

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR ALPACAS AND LLAMAS FROM AUSTRALIA

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated: February 2009

USER GUIDE

The information in this import health standard is in four parts:

Part A. [GENERAL INFORMATION](#) describes the legal basis for this import health standard and your general responsibilities as an importer.

Part B. [IMPORTATION PROCEDURE](#) outlines whether a permit is required, the conditions of eligibility, and documentation that may need to accompany your consignment.

Part C. [CLEARANCE PROCEDURE](#) describes the clearance requirements at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, whether the consignment must go to a transitional facility or containment facility.

Part D. [ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION](#) contains model health certification which must be fully completed and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

Part E. [APPENDIX](#) contains the *Standard for pre-export isolation (PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia*.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 23 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the Import Health Standard for alpacas and llamas from Australia.
- 1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of alpacas and llamas imported into New Zealand from Australia is dependent upon the consignment meeting the requirements of this Import Health Standard.
- 1.3 This Import Health Standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of Australia, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1 The costs of MAF in performing functions relating to the importation of alpacas and llamas shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport and obtaining a biosecurity direction and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.
- 2.3 Each animal is to be identified with two MAF approved ear tags (a plastic MAF ear tag and a metal ear tag), to be inserted in opposite ears as follows:
- Either** 2.3.1 Two MAF supplied ear tags (a MAF plastic ear tag and a MAF metal ear tag) will be issued at the time of issue of the permit to import. The ear tags are to be applied by the certifying veterinarian or under his/her supervision prior to export. The numbers of the ear tags must be recorded and verified on the certificates accompanying the animals. Any individual ear tags/brands/tattoos should also be recorded on the certificate, beside the MAF ear tag numbers.
- Or** 2.3.2 A MAF plastic ear tag will be issued at the time of issue of the permit to import. The plastic ear tag is to be applied by the certifying veterinarian or under his/her supervision prior to export. The International Alpaca Registry (IAR, administered by the Alpaca Association NZ Inc.) metal ear tag (if already present) is accepted as a MAF approved metal ear tag. The numbers of the ear tags (the MAF plastic tag and IAR metal tag) must be recorded and verified on the certificates accompanying the animals. Any individual ear tags/brands/tattoos should also be recorded on the certificate, beside the MAF ear tag numbers.
- 2.4 A biosecurity clearance will not be issued unless the MAF approved ear tags have been applied (according to 2.6.1 or 2.6.2) and verified.
- 2.5 The MAF approved ear tags are to remain in the animal's ears for the rest of the animal's life. Lost or damaged ear tags may be replaced by contacting the Animal Imports & Exports Group, Border Standards Directorate, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand. Email: animalimports@maf.govt.nz or fax: +64 4 894 0733.
- 2.6 It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to deface, amend or remove a MAF approved ear tag without a valid reason.
- 2.7 It is the importer or agent's responsibility to ensure that they are compliant with the current version of the relevant import health standard at the time of importation into New Zealand. Current versions of import health standards are available online at <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/ihsearch>

3 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acaricide

means an agent that kills ticks and mites.

Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager

means the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager.

AQIS

means Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service.

Biosecurity clearance

means a clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector are released to the importer without restriction.)

Biosecurity direction

means written authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act (1993), to move uncleared goods from a transitional facility or biosecurity control area to another transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

Ectoparasite

means a parasite that lives on the surface of the host's body, eg lice, mites, ticks.

Ectoparasiticide

means a compound that kills ectoparasites.

Endoparasite

means a parasite that lives inside the host's body, including roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and flukes.

Endoparasiticide

means a compound that kills endoparasites.

Equivalence

means acceptance by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand that measures that are not identical have the same effect.

MAFBNZ

means Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand.

Official veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the *Veterinary Authority* of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of

commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1 and 5.2 of the *Terrestrial Code*.

OIE

means the World Organisation for Animal Health.

Permit to import (Import Permit)

means a written order issued by the Director-General of MAF authorising the importation of risk goods to a specified facility.

Terrestrial Code

means the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* in the whole territory.

Zoosanitary certificate

means a veterinary health certificate issued by the exporting country in accordance with the OIE.

4 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the consignment will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply with this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered, equivalence granted and a permit to import issued at the discretion of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

- 4.1 which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;
- 4.2 the reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status;
- 4.3 the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

- 5.1 Application for a permit to import must be made prior to the proposed date of importation

in writing to the Animal Imports Team, Border Standards, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.

Email: animalimports@maf.govt.nz or fax: +64 4 894 0733

5.2 The importer must supply the following information:

5.2.1 name and address of exporter

5.2.2 species, identification, age, sex, number of animals to be imported

5.2.3 address where animals will be held for the first 30 days post importation

5.2.4 name and address of importer

5.2.5 date of proposed importation.

5.3 The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment. Attached to, and an integral part of the permit to import, is the current import health standard which describes the conditions under which the animals may be imported into New Zealand.

6 ELIGIBILITY

6.1 The llamas and alpacas must have been born in and lived continuously in Australia, or have been imported into Australia from New Zealand.

6.2 The animals must spend at least 30 days, immediately prior to export in pre-export isolation (PEI) at an AQIS approved premises (see Appendix 1).

6.3 Female animals must not be in the last trimester of pregnancy at the scheduled date of export.

6.4 Animals must be at least 1 month of age at the scheduled date of export.

6.5 During the 14 days prior to entering the PEI premises the animals must be shorn, including the head and lower legs, to remove all weeds/weed seeds and vegetative material.

7 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)

7.1 The animals must be held for at least 30 days immediately prior to export to New Zealand in PEI premises. The PEI premises must be approved and supervised by an AQIS approved veterinarian or an official veterinarian and meet the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MAF *Standard for pre-export isolation(PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia* (see Appendix 1).

8 GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1 Date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name must be notified to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 72 hours in advance of importation.

8.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the New Zealand wood packaging Import Health Standard. Refer to <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/forests/standards/non-viable-forest-produce/wood-packaging-ihs.htm>.

8.3 All equipment entering New Zealand with the animals must comply with the import health standard for equipment associated with animals or water. Refer to www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/animals/standards/anieqpic.all.htm.

9 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

9.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and appropriately completed health certification that meets the requirements of PART D, THE ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The laboratory test results, or certified copies of results, for those tests specified in the Zoosanitary Certificate must be attached.

9.2 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in rejection of consignments or delay in obtaining biosecurity clearance and/or direction.

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

10 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

10.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation and the animals shall be inspected by an official veterinarian/inspector at the port of arrival.

10.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, the Inspector, having regard to sections 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, shall give a biosecurity clearance authorising the animals to be released to the importer.

PART D. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

11 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of alpacas and llamas into New Zealand from Australia:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Species: ALPACAS AND LLAMAS
To: NEW ZEALAND

Import permit number:

Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA

Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Species:

Breed:

| Identification | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Plastic MAF ear tag No. | Approved metal MAF ear tag No. | Other ear tags/ tattoos / brands | Sex | Date of birth |
| | | | | |

Total number of animals in the consignment:

II: ORIGIN OF ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of the owner:

Port or airport of departure:

Means of transport:

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee:

Port or airport of arrival:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I,, an official veterinarian authorised by the Australian Government certify, after due enquiry, in regard to the animals listed in the Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 Animals for export

- 1.1 The animals were born in and have lived continuously in Australia, or were imported into Australia from New Zealand.
- 1.2 All properties in Australia on which the animals have been resident were free from evidence of *Echinococcus granulosus* infections during the past 5 years.
- 1.3 The properties in Australia on which the animals have been resident have had no laboratory confirmation of *Salmonella dublin* infections for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to the date of export.
- 1.4 No female animal in the consignment is in the last trimester of pregnancy.
- 1.5 No animal in the consignment is less than 1 month old.
- 1.6 The animals are visibly clean, free from mud, dirt and organic material, particularly plant material. All animals were shorn including the head and lower legs within the 14 days prior to entering PEI.
- 1.7 Within 48 hours of entering PEI the animals were examined by an official veterinarian and were found to be free from any signs of infectious disease. All animals remained healthy while in PEI.
- 1.8 Within 48 hours prior to export each animal was examined by an official veterinarian and were found to be free from any signs of infectious disease and ectoparasites and was considered fit to travel.

2 Pre-export isolation (PEI)

- 2.1 The animals were held for at least 30 days immediately prior to export in PEI premises. The PEI premises were approved and supervised by an AQIS approved veterinarian or an official veterinarian and met the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MAF *Standard for pre-export isolation (PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia* (see Appendix 1).
- 2.2 The premises is located:

Either 2.2.1 in a bluetongue virus-free (or seasonally free) zone

Or 2.2.2 in a bluetongue infected zone and the premises is insect proof and maintained free of insects.

2.3 Bedding consisted of inert material free of evidence of contamination with ticks. Bedding was changed on day 10 of PEI and the premises cleaned and sprayed with an insecticide/acaricide.

Bedding consisted of:

Date(s) of removing bedding and cleaning premises:

Name of acaricide:.....

2.4 While in PEI the animals were provided with food that had no evidence of contamination with ticks.

2.5 During the last 10 days in PEI the animals were provided with food that had no evidence of contamination with weeds/weed seeds.

3 Tests and treatments

3.1 For bluetongue (BT) virus and epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) virus:

Either 3.1.1 When importing from BT and EHD virus free zones (as defined by the *Terrestrial Code*):

Either 3.1.1.1 The animals were kept in a BT and EHD virus free zone since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export.

Or 3.1.1.2 The animals were kept in a BT and EHD virus free zone for at least 28 days then were subjected to serological tests to detect antibodies to the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competition ELISA or the agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) with negative results. The animals then remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export.

Or 3.1.1.3 The animals were kept in a BT and EHD free zone for at least 7 days then were subjected, with negative results, to tests for the viruses of BT and EHD using either a virus isolation test or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test on a blood sample. The animals then remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:.....

Date of sampling:

Or 3.1.2 When importing from BT and EHD virus seasonally free zones (as defined by the *Terrestrial Code*):

Either 3.1.2.1 The animals were kept during the seasonally free period in a BT and EHD virus seasonally free zone for at least the 60 days prior to export.

Or 3.1.2.2 The animals were kept during the seasonally free period in a BT and EHD virus seasonally free zone for at least the 28 days prior to export, and were subjected during that period to serological tests to detect antibodies to the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competitive ELISA or the AGID test with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was performed at least 21 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

Or 3.1.2.3 The animals were kept during the seasonally free period in a BT and EHD virus seasonally free zone for at least 14 days prior to export, and were subjected during that period to tests for the viruses of BT and EHD, such as a virus isolation test or a PCR test, with negative results, on blood samples taken on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was performed at least 7 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:

Date of sampling:

Or 3.1.3 When importing from BT and EHD virus infected zones (as defined by the *Terrestrial Code*):

Either 3.1.3.1 The animals were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least the 60 days prior to export.

Or 3.1.3.2 The animals were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least 28 days prior to export and were subjected during that period to serological tests to detect antibodies to the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competitive ELISA or AGID test, with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was performed at least 21 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

Or 3.1.3.3 The animals were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least 14 days prior to export, and were subjected during that

period to virus isolation test or PCR tests, for the viruses of BT and EHD with negative results, on blood samples taken on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was performed at least 7 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:.....

Date of sampling:

3.2 Q fever: Within 14 days of the scheduled date of export the animals were tested with a negative result for Q fever using a CFT (complement fixation test).

Date sample collected:.....

3.3 *Salmonella* spp.: During PEI faecal samples were collected per rectum on two occasions at an interval of 10 to 14 days and were cultured for *Salmonella* spp. using enrichment broths and selective media:

Either 3.3.1 No *Salmonella* spp. were isolated

Dates of sampling:.....

Or 3.3.2 *Salmonella* (give serotype and where appropriate phage type) was isolated and the New Zealand Animal Imports & Exports Group Manager gave clearance for the importation to proceed. (Laboratory results and proof of clearance to import are attached).

Dates of sampling:.....

(Delete as applicable)

3.4 Treatment for ectoparasites:

3.4.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI each animal was treated with a pour-on insecticide/acaricide effective against ticks and other ectoparasites.

Name of insecticide/acaricide:

Active ingredients:

Dose rate:

Date of treatment:

3.4.2 During the 48 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks and other ectoparasites was applied to the animals by thoroughly wetting the entire animal including under the tail, ears, the axillary region, between the hind legs and the interdigital spaces (eg using a back

pack spray unit).

Name of insecticide/acaricide:

Active ingredients:

Dose rate:

Date(s) of treatment:

- 3.4.3 Ten days after entering PEI each animal was meticulously inspected and found to be free of evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites. (If still infested, the treatment was repeated and the animals were inspected again 10 days later. Treatments were repeated until the animals were found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites.)

Name of insecticide/acaricide:.....

Active ingredients:.....

Dose rate:

Date(s) of inspection:.....

- 3.4.4 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals were treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks and other ectoparasites.

3.5 Treatment for endoparasites:

- 3.5.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the animals were treated with an endoparasiticide(s) effective against endoparasites.

Name of anthelmintic(s):

Active ingredients:

Dose rate(s):

Date of treatment:

- 3.5.2 Within 48 hours of entering PEI the animals were treated with an endoparasiticide(s). The efficacy of the endoparasiticide(s) was checked by faecal examination and gave a zero parasite egg count for round worms and liver flukes. A faecal floatation concentration test* and a sedimentation test** were carried out 7 to 14 days after treatment. (Treatments and testing were repeated on animals that gave a positive egg count until a zero parasite egg count was obtained.)

*TG Egwang, JOD Slocombe. Evaluation of the Cornwell-Wisconsin centrifugal flotation technique for recovering trichostrongylid eggs from bovine feces. Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine 46, 133-137, 1982

** FA Happich, JC Boray. Quantitative diagnosis of chronic fascioliasis 1. Comparative studies on quantitative faecal examination for chronic *Fasciola hepatica* infection in sheep. Australian Veterinary Journal 45, 326-328, 1969

Name of anthelmintic(s):
Active ingredients:
Dose rate(s):
Date(s) of treatment:
Date(s) of sampling:.....

3.5.3 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals were treated with an endoparasiticide(s) effective against endoparasites.

3.6 The animals were treated for leptospirosis during PEI using an intramuscular injection of either oxytetracycline at a dose rate of 20 mg/kg or another antibiotic at a dose rate and treatment frequency known to eliminate the carrier state.

Date of treatment:
Dose rate:.....
Antibiotic used:

3.7 Babesiosis and anaplasmosis:

Either 3.7.1 the animals were born and lived continuously in a babesiosis and anaplasmosis free area and were not tested

Or 3.7.2 the animals were born or have spent a period of time in a babesiosis and anaplasmosis prone area (*Boophilus microplus* infested area), and were subjected during PEI to the following tests, with negative results:

3.7.2.1 for anaplasmosis, the rapid card agglutination test;

AND

3.7.2.2 for *Babesia bovis* the indirect fluorescent antibody test or the ELISA and for *Babesia bigemina* the indirect fluorescent antibody test or the competitive inhibition ELISA.

Tests used:

Dates samples collected:.....

.....

3.8 Animals that have spent time in areas officially defined as tick infested were treated with products known to eliminate the carrier state of babesiosis and anaplasmosis within 72 hours prior to leaving PEI.

Product(s) used:

Dose rates:

Date of treatment

3.9 All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory approved by AQIS to undertake testing for export purposes. (Laboratory result sheets are attached to this certificate).

4 Transport to New Zealand

4.1 Animals quarantined in *Culicoides* infested areas were protected from *Culicoides* attack while in transit between the PEI premises and the port of departure.

4.2 The vehicle in which the animals were transported to the port of departure was cleaned and disinfected prior to the loading of the animals.

4.3 During transport to the port of departure the animals were kept isolated from animals that were not of equivalent health status.

4.4 All stock food loaded for use during transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand was free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.

4.5 The containers to be used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected with a virucidal disinfectant. The containers meet the specifications of the IATA Live Animal Regulations or sea transport facilities meet the requirements of the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 2.

4.6 Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper or other inert approved products was loaded for use as bedding during transportation.

4.7 No other animals are being transported in the aircraft or ship except animals officially certified by an official veterinarian for export to New Zealand.

4.8 For animals being transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft in which the animals are to be transported was sprayed with an AQIS approved insecticidal spray prior to departure.

Official stamp:

.....

Name and signature of Official Veterinarian

Date:

Name and address of office:

NB Official stamp must be applied to all pages

PART E. APPENDIX

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (MAF) STANDARD FOR PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) PREMISES FOR RUMINANTS/LAMBOIDS FROM AUSTRALIA

The premises must be approved by AQIS as meeting the requirements of MAF for a pre-export isolation (PEI) premises before pre-export isolation can start. It must be routinely inspected by AQIS and records of inspections and management must be available for audit purposes.

- 1 The operator (person in charge) of the PEI premises must provide AQIS with an isolation plan that addresses the requirements of AQIS, this Standard and the relevant import health standard (IHS). The isolation plan must ensure effective isolation and contain animal management practices to manage, and to be seen to manage, the animal health risks of concern to MAF.
- 2 The operator of the PEI premises must keep records sufficient to satisfy AQIS and MAF that the requirements of the New Zealand IHS and this Standard are being complied with. Records must be available for audit purposes for at least 2 years.
- 3 PEI must only start when all the animals in the consignment are on the premises. The premises must be managed using all-in all-out principles. Animals in the premises must be isolated from animals not of a tested equivalent health status.
- 4 The premises must be surrounded by a livestock-proof perimeter fence and the animals for export must be separated from other animals by either a minimum distance of 10 metres, or a solid barrier.
- 5 The premises and all equipment must be cleaned and disinfected prior to the entry of the animals.
- 6 The animals must be held on a 'hard standing area' which is free of grass or other pasture. The standing area can be concrete or a compacted gravel surface or slat flooring. The area must be either surrounded by a fence or a solid barrier which may be a building or part of a building.
- 7 Regarding the premises:
 - 7.1 walls are optional, but if used must be smooth and impervious and constructed of permanent materials that can be effectively cleaned and sprayed with insecticide/acaricide
 - 7.2 must be constructed so that it can be readily cleaned and disinfected
 - 7.3 must have permanent watering facilities
 - 7.4 must be sited to prevent ingress of drainage or surface run-off of water.

- 8 If located in a bluetongue infected zone the animal accommodation must be insect proof and maintained free of insects.
- 9 Bedding used must be clean and free of evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds, e.g. sterilized peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 10 The premises must have facilities for veterinary examination and the collection of samples, and facilities for isolation of sick animals.
- 11 Any health problems in the animals must be recorded and reported to AQIS for a ruling on their management.
- 12 The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorized personnel.
- 13 While in PEI animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of ticks, e.g. processed pellets and heat treated hay.
- 14 For the final 3 days prior to export animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of weeds/weed seeds, e.g. processed pellets and heat treated hay.
- 15 All movements of people in and out of the premises must be recorded.
- 16 An AQIS approved veterinarian or official veterinarian must visit the premises at least weekly during the isolation period to audit the isolation plan and ensure that the requirements of the relevant New Zealand IHS are being met. During the visit, the veterinarian must inspect the animals, observe the operation and review the records.
- 17 Staff must be suitably trained in isolation procedures, animal husbandry and management practices of the species of animal in PEI. They must have a detailed knowledge of the isolation plan and the practices specified in this Standard.
- 18 To avoid the introduction of ticks and weeds/weed seeds, all personnel attending the animals must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the premises during PEI.
- 19 All equipment used in feeding, handling and treatment of the animals in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected before use and must be used only in the premises for the duration of the PEI.
- 20 Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the supervising veterinarian.

- 21 Entry to the premises by visitors should be prevented unless specifically authorised by the supervising veterinarian. The name, address and date of entry must be recorded for each visitor.
- 22 Should the management of the PEI fail to fully comply with these requirements and the relevant IHS, AQIS must notify the New Zealand MAF Biosecurity Standards Group Animal Imports and Exports Group Manager who will decide whether the isolation can continue or must be voided.

DRAFT