



## Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water

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[Document Date]

## **TITLE**

Import Health Standard: Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water

## **COMMENCEMENT**

[This Import Health Standard comes into force on [Effective Date]]

## **ISSUING AUTHORITY**

[This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993. ]

Dated at Wellington this [...] day of [.....]

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director General)

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part 1: Requirements</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Application	5
1.2 Incorporation of material by reference	5
1.3 Definitions	5
1.4 The documentation that must accompany goods	5
1.5 Biosecurity clearance	5
<b>Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Used equipment associated with terrestrial animals	6
2.2 Used equipment associated with aquatic (marine or freshwater) animals or aquatic activities	7
<b>Schedule 1 – Document History</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Schedule 2 – Definitions</b>	<b>9</b>

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## Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

## Purpose

[This Import Health Standard (IHS) specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing used equipment associated with animals or water into New Zealand ]

## Background

- (1) [The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.
- (2) IHSs issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given. ]

## Who should read this Import Health Standard?

- (1) [This IHS applies to importers of eligible consignments of used equipment associated with animals or water. ]

## Why is this important?

- (1) [It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.
- (2) The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of used equipment associated with animals or water will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.
- (3) Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of the IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed using an MPI-approved destruction method.

## Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may approve measures under section 27(1)(d) of the Act, different from those set out in this IHS, that may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods. If an equivalent measure is approved an import permit may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

- a) MPI may accept an alternative method, system or process that can be shown to achieve the biosecurity requirements of the IHS (i.e. equivalence).
- b) MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests. Equivalence requests can be lodged with [animalimports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animalimports@mpi.govt.nz).
- c) An import permit is not required to import used equipment associated with animals or water into New Zealand if the requirements of the IHS are met.
- d) A permit may be required where specific equivalence measures are approved by MPI. An import permit serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.

- e) Import permit application forms can be found on the MPI website at:  
<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/5101>
- f) Completed applications are lodged with [animalimports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animalimports@mpi.govt.nz). ]

## Document History

- (1) Refer to Schedule 1.

## Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

### New Zealand Veterinary Association (NZVA)

Requirements applicable to travel grooms' veterinary kits containing Prescription Animal Remedies can be found here:

<http://www.nzva.org.nz/vets-vet-businesses/risk-management-and-quality-assurance-programmes/grooms>)

### Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Group (ACVM)

Requirements applicable to veterinary kits containing agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines can be found here: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/agricultural-compounds-and-veterinary-medicines/>. ]

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## Part 1: Requirements

### 1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all importers of the following used equipment associated with animals or water:
  - a) Used equipment associated with terrestrial animals.
  - b) Used equipment associated with aquatic (marine or freshwater) animals or aquatic activities.

### 1.2 Outcome

- (1) The outcome this IHS is seeking to achieve is the effective management of biosecurity risks associated with eligible consignments of used equipment associated with animals or water.

### 1.3 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
  - a) MPI *Approved Biosecurity Treatments* ([MPI-STD-ABTRT](#)).
  - b) MPI List of *Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods*.
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the above listed standards, guideline or lists has legal effect as part of these documents.

### 1.4 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at the following website: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz>.
- (2) Refer to Schedule 2 for other applicable definitions.

### 1.5 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) No documentation is required for the importation of used equipment associated with animals or water.

### 1.6 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when the used equipment associated with animals or water meets all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of section 27 in the Act are met.

## Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

### 2.1 Used equipment associated with terrestrial animals

#### 2.1.1 Used equipment associated with bees

- (1) Used equipment associated with bees is ineligible for biosecurity clearance.

#### 2.1.2 Bedding accompanying animals

- (1) Bedding accompanying guinea pigs, chinchilla, rabbits and birds is eligible for biosecurity clearance with the animals when the animals have been given biosecurity clearance.
- (2) Bedding accompanying all other animal species is ineligible for biosecurity clearance. Bedding must be removed and disposed of as biosecurity waste in accordance with procedures of the transitional facility.

#### 2.1.3 Used equipment (excluding bedding accompanying animals) associated with terrestrial animals other than equine animals and birds

- (1) Used equipment (excluding bedding accompanying animals) associated with terrestrial animals other than equine animals and birds must be:
  - a) Clean, completely dry, free from ectoparasites (e.g. fleas, ticks) and free from visible contamination; or
  - b) Imported on or with an animal that has been given biosecurity clearance.
- (2) If used equipment is not free from ectoparasites, it must be treated in accordance with the MPI *Approved Biosecurity Treatment (MPI-STD-ABTRT)*.
- (3) Used equipment that is wet and/or visibly contaminated must be:
  - a) Washed or cleaned to remove any visible contamination; and
  - b) Disinfected with an agent listed in the MPI *List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods* (Note: dog and cat used equipment contaminated only with hair or fur does not require disinfection).

##### Guidance for 2.1.2 (1) b)

- This may be met when animals are cleared at the border or at a transitional facility.

#### 2.1.4 Used equipment (including veterinary kits) associated with equine animals

- (1) Used equipment from Australia must be:
  - a) Free from ectoparasites (e.g. fleas, ticks), clean and free from visible contamination.
- (2) Used equipment from countries other than Australia must be:
  - a) Free from ectoparasites (e.g. fleas, ticks), clean and free from visible contamination; and
  - b) Meet one of the following conditions:
    - i) Evidence (e.g. date consignment delivered to freight agency) showing that the used equipment has been in transit for at least 6 weeks to New Zealand and has not come into contact with any equine animals during transit, or has been stored for at least 6 weeks and has not come into contact with any equine animals during storage.
    - ii) Treated in accordance with 2.1.3 (4).
- (3) If used equipment is not free from ectoparasites, it must be treated in accordance with the MPI *Approved Biosecurity Treatment (MPI-STD-ABTRT)*.

- (4) Used equipment that is wet and/or visibly contaminated must be:
- Washed thoroughly using a standard detergent; or
  - Cleaned and treated with a disinfectant listed in the MPI [List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods](#); or
  - Fumigated with 10% formaldehyde (approximately 30% formalin) for 8 hours; or
  - Heated to a temperature of at least 60°C for at least 10 minutes.

**Guidance for 2.1.3**

- The requirements of the New Zealand Veterinary Association and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997 apply to veterinary kits.
- For veterinary kits for which biosecurity clearance is not requested, or when the veterinary kits are ineligible for clearance, an MPI Inspector may label, double-bag and hold them in transit for at least 48 hours before they may leave New Zealand. An MPI Inspector may provide more options for these veterinary kits at the port of arrival.

**2.1.5 Used equipment associated with birds**

- (1) Used equipment associated with birds must be:
- Free from ectoparasites (e.g. fleas, ticks), clean and free from visible contamination; and
  - Treated in accordance with 2.1.5 (3); or
  - Imported on or with a bird (e.g. crate used to transport bird) that has been given biosecurity clearance.
- (2) If used equipment is not free from ectoparasites, it must be treated in accordance with the MPI [Approved Biosecurity Treatment \(MPI-STD-ABTRT\)](#).
- (3) Used equipment that is wet and/or visibly contaminated must either be:
- Thoroughly washed using a standard detergent and treated with a disinfectant listed in the MPI [List of Approved Disinfectants for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods](#); or
  - Fumigated with 10% formaldehyde (approximately 30% formalin) for 8 hours.

**2.2 Used equipment associated with aquatic (marine or freshwater) animals or aquatic activities**

- (1) Used equipment must be clean, free from visible contamination and completely dry.
- (2) Used equipment associated with commercial fishing activities must be treated in accordance with the MPI [Approved Biosecurity Treatments \(MPI-STD-ABTRT\)](#).
- (3) Used aquatic equipment that is wet and/or visibly contaminated must be treated in accordance with the MPI [Approved Biosecurity Treatments \(MPI-STD-ABTRT\)](#).

**Guidance for 2.2**

- It may be difficult to determine whether used equipment is completely dry (e.g. equipment made of absorbent material, the inside of felt-soled footwear such as waders and boots, etc.). An MPI Inspector may direct that these items be treated even if they appear dry on the outside.
- At the discretion of an MPI inspector, cleaning and/or drying personal effects (e.g. beachwear carried by passengers) at the point of entry is an adequate substitute for the MPI [Approved Biosecurity Treatments \(MPI-STD-ABTRT\)](#).



## Schedule 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
1 May 2010	Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water	ANIEQPIC.ALL
Date of Issued Amendments	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Used Equipment Associated with Animals or Water	ANIEQUIP.ALL

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## Schedule 2 – Definitions

### Absorbent Material

Material that retains water within the fibre of the material, even after the item has been drained or the surface(s) wiped dry of excess water.

### Aquatic Activities

Any activity that relates to or takes place in water (either marine or freshwater) which includes but is not limited to aquaculture, boating (canoeing, kayaking), fishing, diving, surfing or any other professional or recreational activity pertaining to water.

### Aquatic Animals

Any vertebrate or invertebrate animal that lives in a marine or freshwater environment.

### Bedding

Anything within the same container or attached to a transport container/crate of the animal and includes but is not limited to newspaper, clothing, sacking, fabric toys, plant based material (straw, sawdust) and other materials that may harbour any life stages of fleas or ticks. Used equipment in personal effects (e.g. luggage, shipping containers, mail, etc) is excluded from the definition of bedding for the purposes of this IHS.

### Ectoparasite

Organisms which live on the surface of the host, including mites, lice, ticks, fleas and flesh-eating larvae.

### Equine Animals

Describes any member in the family *Equidae* including horses, donkeys, or mules.

### MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

### Terrestrial Animals

Any vertebrate or invertebrate animal that lives on land.

### Used Equipment

Includes but is not limited to equipment accompanying an animal (e.g. worn by, within the same container as or attached to a transport container/crate of the animal) or in personal effects (e.g. luggage, shipping containers, mail, etc.).

- (1) **For beekeeping equipment**, used equipment includes but is not limited to hives, hive tools, woodware assembly equipment, foundation wax, uncapping equipment, extraction tools, venom production equipment, pollen collecting equipment, queen cages, brushes, netting, protective clothing, queen rearing equipment and any other items that have come into contact with bees, bee colonies or bee products.
- (2) **For equine animals or birds**, used equipment includes apparel (such as saddles, bridles, bits, reins, covers, harnesses), insect netting, grooming accessories, riding boots, gaiters, horse stalls or floats, foaling equipment, used semen and embryo containers (not associated with the importation of viable genetic material), veterinary equipment, bird cages or crates, aviary equipment, falconry equipment, poultry farming equipment, feeders, drinking equipment and incubators.

- (3) **For freshwater animals or freshwater aquatic activities**, used equipment includes but is not limited to absorbent material (such as nets, traps, ropes, leather, fabrics, cloth, neoprene) and non-absorbent material includes aquaria equipment, fishing and angling equipment and clothing, boating equipment, canoes, kayaks, boats, buoys, and pontoons.
- (4) **For marine animals or marine aquatic activities**, used equipment includes but is not limited to aquaria equipment, wetsuits, diving equipment, fishing equipment, canoes, kayaks, surfboards, boats, nets, traps, ropes, buoys, and pontoons.
- (5) **For aquaculture activities**, used equipment includes but is not limited to aerators, fish feeders, fish tanks, hatchery equipment, laboratory equipment, water pumps and nets.
- (6) **For terrestrial animals** (not equine animals or birds), used equipment includes but is not limited to apparel (boots, collars, covers, harnesses and rugs), animal cages, animal grooming accessories, assisted birthing equipment (e.g. calving or lambing equipment), clippers, dentistry equipment, hunting equipment, shearing equipment, semen and embryo collection equipment (not associated with the importation of viable genetic material), and veterinary equipment.

### Visible Contamination

Includes but is not limited to organic materials such as algae, animal parts, aquatic or biofouling organisms, blood, faeces, fatty tissues, feathers, flesh, fungal material, hair, milk, mucous, semen, plant material, sediment or soil, seeds, weeds and wool. ]

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