Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

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A STANDARD FOR LOW SECURITY FARM ANIMAL TRANSITIONAL FACILITIES

MPI Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
P O Box 2526
Wellington
New Zealand

Contents

Endorsement

This Standard is approved pursuant to sections 39 and 40 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

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Howard Pharo
Manager Import and Export Animals
[Acting pursuant to delegated authority]
Ministry for Primary Industries
Date:

Review

This MPIBiosecurity New Zealand Standard is subject to review and amendment at any time, to ensure that it continues to meet current needs. Amendments will be issued to holders of controlled copies and operators of transitional facilities approved under this Standard.

Amendment Record

Amendments to this Standard will be given a consecutive number and will be dated.

Please ensure that all amendments are inserted, obsolete pages removed and the record below is completed.

Amendment No:	Entered by:	Date:
1	Anne Kramer – previous dispensations included; formatting	17/04/2014
2	Anne Kramer – updated appendix for horse facilities	16 February 2016
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1. Introduction

The Biosecurity Act 1993 prescribes requirements for the exclusion, eradication and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms in New Zealand. These organisms have the potential to cause harm to natural and physical resources and human health in New Zealand. As such, any imported risk goods must receive biosecurity clearance before they can officially enter New Zealand. As a part of this process uncleared risk goods must go to a transitional facility upon arrival, and be held there until clearance is obtained. Transitional facilities hold uncleared risk goods for inspection, secure storage or treatment until they receive biosecurity clearance or are re-shipped or destroyed.

This standard states the requirements for the construction, maintenance, operation and approval of transitional facilities and operators of transitional facilities for cats and dogs. Further information on management of a transitional facility is contained in the guidance document that accompanies this standard. The guidance document outlines processes that meet the required level of biosecurity practice that a facility and operator should follow, and provides examples of how this standard can be met. The outcomes required by this standard must be met or exceeded, using either the examples provided in the guidance document or other approved measures.

It is expected that facilities will also meet the requirements of local governing bodies and any other relevant legislation, such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Animal Welfare Act 1999, relevant animal welfare codes, and relevant import health standard(s).

Scope of Part One

This MPI Biosecurity New Zealand Standard specifies the structural and operating requirements for operators of facilities holding farm animals that have been directed on arrival in New Zealand to a low security transitional (quarantine) facility as a requirement of an import health standard. This Standard also specifies how operators and facilities may be approved.

The primary purpose of quarantine is to minimise the risk of introducing infectious agents and their transmission to susceptible species in New Zealand.

Scope of Part Two

Part Two of this MPI Biosecurity New Zealand Standard specifies the requirements for MPI Verification Services of supervision of transitional facilities for farm animals to ensure that operators are in compliance with Part One of this Standard.

1.1 References

This Standard is an approved standard in terms of sections 39 and 40 of the Biosecurity Act, 1993.

The following publications are referred to in this MPI Biosecurity New Zealand Standard:

- ISO 9002 (1994): Quality Systems - Model for quality assurance in production, installation and servicing.
- ISO/IEC 17020 General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.
- Import health standards for farm animals that have a requirement for low security transitional facilities.

1.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard the following definitions apply:

Approved
Approved by the Director-General

Audit
A systemic, independent and documented process for obtaining evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which specific criteria are fulfilled.

Biosecurity Authority
Written authority from an inspector, given under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, to move uncleared good from a transitional facility, containment facility or biosecurity control area, or to export those goods from New Zealand.

Biosecurity Clearance
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.)

Clean
The application of procedures that effectively remove surface and built-up dirt, as appropriate to the equipment/facility. These procedures may vary according to the nature of the equipment/facility they are applied to.

Contamination
Animals, insects or other invertebrates (alive or dead, in any life cycle stage, including egg casing or rafts), or any organic material of animal origin (including blood, bones, hair, flesh, secretions, excretions); viable or unviable plants or plant

products (including fruit, seeds, leaves, twigs, roots, bark); or other organic material including fungi; or soil or water; where such products are not manifested cargo being imported.

Director-General
The Chief Executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Import Health Standard (IHS)
A document issued under section 24A 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 transitional facility, or given biosecurity clearance.

MPI
Ministry for Primary Industries

MPI inspector
A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act (1993). (Explanatory Note: An inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act and control imposed under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996, and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species. In the context of this standard, the audit of the facility, and inspection of animals within the facility will be done by a MPI veterinarian.

Operating Manual
The term “operating manual” in the standard means the quality, administrative and technical systems that govern the operations of a facility.

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.

Organism
Under section 2 of the HSNO Act 1996, an organism:

(a) does not include a human being;
(b) includes a human cell;
(c) includes a micro-organism;
(d) includes a genetic structure, [other than a human cell], that is capable of replicating itself, whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity;
(e) includes an entity (other than a human being) declared to be an organism for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act 1993;
(f) includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism.

Permit to Import

A permit issued by the Director-General of MPI pursuant to section 24D of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Quarantine
Confinement of organisms or organic matter that may be harbouring pests or unwanted organisms.

Risk Good
Any organism, organic material, or other thing, or substance, that (by reason of its nature, origin, or other relevant factors) may constitute, harbour, or contain an organism that may:

(a) cause unwanted harm to natural or physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or
(b) interfere with the management, diagnosis or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms.

The Act
Biosecurity Act 1993

Transitional Facility (TF)

(a) any place approved as a transitional facility in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purpose of inspection, testing, storage, treatment, holding or destruction of uncleared goods; or
(b) a part of a port declared to be a transitional facility in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Uncleared Goods
Imported goods for which no biosecurity clearance has been given.

Unwanted Goods
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).

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

Part One: Requirements of the Operator

2. Approval of a Facility and an Operator

2.1 Approval of a Facility

A transitional facility must be approved in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. It must have an approved operator and be constructed and operated in accordance with this Standard.

(It is also expected that the facility will comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act, 1991, Building Act, 1991 and any other relevant legislation.)

A facility may not be approved unless there is an approved operator.

2.1.1 Procedure for approval of a transitional facility

Any person wishing to have a facility approved and to be approved as an operator must establish contact with the supervisor. (The supervisor's identity may be obtained from MPI Verification Services.)

The supervisor will consider applications before construction or alteration of a facility, in order to provide advice on whether the proposed facility is likely to comply with this Standard.

2.1.2 Site approval

An application for site approval must be submitted to the manager Animal Imports through the supervisor before construction of a facility is considered. (If the site is not approved then there is no value in investing resources into developing the facility.)

The application for site approval must provide the following:

- Details of the proposal, including the proposed importation programme, the species, and the maximum number and type of farm animals that can be held in the facility.

- A site plan of the property which shows the location of the proposed facility and the entrances to the site. Boundaries of neighbouring properties must be shown. The physical location of the property must be clearly shown in relation to roads in the area.

- The quarantine site must be on flat or gently sloping land that is clear of scrub where animals could hide and which does not have a permanent river or permanent flow of water running through it.

- As the supervisor is required to make frequent visits to the facility [see 6.4.1] the operator must agree to pay the costs associated with these visits.

- Procedures for the transport and handling of farm animals and genetic material from the aircraft or ship arriving in New Zealand to residency within the facility. Provide an estimate of the time taken to travel to the facility. Procedures must ensure that the farm animals and genetic material are isolated from other animals and contained to prevent escape on the journey. Identify the animal welfare measures that will be instituted for long journeys.

- Evidence from the relevant regional council and/or district council that the proposed operation satisfies planning requirements under the Resource Management Act, Building Act or any other relevant legislation under which these Councils have jurisdiction. The Director-General must also be satisfied that the Local Authority has been properly informed about the project and, if appropriate, has issued a building consent to construct the facility.

- A recommendation from the supervisor for site approval, which includes verification of the site's physical location.

Site approval from the manager Animal Imports must be in writing and the supervisor must be advised.

2.1.3 Facility approval

When the operator has met the requirements of section 2.1.2, section 3 and section 4 of this Standard, the supervisor must be requested to inspect the quarantine manual and the facility. When the supervisor is satisfied that:

- the operator has met the structural requirements of a facility as required in this Standard,

- the quarantine manual [section 3] meets the requirements of this Standard,

- the application form on page 39 of this Standard has been completed satisfactorily by the prospective operator,

the application form and a copy of the quarantine manual must be sent by the supervisor to the manager Animal Imports, together with the supervisor's written recommendation for approval of the facility.

The prospective operator may apply for registration as an operator at this time [see section 2.2].

Approval of a transitional facility will be in writing. A facility will usually be approved for a specific event, i.e. a quarantine period, but it may be approved for an unspecified time.

Only when the facility has been approved may it be used for the quarantine of imported farm animals.

2.1.4 Modifications to an approved facility

Subsequent to approval, any modifications or changes to procedures must be notified to the supervisor.

A new floor and/or site plan may be required. Major modifications will require approval and inspection by the supervisor to check that the facility continues to meet the Standard. A major modification is defined as a modification that potentially affects the integrity of the quarantine. Minor modifications should be recorded and checked by the supervisor at the next visit.

2.1.5 Renewal of approval

If approval was cancelled at the end of a quarantine period the operator must apply to the supervisor for renewal of approval before a permit to import may be issued for another shipment of animals.

2.2 Approval of the Operator

The operator is responsible for the operation of a facility and ensuring that mechanisms are in place for resourcing the facility.

An operator must be approved in accordance with section 40 of the Biosecurity Act, 1993. If the Director-General is satisfied:

- that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be the operator of the facility specified in the application and

- the applicant is able to comply with the operating standards for that facility,

s/he may approve the applicant as the operator of the facility.

The operator must provide the Director-General with consent as required in the form on page 39, 'Consent to Disclosure of Convictions'. This information provides a basis for the approval decision [see also 2.2.2].

The operator must satisfy the supervisor that s/he has the technical and financial resourcing mechanisms in place to maintain that facility. The technical resources must be provided by a person or persons in authority [identified in section 3.3] with the qualifications, training and experience for ensuring that both the structure of the facility and the operating procedures used in the facility are appropriate for the quarantine of farm animals.

The supervisor must send the application forms on page 39 to the manager Animal Imports with the supervisor's written recommendation for approval of the operator.

Approval of the operator will be in writing.

2.2.1 Leased facilities

If the facility is leased, the lessee responsible for the operation of the facility must apply to be the operator. The contract with the owner must clearly identify who is responsible for the maintenance of the premises and the resourcing of the operation. The supervisor must be satisfied that no part of the lease contract must override the requirements of this Standard for the operation of the facility.

2.2.2 Collection of personal information on individuals

In regard to any information being collected on the application for approval as an operator, this is personal information (being information identifying or being capable of identifying an individual person). Notification is hereby provided, in accordance with Principle 3 of the Privacy Act 1993, to individuals of the following matters:

- This information is being collected for the purposes relating to the approval as an operator as per section 40 of the Biosecurity Act, 1993.
- The recipient of this information, which is also the agency that will collect and hold the information, is the Ministry for Primary Industries, PO Box 2526, Wellington.
- You are reminded that under Principles 6 and 7 of the Privacy Act, 1993, you have the right of access to, and correction of, any personal information which has been provided.

2.3 Cancellation of Approval

A facility is no longer approved when the time specified in the approval expires or an event specified in the approval occurs. In addition a chief technical officer may cancel approval of a facility if:

- the facility no longer complies with this Standard,
- the chief technical officer is satisfied that the facility is no longer used for the purpose(s) specified in the approval,
- the operator ceases to be an operator of the facility,
- the operator is no longer a fit and proper person,
- the operator requests cancellation.

The chief technical officer may cancel approval of an operator if:

- no longer satisfied that the facility is being operated according to this Standard,

- the operator ceases to be an operator of the facility,
- the operator is no longer a fit and proper person,
- the operator requests cancellation.

Notice of cancellation must be given in writing to the operator.

3. Quarantine Manual

An operating manual must be prepared for each facility. This manual must be approved by the MPI inspector before a facility can be approved. The approval of the facility will be limited to the purpose and scope of activities listed in the operating manual. A current copy of the approved operating manual must be readily accessible to facility staff and an MPI inspector at all times.

If a facility intends to change its operations to activities outside the scope of the operating manual, an MPI inspector must be informed as a new approval may be required.

The items listed below are the minimum requirements for the quarantine manual or alternative quality system.

3.1 General

Describe the main purpose of the business associated with the import of farm animals.

3.2 Quarantine Requirements

Document the procedures used in the transitional facility to meet all of the requirements of the import health standard and section 4 in this Standard.

Describe the structural components of the facility and how it must be maintained.

Provide a site plan showing the general layout of the facility and where imported farm animals will be held.

3.3 Management

Identify the operator. Identify the manager if the operator nominates one. Identify the staff working in the facility.

Specify and document the responsibilities of the operator, the manager and staff.

Attending veterinarians must be approved by the chief technical officer and listed in the quarantine manual. They must demonstrate equine health expertise and competence in biosecurity procedures.

3.4 Training

The operator must nominate a person or position responsible for training of staff. The operating manual must describe how the training programme is to be implemented, how the effectiveness of training is assessed, and the time scales for implementation and refresher courses.

Effective training must be available to new and existing staff and must ensure that they are competent in their role. Training and assessment records for all staff must be kept.

3.5 Internal Controls

Identify quality systems used in the facility.

The operator must carry out an internal audit at least once every six months to verify that the activities associated with the facility continue to comply with the quality assurance programme. If the facility is not in continuous use the operator must perform an internal audit on each occasion that it is used.

The quality system must be reviewed at least once a year by the management to ensure that it is appropriate and effective, and to introduce any necessary changes or improvements.

All audit and review findings and any corrective actions must be documented.

3.6 Version

Record the version number and issue date of the quarantine manual on each page. Updates are to be approved by the supervisor.

4. Structural and Operational Requirements

4.1 General Requirements

The facility must be constructed and operated in a manner ensuring that all imported animals and their progeny are contained in isolation.

During the quarantine period the operator must ensure that no animals, genetic material or any other material is removed from quarantine without approval of the supervisor. The conditions of removal must address the risk of removing unwanted organisms from the facility.

The facility must not be used for any purpose other than the quarantine and husbandry of imported animals and genetic material (with the exception of facilities for horses – refer to Appendix 4).

When animals are quarantined in the facility, the operator or member of staff authorised to take charge in the operator's absence must be present on the property. At no time can the facility be left without someone able to investigate any disturbance as it occurs.

Facilities must be located in areas that can provide services and systems to ensure that the biosecurity risk associated with uncleared animals is managed and that adequate provision can be made for the management of contingencies in the event of an incident or containment breach.

There is no specific restriction on the distance of the site from an international airport (with the exception of facilities for horses – refer to Appendix 4) but planning for the transport must take into account the welfare needs of the animals as well as those of biosecurity.

The facility may be an open fenced area or a building. If animals are housed in a closed building the perimeter fencing requirements are waived.

Uncleared animals must be effectively segregated from all other animals to prevent possible cross contamination. The operating manual must stipulate how this will be achieved, monitored and maintained, and must be based on the likely risks posed by uncleared animals. Cleared or other animals that become contaminated or are suspected of being contaminated from contact with uncleared animals must be regarded as a biosecurity risk and handled in the same manner as uncleared animals.

Live animals that are not part of a consignment being imported into New Zealand are not permitted in the transitional facility when uncleared animals are present.

No other farm animals may be kept in the paddocks immediately surrounding the

quarantine facility for the quarantine period. If the farm animals, with the exception of horses, are confined to a building then an 8 metre buffer must be maintained around the facility that is kept clear of farm animals.

Facilities are encouraged to have access to an on-line computer and operators should ensure that staff are familiar with electronic communication.

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4.2 Security of the Transitional Facility

A facility must have a prominent sign or signs identifying the area as a transitional facility under the Act. Signs must warn that entry is restricted to permitted persons only. Signs are not permitted to display the MPI logos as per the Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981.

The facility must be subject to surveillance from a residence sited adjacent to and affording good visibility over the primary access to the quarantine facility.

Procedures must be adopted to prevent unauthorised access to the facility.

The entrances to the facility must be kept locked, except when in active use.

Access through the perimeter fence must be limited. For vehicular access the preferred option is described in section 4.5.1. For an alternative option see section 4.5.2. If there is a gate for pedestrian access only, it must be self-closing, self locking, and require a key to gain access from outside the perimeter.

4.3 Fencing Requirements

4.3.1 Perimeter fences

The quarantine facility must be enclosed by a double perimeter fence a minimum of 2 metres apart. Both perimeter fences must be a minimum of 2 metres high, unless otherwise approved by MPI. For fencing requirements specific to facilities holding *Equidae,* see Appendix 4.

Both perimeter fences must be stock-proof and capable of containing all quarantined animals. The outer fence must be capable of preventing the entry of neighbouring stock. The area between fences must be clear, so that if animals gain access they can be easily seen. Vegetation, erosion, roadways or any other factor located around or between the perimeter fences must not threaten the integrity of either fence. Selection of fence type must take into consideration the quarantine animals and animals held on the neighbouring properties. If, during the quarantine period there is a change in either the type of quarantine animal or neighbouring stock, perimeter fences may need to be upgraded to new specifications.

Fences must be sited on either benched or suitable level and stable ground. They should be erected such that stock pressure on the wire, netting or timber is against the post, not the staple or nail.

Where swinging or sliding gates are incorporated into either the inner or outer perimeter fence (such as at the vehicle entrance-way and stock loading race), the gudgeons or rollers must be of such type or so placed, as to prevent the gates being lifted from them.

The operator must maintain the security of the perimeter fences so as to prevent the escape of quarantined animals and the entry of other farm animals.

Fencing specifications for deer, horses, sheep, goats, cattle, alpaca and llama are located in appendices to this Standard.

4.4 Entry and Exit of People

The facility must have a single primary access area where the access for personnel, machinery, stock, stores and vehicles are located close together. Additional access areas require chief technical officer approval.

4.4.1 Personnel entry facility

A personnel entry facility must be provided for authorised people accessing the quarantine site. It must be lined and of sound construction. The materials used must enable it to be cleaned and disinfected.

The access doors to the facility must be locked except when in active use.

Provision must be made for holding the logbook and conditions of entry.

An outer changing room must be provided for the storage of street clothes and footwear.

A shower facility must be placed between this room and the inner changing room.

Clothing and footwear for use in the quarantine facility must be provided by the operator and stored in the inner changing room.

Handwashing facilities must also be provided with supplies of towels, soap, shampoo and general disinfectant.

4.4.2 Approved access

Access to the facility must, in the main, be limited to those people identified in section 3.3, the supervisor and any representative of the chief technical officer.

People essential for the operation of the facility such as a veterinarian, carpenters, electricians and plumbers may also be permitted entry. This group of 'visitors' must be authorised by the operator. The supervisor must approve any other visitors. Visitors must adhere to access procedures and be accompanied by a staff member [i.e. one of the people identified in the section 3.3.].

During quarantine, access to the facility must be via the personnel entrance facility only. Procedures for access must be available at the entrance.

4.4.3 Procedures for access and exit

Before entering, **all** personnel must sign a declaration to the effect that they will observe the operating instructions for the facility. The logbook must also record the date, names, addresses, contact details and purpose of visit of all people who visit.

The instructions of the operator or supervisor are to be followed at all times.

No items apart from person goods (e.g. jewellery, cell phones, etc.) may be taken onto or off the facility unless with written permission from the supervisor.

People on the facility must wear protective clothing and footwear, supplied by the operator. This clothing must not be removed from the facility without following the below washing instructions.

People who work with stock must remove all clothing (underwear optional) and leave them in the outer changing room before entering the inner changing room where they don quarantine facility clothing.

- During exit the dirty clothing is to be left in the inner changing room and the worker must wash or shower before entering the outer changing room.

- People whose bodies become soiled while working on the facility must shower before leaving the quarantine facility. Sufficient time must be taken in the shower to ensure a thorough body washing with soap and a hair shampoo.

- A shower is not compulsory if only arms and hands get dirty. These people must, as a minimum, wash their hands and forearms clean with soap and water.

People who do not intend to work with stock must wear the protective clothing provided. If their street clothes are not removed on entry then the protective clothing must cover their clothing. If their street clothes become soiled then these must be washed thoroughly before leaving, and the visitor must shower before leaving.
The supervisor may direct that all personnel shower before exit if a disease is suspected or confirmed.

Dirty clothing must be washed using laundry detergent and hot water. It may be laundered offsite but must be taken to the laundry in a sealed container, e.g. a plastic bag.

4.5 Entry and Exit of Vehicles

4.5.1 Vehicle access to the perimeter fence

Vehicular access into the facility should be avoided if possible. An unloading bay that allows vehicles to remain outside the quarantine facility while farm animals or stores are unloaded directly into the quarantine facility may be provided.

- The unloading area must be double fenced with a double gate for truck entry. At a suitable place on the perimeter fence of the facility a loading race must be constructed. This must preferably have a double gate on the perimeter fence that allows the vehicle to back onto a narrow race on the inner facility fence.

- During unloading of farm animals into the facility the truck must be driven into the unloading area and the two double gates secured. The double gate through the outer fence of the facility is opened and the truck backed up to the opening of the inner fence. Animals are unloaded after the gates through the perimeter fence are locked.

4.5.2 Machinery and vehicular access through perimeter fence

If the entry and exit of vehicles is unavoidable then they must be thoroughly cleaned before exit. Lockable entrance gates through the perimeter fence and a vehicle cleaning area must be provided. Facilities must include:

- a concrete pad for the hosing down and disinfection of vehicles and machinery,

- a water supply with high pressure hose,

- drainage back onto the facility.

High-pressure water sprays or steam cleaners and scrubbing utensils must be used for cleaning and MPI-approved disinfection of vehicles before exit from the facility.

4.6 Approved Transport

The operator must identify a transport service for the transportation of farm animals. The approved transport must be a vehicle or trailer which meets the following minimum requirements:

- A crate which is sealed at the bottom and whose solid sides are high enough to effectively prevent the discharge of faeces from the conveyance; or where required appropriate to risk from the stock carried, a sealed effluent system with a storage capacity to meet the requirements of the distances to be travelled. The supervisor must approve the effluent disposal.

- Each external gate capable of having an approved seal applied to it.

- Provision for towing the conveyance, so that in the event of a breakdown it can be effectively towed to its destination, e.g. a Hard Tow System.

4.7 Preparations Before the Farm Animals Arrive

Sufficient equipment and supplies to meet all normal operational requirements must be installed in the facility before the farm animals arrive.

Sufficient feed must be stored within the facility to cover more than the quarantine period in case the period is extended. Alternatively, feed to the facility may be delivered via a feed line connected to a separate feed silo.

4.8 Transport of Farm Animals to the Transitional Facility

This movement may occur from the port of arrival or from one facility to another [6.4.4]. A biosecurity authorisation must record the relevant details and the conditions of transfer.

All farm animals must be transported in an approved transport [4.6]. The vehicle must be cleaned (including effluent tanks) and disinfected with an MPI-approved disinfectant after unloading. See also the requirements of 4.8.1.

A sign must be displayed in the cab, or at the rear of the approved transport that states: "In the event of an accident or emergency phone these people as soon as possible….."

The driver must be given contact phone numbers in the case of an emergency between the quarantine facility and the destination.

4.8.1 Cleaning of transport crates

Transport crates used during the importation must be unloaded within the facility and subject to cleaning and disinfection with an approved disinfectant as soon as possible after arrival. Special attention must also be given to prevent the introduction of weed seeds. Waste matter including hay, soil and faecal material must be incinerated.

4.8.2 Vermin Control

Surveillance must be maintained for the presence of vermin and control activities undertaken if they are detected.

4.8.3 Prevention of weed establishment

All weed seeds that may be carried by the animals, both internally and externally, must be destroyed by incineration or be subject to deep burial.

- The animals must be examined and measures taken to recover and destroy weed seeds by clipping, brushing or combing the animal's coat and cleaning the feet.

- All faecal material passed during the first 14 days of quarantine must be disposed of by deep burial or incineration (section 4.10).

Surveillance must be maintained for the presence of foreign plants within and around the facility. A contingency plan must cover the identification and eradication of any foreign plants.

Operators must ensure that pests, weeds and vermin are effectively controlled. The operating manual must describe the process that will be undertaken.

It is every person's duty to inform MPI as soon as practicable of the presence of any organism not normally seen or otherwise detected in New Zealand, in accordance with Section 44(1) of the Act.

4.8.4 Examination of animals for external parasites

Provision must be made for animals to be held for close examination and treatment for external parasites as specified in the import health standard.

4.9 Identification of Animals and Register

All ruminants and pigs must be identified individually by a coloured plastic tag and either a tattoo or microchip.

A register of quarantined animals must be maintained which records the identity and fate of all animals on the facility.

The supervisor may require a muster of animals at any time for identification or inspection.

4.10 Waste Management Plan

Where the facility is located in an **urban area** provision must be made for the disposal of waste as follows:

- Access to a commercial incinerator for the disposal of carcasses and animal tissue.
- A connection to the city sewer for the discharge of liquid effluent or alternatively, a sedimentation/oxidation pond within the confines of the quarantine facility.
- An approved transport system for the transfer of solid wastes (excluding animal tissues) to a landfill tip outside the facility. The faecal waste must be buried a minimum of 2 metres.

Where the facility is located in a **rural area** provision must be made for the disposal of waste as follows:

- Access to a commercial incinerator or an offal hole for the disposal of

carcasses, placenta, and other waste, the latter having a secure and close fitting lid.

- A sedimentation/oxidation pond within the confines of the quarantine facility or alternatively a secure and covered sump of adequate capacity for the disposal of liquid effluent; the latter allowing for natural permeation into the subsoil without direct entry to any drainage system discharging off the property.

- A landfill tip within the confines of the quarantine facility (subject to drainage and wind exposure factors) or alternatively an approved conveyance system for the transfer of solid wastes (excluding animal tissues) to a landfill tip or deep burial site outside the facility. The faecal material must in each case be buried a minimum of 2 metres. See also requirement 4.11.1.

- Waste can be collected over the quarantine period and disposed of at the end of quarantine (providing the all in-all out system is used).

4.11 Disease Surveillance

Operators must ensure that animals in a facility are examined, tested or treated as required by the applicable IHS or for disease investigation purposes, under the direction of a MPI inspector.

The operator must observe animals for signs of illness, injury, and abnormal behaviour periodically throughout the day. The level of daily surveillance must be sufficient to ensure that sick and dead animals are found in sufficient time for follow up disease investigations by the supervisor.

The operator must report immediately to the supervisor any serious illness, death or changes of behaviour in the farm animals.

Farm animals must be available for inspection by the supervisor who reserves the right to take specimens at any time for disease testing.

Treatments or prophylactic measures must not interfere with disease surveillance and must be notified to the MPI inspector and CTO as soon as possible. Diagnostics should be performed to support a suspected diagnosis and rule out any potential exotic disease. All treatments must be recorded.

4.11.1 Post-mortem

Post-mortem facilities must be provided with access to hot and cold water. Materials for processing and packaging samples for further examination must be provided.

The facility must have, or have access to, sufficient equipment to perform a full necropsy, and provide for the collection and submission of samples.

Where exotic disease or other biosecurity risk is suspected, animals must be

necropsied to establish the cause of death as soon as is possible after death.

The carcasses of dead animals, especially sheep, goats and camelids with full fleeces, must be cooled or kept under refrigeration, wherever possible, until post-mortem or as directed by the supervisor.

Carcasses that do not pose a biosecurity risk can be disposed of by deep burial on the property, with attention to cleaning and disinfection of the used equipment.

4.12 Occurrence of Infectious Disease

If an infectious disease occurs during quarantine the cause must be established and reported to the chief technical officer by the supervisor. If the disease is exotic to New Zealand the chief technical officer may direct the management of disease control and extend the period of quarantine or order the destruction of the farm animals.

If the farm animals are to be destroyed and/or the facility requires decontamination the following procedures are likely to be authorised:

- The farm animals must be humanely destroyed.
- All dead farm animals, unconsumed feed, manure and bedding may be double-bagged and removed from the facility for sterilisation or incineration.
- The facility, pens and accessories etc. must be thoroughly cleaned with detergent and then treated with an approved disinfectant.
- Treatment of liquid waste.

Approval must be sought from the chief technical officer before the facility can be used again.

4.13 Shared Quarantine

If a subsequent shipment of farm animals or genetic material arrives during quarantine then the release of all farm animals must be delayed until the last shipment is authorised for biosecurity clearance.

4.14 Veterinary Practitioner

The practitioner may attend to an animal in the facility provided that the rules for visitors are followed regarding showering in and out.

If surgical and anaesthetic equipment is brought to the facility it must be cleaned and autoclaved or disinfected with an approved disinfectant under direction of the supervisor before removal.

4.15 Contingency Plans

The operator must ensure that contingency plans are in place to manage all identified biosecurity risks associated with the facility including possible breaches of security, essential equipment malfunction, loss of electrical power, or arrival of non-compliant live animals. These must be included in the operating manual.

4.16 Costs

The applicant is required to pay for all costs associated with an application for approval of a transitional facility and operator including a processing fee, and for time spent reviewing the application (including the manual) by MPI. Facilities are also required to pay any subsequent costs associated with the ongoing approval of the facility or operator, such as for audits (this includes a MPI inspector's time and travel). Fees will be charged according to the current Biosecurity Cost Regulations.

4.17 Biosecurity Clearance

The supervisor must release animals from quarantine when the requirements of the import health standard are met [section 6.4.6].

4.18 External Audit

Transitional facilities are assessed by an MPI inspector to ensure the requirements specified in this standard are met.

The operator must provide the MPI inspector access to the facility, records and documents when requested to verify compliance with this standard or to investigate non compliances. The operator or deputy must be present to facilitate the request. MPI reserves the right to audit at any time and audits may be unscheduled. Should a facility operator and/or deputy display a lack of sufficient knowledge leading to failure of an audit, a MPI inspector may require the operator and/or deputy to re-take the relevant training course.

Where a facility is not compliant with this standard, the MPI inspector may recommend the approval for that facility and operator be cancelled. Where non compliances are found but cancellation is not initially recommended, audit frequencies will increase until the MPI inspector is confident the facility is compliant.

4.19 Records

The operator must implement and maintain an effective record keeping system that allows easy access to records for relevant staff and the MPI inspector. Records must be legible, readily identifiable, and must be kept for a minimum of seven years from receipt, preparation or amendment.

The operator must, for auditing purposes, maintain for three years the following records filed with each permit to import:

- Exporter, country of origin, import health certification, number and identity of farm animals imported, date of arrival, number released, release date and name and address of owner receiving the released animals, biosecurity clearances.
- Details of diseases diagnosed, the animal's morbidity and mortality records and treatments given.
- Entrance logbook and declarations.
- BACC to move animals or written permission from the supervisor to remove goods from the facility.
- An inventory of stored genetic material. Records must include the identity of donors and recipients, number of embryos/straws of semen, dates of collection and implantation/insemination, details of stored genetic material.
- Records of internal audits and corrective actions.
- Records of external audits and corrective actions.

Part Two: Requirements of MPI Verification Services

Scope of Part Two

Part Two of this MPI Standard specifies the requirements for MPI Verification Services of supervision of transitional facilities for farm animals to ensure that operators are in compliance with Part One of this Standard.

Service Outline

MPI Verification Services must provide the chief technical officer with a service to supervise the activities of operators who are required to operate transitional facilities according to Part One of this Standard.

5. Service Requirements

5.1 General Requirements

Supervision must be administered in accordance with this Standard, a national quality system based on ISO/IEC 17020 and any relevant legislation.

The chief technical officer may audit the supervisor at each transitional facility.

5.2 Key Personnel

Within one month of receipt of this Standard, MPI Verification Services must make formal arrangements for provision of the key personnel listed below. The chief technical officer must be notified in writing of these arrangements.

5.2.1 Management representative

The management representative (reporting to senior management) must have defined authority and responsibility for ensuring that there are systems in place to meet the requirements of this Standard and that these systems are implemented and maintained.

5.2.2 Supervisors

The chief technical officer must approve supervisors before they are appointed.

Qualifications: The supervisor must be a registered veterinary surgeon and an inspector as defined by the Biosecurity Act, 1993. The supervisor must be able to demonstrate that s/he has an understanding of the principles of quarantine, quality systems and auditing, the import health standard, the requirements of this Standard, the relevant legislation and some appreciation of the business and objectives of the operator.

MPI Verification Services must ensure that a person appointed to be a supervisor of a transitional facility is able to describe in a way that can be clearly understood by the operator of these facilities:

. the commonly used means for meeting the transitional facility requirements as specified in this Standard,

. the circumstances in which such means can fail to comply, and

. the steps that should be taken to re-establish compliance.

MPI Verification Services must be responsible for the training of supervisors, so that they know their responsibilities for this Standard.

The supervisor may recommend to the chief technical officer the approval of an approved person to be assigned specified duties. For example, a local veterinary practice may be utilised for the routine necropsy work at the facility. The supervisor may also assign an inspector to specific duties on the facility.

The supervisor must ensure that these people know the relevant requirements of this Standard in relation to their duties and must be responsible to the supervisor.

6. Technical Requirements

6.1 Approval of a Facility

The supervisor must be prepared to consider applications before construction of a facility, in order to provide advice on whether the proposed facility is likely to comply with the Standard.

The requirements for approval are described in section 2.1 of this Standard and the supervisor must inspect the facility before making a recommendation on approval.

If the quality system is accredited by an external agency as described in section 3, the supervisor must satisfy him/herself that the requirements of this Standard are addressed in the quality assurance programme.

6.2 Approval of an Operator

Requirements for approval are described in section 2.2.

Where the facility is leased, the supervisor must examine the contract and be satisfied that the contract does not override the requirements of the Standard.

The supervisor must make a recommendation to the manager Animal Imports taking these requirements into consideration.

6.3 Cancellation of Approval

The supervisor must refer to section 2.3, and if satisfied that the facility

. no longer complies with this Standard, or

. is no longer being used for the purpose(s) specified in the approval,

he/she must discuss the issue with the operator. If the issue is not resolved to the satisfaction of the supervisor, and after informing the operator of his/her intention in writing, the supervisor must make a recommendation to the chief technical officer that approval of the facility should be cancelled.

If the supervisor is satisfied that the operator;

. is not operating the facility according to this Standard,

. is no longer a fit and proper person,

. ceases to act as the operator or requests cancellation,

he/she must discuss the issue with the operator.

If the issue is not resolved to the satisfaction of the supervisor, and after informing the operator of his/her intention in writing, the supervisor must make a recommendation to the chief technical officer that approval of the operator should be cancelled. If an alternative operator cannot be approved then approval of the facility must also be cancelled.

6.4 Supervision of a Facility

6.4.1 Minimum requirements for inspection

The supervisor must have a schedule for regular inspection of the facility and audit of operator's procedures. S/he must make as many visits as considered necessary but the minimum number of visits are:

Prior to the arrival of animals when a facility approval has been cancelled, if previous approval for the facility holding the same species exceeds 2 months, or a permit to import is required [see section 2.1.5],

- the supervisor must audit the facility and procedures to ensure that the facility meets the requirements of this Standard.
- The supervisor must recommend to the manager Animal Imports that the facility is approved and/or that a permit to import is issued.

Within 24 hours of the arrival of the animals,

- check the exporter's certification against the requirements of the import health standard,
- check the health and identity of the animals,
- attend to the requirements of the import health standard,

Once a week until release:

- at every visit the supervisor must inspect the animals for any sign of disease,
- check that the operator and the facility continue to meet the requirements of this Standard.

Transitional facilities with a high/continuous turnaround are exempt from being audited prior to each new consignment arriving.

6.4.2 Disease surveillance and treatment

The supervisor must subject any animal to such testing and treatment as is required:

- by the import health standard,
- for disease investigation, or
- as required by the chief technical officer.

The supervisor has the responsibility for ensuring that, wherever possible, the cause of disease or death is established.

6.4.3 Submission of specimens to the laboratory

The supervisor must phone the laboratory before submitting samples to advise the laboratory and receive direction on the type of samples to send. The packaging of specimens of infectious material must be in accordance with instructions from the laboratory. Samples are to be dispatched in a clearly addressed sealed box by the

fastest secure method.

6.4.4 Transfer of animals between facilities

As animals in quarantine have a questionable health status they should be kept in the facility to avoid exposing other animals to risk during transport. However, transfers may be made between transitional facilities under the following circumstances [see section 4.5].

A supervisor may give a biosecurity direction to transfer animals between facilities when satisfied that:

. the receiving facility is an approved transitional facility for farm animals which meets the requirements of this Standard,

. the animal must be transferred by an approved transport,

. the supervisor of the receiving facility confirms that the receiving facility can accommodate the animals and approves the transfer,

. the chief technical officer approves the transfer.

At the time of the transfer the supervisors must be satisfied that:

. the transfer can be monitored so that both supervisors know when the transfer is to occur and when it has occurred,

. the number of animals sent and the number received can be verified.

The supervisor(s) must be present during the transfer to ensure that no direct or indirect contact occurs with other animals.

The export of farm animals or their genetic material must require a written authority from the supervisor. The transfer must be recorded in the register.

6.4.5 Non-compliance

For incidents of non-compliance the supervisor must issue:

- a **critical situation report** for situations that may present a risk to biosecurity. For example, when an animal was moved out of a transitional facility without approval.

  The supervisor must advise the chief technical officer immediately and the action taken may be in accordance with section 126 of the Biosecurity Act:

  The supervisor must give a direction in writing to the operator of the facility specifying the suspected failure to comply or unsatisfactory circumstances, stating what the operator is required to do to remedy the situation and specifying

the time within which the direction must be complied with.

The chief technical officer may direct that all permits to import are cancelled and may not be re-issued until the non-conformity is rectified.

If the chief technical officer considers it necessary s/he may intervene in the management and operation of the facility in order to ensure compliance with the standards for that facility.

The chief technical officer may direct that all animals are kept for an extended quarantine period.

- a **corrective action request** (CAR) for a non-compliance that is not a serious risk to biosecurity. For example, a notice is not placed at the entrance of the transitional facility showing that access is restricted.

Quarantine be will permitted to continue but the operator will be given a specified period of time to rectify the non-conformity.

The issuance of a CAR during any of the above audits/visits will necessitate that follow up audits be performed which specifically address compliance to the subject of the CAR.

6.4.6 Biosecurity clearance

At the end of the quarantine period the supervisor may release the animals if satisfied that:

- the conditions of the import health standard have been met and the exporter's certification is in order.
- the transitional facility has been operating according to this Standard.
- the farm animals are in good health and there is no evidence of exotic disease.

6.4.7 Cost recovery

The supervisor must recover the costs associated with supervision in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and its regulations.

6.4.8 Records

The supervisor is required to keep records of inspections and audits of the operation of quarantine. These records which are to be archived must include:

- reports to the manager Animal Imports,
- audit findings,

- reports of critical situation reports, CARs and the results of follow-up visits.

The supervisor must also maintain the following records for each shipment imported:

- permit to import number, date of arrival and health certification documents from the country of origin,
- country of origin, description of animals,
- owners name and address,
- laboratory test results to meet import health standard requirements,
- details of significant behavioural changes, sickness, injuries, treatments, post-mortem results,
- date of biosecurity clearance.

Appendix One

Perimeter Fencing for Sheep

Conventional Fence for Sheep

Line wire
Nine (9) line wires (2.5mm galvanised H/T) with posts at not more than 4 metre spacings and 3 battens per 4 metres. Battens are not to be more than 1 metre apart.

The height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be 1.175 metres.

Wire spacings - when measured from the top of each post, the wires are to be located at the following centres: top wire at 50mm then 220mm - 375mm - 515mm - 655mm - 775mm- 875mm - 975mm -1075mm.

The bottom wire is to be a maximum of 100mm from the ground line.

Wire tension: Between 1400 and 1700 Newtons per wire.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Fabricated netting
Eight (8) line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) netting (8-900-300); each stay wire or dropper must be one continuous length and be joined to the line wires by a manufactured knot (e.g. Tightlock or Stiffstay).

The posts are to be at not more than 4 metre spacings and the height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be 1.175 metres.

The bottom wire of the netting is to be a maximum of 100mm from the ground.

A single line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) should be located 50mm from the top of each post.

Wire tension: Single line wire - between 1400 and 1700 Newtons.
Netting - between 11,200 and 13,600 Newtons.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Timber
Vertical or horizontal boards not less than 150 x 25mm (grade 1 timber) may be used. The distance from the bottom of the fence to the ground line is to be a maximum of 100mm.

Vertical boards: the gap between each board is not to exceed 100mm.

Horizontal boards: the gap between boards must be in proportion (at any given height) to those specified for a conventional line wire fence.

Two Metre Fence for Sheep

Fabricated netting
Thirteen (13) line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) netting (13-1900-150); each stay wire or dropper must be one continuous length and be joined to the line wires by a manufactured knot (e.g. Tightlock or Stiffstay).

The posts are to be at not more than 5 metre spacings and the height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be a minimum of 2.070 metres.

The bottom wire of the netting is to be a maximum of 100mm from the ground.

Netting tension: between 18,000 and 22,000 Newtons.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Line wire
Thirteen (13) line wires (2.5mm galvanised H/T) with posts at not more than 4 metre spacings and 5 battens (2 metre) per 4 metres.

The height from the ground line to the top of the posts is to be 2.070 metres.

Wire spacings, when measured from the top of each post, the wires are to be located at the following centres: top wire 50mm then 230mm - 410mm - 590mm - 770mm - 950mm - 1130mm - 1310mm - 1475mm - 1615mm - 1740mm - 1855mm - 1970mm.

The bottom wire is to be a maximum of 100mm from the ground line.

Wire tension: between 1400 and 1700 Newtons per wire.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Timber
Vertical or horizontal boards not less than 150 x 25mm (grade 1 timber) may be used. The distance from the bottom of the fence to the ground line is to be a maximum of 100mm.

Vertical boards: the gap between each board is not to exceed 50mm.

Horizontal boards: the gap between boards must not exceed 50mm.

Appendix Two

Perimeter Fencing for Goats

Angle stays are not permitted for goat fences as goats tend to walk up the stay and over the fence.

Conventional Fence for Goats

Line wire
Ten line wires (2.5mm galvanised H/T) with posts at not more than 4 metre spacings and 3 battens per 4 metres. Battens are not to be more than 1 metre apart.

The height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be 1.175 metres.

Wire spacings - when measured from the top of each post, the wires are to be located at the following centres: top wire at 50mm then 250mm - 410mm - 540mm - 670mm - 770mm - 870mm - 945mm -1020mm - 1095mm.

The bottom wire is to be a maximum of 80 mm from the ground.

Wire tension:between 1400 and 1700 Newtons per wire.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Fabricated netting
Eight (8) line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) netting (8-900-300); each stay wire or dropper must be one continuous length and be joined to the line wires by a manufactured knot (e.g. Tightlock or Stiffstay).

The posts are to be at not more than 4 metre spacings and the height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be 1.175 metres.

The bottom wire of the netting is to be a maximum of 80mm from the ground.

A single line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) should be located 50mm from the top of each post.

Wire tension:Single line wire - between 1400 and 1700 Newtons.
Netting - between 11,200 and 13,600 Newtons.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Timber
Vertical or horizontal boards not less than 150 x 25mm (grade 1 timber) may be used. The distance from the bottom of the fence to the ground line is to be a maximum of 80mm.

Vertical boards: the gap between each board is not to exceed 80mm.

Horizontal boards: the gap between boards must be in proportion (at any given height) to those specified for a conventional line wire fence.

Two Metre Fence for Goats

Fabricated netting
Seventeen (17) line wire (2.5mm galvanised H/T) netting (17-1900-150); each stay wire or dropper must be one continuous length and be joined to the line wires by a manufactured knot (e.g. Tightlock or Stiffstay).

The posts are to be at not more than 5 metre spacings and the height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be a minimum of 2.060 metres.

The bottom wire of the netting is to be a maximum of 80 mm from the ground.

Netting tension: between 22,000 and 26,000 Newtons.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Line wire
Seventeen (17) line wires (2.5mm galvanised H/T) with posts at not more than 4 metre spacings and 5 battens per 4 metres.

The height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be 2.060 metres.

Wire spacings, when measured from the top of each post, the wires are to be located at the following centres: top wire 50mm then 230mm - 405mm - 580mm - 755mm - 930mm - 1105mm - 1200mm - 1295mm - 1390mm - 1485mm - 1580mm - 1660mm - 1740mm - 1820mm - 1900mm - 1980mm.

The bottom wire is to be a maximum of 80mm from the ground line.

Wire tension: between 1400 and 1700 Newtons per wire.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Fabricated netting/line wire combination
Fifteen (15) line wire (2.5 mm galvanised H/T) netting (15-1550-300); each stay wire or dropper must be one continuous length and be joined to the line wires by a manufactured knot (eg Tightlock or Stiffstay).

The posts are to be at not more than 4 metre spacings. The height from the ground line to the top of each post is to be a minimum of 2.060 metres.

The bottom line of the netting is to be a maximum of 80 mm from the ground.

Three (3) line wires (2.5 mm galvanised H/T) above the netting; the centres of the wires are to be no greater than 150 mm apart when measured from the top of the netting.

The line wires may be electrified.

Permanent wire strainers are to be installed in the line wires to allow the wires to be tensioned.

Netting tension: between 22,000 and 26,000 Newtons.

Wire tension: between 1400 and 1700 Newtons per wire.

Round wood must comply with NZS 3607.

Timber
Vertical or horizontal boards not less than 150 x 25mm (grade 1 timber) may be used. The distance from the bottom of the fence to the ground line is to be a maximum of 80mm.

Vertical boards: the gap between each board is not to exceed 50mm.

Horizontal boards: the gap between boards must not exceed 50mm.

Appendix Three

Perimeter Fencing for Deer, Cattle, Alpaca and Llama

There must be two 2 metre fences.

For cattle, alpaca and llama the outer fence must be the same as the 2 metre sheep netting fence and the inner fence must be the same as the sheep 2 metre line fence.

For deer, both fences must be the same as the 2 metre sheep-netting fence.

Wire should have NZ wire mark for quality.

2.7 m round posts	115 mm small end diameter
3.6 m strainers	200 mm small end diameter
3.0 m angles	175 mm small end diameter
Battens	50 mm x 50 mm x 2.0 m
Stays	115 mm (S.E.D.)
Stay blocks	200 mm x 100 mm x 1.0 m. H.4. treated pine.
Staples double dipped	50 x 4.0 post
Staples double dipped	30 x 3.15 battens

A post driver should drive all posts. If materials are dug then 4.5 mm wire must be used for footing. Stay blocks must be dug horizontally. All materials must be dry before use for long wire and staple life. Gates must have welded hinges and lock thru gudgeons fitted apposing each other. Gates must have automatic catches and a chain with a locking device.

Appendix Four

Additional Requirements for Facilities holding Animals of the Family *Equidae* (horses, donkeys, mules)

The requirements listed in this appendix are in addition to the requirements listed in the main body of the standard.

The conditions of this appendix must be implemented to reduce the likelihood of transmission of infectious disease agents to horses and other equidae outside the facility.

Any dispute or conflict regarding the implementation of the standard or this appendix shall be resolved by the supervisor of the facility.

Additional Requirements

1. Facilities holding horses must be located within 100km of the first place of arrival of the horses into New Zealand.

2. The facility must

    a. Be enclosed by a double fence. A buffer zone between the two fences must be at least 100m wide. At least one of the fences must be at least 2 metres high. The fences must be constructed in a manner that will prevent horses from breaching them; OR

    b. Be enclosed by a double fence with the outer fence being two metres high. The inner fence must be a visual barrier suitable for horses that prevents access to the outer fence (e.g. a fence with horizontal board railings). In this case the facility must be sited at least 100 metres away from areas that are accessed by other horses, i.e. non-quarantined horses must always be kept at least 100 metres away from the perimeter fences; OR

    c. The risk of airborne spread of equine contagious diseases must be adequately managed and adequate distance maintained between quarantine and non-quarantined horses. This system must be approved by MPI and recorded in the quarantine manual.

3. Anyone entering the facility must change out of their street clothes into protective clothing provided by the facility. Anyone that has come into contact with horses (domestic or imported) 12 hours prior must shower in. Everyone leaving must shower out, shampooing of hair is necessary when showering out.

    a. People entering the facility for clerical reasons only do not have to

shower out. However they must not come into contact with any of the horses held in the facility.

4. All protective clothing must stay at the facility (coveralls, gumboots etc.) and be disinfected (washed and laundered after use). If disposable overalls are used these must be securely held at the facility and appropriately disposed of after completion of the quarantine period.

5. Where possible truck drivers should not assist with loading of horses and must remain in the cab of their truck during unloading of horses and cleaning and disinfection of the truck. However [as a contingency] truck drivers must wear overalls and gumboots in case they are required to assist (i.e. in case of an emergency). If the truck driver comes into contact of the horses or crosses the line travelled by the horse they must shower out before leaving the facility and leave their overalls and gumboots at the facility as per number 4 and 5.

6. All trucks and service vehicles entering the facility or coming into contact with the horses must be cleaned and sprayed with disinfectant before leaving the premises, with particular attention to between the tyres.

7. Vets attending the horses must wear a mask when taking nasopharyngeal swabs and when around horses with clinical respiratory signs.

8. Horse rectal temperatures must be taken twice daily, charted and records kept.

9. Horses must be examined daily by a veterinarian approved by the supervisor.

10. Animals in quarantine may be treated (e.g. for travel sickness, limb swelling due to lack of exercise or allergic skin reactions) with antibiotics and/or anti-inflammatories (corticosteroids or NSAIDs) at the discretion of the veterinarian.

11. Any horse equipment must be cleaned and disinfected and maintained in a clean state.

12. Domestic horses and horses destined for export that do not require quarantine are allowed to rest or otherwise be housed at the transitional facility under the following conditions:

    a. The transitional facilities are clear of the transiting/resting horses at least 3 days prior to the arrival of any proposed imports;

    b. The transitional facilities are clear of any imported horses at least 3 days prior to the arrival of any resting/transiting animals;

    c. The facilities must always totally be cleaned by waterblasting and fully disinfected prior to the arrival and after the departure of any equid.

13. Due to the nature of facilities holding horses and the epidemiology of the diseases whose risk is being managed by post-arrival quarantine, it is not mandatory that all birds are kept outside the transitional facility.

14. Anyone expected to have direct contact with horses, (e.g. vets, grooms, Operator, farriers or stablehands) must demonstrate competence in personal biosecurity measures to a level approved by MPI (e.g. via an approved training course).

Appendix 5

Transitional Facility/Operator Registration

Application forms and information on registering as a transitional facility and operator can be found on the MPI Biosecurity New Zealand website at:

http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/border-clearance/transitional-and-containment-facilities/requirements/

and

http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/3376.