March 1996

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF OSTRICH/EMU HATCHING EGGS INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM THE USA

1. IMPORT HEALTH PERMIT

1.1 Prior to importation, the importer must apply for an import health permit, which authorizes importation of ostrich eggs into New Zealand.

This permit may be obtained from:

Chief Veterinary Officer
Ministry of Agriculture
PO Box 2526
Wellington, NEW ZEALAND

1.2 The importer must supply the following information:
- Name and address of exporter
- Number and breed of eggs
- Date of the proposed importation
- Proposed transport route and timing
- Location of the registered high security quarantine facilities in New Zealand
- A letter from the MAF Quality Management Veterinary Officer supervising the quarantine indicating the facility's availability.

1.3 Permits will only be issued for a single consignment.

1.4 Attached to, and an integral part of the import health permit, is the current health standard which describes the conditions under which the animal may be imported to New Zealand.

1.5 Import permits must be obtained prior to the birds commencing the pre-export isolation period. Failure to comply with this requirement will render the consignment of eggs ineligible for importation into New Zealand.

2. REVIEW OF IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

The import health standard may be reviewed and amended if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy, or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other reason, at the discretion of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

3. DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

The import health permit and all the required certification must accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

4. IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 All costs associated with the importation, which include selection, pre-export isolation, testing, treatment, transport, quarantine, servicing and veterinary supervision must be borne by the importer.

4.2 The importer shall make all arrangements for transport and obtain necessary transit authorities from any third countries on the transport route.

4.3 The importer shall give the New Zealand port veterinarian seven days notice of the arrival of the eggs.

5. DISPENSATION APPLICATION

The import health standard has been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the importer's control, the animal/s or products do not comply completely with the requirements. In such cases an application for dispensation will be considered and issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authorities:

- Which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred.

- The reason the animal/s are considered to be of an ?equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set out in the health conditions.

- The reasons why the veterinary authorities believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries and their recommendation for its acceptance.

6. DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purposes of this import health standard a <flock of origin' is defined as all the birds resident on a premise or premises under common management or operation and includes any properties which share personnel, equipment or managerial expertise.

7. ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

7.1 The eggs for export to New Zealand must originate from a flock within an approved country which has had no case of:

7.1.1 Newcastle disease (ICPI > 0.7) during the preceding two (2) years. In addition, the only Newcastle disease vaccines used within the country must be either killed or are live vaccine strains of virulence ICPI < 0.4 (i.e., less than or equal to the virulence of LaSoto vaccine).

7.1.2 Avian influenza during the preceding six (6) months

7.2 The birds in the flock donating eggs for export to New Zealand must have been captive bred born in the USA, or have been continuously resident in the USA for a period of at least 6 months prior to the closure of the flock referred to in 7.3 below.

7.3 The donor flock must have been closed for six weeks prior to the collection of eggs for export to New Zealand. During this period the flock must be held in raccoon-proof enclosures, separated by 20 meters from all other farmed birds.

7.4 The export must be accompanied by a declaration endorsed by the Federal Wildlife Authority stipulating

either 7.4.1 that the flock of origin and the isolation premises are not on a recognized avian flyway

or 7.4.2 if the premises are on a recognized avian flyway, the earliest date of commencement and latest date of completion of the migration of birds using this flyway.

7.5 If the flock of origin premises are on a recognized avian migration flyway, the closed flock period must be indoors during the autumnal migratory periods.

Please note: in all circumstances, egg collection must take place within an approved indoor facility. The criteria for approval of isolation facility is stipulated in the ?Protocol for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for the export of emus/ostriches to New Zealand". The outdoor option does not apply to the USA.

7.6 There must have been no use of live Newcastle disease vaccine in any birds on the premises of origin within 3 months of the commencement of the collection of eggs for export to New Zealand.

7.7 The flock of origin must meet the requirements detailed in the veterinary health certificates A and B.

7.8 The eggs must be visually clean and have been fumigated to the standard laid down in the OIE International Animal Health Code, 1992 (Chapter 4.2.4.1 pg 447).

7.9 The eggs have to be placed and sealed in either gas impermeable plastic bags or virus control cloth (depending on the requirements for respiration) and sealed into clean and disinfected crates, using an official seal, attached by a full-time government veterinary officer before dispatch.

7.10 Where eggs are to be imported partially incubated the eggs may be placed in sealed bags made from a polyester virus control cloth with a certified minimum arrestance at least 91% for 2.0 lm or greater particles (Class EU7 filter). <SCX Purita Blue Class B' and Duraclean Strip Fabric' polyester virus control cloth are examples of such a cloth.

8. IDENTIFICATION

8.1 Each egg in the consignment must be identified using permanent markings or injected microchip. Individual eggs must be identified to an individual breeding pair or trio and this information must be reconcilable with the health certification.

9. PRE-COLLECTION ISOLATION (PCI)

9.1 All the ostriches in the flock donating eggs for export to New Zealand must be held for an minimum of 6 weeks as a closed flock as defined in 7.3, in effective isolation from all other farmed birds and animals, prior to commencement of the collection of eggs for export to New Zealand. The flock must remain closed and isolated until completion of the egg collection period.

9.2 Any deaths or illness during the pre-collection isolation period must be subject to specialist veterinary investigation, and reports on causes of such deaths or illness be made available to the United States Department of Agriculture. The reports must establish that such deaths or illness were not attributable to an infectious or contagious disease of quarantine significance.

9.3 During the pre-collection isolation period the donor birds of the eggs for export must successfully complete the observational treatment and testing requirements of the schedule in Veterinary Certificate B and remain healthy and free from disease.

9.4 The United States Department of Agriculture must notify the Chief Veterinary Officer, New Zealand Ministry Agriculture of any test failures. Test failure on the part of either the flock or individual birds may terminate the importation.

10. HEALTH CERTIFICATION

10.1 The animal health tests and treatments required are stated in Veterinary Certificate B.

10.2 All tests must be conducted at a Federal or other laboratory accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform the tests concerned.

11. TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

11.1 The sealed plastic or virus control cloth wrapped fumigated eggs must be placed into clean and disinfected containers prior to dispatch to New Zealand.

11.2 The eggs must be transported by air, on a route and using aircraft approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, New Zealand Ministry Agriculture. The eggs may only be unloaded at the New Zealand airport stated on the import health permit.

11.3 Confirmation of details of transport and arrival times must be supplied to the Ministry Agriculture Veterinary Officer at the airport of entry not less than 7 days in advance of importation.

11.4 The eggs must be carried in appropriately sealed crates of a standard and type approved by New Zealand Ministry Agriculture and/or United States Department of Agriculture.

11.5 The crates to be used for transporting the eggs must be new or satisfactorily cleaned and sprayed with an approved disinfectant.

11.6 Air-transit through other countries requires approval by the New Zealand Chief Veterinary Officer. If approved, arrangements for transit authorities and meeting these countries requirements are the responsibility of the importer.

12. ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND

12.1 On arrival in New Zealand, a conditional bio-security clearance will be issued by an inspector under the Biosecurity Act 1993, provided the seals are intact and the documentation is in order. The conditions of the clearance are those following, from section 12.2 to 12.5.

12.2 The eggs must be transported, under quarantine conditions, directly to a registered high security avian quarantine facility meeting or exceeding the requirements of MAF Regulatory Authority Standard 154.02.11 for quarantine facilities suitable for the importation of avian genetic material into New Zealand.

12.3 Vehicles whilst being used to transport the crates to the quarantine facility must not transport any other eggs or poultry.

12.4 The vehicles must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under MAF supervision with an approved virucidal disinfectant after delivery of the eggs.

12.5 After the eggs have been placed in an incubator, all fillers etc. and packing must be destroyed by incineration. The crates may be used again if they are disinfected and fumigated.

13. QUARANTINE IN NEW ZEALAND

13.1 The eggs must be incubated and hatched within the quarantine facility, and the chicks hatched held for a period of not less than 60 days, or for such longer period as may be required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

13.2 While detained in the quarantine facility the hatched ostriches/emus will be subjected to such tests, treatment and post-mortem examinations as are required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

13.3 Such testing will include, as a minimum, testing for:

Newcastle disease and paramyxoviruses (by cross-section)
Avian influenza
Salmonella spp (general screening)
Mycoplasma spp (general screening)
Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis

13.4 The charges for quarantine supervision and testing in New Zealand will be those currently applying in the Animals Quarantine and Import Inspection Fees Regulations.

13.5 On satisfactory completion of the quarantine period the imported birds will be released into the care of the importer.

13.6 No compensation will be paid for birds slaughtered for diagnostic purposes or as a result of disease testing.

ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE:

Species: OSTRICH/EMU HATCHING EGGS

To: NEW ZEALAND

Import Permit No. .....

Exporting Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ministry/Department: Department of Agriculture

Service: .....
Region: .....

I. IDENTIFICATION OF EGGS

Number	Identification	Breeding pair/trio

Total number: .....

II. SOURCE OF EGGS

Name(s) and address(es of exporter(s): .....

.....

III. DESTINATION OF BIRDS

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Means of transport: .....

IV. SANITARY INFORMATION

Health Certificate No._____
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary
Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATION - A

I, ... (block letters) being a veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA-APHIS) certify in regard to the animals listed in Part I of this certificate that:

1. COUNTRY/AREA OF ORIGIN

1.1 The eggs in the consignment for export to New Zealand originate from:

1.1.1 The United States of America have been free from:

1.1.1.1 Newcastle disease (ICPI > 0.7) for a period of at least two (2) years and vaccination against Newcastle disease is permitted only using killed virus or live vaccine strains with an ICPI index less than or equal to 0.4 (La Soto).

1.1.1.2 Avian influenza virus infections for a period of at least six (6) months.

2.OSTRICH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2.1 Staff working with the ostriches/emus in the donor flock, have had no contact with other birds during the period of collection of eggs for export to New Zealand.

3. OSTRICH DONOR FLOCK QUALIFICATIONS

3.1 The flock of ostriches/emus from which the eggs for export to New Zealand have been derived has been farmed as a closed flock since ..... which is a period of at least 6 weeks prior to the isolation of birds donating eggs for export to New Zealand.

3.2 Either:

3.2.1 The birds comprising the donor flock have been hatched in and continuously resident in the United States of America since hatching;

OR

3.2.2 Birds in the donor flock have been continuously resident in the United States of America for at least six months prior to the start of the closed flock period.

In this case, birds were imported into the United States of America from . ....., and officially released from United States import quarantine on .....

**Delete 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 as appropriate

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4. OSTRICH DONOR FLOCK HEALTH STATUS

4.1 The flock of origin is not subject to any quarantine or other official restrictions on account of any disease.

4.2 Avian migratory flyway

either 4.2.1 the flock is located on a recognized avian migratory flyway during the migration periods and the donor birds have been maintained indoors during their closed flock and collection isolation periods;

or 4.2.2 the flock is not on a recognized avian migratory flyway. A declaration from the Federal Wildlife Authority verifying this fact accompanies this certification.

4.3 No live Newcastle disease vaccine or any other live vaccines have been used on the birds donating eggs for export to New Zealand, or on other birds in the flock of origin at any time during the three months before the flock was closed in preparation for export of eggs to New Zealand.

4.4 The donor flock from which the eggs for export to New Zealand are sourced has been:

4.4.1 Subject to regular health inspection by a veterinarian recognized as having avian expertise.

4.4.2 Subject to a program of disease surveillance, which as a minimum, requires that during the period when the flock has been closed and the birds donating eggs for export are in collection isolation, a specialist avian veterinarian should investigate and provide written reports on:

4.4.2.1 Any episode of illness or deaths occurring in the closed source flock.

4.4.2.2 Any unusual decline in hatchability or deaths in chicks hatched from eggs produced by the source flock.

All reports have been sighted, and these show no evidence that infectious or contagious disease contributed to the illness or deaths.

4.5 After due enquiry and examination of veterinary records I am satisfied that:

4.5.1 During the 12 months prior to the birds entering pre-collection isolation, the ostrich flock and all other birds on the farm of origin have remained free of any clinical, serological or pathological evidence of:

Newcastle Disease other avian paramyxovirus infections

avian influenza	avian tuberculosis
avian malaria	infectious bursal disease
salmonellosis	fowl pox
baylisascariasis	chlamydiosis
mycoplasmosis	

Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis

4.5.2 Neonatal adenovirus infection has not been diagnosed in chicks hatched from eggs derived from the flock of origin of the eggs for export to new Zealand during the current or previous breeding season.

4.6 Either:

4.6.1 During the period when the flock is closed and while in pre-collection isolation all ostriches or emus on the farm of origin and those donating eggs for export to New Zealand have remained healthy and free from signs of infectious or contagious disease;

or 4.6.2 Investigations of illness and full post-mortem examination of any deaths occurring in the pre-collection isolation and collection periods have been carried out as in 3.2 above and have shown no evidence of infectious or contagious disease.

** Delete 4.6.1 or 4.6.2 as appropriate

5. FLOCK HEALTH TESTING (Closed flock period)

5.1 Within 30 days, but not less than 7 days, prior to the commencement of isolation for collection of eggs for export to New Zealand a random sample of the birds in the donor ostrich/emu flock were subjected to testing for the following disease. The number of birds in the sample must be sufficient to detect a 5% level of infection with a 99% probability. (For appropriate sample size see <Notes for interpretation', last page). Results must indicate the disease agent/s are not present in the flock at this level.

**NOTE: the swabs used for bacteriological culture and virus isolation may be bulked in groups of up to five (5) birds for isolation procedures.

5.1.1 Newcastle disease and paramyxoviridae using both;

5.1.1.1 The hemagglutination-inhibition test for Newcastle disease.

and 5.1.1.2 Paramyxovirus isolation in embryonated eggs from cloacal swabs. (Note each swab should be inoculated into three eggs)

***NOTE: In the event that a paramyxovirus is isolated this finding must be notified to NZMAF. Permission for the import to proceed may be given provided it can be shown that the isolate has a intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) of less than 0.2

5.1.2 Avian influenza using both:

5.1.2.1 The ELISA or HI test or agar gel precipitation test

and 5.1.2.2 Virus isolation in embryonated eggs from cloacal swabs.

5.1.3 *Salmonella* spp. by culture on selective media of cloacal swabs and fresh feces.

***NOTE: In the event of detection of *salmonella* organisms they must be identified and the results submitted to NZMAF for a decision.

5.1.4 *Mycoplasma* spp by culture on selective media of tracheal/choanal and conjunctival swabs.

***NOTE: In the event of detection of *mycoplasma* organisms identification must be attempted and the results submitted to NZMAF for a decision.

5.1.5 Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis virus using an HI test or plaque reduction neutralization test.

5.1.6 Infectious bursal disease using an ELISA test or an agar gel precipitation test.

6. COLLECTION ISOLATION

6.1 After completion of the 6 week closed flock period and flock health testing (clause 4 above), the donor birds were moved indoors in an USDA-approved isolation facilities where the egg collection is to occur. The isolation facility comply with the requirements of the ?Protocol for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for the export of ostriches/emus to New Zealand."

6.2 During the 30 days isolation, eggs may be collected and stored for subsequent export to New Zealand.

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Health certificate No._____

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7. HEALTH TESTING (Donor birds)

7.1 Within 7 days prior to export of the eggs to New Zealand, each bird donating eggs for export to New Zealand were subjected to testing for the following diseases with negative results in each case:

7.1.1 Newcastle disease and paramyxoviridae using the HI test for Newcastle disease.

7.1.2 Avian influenza using the ELISA or HI test or agar gel precipitation test.

7.1.3 Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis virus using an HI test or plaque reduction neutralization test.

7.1.4 Infectious bursal disease using an ELISA test or an agar gel precipitation test.

8. EGG COLLECTION

8.1 After collection only visually clean eggs have been selected and fumigated using formaldehyde gas generated according to OIE International Animal Health Code, 1992 (Chapter 4.2.4.1 pg 447)

(For example: by adding 35 cc of commercial formalin (40% solution) to 17.5 gm of potassium permanganate for each 2.38 cubic meters of fumigation space)

9. EGG STORAGE OR INCUBATION PRIOR TO TRANSPORTATION TO NEW ZEALAND

9.1 Where eggs are stored within the approved isolation facility, prior to export to New Zealand, they have not been held with eggs derived from birds not tested to an equivalent health status.

9.2 Where eggs are exported to New Zealand partially incubated, they have not been incubated with eggs derived from birds not tested to an equivalent health status.

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10. TRANSPORTATION TO NEW ZEALAND

10.1 Prior to dispatch from the farm of origin the previously fumigated eggs were placed in:

either

10.1.1 Gas impermeable plastic bags;

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over the certificate no.)

or

10.1.2 Where eggs are to be transported partially incubated, bags made from polyester virus control cloth with a certified minimum arrestance at least 91% for 2.0 lm or greater particles (Class EU7 filter) arrestance.

**Delete whichever of 10.1.1 or 10.1.2 does not apply.

10.2 The crates to be used to transport the eggs to New Zealand are:

10.2.1 Of a standard and type approved by New Zealand Ministry Agriculture and/or the United States Department of Agriculture.

10.2.2 New, and have not previously been used for carrying any animal or avian products.

10.3 The crates containing the bagged eggs were sealed using official USDA seals, bearing the marks/numbers:
.....
.....

10.4 The vehicles in which the eggs were transported from the approved pre-export collection premises to the place of embarkation were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected using an USDA approved disinfectant effective against Newcastle disease and avian influenza agents.

10.5 During this transportation, the eggs will have no contact with eggs that are not of an equivalent tested health status.

_____ _____

(Accredited Veterinarian Signature) (Federal Veterinarian Signature)

Health Certificate No._____
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Seal appears over the Certificate No.)

Health Certificate No._____

(valid only if the USDA
veterinary seal appears
over the certificate no.)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATION - B

I, ... (block letters) being a Veterinary officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, certify in regard to the eggs described in Part I of this certificate that:

1. TRANSPORT TO THE AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE

1.1Transport of the eggs from the isolation facility to the airport of embarkation was carried out under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture veterinary staff.

1.2During transport, the eggs were kept isolated from birds or eggs that do not have equivalent health status.

1.3The route taken did not pass within 100km of any location where Newcastle disease or avian influenza has been suspected and is under investigation during the last two (2) months.

2. TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

2.1 The integrity of the United States Department of Agriculture seals was maintained throughout the transportation between the pre-export isolation facility and loading onto the aircraft.

2.2 The hold of the aircraft in which the eggs are to be transported to New Zealand were cleaned and disinfected using products approved by the United States Department of Agriculture prior to loading.

2.3 The eggs in this consignment have not had contact with animals/birds or eggs not similarly certified for export to New Zealand.

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(Federal Veterinarian Signature)

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Notes for interpretation:

(1.1) Sample size for testing as at paragraph 5 above is as follows:

1.1.1 For flocks of origin of size greater than 300 birds the tests are to be performed on a random sample of 10% of the birds.

1.1.2 For flocks of origin of size greater than 30 birds and less than 300 birds a random sample of at least 30 birds must be tested.

1.1.3 For flock of origin containing fewer than 30 birds all the birds in the flock must be tested.

PROTOCOL FOR THE APPROVAL OF PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION PREMISES FOR THE EXPORT OF OSTRICHES/EMUS TO NEW ZEALAND

APPROVAL

1. The pre-export isolation premises must be approved (following inspection) by a full-time government veterinarian of the exporting country.

2. Approval is to be given, by a full-time government veterinarian, provided that the following conditions are complied with. This approval may be rescinded at any time, or at the request of NZMAF, for failure to comply with these conditions.

3. Approval may be given on either a per shipment basis or an annual basis.

4. On expiry of an annual approval a further re-approval inspection will be necessary.

5. The full-time government veterinarian responsible for this importation is acting as an <agent' for NZMAF in assuring the NZ Government that the conditions for importation are being met.

AIM OF ISOLATION

1. To prevent contact (direct and indirect) between animals for export and any animals that are not of tested equivalent health status.

LOCATION OF PREMISES

1. In all countries other than Australia, the isolation premises should be as close as possible to the port of embarkation i.e., not more than 3 hours travelling time and not more than 240km (150 miles) in distance.

2. Two different shipments cannot be concurrently isolated on the same premises.

3. It should not be possible for any livestock or farmed birds to approach to within 20m of the perimeter of the isolation facility when in use.

TYPE OF PREMISES

A: Indoor facilities:

A1. It must be an indoor enclosed facility which is of sound permanent construction with surfaces capable of being cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to use.

A2. The indoor facility may have floors of sand or clay; in this case the surface must be renewed with clean, fresh material for each quarantine intake.

A3. The physical facilities provided should be consistent with adequate husbandry requirements of the animals involved taking into consideration the species, age and sex.

A4. If permitted in the import health standard, external yards may be used for exercise and should be constructed of stockproof materials with a solid or sand covered base.

A5. Fresh (not pond) water shall be provided to all stalls and yards. Access to surface water should be prevented.

A6. The facility must have an adequate drainage system independent of other buildings on the premises. There should be no run-off from the areas adjacent to the isolation facility.

A7. The entire facility including exercise facilities should be surrounded by a stockproof perimeter fence.

A8. The perimeter fence should preferably have only one or two entries (gates) which should be kept locked when the facility is unattended.

A9. A gate for personnel may be provided and must be locked when not in use.

A10. Signs should be attached to the perimeter fence indicating that the facility is an isolation facility and that no unauthorized entry is permitted.

A11. The owner, or others with a financial interest in the facility or premises, are not permitted to isolate their own animals in the isolation facility.

B: Outdoor facilities (where permitted)

B1. It must be a facility which is of sound permanent construction with surfaces capable of being cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to use.

B2. The floors must be of sand or clay; in this case the surface must be renewed with clean, fresh material for each quarantine intake.

B3. The physical facilities provided should be consistent with adequate husbandry requirements of the animals involved taking into consideration the species, age and sex.

B4. Fresh (not pond) water shall be provided to all yards. The outdoor area must be well drained and access to surface water should be prevented.

B5. The facility must have an adequate drainage system independent of other buildings on the premises. There should be no run-off from the areas adjacent to the isolation facility.

B6. The entire facility including exercise facilities should be surrounded by a stockproof perimeter fence.

B7. The perimeter fence should preferably have only one or two entries (gates) which should be kept locked when the facility is unattended.

B8. A gate for personnel may be provided and must be locked when not in use.

B9. Signs should be attached to the perimeter fence indicating that the facility is an isolation facility and that no unauthorized entry is permitted.

B10. The owners, or others with a financial interest in the facility or premises, are not permitted to isolate their own animals in the isolation facility.

MANAGEMENT

1. The facility must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to each new consignment of animals.

2. Adequate feeding and watering facilities must be provided.

3. All fittings and utensils used should remain on the isolation facility throughout the isolation period and should be cleaned and disinfected prior to each new consignment of animals.

4. All fodder (hay, grain, etc.) and bedding should be stored within the isolation facility prior to the isolation period commencing. Any additional fodder and bedding must be from a source where there has been no potential contamination by livestock.

5. Vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected prior to each new intake of animals and must remain within the facility during the isolation period (with the exception that mechanized

disposal of litter is permitted; in which case adequate precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction of contamination and disease). If vehicles are removed for mechanical attention they must be disinfected before re-entry to the isolation facility.

6. Vehicle wheels must be cleaned prior to entering the quarantine premises where, at the main vehicular entrance, they are then disinfected by either a vehicular wheel bath or a portable sprayer which should be filled with a suitable approved disinfectant, at the specified concentration.

7. Clothing and footwear used only on the facility must be worn when attending the animals in isolation.

8. A footbath should be provided at the personnel entrance and be filled with a suitable approved disinfectant, at an approved concentration.

9. A changing area should be situated as close as possible to the personnel entrance.

10. The animals in isolation must be tended by staff having no contact with other animals of the same species.

SUPERVISION

1. The isolation facility is under the control of the Government Veterinary Authority. A full time government veterinarian may delegate the supervision of the isolation facility to a veterinarian who is in the part-time employ of the Government Veterinary Authority, eg. an APHIS accredited veterinarian (USA) or an LVI (UK). The delegated veterinarian is known as the supervising veterinarian and must demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the New Zealand export health certification and isolation requirements to the full time government veterinarian.

2. The supervising veterinarian should have no financial interest in the animals undergoing quarantine.

3. All animal handlers and/or caretakers involved in the shipment must be approved by the supervising veterinarian, and they must demonstrate to the supervising veterinarian a thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements and the proper sanitation procedures, prior to the beginning of the isolation.

4. The isolation facility must be under daily supervision by an experienced stockperson who is responsible for the other stock attendants and who must report any problems promptly

to the supervising veterinarian.

5. Only the animal handlers and/or caretakers involved in that particular shipment are allowed access to the isolation facility. Other personnel may be granted access to the isolation facility provided approval is given by the supervising veterinarian. The necessity for access must be justified and an understanding of isolation conditions demonstrated by any personnel granted access.

6. Any problems during the isolation period should be immediately reported to the full time government veterinarian overseeing the shipment, and to NZMAF as appropriate.

7. A record of the names of the animal handlers and/or caretakers should be kept at the isolation facility. All other personnel entering the isolation facility must sign a register.

8. The supervising veterinarian must ensure that the animals entering the isolation facility meet the place/country of origin health and testing requirements.

9. The supervising veterinarian should make a minimum of two (2) visits per week, each of which should be recorded in the register.

10. The supervising veterinarian must make him/herself available for consultation with Australian or New Zealand MAF escorting quarantine veterinarians.

TRANSPORT

1. The transport of the animals to the port of departure must be by the most direct route and be in cleaned and disinfected trucks. During transport the animals must not come into contact (direct or indirect) with animals not similarly certified for export to New Zealand.

2. Loading at the pre-export isolation facility should be overseen by the supervising veterinarian or a full time government veterinarian. Transportation should be in trucks that are sealed or escorted by the supervising veterinarian or a full time government veterinarian. If sealed, the numbers of the seals should be forwarded to the port veterinarian to check that the seals have remained unbroken and have not been replaced.

3. Where positive pressure ventilation is required for maintenance of quarantine and for the welfare of the birds, the supervising veterinarian is responsible for ensuring its adequacy and function prior to the birds leaving the PEI facility.

4. The isolation facility should be locked after removal of the animals in case it is necessary to return them to the facility for any reason, e.g. in case of aircraft failure.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Premises - property (farm, ranch) on which isolation facility is located.

2. Facility - buildings and/or yards used for the specific purposes of pre-export isolation

3. Disinfectant - should be of a viricidal and bacteriocidal nature (eg. ?Environ" in the USA) and should be approved for use by the requisite Government Veterinary Authority.