This Document is intended as a reference document accompanying the Standard for Containment Facilities for Zoo Animals. This document outlines the minimum levels of best practice that a facility and Operator must follow.
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Review and Amendment

This reference document is subject to review and amendment at any time, to ensure that it continues to meet containment objectives.

Operators must ensure that the most recent version of this reference document is used.

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This document is accessible online at http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/trans/stds.

Important Disclaimer

MAF has taken every effort to ensure this publication is accurate. However, MAF does not accept responsibility or liability for any error of fact or omission or for any loss suffered by any person as a result of reliance on this document.

Contact Persons

Please contact your MAF Inspector for all matters relating to the operation of this reference document.

For all matters relating to the review and amendment of this reference document contact the Operations and Facilities Group on the details below:

MAFBNZ Wellington
Phone: 04 894 0100
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Email: standards@maf.govt.nz

Acronyms

CAR  Corrective Action Request
CTO  Chief Technical Officer
IHS  Import Health Standard
MAF  Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MAFBNZ  MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
NCR  Non Compliance Report
1 Introduction

The primary purpose of containment is to prevent the escape of any new organism. The Containment Standard for New Organisms held in Zoos (referred to as ‘the Standard’) sets out the specific containment requirements for any zoo that holds new organisms. This document has been developed as a practical guide to how your facility can meet and implement those requirements.

2 Scope

The Standard covers facilities that require approval by MAF to hold new organisms for the purpose of public exhibition, education, conservation, recreation and/or research activities.

3 Approval of Facilities and Operators

Approval of a Facility

Containment facility approvals will be limited to the purpose, scope, and activities described in the operating manual. Facility approvals may be for an unspecified or specified time or until a specified event.

Any person wishing to have a place approved as a Containment Facility needs to follow the procedure below:

**Steps to take before a containment facility is approved**

- Contact MAF and discuss the requirements for approval
- Refer to the MAFBNZ website for information and application forms
- Complete any necessary construction or structural modifications to the facility
- Send in the required application forms with a draft of your operating manual and site plan
- Arrange for an on-site inspection with a MAF Inspector
The first step in the approval process is an application for site approval. This application needs to include:

- a site plan of the property which shows the location of the zoo and the entrances to the site. This needs to include the outer containment boundary and where the enclosures are located within the facility. The physical location of the property should be clearly shown in relation to roads in the area and boundaries of neighbouring properties included.
- Details of the proposal, including the numbers and kinds of zoo animals that will be held in the zoo.
- Outline any future plans for acquiring new zoo animals.

Site approval may be given by the MAF Inspector once satisfied with the information provided.

This approval is specific to the containment of zoo animals that are considered new organisms. It is the facility’s responsibility to ensure it complies with any other legal requirements applicable to the construction and management of such a facility.

Changes to an Approved Facility

MAF needs to be made aware of any major changes prior to them occurring to assess the implications for compliance with the Standard. Major changes are those that could potentially have significant effects on biosecurity at the facility, such as construction or removal of walls, or significant changes in the description of activities to be carried out.

Minor changes are those that won’t have significant effects on biosecurity at the facility, such as operating manual updates. Minor modifications need to be recorded and checked by the MAF Inspector at the next visit.

An Operator considering changes to a facility needs to follow the procedure below:

Before making the change:

1. Contact a MAF Inspector to discuss the change and determine whether continued compliance is likely.
After making the change:

1. Arrange for a MAF Inspector to inspect the change to ensure compliance with any existing HSNO Act approvals and the Standard.
2. Update the Quality Management System to include the changes.
3. Submit update to the MAF Inspector for approval.

Leased facilities
The operator of leased facilities (where the company does not own the premises) needs to have the authority to be able to make any necessary changes that MAF may require to manage containment. For example, if containment specifications require additional fencing or significant alterations to existing buildings on the property.

Approval of an Operator

General Provisions and Requirements
Facilities need to have an Operator to ensure that the requirements of the Standard are being met, and that processes in the operating manual are being followed. This is the person who is responsible for activities relating to the operation of the facility.

Any person wishing to be approved as an Operator of a facility needs to follow the procedure below:

1. Refer to the MAFBNZ website for information and application forms*
2. Contact MAF and discuss the requirements for approval
3. Submit the application forms along with a consent to disclosure of information form to the Inspector
The MAF Inspector needs to be satisfied that the requirements of the Standard can be met, and to ensure this, an assessment may be required. MAF inspectors use the following criteria to decide whether or not a person is fit and proper to be the Operator of a containment facility for zoo animals:

**Character**

A police check will be completed on all potential operators. Applicants will have an opportunity to comment on any information disclosed that affects their approval.

**Competence**

The applicant needs to demonstrate that they have *relevant experience* (CV, references, referee contacts experience and access to the necessary resources to ensure that the facility complies with this Standard. They should also have some business/administrative experience necessary to meet the requirements of the standard.

- *Public encounters* – the Operator of a facility that intends to have public encounters needs to have sufficient experience to approve handlers and manage such encounters.
- *Any previous Operator experience* will be considered as part of this assessment as well as any other relevant information.

The Operator will need to demonstrate that they have access to resources necessary to comply with the Standard.

The MAF inspector will review the application and if satisfied that the Operator meets the requirements, will recommend approval to the facility approvals manager.

Approval of an Operator will be provided in writing and may be for an unspecified or specified period or until a specified event. If the applicant is replacing an Operator at a current facility, a follow up audit may be required to verify that the new Operator is managing the facility appropriately.

**Deputy Operators**

Someone responsible for the Containment Facility needs to be available at all times, in case of emergency. As such a deputy Operator may be required at some sites. If an Operator is primarily based off-site, or is to be absent for a long period of time (e.g. more than one month), a deputy Operator needs to be present to perform the functions of the Operator. MAF needs to be notified if and when this happens.

Applicants need to follow the operator approval procedure above to gain approval as a deputy Operator.
4 Requirements for Operating a Facility

Quality Management System

The Operator needs to document and implement a Quality Management System (QMS) for the facility. A QMS is necessary because:

- It explains **what is done, who is responsible** for doing it, **when** it must be done, and **why**.
- It provides the basis on which the facility operates
- It describes **systems** and **procedures** for different systems
- A facility cannot be approved without one

The QMS can take the form of a “containment manual” or an alternative format that clearly documents requirements and enables ready access for practical use and inspection. For example, facilities accredited to AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000, do not need a separate manual provided that the requirements of this standard are covered in their quality system, and can be readily accessed.

The QMS needs to be easy to access and use, current and include information about the following to ensure compliance with the Standard.

**Containment**

The QMS needs to document who owns the facility, what the facility does and how the facility complies with the Standard. It needs to include any relevant HSNO Act approvals, controls and/or additional requirements specified on an import permit.

**Management**

The QMS needs to document who has responsibility for compliance with the Standard. The Operator, Deputy Operator and any other person with responsibilities under the containment standard need to be named in the QMS along with a list of their specific responsibilities.

MAF needs to know how the Operator will communicate the requirements of the Standard to staff, review the procedures in place to meet the requirements of the containment standard and implement and improve such procedures to ensure ongoing compliance.

**Training Programme**

There needs to be a training process in place to ensure that staff at the facility are aware of the requirements around containment. As such, a description of training for new staff and refresher training for current staff need to be included in the QMS and records kept as proof that staff have undertaken and understand the training. A review of staff training procedures needs to be included as part of a facility’s internal assessment.

For example, a component on the facility containment requirements could be added to a regular staff induction programme.
Contingency Plans

Contingency plans are important so that in an emergency situation there is a procedure to follow if there is a breach of containment. The contingency plans that will be required will depend on the cause of the containment breach (i.e., accident, fire, unauthorised personnel). Any contingency plans need to be included in the QMS, and will address the actions to be taken in the case of an emergency or other unexpected event and include the contact details of key personnel and the MAF Inspector.

Animal death and disease

The QMS needs to include written procedures for the disposal of dead animals. Most animals need to be deep buried or incinerated. Zoos may request alternative use of a deceased animal such as for research purposes or for exhibit. The Operator needs to make a request in writing to the MAF Inspector for their consideration and approval.

Infectious disease outbreaks need to be investigated within a containment facility for zoo animals. Zoos will conduct their own disease investigations but may contact the National Centre for Biosecurity and Infectious Disease (NCBID) for advice or assistance if required.

It is important that NCBID is contacted if and when there is an infectious disease outbreak, there is an infectious disease outbreak, a new organism is identified and/or there is a sudden unexplained significant increase or cluster of mortality.

Call NCBID on 0800 80 99 66 and ask for an animals incursion investigator

The Ministry of Health needs to be contacted if there is an outbreak of a potentially zoonotic disease.

Records

Keeping a record of new organisms and MAF documentation is important for the effective management of goods and for MAFBNZ audits. The standard states that a facility must implement and maintain an effective record keeping system that allows easy access to records for relevant staff and the MAF Inspector.

The types of records that a containment facility for new organisms (zoo animals) should hold include:

- facility plans, specifications, structural drawings etc
- facility and Operator approvals
- copies of permits to import and conditions, biosecurity clearances and directions (BACCs) and authorisations for transfer from MAF
- records of inspections of uncleared goods, especially those moving from a transitional facility to a containment facility
- copies of HSNO Act Approvals and associated controls
- records of internal and external audits and corrective actions
- staff training records
- copies of any CTO exemptions for working with unwanted organisms
- copies of any lease agreements or contracts with other users of the facility
Structural and Operational Requirements

The Standard contains specific containment requirements for the containment facility and containment enclosures held within the facility.

The Inspector needs to be satisfied that materials used to build containment enclosures for new organisms are strong enough to contain the species concerned. To do so, the Inspector should refer to similar approved enclosures, previous experience, industry knowledge and external building experts (if necessary).

The MAF Inspector may approve an equivalent method of containment to that specified if satisfied that the enclosure will contain the new organism concerned.

Equivalence

Some enclosures may not comply with the exact containment specifications included in the Standard but the MAF Inspector may consider that the enclosure provides adequate containment for the animal held.

Any request for equivalence must be made in writing to the MAF Inspector by the Operator. The request must include:

- details of the containment enclosure (height, width, materials used); and
- a justification as to why the enclosure is equivalent to that specified in the Standard

The MAF Inspector will then assess the request and will provide written confirmation if the enclosure is acceptable. Equivalence approvals must be held as part of the QMS.

5 Register

MAF requires all containment facilities to hold a register of the type of new organisms held. This register may be part of a larger, organisation wide organism register as long as details of all new organisms held by the zoo may be easily retrieved as and when required.

HSNO Act Approvals – Organisation and Site Restrictions

HSNO Act approvals to import new organisms into containment (NOC) are not organisation specific, unless otherwise stated in the approval.

Where an organisation is located on more than one site, organisation-specific approvals can be used across sites, unless otherwise stated in an approval. Organisms under these approvals may also be transferred to other containment facilities as long as agreement is sought from the respective Operators and these facilities are able to comply with the approval requirements.
6 Transfer of new organisms

MAF must approve the transfer of new organisms between containment facilities and the transfer of new organisms for export. Transfer request forms are available from the MAF Inspector.

Additional documentation may be required before the transfer is approved. The Inspector will need assurance that the animal will be contained during the transit and that transport contingency plans are in place in the event of an emergency or breakdown if the transfer is by road or sea.

Container security (sealing) and labelling are essential. The welfare of the animals must also be considered during transit particularly additional spatial and feeding/watering requirements for longer transits.

7. Public encounters

The Operator can make a written request to the MAF Inspector to remove a new organism from its enclosure for the purposes of a public encounter within the wider approved containment facility for zoo animals.

The written request must include details of the proposed encounter including contingency plans in the event of an escape or injury.

It is very important that facility staff involved are aware of their responsibilities under health and safety and animal welfare legislation.

This reference document includes zoo industry guidelines for public encounters (Appendix 1). The Inspector will refer to these guidelines when assessing requests for a public encounter.

8 Audits and compliance

Internal audits

Six monthly self assessments of facility processes by the Operator will ensure that a facility is operating to the requirements of the Standard.

Internal audits should:

- **Evaluate** the effectiveness of systems, procedures and processes
- **Identify** areas of risk and how the QMS can be improved
- **Establish** the adequacy of risk management measures and **review** their adequacy
- **Recommend** where weaknesses or inefficiencies are observed.

All internal assessment findings and any corrective actions that arise from them must be kept and given to the MAF Inspector at time of MAF audit.

**NOTE: The more internal evaluation you do the less likelihood of MAFBNZ intervention and additional compliance costs.**
External MAF audits

A MAF Inspector will audit the containment facility every six months to ensure that it continues to comply with the Standard.

This will involve inspecting the facility and procedures to make sure they meet the requirements of the Standard and approved quality management system (QMS), and any additional controls and/or import permits.

MAF reserves the right to audit at any time and audits may be unscheduled.

Audit Frequency Dispensation

MAF may grant audit dispensation from six-monthly to annual audits to facilities that continually perform well in their external audits. Criteria that will be taken into account for dispensation to be granted include:

- the compliance history over the previous two years
- confidence of the Inspector in the Operator and key personnel to comply with the requirements of this standard; and
- the ability of the Operator to monitor, evaluate and improve the QMS.

Requests for dispensation must be made in writing by the Operator to the Inspector. Inspectors will forward the request to a Manager, Operations and Facilities Group, along with their recommendation for approval.

Dispensations will be notified in writing and may be granted for a specified or unspecified time.

NOTE: If a critical non-compliance, major non-compliance or greater than two minor non-compliances are identified in any subsequent audit, the dispensation will be cancelled and the original audit frequency will be resumed.

Non-Compliance

Non-compliances are failures to comply with the requirements of this standard. They are generally identified during the course of audits but may be notified to an Inspector at any time by the Operator. Non-compliances are divided into three categories, minor, major and critical, depending on the level of non-compliance and associated risk to biosecurity or containment.

All non-compliances must be reported to the Operator and MAF. Internal and external audit reports must list all non-compliances, corrective action requests (CARs) and the timeframe for these to be completed. An audit may also result in recommendations being made.

Recommendations are given to highlight areas of an operation or system that require improvement even though a non-compliance has not occurred. Recommendations must be considered by audit parties when formulating post-audit actions, particularly if there are indications that failure to give attention to these items may lead to a future non-compliance.
Types of non-compliances and actions:

**Minor Non-Compliance**
- A non-compliance that does not represent a major failure of an operation or system.
- It results in a decrease in confidence in the management of the facility that may not immediately cause or lead to a biosecurity risk.

**Major Non-Compliance**
- A non-compliance that, in the professional judgement of the auditor, demonstrates a major failure in the operation of a specification or set of specifications.
- It may be a specific non-compliance or a system with multiple non-compliances having a cumulative effect.
- It may also be created by escalation of outstanding issues from previous audits. A major non-compliance may cause, or lead to, a biosecurity risk.

**Critical Non-Compliance**
- A non-compliance that, in the professional judgement of the auditor, places public health, market access, official assurances, biosecurity, national good, or MAF Directors credibility at risk.
- It is considered to be a major failure that caused or could have caused a serious risk to biosecurity, the environment, the health and safety of people and communities.
- It can lead to cancellation of the facility and/or Operator approval.

**OPERATOR ACTION**
- Take corrective action to rectify the non-compliance within acceptable timeframe.
- Record the non-compliance and notify the Inspector on next audit/visit.

**OPERATOR ACTION**
- Take immediate corrective action to restore facility/operations to compliant condition.
- Notify the Inspector as soon as practicable, within 24 hours.
- Discontinue any activity related to the non-compliance that presents biosecurity risk.

**INSPECTOR ACTION**
- If non-compliance involves new organism, notify ERMA New Zealand, through regular reporting procedures.

**INSPECTOR ACTION**
- If non-compliance involves new organism, notify ERMA New Zealand, as soon as practicable, within 24 hours.
Non-compliances are managed by MAFBNZ through an escalation pathway based on the level and frequency of non-compliance. The principles of natural justice will be followed, any non-compliance found during an audit or inspection may be appealed by the Operator to the Inspector.

In the event of a critical non-compliance, the Inspector will investigate the critical non-compliance and lodge an investigation report with MAFBNZ as soon as practicable.

Critical non-compliances may lead to prosecution under the Biosecurity Act 1993, depending on the nature and circumstances of the event. It is expected that at least one revisit audit will be required to ensure that the critical non-compliance has been effectively resolved and measures have been to taken to prevent its recurrence.

Non-Compliance Audit Escalation Pathway

The non-compliance audit escalation pathway will operate to manage situations where:

- Operators have failed to identify, notify or action obvious non-compliances;
- an Inspector has detected obvious non-compliances that must have been identified, notified and actioned by a competent Operator;
- an Inspector repeatedly identifies the same non-compliances; or
- an Inspector believes the Operator is negligent in their responsibilities.

The escalation pathway will generally incorporate an increased number of audit or inspections until the Inspector is confident that the facility is fully compliant with this standard.

The audit escalation pathway will operate as follows:

- Operators that receive a critical non-compliance will have their facilities audited as frequently as required, as determined by MAFBNZ, for the Inspector to gain confidence that the non-compliances will not recur.
  - If a second critical non-compliance occurs within 12 months of the first, the Inspector may recommend cancellation of the Operator and/or the facility approval.
- Operators that receive a major non-compliance may be subject to two extra unscheduled facility audits in the following 12 months.
  - If a second major non-compliance occurs within 6 months of the first, the Inspector may recommend cancellation of the Operator and/or the facility approval.
- Operators that receive five minor non-compliances, or a second major non-compliance, within 12 months of the first, will be subject to extra facility audits at the discretion of the Inspector, in consultation with management of MAFBNZ.

NOTE: Appropriate, timely and competent management of non-compliances will not usually result in non-compliance escalation.

Comment [MT1]: Under the [Act]?
Appendix 1

INDUSTRY GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC ENCOUNTERS WITH ZOO ANIMALS

These guidelines have been prepared by New Zealand zoo industry representatives for any zoo that currently has, or intends to have, public encounters with zoo animals that are new organisms.

These are industry expectations and not enforceable under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act or Biosecurity Act. However, the Inspector will take these guidelines into consideration when assessing an application to approve a public encounter with a new organism.

General Provisions

Where contact between animals and visitors is promoted, or visitors allowed unimpeded proximity to animals, the environment and supervision provided should be sufficient to protect animals, visitors and staff from any increased risk of harm.

Zoos have a responsibility to ensure the animals are securely contained during the encounter. The zoo must also meet its obligations under the Health and Safety in Employment Act and Animal Welfare Act to ensure the safety of staff and the general public, as well as the welfare of the animals involved.

Key considerations include:

1) The animals concerned should be assessed and selected for their suitability for such interaction, monitored and treated with respect at all times.

2) Public encounters with zoo animals outside of the animal’s enclosure (containment area) must have prior approval by MAF.

3) Details on all public encounters (including those that take place within the animal’s enclosure) must be documented and include information on how any increased risks to staff or visitors and a containment breach will be managed.

4) There must be supervision in all contact areas commensurate with the degree of risk, and to ensure the welfare of the animals.

5) Animals must be able to remove themselves, or be regularly removed, from the attention of visitors.

6) Written procedures for such public encounters must be maintained and implemented.

7) Staff trained in the husbandry, handling and management of the animal must be present at all times.

8) Controlled contact situations, whereby staff or visitors can have contact with the animal but are protected from significant harm by containment structures (barriers etc), may be supervised by staff that are not accredited handlers. Such encounters do not require approval by the Inspector provided that at all times the animal remains inside an enclosure that meets the appropriate containment standard for the species.
Public encounters recommendations for specific animal classes

**Category C1 or P1** animals should not be used for public encounters in which there is intended direct contact between the public and animals. This does not apply to drive through encounters and encounters in which the animal is adequately separated from the public.

Public Encounters with **Category C2, or P2** animals outside the animal’s enclosure

1) Public encounters with zoo animals classified in category C2 or P2 outside the animal’s enclosure or outside the containment area of the zoo must be supervised by an accredited Senior Handler (C2/P2).

2) A Senior Handler (C2/P2) must be present for all encounters off-site or outside the animal’s enclosure.

3) If more than one animal is involved the other animal(s) must be handled by a Secondary Handler (C2/P2) that has been trained, assessed and signed off as competent by an accredited Senior Handler (C2/P2).

Public Encounters with **Category C2 or P2** animals inside the animal’s enclosure

All public encounters with zoo animals classified in category C2 or P2 inside the animal’s enclosure must be supervised by either an accredited Senior Handler (C2/P2) OR by an accredited Secondary Handler (C2/P2).

Public Encounters with **Pachyderms** inside or outside the animal’s enclosure

1) Public encounters with Pachyderms (elephants, hippopotami), regardless of where they occur, must be physically supervised by accredited Pachyderm Handlers with skills and experience required for the planned encounter as outlined in the *Guidelines for Management of Elephants in ARAZPA Zoos*.

2) If more than one animal is involved in the encounters then each of these animals must also be under the control of an accredited pachyderm handler.

Other animal classes, inside or outside the animal’s enclosure

Public encounters with other zoo animals (**C3**, reptiles, birds, ungulates, marsupials, rodents and invertebrates) must be supervised by a Zoo Keeper or person authorised by management.

Animal Handlers for Public Encounters

Any contact between public and zoo animals should only be permitted for encounter programmes under strict supervision by an accredited animal handler with the appropriate classification for the type of programme concerned.
Animal Handler Accreditation

The Zoo operator is responsible for accrediting animal handlers and ensuring that the handlers meet the requirements set out below.

A record of all accredited handlers with their experience and qualifications needs to be held and available for inspection.

1) **Senior Handler** *(Classes C2,P2)* - A Senior Handler (C2/P2) is a person who has been active in the field of animal training and conditioning, husbandry, and the day to day management of a species or a variety of species of the C2/P2 list for at least three of the last five years. A Senior Handler (C2/P2) will have demonstrable knowledge and skill in the currently accepted professional standards and techniques in animal training and handling and will have extensive knowledge of the husbandry and behaviour of the species being handled.

2) **Secondary Handler** *(Class C2,P2)* - A Secondary Handler is a person who has been active in the field of animal training, husbandry, and the day to day management of a species or a variety of species for at least two of the last three years and has been trained, assessed and signed-off as competent by the accredited Senior Handler (C2/P2).

3) **Pachyderm Handler** *(elephant, rhino, hippo)* - A Pachyderm Handler has the skills and experience required for the planned encounter as outlined in the 'Guidelines for Management of Elephants in ARAZPA Zoos'.

4) **Team Leader/Senior Zoo Keeper** *(Class C3, ungulates, reptiles and birds)* - A Team Leader/Senior Zoo Keeper is a person who has been active in the field of animal training and conditioning, husbandry, and the day to day management of a species or a variety of species for at least three of the last five years. A Team Leader will have demonstrable knowledge and skill in the currently accepted professional standards and techniques in animal training and handling and will have extensive knowledge of the husbandry and behaviour of the species being handled.

5) **Zoo Keeper** *(Class C3, ungulates, reptiles and birds)* - A Zoo Keeper is a person who has been active in the field of animal training, conditioning, husbandry and the day to day management of a species or a variety of species. This person is under the supervision of a Team Leader/Senior Zoo Keeper and there is written protocols in place. The supervisor does not have to be in attendance during encounters. A Zoo Keeper will have sound knowledge of the husbandry and behaviour of the species being handled.

Animal Welfare

Animals used for public contact will have the same level of animal welfare protection as the rest of the collection, as is required by the Animal Welfare Act (1999) and the Code of Welfare for Zoo Animals.

1) During the public encounter the following will be strictly controlled:
   - Loud noise eg, noisy crowds;
   - Crowding around the animal;
   - Maintenance of flight (escape) distance and route;
• Contact between public and animal;
• Length and frequency of contact sessions; and
• Threatening or aggressive postures or movements by other animals or persons

2) Should any of the above happen the supervisors or Handlers/Zoo Keepers will intervene, secure and protect the animal, and stop the public encounter.

3) Animals involved in public encounters will be trained and conditioned.

4) The animal’s age and health must be considered before the animal may be used for a public encounter. A current health report for the animal should be held with information about the public encounter

5) An animal with any prior history of aggressive or uncontrolled behaviour must not be used for public contact.

Emergency procedures

1) Full emergency protocol and procedures are essential for any public encounter.

2) An emergency plan must aim to minimise risk to the animals, public and staff. It will include the following, but should not be limited to:
   • Procedures for handling and recapturing escaped animals, equipment to be used, people to be contacted, and the chain of command.
   • Criteria for deciding when to use various restraint methods and identification of the person who is responsible for making such a decision.
   • The level of force used should be consistent with the situation.
   • Provisions for when to contact local police (eg, public safety endangered, security breach).

3) The Zoo should have public liability insurance.
Animal classifications

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<tr>
<th>C1</th>
<th>Carnivores (bears, big cats and hyenas)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Ursidae (Bear, sun bear)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panthera leo &amp; Panthera tigris (Tigers, Lions)*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Panthera onca (Jaguar)*</td>
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<td>Panthera pardus spp (Leopard)*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Felis concolor (Puma),</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyaenidae (Hyenas)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Uncia uncia (Snow Leopard)</td>
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<td><em>(Tigers &amp; Lions less than 6 months old and Jaguar and Leopards less than 3 months old are considered C2s for the purposes of handling)</em></td>
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<th>C2</th>
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<td>Prionailurus bengalensis (leopard cat)</td>
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<td>Felis temmincki (Asiatic Golden cat),</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prionailurus viverrinus (fishing cat),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leopardus pardalis (ocelot),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leopardus wiedii (Margay)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caracal caracal (Caracal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acinonyx jubatus (Cheetah),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canis lupus spp (Wolf),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chrysocyon brachyurus (Maned wolf)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lycaon pictus (African Wild Dog),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian Devil)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C3</th>
<th>Carnivores (small carnivores and red panda)</th>
<th>Table 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ailurus fulgens fulgens (red panda),</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suricata suricatta (meerkat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aonyx cinerea (small-clawed otter)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P1</th>
<th>Large Primates (apes and baboons)</th>
<th>Table 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hominidae (gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papio spp (baboon)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P2</th>
<th>Primates (other than apes and baboons)</th>
<th>Table 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hylobatidae (gibbons),</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cebinae spp (capuchin),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atelinae spp (spider monkeys)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Galagonidae (bush babies),</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lemuridae (lemur)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cercopithecidae (macaque, mandrill, colobus, leaf monkey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Callitrichidae (tamarin, marmoset)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P3</th>
<th>Ungulates (except Pachyderms)</th>
<th>Table 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tapir, peccary, antelope species, zebra, camel, giraffe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lesser Malay Chevrotain, waterbuck, sitatunga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Monotremes, Marsupials and Rodents** | Macropods, wombats, tasmanian devils, koala, feathertail glider  
Long Nosed Potoroo, Short Beaked Echidna  
Rodents (non digging species) | Table 7 |
| **Pachyderms (elephant, rhinos, hippos)** | *Elephantidae* (elephants)  
*Hippopotamidae* (hippopotamus)  
*Rhinocerotidae* (rhinoceros) | Table 8 |
| **Avian species** | Flying and non-flying (naturally flightless, pinioned or otherwise unable to fly) birds. | Table 9 |
| **Reptile species** | *Testudinidae* (tortoises), *Crocodylia* (crocodylians), *Varanidae* (monitor lizards)  
All other reptiles | Table 10 |
| **Invertebrates** | All invertebrates | Table 11 |
## Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of the Standard the following terms and definitions apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>approved</strong></td>
<td>Means approved by the Director-General.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>audit</strong></td>
<td>A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which specific criteria are fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>biosecurity clearance</strong></td>
<td>A clearance, given under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, for the entry of goods into New Zealand. NOTE: Goods given biosecurity clearance by a MAF Inspector are released to the importer without restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chief technical officer (CTO)</strong></td>
<td>The persons appointed by the Director-General as chief technical officers under section 101 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Containment facility controls (HSNO Act 1996)</strong></td>
<td>A place approved in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Any obligations or restrictions imposed on any hazardous substance or new organism, or on any person in relation to any hazardous substance or new organism, by this or any other Act or any regulations, rules, codes, or other documents made in accordance with the provisions of this or any other Act for the purposes of controlling the adverse effects of that substance or organism on people or the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>corrective action request (CAR)</strong></td>
<td>A request for a corrective action to rectify non-compliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dangerous animal</strong></td>
<td>An animal that is capable of causing death or serious injury to humans ie, lions, tigers, chimpanzees, elephants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Director-General</strong></td>
<td>The chief executive of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>import health standard (IHS)</strong></td>
<td>A document issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, which specifies the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with importation of risk goods, before those goods may be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a Transitional Facility, or given a biosecurity clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inspector/MAF Inspector</strong></td>
<td>Inspectors are appointed by the Chief Technical Officer under section 103 (1) of the Act for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Under the Act, Inspectors have the power to give directions regarding Transitional Facilities or risk goods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
new organism  Under section 2 of the HSNO Act 1996, new organism means (with some qualifications):

(a) an organism belonging to a species that was not present in New Zealand before 29 July 1998:
(b) an organism belonging to a species, subspecies, infrasubspecies, variety, strain, or cultivar prescribed as a risk species, where that organism was not present in New Zealand at the time of promulgation of the relevant regulation:
(c) an organism for which a containment approval has been given under this Act:
(ca) an organism for which a conditional release approval has been given:
(cb) a qualifying organism approved for release with controls:
(d) a genetically modified organism:
(e) an organism belonging to a species, subspecies, infrasubspecies, variety, strain, or cultivar that has been eradicated from New Zealand.

Operator  The person or organisation, approved by the Director-General, who has overall responsibility for a facility, under section 40 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

permit to import  A written order issued by the Director-General or delegate authorising the importation of risk goods to a specified facility.

Public encounter  For the purposes of this document a public encounter is a situation where there is intended contact, or the possibility of contact, between the public and an animal or animals. This part of the standard does not apply to demonstrations where the animal remains inside its enclosure, public remain outside the enclosure, and there is no chance of contact between them.

Quality Management System  The term “quality management system” in the Standard means the quality, administrative and technical systems that govern the operations of a facility.

restricted organism  Any organism for which a containment approval has been granted in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (including any approval deemed to have been granted under sections 254(1), 25493, 254(80(a), 25591), 255(2), 256, 258(1), and 258(3)).

unwanted organism  Any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health (Biosecurity Act 1993).

zoo  A containment facility approved to this standard where live zoo animals are kept for the purposes of public exhibition, conservation, research or education.

vermin  Organisms that are to be excluded from the facility, e.g. rodents, birds, invertebrates etc.