

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ZOO ANTELOPE FROM SINGAPORE INTO NEW ZEALAND

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated: 24 May 2006

USER GUIDE

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

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

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

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

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

Part E. APPENDICES

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

- 1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for the importation into New Zealand zoos of antelope from Singapore.
- 1.2 Approval for the importation of each consignment of antelope into New Zealand from Singapore is dependent on containment approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) for that particular species of antelope and the consignment meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

- 1.3 This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1 The costs to MAF for performing functions relating to the importation of antelope shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.
- 2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity direction and/or biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.
- 2.3 The importer must make all arrangements for transport of the antelopes to and within New Zealand. If the planned route is not directly from Singapore to the port of entry into New Zealand, the importer must obtain the necessary transit authorities from any third countries on the transport route. The proposed routes and means of travel both to New Zealand and within New Zealand must be advised to and approved by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager. The vehicles and crates used for transport within New Zealand may be subject to inspection by the MAF Port Veterinarian who may seal the containers in which the antelopes are transported. Further information with regard to transport is given in Section 10.
- 2.4 The importer must give the New Zealand Official Veterinarian, MAF Quarantine Section at the port of arrival, at least 7 days notice of the expected time of arrival and flight number (if arriving by air) or name of shipping vessel.
- 2.5 If a species of antelope that is not held in a zoo within New Zealand is to be imported, the importer is responsible for obtaining approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority before importation will be permitted.

3 EQUIVALENCE

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

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply completely with this import health standard. In such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered and may be issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

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

- 3.2 The reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the consignment to an equivalent health status as set out in this standard; and
- 3.3 The reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Approved

When applicable to actions occurring in Singapore approved means approved by the responsible veterinary authority of the Singaporean government. In the case of New Zealand approved means approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Biosecurity Standards Group Manager

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

Equivalence

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

Inspector

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

MAF

New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Official Veterinarian

An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Section 1.2 of the *Terrestrial Code*

Terrestrial Code

The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

PART B: IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

- 5.1 A permit to import is required for the importation of antelope into New Zealand. Application must be made in writing, at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of importation. Applications should be made to: Animal Imports, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, P O Box 2526, Wellington.
- 5.2 The importer must supply the following information:
- 5.2.1 name and address of exporter;
 - 5.2.2 number, sex, age and species of the antelope;
 - 5.2.3 date of the proposed importation;
 - 5.2.4 name and address of the transitional facility in New Zealand to which the consignment is to proceed following importation;
 - 5.2.5 a letter from the New Zealand Official Veterinarian supervising post-arrival quarantine indicating that the facility is available for this consignment; and
 - 5.2.6 the port of arrival and route and means of transport to the transitional facility.
- 5.3 The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment. Attached to, and an integral part of the permit to import, is the current import health standard which describes the conditions under which the antelope may be imported into New Zealand.

6 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

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



It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of the consignment.

[Note: Any requirement for the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) or other conservation related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer and is independent of this certification.]

- 6.3 The official veterinarian of the exporting country must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate and any documents that form part of the extended certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and print.

7 ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

- 7.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to antelope of the species appearing in Appendix 1.
- 7.2 The antelope must be:
- EITHER: 7.2.1 more than 6 months old at departure, weaned, healthy and fit to travel.
- Or 7.2.2 if accompanied by their mother, the animals must be at least 2 months old at the date of shipment.
- 7.3 The antelope must not be in the last third of pregnancy at the scheduled date of export.
- 7.4 The antelope must have been born in, and continuously resident in a government registered/licensed zoo in Singapore.
- 7.5 Antelopes captured in the wild, on game parks or game farms are not eligible for importation into New Zealand.
- 7.6 The antelope must have permanent identification marks in the form of a microchip.
- 7.7 All requirements of this import health standard, including those detailed in the Model Zoosanitary Certificate must be met for the commodity to be eligible for importation.

8 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)

- 8.1 The antelope must be held in pre-export quarantine for at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export to New Zealand. The PEI premises must be approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian and meet the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MAF standard for PEI premises for antelope from Singapore (see Appendix 2).
- 8.2 While in PEI the animals must be fed only feed that has no evidence of contamination with ticks.
- 8.3 During the last 3 days prior to export the animals must be fed only feed that has no evidence of contamination with viable seeds, (or ticks) such as pellets.
- 8.4 Bedding used in PEI must not contain viable plant material. It must be clean and have no evidence of contamination with ticks, eg sterilised peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 8.5 Ectoparasite and endoparasite treatments:

Prior to entering PEI:

- 8.5.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the animals must be treated with an insecticide/acaricide(pour on) and an endoparasiticide.
- 8.5.2 During the 48 hours immediately to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution must be applied to the animals by thoroughly wetting the entire animal including under the tail, ears, the axillary region, between the hind legs and the interdigital spaces (eg using a back pack spray unit). A pour-on treatment must not be used.

During PEI:

- 8.5.3 Within 48 hours of entering PEI each animal must be treated with an endoparasiticide. The efficacy of the endoparasiticide must be checked during PEI by a faecal floatation test and give a zero parasite egg count. The faecal floatation test must be carried out 7 to 14 days after treatment and be based on that of TG Egwang and JOD Slocombe (1982). "*Evaluation of the Cornwell-Wisconsin centrifugal flotation technique for recovering trichostrongylid eggs from bovine feces*". Can. J. comp. Med. 46:133-137 (1982). (Treatments must be repeated on animals that give a positive parasite egg count until they are give a zero parasite egg count.)
- 8.5.4 Ten days after entering PEI each animal must be meticulously inspected for ticks and other ectoparasites. (If still infested the treatment must be repeated and animals inspected again 10 days later. Treatments must be repeated until the animals are found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites.) Antelope will need to be sedated or anaesthetised to ensure a meticulous inspection can be conducted.
- 8.5.5 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals must be treated with an ectoparasiticide and an endoparasiticide.
- 8.5.6 The bedding must be changed on day 10 of PEI and whenever ticks are located and the animals are retreated.

9 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

- 9.1 Date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name must be notified to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 7 days in advance of importation.
- 9.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the wood packaging import health standard (refer to www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm)

PART C: CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

10 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

- 10.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand an official veterinarian/inspector must inspect the antelope and the documentation accompanying them.
- 10.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, an Inspector under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, may give a biosecurity direction authorising the antelope to be moved to the transitional facility named in the permit to import.

11 TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

- 11.1 The antelope must remain in the transitional facility for at least 7 days, or for a longer period if required by the Director Pre Clearance.
- 11.2 On arrival in the transitional facility, the antelope must be subjected to any testing, treatments or procedures as required by the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.
- 11.3 On satisfactory completion of the post-arrival quarantine period, and on the written confirmation from the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager, the supervising Official Veterinarian shall authorise the movement of the antelope from the transitional facility to a containment facility for zoo animals.
- 11.4 The antelope and its/their offspring must remain permanently in a registered zoo, and may not be transferred to another zoo without the prior permission of the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager.
- 11.5 All other requirements of the MAF *Standard for Low Security Farm Animal Transitional Facilities* must be complied with. This document can be obtained at:
www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/border/transitional-facilities/animals/154-02-13.htm

PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

12 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of antelope into New Zealand from Singapore:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

ANTELOPE SPECIES:


To: NEW ZEALAND

Import Permit Number:

Exporting Country: SINGAPORE

Competent Authority:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANTELOPE

 Identification				
Microchip identification number	Site of microchip	Other identification (eg ARKS number)	Sex	Date of birth

Total number of antelope in the consignment:

II: ORIGIN OF ANTELOPE

Name and address of exporter:

Place of origin of antelope:

Port of embarkation:

III: DESTINATION OF ANTELOPE

Name and address of consignee:

Flight number or ship's name:

Port of arrival:

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Government of Singapore certify after due enquiry, with respect to the antelope identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate, that:

1 Animals

1.1 Each antelope is:

EITHER 1.1.1 weaned and more than 6 months old;

OR 1.1.2 at least 2 months old, and accompanied by their mother.

(Delete as appropriate)

1.2 Female antelope are not in the last third of pregnancy.

1.3 The antelope were born, and have been continuously resident in government registered or licensed zoos.

Name of zoo/s:

1.4 Singapore is free of Foot and Mouth disease, Rinderpest, and Heartwater as defined by the OIE *Code*.

1.5 Since birth, or for at least 5 years prior to the scheduled date of export the antelope were resident in zoos where there has been no evidence of clinical disease or laboratory confirmation of brucellosis and tuberculosis.

1.6 The premises in Singapore on which the antelope for export have been resident have had no laboratory confirmation of *Salmonella* Dublin infections for a period of at least 3 years immediately prior to the scheduled date of export.

1.7 For at least 12 months prior to the scheduled date of export, the antelope were resident in zoos:

1.7.1 that have been free from rabies;

1.7.2 where there has been no evidence of clinical disease or laboratory confirmation of infection caused by blood borne parasites in any animals of the order Artiodactyla;

1.7.3 that have not been under any quarantine restrictions.

1.8 The antelope were:

- EITHER** 1.8.1 resident in zoos where there have been no cases of haemorrhagic septicaemia for at least 3 years prior to the scheduled date of export;
- OR** 1.8.2 within the 2 months immediately prior to export were swabbed on four consecutive occasions at intervals of 5-10 days and no *Pasteurella multocida* capsular type E were isolated from the nasopharyngeal area.

(Delete as appropriate)

1.9 For at least 100 days prior to the scheduled date of export, the antelope were kept in premises that were:

- EITHER** i) in a bluetongue/epizootic haemorrhagic disease free zone;
- OR** ii) insect-proof and protected from *Culicoides* attack.

(Delete as appropriate)

2 Pre-export isolation (PEI)

2.1 The antelope were held for at least 30 days immediately prior to export to New Zealand in PEI premises.

2.2 The PEI premises were approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian and met the specifications and management procedures listed in the New Zealand MAF Standard for PEI premises for antelope from Singapore. (Appendix 2)

2.3 During the pre-export isolation period:

2.3.1 The premises were maintained free of evidence of ticks and weeds.

2.3.2 Bedding consisted of inert material free of evidence of contamination with ticks. Bedding was changed on day 10 of PEI and the premises cleaned and sprayed with an insecticide/acaricide. (If animals were re-treated with an insecticide/acaricide wash, bedding was also changed at the time of re-inspection for ectoparasites).

Bedding consisted of:

Dates of removing bedding and cleaning premises:.....

Name of insecticide/acaricide:

2.3.3 The antelope were only provided feed that was free from evidence of contamination with ticks.

2.3.4 During the last 3 days of PEI the antelope were only provided feed that was free from evidence of weedseeds and ticks.

3 Tests and Treatments

3.1 Within 14 days of the scheduled date of export, the antelope was tested for the following diseases with negative results:

3.1.1 *Brucella abortus*, two tests using either the ELISA or PCR, with an interval of at least 30 days between the tests:

Date of first sampling:

Date of second sampling:

3.1.2 Q fever using either the ELISA or PCR :

Date of sampling:

3.1.3 *Anaplasma marginale* and *A. centrale* using either the CFT, ELISA or card agglutination tests:

Date of sampling:

3.1.4 *Babesia bovis* and *B. bigemina* using the indirect fluorescent antibody test:

Date of sampling:


3.1.3 Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) using an antigen capture ELISA*:

Date of sampling:

* any positive tests must be typed and identified as not being BVDV type 2.

3.1.4 Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) using a serological test:

Date of sampling:

3.2 The antelope for export were tested with negative results for bovine tuberculosis follows: 

Test 1:

The hair in an area of 100mm X 100mm at the mid cervical site was shaved clean and injected intradermally with 0.1 ml of 1mg/ml (50,000IU/ml) PPD bovine tuberculin.. 72 hours later, each mid cervical injection site was observed for any evidence of a swelling reaction.

Date of intradermal test:

Date of reading:

Test 2:

On the day of the intradermal test and again 13 to 33 days later blood samples were taken for the Bovigam and BTB serological tests:

Date of first sampling:

Date of second sampling:

3.3 While in pre-export isolation, the antelope was treated for leptospirosis with:

EITHER 3.3.1 one injection of a long acting tetracycline (20 mg/kg);

OR 3.3.2 another antibiotic regime known to be effective against the carrier state of leptospirosis:

Antibiotic/s used:

Date of treatment(s):.....

3.4 *Salmonella* spp:

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

Either 3.4.1 No *Salmonella* spp were isolated

Dates of sampling:

Or 3.4.2 *Salmonella* (give commonly used name if applicable and serotype) was isolated and the Biosecurity Standards Group Manager (New Zealand) gave clearance for the importation to proceed. (Laboratory results and proof of clearance to import are attached).

Dates of sampling:

(Delete as applicable)

3.5 Treatment for ectoparasites:

3.5.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI each animal was treated with an insecticide/acaricide (pour on) effective against ticks and other ectoparasites.

Name of insecticide/acaricide:
Active ingredients:.....
Dose rate:.....
Date of treatment:

3.5.2 During the 48 hours immediately prior to entering PEI an insecticide/acaricide solution was applied to the animals by thoroughly wetting the entire animal including under the tail, ears, the axillary region, between the hind legs and the interdigital spaces (eg using a back pack spray unit).

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

3.5.3 Ten days after entering PEI each animal was anaesthetised, meticulously inspected and found to be free of evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites. (If still infested the treatment was repeated and the animal was inspected again 10 days later. Treatments were repeated until the animals were found to be free from evidence of ticks and other ectoparasites).

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

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

3.6 Treatment for endoparasites:

3.6.1 Seven to 10 days prior to entering PEI the animals were treated with a broad spectrum endoparasiticide.

Name of endoparasiticide:
Active ingredients:.....
Dose rate:.....
Date of treatment:

3.6.2 Within 48 hours of entering PEI animals were treated with an endoparasiticide. The efficacy of the endoparasiticide was checked by faecal examination and

gave a zero parasite egg count. The faecal floatation concentration test was carried out 7 to 14 days after the endoparasite treatment and the method was based on that of Egwang and Slocombe (1982)*. (Treatments were repeated on animals that gave a positive egg count until they gave a zero parasite egg count.)

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

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

- 3.6.3 Within 3 days of export to New Zealand all animals were treated with an effective endoparasiticide.
- 3.7 All laboratory testing was undertaken in a government or government approved laboratory. All test result sheets are attached to this veterinary certificate.
- 3.8 The antelope was examined by an Official Veterinarian within 24 hours prior to leaving the pre-export isolation premises for the port of export, and was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, ticks and other external parasites, and appeared to be fit to travel.
- 3.9 The antelope were clean and free from obvious contamination with dirt, plant material and other organic matter.

4 Transport to New Zealand

- 4.1 The vehicles in which the animals were transported from the PEI premise to the port of departure were cleaned and disinfected.
- 4.2 During transport to the port of departure the animals were kept isolated from animals that were not of equivalent health status.
- 4.3 During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand all feed provided is free from evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds.
- 4.4 If being shipped by air, the animals must be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations.
- 4.5 The crates or pens to be used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected with an approved

PART E: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: COMMON AND SYSTEMATIC NAMES OF ANTELOPE ELIGIBLE FOR IMPORTATION INTO NEW ZEALAND

NB. If a species of antelope that is not held in a zoo within New Zealand is to be imported, approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority must be obtained before importation will be permitted.

addax	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>
Arabian oryx	<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>
blackbuck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>
blesbok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas philipsi*</i>
bongo	<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>
bontebok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>
bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
duiker (red flanked)	<i>Cephalus rufilatus</i>
duiker (blue)	<i>Cephalophus monticolor fuscicolor</i>
duiker (crowned)	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
duiker (red)	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>
eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>
four horned antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>
gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazella</i>
gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri</i>
Grant's gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>
grysbok	<i>Raphicerus sharpei</i>
impala	<i>Acepyceros melampus</i>
klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>
kongoni/Cokes's hartebeest	<i>Alcephalus busephalus cokei</i>
kudu (greater)	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
lechwe	<i>Kobus leche</i>
mountain gazelle	<i>Gazella gazella</i>
nilgai/Indian antelope	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
nyala	<i>Tragelaphus angasi</i>
oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>
oryx or Beisa oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i>
pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>
ribbok(vaal or grey)	<i>Pelea capreolus</i>
roan antelope	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>
sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger **</i>
saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>
sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>
slender horned gazelle	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>
Speke's gazelle	<i>Gazella spekei</i>

springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>
steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>
sunī	<i>Neotragus moschatus</i>
Thompson's gazelle	<i>Gazella thompsoni</i>
topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>
tsebebe	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>
waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
wildebeest (blue)	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>
wildebeest (black)	<i>Connochaetes gno</i>

* Also given as *Damaliscus albifrons*

** Also given as *Ozanna grandicomis*

APPENDIX 2: NEW ZEALAND MAF STANDARD FOR PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) PREMISES FOR ANTELOPE FROM SINGAPORE

The premises must be approved by an Official Veterinarian of the Singaporean government veterinary authority as meeting the requirements of MAF for a pre-export isolation (PEI) premises before pre-export isolation can start. It must be routinely inspected by an Official Veterinarian and records of inspections and management must be available for audit purposes.

- 1 The operator (person in charge) of the PEI premises must provide the Official Veterinarian with an isolation plan that addresses the requirements of the Singaporean government veterinary authority, this Standard and the relevant import health standard (IHS). The isolation plan must ensure effective isolation and contain animal management practices to manage, and to be seen to manage, the animal health risks of concern to MAF.
- 2 The operator of the PEI premises must keep records sufficient to satisfy the Singaporean government veterinary authority and MAF that the requirements of the New Zealand IHS and this Standard are being complied with. Records must be available for audit purposes for at least 2 years.
- 3 PEI must only start when all the animals in the consignment are on the premises. The premises must be managed using all-in all-out principles. Animals in the premises must be isolated from animals not of a tested equivalent health status throughout PEI.
- 4 The premises must be surrounded by a livestock-proof perimeter fence and the animals for export must be separated from other animals by either a minimum distance of 10 metres, or a solid barrier.
- 5 The premises and all equipment must be cleaned and disinfected prior to the entry of the animals.
- 6 The animals must be held on a 'hard standing area' which is free of grass or other pasture. The standing area can be concrete or a compacted dry earth surface or slat flooring. The area must be either surrounded by a fence or a solid barrier which may be a building or part of a building.
- 7 Regarding the premises:
 - 7.1 must be maintained free of evidence of insects for the entire PEI period.
 - 7.2 walls are optional, but if used must be smooth and impervious and constructed of permanent materials that can be effectively cleaned and sprayed with insecticide/acaricide.
 - 7.3 must be constructed so that it can be readily cleaned and disinfected

- 7.4 must have permanent watering facilities
- 7.5 must be sited to prevent ingress of drainage or surface run-off of water.
- 8 Bedding used must be clean and free of evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds eg sterilised peat, soft board, wood shavings or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
- 9 The premises must have facilities for veterinary examination and the collection of samples, and facilities for the segregation and isolation of sick animals.
- 10 Any health problems in the animals must be recorded and reported to the Singaporean government's veterinary authority for a ruling on their management.
- 11 The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
- 12 While in PEI animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of ticks.
- 13 For the final 3 days prior to export animals must be fed only feed free of evidence of weeds/weed seeds, (as well as ticks) such as processed pellets, heat treated hay.
- 14 All movements of people in and out of the premises must be recorded.
- 15 An Official Veterinarian must visit the premises at least weekly during the isolation period to audit the isolation plan and ensure that the requirements of the relevant New Zealand IHS are being met. During the visit the veterinarian must inspect the animals, observe the operation and review the records.
- 16 Staff must be suitably trained in isolation procedures, animal husbandry and management practices of the species of animal in PEI. They must have a detailed knowledge of the isolation plan and the practices specified in this Standard.
- 17 To avoid the introduction of ticks and weeds/weed seeds, all personnel attending the animals must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the premises during PEI.
- 18 All equipment used in feeding, handling and treatment of the animals in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected before use and must be used only in the premises for the duration of the PEI.
- 19 Individual health records must be kept for animals on the premises during the PEI period and must be available to the supervising veterinarian.
- 20 Entry to the premises of visitors should be prevented unless specifically authorised by the supervising veterinarian. The names and addresses, and date of entry must be recorded for all visitors.

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