



PRACTICAL GUIDE OF THE CERTIFIED NATURAL MEAT PROGRAM OF URUGUAY (CNMPU)

December, 2004.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Guide to adhere to the program and obtain the certification.	2
Chapter 2. Guide for the protocol application.....	6
1 GENERAL.....	6
2 REQUIRED RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION	9
3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEAT QUALITY.....	10
4 ANNEXES.....	16



Chapter 1. Guide to adhere to the program and obtain the certification.

SUMMARY

The Certified Natural Meat Program follows a strict production and processing scheme, accredited by independent international certifying agencies, to produce top quality beef with all the sanitary guarantees, and traceability from the origin, offering thus the safest meat. Certified Natural Meat Program of Uruguay certifies the whole process that renders the meat product all the way through packing and labelling.

ORIGIN

An increasing demand for food safety, animal welfare and environmental sustainability has shaped the international markets. These aspects will definitely be the main drivers of future meat demand. Therefore, the Uruguayan Beef and Lamb Industry faces the challenge of fulfilling these demand drivers through the competitive advantage of its natural production systems.

OBJECTIVE

In this context, the "Certified Natural Meat Program of Uruguay" (CNMPU) was created by INAC in 2001, in order to increase consumer confidence in meat products from Uruguay, while differentiating and adding value to the meat Industry.

DEFINITION

CNMPU is a quality assurance (QA) program for beef and lamb where international certification bodies certify the compliance of a protocol in both the productive and industrial phases.

BASIS OF THE PROTOCOL

The main issues of the protocol: food safety, traceability, animal welfare and environmental sustainability, are expressed in the program claims and considered in the certification process. The natural attributes of Uruguayan Beef and Lamb develop therefore in a "country brand" for product identification.

HOW IT WORKS

The Program is integrated by voluntary members (farmers and packers) who wish to join the program for adding value to their products. Independent certification bodies certify that farm and packers are complying with the protocol claims. The certification process goes from production processes down to the cuts, packing and labelling. The "Country Brand" is an intellectual property of the National Meat Institute (INAC) and its use is granted subject to endorsement of the accredited international certifying firm. Such use of the brand doesn't pursue profit.



USDA PROCESS VERIFIED

Since August 2004, the Certified Natural Meat Program from Uruguay has been officially recognized by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) as complying with the requirements of the USDA Process Verified Program.

The USDA Audit Review and Compliance (ARC) Branch has reviewed the results of the recent audit of the CNMPU, arriving to the conclusion that it has successfully achieved the requirements for being approved.

The information related to the status of the approval is available at the following web site: <http://processverified.usda.gov/>

Uruguayan suppliers met the USDA program requirements in meat quality, animal handling and source verification. Therefore, they became the first international state to enjoy the USDA premium label and join just 16 U.S. companies with a Process Verified certification.

This certification allows Uruguay to send beef products to the U.S. specially marked as Process Verified and enables the country to make a detailed listing of its meat's attributes such as antibiotic and hormone free, not fed with animal proteins with ethically treated animals and a traceability system.

It was a very important step in differentiation their brand of beef among other imports to U.S. consumers.

This recognition is the consequence of a hard work that started in May 2003 when negotiations for integrating the Certified Natural Meat Program to a certification program validated by the USDA began. INAC started this process by talking with the International Meat Secretariat (Mr. Barry Carpenter and Mr. Jim Riva) and was required to fill a form and answer a set of questions that are detailed in the attached file.

The information on that form was studied and finally approved in what was called a document audit. On May 2004, after studying that information Uruguay received the visit of U.S. auditors (Mr. Jim Riva and Mr. Corey Gilbert). Four beef farms and two slaughterhouses were successfully audited. After this audit, the USDA made an evaluation of the program and finally they approved on August 2004.

CLAIMS

1. **Source verification of animals and products.** All cattle can be fully traced from ranch to harvest, fabrication and packaging. Identification of animals is by means of individual plastic ear tags.
2. **No hormones used.** No growth hormones of any kind or equivalent growth promotants have ever been administered to the animals. These are prohibited in the country by national law since 1984.
3. **Not fed antibiotics.** No sub-therapeutic antibiotics have been fed or administered as a supplement in feed or water for the purpose of growth promotion.
4. **No animal proteins in feed.** The animals have never been fed proteins of animal origin except maternal milk. The use of animal proteins in feed is prohibited in the country by national law since 1996.



5. **Grass fed.** All animals in the program have been grown, raised and fattened on a grass diet. Restricted supplementation levels are accepted to support grazing.
6. **Animals never confined.** Animals have never been confined to yards or feedlots at any time in their lives, and are rose grazing in open pastures year round.

CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Producers:

- Ask for an application form for the CNMPU to INAC or to a certification body accredited by INAC. The list of certification bodies is attached below.
- Ask for the certification form to Certicarnes or to any certification bodies accredited by INAC.
- Fill both forms and send them to INAC (uruguaymeat@inac.gub.uy) or to the selected certification body.
- Coordinate the first farm audit (first certification audit) with the certification body.
- If there are no objections with the first audit, coordinate the second farm audit 90 or 60 days after the first one for cattle (bovine) and sheep (ovine) respectively.
- With a positive report form the certification body, INAC authorizes the issue of a Conformity Certificate for a period of one year.
- With a positive evaluation report, Certicarnes issues a Conformity Certificate too.
- During the period of validity (one year) the certification body will control the certified farm with at least one visit previously arranged. "Surprise visits" can also occur announced 5 days in advanced of the visit, with no chance of changing the date.

Processing Plants:

- Inform INAC the willingness of joining the CNMPU.
- Choose a certification body for beginning the certification process.
- Ask for the certification form to Certicarnes or to any certification bodies accredited by INAC.
- Coordinate the processing plant audit with the certification body.
- With a positive report form the certification body, INAC authorizes the issue of a Conformity Certificate for a period of one year.
- With a positive evaluation report, Certicarnes issues a Conformity Certificate too.
- During the period of validity (one year) the certification body will control the certified farm with at least one visit previously arranged. "Surprise visits" can also occur with no previous announcement.

Certification Bodies:

- Certification Bodies must fill the Accreditation form for being registered at INAC in the Certification Bodies Register.
- They should comply with the notary and technical claims required in the General Procedures for the Selection of Certification Bodies – CNMPU GP 01.



- Sign the subcontract agreement with INAC, to be enabled to work as auditors subcontracted by Certicarnes.

COSTS

INAC authorizes the use of the CNMPU's "Country Brand", once it is correctly demonstrated that the requirements established in the General Procedure Manuals are being complied. The costs of the certification audits will be arranged with the selected certification bodies.

CONTACTS

- INAC
 - e-mail: uruguaymeat@inac.gub.uy
 - Fax: 9162071
 - Telephone: 9160430 extension 382
- CNMPU web site: www.uruguaymeat.gub.uy

CERTIFICATION BODIES

- CERTICARNES: certicarnes@inac.gub.uy
- BUREAU VERITAS: info@bvqiarg.com info.bvbna@ar.bureauveritas.com
- LATU SISTEMAS: info@latusistemas.com
- SGS: laura.labat@sgs.com



1 GENERAL

I. c. Identification and Traceability of the Livestock and the Farm

- *Group identification of the animals belonging to the Program:* The method used to identify animals belonging to the Program will depend on the farm production system and on the existence or not of animals that do not belong to the program on the farm.

Identification of PCNP' animals.

- Individual identification is not required; therefore, it is not mandatory to have pierced animals on the farm.
 - If the whole farm applies the Natural Meat Production Protocol and the production system is a complete closed cycle, the scorched Mark alone is sufficient identification for the animals belonging to the Program.
 - When there are animals on the farm that do not belong to the Program, they must be clearly identified, be it with earrings (some with and some without earrings; earrings of different colors; recording the earring number of those who do or do not belong to the Program), indelible paint marks or other methods that will allow their identification.
 - When all the animals belong to the CNMPU, but other animals enter the farm (for rearing and/or wintering), the identification system to be used will depend on the production system, so as to ensure that they have remained on the farm for the minimum 90-day period required in the Protocol.
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- *Minimum stay on the farm:* the minimum stay is referred to the fact that once an animal or group of animals enters a Natural Certified Meat producing farm, they must stay at least 90 days (for cattle, or 60 days for sheep) before they can be commercialized as a Natural Meat animal. But this does not imply that the period prior to the 90 days is not a Natural Meat production. **Once an animal enters a certified Natural Meat production farm, all the CNMP protocol handling requirements must be complied with. Therefore, all the records must be available from the date the animal entered the farm.**
 - When only male animal information is to be registered, the females will not belong to the CNMP, so it will not be necessary to identify them in order to recognize the animals belonging to the Program.
 - When animals are pierced for earrings or identified 90 days prior to slaughter – as a method of guaranteeing their permanence on the farm for a minimum of 90 days -, if MGAP (Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries) earrings are not used, it is not necessary to have a veterinary certificate as proof of the piercing date. It is enough to register the piercing or identification date with the number or type of



earrings used or type of identification used, in the Farm Log (or wherever the records are kept).

- The records required do not have to be on a form or in electronic format. The notations made on the farm logs (copybook, notebook, calendar) are valid, as long as they allow easy and clear access to the information.

II. Animal handling

- *Free range breeding*: "breeding" is referred to in broad terms, including all the handling during the permanence in the system, be it rearing, breeding or fattening.
- *Correct standards*: are those mentioned in the column "Description of conformity and critical points" and those presented under the title "Recommendations for Animal Welfare and Meat Quality".
- *Free ranging throughout the year*: refers to the environmental conditions of the country that allow the animals to remain outdoors throughout the year.

III. Environment and Hygiene Management

- The chemical products used (for cultivation, pastures or animal health) must have the MGAP registration number (see attached list of some registered products used for animal health).
- Prior to slaughter, compliance with the withdrawal period corresponding to each medicine used must be verified.
- *Record of purchase*: refers to the purchase receipts.

IV. Feed and Feeding System

- *... shall receive throughout their life*: refers to the period of permanence in the program.
- The record of feed received refers to supplements. Concerning the food consumption by direct crop, it is only necessary to state what pastures the farm has (natural fields, pastures, greenery). The history of each herd according to each paddock and the feed received is not required.
- Compliance with the requirement that a minimum of 60% of dry feed coming from direct crops be consumed can be verified through the supplement records.

V. Facilities

- *Adequate facilities*: The "Recommendations for Animal Welfare and Meat Quality" must be followed.
- The facilities will be examined to verify that the requirements are fulfilled.



VI. Medicines and Veterinary treatments

- *Health Management supervised by the Veterinary Doctor In Charge (MVR):* the MVR must occasionally revise the records and leave written evidence of it. Or the farm can have a Health Management Plan (PMS) signed by the MVR, in which case the records of applications must coincide with the requirements contained in the Health Management Plan.
- Evidence must exist of the MVR recommendations of any treatment that is not included in the PMS.
- The storage location of the products must be identified.

VII. Animal Transportation and Handling

- The pre-shipping and shipping tasks must follow the "Recommendations for Animal Welfare and Meat Quality".
- *Hygiene certification:* for foot and mouth disease (within a range of 25 Km)
- *Documentation verifying vaccination against foot and mouth disease:* purchase receipts of the vaccines.

VIII. Pre-slaughter / Slaughter / Production / Packing

- *MGAP authorization certificate:* The packing plants must have the corresponding MGAP certifications for the markets to which the CNMPU (Certified Natural Meat Protocol of Uruguay) production is destined.
- *Plant records and MGAP certificates and documents:* All those records and documents from the MGAP Veterinary Services concerning environmental contamination control and infectious disease prevention must be available.
- *Shipping verification and corresponding documentation:* The processing plant will verify that the animals that arrive belong to the CNMPU and will record this data. The animals belonging to the CNMPU coming from one same herd will form one lot.
- *HACCP, GMP and SSOP documentation:* All the documentation concerning the systems of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point, Good Management Practices and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures.
- *Verify that the slaughter of animals belonging to the CNMPU is done in a way clearly identified from the rest of the slaughter:* The lots (herds or sub-herds) belonging to the CNMPU will enter the slaughter lot and once skinned, the carcasses will maintain corresponding identification. At the end of the slaughter, each half carcass will be identified on the front and back with the date of slaughter, herd number and correlative slaughter number. All the half-carcasses will be stored in such a way that they can be sent for deboning by lots.
- *During quartering and deboning, the herd identification must be maintained.* The quarters will enter the deboning room duly identified and grouped by herd, verifying that the slaughter registers correspond.
- *During the packing, the herd identification will be maintained.* The cuts obtained during the deboning process will maintain the identification of the



specific herd to which they belonged, even when packaged. The primary package (of the cut) will include a high impact label and the secondary package (boxes) will hold a numbered label that allows tracking of the product and the process.

2 REQUIRED RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION

- All the records must be available at the farm -

Producer Records:

1. Identification of the farm and the producer
2. Identification of goods: DICOSE Sworn Statement (number of animals)
3. Farm log: Record of livestock movements (purchases, sales, capitalisations, pasturage, etc.).
4. Guides of livestock movement (purchases, sales, capitalisations, pasturage, etc.).
5. Record of which animals belong to the Program (For example, the animals with earrings, or without earrings, or those having earrings with the following numbers, or those having a red paint mark, etc.)
6. Date of identification of animals belonging to the CNMPU (piercing or other type of identification).
7. Plan of the farm with facilities, paddocks, fresh water fountains, paddock / enclosure for sick or injured animals and identifying the surface destined to handling the animals belonging to the CNMPU.
8. Farm log: date of initiation and finalizing of the service.
9. Farming land and goods (DICOSE Sworn Statement).
10. Labels of all the products used.
11. Receipts for purchase of chemical products.
12. Record of chemical product application and dosing of dogs. The following information must appear in the zootherapy records: Group of animals treated, date of application, dose, form of administering and withdrawal period. The data recorded on the Health Control Form required by the MGAP is valid.
13. Record of supplements (supplement used, amount per animal and per day, period).
14. Sworn statement declaring products or byproducts of mammal or aviary origin are not used (protean concentrates, bone flour and fat), with the exception of dairy products and byproducts.
15. Sworn statement declaring growth hormones, anabolics or any other growth enhancer are not used.
16. Purchase receipts for supplements.
17. Health Management Plan signed by the Veterinary Doctor In Charge or written evidence of the revision of the hygiene records, signed by the MVR.
18. Health certification (for Foot and Mouth Disease) for each shipment.
19. Transportation dispatch for each shipment.
20. Receipt of delivery of the Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine.



Verifications:

1. That all the chemical products have an MGAP registration number.
2. That the instructions on the product labels are complied with regarding use (dose – verify with the application records), handling (use of gloves, etc.) and elimination (reservoir for empty containers when it corresponds).

Processing Plant Records:

1. MGAP Authorization Certificate (Certificate of Environmental Control and Contamination Prevention).
2. Plant records.
3. MOTMA (Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment) authorizations.
4. Veterinary Inspection Regulations.
5. Processing Plant Plans – waiting runs.
6. Documentation corresponding to the unloading of the animals immediately upon their arrival at the plant.
7. HACCP implementation Proof Voucher.
8. GMP Manual.
9. Documentation corresponding to the Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures Program (SSOP).
10. Documentation proving the identification of the animal herd throughout the whole slaughter.
11. Documentation proving the identification of the animal herd throughout the whole deboning process (E.g. labels).
12. Labels used during packaging showing: Name of the Processing and Deboning Plant; date of slaughter and deboning; Herd number; Expiry date; CNMPPU and Certifier logotype.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEAT QUALITY¹

Practical guide for the compliance with the CNMPPU requirements concerning animal welfare and meat quality.

3.1 Animal handling

"The animals must be handled according to correct standards, taking their welfare into account" (CNMPPU Protocol, Section 2.1)

The good handling refers to the work with the animals throughout their life and this good handling allows the animals to endure the potentially stressful situations.

In order to handle animals according to correct standards, it is necessary that:

¹ Most of this information was taken from "Livestock Handling Prior to Slaughter and its Connection with Meat Quality" - Castro, L.; Robaina, R. 2003. Dissemination Series Nbr.1, INAC.



- The farm staff be trained and conscious of the importance of respecting animal welfare.
- Those handling practices such as castration, dehorning and marking and identification be performed at the earliest possible age (to lessen the stress and even the delay in profit).
- Take into account the shelter against cold and wind and the shade for protection from heat; with more comfort, not only is animal welfare respected but production is also improved.
- Permanent access to fresh and clean water; if it were necessary (e.g. due to scarcity) the water holes should be fenced in to keep the water clean and fountains should be placed and cleaned periodically.
- Prevent lengthy confinements (aggravated if a lack of water and food were added), for which handling maneuvers must be planned.

3.2 Facilities

"Facilities, fences and yards must be fixed to offer security and adequate space for animal handling" (CNMPU Protocol, Section 5.1)

All the facilities, fencing, chute, rump bars, yards, etc. must be designed, constructed and maintained so as to avoid any potential cause of injury – and stress – to the animals.

Basically, the following must be taken into account:

- Their dimensions must be suitable to the usual number of animals worked with.
- Their design, although it may vary, must avoid narrow spaces, prominent angles and abrupt changes of direction
- The materials acceptable for their construction are various: wood, stone, cement, metal; they must be solid and free of projections and cutting edges.
- The floor must be sound, non-slip and free of projections likely to cause injury to the animals' hooves.
- Truck access ramps must have solid side guards (not allowing outward vision), their slope should not exceed 20° and the floor must be made of non-slip material and have foot battens.
- In those facilities where tasks may take many hours, shade and shelter must be provided for the animals.
- Loading platforms must be located within easy access to main highways and have ample space for truck maneuver, a sound floor and no ditches or fissures on the way to the highway.

3.3 Animal transport and handling

"The handling and transport of animals prior to slaughter must reduce causes of stress and avoid injuries, tending to respect animal welfare" (CNMPU Protocol, Section 7.1)



The consequences of bad handling of livestock prior to slaughter essentially consist of bruising and dark cuts, as a result of actions immediately prior to transportation. *Bruises* are haematomas (broken blood vessels with an accumulation of blood in the area) caused by bangs or violent contusions. *Dark cuts* (meat that presents a darker shade than the usual fresh meat cherry colour) are the product of an inadequate degree of acidity in the meat caused by the exhaustion of energy supplies (glycogen) due to stress.

Precautions that pertain to a suitable handling of the animals are:

I. On the farm

a. Before loading:

- During the classification (separation), avoid mixing unfamiliar animals, females on heat and bulls.
- Move the livestock with paused movements (no chasing) and avoiding adverse weather conditions.
- If possible, avoid the use of dogs, unless they are duly trained.
- Give animals time to recover from physical exhaustion.
- When they are confined some time before the maneuver takes place, they must have access to water and also, if applicable, to a light feed.

b. During loading:

- Settle the time of loading with the carrier, in order to avoid rushes.
- Verify state of cages (doors, walls and floors) to ensure they are in good condition, minimizing the possibility of animal injury.
- The truck should be parked so the cage door and the loading tube coincide perfectly.
- The "guillotine" cage doors must open completely.
- Whenever possible, similar animals (category, sex, weight) should be loaded.
- Special care must be taken with horned animals (the amount of bruising doubles that of dehorned animal transport)
- The number of loaded animals must be adequate (not too many, which causes piling, nor too few, which causes tottering and falls).
- Bangs and the use of whips, sticks, goads and pointed objects must be avoided (plastic bags are recommended, since they make noise but do not produce injuries).
- Animals must not be rushed when being loaded on the truck.
- They must be given time to accommodate themselves before departing.

II. During transport

a. State of the means of transport:

- The caged trucks must have mechanisms for security and easy loading and unloading of the animals.
- The design must be adequate to allow easy cleaning and disinfection.
- The cage doors must have a width that will allow animals a comfortable passage.



- The “guillotine” mechanism must operate correctly to ensure that the door opens completely.
 - The frame surrounding the door must be free of projections and prominent angles that could injure the animals.
 - The cage side guards must be free of projections.
 - The floor must have a non-slip grid.
 - The cages (especially those 11 or more meters long) must have a cross section to minimize animal sliding.
 - Special attention must be given to transport when there is a second cage or “trailer”.
 - The amount of animals to be carried must be calculated according to the cage yardage (as an average, an approximate density of 450 kg / m² can be handled).
- b. Driving:
- Excessive speed, swerves and sudden stops must be avoided.
 - It is recommendable that the load be inspected regularly.
 - The transport timetable should be chosen according to the climate.

Cage capacity for the transport of livestock						
HEIFER AND YOUNG STEERS						
CAGES (m)	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEIGHT (kg)	Nbr. of animals					
300	40	44	48	52	56	58
350	35	38	41	44	47	50
400	31	34	37	40	43	46
COWS AND STEERS						
CAGES (m)	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEIGHT (kg)	Nbr. of animals					
450	30	32	34	36	38	40
500	27	29	31	33	35	37
550	24	26	28	30	32	34
600	22	24	26	28	30	32

SOURCE: URUGUAYAN LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - AUTHA



III. At the Processing Plant

"Handling practices tending to maintain animal welfare will be continued at the processing plant"(PCNU Protocol, Section 8.1)

a. Livestock reception:

The same precautions should be taken for the animal unloading as those recommended for their loading: correct truck parking, complete opening of the "guillotine" door, no rushing of the animals and no use of elements that could injure them.

b. Enclosure runs:

- The run capacity (2.50 m²/animal for cattle and 1,20 m²/animal for sheep) must be respected.
- Animals must have unrestricted access to drinking water.

c. Weighing the herd:

- All animal movement to accomplish the weighing must be made taking the necessary precautions to avoid hurting them.
- Animals may be weighed in fractioned groups when the herds are heterogeneous (weight, category).

d. Access to slaughter:

- The animals are given a spray bath, something totally unusual for them, so efforts must be increased to avoid any maneuver that may further disturb them.
- The passage through the tube leading to the knock-out box must be continuous and fluid.
- The use of goads is specially contraindicated at this stage since the animals are wet, which increases the aggression.
- The knock-out box "guillotine" mechanism must be operated correctly so the animals are not knocked.



TEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK LOADING

1. Move the animals without rushing them and avoid frightening them, reducing causes for disturbance (avoid running and shouting).
2. Do not punish the animals (eliminate electric goads, sticks, whips and similar).
3. Avoid extreme weather conditions, choosing timetables with the mildest climate for the season.
4. Do not use (or minimize the use of) dogs, unless they are duly trained.
5. Give the animals time to rest and recover from physical exhaustion (access to shade and water) without overfeeding the livestock.
6. Have adequate facilities (concerning location, design, materials and maintenance) to gather and load the livestock.
7. Use means of transport in good condition (design, capacity, separators, maintenance) for livestock transport.
8. Load the adequate amount of animals according to the capacity (yardage) of the means of transport.
9. Do not mix males and females (bulls separate and, whenever possible, avoid females on heat), nor animals of very different size / weight.
10. Give the livestock time to accommodate themselves in the truck, before departing.

3.4 Adequate procedures for the application of injectables

In the chapter pertaining to animal handling prior to slaughter, it is convenient to recommend a series of procedures concerning the application of injectables. This is based on the fact that lesions due to injectables frequently appear at the post-mortem stage, deteriorating the final product.

Lesions due to injectables are the aftermath of the application – specially if it was incorrect – of injectables. These lesions can just be subcutaneous or they can be inside the tissues; they can be chronic (produced long ago) or an acute inflammation focus (recent application that has not had time to be reabsorbed). Moreover, even if the lesion is not easily visible, intramuscular injections alter the meat tenderness (the part of the cut where the injection was applied is significantly tougher).

In order to minimize these lesions, which cause important losses, it is recommended that:

- The intramuscular application be avoided if another option such as the subcutaneous application can be used.



- If intramuscular application must be used, the application must be made in the neck (never in the hindquarters).
- If subcutaneous application is used, the application will be made in a place where the tissue is loose and the skin can be easily lifted with the free hand (the lateral part of the neck in front of the connecting joint is recommended).
- Avoid injecting more than 10 cc of a product in one same place.
- Use needles of adequate length and size according to the type of application and the type of product.
- The workplace and equipment must be maintained as clean as possible.
- Inject the minimum amount possible of animals with the same needle.
- Change the needles in case of contamination or damage.

4 ANNEXES

1. Partial list of MGAP registered products.
2. Instructions for completing the MGAP Health Control Form.
3. Recommended forms for recording the information requested.



ANEXXE 1. Partial list of MGAP registered products.

I. Garrapaticidas

- a. Baño de inmersión
- b. Inyectables
- c. Por vertido
- d. Aspersión

II. Piojicidas

- a. Ovinos - Baño de inmersión
- b. Ovinos - Por vertido
- c. Bovinos - Por vertido
- d. Bovinos – Inyectables

III. Productos contra la Mosca de los Cuernos

IV. Sarnicidas Ovinos

- a. Baño de inmersión
- b. Inyectables

I. GARRAPATICIDAS**a. GARRAPATICIDAS - Baño de Inmersión**

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO. REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
ULTIMATE	A-2171	PFIZER	ALFACIPERMETRINA 5%
RENEGADE 5 SC	A-364	WHITEHALL	ALFACIPERMETRINA 5%
ALFAMETRINA PASTEUR	A-1677	PASTEUR	ALFACIPERMETRINA 5%
ALFABLUE	A-3676=A-1677	BLU VET	ALFACIPERMETRINA 5%
ACAREX	3843	MERIAL	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ACARMIC 12.5%	A-1430	MICROSULES	AMITRAZ 12,5%
KAMMET	A-1888	CHERRY	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ECTORAZ	A-2322	L.URUGUAY	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TRIATOX	2984	COOPERS	AMITRAZ 12,5%
AMITSAN	A-1881	SANTA ELENA	AMITRAZ 12,5%
AMIXID 12.5	A-3247	TAMPA	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TACTIK	A-2417	INTERVET	AMITRAZ 12,5%
AMITOX	A-1683	HELICAR	AMITRAZ 12,5%
BOVITRAX	A-2657	BAYER	AMITRAZ 12,5%
BOMBARD	A-2722	WHITEHALL	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TICKMATIT 12,5%	A-3465=A-2322	CALIER	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ECTOCAN GARRAPATAS	A-3519=A-1430	CANADA	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ADIMITRAZ	A-3607=A-1430	ADIMITRAZ	AMITRAZ 12,5%
SUPERTRAZ	A-3660	CIBELES	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TUROX	A-3662=A-3660	CAVAJANI JUAN	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TICK-OFF	A-3697=A-1430	BIOLAB	AMITRAZ 12,5%
GRENADE	3714	COOPERS	CIALOTRIN 4,5%
ECTOMIN	A-2257	NOVARTIS	CIPERMETRINA 10%
CIPERTAMPA 15	A-230	TAMPA	CIPERMETRINA 15%
CIPERSAN 15	A-2780	SANTA ELENA	CIPERMETRINA 15%
BARRICADE 15	A-1826	WHITEHALL	CIPERMETRINA 15%
BRESIC	A-1986	CHERRY	CIPERMETRINA 15%
ECTOSULES 15%	A-1251	MICROSULES	CIPERMETRINA 15%
CIPRODIP	A-2076	MERCOMAR	CIPERMETRINA 15%
GALGO C 15	A-1248	BIOGENESIS	CIPERMETRINA 15%
GALISAN C 15	A-219	ROSENBUSCH	CIPERMETRINA 15%
CIPERGAR PASTEUR	A-2312	PASTEUR	CIPERMETRINA 15%
BARRA 15	A-1239	PROQUIMUR	CIPERMETRINA 15%
CIPERTEX PLUS	A-3281	MAGINTEX S.A.	CIPERMETRINA 15%
DERRAMIN GARRAPATICI	A-235	BROUWER	CIPERMETRINA 15%
ECTRIN VET 15	A-512	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 15%
ADICIPER	A-3513=A-1251	MARLIN AZUL	CIPERMETRINA 15%
GALGO C	A-271	BIOGENESIS	CIPERMETRINA 20%
ASUNTOL	A-2258	BAYER	COUMAFOS 20%
BUTOX	4221	INTERVET	DECAMETRINA 3%
MIXAN	4130	ROLON	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
BARRA PLUS	A-1661	PROQUIMUR	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
SUPERMETRINA	A-3580	CIBELES	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
MAGIN TICK	A-3280	MAGINTEX S.A.	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
CIPERMETRINA+ETHION P.	A-2309	PASTEUR	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
MAXIPAR	A-3192	BLU VET	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
CIPERTION	A-2360	I.V.U.	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
DERRIBANTE	A-2677	ROLON	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
BARRA MAX	A-3642=A-3580	CAVAJANI JUAN	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
GRENADE F	A-3669=A-2677	GRAPPIOLO	ETHION 40%-CIPERMETRINA 10%
ECTORADE EC	A-1483	L.URUGUAY	ETHION 27%-CIPERMETRINA 6,7%
GALGO C MAX	A-2689	BIOGENESIS	ETHION 27%-CIPERMETRINA 6,7%
CIPERTION	A-3684=A-1483	CLAUDIA CORREA	ETHION 27%-CIPERMETRINA 6,7%
BAYTICOL	A-477	BAYER	FLUMETRINA 6%
PROTAID	A-2263	WHITEHALL	SUPONA 91,4%-ALFACIPER. 50%
ELANTIK CE	A-2668	BEIMIRCO	ZETACIPERMETRINA

b. GARRAPATICIDAS - Inyectables / No sustituyen las bañeaciones obligatorias

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG.	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
NECAVERM ADE	A-2116	ROSENBUSCH	ABAMECTINA 1,13%
AVOMECTIN+ADE	A-3378	HELICAR	ABAMECTINA 1%
DECTOMAX	A-1198	PFIZER	DORAMECTINA 1%
IVOMEK SUPER	5065	MERIAL	IVERMECTINA 1%
DIVOCTEN I INYECTABLE	A-1688	DISPERT	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVOSINT	A-1339	BIOGENESIS	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVOMEK INYECTABLE	5005	MERIAL	IVERMECTINA 1%
BOVIFORT LA	A-2282	BIOGENESIS	IVERMECTINA 1%
BAYMEK PROLONG	A-2373	BAYER	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVOMEK GOLD INYECTABLE	A-2496	MERIAL	IVERMECTINA 3,15%
IVERMIC PREMIUM	A-3201	MICROSULES	IVERMECTINA 3,15%
CYDECTIN SML	A-188	WHITEHALL	MOXIDECTIN 1%

c. GARRAPATICIDAS - Por Vertido (Pour On)

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
RENEGADE SHOT	A-587	WHITEHALL	ALFACIPERMETRINA 3%
EPRINEX POUR ON	A-2675	MERIAL	EPRINOMECTIN 0,5%
ECTOLINE	A-2269	MERIAL	FIPRONIL 1%
FIPROSULES	A-3125	MICROSULES	FIPRONIL 1%
FIPROTOP BOVINOS	A-3661	CIBELES	FIPRONIL 1%
ACATAK	A-1566	NOVARTIS	FLUAZARON 2,5%
BAYTICOL (BRASIL)	A-400	BAYER	FLUMETRINA 1%
CYDECTIN POUR ON	A-2686	WHITEHALL	MOXIDECTIN 0,5%

d. GARRAPATICIDAS - Aspersión

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
ECTOPLUS	A-1097	NOVARTIS	DICLORVOS-CIPERMETRINA HC

II. PIOJICIDAS**a. PIOJICIDAS OVINOS - Baño de inmersión**

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG.	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
MIXAN	4608	ROLON	CIPERMETR. 10%-ETHION 40%
ECTOMIN	A-2257	NOVARTIS	CIPERMETRINA 11,4%
ECTOVET	4393	L.URUGUAY	DIAZINON 60%
MILBEX	4728	INTERVET	DIAZINON 60%
OVITOP	A-2254	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%
NEOCIDOL 600 EC	A-2495	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%
NEODIP 60	A-3507	UNIVERSAL LAB	DIAZINON 60%
ELIMIX	A-882	GRAPPIOLO	METILPIRIFOS 30%

b. PIOJICIDAS OVINOS - Por Vertido (Pour On)

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NO. REGISTRO	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A.
GRENADE TOP	4734	COOPER	CIALOTRINA
ISEXAN POUR ON	A-111	ROLON	CIPER. 6%-ETHION 24%
ALFACIEN POUR ON	A-1087	AC	CIPERMETRINA 1,5%
ECTONVET 2.5	A-1471	LAB.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%
OUTFLANK	5186	WHITEHALL	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%
ACIENDAL	A-133	BIOGENESIS	CIPERMETRINA 6%
ECTOSULES P.O. 6%	A-1252	MICROSULES	CIPERMETRINA 6%
CHERRYON 6%	A-1277	CHERRY	CIPERMETRINA 6%
POUR METRIN BT	A-3301	RIMAL	CIPER 5%-TRICLOR.10%

c. PIOJICIDAS BOVINOS - Por Vertido (Pour On)

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	N.REG	LABORATORIO	PPAA
VIRBAMAX POUR ON	A-2717	CIBELES	ABAMECTINA 0,5%
NECAVERM POUR ON	A-3148	ROSENBUSCH	ABAMECTINA 1%-CIPER 6%
RENEGADE SHOT	A-587	WHITEHALL	ALFACIPERMETRINA 3%
GRENADE TOP	4734	COOPERS	CIALOTRINA 2%
SYNECTO PREMIUM	A-3010	BLAS	CIPER 5%-CARB 2%-B.P 7%
GALISAN CB	A-3147	ROSENBUSCH	CIPER.5%-CARB. 2%-PIP.7%
URATOX POUR ON	A-2944	SANTA ELENA	CIPER 6%-CLORP. 12.5%
CLIPPER FORTE	A-2975	BLU VET	CIPER. 6%-CLORP. 12.5%
ECTONVET 5 FORTE	A-1470	L.URUGUAY	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
SUPERMETRINA POUR ON	A-3483	CIBELES	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
BAYOFLY-K	A-2720	BAYER	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
BACTROFLAY	A-2971	HELICAR	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
MOSQUICIDA PROLESA	A-3663=A-2483	PROLESA	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
MOSKILL CE	A-3686=A-1470	CLAUDIA CORREA	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
MOSCALIER	A-3698=A-2483	CALIER	CIPER. 5%-ETHION 15%
POUR METRIN BT	A-3301	RIMAL	CIPER 5%-TRICLORFON 10%

c. PIOJICIDAS BOVINOS - Por Vertido (Pour On) - cont.-

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	N.REG	LABORATORIO	PPAA
ISEXAN POUR ON	A-111	ROLON	CIPER. 6%-ETHION 24%
ALFACIEN POUR ON	A-1087	AC	CIPERMETRINA 1,5%
ECTONVET 2,5	A-1471	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%
OUTFLANK	5186	WHITEHALL	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%
ECTONVET 5	A-1469	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 5%
GALISAN CB	A-2842	ROSENBUSCH	CIPERMETRINA 5%
ACIENDEL	A-133	BIOGENESIS	CIPERMETRINA 6%
CIPERTAMPA POUR ON	A-1436	TAMPA	CIPERMETRINA 6%
CYPER SUR POUR ON	A-1582	SUR	CIPERMETRINA 6%
DERRAMIN POUR ON	A-42	BROUWER	CIPERMETRINA 5%
ECTOSULES POUR ON 6%	A-1252	MICROSULES	CIPERMETRINA 6%
CHERRYON 6%	A-1277	CHERRY	CIPERMETRINA 6%
CIPERSAN POUR ON	A-2781	SANTA ELENA	CIPERMETRINA 6%
NEOCIDOL POUR ON	A-3121	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 12,5%
ECTOPLUS	A-1097	NOVARTIS	DICLORVOS-CIPERM.H.C.
FIPROSULES	A-3125	MICROSULES	FIPRONIL
BAYTICOL POU ON	A-400	BAYER	FLUMETRINA 1%
ELITOP	A-2375	GRAPPIOLO	METILPIRIFOS 20%

d. PIOJICIDAS - Inyectables

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	PPAA
SIPCAR I	A-1440	CHERRY	IVERMECTINA 1%

III. PRODUCTOS USADOS CONTRA LA MOSCA DE LOS CUERNOS

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A	VIA DE APLIC.
VIRBAMAX POUR ON	A-2717	CIBELES	ABAMECTINA 0,5%	POUR ON
NECAVERM POUR ON	A-3148	ROENBUSCH	ABAMECTINA 1%-CIPERMET. 6%	POUR ON
ALACIEN POUR ON	A-1087	A.C.	ALFACIPERMETRINA 1,5%	POUR ON
RENEGADE 5 SC	A-364	WHITEHALL	ALFACIPERMETRINA 20%	BAÑOS
RENEGADE SHOT	A-587	WHITEHALL	ALFACIPERMETRINA 3%	POUR ON
ALFAFLY PASTEUR	A-1567	PASTEUR	ALFAMETRINA 1%	POUR ON
ALFATRIN POUR ON	A-2361	I.V.U.	ALFAMETRINA 1%	POUR ON
BICHERON LA POUR	A-3021	PROAGRO	CIPER 6%-BUTOXIDO 7%	POUR ON
SYNECTO PREMIUM	A-3010	BLAS	CIPER 5%-CARB.2%-BUT.7%	POUR ON
GALISAN CB	A-3147	ROENBUSCH	CIPER 5%-CARB.2%-BUT.7%	POUR ON
ASCIENDAL PLUS	A-2449	BIOGENESIS	CIPER 5%-CLORPIRIFOS	POUR ON
URATOX POUR ON	A-2944	SANTA ELENA	CIPER 6%-CLORP. 12.5%	POUR ON
CLIPPER FORTE	A-2975	BLU VET	CIPER 6%-CLORP. 12.5%	POUR ON
ASPERSIN	A-2394	BIOGENESIS	CIPER. 20%-CLORP. 50%	ASPERSION
CUMEFLY PLUS	A-2553	IBERSUS	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
ECTONVET 5 FORTE	A-1470	L.URUGUAY	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
BAYOFLY K	A-2720	BAYER	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
ECTOSULES PLUS P.O.	A-2384	MICROSULES	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
SUPERMETRINA P.O.	A-2483	CIBELES	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
BACTROFLAY	A-2971	HELICAR	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
CHERRYON PLUS	A-2757	CHERRY	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
MOSCALIER	A-3698=A-2483	CALIER	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
ADIMOS FUERTE	A-3528=A-2384	MARLIN AZUL	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
MOSQUICIDA PROLESA	A-3663=A-2483	PROLESA	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
MOSKILL CE	A-3686=A-1470	CLAUDIA CORREA	CIPER 5%-ETHION 15%	POUR ON
ISEXAN USO DERMAL	A-111	ROLON	CIPER 6%-ETHION 24%	POUR ON
MIXAN GARRAPATICIDA	4130	ROLON	CIPER 10%-ETHION 10%	BAÑOS
DERRIBANTE	A-2677	ROLON	CIPER 10%-ETHION 40%	BAÑOS
GRENADE F	A-3669=A-2677	GRAPPIOLO	CIPER 10%-ETHION 40%	BAÑOS
MOSKAUT POUR ON	A-2581	BIOTAY	CIPER 5%-TRICLORFON 10%	POUR ON
POUR METRIN BT	A-3301	RIMAL	CIPER 5%-TRICLORFON 10%-B.P 5%	POUR ON
ECTONVET 2.5	A-1471	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%	POUR ON
OUTFLANK	5186	CYANAMID	CIPERMETRINA 2,5%	POUR ON
ECTORADE H5	A-1514	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 5%	ASPERSION
ECTONVET 5	A-1469	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 5%	POUR ON
ECTOSULES 5% POUR ON	A-2307	MICROSULES	CIPERMETRINA 5%	POUR ON
GALISAN CB	A-2842	ROENBUSCH	CIPERMETRINA 5%	POUR ON
DERRAMIN POUR ON	A-042	BROUWER	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
CIPERTAMPA POUR ON	A-1436	TAMPA	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
CIPERSAN POUR ON	A-2781	SANTA ELENA	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
CYPER SUR POUR ON	A-1582	SUR	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
GALISAN POUR ON	A-1140	ROENBUSCH	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
CIPERFLY	A-1554	PASTEUR	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
ECTOSULES POUR ON 6%	A-1252	MICROSULES	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
CHERRYON 6%	A-1277	CHERRY	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
POUR ON BARRA	A-2025	PROQUIMUR	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
PROTEX FLY	A-3262	MAGINTEX S.A.	CIPERMETRINA 6%	POUR ON
ECTOMIN	A-2257	NOVARTIS	CIPERMETRINA 10%	BAÑOS
BARRICADE 15	A-1826	WHITEHALL	CIPERMETRINA 15%	BAÑOS
CIPERGAR PASTEUR	A-2312	PASTEUR	CIPERMETRINA 15%	BAÑOS
ECTRINNET 15	A-512	L.URUGUAY	CIPERMETRINA 15%	BAÑOS
CIPERTEX PLUS	A-3281	MAGINTEX S.A.	CIPERMETRINA 15%	BAÑOS
DERRAMIN 10	A-2557	BROUWER	CLORPIRIFOS 10%	POUR ON
ACIENDAL 10	A-2754	BIOGENESIS	CLORPIRIFOS 10%	POUR ON
IVUFLY POUR ON	A-2510	I.V.U.	CLORPIRIFOS 18%	POUR ON

Listado Productos Registrados (MGAP) - Contra Mosca de los cuernos

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A	VIA DE APLIC.
ASUNTOL POLVO	A-2258	BAYER	COUMAPHOS 50%	ASPERSION
GRENADE POUR ON	4734	COOPERS	CYALOTRINA	POUR ON
GRENADE	3714	COOPERS	CYALOTRINA	BAÑOS
BUTOX	4221	INTERVET	DELTAMETRINA 3%	BAÑOS
NEOCIDOL B	A-2354	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 2 G	CARAVANA
PATRIOT	A-2575	BAYER	DIAZINON 6,9 G	CARAVANA
NEOCIDOL B 40%	A-3124	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 6 G	CARAVANA
NEOCIDOL POUR ON	A-3121	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 12,5%	POUR ON
OPTIMIZER	A-883	WHITEHALL	DIAZINON 20%	CARAVANA
CARAVANAS OVER DIAZINON 40%	A-3677	LATINCHEM	DIAZINON 40%	CARAVANA
ECTOVET	4393	L.URUGUAY	DIAZINON 60%	BAÑOS
NEOCIDOL 600 EC	A-2495	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%	BAÑOS
OVITOP	A-2254	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%	BAÑOS
NEODIP 60	A-3507	UNIVERSAL LAB	DIAZINON 60%	BAÑOS
BATESTAN CARAVANAS	A-3517	INTERVET	DIAZINON 30%-CLORPIRIFOS 10%	CARAVANA
WARRIOR	A-3588	WHITEHALL	DIAZINON 30%-CLORPIRIFOS 10%	CARAVANA
ECTOPLUS T	A-1097	NOVARTIS	DICLORVOS-CIPERMET. HC	ASPERSION
EPRINEX POUR ON	A-2675	MERIAL	EPRINOMECTIN 0,5%	POUR ON
MEXIVER	A-1630	SANTA ELENA	IVERMECTINA 1%	INYECTABLE
FIPROSULES	A-3125	MICROSULES	FIPRONIL 1%	POUR ON
FIPROTOP BOVINOS	A-3661	CIBELES	FIPRONIL 1%	POUR ON
DOMINATOR	A-838	COOPERS	METILPIRIFOS 20%	CARAVANA
PERMETRINA PBO POUR ON	A-3471	L.URUGUAY	PERMETRINA 3,5%-B.PIPERONILO 12%	POUR ON
DURASECT II	A-3038	PFIZER	PERMETRINA 5%-PIRETRINA 0,1%-	POUR ON
ELITOP	A-2375	GRAPPIOLO	PIRIMIPHOS METYL 20%	POUR ON
ELANTIK POUR ON	A-2500	BEIMIRCO	ZETACIPERMETRINA 2,5%	POUR ON
ELANTIK	A-2668	BEIMIRCO	ZETACIPERMETRINA 6,25%	BAÑOS

IV. SARNICIDA**a. SARNICIDAS OVINOS - Baño de Inmersión**

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A
TRIATOX SR	3517	COOPERS	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ACARMIC	A-1430	MICROSULES	AMITRAZ 12,5%
KAMMET	A-1888	CHERRY	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ADIMITRAZ	A-3607=A-1430	MARLIN AZUL	AMITRAZ 12,5%
ACAREX	3843	MERIAL	AMITRAZ 12,5%-H.CALCIO 50
ECTOCAN GARRAPATICIDA	A-3519=A-1430	CANADA	AMITRAZ 12,5%
TICK OFF	A-3697=A-1430	BIOLAB	AMITRAZ 12,5%
MIXAN	4608	ROLON	CIPERMETR. 10%-ETHION 40%
ECTOMIN	A-2257	NOVARTIS	CIPERMETRINA 11,4%
ECTOVET	4393	L.URUGUAY	DIAZINON 60%
MILBEX	4728	INTERVET	DIAZINON 60%
OVITOP	A-2254	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%
NEOCIDOL 600 EC	A-2495	NOVARTIS	DIAZINON 60%
ELIMIX	A-882	GRAPPIOLO	METILPIRIFOS 30%

b. SARNICIDAS OVINOS - Inyectables

NOMBRE COMERCIAL	NRO.REG	LABORATORIO	P.P.A.A
DECTOMAX	A-1198	PFIZER	DORAMECTINA 1%
IVERMIC 1%	A-1241	MICROSULES	IVERMECTINA 1%
SIPCAR I	A-1440	CHERRY	IVERMECTINA 1%
DIVOC TEN I INYECTABLE	A-1688	DISPERT	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVOSINT	A-1339	BIOGENESIS	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVERMECTINA ROSENB.	A-1690	ROSENBUSCH	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVERTON	A-1652	IBERSUS	IVERMECTINA 1%
BAYMEC	A-1821	BAYER	IVERMECTINA 1%
WORMKILL	A-1827	ROLON	IVERMECTINA 1%
IVOMEC INYECTABLE	5005	MERIAL	IVERMECTINA 1%
BOVIFORT LA	A-2282	BIOGENESIS	IVERMECTINA 1%
CYDECTIN	A-188	WHITEHALL	MOXIDECTIN 1%

ANEXXE 2. Instructions for completing the MGAP Health Control Form1.

I. OBJETIVO.-

Desarrollar acciones en el área de la Salud Animal que posibiliten la elaboración permanente de registros, mediciones, evaluaciones, controles y la aplicación de acciones correctivas y preventivas.

La Planilla de Control Sanitario debe ser utilizada y mantenida al día en todos los establecimientos agropecuarios del Uruguay, ya sean éstos poseedores de alguna o de todas las siguientes categorías de animales: Bovinos, Ovinos, Equinos.

II. RESPONSABILIDADES.-

Son responsables del correcto mantenimiento de esta planilla los propietarios o tenedores de animales.

La planilla debe permanecer *siempre* en el establecimiento y con los datos al día. Asimismo, debe mantenerse sin manchas y archivarse en un lugar que permita encontrarla fácilmente.

1. Datos del Establecimiento.-

Se deben completar en forma clara los siguientes datos:

- **Nº DICOSE:** incluir un solo número por cada casillero.
- **Razón Social** del establecimiento: nombre bajo el cual gira el establecimiento declarado en DICOSE.
- **Período de Control:** Indique la fecha en la que comienza a utilizar la planilla y la correspondiente al momento en que
- complete la totalidad de la misma.
- **Serie y Número de la Planilla Anterior:** En caso de que se complete una planilla, deberá encabezarse la siguiente, agregando además la serie y el número de planilla de contralor anterior.

2. Vacuna contra la Fiebre Aftosa.-

Registrar los datos de la aplicada en los períodos reglamentarios como las autorizaciones oficiales fuera de fecha. Se utilizará un renglón para cada período. Cuando se debe vacunar con más de una serie se utilizarán los renglones que correspondan. Si la vacunación lleva más de un día se identificará el día de inicio y el día final de la vacunación en el mismo renglón.

- **Fecha:** Indique día o días y el mes en los que llevó a cabo la vacunación.
- **Nombre Comercial:** corresponde al nombre la vacuna que administró.
- **Serie:** Indique la letra y número de serie de la vacuna que administró.
- **Bovinos:** Indique la **categoría** de animales que vacunó: adultos, animales de hasta dos años y terneros y la **cantidad** de animales que vacunó por categoría.

¹ Tomado de <http://www.mgap.gub.uy/DGSG>

3. Hormonas Reproductivas.-

Se asentará todo lo relacionado a la aplicación de hormonas reproductivas, cualquiera sea la razón de su aplicación, aun en forma individual de bovinos, ovinos y equinos.

Advertencia de uso:

- **Fecha:** Indique día y mes en el que aplicó las hormonas.
- **Motivo:** sincronización del celo, tratamientos individuales, etc.
- **Nombre comercial:** corresponde al nombre del producto utilizado.
- **Animales: Especie:** Indique la especie (bovinos, ovinos o equinos) a la que administró el producto. **Cantidad de animales:** Indique con exactitud el N° de animales a los que administró las hormonas.
- **Tiempo de espera:** Registre el período de espera durante el cual no deberá efectuar otra operación.
- **Nombre del Veterinario Responsable:** Registre el nombre del Profesional que recetó el tratamiento.

Se reitera la prohibición de la importación, fabricación, venta y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios utilizados para promoción del crecimiento en las especies bovina, ovina, suina, equina y aves (decreto 915/988 de 28 de diciembre de 1989). Su indicación y aplicación se realizará bajo la responsabilidad de un médico veterinario (art 4º).

4. Baños y Tratamientos Antiparasitarios Externos.-

Registrar todos los tratamientos realizados contra parásitos externos en bovinos ovinos y equinos (garrapata, sarna, piojo, mosca de los cuernos).

- **Fecha:** Indique el día y el mes en el que realiza las baños y/o tratamientos antiparasitarios.
- **Nombre comercial:** corresponde al nombre del producto utilizado.
- **Animales: Especie:** Indique la especie (bovinos, ovinos o equinos) a los que aplicó el tratamiento. **Cantidad de Animales:** Indique en números la cantidad de animales tratados.
- **Tiempo de espera:** Registre el período de espera durante el cual no deberá efectuar otras operaciones.

5. Inyectables (Vacunas, antihelmínticos y otros, no hormonas reproductivas).-

Registrar todos los tratamientos realizados mediante inyectables (vacunas, antihelmínticos y otros, no hormonas reproductivas) cuando los animales tratados sean iguales a 10 % de la población o lo superen.

- **Fecha:** Indique el día y el mes en el que realiza el o los tratamientos.
- **Nombre Comercial:** corresponde al nombre del producto utilizado.
- **Animales: Especie:** Indique la especie (bovinos, ovinos o equinos) a los que aplicó el tratamiento. **Cantidad de**
- **Animales:** Indique en números la cantidad de animales tratados.

- **Tiempo de Espera:** Registre el tiempo de espera durante el cual no deberá efectuar otras operaciones.

Atención: A los señores productores lecheros, se les recuerda mantener actualizada la Planilla de Registro de Utilización de Medicamentos Antimicrobianos (antibióticos).

6. Dosificaciones Orales (tomas).-

Registrar todos los tratamientos orales "tomas" (antihelmínticos y otros) cuando los animales tratados sean iguales a 10 % de la población o lo superen.

- **Fecha:** Indique el día y el mes en el que ha realizado las dosificaciones orales.
- **Nombre Comercial:** corresponde al nombre del producto administrado.
- **Animales: Especie:** Indique la especie (bovinos, ovinos o equinos) a los que administró las tomas. **Cantidad de animales:** Indique en números la cantidad de animales a los que administró las tomas.
- **Tiempo de espera:** Registre el período de espera durante el cual no deberá efectuar otras operaciones.

7. Controles.-

Atención: Esta información debe ser registrada sólo por funcionarios oficiales y Veterinarios Particulares. Los funcionarios oficiales deben completar este ítem siempre que visiten un establecimiento por cualquier motivo: controles de vacunaciones, otros controles, inspección para la extracción de animales de predios interdictos, muestreos serológico y otro tipo de muestreo (extracción de muestra de orina para la determinación de hormonas).

- **Fecha:** Los funcionarios profesionales oficiales o particulares registrarán la fecha, día y mes en el que concurrió al establecimiento a efectuar controles.
- **Motivo:** Se registrará el motivo por el cual efectuó el control.
- **Aclaración de firma:** Se debe firmar y aclarar la firma todas las veces que concurra a efectuar un control.
- **Firma:** Idem al ítem anterior.

ANEXXE 3. Recommended forms for recording the information requested.

I. Registros del Establecimiento

II. Planilla de Campo

- a. Registro de Actividades
- b. Uso de Agroquímicos
- c. Tratamiento Sanitario
- d. Compra de productos
- e. Alimentación del rodeo
- f. Registro de otros eventos

I. REGISTROS DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO

Predio 1

Nombre o Razón Social

Departamento	Paraje	Sec. Judicial	Sec. Policial

Dirección del Establecimiento	
Dirección Postal	CP

Código de la localidad	Teléfono de la Empresa	Código de la Ciudad	Teléfono Particular	E-mail	Código de la localidad	Fax

DICOSE

Superficie en Hás.	Nº de Potreros	Superficie Promedio Potreros (Hás.)

Predio 2

Nombre o Razón Social

Departamento	Paraje	Sec. Judicial	Sec. Policial

Dirección del Establecimiento	
Dirección Postal	CP

Código de la localidad	Teléfono de la Empresa	Código de la Ciudad	Teléfono Particular	E-mail	Código de la localidad	Fax

DICOSE

Superficie en Hás.	Nº de Potreros	Superficie Promedio Potreros (Hás.)



Dibujo del Croquis del Establecimiento

Incluir en el mismo los símbolos correspondientes a:

- Aguadas
- Molinos
- Tajamares
- Bebederos
- Pozos
- Montes
- Instalaciones

Fecha:

Stock

Bovinos de Carne

Categorías	U. Ganaderas	Número
Toros		
Vacas de Cría		
Vaq. + 2 años		
Vaq. 1-2 años		
Terneros/as		
Novillos 1-2		
Novillos 2-3		
Novillos + 3		
Vacas Invernada		
Otros		
TOTAL		

Ovinos

Categorías	U. Ganaderas	Número
Carneros		
Ovejas de Cría		
Borregas s/servir		
Borregas 2 Dientes		
Corderos/as		
Borregos 2 Dientes		
Capones		
Otros		
TOTAL		

Unidades Ganaderas Totales	Unidades Ganaderas por Há. de Pastoreo	Kgs. Totales





II. PLANILLA DE CAMPO

a) REGISTRO DE ACTIVIDADES

Actividad	Fecha de Inicio	Fecha de finalización	Observaciones

b) USO DE AGROQUÍMICOS

Nº de Potrero:

Superficie Total	Superficie Útil

Nombre del Producto	Principio Activo - Composición	Concentración	Dosis/há.





f) REGISTRO DE OTROS EVENTOS

Identificación	Categoría	Fecha	Evento	Resultado

