

Federal Animal Disease Traceability Rule Requirements for Swine

- The ADT rule applies references existing federal identification requirements for swine. The main change is only **one** official ear tag may be placed in the pig's ear (either ear is acceptable).
- Unlike cattle which must be identified when actually moving interstate, swine must be identified when they **enter interstate commerce**, which may or may not include an interstate movement.
- Interstate commerce means the swine are sold, transported, received for transportation, or offered for sale or transportation between parties in different states. .

Official ID types for swine

1. Official ear tags –

- Only ONE official ear tag per animal;
- Must bear the official eartag shield which is a U.S. Route shield graphic with "US" or a State or Tribal alpha code inside
- Imprinted with "Unlawful to Remove" and the manufacturers' logo or trademark.
- Must use one of the following numbering systems
- National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)
 - May be metal or plastic
 - 9 character NUES
 - 2 character State or Tribal code (alpha or numeric (23 or PA for Pennsylvania)
 - 3 alpha characters
 - 4 numeric characters
 - 8 character NUES
 - 2 character State or Tribal numeric code (alpha codes are reserved for the scrapie program for this tag)
 - 2 alpha characters
 - 4 numeric characters
- Animal Identification Number (AIN)
 - 15 digits; 840 are the first three digits (numeric code for USA) for swine born in the US
 - ICAR manufacturer codes or "USA" can be used as the first three characters for tags manufactured before March 11, 2014 and applied to the animal before March 11, 2015
- Country of Origin eartags
 - Tags applied in a foreign country for import into the U.S. are official for interstate movement, and no additional identification need be applied
- Location-based numbering system tags e.g. PA1234 0012
 - Either a premises identification number (PIN) or location identification number (LID) with a unique herd management number
 - PINs have 7 character and LIDs may have 6, 7 or 8 characters



- The herd management number may have up to 6 characters. May be metal or plastic.
- Premises Identification Number tag (PIN tag)
 - Uses the 7 character PIN as referenced in the General Standards document
 - Intended for use on swine going to slaughter
 - Only identifies the premises where the pigs were tagged
 - No individual animal identification number is required
 - If the tag includes a unique management number that is imprinted by the manufacturer, the tag would also qualify as a location-based number tag and be official for interstate movement of individual animals.



2. Approved USDA back tags

- 8 character number
 - 2 character State or Tribal alpha or numeric code (e.g. PA or 23 for Pennsylvania)
- Only for animals in slaughter channels (moving between slaughter only swine auctions, moving to a slaughter plant)



3. Approved Tattoos

- Official swine tattoos
 - When using tattoos has been requested by a user or the State veterinarian
 - For slaughter swine only
 - Specifically described in 9CFR 71.19 in more detail
- Tattoos of at least 4 characters
 - Only for swine moving in slaughter channels
 - Cannot be used on sows or boars
 - Example: slap tattoo applied at auction on pig's shoulder
- Ear or inner flank registry tattoo
 - Must have been recorded in a swine registry association's book of record
- Premises ID number tattoo (without an individual animal number)
 - Only for slaughter and feeder swine
 - PIN assigned by the State veterinarian



4. Registered ear notches

- Must have been recorded by a purebred registry association's book of records



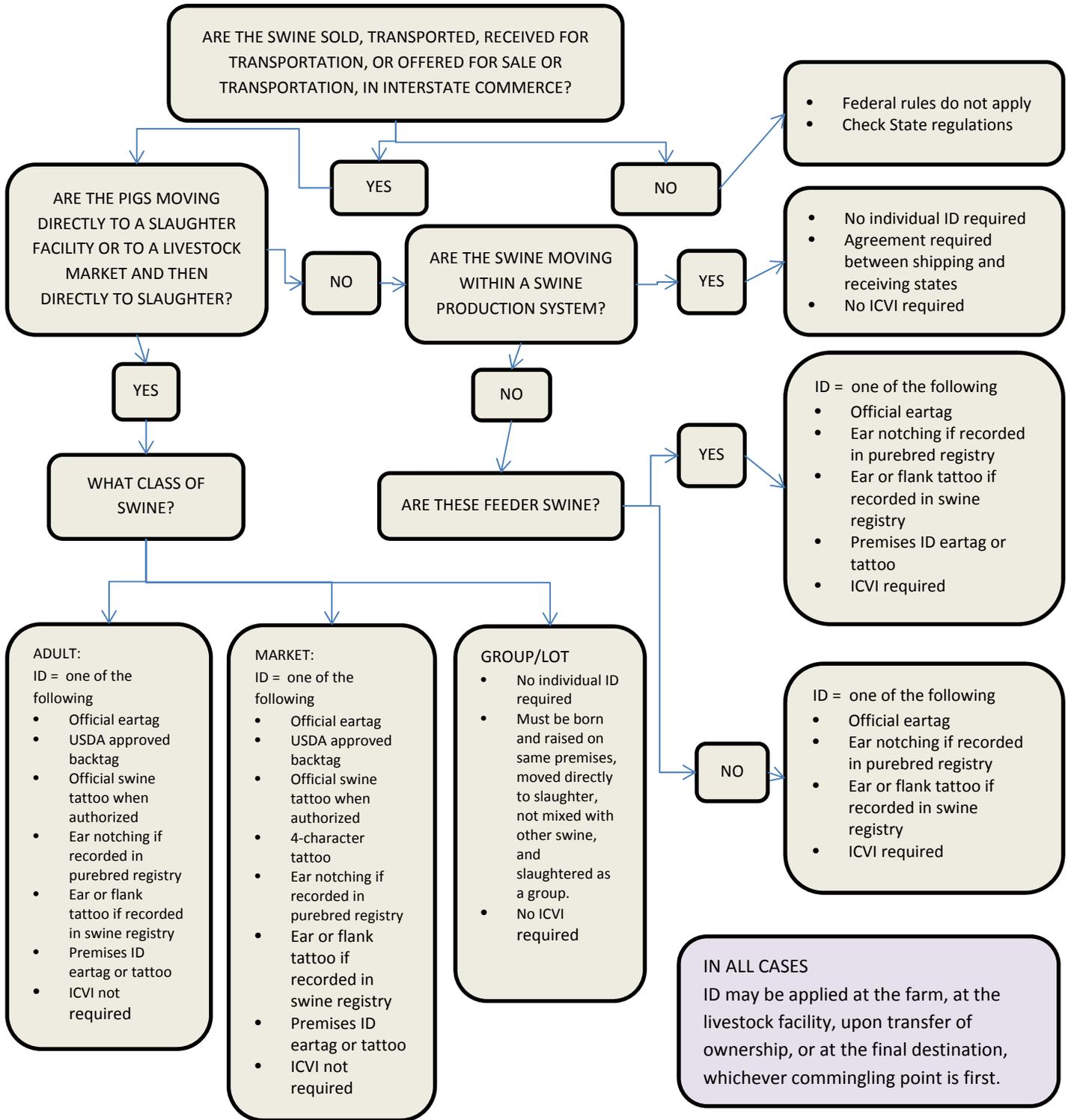
5. Group Identification Number (GIN)

- For pigs born and raised on the same premises –and–
- Moving in the group direct to a slaughter facility –and–
- Not mixed with swine from any other premises from the time of birth to slaughter –and–

- Slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other pigs at slaughter.
- Appears on documents moving with the pigs; GIN number/tags do not have to be attached to the actual pigs
- Also can be used for pigs moving within a production system but across state lines following various restrictions (see 9CFR 71.19 for details).

NOTE: While pigs can only have one official ear tag, they may have one official ear tag **and** an approved official tattoo, approved USDA back tag, registered ear notches, and/or GIN.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR SWINE



IN ALL CASES
ID may be applied at the farm, at the livestock facility, upon transfer of ownership, or at the final destination, whichever commingling point is first.