



Animal Fibre

ANIFIBRE.ALL

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TITLE

Import Health Standard: Animal Fibre

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 21 September 2014.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

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

Dated at Wellington this 25th day of September 2014

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

- (1) This import health standard specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing animal fibre 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) Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. Where possible, consignments of animal fibre imported into New Zealand will be officially certified as originating from countries or areas that are free from risk organisms associated with the species of origin.
- (3) Where disease freedom associated from risk organisms with the species of origin cannot be attested to by the exporting country, consignments of animal fibre imported into New Zealand will be processed to effectively manage the risk of introducing viable risk organisms associated with the species of origin. These requirements may be met in the exporting country, during transit, and during importation, before biosecurity clearance can be given.
- (4) A guidance document accompanies this IHS providing information on how the requirements may be met.

Who should read this import health standard?

- (1) This IHS applies to importers of eligible consignments of animal fibre and to producers of animal fibre for export to New Zealand.

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 being determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

See guidance document for more information about importer responsibilities

Equivalence

- (1) 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 importation of animal fibre. If an equivalence measure is approved a permit to import may be issued under section 24D(2) of the Act, if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.

See guidance document for more information about equivalence and permits.

Other information

- (1) 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.

Animal Products Act 1999

- (2) Commercial consignments of products imported into New Zealand must comply with relevant requirements of the Animal Products Act 1999.

CITES

- (3) It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a permit to export as required by the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) <http://www.cites.org>.
- (4) The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

[Note: Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer]

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all importers of animal fibre eligible for import into New Zealand.
- (2) The following products are eligible for importation under this IHS:
 - a) Ruminant fibre (e.g. wool, mohair, cashmere, alpaca, llama, yak).
 - b) Macropod fibre (e.g. kangaroo and wallaby).
 - c) Possum fibre.
 - d) Rabbit fibre (angora).
 - e) Mink fibre.
 - f) Bristles and hair.
 - g) Feathers.
 - h) Wool grease and lanolin.
 - i) Raw/unreeled silk.
 - j) Manufactured items from animal fibre.
 - k) Empty used wool packs.
 - l) New Zealand returning fibre.
- (3) The following products are not eligible for importation under this IHS:
 - a) Hides and skins.
 - b) Ornamental animal products.
 - c) Deer or elk velvet for human consumption.

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) The *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the [Code](#)).
- (2) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
 - a) *MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards* ([MPI-STD-TVTL](#)).
 - b) *MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments* ([MPI-STD-ABTRT](#)).
 - c) MPI List of [FMD-Free Countries and Zones](#).
- (3) 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.

See guidance document for more information about incorporation by reference and section 142O(1).

1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this standard, 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 1 for other applicable definitions.

1.4 Packaging

- (1) The consignment must be clearly identified and identifiable to the veterinary certificate.
- (2) The packaging of all consignments of animal fibre imported into New Zealand must be clean and secure.
- (3) The criteria to be applied to determine whether the outcome in clause (2) has been achieved are as follows:
 - a) Exterior of package is free from any organic contaminants.
 - b) Fibre is adequately contained within package (excluding holes created by core sampling).

1.5 Permit to import

- (1) A permit to import under section 24D of the Act is required if:
 - a) It is required in this IHS.
 - b) Prior to import, a CTO has approved an equivalent measure under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard that may be applied to effectively manage risks.
- (2) A permit is not required if, prior to import, a CTO has approved an equivalent measure under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard in the form of a negotiated veterinary certificate.

See guidance document for more information about applying for a permit, equivalence and country-specific veterinary certificate.

1.6 The documentation that must accompany goods

- (1) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the following:
 - a) A permit to import (copy acceptable) issued by MPI, where required in this IHS. The importer must supply the following information to obtain a permit:
 - i) The name and address of the exporter.
 - ii) The date of proposed importation.
 - iii) The name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
 - iv) The port of arrival, and route and means of transport to the transitional facility.
 - b) A veterinary certificate where required in this IHS, that must include the following:
 - i) A unique consignment identifier.
 - ii) The description, species, and amount of product.
 - iii) The country of origin (or zone as defined by the *Code*).
 - iv) The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
 - v) The name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian.
 - vi) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the general requirements outlined in Part 1 of this IHS have been met.
 - vii) Certification and endorsement by the Official Veterinarian that the specified requirements outlined in Part 2 of this IHS have been met.
 - c) A manufacturer's declaration where required in this IHS. The statements contained in the manufacturer's declaration may also be attested to on a veterinary certificate. The manufacturer's declaration must:
 - i) Be prepared by the manufacturer on letterhead paper.
 - ii) Be signed and dated by the quality manager or equivalent.

- iii) Contain the correct statements as required by the import requirements specific to the product.
- (2) Where equivalent measures have been negotiated and agreed with MPI, and a CTO has, prior to import, approved an equivalent measure under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that is different from those in this standard in the form of a negotiated veterinary certificate, a country-specific veterinary certificate must accompany the consignment.

See guidance document for more information about equivalence and country-specific veterinary certificates.

- (3) All documents must:
- a) Be original, unless otherwise stated.
 - b) Accompany the imported goods.
 - c) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
 - d) Be endorsed on every page by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.

1.7 Transitional facility

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given, the animal fibre (where applicable) must proceed directly to the transitional facility named on the permit to import.
- (2) The consignment must meet all the requirements noted in the General Requirements in Part 1 and must be processed to the requirements in Part 2 (Specified Requirements) and in Schedule 2 (Processing Requirements at the Transitional Facility) of this IHS in order to be eligible for biosecurity clearance.

1.8 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be issued when each consignment of animal fibre meets all the requirements of this IHS, provided the applicable requirements of section 27 of the Act are met.

Part 2: Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

2.1 Unprocessed animal fibre from specified ruminants

2.1.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of unprocessed animal fibre from specified ruminants must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A valid permit to import.
 - b) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.1.2(1) of this standard.

2.1.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of unprocessed animal fibre from specified ruminants must meet the following requirements for the specified risk organisms:
 - a) Anthrax requirements:
 - i) Fibre originates from live animals that, at the time of shearing, were part of a flock that was not subject to movement restrictions for the control of anthrax in accordance with the *Code*; or
 - ii) Fibre is derived from animals that have been slaughtered to produce meat for human consumption and that come from establishments that are not under movement restrictions for the control of anthrax and where no case of anthrax has occurred during the 20 days prior to shipment; or
 - iii) Fibre is derived from an anthrax-free area; or
 - iv) Fibre has been treated by immersion in hot water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes or 100°C for 15 minutes; or
 - v) Fibre has been gamma irradiated at a dose of 25 kGy in accordance with the *Code*; or
 - vi) Fibre has been treated with a 5-step washing process in accordance with the *Code*.
 - b) Foot and mouth disease (FMD) requirements:
 - i) Where vaccination is not practised in accordance with the *Code*, fibre originates from a country or zone that is officially free from FMD as referenced in the MPI List of FMD-Free Countries and Zones; or
 - ii) Fibre:
 - 1) Originates from animals resident in a zone in which no case of FMD has occurred within a 10km radius within the last 30 days and from holdings that have been FMD free for the previous 3 months; and
 - 2) Has been at least 4 weeks in transit to New Zealand or has been stored for at least 4 weeks.
 - c) Lumpy skin disease (LSD) and sheep and goat pox virus requirements:
 - i) Fibre originates from a country that has been free from LSD and sheep and goat pox for at least the past 3 years in accordance with the *Code*.
- (2) Unprocessed fibre must be directed to a transitional facility for processing to mitigate risks of all other organisms, by either:
 - a) Scouring and dyeing:
 - i) Commercial aqueous scouring (at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
 - ii) Hot water dyeing (at least 85-100°C for at least 1 hour); or
 - b) Scouring and carding:

- i) Commercial aqueous scouring (at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
- ii) After scouring fibre is subjected to:
 - 1) Washing in water at a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 1 minute; or
 - 2) Drying at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes; and
- iii) Processing to remove seeds and plant material by:
 - 1) Carding and combing; or
 - 2) Carding using a carding machine incorporating a high pressure crushing roller; or
 - 3) Acid carbonising.

2.2 Scoured-only animal fibre from specified ruminants

2.2.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of scoured-only animal fibre from specified ruminants must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A valid permit to import.
 - b) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.2.2(1) of this standard.
 - c) A manufacturer's or fibre certifier's declaration that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.2.2(1)(b) of this standard.

2.2.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of scoured-only animal fibre from specified ruminants must meet the following requirements for the specified risk organisms:
 - a) Anthrax, FMD, LSD and sheep and goat pox requirements in accordance with clause 2.1.2(1) of this standard.
 - b) Fibre must be processed in the following manner:
 - i) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
 - ii) After scouring fibre is:
 - 1) Washed in water at a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 1 minute; or
 - 2) Dried at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes.
- (2) The scoured fibre must be directed to a transitional facility for further processing to remove seeds and plant material using one of the following methods:
 - a) Hot water dyeing (at least 85-100°C for at least 1 hour); or
 - b) Carding and combing; or
 - c) Carding using a carding machine incorporating a high pressure crushing roller; or
 - d) Acid carbonising.

2.3 Scoured and carded animal fibre from specified ruminants

2.3.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of scoured and carded animal fibre from specified ruminants must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.3.2 of this standard.
 - b) A manufacturer's or fibre certifier's declaration that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.3.2(1)(b) of this standard.

2.3.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of scoured and carded animal fibre from specified ruminants must meet the following requirements for the specified risk organisms:
 - a) Anthrax, FMD, LSD and sheep and goat pox requirements in accordance with clause 2.1.2(1) of this standard.
 - b) Fibre must be processed in the following manner:
 - i) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
 - ii) After scouring fibre is:
 - 1) Washed in water at a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 1 minute; or
 - 2) Dried at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes; and
 - iii) Processed to remove seeds and plant material by:
 - 1) Carding and combing; or
 - 2) Carding using a carding machine incorporating a high pressure crushing roller; or
 - 3) Acid carbonising.

2.4 Scoured and dyed (and carded) animal fibre from specified ruminants

2.4.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of scoured and dyed (and carded) animal fibre from specified ruminants must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A government endorsed manufacturer's declaration certifying that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.4.2 of this standard.

2.4.2 Requirements

- (1) Fibre must be processed in the following manner:
 - a) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
 - b) Hot water dyed (at least 85-100°C for at least 1 hour).

2.5 Third country processing of specified ruminant fibre

- (1) Specified ruminant fibre that has been processed in a third country (i.e. other than New Zealand) can be imported into New Zealand.

2.5.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of specified ruminant fibre that has been processed in a third country must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) An original veterinary certificate (or certified copy) from the country in which the fibre originated that certifies that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.5.2(1)(a) of this standard.
 - b) A government endorsed manufacturer's declaration from the third country that links the fibre to the veterinary certificate and certifies that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.5.2(1)(b) of this standard.

2.5.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of specified ruminant fibre that has been processed in a third country must meet the following requirements:

- a) Anthrax, FMD, LSD and sheep and goat pox requirements in accordance with clause 2.1.2(1) of this standard.
- b) Fibre must be processed in the following manner:
 - i) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes); and
 - ii) After scouring fibre is:
 - 1) Washed in water at a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 1 minute; or
 - 2) Dried at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes; and
 - iii) Processed to remove seeds and plant material by:
 - 1) Carding and combing; or
 - 2) Carding using a carding machine incorporating a high pressure crushing roller; or
 - 3) Acid carbonising.

2.6 Private consignments (less than 20 kg) of animal fibre from specified ruminants

2.6.1 Documentation

- (1) No documentation is required.

2.6.2 Requirements

- (1) Private consignments of animal fibre of less than 20 kg are eligible for biosecurity clearance if they have been washed and spun into yarn, provided that on inspection they are free from visible contamination.
- (2) Visibly contaminated or unprocessed fibre must be authorised to be moved to a transitional facility and treated in the following manner:
 - a) Removal of visible contamination (e.g. faeces, seeds, etc); and
 - b) Fibre is:
 - i) Gamma irradiated at a dose of 25 kGy or 2.5 Mrad; or
 - ii) Autoclaved at 120°C for at least 30 minutes; or
 - iii) Heated to 85°C at 40% relative humidity for at least 15 hours; or
 - iv) Fumigated with formalin (37% formaldehyde) at a rate of 50 ml/m³ mixed with potassium permanganate at a concentration of 35 g/m³ at 80-90% humidity in a sealed container for 24 hours in accordance with the *Code* (Note: This option is only for fibre with no embedded seeds); and
 - c) If live insects are present and the fibre has not been heat treated as described in clause 2(b)(ii) and (iii) above, then fibre must be treated in a manner consistent with MPI Approved Biosecurity Treatments (MPI-STD-ABTRT) standard to eliminate insects.

2.7 Kangaroo, wallaby and possum fibre

2.7.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of kangaroo, wallaby and possum fibre must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A permit to import is required for fibre authorised to be moved to a transitional facility for further processing.
 - b) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.7.2(1) of this standard.

- c) A manufacturer's or fibre certifier's declaration that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.7.2(1)(b) of this standard.

2.7.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of kangaroo, wallaby and possum fibre must meet the following requirements:
 - a) Anthrax requirements:
 - i) Fibre is derived from animals that have been slaughtered to produce meat for human consumption and come from establishments that are not under movement restrictions for the control of anthrax and where no case of anthrax has occurred during the 20 days prior to shipment; or
 - ii) Fibre is derived from an anthrax-free area; or
 - iii) Fibre has been treated by immersion in hot water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes or 100°C for 15 minutes.
 - b) If the fibre has not been dyed or immersed in hot water in accordance with clause 1(a)(iii) above, then the fibre must be washed in the following manner:
 - i) Washed in water heated to a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 5 minutes, in the presence of a non-ionic detergent at a concentration of at least 1g per litre; or
 - ii) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes) and then dried at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes.
- (2) Alternatively fibre may be authorised to be moved to a transitional facility for treatment in accordance with clause 2.7.2(1)(b).

2.8 Rabbit fibre

2.8.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of rabbit fibre must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A permit to import is required for fibre authorised to be moved to a transitional facility for further processing.
 - b) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.8.2(1) of this standard.
 - c) A manufacturer's or fibre certifier's declaration that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.8.2(1)(b) of this standard.

2.8.2 Requirements

- (1) Consignments of rabbit fibre must meet the following requirements:
 - a) Anthrax requirements:
 - i) Pulled, plucked, brushed or shaved fibre must originate from live and healthy animals; or
 - ii) Fibre is derived from animals that have been slaughtered to produce meat for human consumption and originates from establishments that are not under movement restrictions for the control of anthrax and where no case of anthrax has occurred during the 20 days prior to slaughter; or
 - iii) Fibre originates from animals resident in an anthrax-free area; or
 - iv) Fibre has been treated by immersion in hot water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes or 100°C for 15 minutes.
 - b) If the fibre has not been dyed or immersed in hot water in accordance with clause 1(a)(iv) above, then the fibre must be treated in the following manner:
 - i) Washed in water heated at a temperature of at least 75°C for at least 5 minutes, in the presence of a non-ionic detergent at a concentration of at least 1g per litre; or

- ii) Commercially scoured (aqueous scouring at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes) and then dried at a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 2 minutes.
- (2) Alternatively fibre may be authorised to be moved a transitional facility for treatment in accordance with clause 2.8.2(1)(b).

2.9 Mink fibre

2.9.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of mink fibre must be accompanied by the following documentation:
- a) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.9.2 of this standard; or
 - b) A government endorsed manufacturer's declaration certifying that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.9.2 of this standard.

2.9.2 Requirements

- (1) Fibre must be processed in the following manner:
- a) Immersion in hot water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes or 100°C for 15 minutes.

2.10 Bristles and hair

2.10.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of bristles and hair must be accompanied by the following documentation:
- a) A permit to import is required for fibre authorised to be moved to a transitional facility for further processing.
 - b) An original veterinary certificate certifying that the fibre meets the specific requirements of clause 2.10.2(3) of this standard; or
 - i) A government endorsed manufacturer's declaration certifying that the fibre has been treated in accordance with clause 2.10.2(3) of this standard.

2.10.2 Requirements

- (1) All consignments of bristles and hair that have been commercially manufactured into articles (e.g. paint brushes, shaving brushes, hair brushes, musical instruments, etc) that require no further processing or on inspection are clean are eligible for biosecurity clearance.
- (2) Horse tails (washed horse tails plaited into webbing tape intended for cosmetic use in show horses) are eligible for biosecurity clearance provided that, on inspection, they are free from visible contamination.
- (3) All other consignments of bristles and hair must be treated in the following manner:
- a) Immersion in hot water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes or 100°C for 15 minutes.
- (4) Alternatively fibre may be authorised to be moved to a transitional facility for treatment in accordance with clause 2.10.2(3) of this standard.

2.11 Feathers

2.11.1 Documentation

- (1) Commercial consignments of washed loose feathers must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A manufacturer's declaration verifying that the feathers have been treated in accordance with clause 2.11.2(1) of this standard.

2.11.2 Requirements

- (1) Commercial consignments of loose feathers must be commercially washed or be free from visible contamination on inspection.
- (2) Commercially manufactured items containing feathers (*see definition in Schedule 1*) that are free from visible contamination (e.g. blood, skin, manure, soil, plant material, pests) are eligible for biosecurity clearance.
- (3) Individual feathers that are washed or are clean on inspection are eligible for biosecurity clearance.
- (4) Contaminated feathers must be authorised to a transitional facility for treatment as outlined below:
 - a) Fumigation with formalin (10% formaldehyde) for 8 hours in accordance with the *Code*; or
 - b) Gamma irradiation with a dose of 20 kGy in accordance with the *Code*.

2.12 Wool grease and lanolin

2.12.1 Documentation

- (1) Bulk wool grease and lanolin must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A manufacturer's declaration that the wool grease/lanolin has been treated in accordance with clause 2.12.2(1) of this standard.

2.12.2 Requirements

- (1) Following aqueous scouring, wool grease must be further processed and purified by acid treatment at a temperature of at least 95°C for at least 6 hours.
- (2) Lanolin and lanolin based products from any country are eligible for biosecurity clearance provided the products have been commercially packaged.

2.13 Other products from animal fibre

2.13.1 Documentation

- (1) No documentation is required.

2.13.2 Requirements

- (1) Raw or unreeled silk (excluding cocoons) and other processed silk fibre from any country are eligible for biosecurity clearance.
- (2) Commercially manufactured items (e.g. apparel, carpets, fabric, dyed and spun yarn) containing animal fibre such as wool, mohair, angora, cashmere, alpaca, etc from any country are eligible for biosecurity clearance. Numdah rugs must be inspected to ensure they are free from contaminants such as seeds.

2.14 Empty used wool packs

2.14.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of empty used wool packs being imported into New Zealand must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) A valid permit to import.

2.14.2 Requirements

- (1) Wool packs must:
 - a) Be immersed in water at 90°C for 45 minutes, 95°C for 25 minutes, or 100°C for 15 minutes.

2.15 New Zealand returning fibre

2.15.1 Documentation

- (1) Consignments of New Zealand origin fibre which is being returned for any reason must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a) An original veterinary certificate (or certified copy) that identifies the returning fibre to be of New Zealand origin.

2.15.2 Requirements

- (1) Fibre must:
 - a) Originate from New Zealand; and
 - b) Be in its original packaging and unopened; and
 - c) Be free from visible contamination.

Schedule 1 - Definitions

Animal Fibre

“Animal fibre” or “fibre” refers to the natural external fibres or appendages that form part of the integument (organ comprising skin and appendages) of an animal. The end use of animal fibres can be varied but is generally for manufacturing into apparel, carpets, bedding or fabric.

Anthrax-Free Area(s)

An area or areas where no cases of anthrax have occurred in the 6 months prior to the date of the shipment, or an area or areas where establishments are not subject to restrictions imposed for the control of anthrax at the time of fibre collection. The area or areas must have procedures that ensure the detection of outbreaks, effective quarantining of premises, and destruction of all parts of animals with anthrax.

Aqueous Scouring

Fibre undergoes a series of washes in water and detergent at a temperature of 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes.

Biosecurity Clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Act 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.)

Commercially Manufactured Items Containing Feathers

Commercially manufactured items containing feathers include but is not limited to shuttle cocks, dyed boas, dusters, feathers in hats, fishing flies, quilts, duvets, pillows, feathers for musical instruments, feathers in cultural performance items, handicrafts, and artifacts.

Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendation in the *Code* in the whole territory.

CTO Direction

Chief Technical Officer (CTO) Direction – equivalent measures recorded by number under section 27(1)d(iii) of the Act, to enable border staff to clear the goods and record the number in the MPI database.

Establishment

Premises where animals are kept.

Fibre Certifier's Declaration

A declaration signed and dated by a person with at least one year of processing experience in the wool industry and with an ability to recognise scoured and scoured and carded fibre.

Government Endorsed Manufacturer's Declaration

A manufacturer's declaration endorsed by the Competent Authority of the exporting country. This endorsement must be signed and dated by an official veterinarian, include the official veterinarian's name, and be sealed with the stamp or seal of the applicable Competent Authority.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

Official Veterinarian

A veterinarian authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

OIE

The World Organisation for Animal Health.

The Code

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code as found on the OIE website.

Permit to Import

A permit issued by the Director-General of MPI pursuant to section 24D(2) of the Act.

Private Consignment

A consignment that has been imported for private use only and not intended for re-sale or commercial purposes.

Scoured Fibre

Fibre that has been washed in an aqueous solution of water and detergent at 60-70°C for at least 3 minutes to remove unwanted dirt and grease. Scoured fibre still needs to be processed to remove seeds and plant material.

Specified Ruminants

Sheep, goats, yaks, camels, alpacas, and llamas of the suborder Ruminantia, order Artiodactyla.

Veterinary Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Visible Contamination

Includes but is not limited to blood, manure, soil, plant material, and pest infestation.

Schedule 2 - Processing Requirements at the Transitional Facility

- (1) This part applies to consignments of animal fibre imported into New Zealand that have been authorised to be moved for further processing at the transitional facility listed on the permit to import.
- (2) While in the transitional facility, and prior to processing, consignments of animal fibre must be marked, stored, and handled in accordance with the MPI Standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods, issued under section 39(1) of the Act (or any standard that replaces that standard) (available at the MPI website: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/border/transitional-facilities/bnz-std-tfgen>), and any associated requirements listed in Annex F of the Guidance Document to that standard.
- (3) While in the transitional facility, the facility operator must ensure that the animal fibre is processed in accordance with the requirements detailed under Part 2 of this standard.
- (4) The facility operator must ensure that all packaging, semi-solid and solid waste associated with animal fibre imported into New Zealand is treated, destroyed, or disposed of by:
 - a) Incineration; or
 - b) Autoclaving (at least 120° for at least 30 minutes); or
 - c) Deep burial.
- (5) The facility operator must ensure that all effluent generated during processing is:
 - a) Discharged into a municipal sewage system; or
 - b) Discharged into a securely fenced and isolated soak-pit; or
 - c) Treated with a biocide that is listed in the standard known as *MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards* (MPI-STD-TVTL).