



Ref: CTO 2017 034 [G]

Live cattle, sheep, goats, deer, llamas, and alpacas: Q fever equivalence

CTO direction as to equivalent measures in relation to live cattle, sheep, goats, deer, llamas and alpacas from Australia

Pursuant to section 27(1)(d)(iii) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 I, Lucy Johnston, Manager Animal Imports, Ministry for Primary Industries (under delegated authority), give the following directions for live cattle, sheep, goats, deer, llamas, and alpacas in relation to the import health standards [Live Cattle from Australia BOVANIIC.AUS, Live Sheep from Australia SHEANIIC.AUS, Live Goats from Australia GOANIIC.AUS, Deer from Australia DEEANIIC.AUS, Llamas and Alpacas from Australia LAMANIIC.AUS]:

The live cattle, sheep, goat, deer, and llama and alpaca from Australia IHSs each require the following to manage the Q fever risk:

“Within 14 days of scheduled date of export the [goats/cattle/sheep/deer/llamas/alpacas] were tested with a negative result for Q fever using an ELISA.”

The new generic Alpacas and Llamas from Approved Countries IHS (CAMANIIC.GEN, 2013) indicates the following:

“For Q fever, the animals were isolated in a premise for at least 30 days prior to export, and were tested at least 21 days after entering the facility using an MPI approved test for Q fever which has been validated for camelids (such as CFT), with negative results.”

The Q fever recommendations in the IRAs for live sheep and goats (2009) and cattle (2009) have not been incorporated into the existing IHSs.

This direction provides a Q fever equivalence covering each of the species listed above:

“For Q fever, the animals were tested at least 21 days after entering PEI using an MPI approved test for Q fever which has been validated for <insert species>, with negative results; AND acaricide treatment has been administered as recommended by the manufacturer throughout PEI, or since at least 21 days prior to the most recent Q fever test.”

Note that there are also ectoparasite requirements in the IHSs, which provide additional Q fever risk mitigation.

While the ELISA is approved for cattle, sheep, goats, and deer, the CFT is preferred for alpacas and llamas.

This requirement aligns with the existing requirement in CAMANIIC.GEN and both cattle and sheep IRAs from 2009.

The reason for this direction is that the biosecurity risks associated with this commodity have been assessed and are managed effectively.

This direction takes effect from the date of signing and continues in effect until amended or revoked.

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Signed at Wellington this 30 day of May 2017

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Lucy Johnston
Manager, Animal Imports, Regulation & Assurance
Ministry for Primary Industries