



Certified Suppliers and Certified Game Estate Suppliers of Wild and Game Estate Animals

24 February 2017

Title

Guidance Document: Certified Suppliers and Certified Game Estate Suppliers of Wild and Game Estate Animals

About this document

This guidance document has been developed to:

- explain the requirements that apply to the procurement and supply of wild and game estate animals into the regulated food chain; and
- assist certified suppliers and certified game estate supplier to meet those requirements.

Related Requirements

The requirements to which this guidance document relates are:

- Animal Products Act 1999
- Animal Products Regulations 2000
- [Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption](#) (HC Spec)
- [Notice for Procurement Control of Wild Pigs](#)

Document history

Previous Version Date	Current Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
February 2014	February 2017	Entire document – minor wording changes only.	Updated to address the changes from the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products intended for Human Consumption. Includes updating the sample statements in Appendix 3. Update to DOC pesticide summary.

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1 Purpose

This guidance document explains the system that applies to hunters of wild or game estate animals wanting to supply carcasses or live possums into the regulated food chain for the purpose of trade.

2 Background

New Zealand has extensive wilderness areas that support a range of wild animals. Some of these wild animals are defined as pests in terms of the conservation estate, and as pests may be target species for pest control activity using vertebrate toxic agents (poisons). Other wild animals, though not the target of poisoning activity, may forage the same areas where poisons have been laid and so may have ingested poisons. Because wild animals are hunted commercially and processed into food, there needs to be a system to ensure contaminated product from these animals do not enter into the food chain. Animals are procured either live (possums), or are hunted and shot (e.g. deer, pigs, thar, chamois, rabbits, hares and wallabies). The resulting animal material is then subject to primary processing into food at a registered Risk Management Programme (RMP) premises.

From Government's perspective, the wild animal procurement system exists to provide a basis on which assurances about safety of the product can be provided to consumers in New Zealand and overseas. In the past New Zealand has had several high profile cases of illegal deer hunting that identified fundamental weaknesses in the wild animal procurement system and Government's response indicated that the associated risks were no longer tolerable.

As a result, enhancements to the wild animal procurement system took place. They covered:

- the supply of wild animals hunted in open country;
- animals hunted on game estates; and
- where appropriate, farmed animals that have gone feral.

The system addresses the risk of chemical residues, but also includes hygienic techniques and good practice for delivering animal material into the regulated system. It was also designed to improve the ability to verify the hunting activity, particularly the location and time of kill of wild or game estate animals or capture of live possums.

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is responsible for administering the relevant law and the wild and game estate animal procurement system. The key legal requirements for the procurement and supply of wild, game estate animals and farmed gone feral animals into the regulated system are contained within the:

- Animal Products Act 1999 (APA); and
- [Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption \(HC Spec\)](#).

The system described in this manual does not apply to recreational hunters. Recreational hunters hunt and consume their catch at their own risk and are not subject to the same kind of regulatory controls as those which apply under the regulated system. Additional requirements for the export of hunted animals are also not contained in this guidance document.

3 System Overview

3.1 Procurement Requirements

To supply wild or game estate animals into the regulated system, the following MPI requirements must be met:

- the hunter must be certified;
- the hunter and the registered processor must have an agreed Operations Manual;
- the hunter must have evidence that the animals have only been taken from land with an acceptable poisoning status;
- the carcasses must have been handled in accordance with the hygiene, dressing, storage and transportation requirements;
- certain information (e.g. supplier statements) must be provided with each consignment submitted for processing.

A registered processor is under no obligation to accept wild or game estate animals from a supplier.

3.2 Certification

A hunter supplying wild animals (including live possums) to a registered processor must be a certified supplier. To hunt animals from a game estate for supply to a primary processor, a hunter must be a certified game estate supplier. A person may be certified as a supplier or a game estate supplier, or both, depending on the activities they undertake. See section 4 for details of certification.

Certified suppliers or certified game estate suppliers may involve other people in the hunt, e.g. helicopter pilots or other hunters. Where this occurs the certified person must directly supervise the activities being undertaken, as it is their responsibility to sign the supplier statements confirming that the legal requirements have been met.

“Direct supervision” has been defined in law as being “in sufficiently close physical proximity to ensure that any relevant specifications are met” (i.e. that they are able to observe the person performing all procurement activities). From the definition it is clear that a helicopter pilot, for example, could not be the only certified person present during a hunt, as he or she would not be able to supervise all the activities involved.

3.3 Operations Manual

The Operations Manual is a document that explains how the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier will procure animals for processing within the regulated system. The law defines what needs to be in an Operations Manual and this must be checked and agreed to by the registered processor. This Operations Manual forms the basis of the supplier/processor relationship. For details of the contents and management of the Operations Manual see section 6.

3.4 Kill or Capture Location and Statements

Certified suppliers or certified game estate suppliers must provide information to the processor which identifies the location of each hunting activity and where the animal or animals were killed or captured.

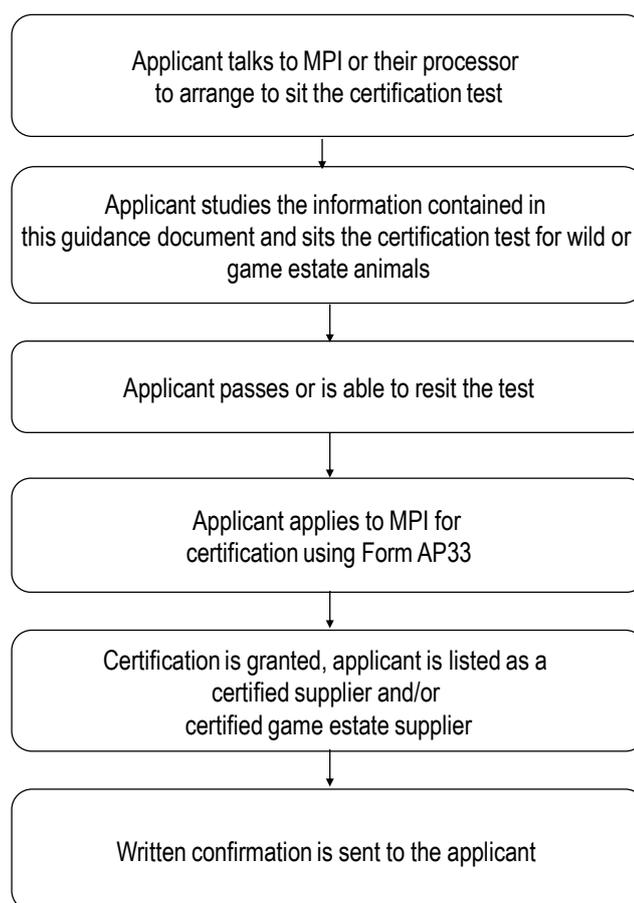
This may be with the use of topographical maps or GPS data. The law specifies which system is to be used based on where the animals are hunted.

Supplier statements provide important information about the animals in each consignment. Poison Use Statements or DOC Pesticide Summaries describe the poison status of the land from which the animal have been taken. These statements must be provided to the processor to cover each consignment. Without this information, the animals are ineligible for processing.

4 Certification of Hunters

To become a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier, a hunter needs to pass the MPI certification test and apply to MPI to be certified. The steps to becoming certified are given in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Steps to becoming certified



4.1 Certification Test

The certification test is made up of multi-choice and true/false questions based on the contents of this guidance document and is open book.

The questions may cover:

- poison use, buffer zones and caution periods;
- provision of GPS data and waypoints;
- use of topographical maps and waypoints;
- recognition of animals that appear healthy and are suitable for procurement;
- sanitary and hygiene requirements for gutting, handling and storage;

- use of chemicals;
- transportation of carcasses;
- collection and completion of Poison Use Statements;
- DOC Pesticide Summaries;
- documentation to be submitted to the processor.

The test is supervised by MPI Verification Services (MPI VS). To arrange to sit the test, talk to your processor or go to the following MPI website link for contact details: [Contact MPI Verification Services](#).

4.2 Application for Certification

Once an applicant has passed the certification test he or she applies to MPI for certification using application form [AP33 \(PDF\)](#) or [AP33 \(Word\)](#). This form is available on the MPI website or contact MPI on Animal.Products@mpi.govt.nz.

The form AP33 requires the following information to be provided:

- full name;
- physical address;
- telephone number(s);
- firearms license details ;
- helicopter registration details and description, if appropriate;
- evidence of having passed the certification test.

It should be completed, signed and sent to the address on the top of the AP33 form.

4.3 Notification and Listing

Successful applicants will be notified in writing of their certification identifier and will be [listed](#) as a Certified Supplier and/or Certified Game Estate Supplier on the MPI website. You can also search this list to see who is certified. The list contains the following details:

- name;
- certification identifier;
- physical address;
- certification capability (wild or game estate animals);
- certification test due date.

4.4 Two Yearly Renewal of Certification

The HC Spec requires certified suppliers and certified game estate suppliers to maintain their knowledge of the wild and game estate animal procurement system.

Every two years from the date of listing (unless an extension has been agreed to by MPI), suppliers must pay the required fees and re-sit the certification test. They will also need to check that their contact details are up to date and reapply to listing using the AP33 form.

Certified suppliers or certified game estate suppliers will have one month from their due date to re-sit and pass the test. After this time if the supplier has not done so, he or she will lose their certification and will be removed from the list.

4.5 Fees

The certification test fee, which is to be paid every 2 years, and any test re-sit fee (following a failed test) is charged out at a rate based on the time involved for MPI to supervise the test and any transportation costs. The fee should be discussed with MPI VS when arranging the test.

The certification fee, which is stated on application form AP33, must be paid when applying to MPI for certification.

4.6 Surrender of Certification

If a person would like to surrender their certification, he or she can do this at any time by sending an email to MPI at approvals@mpi.govt.nz. If certification is surrendered, fees will not be refunded.

5 Sanctions

If there is a problem with the activities of a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier, there are different levels of sanctions that can be applied. These include suspect listing of suppliers, residue testing of carcasses, or suspension or withdrawal of certification. The reasons for applying such sanctions may include if a supplier:

- is found, through company or regulator audit, to have submitted false or misleading information;
- is found to have repeated or serious residue violations;
- has repeated or serious failures to meet the requirements of the legislation e.g. hygienic dressing, holding times and temperatures, use of listed animal material depots, etc.;
- is convicted of an activity relating to the hunting of wild or game estate animals;
- has failed to operate in accordance with their agreed Operations Manual;
- breaches any other responsibility that compromises food safety or animal product trade.

5.1 Suspect Listing

A certified supplier or certified game estate supplier will be placed on the Certified Supplier and Certified Game Estate Supplier Suspect List (Suspect List) if they have submitted carcasses or live possums for processing that are found to have chemical residues exceeding the maximum residue limit or maximum permissible level.

If a person is on the Suspect List, any subsequent carcasses or live possums submitted for processing are tested for residues and retained until the results of the testing is available. This can take up to three weeks and if the testing identifies chemical residues, the carcasses would be condemned.

Additionally, if following an investigation, it is found that areas of land need to have restricted hunting access due to their poisoning status, this will also be notified on the Suspect List. Further information about restricted procurement areas is given in section 9.3 of this guidance document.

For further details on the procedures for inclusion and removal from the Suspect List, contact MPI.

5.2 Suspension of Certification

MPI may suspend certification at any time if:

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person's performance is unsatisfactory with regard to the competencies required for certification; and/or
- they have failed to comply with the legislation.

A person whose certification has been suspended cannot work as a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier. When suspending certification, MPI will advise the supplier in writing, stating:

- the reason for the suspension;
- the date of commencement of the suspension;
- the period of suspension;
- any conditions to be applied to the suspension; and
- the review process to appeal the suspension.

In response, the supplier may write to MPI, within an agreed timeframe stating the reasons why the decision to suspend certification should be overturned.

This information will be reviewed by MPI and a decision made about whether to:

- remove the suspension;
- leave the suspension in place until further notice; or
- withdraw certification.

The supplier will be notified of the outcome of any assessment in writing. If certification is suspended, fees will not be refunded.

5.3 Withdrawal of Certification

MPI may withdraw certification at any time if the person has failed to comply with the legislation that, in the opinion of the DG casts doubt on the person's fitness or competency to undertake the role.

Reasonable grounds include if an issue leading to a suspension is not satisfactorily resolved; or if an issue arises which is of sufficient concern that MPI withdraws certification without first suspending it.

When withdrawing certification, MPI will advise the supplier in writing, stating:

- the reason for the withdrawal;
- the date of commencement of the withdrawal; and
- the review process to appeal the withdrawal.

Where MPI intends to withdraw certification, the supplier may write to MPI within an agreed timeframe stating the reasons why the decision should be overturned.

This information will be reviewed by the MPI and a decision made. The supplier will be notified of the outcome of any assessment in writing. If certification is withdrawn, fees will not be refunded.

5.4 Prosecution

Other actions under the APA are also available e.g. seizure of animal material and prosecution. These will be used where appropriate.

6 Operations Manual

An Operations Manual is a form of supplier guarantee between the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier and the processor. It is designed to give confidence that the requirements for procuring hunted animals will be complied with. The Operations Manual contains specific information about how the supplier will procure wild or game estate animals for processing in the regulated system.

Suppliers must have an agreed Operations Manual with each processor that they supply to. It is recommended that suppliers contact their processor(s) prior to developing the manual to ensure that its content will be compatible with the processor's procedures. The Operations Manual must be agreed to in writing by each processor prior to them accepting animals for processing.

It is important that suppliers take ownership for the contents of their Operations Manual. The supplier is responsible for ensuring that the manual is accurate and current and that he or she will comply with all aspects of the manual for each consignment submitted for processing.

The processor is responsible for ensuring that the contents of the Operations Manual are robust and that they address all aspects of procurement.

Failure to comply with any aspect of the manual may lead to rejection of the consignment and may be in breach of the legislation.

6.1 Contents of the Operations Manual

The Operations Manual may be presented in any format, but the procedures should be clear and easy to follow. The manual must contain the information as required by the HC Spec. The relevant clauses are given in the following boxes:

Certified Suppliers

HC Spec 11.9(2)

The primary processor must ensure that the Operations Manual includes:

- a) the supplier's certification identifier; and
- b) the name and contact details of the certified supplier; and
- c) identification details of the main vehicles (including aircraft) used in the hunting operation; and
- d) the system used to identify carcasses, material or live possums; and
- e) the system used to identify the kill or capture location, and where GPS must be used, the method of providing the kill location data using a topographical map in the event of technical failure of the GPS; and
- f) procedures for the hygienic dressing, handling, storage and transportation of carcasses and material in accordance with clauses 11.28 and 11.29; and
- g) identification details of any animal material depots to be used; and
- h) specified areas of land in accordance with clause 11.13(2), where appropriate.

Certified Game Estate Suppliers**HC Spec 11.17(2)**

The primary processor must ensure that the Operations Manual includes:

- a) the game estate supplier certification identifier; and
- b) the name and contact details of the certified game estate supplier; and
- c) the game estates to be hunted; and
- d) identification details of the main vehicles (including aircraft) used in the hunting operation; and
- e) the system to be used to identify carcasses; and
- f) the system to be used to identify kill location; and
- g) the procedures for the hygienic dressing, handling, storage and transportation of carcasses in accordance with clauses 11.28 and 11.29; and
- h) identification details of any animal material depots to be used.

Recommendations about what the Operations Manual should include to meet the requirements of the HC specs are detailed below:

- (1) Contact details including:
 - a) name;
 - b) MPI supplier certification number;
 - c) physical and postal address;
 - d) phone/cell phone number;
 - e) names and contact details of any other hunters to be used in the hunting operation¹;
 - f) if hunting on public conservation land, DOC Wild animal recovery operation (WARO) concession details including concessionaire name, concession number.
- (2) Mode of hunting e.g. aerial, ground hunting or a combination of both.
- (3) Identification and where appropriate, capability of vehicles and equipment used in the hunting operation including:
 - a) details of helicopters, trucks, boats, etc;
 - b) for helicopters: type, registration details, colour, markings, owner, loading capacity

For example, record the helicopter lifting capabilities at various altitudes. This would allow the processor to determine whether a transfer run carrying a heavy load is physically possible when verifying the consignment documentation e.g.:

 - at 2,000 ft lift X kg and maintain X knots airspeed in a straight line;
 - at 4,000 ft lift X kg and maintain X knots airspeed in a straight line;
 - c) make, model, serial number and licence details of firearms, etc.
- (4) Location of hunt if hunting specified areas of land or if hunting on a game estate including:
 - a) physical address of the property;
 - b) size of property;
 - c) description of property boundaries, (e.g. fencing, geographical features);

¹ In general any person involved in the shooting, handling, gutting and storage of animals should be certified. If a person is not certified he or she must be under the direct supervision of a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier who can then confirm that the person is complying with the legislation, i.e. the certified person should be in sufficiently close proximity to be able to observe the person performing the procurement activities.

- d) topographical description of the property, (e.g. map identifiers);
 - e) name and contact details of the responsible person i.e. the person with the relevant knowledge of poison use on the land (and who is the landowner, manager or some other person with the authority) to complete and sign Poison Use Statements for that property.
- (5) For game estates, the types of animals to be hunted (note: the HC Spec requires that only deer species, thar, chamois, goats, pigs, wallabies and water buffalo can be hunted on game estates for supply to a primary processor).
- (6) The method for identifying carcasses or live possums (e.g. leg tag, leg band) (see section 8 for details).
- (7) The method of supplying the kill or capture information by either:
- a) GPS data, which includes:
 - i) GPS system being used;
 - ii) date of the hunting activity;
 - iii) GPS co-ordinates (in NZTM2000) at the start and finish of the hunting flight or ground hunting trip;
 - iv) for aerial operations, the flight data points, including altitude, taken in a continuous record at a maximum of 10 second intervals for:
 - 1) the entire hunting flight
 - 2) all flights used to transfer carcasses
 - v) time and GPS co-ordinates of each kill or capture location (waypoint). This is the point that the animal comes to rest immediately after it has been killed (or where safety is an issue, as close to that point as can be safely recorded by the pilot) or at the point of capture;
 - vi) format for submitting the GPS data to the processor (e.g. track logs presented in GPS format and recorded in WGS-84 (lat/log) format);
 - vii) method of submitting GPS data to the processor (e.g. email after the hunting activity has been completed);
 - b) waypoints marked on a topographical map with a standard 1:50,000 scale.
- (8) How the identification (e.g. tag or leg band) attached to the animal will be linked to the:
- a) waypoint;
 - b) waypoint identifier and recorded on the supplier statement.
- (9) Where GPS is used, the back-up system to track the flight path and the waypoints in the event of technical failure of that system. The HC Spec defines a technical failure as a one-off unforeseen event that is outside the control of the supplier and must not result from poor maintenance or lack of knowledge of the GPS unit.
- (10) Clear procedures for the hygienic dressing and handling of carcasses. (See Appendix 1 for more detail). The procedures should state that carcasses are not to be washed, frozen or treated with chemicals such as fly spray.
- (11) Clear procedures for storage and transport from the time of death until delivery to the primary processor (see Appendix 1, section (2)(j) for the required delivery times and temperatures).
- (12) If animal material depots (AMDs) are used the:
- a) MPI AMD identifier;
 - b) AMD operator name and physical address;
 - c) AMD operating parameters and loading capacity;
 - d) in the case of a mobile AMD, how the temperatures will be continuously recorded and supplied to the processor for each consignment;
 - e) a plan to deal with any refrigeration failures of mobile AMDs.
- (13) Any records generated must be kept for four years.

6.2 Agreement of Content and Changes to the Operations Manual

The primary processor will assess the Operations Manual and if satisfied that all the requirements of the HC Spec have been met, will confirm its acceptability in writing. The processor and supplier must have an up-to-date copy and operate in accordance with the agreed manual.

Any changes to the manual must be agreed to by the processor before they are put in place, unless they need to happen immediately due to concerns about food or operational safety.

Amended pages should be replaced in the manual and an amendment record, recording when and what changes were made should be kept. This amendment record should be similar to the record that is kept for the processor's Risk Management Programme. Copies of obsolete procedures from the Operations Manual should be kept for four years.

The HC Spec requires that the processor review the Operations Manual at least every two years to check that it continues to describe current practice, meets the legal requirements and is appropriate to the operation. A record of this review should also be kept.

6.3 Verification

6.3.1 Operator Verification

The processor should periodically verify the activities of certified suppliers or certified game estate suppliers to ensure that they are operating in accordance with the agreed Operations Manual and are meeting the requirements of the legislation.

6.3.2 External Verification

The Operations Manual and activities of the supplier may be subject to external verification by the recognised verifier. MPI VS verifiers may verify any information in the Operations Manual either at the processing plant or by field verification. This means that they can go out with the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier and check that the information documented in the Operations Manual is correct and is being properly implemented. The cost of the field verification is met by the primary processor, as are other verification costs.

6.4 Supplier Training

It is strongly recommended that at least once each season the processor and suppliers meet and work through the contents of the Operations Manual to ensure that the requirements are clearly documented, understood and will be followed.

This will provide an opportunity to discuss any:

- improvements that could be made to the procurement system;
- issues that may have arisen previously and how they were dealt with;
- advances or changes to the GPS systems;
- flight tracking data;
- availability of pesticide information;
- issues around procurement, gutting, handling and transportation etc.

Training records should be kept.

7 Identification of Hunting Location

The hunting location includes:

- the area where the hunt occurs; and
- the location that the animals are captured or killed (waypoints).

The HC Specs specifies different methods of identifying the hunting location and waypoints, depending on the area of land that is hunted and the mode of hunting used. These are described in the following sections.

7.1 Use of GPS When Aerial Hunting Wild Animals

When hunting wild animals from a helicopter, a GPS system must be used. The entire hunting flight path and the waypoint where each animal is killed must be identified using GPS data. See section 6.1, point 7 for details of the requirements for GPS data.

If there is a technical failure which prevents the use of the GPS unit during a hunt:

- the waypoints must be marked on a topographical map, with a standard 1:50,000 scale; and
- all affected carcasses must be tested for poison residues by the processor.

7.2 Ground Hunting Wild Animals on Specified Areas of Land

The certified supplier should use a topographical map, with a standard 1:50,000 scale to identify the waypoints of each animal or group of animals if he/she hunts wild animals:

- on the ground from ground conveyances;
- on land where the boundaries are described in the agreed Operations Manual.

See section 8 for details of when animals can be grouped for identification purposes.

The certified supplier also has the option of identifying the waypoints using GPS data, in accordance with section 7.1, provided this is acceptable to the processor and described in the agreed Operations Manual.

7.3 Ground Hunting of Wild Animals on Unspecified Areas of Land

The certified supplier must specify the waypoints using GPS data for each animal (but not rabbits, hares, wallabies, or live possums unless agreed with the processor) if he/she hunts on:

- the ground or from ground conveyances;
- areas of land that have not been specified within the agreed Operations Manual.

The GPS data must include:

- the date of the hunting activity;
- GPS co-ordinates (in NZTM2000) at the start and finish of the hunting activity;
- time and GPS co-ordinates of each waypoint. This is the point that the animal comes to rest after it has been killed or at the point of capture. (Also see section 7.1)

7.4 Rabbits, Hares, Wallabies and Live Possums

For rabbits, hares, wallabies and live possums the waypoints must be identified using either GPS data or be marked on a topographical map with a standard 1:50,000 scale.

The method used must be described in the agreed Operations Manual.

7.5 Hunting on Game Estates

Game estate deer can only be procured from game estates where they are fully confined within the boundaries of the property by fencing or impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines). Other game estate species do not need to be confined within the game estate.

The waypoint for each game estate animal (or for wallabies, groups of animals) must be identified using either GPS data or be marked on a topographical map with a standard 1:50,000 scale.

The method used must be described in the agreed Operations Manual.

8 Identification of Wild or Game Estate Carcasses or Live Possums

The certified supplier or certified game estate supplier must tag or otherwise identify each animal or group of animals submitted for processing. This allows the processor to match each animal with the waypoint, waypoint identifier and the supplier statements provided by the supplier with each consignment.

8.1 Wild Animals and Live Possums

If information about the hunt is provided using GPS data, each carcass or live animal must be individually tagged or identified.

For small animals (hares, rabbits, wallabies or live possums) and where topographical maps are used to provide information about the hunt, the carcasses or live animals may be individually identified or identified as a group. If carcasses or live animals are identified as a group, all animals in the group must be killed or captured:

- in an area covered by a single Poison Use Statement or DOC Pesticide Summary;
- on areas of land that have the same poisoning status;
- on the same date; and
- by the same certified supplier.

8.2 Game Estate Animals

All game estate animals must be tagged or given an individual identifier. However, they may be identified as a group where they are:

- covered by a single Poison Use Statement or DOC Pesticide Summary;
- have been taken from areas of land that have the same poisoning status;
- have been killed on the same date; and
- by or under the direct supervision of the same certified game estate supplier.

Grouping in this manner is most practical for wallabies, as these animals do not need to have individual waypoints.

8.3 Where Should Tagging Occur?

The tag or other identification should be attached to the animal at the location where it comes to rest immediately after it is killed or is captured, and the waypoint is recorded. The only exception to this is if there is a safety risk to the supplier or helicopter. In this case, the carcass or animal should be tagged as close to the kill or capture location as possible so that it can be clearly linked to the kill location and there is no opportunity for mix ups.

It is not acceptable to move carcasses to a central location for tagging as it will make it very difficult to maintain traceability to the kill or capture location. An inability to link a carcass to the kill location is a non-compliance with the HC Spec.

9 Poisoning Status of Land

Poisoning activities are carried out on land to control pests and consequently there is potential for the poisons to be consumed by the hunted animals. The certified supplier or certified game estate supplier should check the status of the land prior to the hunt. This ensures that the land from which animals are taken for processing has an acceptable poison status. The supplier must also ensure that the animals:

- are not killed within a certain distance of a poisoned area (i.e. are not taken from within the buffer zone); and
- are not hunted for a period of time after poisons have been laid. These times are referred to as caution periods and differ depending on the poison.

9.1 Poisons of Concern

The poisons of concern under the HC Spec when hunting animals for supply into the regulated system are listed in Table 1. The poisons have been split into four groups based on their likely persistence time in animals following ingestion. Group 4 poisons are referred to as second-generation anti-coagulants.

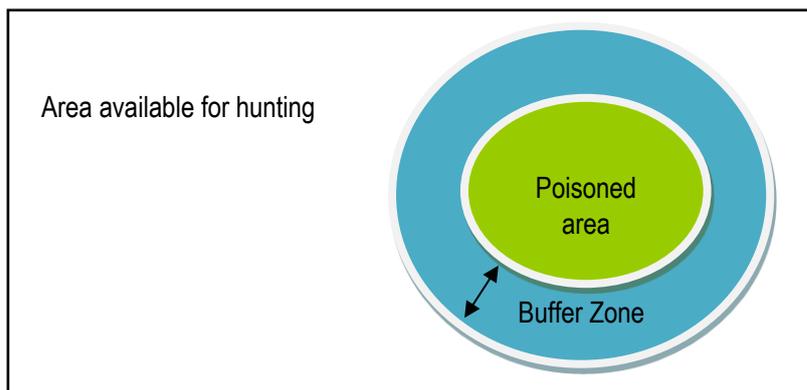
Table 1: Poisons of concern and their groupings

Poison Group	1	2	3	4
Poison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc phosphide • Para-aminopropiophenone • Sodium nitrite • Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphacinone • Pindone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coumatetralyl • Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brodifacoum • Difethialone • Bromadiolone • Flocoumafen • Difenacoum

The active substances are listed in the Table 1 (e.g. brodifacoum). These active substances are incorporated into a range of trade name products which the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier may be more familiar with (e.g. Pestoff rodent bait, Talon rat or mouse killer or Final All-weather blox). The supplier should have knowledge of the active substances in the various trade name products to ensure that the appropriate buffer zones and caution periods are applied. To assist with this, a list of trade name products and their active substance (current at the time of writing) is given in Appendix 5.

9.2 What are Buffer Zones and Caution Periods?

A **buffer zone** means the land situated between the boundaries of an area of land that has been exposed to poison and an area of land where it is acceptable for animals to be procured, measured as a straight line on a horizontal plane. For a diagram of a poisoned area and its associated buffer zone see Figure 2.

Figure 2: Poisoned area and buffer zones

Buffer zone distances are determined using information about the roaming distances of different species and the properties and persistence of the poisons. The distance of the buffer zone for each species and each poison is listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Buffer zones for each poison group and species

Poison Group	1	2	3	4
Poison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc phosphide • Para-aminopropiophenone • Sodium nitrite • Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphacinone • Pindone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coumatetralyl • Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brodifacoum • Difethialone • Bromadiolone • Flocoumafen • Difenacoum
Rabbits	0 m	200 m	200 m	200 m
Hares, thar, wallabies, possum	0 m	1 km	1 km	1 km
Goats, chamois, deer and water buffalo	0 m	2 km	2 km	2 km
Pigs and other species	0 m	2 km	2 km	5 km

A supplier must ensure that the hunted animals are not taken from within a poisoned area, or the buffer zone distance of the poisoned area. For example, if brodifacoum has been used, pigs must not be hunted within 5 km of the poisoned land.

The **caution period** is the period of time following an area of land's exposure to poison within which hunting is not acceptable. The caution periods are largely determined based on the poison's persistence times in sub-lethally exposed animals. The caution periods for each poison group are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Caution periods for each poison group and species

Poison Group	1	2	3	4
Poison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zinc phosphide • Para-aminopropiophenone • Sodium nitrite • Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphacinone • Pindone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coumatetralyl • Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brodifacoum • Difethialone • Bromadiolone • Flocoumafen • Difenacoum
Caution Period (All species)	1 month	2 months	4 months	3 years

A supplier must ensure that the hunted animals are not taken from within a poisoned area or its buffer zone until the caution period has passed. For example, if pindone has been applied to an area of land, a supplier must wait for two months from the time of application before animals can be hunted on that land or its buffer zone. If 1080 has been used, four months must have elapsed before a supplier can hunt animals on that land or its buffer zone.

9.3 Restricted Procurement Areas

An area is classified as being a restricted procurement area (RPA) where MPI has identified that the chance of contamination from poison residues is high enough to warrant this.

In August 2004 MPI issued a Notice for wild pigs procured from the Marlborough Sounds, where they are intended for human consumption. With the restricted procurement area notice in place, it is legal for certified suppliers to supply wild pigs from the designated area but each pig that is accepted for processing must be tested before they can be sold.

Samples are tested for the presence or otherwise of brodifacoum, bromadiolone and flocoumafen. For full details of the Notice see the following link: [Notice for the procurement control of wild pigs](#)

No part of any pig from the restricted area and delivered to the primary processor may be released and removed from the site without the written approval of one of the residue programme coordinators. The exception is any material required for testing.

10 Statements of Poison Use

The primary processor must be provided with either a Poison Use Statement or DOC Pesticide Summary for each area of land from which the animals were taken (including neighbouring properties), that demonstrates that the land was acceptable for hunting.

10.1 Poison Use Statements

Poison Use Statements are the statements used to inform the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier and the processor of any poisons used on privately owned land or any other land not covered by a DOC Pesticide Summary.

The certified supplier or game estate supplier is responsible for obtaining the completed Poisons Use Statements from a responsible person. The responsible person is generally the land owner or manager of the land being hunted or another person with the appropriate knowledge and authority to complete the statement.

When collecting Poison Use Statements, the supplier should ensure that the responsible person understands the:

- content of the statement;
- poisons that information is being requested about;
- caution periods that apply to each poison;
- area of land covered by the statement;
- timeframes that the statement covers;
- responsibilities and actions to be taken if additional or unexpected poisoning activities are carried out during the timeframes that the statement covers.

Guidance is given on the back of the Poison Use Statement to assist the responsible person when completing the statement.

It is important that the trade name of the product is linked with the active substance when completing the statement. To assist, the responsible person may need to look at the product labels, use other records or the internet to confirm what these are (also see Appendix 5).

Any poisons used on the land (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide and cholecalciferol) must be listed on the statement, regardless of whether they have been applied in:

- bait stations;
- bait bags;
- within farm buildings;
- by aerial drop; or
- any other means.

They must also be listed regardless of whether they have been laid by the responsible person (landowner or manager) or any other person or agency (e.g. contractors or councils).

A copy of the Poison Use Statement is given in Appendix 3.

10.1.1 Timeframes of Concern

When completing the Poison Use Statement, the caution periods for each poison group define the timeframes that need to be considered.

For Group 1 poisons, the responsible person needs to list any of those poisons laid over the last month. For Group 2 poisons the last 2 months needs to be considered. For Group 3 poisons the last 4 months needs to be considered and for Group 4 poisons the last 3 years needs to be considered. For example, the responsible person needs include on the statement any brodifacoum that has been laid over the previous 3 years, or any pindone that has been laid over previous last 2 months.

Any poison to be laid over the next 3 months (the period of time that the statement will remain valid for) also need to be listed.

10.1.2 Land Area Covered by the Statement

The land area covered by the statement must be clear. To achieve this, the statement must include the farm address and a description of its physical boundaries. To assist further, a copy of a topographical map with the property boundaries marked could be signed and attached to the statement.

10.1.3 Inaccessible Poisons

The Poison Use Statement requires the responsible person to indicate whether the poisons in Groups 1, 2 or 3 have been laid in a way that the hunted animals (excluding pigs or possums) could not access them.

Poisons in Groups 1, 2 and 3 are considered inaccessible to the hunted animals if they:

- a) were used solely **bait stations** that were correctly situated and used; or
- b) were used solely in buildings (such as farm buildings) that could not be accessed by the applicable animal; or
- c) were otherwise inaccessible to the animal due to impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines).

Bait stations are defined as a rigid device or container designed or adapted to physically contain baits in such a way as to:

- a) allow unrestricted access by target pests while preventing or minimising spillage of bait and access to off-target species; and
- b) protect baits from the elements and extend their usable life.

A correctly situated bait station means that it is located so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals e.g. at a certain height above the ground. For more information about the correct use of bait stations, refer to the Code A13, Responsible Use of Bait Stations: An Operator's Guide, available on the National Pest Control Agencies website at www.npca.org.nz.

If the responsible person is willing to sign the Poison Use Statement to the effect that any poisons in Groups 1, 2 and 3 were inaccessible, the caution periods and buffer zones do not apply and the animals (other than pigs and possums) can be hunted on that land as though the poisons had not be laid.

This exclusion does not apply to pigs and possums as:

- pigs have a tendency to scavenge animal carcasses including those that may have died as a result of a poisoning operation; and
- possums are often the target of poisoning operations.

Group 4 poisons are excluded as they have a long caution period of three years, increasing the risk that animals may have eaten bait at some stage during that period and residues still remain.

If the responsible person has any reason to believe that the poisons could be accessed by the hunted species, he or she must answer 'no' to the applicable questions.

10.1.4 Poison Use Statement Validity and Amendments

The completed Poison Use Statements are valid for three months from the date of signing.

As is the case with all records associated with the RMP, the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier must keep a copy of the Poison Use Statements for four years (see HC Spec 11.9(6)).

The supplier should leave their contact details with the responsible person who signed the Poison Use Statement so that they can be contacted if any information on the statement changes within the three month period from when it was signed (for example if a contractor or the land owner carries out pest control activities on the land). The responsible person is legally obligated to inform the supplier of any change in poison status of the land covered by the statement (see HC Spec 11.11(4)).

10.2 DOC Pesticide Summaries

DOC Pesticide Summaries describe poisons used on land managed or administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC). Previously the DOC Pesticide Summaries had been issued every 4 months, but DOC has improved the way information about pesticide use is made available to the public, meaning that this is no longer the case. A new interactive map provides up-to-date information which is regularly reviewed to reflect the current status of pesticide operations and where pesticides have been laid or are planned to be laid. The buffer zones and caution periods then need to be applied to determine when the land is suitable for hunting.

The DOC Pesticide Summaries are available from DOC offices and the DOC website using the key words "pesticide summary", or can be viewed at

<http://maps.doc.govt.nz/mapviewer/index.html?viewer=pesticidesummary>.

The interactive maps on the DOC website allow users to browse the maps, generate pdfs of individual operations or create a summary report by region. A few things to note:

- When the website is first opened there is a text box which contains some important notes, caution notes, disclaimer and a notice. Scroll down using the bar on the right-hand side of the text box to read these, and then click on either "Cancel" or "I accept".
- Two options are then provided: "View national map" or "View operations by Region".
 - (1) View national map
 - a) Allows a person to pan and zoom around the map.
 - b) Clicking on an operation will show summary information on the left hand pane (Note if there is more than one treatment block covering the spot clicked on, there will be multiple records on the left, one for each block).
 - c) There is a hyperlink option to create a pdf which is a one page summary of the operation along with a map (Note this typically takes 10 to 15 seconds to launch and there won't be any indication that it is working).
 - (2) View operations by Region
 - a) Allows a person to select a region and then produces a pdf report similar to the previous pesticide summary format (Note, again this may take a little while to load).
 - b) The report lists every individual treatment block with a map hyperlink.
- Buffer zones are not recorded spatially.
- At this stage there is no data export functionality.
- All operations (whether DOC or external) on Public Conservation Land (PCL) are included, but operations on land that is not PCL are *not* shown.

10.3 When are Statements of Poison Use Needed?

Poison Use Statements or DOC Pesticide Summaries must be provided to the primary processor to cover the period of time during which the hunting occurs (and include any poisons which are still within their caution periods) and for each area of land from which the animals are taken.

In addition, if animals are procured within the following distances of the boundaries of neighbouring properties, statements of poison use must also be provided for the neighbouring properties:

- 200 m for rabbits;
- 1 km for hares, thar, wallabies and possums;
- 2 km for deer, goats, chamois and water buffalo;
- 5 km for pigs and any other species.

For example, if a supplier is hunting deer within 2 km of a neighbouring property, he/she must provide a statement of poison use for both the land being hunted and for the neighbour's property.

An exception to this is for game estates with fully confined boundaries². If the animals are fully confined, the requirement to provide statements for neighbouring properties does not apply.

The statements must be provided to the primary processor when submitting the carcasses or live possums for processing, or at any other time provided the primary processor has the required statement(s) when processing the animals.

The certified supplier or certified game estate supplier must keep a copy of the Poison Use Statements or DOC Pesticide Summaries for 4 years from the date of the hunting activity (see HC Spec 11.9(6)).

11 Supplier Statements

11.1 General Requirements

A supplier statement must be provided to the primary processor with all carcasses or live possums submitted for processing. The relevant supplier statements are:

- [Certified Supplier Statement for the Supply of Wild Mammal Material for Human Consumption;](#)
- [Certified Supplier Statement for the Supply of Live Possums for Human Consumption;](#)
- [Certified Game Estate Supplier Statement for the Supply of Game Estate Mammals for Human Consumption.](#)

The supplier statement must be completed and signed by the certified supplier or certified game estate supplier, as appropriate. The statement must not be signed by a person who is not certified, even if that person is under the direct supervision of a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier. If there is not enough space on one form for all carcasses or live possums submitted, additional signed pages should be provided.

²Confinement within the game estate is a legal requirement for game estate deer.

11.2 Additional Requirements for Game Estate Animals

HC Spec 11.18(1)

Certified game estate suppliers may only present animal material from game estates of the following species, kinds or descriptions:

- a) any deer species (including, but not limited to, red deer, fallow deer, wapiti deer (elk), sika deer, white tail deer and sambar deer);
- b) thar;
- c) chamois;
- d) goats;
- e) pigs;
- f) wallabies;
- g) water buffalo.

Animals on game estates differ from wild animals in that they may have been treated with veterinary medicines or exposed to other agricultural compounds while under the control of the owner, manager or person in charge of those animals. For deer, the Tb (tuberculosis) status of the animals is also important. Because of this, additional information must be provided when presenting game estate animals for processing. The supplier must use their knowledge of the animals to complete the supplier statement.

11.2.1 Animals Being Moved Onto a Game Estate

If animals have recently been moved onto a game estate (e.g. they were farmed animals that have recently been purchased or moved from another farm) they cannot be killed and submitted for processing if their introduction to the game estate was within:

- 63 days for pigs and wallabies; and
- 91 days for deer, goats, thar, chamois and water buffalo.

These timeframes are the default withholding periods for treatments with veterinary medicines, current at the time of writing.

However, the animals can be submitted within this timeframe if the certified game estate supplier has evidence that the animals are outside the default withholding periods for any veterinary treatments. Evidence may include the following:

- farmed deer, goat, buffalo and pigs must be accompanied by an Animal Status Declaration (ASD) or ASD for pigs if moved between persons in charge. The certified game estate supplier should use the ASD to complete the supplier statement;
- for thar, chamois, water buffalo and wallabies the certified game estate supplier will need information from the previous person in charge to complete the game estate supplier statement.

Copies of the supplier statements are given in Appendix 3.

12 Information to be Submitted to the Processor

Wild or game estate carcasses or live possum submitted for primary processing must be accompanied by the following documentation:

- a) a completed and signed supplier statement that is relevant to the carcasses or live possums. If there is not enough space on one form for all the carcasses or live possums submitted, additional signed pages should be provided; and
- b) either topographical map(s) with grid reference points marked or GPS data (as required) that covers the hunting activity and identifies the waypoint of each carcass or live possum, or group of carcasses or live possums.

The primary processor must also be provided with either Poison Use Statement(s) or DOC Pesticide Summary(ies) for the area(s) of land from which the animals were taken (including neighbouring properties), which demonstrates that the land was acceptable for hunting. These may either be provided when the carcasses or live animals are submitted for processing or at any other time, so long as the statements are current at the time the hunt took place and are present when the animals are processed.

Mobile AMDs must be chilled and the temperature recorded for the duration that carcasses are held and transported. The data must be provided to the processor with each consignment.

Appendix 1: Hygiene and Sanitation

(1) Introduction

All killed mammals and live possums must be handled appropriately to ensure the animal material remains fit for intended purpose. The requirements for the recovery and presentation of wild mammal material (including live possums) are described in clauses 11.8 to 11.14 of the HC Spec. The requirements for recovery and presentation of game estate animal material are described in clauses 11.16 to 11.23 of the HC Spec. The requirements for handling dressing, cooling and transportation of mammal material are described in clauses 11.28 and 11.29 of the HC Spec. The requirements for Animal Material Depots are described in Part 12.

Compliance with the HC Spec is mandatory and good operating practice. It will help to ensure that risks from chemical and biological hazards are managed.

(2) Wild Animals and Game Estate Animals

(a) Overview

Gutting operations need to be conducted in a manner that contamination of the raw material by spilling of intestinal content is managed. Care in handling carcasses to prevent contamination by chemicals and other potentially harmful materials from the environment should be a consideration. Product must be placed under refrigeration within specified times to help prevent spoilage. These guidelines will help suppliers to meet requirements.

(b) Signs of Disease or Illness

Animals must show no signs of being sick or dying prior to being killed. Only healthy animals that have been killed by or under the direct supervision of a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier are eligible for processing. For example an animal that dies as a result of drowning while being hunted is not eligible for processing. Direct supervision means that the certified supplier should be in sufficiently close proximity to be able to observe the person performing all procurement activities.

(c) Signs of Being Farmed

Animals, other than game estate animals, showing any signs of having been farmed must not be presented for processing (unless a specific approval has been granted e.g. farmed animals gone feral, escaped animals). Signs of being farmed may include brands, ear marks, ear tags and holes in the ear, consistent with having been tagged.

(d) Shooting

Where at all possible, gut shots should be avoided, as these can result in damage to the digestive tract and considerable contamination of the carcass. Non-fragmental ammunition (i.e. that which does not break up on impact) should be used as this minimises:

- the risk of bullet fragments remaining in the product; and
- the degree of damage to the carcass and subsequent down grading of product.

The use of shot guns is also strongly discouraged due to the damage these may result in downgrading of product. Animals killed with a shot gun are more difficult to process, often requiring extensive trimming and resulting in considerable wastage.

Meat from killed mammals is subject to annual monitoring for lead under the National Chemical Residues Programme. If product is found to contain lead at levels that exceed the maximum levels set under the Animal

Products Notice: Contaminant Specifications, further action is likely. This may include the product being deemed unfit for human or animal consumption.

Animals must not be killed using poisons or other chemical substances.

(e) Bleeding

Animals should be bled as soon as possible after killing. When bleeding animals it is important that the major blood vessels in the neck are opened. If animals are not adequately bled or bleeding is delayed, it may result in:

- spoilage of the animal due to increased risk of microbiological growth in the meat; and
- dark colouring, making it unsuitable for processing.

At times there may be pooling of blood in the chest cavity, if possible this should be drained out when the pluck is freed.

(f) Evisceration (mammals except for rabbits, hares and wallabies)

This should be done as soon as possible after the animal has been bled.

- Open up the skin first by cutting outwards away from the carcass so hair is not left on the underlying tissue. Open the abdomen with a cut extending from the navel to the front of the aitch bone (pelvis).
- If possible wash hands and knife at this time with clean water, before opening the abdominal muscle.
- Cut into the abdominal muscle taking care not to puncture the paunch/stomach, intestines, bladder or uterus (especially if pregnant) avoiding spillage of content. Keep opening cuts to the minimal size to permit the evisceration process to be completed with a degree of ease. Avoid excessive cuts into the pelvic muscle as this may result in gapping of the muscle increasing the risk of contamination.
- Hygienically remove the:
 - paunch/stomachs and intestine including the bung (rectum and anus); and
 - bladder; and
 - female reproductive organs (uterus). In the male leave the pizzle and testicles attached to the carcass.
- Leave the kidneys in the carcass. This can be done by either leaving them in situ, or by freeing them but leaving them attached to the pluck (heart, lung and liver).
- Free the pluck. This can be done by cutting around the skirt (diaphragm) as close as possible to the ribs but leaving it attached to the pluck and leaving a muscle attachment to the brisket area. Clear the weasand (windpipe and oesophagus) at the thoracic opening (neck/chest) and pull through with the pluck. The partially freed pluck may then be hung on the outside of the carcass allowing quicker cooling of the chest cavity.
- Clean hands and knife when they become heavily contaminated preferably in clean running water.

(g) Evisceration (rabbits, hares and wallabies)

- Open up the skin first by cutting outwards away from the carcass so hair is not left on the underlying tissue. Open the abdomen with a cut extending from the navel to the front of the aitch bone (pelvis). The cut size should be kept as small as possible.
- If possible wash hands and knife at this time with clean water, before opening the abdominal muscle.
- Hygienically remove the paunch/stomachs and intestine including the bung (rectum and anus).
- Leave the kidney, heart, lungs and liver attached to the carcass.
- Clear the neck by removing the windpipe.
- Clean hands and knife when they become heavily contaminated preferably in clean running water.

(h) Washing

The HC Spec 11.28 states that wild and game estate mammals **must not be washed**. This is because although washing a carcass may make it look cleaner, the water tends to spread contamination throughout the carcass. The washing step will also result in high moisture levels that can promote microbiological growth, increasing the risk of the product being spoilt.

(i) Skin and Head

Leave the skin (hide) on the carcass as this protects the carcass from gross contamination. The head and ears should remain attached to the carcass. If for any reason the head is removed (e.g. for ease of transport), the head must be positively identified with the carcass. The ears should remain attached to the hide on the carcass. When dressing around the head and throat area it is important to make certain that the head glands are not removed as these are required for post-mortem examination.

A special exception to the requirement to leave the skin (hide) on the carcass is the 'capping' of game estate animals. When this happens the skin is removed from the shoulders forward for the purposes of producing a 'trophy'. The carcass must be protected from any contamination and all parts of the carcass required for post-mortem examination must be present.

A further exception applies to goat's heads, which do not need to be submitted with the carcass to the primary processor if there is no intention to process the head material. The head should be removed in a manner that the ears remain attached to the carcass. This will provide evidence that the animals had not been farmed.

(j) Cooling

It is important that the carcass temperature is lowered as quickly as possible, without freezing, to manage microbiological growth and spoilage. Frozen carcasses are difficult to inspect. To minimise microbial growth, the temperature of the chilled meat should be 7°C or less.

Only AMDs that are listed with the MPI may be used for the temporary holding of mammal material prior to delivery to the primary processor. The aim of the hunter should be to get the carcass to the processing premises or listed AMD as soon as possible after it has been killed.

Avoid leaving carcasses laying in the sun prior to delivery for processing. This becomes a significant issue during the summer due to the risk of the carcass heating-up and the potential for product to be blown by flies. The HC Spec prohibits the use of chemicals that could affect the suitability of the carcasses for processing. For this reason chemicals such as fly sprays must not be used on carcasses.

For animals other than rabbits, hares and wallabies, the HC Spec requires carcasses to be delivered to the processing premises 24 hours of being shot. If a listed animal material depot (AMD) is used, this time may be extended to 96 hours provided the carcasses have been delivered to the AMD and subject to chilling within 10 hours of killing.

If there is refrigeration failure, the person in charge of the animals at the time (e.g. the hunter or the truck driver) must inform the operator and follow the contingency plan documented in the agreed Operations Manual.

For rabbits, hares and wallabies, the carcasses should be placed under refrigeration within 4 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is above 10°C) or within 12 hours of being killed (if the ambient temperature is at all times below 10°C).

If the rabbit, hares and wallabies carcasses have not been eviscerated, they must be delivered to the processing premises no more than 24 hours after being killed, or if eviscerated, no more than 48 hours after being killed.

In March 2015, a project was completed by AgResearch Ltd on behalf of MPI entitled “Assessment of cooling practises applied during harvesting of New Zealand feral venison” The report can be viewed at <http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/science-risk/project-reports/production-processing-handling/>.

The report provides information that may be of value for hunters and processors seeking to optimise carcass cooling.

(k) Handling During Transportation

Care should be taken when transporting carcasses to make certain they are not contaminated by agricultural chemicals and things such as aviation gas. Special care is needed if vehicles are also used for transporting material used in pest control operations. These vehicles need to be thoroughly cleaned or not used for transporting carcasses due to the risk of contamination of the meat.

Carcasses are best transported in the hanging position to facilitate cooling. Avoid piling carcasses on top of one other because this may inhibit cooling and increase the risk of contamination between carcasses. Make certain that refrigeration facilities are not over-loaded as this may also affect cooling efficiency.

It is important that carcasses are always held and handled hygienically in accordance with the HC Specs so as to be fit for intended purpose. If killed mammal materials are transported in mobile AMDs, the following requirements apply (refer to HC Spec 12.7 for full details):

- the AMD should be designed and constructed to facilitate the hygienic performance of all operations;
- the AMD should be constructed to minimise the entrance, harbourage or accumulation of pests and contaminations;
- the AMD should be constructed of materials that are durable, non-toxic and can be readily cleaned and sanitised;
- the hygiene of the AMD is sufficient to minimise the contamination and deterioration of the that material;
- the AMD should have a calibrated temperature measuring system to monitor the temperature at the warmest point and a record of the temperatures within the AMD during storage and transport must be provided to the processor;
- ensure the AMD is operated within its capabilities and capacity.

Note – some overseas countries do not accept the use of mobile AMDs.

(3) Live Possums

Possums differ in the hygiene and sanitation requirements from other wild animals, as these animals are caught and held live, prior to processing. Possums must be captured in bovine tuberculosis vector free areas, as defined by OSPRI's TBfree programme, only.

(a) Signs of Disease or Illness

Possums should show no signs of being sick or dying prior to being caught. Only healthy possums that have been caught by the certified supplier are eligible for slaughter and processing.

Appendix 2: Operations Manual Model Approval Form

Supplier Details:

Certified supplier or certified game estate supplier name and certification identifier:	Certified supplier or certified game estate supplier physical address:
Primary processor name:	Primary processor address:
Amendments covered by this form:	

Operations Manual Information:

Details	Included in manual? (✓)
Names and contact details of any other people used in the hunting operation	
WARO concession details (where appropriate)	
Mode of hunting	
Identification of hunting vehicles, equipment and their capabilities	
Location of hunt including specified areas of land or game estates if appropriate	
Types of games estate animals	
System to identify live animals or carcasses	
System to identify kill or capture location	
System to link animal identifier with waypoints and waypoint identifiers	
Back-up system if supplying GPS data	
Procedures for hygienic dressing, handling, storage and transportation	
Procedures for storage and transport	
Animal material depot details and plan for refrigeration failure (if appropriate)	
Provision of mobile animal material depot temperature data and plan for refrigeration failure (if appropriate)	
Primary processor signature:	Date of acceptance:

Appendix 3: Statements for the Supply of Wild and Game Estate Animals

This Appendix contains examples of the following statements. The full versions should be accessed using the following web links:

- [Certified Supplier Statement for the Supply of Wild Mammal Material for Human Consumption.](#)
- [Certified Game Estate Supplier Statement for the Supply of Game Estate Mammals for Human Consumption.](#)
- [Certified Supplier Statement for the Supply of Live Possums for Human Consumption.](#)
- [Poison Use Statement.](#)

Statement 1: Certified Supplier Statement for the Supply of Wild Mammal Material for Human Consumption**CERTIFIED SUPPLIER STATEMENT
for the Supply of Wild Mammal Material
for Human Consumption**Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Effective from February 2018

This statement is made for the purposes of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption.

Certified supplier name and identification number:	Names of all other hunters involved in this consignment:
Animal material depot or primary processor identifier:	Date of arrival at animal material depot or primary processor:
Number and species of wild mammals/sticks of velvet, in the consignment covered by this statement:	Registration number of any helicopter used for this consignment:

Consignment Details and Poison Use (see note 1):

Unique identifier for each carcass/group of carcasses/deer velvet stick (see note 2)	Waypoint or topographical map identifier(s)	Date and time killed	Date and time subject to refrigeration at animal material depot or primary processor	Covered by poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary? Tick if yes (✓)

Additional Information:

	Yes	No
a. Were these animals procured in accordance with your Operations Manual?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. To the best of your knowledge, are these carcasses below the maximum residue limit (MRL) and maximum permissible level (MPL) as defined in note 3?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Can you confirm, to the best of your knowledge, that none of the animals accessed poisons, as described in note 4?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Were the live animals and carcasses free from visible signs of illness or disease?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Can you confirm, to the best of your knowledge, that these animals had not ingested agricultural chemicals and are outside the withholding period for any veterinary medicines (see note 5)? If no, these animals are not eligible for processing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. While under your control, were the carcasses maintained under conditions that minimise contamination and deterioration, and not frozen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Signature:

I confirm that:

- I am the certified supplier who directly supervised or carried out the hunting, killing, and dressing (as appropriate) of the wild mammals or harvest of deer velvet; and
- all statements made in this document are true and correct.

I am aware that this statement will be received and retained by the primary processor and may be provided to the Ministry for Primary Industries for the general administration of its functions. I consent to that happening.

Certified supplier signature: _____

Date: _____

It is an offence under section 127 of the Animal Products Act 1999 to provide false or misleading information in this statement. Under the Privacy Act 1993 you have certain rights of access to and correction of personal information held about you.

Notes:**1. Consignment Details**

Use additional signed and dated pages if more space is needed to list the carcasses or velvet sticks in the consignment covered by this statement.

2. Grouping of hares, rabbits or wallabies for identification purposes

You may tag or otherwise identify groups of hare, rabbit or wallaby carcasses where they:

- (i) are covered by a single poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary, as appropriate; and
- (ii) have been taken from areas of land that have the same poisoning status; and
- (iii) have been killed on the same date; and
- (iv) have been killed and dressed by or under the direct supervision of the same certified supplier.

The carcasses of all other animals, and all velvet sticks, must be individually tagged or identified.

3. MRL and MPL

MRL means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. MPL means the maximum permissible level at which a substance may be present in animal material or animal product as specified in the Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008, as that notice may be modified or replaced under section 187 of the Animal Products Act.

4. Poison Use

Animals must not be presented for processing if the animals were procured from land on which any of the following poisons were laid, or within the applicable buffer zones of that land, unless the applicable caution period for that poison has passed between the time the poison was laid and the time the animal was procured. The applicable buffer zones and caution periods for each poison are set out in the following table.

Poison group	1	2	3	4
Poison	Zinc phosphide Para-aminopropiophenone Sodium nitrite Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol)	Diphacinone Pindone	Coumatetralyl 1080	Brodifacoum Difethialone Bromadiolone Flocoumafen Difenacoum
Caution period (all species)	1 month	2 months	4 months	3 years
Buffer zone	Rabbits	0 m	200 m	200 m
	Hares, thar, wallabies	0 m	1 km	1 km
	Goats, chamois, deer, water buffalo	0 m	2 km	2 km
	Pigs and other species	0 m	2 km	2 km

Regardless of the above table, a certified supplier may present for processing animals (except pigs) procured from any land (except land administered by the Department of Conservation) if:

- (a) the poison was used solely in bait stations that were correctly situated and used; or
- (b) the poison was used solely in buildings that could not be accessed by the applicable animal; or
- (c) the poisons used were inaccessible to the animal due to impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines).

To avoid doubt, the above exceptions do not apply to:

- (a) pigs; and
- (b) poisons in group 4; and
- (c) land administered by DOC.

5. Veterinary Medicines

If you have killed animals and believe they are within a withholding period for a veterinary medicine they must not be presented for processing.

If you do not know the withholding period for a veterinary medicine, the following default periods apply and is the time which must pass before the animals can be killed for processing:—

- 91 days for ruminants such as deer, goats, thar, chamois and water buffalo;
- 83 days for monogastrics and camelids such as pigs and wallabies.

6. Electronic Submission. This statement may be provided electronically, but only with the consent of the recipient.

Statement 2: Certified Game Estate Supplier Statement for the Supply of Game Estate Mammals for Human Consumption

CERTIFIED GAME ESTATE SUPPLIER STATEMENT for the Supply of Game Estate Mammals for Human Consumption		Ministry for Primary Industries Manatū Ahu Matua			
Effective from February 2018					
This statement is made for the purposes of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption.					
Certified game estate supplier name and identification number:		Names of all other hunters involved in this consignment:			
Animal material depot or primary processor identifier:		Date of arrival at animal material depot or primary processor:			
Number and species of game estate mammals in the consignment covered by this statement:					
Detailed description of the physical boundaries of the area of land covered by this statement:					
Consignment Details and Poison Use (see note 1):					
Unique identifier for each carcass/ group of carcasses (see note 2)	Waypoint or topographical map identifier(s)	Date and time killed	Date and time subject to refrigeration at animal material depot or primary processor	Covered by a poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary? Tick if yes (✓)	
Additional Information:				Yes	No
a. Were these animals procured in accordance with your Operations Manual?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. To the best of your knowledge, are these carcasses below the maximum residue limit (MRL) or maximum permissible level (MPL) as defined in note 3?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Can you confirm, to the best of your knowledge, that none of the animals accessed poisons, as described in note 4?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Were the live animals and carcasses free from visible signs of illness or disease?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Can you confirm, to the best of your knowledge, that these animals had not ingested agricultural chemicals and are outside the withholding period for any veterinary medicines (see note 5)? If no, these animals are not eligible for processing.				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Can you confirm that, to the best of your knowledge, no deer, goats, water buffalo or thar covered by this statement had been fed ruminant protein in their lifetime?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. While under your control, were the carcasses maintained under conditions that minimise contamination and deterioration, and not frozen?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Can you confirm that none of these animals were under MPI movement controls for residues or any purpose other than Tb?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. What is the Tb status of the game estate deer? Enter the clear or infected status and index number of the game estate mammals. (e.g. C-6 or 1-2)					<input type="text"/>
j. What is the date of last Tb test of game estate deer covered by this statement (_ / _ / _) and was Tb detected?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Can you confirm that no game estate deer covered by this statement were under Tb movement control?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Had any deer or goats covered by this statement been vaccinated against Johne's disease in their lifetime (see note 6)?				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signature:					
I confirm that:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am the certified game estate supplier who directly supervised or carried out the hunting, killing, and dressing (as appropriate) of the game estate mammals; and all statements made in this document are true and correct. 					
I am aware that this statement will be received and retained by the primary processor and may be provided to the Ministry for Primary Industries for the general administration of its functions. I consent to that happening.					
Certified game estate supplier signature: _____			Date: _____		
It is an offence under section 127 of the Animal Products Act 1999 to provide false or misleading information in this statement. Under the Privacy Act 1993 you have certain rights of access to and correction of personal information held about you.					

Notes:**1. Consignment Details**

Use additional signed and dated pages if more space is needed to list the carcasses in the consignment covered by this statement.

2. Identifying Groups of Wallabies

You may tag or otherwise identify groups of wallabies where they:

- (i) are covered by a single poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary, as appropriate; and
- (ii) have been taken from areas of land that have the same poisoning status; and
- (iii) have been killed on the same date; and
- (iv) have been hunted, killed and dressed by or under the direct supervision of the same certified game estate supplier.

Otherwise you must tag or otherwise identify each individual carcass.

3. MRL and MPL

MRL means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. MPL means the maximum permissible level at which a substance may be present in animal material or animal product as specified in the Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008, as that notice may be modified or replaced under section 167 of the Animal Products Act.

4. Poison Use

Animals must not be presented for processing if they were procured from land on which any of the following poisons were laid, or within the applicable buffer zones of that land, unless the applicable caution period for that poison has passed between the time the poison was laid and the time the animal was procured. The applicable buffer zones and caution periods for each poison are set out in the following table.

Poison group	1	2	3	4
Poison	Zinc phosphide Para-aminopropiophenone Sodium nitrite Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol)	Diphacinone Pindone	Coumatetralyl 1080	Brodifacoum Difethialone Bromadiolone Floccoumafen Difenacoum
Caution period (all species)	1 month	2 months	4 months	3 years
Buffer zone	Thar, wallabies	0 m	1 km	1 km
	Goats, chamois, deer and water buffalo	0 m	2 km	2 km
	Pigs	0 m	2 km	5 km

Regardless of the above table, a certified game estate supplier may present for processing animals (except pigs) procured from any land (except land administered by the Department of Conservation) if:

- (a) the poison was used solely in bait stations that were correctly situated and used; or
- (b) the poison was used solely in buildings that could not be accessed by the applicable animal; or
- (c) the poisons used were inaccessible to the animal due to impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines).

To avoid doubt, the above exceptions do not apply to:

- (a) pigs; and
- (b) poisons in group 4; and
- (c) land administered by DOC.

5. Veterinary Medicines

If you have killed animals and believe they are within a withholding period for a veterinary medicine they must not be presented for processing. If you do not know the withholding period for a veterinary medicine, the following default periods apply and is the time which must pass before the animals can be killed for processing:

- 91 days for ruminants such as deer, goats, thar, chamois and water buffalo;
- 83 days for monogastrics and camelids such as pigs and wallabies.

6. Johne's Disease Vaccination (deer and goats). The statement must be ticked 'yes' when any of the animals have been vaccinated with Johne's disease vaccination or you believe a previous owner may have vaccinated them.

7. Electronic Submission. This statement may be provided electronically, but only with the consent of the recipient.

Statement 3: Certified Supplier Statement for Live Possums for Human Consumption

**CERTIFIED SUPPLIER STATEMENT
for the Supply of Live Possums
for Human Consumption**

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Effective from February 2016

This statement is made for the purposes of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption.

Certified supplier name and identification number:	Names of all other hunters involved in this consignment:
Primary processor identifier:	Date of arrival at primary processor:
Number of possums in the consignment covered by this statement:	

Consignment Details and Poison Use (see note 1):

Unique identifier for each possum/group of possums (see note 2)	Waypoint or topographical map identifier for where the possum(s) were captured	Date and time captured	Date and time delivered to primary processor	Covered by poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary? Tick if yes (✓)

Additional Information:

	Yes	No
a. Were the possums procured in accordance with your Operations Manual?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. To the best of your knowledge, are these animals within the maximum residue limit (MRL) and maximum permissible level (MPL) as specified in note 3?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. To the best of your knowledge, can you confirm that none of the animals accessed poisons, as described in note 4?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Were the possums captured in an area declared vector free of bovine tuberculosis by TBfree New Zealand (see note 5)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Certified Supplier Affirmation:

I confirm that:

- I am the certified supplier who directly supervised or carried out the capturing of the live possums; and
- all statements made in this document are true and correct.

I am aware that this statement will be received and retained by the primary processor and may be provided to the Ministry for Primary Industries for the general administration of its functions. I consent to that happening.

Certified supplier signature: _____ Date: _____

It is an offence under section 127 of the Animal Products Act 1999 to provide false or misleading information in this statement. Under the Privacy Act 1993 you have certain rights of access to and correction of personal information held about you.

Notes:**1. Consignment Details**

Use additional signed and dated pages if more space is needed to list the possums in the consignment covered by this statement.

2. Identification of Groups of Possums

You may tag or otherwise identify groups of live possums where they:

- (i) are covered by a single poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary; and
- (ii) have been taken from areas of land that have the same poisoning status; and
- (iii) have been captured on the same date; and
- (iv) have been captured by or under the direct supervision of the same certified supplier.

Otherwise you must tag or otherwise identify each individual live possum.

3. MRL and MPL

MRL means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. MPL means the maximum permissible level at which a substance may be present in animal material or animal product as specified in the Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008, as that notice may be modified or replaced under section 167 of the Animal Products Act.

4. Poison Use

Possums must not be presented for processing if they were procured from land on which any of the following poisons were laid, or within the applicable buffer zones of that land, unless the applicable caution period for that poison has passed between the time the poison was laid and the time the possums were procured. The applicable buffer zones and caution periods for each poison are set out in the following table.

Poison group	1	2	3	4
Poison	Zinc phosphide Para-aminopropiophenone Sodium nitrite Any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol)	Diphacinone Pindone	Coumatetralyl 1080	Brodifacoum Difethialone Bromadiolone Floccoumafen Difenacoum
Caution period	1 month	2 months	4 months	3 years
Buffer zone	0 m	1 km	1 km	1 km

5. Tb Vector Risk Areas

For the Vector Risk Areas (VRAs) go to the TBfree New Zealand website at www.tbfree.org.nz. At the date of this form, VRAs were identified at <http://www.tbfree.org.nz/risk-based-assessment-of-new-zealand-2.aspx>

6. Electronic Submission. This statement may be provided electronically, but only with the consent of the recipient.

Statement 4: Poison Use Statement

<p>POISON USE STATEMENT</p> <p>Effective from February 2016</p>	<p>Ministry for Primary Industries Manatū Ahu Matua</p> 																		
<p>This statement is made for the purposes of the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption.</p>																			
<p>Responsible Person Name (see note 1): _____</p> <p>Phone: _____ Email: _____ Fax: _____</p> <p>Physical address covered by this statement: _____</p> <p>Farm address (rapid number and road) of land covered by this statement: _____</p> <p>Detailed description of the physical boundaries of the area of land covered by this statement (see note 2): _____</p>																			
<p>1. Past Poisoning Activities (see note 3) Yes No</p>																			
<p>1.1 Group 1 Poisons (Zinc phosphide, para-aminopropiophenone, sodium nitrite, or any other poison not covered in groups 2 to 4 (except sodium cyanide, potassium cyanide or cholecalciferol)). Over the last month to the best of your knowledge have any of these poisons been laid in the area of land covered by this statement?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>1.2 Group 2 Poisons (Pindone, diphacinone). Over the last 2 months to the best of your knowledge have any of these poisons been laid in the area of land covered by this statement?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>1.3 Group 3 Poisons (1080, coumatetralyl). Over the last 4 months to the best of your knowledge have any of these poisons been laid in the area of land covered by this statement?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>1.4 Group 4 Poisons (Brodifacoum, flocumafen, bromadilone, difenacoum, difethialone). Over the last 3 years to the best of your knowledge have any of these poisons been laid in the area of land covered by this statement?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>2. For each poison that you answered "yes" to above, please fill in the following details.</p>																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <th style="width: 15%;">Name of poison</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Date poison used</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Geographic location where each poison laid</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc</th> <th style="width: 30%;">For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons were the poisons laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Name of poison	Date poison used	Geographic location where each poison laid	Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc	For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons were the poisons laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No										
Name of poison	Date poison used	Geographic location where each poison laid	Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc	For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons were the poisons laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No															
<p>3. Future Poisoning Activities Yes No</p>																			
<p>3.1 Do you intend to lay poisons in the area of land covered by this statement within the next 3 months?</p>				<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>															
<p>3.2 If you answered yes to question 3.1, please fill in the details here for each poison to be laid.</p>																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <th style="width: 15%;">Name of poison</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Date poison to be used</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Geographic location where each poison will be laid</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc</th> <th style="width: 30%;">For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons will the poisons be laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Name of poison	Date poison to be used	Geographic location where each poison will be laid	Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc	For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons will the poisons be laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No										
Name of poison	Date poison to be used	Geographic location where each poison will be laid	Method used to lay poison, e.g. bait bag, bait station, aerial, under farm buildings etc	For Groups 1, 2 and 3 Poisons will the poisons be laid so as to be inaccessible to the hunted animals? (see note 4) Yes/No															
<p>I agree to notify any changes to this statement that may occur within the three months from the date of signing to (please print name of person presenting the form) _____ for whom this statement is provided.</p> <p><i>I confirm that all statements made in this document are true and correct. I am aware that the details provided will be received and retained by the primary processor and may be provided to the Ministry for Primary Industries for the general administration of its functions. I consent to that happening.</i></p> <p>Responsible person signature: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>This statement has effect for 3 months from date of signing, unless replaced. It is an offence under section 127 of the Animal Products Act 1999 to provide false or misleading information in this statement. Under the Privacy Act 1993 you have certain rights of access to and correction of personal information held about you.</p>																			

Notes:**1. Responsible person**

This statement must be completed by a person with the relevant knowledge of poison use on the land and who is the landowner, manager or some other person with the authority to complete and sign a poison use statement in respect of that land.

2. Area covered

The description of the area and physical boundaries covered by this statement must be clear. It must include the farm address, if this is different to the physical address. The physical boundaries of the area covered may be defined by attaching a copy of a topographical map using a standard 1:50,000 scale with the boundaries of the property marked.

3. Poisons

The poisons listed are the active substances. These active substances are incorporated into a range of commercial products. If you are unsure of the active substance in poisons used on the land, you may need to look at the product labels or use other sources of information to confirm what these are.

Any poisons used on the land must be listed on this statement regardless of whether they have been applied:

- (a) by aerial drop, bait stations, bait bags, within farm buildings, or any other means; and
- (b) by the responsible person or some other person such as a contractor.

4. Non-Accessible Poisons

If poisons are not accessible to the hunted animals, the responsible person needs to indicate this in questions 2 and 3.2.

Poisons in groups 1, 2 or 3 (but not group 4) can be treated as not accessible (to all species except pigs and possums) if the poison:

- (a) was used solely bait stations that were correctly situated and used; or
- (b) was used solely buildings that could not be accessed by the animal; or
- (c) could not be accessed by the animals due to impassable geographical features (such as rivers, sea, cliffs or steep ravines).

A "bait station" is a rigid device or container designed or adapted to physically contain baits in such a way as to:

- (a) allow unrestricted access by target pests while preventing or minimising spillage of bait and access to off-target species; and
- (b) protect baits from the elements and extend their usable life.

If the responsible person has any reason to believe that the poisons could be accessed by the animals, he or she must answer 'no' to the applicable questions.

5. Electronic Submission. This statement may be provided electronically, but only with the consent of the recipient.

Appendix 4: Glossary

ACVM Act means the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

agricultural compound has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

animal material depot means a place or premises where animal material (not being live mammals or live birds) is accumulated for temporary holding pending transfer to a primary processor

animal status declaration (ASD) means a declaration relating to farmed ostriches, farmed emus and farmed mammals other than pigs in a form approved by the Director-General

animal status declaration for pigs means a declaration relating to farmed pigs in a form approved by the Director-General

bait station means a rigid device or container designed or adapted to physically contain baits in such a way as to:

- a) allow unrestricted access by target pests while preventing or minimising spillage of bait and access to off-target species; and
- b) protect baits from the elements and extend their usable life

buffer zone means the land situated between the boundaries of an area of land that has been exposed to poison and an area of land where it is acceptable for animals to be procured, measured as a straight line on a horizontal plane

caution period is the period of time following an area of land's exposure to poison within which hunting is not acceptable

certified game estate supplier means a person who is certified by the Director-General, or by an agency approved for that purpose by the Director-General, as competent to supply to a primary processor killed game estate mammals and farmed mammals that have gone feral and then been killed, unless the person has surrendered that certification by giving written notice of its surrender to the certifying entity

certified supplier means a hunter who is certified by the Director-General, or by an agency approved for that purpose by the Director-General, as competent to supply a primary processor killed wild mammals, farmed mammals that have gone feral and then been killed, and live possums; unless the hunter has surrendered that certification by giving written notice of its surrender to the certifying entity

direct supervision in relation to any function, operation or activity means supervising any function, operation or activity while in sufficiently close physical proximity to ensure that any relevant specifications are met

DOC Pesticide Summary means the regularly updated lists of animal pest operations using vertebrate toxic agents that occur on lands managed or administered by the Department of Conservation (DOC). These are published on the DOC website (www.doc.govt.nz) or available from DOC offices

GIS (Geographic Information System) is a technology that brings together all types of information based on geographic location for the purpose of query, analysis and generation of maps and reports

GPS (Global Positioning System) is a system for determining position on the Earth's surface

GPS data in relation to hunting, means electronically generated data that includes —

- a) the date of hunting; and
- b) the waypoints; and

- c) in the case of ground hunting trips - the GPS coordinates in NZTM2000 and time at both the commencement and completion of hunting; and
- d) in the case of helicopter operations - the GPS co-ordinates in NZTM2000, altitude, and time, taken at a maximum of 10 second intervals for the duration of the flight during which the hunting occurred

HC Spec means the Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Products Intended for Human Consumption 2016

kill location means the location where the animal finally comes to rest immediately after being shot

maximum permissible level (MPL) means the maximum permissible level at which a substance may be present in animal material or animal product as specified in the Animal Products (Contaminant Specifications) Notice 2008, as that Notice may be modified or replaced under section 167 of the Act

maximum residue limit (MRL) means, in relation to a residue, the maximum permissible level of that residue as specified in the current edition of the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds

mobile animal material depot in relation to the holding of wild mammal material, game estate mammal material or material from farmed mammals that have become feral and then been killed, (other than deer velvet), means a chiller truck or other refrigerated transportation unit that may be moved between locations when operating as an animal material depot

MPI means the Ministry for Primary Industries

MPI VS means the Ministry for Primary Industries Verification Services

NZTM2000 means New Zealand Transverse Mercator 2000

Operations Manual means a document provided to the primary processor by a certified supplier or certified game estate supplier containing the information required by clause 11.9 or 11.17(of the HC Spec), whichever is appropriate

operator verification means the application of methods, procedures, tests and other checks by the operator to confirm the ongoing —

- a) compliance of the risk management programme to the legislative requirements; and
- b) compliance of the operation to the risk management programme as written; and
- c) applicability of the risk management programme to the operation;

and forms part of confirmation as described in section 17(3)(f) of the Act

person in control means, for the purposes of Part 10 (of the HC Spec), a person who has control of the animals and the knowledge and authority to complete the supplier statement, including farmers, primary producers, owners, farm managers, or saleyard operators, of farmed mammals, ostriches and emus, but does not include transport operators; and **person in charge** has the same meaning

poison means, in relation to vertebrates, a vertebrate toxic agent that is registered under the ACVM Act for use against vertebrate animals

poison use statement means a statement that describes the poison use status of an area of land signed by a responsible person in respect of that land and which is in the form set out in Schedule 5 (of the HC Spec)

responsible person means a person with the relevant knowledge of poison use on an area of land and who is the landowner, manager or some other person with the authority to complete and sign a poison use statement in respect of that area of land

supplier includes a certified supplier and certified game estate supplier and for the purposes of clauses 11.3, 11.4 and 13.3 (of the HC spec), means the owner or person in charge of the animals other than a person solely engaged in facilitating the transfer of animals such as a transport firm or purchasing agent. A saleyard operator may be a supplier

supplier statement means a statement set out in Schedule 5, which is signed by a supplier to confirm that certain requirements of those specifications have been met, and includes electronic supplier statements for farmed animals

temporary holding in relation to the holding of wild mammal material, game estate mammal material or material from farmed mammals that have become feral and then been killed, (other than deer velvet), means holding in an animal material depot after 10 hours has elapsed from the time the mammal was killed, prior to delivery to a primary processor. This excludes holding within 24 hours from the time the mammal is killed where the material is delivered directly to the primary processor

topographical map means a map to a standard 1:50,000 scale

waypoint means the time and GPS co-ordinates or topographical map grid reference points in NZTM2000 of the kill or capture location

waypoint identifier means the identification that is applied to the waypoint and the animal carcass so as to link the waypoint to the carcass

withholding period means a period after treatment or exposure to a veterinary medicine or other chemical substance within which the animal material concerned must not be presented for primary processing; and includes meat withholding period.

withholding period (for veterinary medicines) means the minimum period that must elapse between the last treatment of an animal with a veterinary medicine and the presentation of the animal for primary processing in order for residues of the veterinary medicine in the animal material to meet the relevant residue threshold.

Appendix 5: Poisons; Active Substances in Trade Name Products

The following table lists the trade name products for vertebrate toxic agents (poisons) currently authorised under section 21 of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act, together with their active ingredient. The list was current at the time of writing this manual. To check if any changes have been made to the register since that time, go to the [ACVM register- veterinary medicines, agricultural chemicals and vertebrate toxic agents](#).

Table 3: Trade Name Products and their Active Ingredients

Active Ingredient	Trade Product Name
Zinc phosphide	ZaP Possum Paste
Para-aminopropiophenone	None registered
Sodium nitrite	Bait-Rite Paste
Diphacinone	Pest-Gone Rodent Bait Ramik mini bars D-block Extreme D-block for the Control of Rats RatAbate Paste Rat Bait Blocks Pestoff Rat Bait 50D Ditrac All-weather Rodent Block
Pindone	Pindone liquid concentrate Pindone Pellets Pindone RSS Rabbit Pellets Pindone Rabbit Pellets
Coumatetralyl	No Rats & Mice No Rats & Mice Dual Action Bait & Powder Racumin Paste
1080 (sodium fluoroacetate)	0.04% 1080 pellets 1080 Solution 0.08% 1080 pellets 0.2% 1080 pellets 10% 1080 gel 5% 1080 gel Pestoff professional 1080 possum and rabbit paste 0.06% 0.08% 1080 rodent pellets 0.10% 1080 feral cat bait 0.15% 1080 pellets Pestoff professional 1080 possum paste 0.08% Pestoff professional 1080 possum paste 0.15% Pestoff Exterminator Paste
Brodifacoum	Rodenthor Block Rodenticide Rodenthor Soft Bait Rodenticide Pestoff Hi-strength possum bait BRIGAND Blocks Ratsak Bait Station Pestoff rodent bait 20R Final All-weather blox

	<p>Ratsak Disposable Mouse Bait Station with Wax Block B-block for the control of Rodents Pestoff rodent blocks Pestoff rodent pellets No Mice One Feed Bait Station Talon rat & mouse killer Ratsak throw packs No Rats & Mice One Feed Blocks Pestoff brodifacoum possum bait Ratsak Reusable Rodent bait Station with Wax Blocks Ratsak Reusable Mouse Bait Station with Wax Blocks Pestoff waxed possum bait Surefire Bromadiolone Blocks Rodenticide Talon WB Entrap Ratsak Wax Block</p>
Difethialone	<p>First Strike Soft Bait Single-Feed Rodenticide Generation Block Generation Soft Bait</p>
Bromadiolone	<p>Tomcat Rat and Mouse Bait Bromard with Bitrex Rid Rat Super Rentokil Rid Rat Premium Block Squeak Super Maki Block Confrac AllWeather Blox Tomcat All Weather Blox Maki Soft Bait Single-Feed Rodenticide</p>
Flocoumafen	Storm® Secure
Difenacoum	None registered