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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 17824.2-2026

Replacing GB/T 17824.2-2008

**Specification for feeding and management on intensive pig
farms**

规模猪场饲养管理规范

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 2 of GB/T 17824. GB/T 17824 has the following parts published.

---Construction of large-scale pig farms (GB/T 17824.1);

---Standardized Management of Large-Scale Pig Farms (GB/T 17824.2);

---Technical Specifications for Environmental Parameters and Environmental Management of Large-Scale Pig Farms (GB/T 17824.3). This document supersedes GB/T 17824.2-2008

"Technical Regulations for Production in Large-Scale Pig Farms" and GB/T 25883-2010 "Production of Lean-Type Breeding Pigs". Compared with GB/T 17824.2-2008, the technical specifications for clean production in large-scale pig farms and GB/T 32149-2015

"Technical Specifications for Clean Production in Large-Scale Pig Farms" differ in structure. Aside from adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The term and definition of "large-scale pig farm" have been removed (see 3.1 in the.2008 edition);
- b) Added the term and definition of "partition layout" (see 3.1);
- c) Requirements for zoning layout and biosafety management have been added (see
- d) The requirements for feed management have been changed (see Chapter 6, Chapter 6 of the.2008 edition);
- e) The requirements for swine herd management have been changed (see 7.2, Chapter 7 of the.2008 edition);
- f) Increased requirements for intelligent management (see 7.3);
- g) The requirements for health and disease prevention and the management of veterinary drug use have been changed (see Chapter 8, Chapter 8 of the.2008 edition);
- h) Production level requirements have been changed (see Chapter 9, Appendix A of the.2008 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 17824.2-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering running a commercial pig unit - the housing and stocking density, the feeding by stage, the environmental control, the health programme and the records, on farms that in China now hold tens of thousands of animals. It replaces GB/T 17824.2-2008 and has been in force since 1 October 2026, with the farm biosecurity design standard GB/T 47306-2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 17824.2-2008. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the basic requirements, production processes, feed management, production management, hygiene and disease prevention, and veterinary drug use management for large-scale pig farms. Production level, waste disposal, and record management. This document applies to the feeding and management of large-scale pig farms.

4 Basic Requirements

4.1 Partition Layout It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 17824.1.

4.2 Environmental Management It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 17824.3.

4.3.1 Personnel

4.3.1.1 On-site personnel should undergo a physical examination once a year.

4.3.1.2 Personnel should undergo relevant pathogen testing, disinfection, showering, changing clothes, and isolation before entering the site or production area.

4.3.2 Vehicles

4.3.2.1 External vehicles shall not enter the site area. Feed trucks and transfer vehicles shall be used and parked in designated areas.

4.3.2.2 Vehicles within the premises should be kept clean and disinfected before and after use.

4.3.3 Supplies

4.3.3.1 Special biological products such as vaccines and semen should be disinfected in accordance with the prescribed procedures and requirements before being brought into the facility and stored.

4.3.3.2 Bagged feed, veterinary drugs, equipment, tools, consumables, daily necessities, food, etc., should be disinfected by fumigation, soaking, high temperature, or wiping. Enter.

4.3.4 Pigs

4.3.4.1 Pigs should undergo regular health checks.

4.3.4.2 Foreign pigs should be quarantined and acclimatized in accordance with regulations, and can only be introduced into the herd after their health has been confirmed.

4.3.5 Biological vectors

4.3.5.1 Animals other than pigs (cats, dogs, rats, poultry, birds) should be prevented from entering the farm area.

4.3.5.2 Tall trees that affect ventilation, lighting, and attract birds should not be planted around the pigsty.

5. Production Process Large-scale pig farms should implement segmented feeding based on the physiological characteristics of breeding boars, replacement boars and sows, breeding sows, nursery pigs, and growing-finishing pigs. The pig herd is raised to form a

production process that operates continuously, evenly, and cyclically throughout the year, and production is organized in accordance with the pig herd turnover process of GB/T 17824.1.

6 Feed Management

6.1 Complete feed should be formulated and fed according to the type of pig herd, in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 39235.

6.2 Requirements for the use of feed ingredients and additives are detailed in the "Feed Ingredient Catalog," "Feed Additive Variety Catalog," and "Regulations for the Safe Use of Feed Additives." Fan.

6.3 Feed hygiene indicators shall comply with the provisions of GB 13078.

6.4 The feed should be uniform in color and free from mold, spoilage, clumping, and off-odors.

7.1 Introduction and Seed Saving

7.1.1 A plan for introducing or retaining breeding stock should be formulated based on the production needs of the pig farm. The plan should include. breed or strain, source of the breeding stock, introduction time, and quarantine method. Laws and facilities, diseases and performance testing.

7.1.2 Breeding pigs or semen should be imported from units with qualifications for breeding livestock and poultry production and management. Purebred pigs should have pedigree records for no less than three generations. Relevant performance testing data. After introduction, breeding pigs should be quarantined and observed for at least 30 days, and only after passing quarantine confirmation can they be introduced into the herd. If imported from abroad... The planting should be carried out in accordance with relevant national regulations.

7.1.3 Imported or retained replacement breeding pigs should be free from clinical and genetic diseases, have normal development, strong limbs, and conform to the breed's physical characteristics. feature.

7.1.4 Animals should not be introduced from epidemic areas or suspected epidemic areas.

7.2.1 Boars

7.2.1.1 For single-pen rearing, the feeding amount should be adjusted according to GB/T 39235, taking into account body condition, mating or semen collection frequency, and semen quality. The daily feed intake for lean-type boars should be

3.5 kg, and for fatty-type boars, it should be