

5.9 Export to the U.S. - Swine

Breeding Swine

Health Certification

1. The export certificate *HA 1938 Export of Swine to the United States* must be used.
2. Exporters should be advised that individual states may have stricter requirements than the USDA. It is the exporter's responsibility to contact the authorities of the destination state to determine the state requirements and, among other things, whether an import permit is required. A contact list for each state is included in [5.1 Export to the U.S. - General](#).
3. The swine must be inspected **on the premises of origin** within 30 days of export.
4. Swine must originate from premises that have been free from classical swine fever (hog cholera) or swine plague during the 60 day period before the date of shipment.
5. All contiguous/adjacent premises to the premises of origin must have been free from classical swine fever (hog cholera) during the 60 day period before the date of shipment.
6. Swine that are under quarantine for any disease **are not eligible** for export to the U.S.
7. Swine, after clinical examination, displaying symptoms or evidence of contagious or infectious disease or exposure to contagious or infectious disease are not eligible to be certified for export to the U.S.
8. Unique individual animal "permanent" identification is required by the USDA. Specific requirements may apply. HofA ear tags, tattoos and plastic tags, which are officially approved by the CFIA and allow for trace back to herd of origin, are also acceptable. Exporters should be advised that it is preferable to verify that their tags are in compliance by contacting the USDA veterinary services at the port of entry where they will present their swine for export.
9. There are **no** federal test requirements for breeding swine exported to the U.S.

Certification Procedure

10. Animals being exported must have been examined by an accredited veterinarian within the 30 days before the date of export.
11. Some states have specific requirements for entry of swine into the state. To comply with these requirements, analyses must be performed in a laboratory accredited for this purpose. Confirmation of state requirements with respect to pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease) and brucellosis is the responsibility of the exporter. A complete list of state veterinary offices is provided in [Module 5.1](#).
12. When identified as a mandatory state requirement, samples must be drawn and submitted for analysis within the time frame mandated by the state.
13. In those instances in which pseudorabies and/or brucellosis tests have been performed as identified above (paragraph 11.), a copy of the laboratory report is to be attached to HA 1938.

Zoo Swine Species

Health Certification

14. The export certificate *HA 2230 Export of Zoo Swine Species to the United States* must be used.
15. Swine must be inspected **on the premises of origin** as close as possible to the day of departure.
16. Swine must originate from premises that have been free from classical swine fever (hog cholera) or swine plague during the 60-day period before the date of shipment.
17. Animals to be exported must have been tested with negative results for brucellosis within the 30-day period before the date of export and tuberculosis during the 60-day period before the date of export.
18. Unique individual animal “permanent” identification is required by the USDA. Specific requirements may apply. HofA ear tags, tattoos and plastic tags officially approved by the CFIA which allow for trace back to herd of origin are also acceptable. However, exporters should be advised that it is preferable to verify that their tags are in compliance by contacting the USDA veterinary services at the port of entry where they will present their swine for export.

Certification Procedure

19. Animals being exported must have been examined by an accredited veterinarian within the 30-day period before the date of export.
20. Animals for export must be tested for brucellosis and tuberculosis.

Wild Boar

Health Certification

21. The export certificate *HA 2228 Export of Wild Boars to the United States* must be used.
22. During the 60-day period immediately preceding the day of export, the premises of origin or adjoining premises must be free of swine erysipelas or swine plague (pasteurellosis).
23. The animals must be isolated for a period of 30 days before export.
24. The swine for export were not previously imported into Canada from countries designated by the USDA as affected with foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera, or swine vesicular disease.
25. The swine for export have been in Canada for a minimum of 60 days immediately preceding the date of export to the U.S.
26. The swine were not vaccinated with a live, an attenuated, or an inactivated vaccine during the 14 days preceding export to the U.S.
27. The animals must be individually identified.
28. The animals for export must be tested for brucellosis.

Certification Procedure

29. Animals for export must be examined within the 30 days prior to the date of export.
30. The animals for export must be tested with negative results for brucellosis within the 30-day period before the date of export.

How to Complete Canadian Health Certificates (HA 1938, HA 2228 and HA 2230)

31. The accredited veterinarian must use the most recent version of the export certificate.
32. When required, the U.S. import permit number must be entered in the appropriate section.
33. The date of the tests performed for certificate HA 2230 must be indicated on the export certificate.
34. The results of tests that are performed to meet specific state requirements do not constitute part of the official certification and are not to appear on the export health certificate; however, the test results can be attached to the export document.
35. The accredited veterinarian must complete the export health certificate by entering all required information according to the directions provided above. The "Reference number" is assigned by the CFIA district office. The completed and signed health certificate will be submitted to a CFIA veterinary inspector to review and, if all requirements are met, endorse. Any incomplete export certificates will be returned to the accredited veterinarian for completion. A fee is charged for CFIA endorsement. **The health certificate is valid for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of the examination.**

Swine for Immediate Slaughter to the U.S.

36. Inspection, testing or certification is not required for swine consigned from the port of entry directly to a slaughter facility. Identification to facilitate trace back to farm of origin is required. A statement signed by the exporter showing the farm(s) of origin and the approved U.S. slaughter plant to which the load is consigned must be presented to the USDA veterinarian at the port of entry. Some states restrict swine from farms where edible residual material is known to be fed. The exporter should therefore be advised to check with the destination state to determine if any of these restrictions apply to the swine being exported.

Inspections at U.S. Ports of Entry

37. Animals must be presented at the U.S. port of entry by appointment. The veterinarian at the port of entry will conduct a visual health examination of the animals and verify the identification of each animal as well as the information on the official health certificate.
38. Refer to [5.1 Export to the U.S. - General](#) for the list of land ports of entry designated as having the necessary inspection facilities for the entry of animals from Canada. Although the list was provided by the USDA, it is the exporters' responsibility to present their animals to a U.S. port of entry that has the facilities required for the unloading and inspection of such animals.

References

Copies of export health certificates [HA 1938](#), [HA 2228](#), and [HA 2230](#) can be found on the CFIA Web site.