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

GB/T 22330.9-2026

Replacing GB/T 22330.9-2008

**Standard for specified animal disease free zones - Part 9:
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy free zones**

无规定动物疫病区标准 第9部分：无牛海绵状脑病区

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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 9 of GB/T 22330, "Standards for Disease-Free Zones for Animals". GB/T 22330 has already published the following parts.

- 1. General Rules;
- 2. Foot-and-mouth disease-free areas;
- 3. Swine Vesicular Disease-Free Zones;
- 4. Swine Fever-Free Zones;
- 5. African Swine Fever-Free Zones;
- 6. African Horse Sickness-Free Zones;
- 7. Rinderpest-Free Zones;
- 8. Zones free of bovine infectious pleuropneumonia;
- 9. No area of bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
- 10. Areas without bluetongue;
- 11. Small Ruminant-Free Zones;
- 12. Sheep-pox-free and goat-pox-free (sheep-pox) zones;

1 Scope

GB/T 22330.9-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering a BSE free zone - where

freedom rests on the feed ban and its enforcement, on the surveillance of fallen and clinically suspect cattle, and on a risk assessment covering the years before anyone was looking. The standard fixes the surveillance required and its duration, the boundary and movement controls, the emergency response and the evidence on which recognition of freedom rests - the basis on which animals and animal products from the zone can be exported. It replaces GB/T 22330.9-2008 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, one of the parts of the GB/T 22330 series revised together. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 22330.9-2008. 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, regulatory requirements, and monitoring requirements for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) wards, as well as the suspension of BSE wards and recovery conditions, etc. This document applies to the establishment and recovery of areas without bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

4 Cases of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

When the pathogen of bovine spongiform encephalopathy is detected in bovine brain tissue, it is called a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

5. Incubation period The incubation period for bovine spongiform encephalopathy is generally 2 to 8 years, with an average of 4 to 5 years.

6 Basic Requirements

6.1 Comply with the provisions of GB/T 22330.1 regarding the basic conditions for establishing disease-free zones for animals.

6.2 Over the past 8 years, all potential risk factors associated with bovine spongiform encephalopathy have been assessed and identified, and all identified risk factors have been subject to [further action/implementation]. Supervision, and meeting the following conditions.

- a) Establish and issue feed bans, prohibiting ruminants from being fed feed containing ruminant-derived ingredients;
- b) The ruminants were not exposed to ruminant-derived components;
- c) Provide evidence that the products of the harmless treatment of diseased and dead cattle did not enter the feed process or the human food chain.

6.3 Monitoring has shown that no cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy have been found in the region over the past 8 years.

7 Regulatory Requirements

7.1 Implement introduction control measures for cattle and their products, ruminant-derived meat and bone meal (protein meal), feeds and fertilizers containing ruminant-derived ingredients, etc. Management and monitoring should be conducted, and the introduced goods should be used as intended.

7.2 Conduct inspections on the implementation of the feed ban, formulate and implement a feed ban publicity plan, and prevent the use of feed containing ruminant-derived ingredients. Entering the ruminant feeding stage.

7.3 Dispose of and destroy waste generated during the slaughtering process to prevent it from entering the feeding process for ruminants.

7.4 Monitor the end products of harmless treatment plants that contain ruminant-derived components to prevent ruminants from coming into contact with them.

8 Monitoring Requirements

8.1 Comply with the relevant provisions of GB/T 22330.1 regarding the monitoring of disease-free zones for animals.

8.2 Develop and implement a bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) surveillance program to promptly detect BSE cases. The surveillance program should include at least... It should include the monitoring subject, scope, frequency, method, sampling method, diagnosis, testing method, and result determination.

8.3 The monitoring targets should cover all adult cattle aged 2 years and above in the area, with a focus on cattle aged 4 to 7 years.

8.4 Diagnostic and testing methods shall comply with the relevant requirements of GB/T 19180.

9 Pause and Resumption of Treatment Without Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

9.1 When a case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) is found in a BSE-free zone, the disease-free status of that BSE-free zone is temporarily suspended, and vaccination measures are implemented. Situation response measures and culling policies.

9.2 Following the culling of the last infected cattle, it was confirmed that no further cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy were found within three months, and all transmissions that caused that case were not transmitted. All sources of infection have been destroyed and meet the requirements of 6.1, 6.2, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8, so an application can be made to restore the bovine spongiform encephalopathy-free area. GB/T 22330.9-2026.

Standards for Disease-Free Zones - Part 9. Zones Free of Bovine Spongiform
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