements:

- (1) chicken liver powder must be put in sealed container;
- (2) the said container must be sealed by the competent authorities of the exporting country;
- (3) the said container seals must be obviously differentiated from that of the other countries;

24. If the container seal stipulated in item 23 is found to have been broken or removed at the time of the inspection upon arrival in Japan, the import of chicken liver powder in question may be prohibited into Japan.

(Issuance of inspection certificate)

25. The competent authorities of the exporting country must issue inspection certificates for the exported chicken liver powder to Japan with the following items listed in detail in English:

- (1) Compliance with each of the requirement of the items from 4 to 8, and 22;
- (2) Country of origin of raw material
- (3) Date of manufacturing
- (4) Name, address and approval number of the approved slaughtering facilities;
- (5) Name, address and designation number of the designated manufacturing facilities;
- (6) Identification number of the container and seal number;
- (7) Date and name of the port of shipment, and the name of the port of destination;
- (8) Date and place of issuance of the inspection certificate and name and title of the signer;
- (9) The name and address of the consignee in Japan;
- (10) The packaging description and shipping quantity; and
- (11) The use of the chicken liver powder ("For use in pet food only").

Annex

Designation Standard of designated manufacturing facilities

1. Receipt of raw materials and manufacturing process:

- A) In the manufacturing facilities for chicken liver powder, materials derived from ruminant animals must not be handled. Chicken liver powder and all raw materials processed in same manufacturing line for chicken liver powder must not be contaminated with the materials derived from ruminant animals in their manufacturing process.
- B) In case that the raw materials other than chicken livers, including fish and/or pig meat, are handled in the manufacturing line for chicken liver powder, the following subitems a) to c) regarding collection of the raw materials must be fulfilled.
- a) The source of the raw materials must be facilities which do not handle materials derived from ruminant animals.
- or
- a)' In case that the source of the raw materials are facilities which handle materials derived from ruminant animals,
- i) The designated manufacturing facilities must establish separation criteria for the purpose of prevention from contamination of raw materials with materials derived from ruminant animals in the source of the raw materials.
- ii) The designated manufacturing facilities must make a contract with the source of the raw materials with regard to the supply of the only raw materials fulfilling the criteria in i) beforehand.
- b) The designated manufacturing facilities must confirm that the source of the raw materials fulfills either a) or a)' when receiving raw materials other than chicken livers.
- c) The designated manufacturing facilities must confirm that during the transport of the raw materials used in the manufacturing line same as that for chicken livers and chicken liver powder, the raw materials have been transported in the manner preventing from contamination with materials derived from ruminant animals.
- C) If animal origin protein other than chicken liver powder, including fish meal and/or pork meal, is produced in the manufacturing line for chicken live powder, chicken liver powder must be manufactured only after the thorough cleansing of the manufacturing line in order not to be contaminated with materials other than chicken liver powder.
- D) The designated manufacturing facilities must operate as a closed system. When the facilities are opened to the outside for the purpose of maintenance, etc., they must take measures against contamination of any other products.

2. Quality management:

- A) The facilities, equipment, machineries and environment must be cleaned, examined and inspected periodically.

- B) During facility operation, cross-contamination prevention measures must be taken such as wearing dedicated work clothes, removing dust from clothes, shoes and limb using the air shower.
- C) The designated manufacturing facilities must conduct the periodical examination (testing shall be performed monthly for the first three months and then be validated quarterly) using one of the following methods; microscopy, ELISA or PCR to confirm whether the chicken liver powder is not contaminated with the materials derived from ruminant animals.
- D) Procedural manual for preventing sanitary hazard and ensuring appropriate product quality in the series of manufacturing (such as heat-processing) must be equipped.
- E) Procedural manual for preventing contamination with animal origin raw materials other than chicken liver, including fish, and animal origin protein other than chicken liver powder, including fish meal, in the series of manufacturing must be equipped.
- F) Based on the Animal Health Requirements and the designation standard stipulated in these documents, personnel who supervise the compliance with 2.D), and 2.E) as well as the items stipulated in these documents must be posted.

ブラジルから日本国向けに輸出される
ペットフード原料用鶏肝臓粉の家畜衛生条件

1. この文書は、ブラジルから日本国向けに輸出されるペットフード用鶏肝臓粉についての家畜衛生条件を定めるものとする。

(一般条件)

2. この文書において、次に掲げる用語の定義は、当該各号に定めるところによる。
- (1) 鶏肝臓粉：噴霧乾燥（スプレードライ）された鶏由来の肝臓の粉末
 - (2) 輸出国：ブラジル
 - (3) 輸出国当局：ブラジル農牧食糧供給省衛生・植物衛生部
 - (4) 日本国家畜衛生当局：日本国農林水産省消費・安全局動物衛生課
 - (5) 届出対象鳥インフルエンザ（以下「NAI」という。） 次に掲げるウイルスによる家きんの感染症。
 - i) H5及びH7血清亜型のA型インフルエンザウイルス
 - ii) 国際獣疫事務局の「Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals」の定義に基づき高病原性と規定されるA型インフルエンザウイルス
 - (6) 発生：輸出国国内の家きんにおける当該疾病に対する特異抗原若しくは特異RNAの検出又は当該疾病の病原体の分離。加えて、NAIの場合は交代の検出。（抗体陽性事例を除く）
 - (7) 抗体陽性事例：臨床症状を伴わずにNAIの特異抗体が検出された場合であって、疫学調査並びに当該疾病に対する病原体の分離、特異抗原及び特異抗体の検出等、必要な検査が実施され、
 - (a) 結果待ちの状態；又は
 - (b) 発生に該当しないことが確認された場合

3. 日本国に輸出される鶏肝臓粉は、輸出国国内の関連する法規に基づき定められたペットフード用原料としての品質・規格を満たしていること。

(輸出用鶏肝臓粉の原料の条件)

4. 日本国向けに輸出される鶏肝臓粉の原料である鶏肝臓は、次に掲げる要件を満たさなければならない。
- (1) 鶏肝臓は、ブラジルでと殺され、かつ、現行の“ブラジルから日本向けに輸出される家きん肉及びその加工品の家畜衛生条件”各項目を満たす鶏由来のものでなくてはならない。
 - (2) 鶏肝臓は、鶏以外の動物に由来する原料との交差汚染を防止する方法で収集されたものであること。
 - (3) 鶏肝臓は、鶏のみを取り扱い、かつ、輸出国の法規に基づいて輸出国当局により認定された食鳥処理場（以下、「認定食鳥処理場」）のみから収集されたものであること。もしくは、交差汚染を防ぐため、鶏のと殺がその他の動物種から完全に物理的に隔離されている認定食鳥処理場のみから収集されたものであること。

(原料輸送の条件)

5. 日本国向けに輸出される鶏肝臓粉の原料である鶏肝臓は、4（3）に規定される認定食鳥処理場から7に規定される指定製造施設まで、鶏の肝臓のみを取り扱

う専用の車両又は容器で輸送され、認定食鳥処理場から7に規定される指定製造施設までの過程で車両の開扉又は容器の開封がされないこと。他の原料を取り扱ったことのある車両又は容器は、鶏肝臓を取り扱う専用の車両又は容器として使用する前に、十分な清掃及び消毒を行わなければならない。

6. 認定食鳥処理場から7に規定される指定製造施設までの輸送の間、鶏肝臓が、現行の“ブラジルから日本向けに輸出される家きん肉及びその加工品の家畜衛生条件”において定義されるNAI 清浄州以外の州を通過する場合には、輸送段階で家きんの伝染病の病原体の汚染を防止する、家畜衛生上適切な車両が用いられなければならない。また、輸出国当局は、認定食鳥処理場から7に規定される指定製造施設まで、車両が開扉されることなく、直接輸送されたことを保証しなくてはならない。

(指定製造施設及び認定食鳥処理場の条件)

7. 日本国向けに輸出される鶏肝臓粉は、この文書に定める家畜衛生条件及び指定基準(別添)を満たす施設として輸出国当局が立入調査を行い、指定した施設(以下、「指定製造施設」という。)において製造(加熱処理等)・包装・保管されたものでなければならない。
8. 輸出国においてNAIの発生があるとき、指定製造施設は、現行の“ブラジルから日本向けに輸出される家きん肉及びその加工品の家畜衛生条件”に定義される清浄州に所在しなくてはならない。
9. 輸出国当局は、事前に指定製造施設の名称、住所、指定番号、取り扱う動物種及び取り扱う製品の種類を日本国家畜衛生当局あてに通知しなければならない。
10. 輸出国当局は、9の通知内容に変更がある場合には、事前に日本国家畜衛生当局に通知しなければならない。また、当該施設が日本国向け鶏肝臓粉の製造・包装・保管施設として使用されなくなった場合には、速やかに日本国家畜衛生当局に通知しなければならない。
11. 輸出国当局は、指定製造施設に駐在又は少なくとも年1回定期巡回を行うことにより指定製造施設がこの文書に定める家畜衛生条件及び指定基準を遵守していることを確認すること。監査結果は遵守状況及び改善措置とともに文書で保存されること。
12. 輸出国当局は、11の検査の結果、当該指定製造施設について、この文書に定める家畜衛生条件及び指定基準が遵守されていないと認める場合には、直ちに当該指定製造施設からの鶏肝臓粉の輸出を停止するとともに、速やかに当該指定製造施設の指定を取り消し、又は、改善措置等の必要な措置を講じ、その旨を日本国家畜衛生当局に報告しなければならない。
13. 輸出国当局は、12の指定製造施設より、違反に関連するロットの鶏肝臓粉が日本国に輸出されていることを確認した場合、当該ロットを特定できるよう、直ちに日本国家畜衛生当局に報告しなければならない。輸出国当局は、適切な改善措置が講じられたときは、その旨を日本国家畜衛生当局に報告し、日本国家畜衛生当局の許可のもと、当該指定製造施設からの日本国向け輸出を再開することができる。

14. 指定製造施設の管理者は、鶏肝臓粉の製造工程において、家畜衛生上の危害の発生防止と適正な品質が確保されていることを少なくとも一月ごとに確認し、その結果を文書で少なくとも8年間保管しなければならない。当該文書は、改ざん防止措置をとること及びバックアップをとることを条件として、電子媒体により保管することが出来る。
15. 指定製造施設の管理者は、次に掲げる事項を記録原簿に記録するとともに、当該記録原簿を少なくとも8年間保管しておかなければならない。当該文書は、改ざん防止措置をとること及びバックアップをとることを条件として、電子媒体により保管することが出来る。
 - (1) 原料の搬入年月日、搬入量、原料の畜種、原産国及び数量並びに認定食鳥処理場名及び所在地
 - (2) 製造年月日、製造条件、製品の数量、原料の種類及び投入量
 - (3) 各出荷の出荷年月日、鶏肝臓粉の用途、出荷数量並びに荷受人住所及び氏名
16. 輸出国当局は、認定食鳥処理場に駐在又は少なくとも年1回、輸出国当局の検査官又は輸出国当局が認定する獣医師に巡回検査を行わせ、当該施設が4(3)の条件を満たしていることを確認すること。監査結果は遵守状況及び改善措置とともに文書で保存されること。
17. 輸出国当局は、16に定める検査の結果、当該認定食鳥処理場について、この文書に定める条件を満たしていないと認める場合には、直ちに当該認定食鳥処理場から指定製造施設への原料搬入を停止しなければならない。
18. 輸出国当局は、11及び16の確認の結果を文書で8年間保管するものとする。当該文書は、改ざん防止措置をとること及びバックアップをとることを条件として、電子媒体により保管することが出来る。輸出国当局は、日本国家畜衛生当局の求めに応じて、11及び16の確認の結果を記録した文書の写しを提出しなければならない。
19. 指定製造施設の管理者は、日本国家畜衛生当局が必要と認める場合には、14及び15の文書の写しを提出しなければならない。
20. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、この文書に規定する家畜衛生条件及び指定基準が遵守されていることについて確認するため、認定食鳥処理場及び指定製造施設の関連情報(平面図等)の提出を求め、立入検査を行うことができる。
21. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、指定製造施設について、この文書に定める家畜衛生条件が遵守されていないと認めた場合又は指定基準に合致していないと認めた場合は、直ちに当該施設からの鶏肝臓粉の輸入を停止することができる。

(日本国向け輸送の条件)
22. 日本国向けに輸出される鶏肝臓粉は、指定製造施設における容器詰め又は包装の後、日本国への船積みまでの間、家畜伝染病の病原体やその他畜産物による汚染のない方法で輸送され、取り扱われたものでなければならない。また、その輸送用コンテナは清潔で衛生的なものでなければならない。容器及び包装は、反すう動物のものの混入を防止するため専用化するか、鶏肝臓粉の輸送前に十分な洗浄又は清掃を行わなければならない。

23. 鶏肝臓粉の日本までの輸送については、当該鶏肝臓粉は、次に掲げる条件を満たさなければならない。

- (1) 密閉式コンテナに收容されること。
- (2) 当該コンテナは、輸出国当局により封印が施されること。
- (3) 当該封印は、他国の封印と明確に識別できるものであること。

24. 日本国到着時に、23 の封印が脱落し、又は破損している場合には、当該鶏肝臓粉について輸入を認めない場合がある。

(検査証明書の発行)

25. 輸出国当局は、日本国に輸出される鶏肝臓粉について、次の事項を具体的に記載した英文による検査証明書を発行しなければならない。

- (1) 3 から 7 及び 22 の事項
- (2) 原料の鶏肝臓の原産国
- (3) 製造年月日
- (4) 認定食鳥処理場の名称、所在地及び認定番号
- (5) 指定製造施設の名称、所在地及び指定番号
- (6) コンテナ番号及び封印番号
- (7) 船積み年月日、仕出港及び仕向港
- (8) 検査証明書の発行年月日及び発行場所、署名者の官職及び氏名
- (9) 日本国における荷受人の名称及び所在地
- (10) 荷姿、製品の数量
- (11) ペットフード原料用である旨

(別添)

指定製造施設の指定基準

1 原料の受入及び製造方法

- A) 鶏肝臓粉の製造施設においては、反すう動物由来のものを一切扱わないこと。
鶏肝臓粉及び同一の製造ラインで用いられる原料は、製造工程において反すう動物に由来する原料により汚染されないこと。
- B) 鶏肝臓粉の製造ラインにおいて、鶏肝臓以外の原料（魚、豚肉含む）を取り扱う場合は、当該原料の収集に関する以下の a)～c)の要件を満たすこと。
- a) 当該原料の収集先は、反すう動物由来のものを取り扱わない施設であること。
又は、
 - a)' 当該原料の収集先が、反すう動物由来のものを取り扱う施設である場合
 - i) 指定製造施設は、当該原料の収集先で原料に反すう動物由来のものが混入しないようにするための分別基準を定めること。
及び
 - ii) 指定製造施設は、当該原料の収集先との間で、i)の基準を満たす原料のみを供給することについて、予め契約を締結すること。
 - b) 指定製造施設は、鶏肝臓以外の原料の受入に当たっては、当該原料の収集先が a) 又は a)' のいずれかを満たす施設であることを確認すること。
 - c) 指定製造施設は、鶏肝臓及び鶏肝臓粉の製造ラインと同一の製造ラインで扱う原料の輸送に際して、反すう動物に由来するものが混入しない方法で輸送されていることを確認すること。
- C) 鶏肝臓粉の製造ラインにおいて、鶏肝臓粉以外の動物由来タンパク（魚粉、豚肉粉含む）を製造する場合は、鶏肝臓粉が鶏肝臓粉以外のものにより汚染されないよう完全に洗浄した後に鶏肝臓粉を製造すること。
- D) 指定製造施設は、閉鎖系とすること。メンテナンス等のため開放する場合は、他の製品の混入防止対策を講じること。

2 製造・品質管理

- A) 施設、設備、器機並びに作業環境を定期的に清掃、点検、検査すること。
- B) 作業を行う際は、専用の作業着を着用し、又はエアシャワー等により被服、手足、靴等の付着物を除去する等の交差汚染防止対策を講じること。
- C) 最終製品における反すう動物に由来する動物性たん白質の混入の有無について、エライザ法、PCR法又は鏡検による定期検査（少なくとも、最初の3ヶ月は1月に1回、その後は四半期に1回）を行っていること。

- D) 製造に係る一連の工程において、家畜衛生上の危害の発生の防止と適正な品質の確保を図るための標準作業手順書が設置されていること。
- E) 製造に係る一連の工程において、鶏肝臓以外の動物由来原材料（魚含む）及び鶏肝臓粉以外の動物由来たんぱく（魚粉含む）による汚染を防止するための標準作業手順書が設置されていること。
- F) この文書に定める家畜衛生条件及び指定基準に基づき、上記2の D) 及び E) 並びに本文書に定める条件が遵守されているか監督する者が設置されていること。