



Import Health Standard

Deer from Australia

DEEANIC.AUS

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Issuing Authority

This standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this day of 2013

Import and Export Animals Manager
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Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)

For Director General
Ministry for Primary Industries
(Pursuant to delegated authority)

Import Health Standard for the Importation of Deer into New Zealand from Australia

User Guide

The information and requirements in this MPI import health standard is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of five parts, designated alphabetically.

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

Part B. Importation Procedure contains sections that 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 that must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and must accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

Part E. Appendix contains the *Standard for pre-export isolation (PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia*.

Part A: General Information

1. Import Health Standard

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the Import Health Standard for the importation into New Zealand of deer from Australia.
- 1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of deer imported into New Zealand from Australia is dependent upon the consignment meeting the requirements of this Import Health Standard and the Biosecurity Act.
- 1.3 This Import Health Standard may be reviewed, amended, suspended revoked or

reinstated in accordance with the Biosecurity Act if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of Australia, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Manager Import & Export Animals or other person having delegated authority.

2. Importer's Responsibilities

- 2.1 The costs of MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of deer shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport and obtaining a biosecurity authorisation and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.
- 2.3 The Biosecurity (Imported Animals, Embryo and Semen Information) Regulations 1999 place notification, reporting, and record-keeping 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. A copy of the Regulations can be obtained from the website: www.legislation.govt.nz
- 2.4 A [document](#) explaining the owner's obligations can be obtained from the Animal Imports Team, Animal & Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 2.5 Obligations under the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 (the NAIT Act) are applicable to the importation of deer into New Zealand from Australia.

A copy of the NAIT Act can be obtained from the website: www.legislation.govt.nz

- 2.6 Each animal to be imported from Australia to New Zealand must be identified with one National Animal Identification and Tracing (NAIT) ear tag and one Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)-approved ear tag (plastic), to be obtained and inserted in opposite ears of each animal, as follows:
 - 2.6.1 The MPI- supplied ear tag (plastic) will be issued at the time of issue of the permit to import. The two ear tags for each animal are to be applied by the certifying veterinarian or under his/her supervision prior to the start of pre-export isolation. Laboratory reports from diagnostic testing conducted during PEI and the veterinary certificate must indicate the numbers of the NAIT (both visual and RFID) and MPI ear tags. Any individual ear tags/brands/tattoos may also be recorded on the certificate, beside the NAIT and MPI ear tag numbers.

- 2.7 A biosecurity clearance will not be issued unless (amongst other Biosecurity Act requirements) the NAIT and MPI-approved ear tags have been applied and the visual and RFID numbers of the tags verified according to the recording requirements of 2.6.1.
- 2.8 The NAIT and MPI-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 to deface, amend, alter or remove an MPI-approved ear tag without reasonable excuse or the prior written permission of a New Zealand inspector.
- 2.10 It is an offence under the NAIT Act to alter or deface a NAIT ear tag. It is also an offence under the NAIT Act to remove a NAIT ear tag from a live animal, unless authorised by a NAIT officer or a NAIT authorised person.

3. Definition of Terms

Any terms used in this standard and not defined, carry the same meaning as those terms if they are used and defined in the Biosecurity Act.

Acaricide

An agent that kills ticks and mites

Biosecurity Act

Biosecurity Act 1993

(copy obtainable from website: www.legislation.govt.nz)

DAFF

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia)

Biosecurity clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act for the entry of goods into New Zealand. (Explanatory Note: Goods given a Biosecurity Clearance by an Inspector may be released to the importer without restriction or may be subject to post-clearance conditions under section 27A of the Biosecurity Act)

Manager Import & Export Animals

The Manager Import & Export Animals, Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), New Zealand, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the powers and functions of the Manager Imports/Exports Animals

Competent Authority

The Veterinary Authority or other Governmental Authority of an OIE Member having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and

recommendations in the OIE *Code* in the whole territory

Ectoparasites

Organisms that live on the surface of the host's body, e.g. lice, mites, ticks

Ectoparasiticide

A compound that kills ectoparasites

Endoparasites

Organisms that live inside the host's body, including roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and flukes

Endoparasiticide

A compound that kills endoparasites

Equivalence

The granting of biosecurity clearance for goods that do not comply with this Standard, in circumstances where a Chief Technical Officer has issued directions or guidelines on risk management measures different to those in this Standard, and those measures have been complied with

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries

NAIT Act

National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012

(Copy obtainable from website: www.legislation.govt.nz)

NAIT ear tag means a tag supplied in accordance with regulations made under or standards issued under the NAIT Act

NAIT officer and NAIT authorised person have the same meaning as those terms in the NAIT Act

New Zealand Inspector

A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act.
(Explanatory Note: An Inspector is appointed to undertake administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act, An inspector also enforces the provisions of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (in relation to new organisms) , and the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989

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 Section 5.2 of the OIE *Code* pertaining to principles of certification

OIE Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* or any code that replaces that code

PEI

Pre-export isolation

4. Equivalence

- 4.1 This Import Health Standard is in accordance with agreements between the Australia 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 importer or exporter a consignment does not comply with the requirements of this Import Health Standard. A New Zealand inspector may give a clearance for such a consignment if:

- A. a Chief Technical Officer has issued guidelines or given directions, on measures different from those in this Standard that may be applied to manage effectively risks arising from the noncompliance; and
- B. the inspector is satisfied that those measures have been complied with

Part B: Importation Procedure

5. Permit to Import

- 5.1 A permit to import must be obtained from the Animal Imports Team, Animal & Animal Products Directorate, Ministry for Primary Industries, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 5.2 The importer must supply the following information:
- 5.2.1 name and address of exporter
 - 5.2.2 species, breed, identification, age, sex, number of deer to be imported
 - 5.2.3 address where deer 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.
- 5.3 The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment.

6. Eligibility

- 6.1 The deer must spend at least 30 days, immediately prior to export in pre-export isolation (PEI) at a DAFF-approved premises (see Appendix 1).
- 6.2 Female deer must not be in the last trimester of pregnancy at the scheduled date of export.
- 6.3 The deer must be at least 3 months 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.
- 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.
- 6.6 Faecal material from the deer must be cultured for salmonellae on two occasions, 10 to 14 days apart. If a species of *Salmonella* is isolated that is not recorded as being present in New Zealand, the deer will not be eligible to be imported into New Zealand.

7. Pre-export isolation (PEI)

- 7.1 PEI may not start until both the NAIT and MPI-approved ear tags have been applied to each animal.
- 7.2 The deer 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 a DAFF approved veterinarian or an official veterinarian and meet the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MPI *Standard for pre-export isolation(PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia* (see Appendix 1).
- 7.3 While in PEI the deer must be provided with food that has no evidence of contamination with ticks, for example pellets.
- 7.4 During the last 3 days prior to export the deer must be provided with food such as pellets that has no evidence of contamination with weeds/weed seeds.
- 7.5 Bedding used in PEI must be clean and have no evidence of contamination with ticks, e.g. sterilised peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 7.6 Ectoparasite and endoparasite treatments:
Prior to entering PEI:
 - 7.6.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the deer must be treated with an insecticide/acaricide (pour-on) and an endoparasiticide(s).
 - 7.6.2 During the 48 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks and other ectoparasites must be applied to the deer by thoroughly wetting the entire animal including under the tail, ears, the axillary region, between the hind legs and the interdigital spaces (e.g. using a back pack spray unit). A pour-on treatment must not be used. The deer may need to be sedated or anaesthetised to ensure a meticulous inspection can be conducted.

During PEI:

7.6.3 Within 48 hours of entering PEI each deer must be treated with an endoparasiticide(s). The efficacy of the endoparasiticide(s) must be checked during PEI by faecal examination resulting in a zero parasite egg count for round worms and liver flukes using a faecal floatation concentration test* and a sedimentation test** 7 to 14 days after treatment. (Treatments and testing must be repeated on animals that give a positive egg count until a zero parasite egg count is obtained.)

*TG Egwang, 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

** FA Happich, JC Boray. Quantitative diagnosis of chronic fascioliasis 1. Comparative studies on quantitative faecal examination for chronic *Fasciola hepatica* infection in sheep. Australian Veterinary Journal 45, 326-328, 1969

7.6.4 Ten days after entering PEI each deer must be meticulously inspected for ticks and other ectoparasites. The deer may need to be sedated or anaesthetised to ensure a meticulous inspection can be conducted. (If still infested the treatment must be repeated and animals inspected again 10 days later. Treatments must be repeated until the deer are found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites.)

7.6.5 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all deer must be treated with an ectoparasiticide(s) and an endoparasiticide(s).

7.6.6 The bedding must be changed on day 10 of PEI and whenever ticks are located and the deer are retreated.

8. General Information

- 8.1 Date, 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 72 hours in advance of importation (email: liveanimalsector@mpi.govt.nz).
- 8.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the New Zealand wood packaging Import Health Standard (refer to: www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/import-health-standards/search)
- 8.3 All equipment entering New Zealand with the deer must be visually clean and free of organic material.

9. Documentation Accompanying Consignment

- 9.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and appropriately completed health certification that meets the requirements of PART D, THE ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The laboratory test results, or certified copies of results, for those tests specified in the Zoosanitary Certificate must be attached.

9.2 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 authorisation and/or clearance of the consignment.

Part C: Clearance Procedure

10. Biosecurity Clearance

- 10.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand the documentation and the deer shall be inspected by an official veterinarian/inspector at the port of arrival.
- 10.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, the Inspector, taking into account sections 26, 27, 27A and 28 of the Biosecurity Act, may give a biosecurity clearance authorising the deer to be released to the importer.

Part D: Zoosanitary Certification

11. Negotiated Export Certification

- 11.1 The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MPI to accompany imports of deer into New Zealand from Australia:

12. Model Zoosanitary Certificate

Species: DEER
 To: NEW ZEALAND
 Import permit number:.....
 Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA
 Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEER

Species:
 Breed:

Identification					
Plastic MPI ear tag No.	NAIT ear tag No.		Other ear tags / tattoos / brands	Sex	Date of birth
	Visual ID	RFID			

Total number of deer in the consignment:

II: ORIGIN OF THE DEER

Name and address of exporter:
 Name and address of owner:
 Port or airport of departure:
 Means of transport:

III: DESTINATION OF THE DEER

Name and address of consignee:.....
 Port or airport of arrival:

13. Veterinary Certificate

I,, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Australian Government certify, after due enquiry, in regard to the deer listed in the Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 Deer for export

- 1.1 The deer and properties from which they originated were free from any quarantine restrictions immediately prior to export.
- 1.2 The Australian properties on which the deer have been resident were free from all evidence of *Echinococcus granulosus* infections during the 5 years immediately prior to the date of export.
- 1.3 The Australian properties on which the deer have been resident have had no laboratory confirmation of *Salmonella* Dublin infections for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to the date of export.
- 1.4 No female animal in the consignment is in the last trimester of pregnancy.
- 1.5 No animal in the consignment is under 3 months old.
- 1.6 The deer are visibly clean, free from mud, dirt and organic material, particularly plant material.
- 1.7 Within 48 hours of entering PEI the deer were examined by an Official Veterinarian and were found to be free from any signs of infectious disease. All deer remained healthy while in PEI.
- 1.8 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 was considered fit to travel.

2 Pre-export isolation (PEI) premises

- 2.1 The NAIT and MPI ear tags were applied prior to the start of PEI.
- 2.2 The deer were held for at least 30 days immediately prior to export in PEI premises. The PEI premises were approved and supervised by a DAFF approved veterinarian or an official veterinarian and met the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MPI *Standard for pre-export isolation (PEI) premises for ruminants/lamoids from Australia* (see Appendix 1).
- 2.3 The premises is located:
Either 2.3.1 in a bluetongue virus-free (or seasonally free) zone

Or 2.3.2 in a bluetongue infected zone and the premises is insect proof and maintained free of insects.

(Delete as appropriate)

2.4 Bedding consisted of inert material free of evidence of contamination with ticks. Bedding was changed on day 10 of PEI and the premises cleaned and sprayed with an insecticide/acaricide.

Bedding consisted of:.....

Date(s) of removing bedding and cleaning premises:.....

Name of acaricide:.....

2.5 While in PEI the deer were provided with food that had no evidence of contamination with ticks.

2.6 During the last 3 days in PEI the deer were provided with food that had no evidence of contamination with weeds/weed seeds.

3 Tests and treatments

3.1 For bluetongue (BT) virus and epizootic haemorrhagic disease (EHD) virus:

Either 3.1.1 When importing from BT and EHD virus free zones (as defined by the OIE Code):

Either 3.1.1.1 The deer were kept in a BT and EHD virus free zone since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export

Or 3.1.1.2 The deer were kept in a BT and EHD virus free zone for at least 28 days then were subjected to serological tests to detect antibodies to the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competition ELISA or the agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) with negative results. The deer remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export

Or 3.1.1.3 The deer were kept in a BT and EHD free zone for at least 7 days then were subjected to tests for the viruses of BT and EHD using either a virus isolation test or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test on blood samples, with negative results. The deer remained in the BT and EHD virus free zone until export.

(Delete options not used)

Test used:.....

Date of sampling:.....

- Or** 3.1.2 When importing from BT and EHD virus seasonally free zones (as defined by the OIE Code):
 - Either** 3.1.2.1 The deer 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** 3.1.2.2 The deer 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 the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competition ELISA or the AGID test with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test being carried out at least 21 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises
 - Or** 3.1.2.3 The deer 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 tests for the viruses of BT and EHD, such as a virus isolation test or a PCR test, 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 being carried out at least 7 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

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

- Or** 3.1.3 When importing from BT and EHD virus infected zones (as defined by the OIE Code):
 - Either** 3.1.3.1 The deer were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least the 60 days prior to export
 - Or** 3.1.3.2 The deer 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 the viruses of BT and EHD, such as the competition ELISA or AGID test, with negative results on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 7 days between each test. The first test being carried out at least 21 days after introduction into pre-export isolation premises
 - Or** 3.1.3.3 The deer were protected from *Culicoides* attack for at least 14 days prior to export and were subjected during that period to virus isolation test or PCR tests for the viruses of BT and EHD 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 introduction into pre-export isolation premises.

(Delete options not used)

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

3.2 Q fever: Within 14 days of the scheduled date of export the deer were tested with a negative result for Q fever using an ELISA.

Date sample collected:.....

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

Either 3.3.1 No *Salmonella* spp were isolated.

Dates of sampling:.....

Or 3.3.2 *Salmonella* (give serotype and where appropriate phage type) was isolated and the New Zealand 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)

3.4 Treatment for ectoparasites:

3.4.1 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:

3.4.2 During the 48 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution effective against ticks and other ectoparasites was applied to the deer by thoroughly wetting the entire animal including under the tail, ears, the axillary region, between the hind legs and the interdigital spaces (e.g. using a back pack spray unit).

Name of insecticide/acaricide:

Active ingredients:
Dose rate:
Date(s) of treatment:

3.4.3 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 deer were found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites).

Name of insecticide/acaricide:
Active ingredients:
Dose rate:
Date(s) of inspection:

3.4.4 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all deer were treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks and other ectoparasites.

3.5 Treatment for endoparasites:

3.5.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the deer were treated with an endoparasiticide(s) effective against endoparasites.

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

3.5.2 Within 48 hours of entering PEI the deer were treated with an endoparasiticide(s). The efficacy of the endoparasiticide(s) was checked by faecal examination and gave a zero parasite egg count for round worms and liver flukes. A faecal floatation concentration test* and a sedimentation test** were carried out 7 to 14 days after treatment. (Treatments and testing were repeated on deer that gave a positive egg count until a zero parasite egg count was obtained.)

*TG Egwang, 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

** FA Happich, JC Boray. Quantitative diagnosis of chronic fascioliasis 1. Comparative studies on quantitative faecal examination for chronic *Fasciola hepatica* infection in sheep. Australian Veterinary Journal 45, 326-328, 1969

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

- 3.5.3 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all deer were treated with an endoparasiticide(s) effective against endoparasites.
- 3.6 The deer 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:

3.7 Babesiosis and anaplasmosis:

- Either** 3.7.1 the deer were born and lived continuously in a babesiosis and anaplasmosis free area and were not tested
- Or** 3.7.2 the deer were born 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:

3.7.2.1 for anaplasmosis, the rapid card agglutination test; AND

3.7.2.2 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 samples collected:.....

3.8 Deer 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.

Product(s) used:
 Dose rates:
 Date of treatment:

3.9 All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory approved by DAFF to undertake testing for export purposes and laboratory reports from diagnostic testing conducted during PEI indicate the unique MPI and NAIT (visual and RFID) ear tag numbers (laboratory result sheets are attached to this certificate).

4 Transport to New Zealand

4.1 Deer quarantined in *Culicoides* infested areas were protected from *Culicoides* attack while in transit between the PEI premises and the port of departure.

Part E: Appendix 1

NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (MPI) STANDARD FOR PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) PREMISES FOR RUMINANTS/LAMBOIDS FROM AUSTRALIA

The premises must be approved by DAFF as meeting the requirements of MPI for a pre-export isolation (PEI) premises before pre-export isolation can start. It must be routinely inspected by DAFF and records of inspections and management must be available for audit purposes.

1. The operator (person in charge) of the PEI premises must provide DAFF with an isolation plan that addresses the requirements of DAFF, 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 MPI.
2. The operator of the PEI premises must keep records sufficient to satisfy DAFF and MPI 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 NAIT and MPI 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.
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. The animals 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, e.g. 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 isolation of sick animals.
11. Any health problems in the animals must be recorded and reported to DAFF for a ruling on their management.
12. The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
13. While in PEI animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of ticks, e.g. processed pellets and heat treated hay.
14. For the final 3 days prior to export animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of weeds/weed seeds, e.g. processed pellets and heat treated hay.
15. All movements of people in and out of the premises must be recorded.
16. A DAFF approved veterinarian or 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the supervising veterinarian.
21. Entry to the premises by visitors should be prevented unless specifically authorised by the supervising veterinarian. The name, address and date of entry must be recorded for each visitor.
22. Should the management of the PEI fail to fully comply with these requirements and the relevant IHS, DAFF must notify the Manager Import & Export Animals, Ministry for Primary Industries who will decide whether the isolation can continue or must be voided.