

# **IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO NEW ZEALAND OF ALPACAS AND LLAMAS FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993**

**Dated: 17 March 2011**

## **USER GUIDE**

The information in MAF animal and animal product import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of four parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals and animal products.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections which outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

Part E. APPENDICES

## **PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD**

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for the importation into New Zealand of alpacas and llamas from the United States of America.
- 1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of alpacas and llamas imported into New Zealand from the United States of America 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 the originating

country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards 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, storage and obtaining a biosecurity direction and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or agent.
- 2.3 The Biosecurity (Imported Animals, Embryo and Semen Information) Regulations 1999 place obligations on owners (including any subsequent owners) or persons in charge of imported sheep, goats, cattle and deer and imported genetic material (semen and embryos) of these species. For the purposes of this Import Health Standard this regulation will be assumed to apply to alpacas and llamas.
- 2.4 The Biosecurity (Imported Animals, Embryo and Semen Information) Regulations 1999 detail the owner's reporting obligations. A copy of the Regulations can be obtained from the website: [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

A document explaining the importer's obligations can be obtained from Border Standards Team, Pre-Clearance, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington.

- 2.5 Ear tag numbers are recorded on a register that is maintained by the Director Animal Products, NZFSA, PO Box 2835, Wellington. The register also includes details of the property of residence and the owner's name.
- 2.6 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** 2.6.1 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 the start of pre-export isolation. The numbers of the ear tags must be recorded and verified on the certificates and laboratory reports accompanying the animals. Any individual ear tags/brands/tattoos should also be recorded on the certificate, beside the MAF ear tag numbers.

**Or** 2.6.2 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 the start of pre-export isolation. 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 and laboratory reports accompanying the animals. Any individual ear tags/brands/tattoos should also be recorded on the certificate, beside the MAF ear tag numbers.

- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 The MAF approved ear tags are to remain in the animal's ears for the rest of the animal's life.
- 2.9 It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to deface, amend or remove a MAF approved ear tag without a valid reason.

### **3 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

#### **Acaricide**

An agent that kills ticks and mites

#### **Biosecurity clearance**

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

#### **Biosecurity Standards Group Manager**

The Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.

#### **Ectoparasites**

Parasites that live on the surface of the host's body, eg lice, mites, ticks

#### **Ectoparasiticide**

A compound destructive against ectoparasites

#### **Endoparasites**

Parasites that live within the host's body, including roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and flukes

#### **Endoparasiticide**

A compound destructive against endoparasites

#### **Equivalence**

Acceptance by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard

## **MAF**

The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

### **New Zealand Inspector**

A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

### **Official Veterinarian**

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration 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 the chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to obligations of certification.

### **OIE Code**

The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

### **PEI**

Pre-export isolation

### **Terrestrial Manual**

The OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*

## **4 EQUIVALENCE**

This import health standard is in accordance with agreements between the exporting country and New Zealand. Biosecurity clearance will not normally be given to a consignment that does not meet the requirements of this import health standard in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that due to circumstances beyond the control of the exporter a consignment does not comply with the requirements of this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence submitted prior to importation will be considered and may be given at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager if the following information is provided by the exporting country's government veterinary authority:

- 4.1 the clause(s) of the import health standard that cannot be met and how this has occurred
- 4.2 the reason(s) why the consignment may be considered of equivalent health status to a consignment complying with this import health standard, and/or what proposal is made to achieve an equivalent health status
- 4.3 the reason(s) why the veterinary authority believes this proposal should be acceptable to MAF and their recommendation for its acceptance.

## **PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE**

### **5 PERMIT TO IMPORT**

- 5.1 A permit to import must be obtained from Border Standards Team, Pre-Clearance, Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington. Email [animalimports@maf.govt.nz](mailto: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
  - 5.2.6 the transport method and route during importation into New Zealand, which will be in accordance with all requirements for TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND noted in this import health standard, and evidence of transit authority from countries on the transport route
- 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 animals must spend at least 30 days, immediately prior to export in pre-export isolation (PEI) at a premises approved by an Official Veterinarian (see Appendix 1).
- 6.2 Female animals must not be in the last trimester of pregnancy at the scheduled date of export.
- 6.3 Animals must be at least 1 month of age at the scheduled date of export.
- 6.4 The assurance of property freedom from all evidence of *Echinococcus granulosus* infections during the 5 years prior to export should be based on information provided by the animal's owner(s) and his/her veterinarian(s).
- 6.5 The assurance of property freedom from laboratory confirmation of *Salmonella* Dublin infections for the 3 years prior to export should be based on information provided by the animal's owner(s) and his/her veterinarian(s).
- 6.6 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. Animals must be clean and free of weeds/weed seeds (including clean hooves) at the time of entering PEI premises.
- 6.7 If any animal in the consignment tests positive to any serological tests during PEI, the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager must be notified and give clearance for the importation to proceed.
- 6.8 All requirements of this import health standard including those detailed in the Model Zoosanitary Certificate must be met for the animals to be eligible for importation.

## 7 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)

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 Official Veterinarian and meet the specifications and management procedures listed in the *New Zealand MAF Standard for PEI premises for alpacas and llamas from the United States* (see Appendix 1).

- 7.1 PEI may not start until the MAF supplied ear tags have been applied to the animals.
- 7.2 While in PEI the animals must be fed only feed (for example pellets) that has no evidence of contamination with ticks.
- 7.3 During the last 3 days prior to export the animals must be fed only feed such as pellets that has no evidence of contamination with weeds/weed seeds.
- 7.4 Bedding used in PEI must be clean and have no evidence of contamination with ticks, eg sterilised peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 7.5 Ectoparasite and endoparasite treatments:

### Prior to entering PEI:

- 7.5.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the animals must be treated with an insecticide/acaricide (pour-on) and an endoparasiticide.
- 7.5.2 During the 96 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks and other ectoparasites must be 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). A pour-on treatment must not be used. Animals may need to be sedated or anaesthetised to ensure thorough wetting.

### During PEI:

- 7.5.3 Within 48 hours after entering PEI each animal must be treated with an endoparasiticide. The efficacy of the endoparasiticide must be checked during PEI by a faecal floatation test and give a zero parasite egg count. The faecal floatation concentration test must be carried out 7 to 14 days after the endoparasite treatment and the method must be based on that of Egwang and Slocombe (1982)\*. (Treatments and testing were repeated on animals that give a positive egg count until they give a zero parasite egg count.)

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

- 7.5.4 Ten days after entering PEI each animal must be meticulously inspected for ticks and other ectoparasites. Animals may need to be sedated or anaesthetised to ensure a meticulous inspection is performed. (If still infested the treatment must be repeated and animals inspected again 10 days later. Treatments must

be repeated until the animals are found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites).

7.5.5 Ten days after entering PEI saline flushings of both ear canals of each animal must be examined and found to be free of evidence of Psoroptid ear mites. (If the animal tests positive it must be treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ear mites and be re-tested 10 days later and found to be free of Psoroptid ear mites).

7.5.6 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals must be treated with an ectoparasiticide and an endoparasiticide.

## **8 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND**

8.1 The animals must be transported by a route and method approved by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.

8.2 Transit through other countries requires approval by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager. If approved, arrangements for transit authorities and meeting these countries requirements are the responsibility of the importer.

8.3 No animals other than those destined for New Zealand and officially certified as meeting a New Zealand import health standard are permitted to be carried on the aircraft.

8.4 The use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilised peat, soft board or other inert approved product may be used.

8.5 If being shipped by air, the animals must be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations.

## **9 GENERAL INFORMATION**

9.1 Date and 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 7 days in advance of importation. Email: [liveanimalsector@maf.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalsector@maf.govt.nz)

9.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of New Zealand's wood packaging import health standard (refer to [www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm](http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm) ).

## **10 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT**

10.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and the appropriately completed health certification that meets the requirements of Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The required documentation is:

10.1.1 Import permit

10.1.2 Zoosanitary Certificate with attached laboratory test results for those tests specified in the Zoosanitary Certificate.

10.2 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 delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of consignments.

## **PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE**

### **11 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

11.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation and the animals shall be inspected by an Official Veterinarian at the port of arrival.

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

## **PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION**

### **12 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 the United States of America:



# MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

Species: ALPACAS AND LLAMAS  
 To: NEW ZEALAND

Import Permit Number:.....

Exporting Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Competent Authority: .....

## I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Species: .....

Identification				
Plastic MAF eartag	Approved metal MAF eartag	Other eartags/ tattoos/ brands	Sex	Date of birth

Total number of animals in 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 Government of the United States of America certify, after due enquiry, with respect to the animals identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate that:

#### 1 COUNTRY FREEDOM

1.1 The USA is free from borna disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and rinderpest.

#### 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN AND RESIDENCY

2.1 The herd(s) of origin of the animals was free from bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis for at least 12 months prior to the entry of the animals onto the PEI premises.

2.2 No cases of vesicular stomatitis have occurred within 100 kilometres of the PEI premises for at least 30 days prior to animals entering the PEI premises.

2.3 The following diseases have not occurred in the USA during the 12 months preceding the date of export:

camel pox, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp *capripneumoniae*) and trypanosomiasis (*Trypanosoma evansi*).

2.4 Vaccination against the viruses of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest is not permitted in the USA.

2.5 During the 6 months immediately prior to export the animals have been on a property(s) where no cases of rabies have been reported for at least the 12 months prior to the date of export.

2.6 During the 3 months immediately prior to entering PEI premises the animals have not been on any property where any of the following diseases or any other disease notifiable under USA legislation has occurred during that period:

anthrax, bluetongue, bovine anaplasmosis, bovine babesiosis, brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis*), bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*), eperythrozoonosis, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, equine encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE), leptospirosis, Q fever, screwworm, theileriasis, vesicular stomatitis and West Nile virus.

2.7 The properties in the United States on which the animals for export have been resident were free from all evidence of *Echinococcus granulosus* infection during the 5 years immediately prior to the scheduled date of export.

2.8 The properties in the United States on which the animals for export have been resident have had no laboratory confirmation of *Salmonella* Dublin infection for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to the scheduled date of export.

### **3 ANIMALS FOR EXPORT**

3.1 No female animal in the consignment is in the last third of pregnancy.

3.2 No female animal in the consignment is less than 1 month old.

3.3 No animal in the consignment has ever been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease, vesicular stomatitis or brucellosis.

3.4 The animals are visibly clean, free from dirt and vegetative material including seeds. All animals were shorn including the head and lower legs within the 14 days prior to entering PEI.

Date of shearing: .....

3.5 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.

Date of examination: .....

3.6 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 were considered fit to travel.

Date of examination: .....

### **4 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)**

4.1 The MAF supplied ear tags were applied prior to the start of PEI.

4.2 The animals were held for at least 30 days immediately prior to export to New Zealand in PEI premises. The PEI premises were approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian and met the specifications and management procedures listed in the *New Zealand MAF Standard for PEI premises for alpacas and llamas from the United States*.

4.3 During the PEI period the animals for export have not shown any symptoms of infectious disease and have not been in contact with any animal not of an equivalent tested health status.

#### **4.4 Either**

4.4.1 The PEI premises are located in an area where bluetongue, epizootic haemorrhagic disease, screwworm and vesicular stomatitis have not occurred during the 12 month period prior to export

**Or**

4.4.2 The PEI premises are insect proof and maintained free of insects.

(Delete as appropriate)

## **5 TEST AND TREATMENTS**

5.1 For bluetongue (BT) virus and epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) virus:  
(**NB:** please indicate which option was followed for BT and EHD. The tests that were used and the date of testing must also be recorded.)

**Either**

5.1.1 When importing from BT and EHD virus free zones (as defined by the OIE *Code*):

**Either**

5.1.1.1 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**

5.1.1.2 The animals were kept in a BT and EHD virus free zone for at least 28 days. The animals were then subjected, with negative results, to serological tests to detect antibodies to BT and EHD according to the *Terrestrial Manual*. The animals then remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export

**Or**

5.1.1.3 The animals were kept in a BT and EHD free zone for at least 7 days. The animals were then subjected, with negative results, to agent identification test for BT and EHD according to the *Terrestrial Manual*. The animals then remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:.....

Date of sampling: .....

**Or**

5.1.2 When importing from BT and EHD virus seasonally free zones (as defined by the OIE *Code*):

**Either**

5.1.2.1 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**

5.1.2.2 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 BT and EHD, EHD according to the *Terrestrial Manual*, with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was carried out at least 21 days after animals entered the pre-export isolation premises

**Or**

5.1.2.3 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 agent identification tests for BT and EHD, according to the *Terrestrial Manual*, 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 carried out at least 7 days after animals entered the pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

Test used: .....

Date of sampling: .....

**Or**

5.1.3 When importing from BT and EHD virus infected zones (as defined by the *OIE Code*):

**Either**

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

**Or**

5.1.3.2 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 BT and EHD, according to the *Terrestrial Manual*, with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test was carried out at least 21 days after animals entered the pre-export isolation premises

**Or**

5.1.3.3 The animals were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least 14 days prior to export, and were subjected during that period to agent identification tests according to the *Terrestrial Manual*, 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 carried out at least 7 days after animals entered the pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:.....  
Date of sampling: .....

5.2 Q fever:

During PEI the animals were subjected to the complement fixation test or the ELISA for Q fever, with a negative result (no fixation of complement at a dilution of 1:10 or higher is a negative test).

Test used:.....  
Date sample collected: .....

5.3 Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV):

During PEI the animals were subjected to an antigen detection ELISA or viral isolation test for BVDV, with a negative result.

Test used: .....

Date sample collected: .....

5.4 Vesicular stomatitis:

During PEI the animals were subjected to an antigen detection ELISA test for vesicular stomatitis (both New Jersey and Indiana types), with a negative result.

Date sample collected: .....

5.5 Brucellosis:

During PEI the animals were subjected to a complement fixation test using *B. abortus* antigen (negative is less than 20 ICFTU/ml) or an ELISA, with a negative result.

Test used: .....

Date sample collected: .....

5.6 During PEI the animals had appropriately stained thick and thin blood smears examined for the presence of blood parasites including: *Eperythrozoon* spp, *Theileria* spp, *Trypanosoma* spp, with negative findings.

Date sample collected: .....

5.7 Babesiosis and anaplasmosis:

**Either**

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

**Or**

5.7.2 the animals were born in 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:

- 5.7.2.1 for anaplasmosis the rapid card agglutination test; **AND**
- 5.7.2.2 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 of sampling: .....

(Delete as appropriate)

5.8 *Salmonella* spp:

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

**Either**

- 5.8.1 No *Salmonella* spp were isolated  
Dates of sampling: .....

**Or**

- 5.8.2 *Salmonella* (give commonly used name if applicable and serotype) was isolated and the Biosecurity Standards 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)

- 5.9 If any animal in the consignment tested positive to any serological tests during PEI, the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager was notified and gave clearance for the importation to proceed.

- 5.10 Ten days after entering PEI saline flushings of both ear canals of each animal were examined and found to be free of evidence of Psoroptid ear mites. (If the animal tested positive it was treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ear mites and was re-tested 10 days later and found to be free of Psoroptid ear mites).

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

- 5.11 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: .....

5.12 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.

5.13 Treatment for ectoparasites:

5.13.1 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:.....

5.13.2 During the 48 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks and other ectoparasites was applied to each animal 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:.....

5.13.3 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 animal was 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: .....

5.13.4 Within 3 days immediately prior to export to New Zealand all animals were treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks and other ectoparasites.

5.14 Treatment for endoparasites:

5.14.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the animals were treated with an endoparasiticide effective against endoparasites.

Name of endoparasitic: .....  
Active ingredients: .....  
Dose rate:.....



Date of treatment: .....

5.14.2 Within 48 hours after entering PEI each animal was treated with an endoparasiticide. The efficacy of the endoparasiticide was checked by faecal examination and gave a zero parasite egg count. The faecal floatation concentration test was carried out 7 to 14 days after the endoparasite treatment and the method was based on that of Egwang and Slocombe (1982)\*. (Treatments and testing were repeated on animals that gave a positive egg count until they gave a zero parasite egg count.)

\*TG Egwang and 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.

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

5.14.3 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals were treated with an endoparasiticide effective against endoparasites.

5.15 All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory approved by the veterinary authority of the United States to undertake testing for export purposes and the MAF ear tag identification was recorded on the laboratory reports. Laboratory result sheets have been attached to this certificate.

## **6 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND**

- 6.1 Animals were protected from insect vectors during transit between the PEI premises and the port of departure.
- 6.2 The vehicles in which the animals were transported from the PEI premise to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected.
- 6.3 During transport to the port of departure the animals were kept isolated from animals that were not of equivalent tested health status.
- 6.4 All feed used during transport to the port of departure and loaded for use during transit to New Zealand was free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- 6.5 The crates or pens to be used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant. The crates meet the specifications of the IATA live animal regulations.
- 6.7 Only sterile peat, soft board or other inert approved products were provided for bedding for shipping. The use of straw or hay as bedding has not been provided.

- 6.8 Only animals eligible for export to New Zealand were loaded in the aircraft or ship at the port of departure except animals officially certified by an Official Veterinarian for export from the United States to New Zealand.
- 6.9 For animals being transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft where the animals are to be transported was sprayed with an insecticidal spray approved by the United States veterinary authority prior to departure.
- 6.10 For animals being transported by air, the crates or pens were sealed by an Official Veterinarian using United States Government Veterinary Authority seals bearing the unique mark or identification number: .....

.....  
 Signature of Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date  
 Name of Official Veterinarian and address of office: .....  
 .....

**N.B. Official stamp must be applied to all pages**

## **PART E. APPENDIX 1**

### **NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (MAF) STANDARD FOR PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) PREMISES FOR ALPACAS AND LLAMAS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The premises must be approved by an Official Veterinarian 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 an Official Veterinarian and records of inspections and management must be available for audit purposes.

- 1 The operator (person in charge) of the PEI premises must provide the Official Veterinarian with an isolation plan that addresses the requirements of the United States veterinary authority, 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 the United States veterinary authority 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 and the MAF supplied ear tags have been applied. 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 throughout PEI.
- 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 To ensure that animals are free of ticks at the time of export, they 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 eg sterilised 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 the segregation and isolation of sick animals.
- 12 Any health problems in the animals must be recorded and reported to the United States veterinary authority for a ruling on their management.
- 13 The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
- 14 While in PEI animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of ticks. For example processed pellets heat treated hay.
- 15 For the final 3 days prior to export animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of weeds/weed seeds. For example processed pellets heat treated hay.
- 16 All movements of people in and out of the premises must be recorded.
- 17 An 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.
- 18 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.
- 19 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.
- 20 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.
- 21 Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the supervising veterinarian.
- 22 Entry to the premises of visitors should be prevented unless specifically authorised by the supervising veterinarian. The names and addresses, and date of entry must be recorded for all visitors.

- 23 Should the management of the PEI fail to fully comply with these requirements and the relevant IHS, the United States veterinary authority must notify the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry who will decide whether the isolation can continue or must be voided.

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