



DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS
SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
WELSH GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS - NORTHERN IRELAND

No:

EXPORT OF HORSES TO AUSTRALIA
HEALTH CERTIFICATE

PASSPORT No:

PERMIT No:

EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

FOR COMPLETION BY: OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

I. Identification of the horse

Name	Breed	Age	Colour	Sex	Microchip No.

A full description using the sketch on 584CON should be completed. Whorls on head and neck should be described in the narrative and indicated by a small cross (x).

II. Origin of the horse

- a) Name and address of exporter:

- b) Address of pre export quarantine (PEQ) facility where the horse was examined:

- c) Name and address of owner:

- d) Quarantine period: from _____ to _____ (dates)

III. Destination of the horse

- a) Name and address of importer:

- b) Date of export:
- c) Means of transportation:
- d) Identification (eg flight number):

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date:.././.....

No:

IV. Health certification

I, the undersigned, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), hereby certify that:

- a) the horse described at paragraph I above originates from the **pre-export quarantine (PEQ) facility mentioned at paragraph II which meets all the PEQ requirements** as set out in document 584AND (attached at Annex D);

The PEQ facility was inspected on _____ (date) before commencement of PEQ.

- b) on _____ (date), I examined the horse described at paragraph I above as it was being loaded on to a vehicle for transport from the pre-export quarantine (PEQ) facility to the port of embarkation and found it free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, including external parasites, and fit to travel; and
- c) vehicles for transporting horses from the PEQ facility to the port of embarkation were cleaned and disinfected to my satisfaction before entering the PEQ facility to load the horses; and
- d) I was present during loading of horses when leaving the PEQ facility to supervise sealing of vehicles for transporting horses, with tamper-evident seals; and
- e) the transport route from the PEQ facility to the port of embarkation was approved by an Official Veterinarian;
- f) as far as can be determined, and in accordance with a written declaration of the owner*/agent of the owner*;

EITHER *(i) the said horse is not pregnant;

OR *(ii) the said horse is less than 7 months pregnant;

- g) as far as can be determined, and in accordance with a written declaration of the owner*/agent of the owner*;

EITHER *(i) the said horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom during the past 60 days;

OR *(ii) the said horse has been resident in the United Kingdom from _____ to _____ (dates) and the following approved country(ies)¹ during the past 60 days, and support certification addressing the relevant requirements has been obtained from the approved country(ies) of residence: _____ (approved country), _____ (approved country), _____ (approved country);

OR *(iii) the said horse has been resident in the United Kingdom from _____ to _____ (dates) and Australia;

- h) after due enquiry, during the 180 days immediately prior to export, or since birth if under six months of age, the said horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom, or other country, where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of glanders has occurred during the previous three years; and where the disease was compulsorily notifiable, and the said horse was free of quarantine restrictions;
- i) during the 60 days or the period noted in point g(ii) or g(iii) immediately prior to export, the said horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of African horse sickness, dourine, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis or vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the previous two years and where these diseases are compulsorily notifiable, and the said horse was free of quarantine restrictions; the said horse has not been vaccinated against African horse sickness or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the 60 days prior to export;
- j) during the 60 days or the period noted in point g(ii) or g(iii) immediately prior to export, the said horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the previous two years, and the said horse was free of quarantine restrictions;
- k) during the 60 days or the period noted in point g(ii) or g(iii) immediately prior to export, the said horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Japanese encephalitis, screw-worm-fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis or surra has occurred during the previous 12 months, and the said horse was free of quarantine restrictions;

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date:.../.../.....

No:

AND

(i) during the PEQ period, swabs were taken on 2 occasions at least 4 days apart from the said horse, in the case of males separate samples from each of the urethra, the urethral fossa and sinus, and the penile sheath, and in the case of females one sample from the clitoral fossa, including the clitoral sinuses, and the swabs were kept cool and transported in Amies charcoal medium to a recognised laboratory, where they were submitted to a bacteriological culture test for *Taylorella equigenitalis* with negative results in all cases (the samples were set up for culture within 48 hours of collection and the cultures incubated for at least 7 days);

Dates on which swabs were collected:

1 2

AND

(ii) the said horse has not been treated with antibiotics for at least seven days before collection of the first samples for culture nor during the sample collection period.

AND

(iii) following the first collection of samples for testing for *Taylorella equigenitalis*, the said horse was not used for natural service or mating.

z) in respect of equine infectious anaemia:

APPLICABLE FOR ALL HORSES INCLUDING UNWEANED FOALS UNDER SIX MONTHS OF AGE:

on (date), being during the PEQ period, blood samples were taken from the said horse and sent to a recognised laboratory, where they were submitted to the immunodiffusion (Coggins) test or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) as described in the OIE Manual for equine infectious anaemia, with a negative result;

aa) in respect of equine influenza:

APPLICABLE FOR ALL HORSES INCLUDING UNWEANED FOALS UNDER SIX MONTHS OF AGE, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

*(i) (not applicable for foals under six months of age) being 14-92 days before commencement of the PEQ period, the said horse was vaccinated against equine influenza using a registered vaccine with either a complete primary course, the final of a primary course, or a booster to a primary course;

*Twice as primary course on and (dates)

OR

*Final of a primary course on (date)

OR

*Once as a booster to a primary course on (date)

AND

(ii) (applicable for all horses, including foals under 6 months of age) on (date), being four to six days after commencement of the PEQ period, and again on (date), during the 4 days prior to export or leaving the PEQ premises, nasopharyngeal swabs (nasal swabs for foals under 6 months of age) were taken from the said horse and sent to a recognised laboratory where they were tested using a validated pan-reactive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay targeting the matrix gene for influenza A virus with negative results in each case;

bb) in respect of equine piroplasmiasis:

APPLICABLE FOR ALL HORSES INCLUDING UNWEANED FOALS UNDER SIX MONTHS OF AGE:

(i) during PEQ there has been no opportunity for iatrogenic transmission;

AND

(ii) *on (date), being at least four days after commencement of the PEQ period, a blood sample was taken from the said horse and sent to a recognised laboratory where it was submitted to an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) for *Babesia caballi* and *Theileria equi* as described in the OIE Manual for equine piroplasmiasis, with negative results in both cases; or

*4a single blood sample was taken at least four days after commencement of the PEQ period and sent to an OIE reference laboratory for equine piroplasmiasis where it was tested using both the IFAT and the cELISA for *Babesia caballi* and *Theileria equi*, with negative results in both cases;

....Continued on 584CON

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date:.././.....



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.....continued from 584EHC

AND

(iii) after due enquiry, and in accordance with a written declaration of the owner*/agent of the owner*, the said horse has not been treated with imidocarb, or other anti-babesial agents active against *Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*, for at least 12 months prior to commencement of PEQ;

AND

(iv) *after due enquiry, and in accordance with a written declaration of the owner*/agent of the owner*, the said horse has not tested positive to any test for equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*) during the 12 months prior to commencement of PEQ; or

*⁴a single blood sample was taken (subsequent to a positive result having been obtained during the 12 months prior to commencement of PEQ) and sent to an OIE reference laboratory for equine piroplasmosis where it was tested using both the IFAT and the cELISA for *Babesia caballi* and *Theileria equi*, with negative results in both cases;

cc) in respect of equine viral arteritis:

*** FOR ALL HORSES EXCLUDING UNWEANED FOALS UNDER SIX MONTHS OF AGE:**

For all horses excluding unweaned foals under six months of age:

* (i) in the case of colts and stallions:

EITHER

*aa) A single blood sample has been taken from the horse at least four days after commencement of PEQ and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative results.

OR

*bb) A blood sample or two blood samples (at least 14 days apart) have been taken from the horse between six and nine months of age and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with either a negative result or a stable or decreasing antibody titre (in the latter case). The horse was then vaccinated against equine viral arteritis within 24 hours of receiving the negative/second test result and has been revaccinated regularly.

OR

*cc) The horse was isolated and a single blood sample taken seven days or more after commencement of isolation and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative results. AND subsequently the horse was vaccinated against equine viral arteritis. The horse remained isolated from other equids not of equivalent health status from the time the blood sample was taken until 21 days immediately after vaccination and has since been regularly revaccinated as required.

OR

*dd) A single blood sample has been taken from the horse and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with positive results

and either

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date.../.../.....

No:

*i. the horse has subsequently been test-mated to two mares during the 180 days before export. Blood samples have been taken from the mares on two occasions, at the time of mating and again 28 days after test mating, and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative results in each case or

*ii. one semen sample has been taken from the horse during the 180 days before export and tested using a virus isolation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative results or

*iii. one semen sample has been taken from the horse during the 180 days after the blood sample was tested. AND subsequently the horse was vaccinated against equine viral arteritis and regularly revaccinated as required. The semen was tested using a virus isolation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative results;

*(ii) in the case of fillies, mares and geldings:

EITHER

*aa) A blood sample has been taken within 21 days prior to export or two blood samples (at least 14 days apart) have been taken within 28 days prior to export and tested using a virus neutralisation test as described in the OIE Manual for equine viral arteritis with negative result or a stable or decreasing antibody titre (in the latter case).

OR

*bb) The horse was regularly vaccinated against equine viral arteritis.

OR

*cc) The horse was isolated for the 28 days before export and during this period showed no signs of equine viral arteritis.

dd) a written declaration has been received from the owner*/agent of the owner* stating that the said horse will be transported direct from the PEQ to the port of embarkation without coming into contact with horses not similarly certified and without being off-loaded until it arrives at the port of embarkation;

ee) the compartment of the aircraft or vessel to be occupied by the said horse for international transport and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps will be satisfactorily cleaned and disinfected before loading.

This certificate is valid for 10 days

Stamp	Signed	RCVS
	Official Veterinarian	
	Name in block	
	letters:	
Date:.....	Address:.....	
	
	

* Delete as appropriate

¹ The approved countries authorised by the Department of Agriculture are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Macau, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

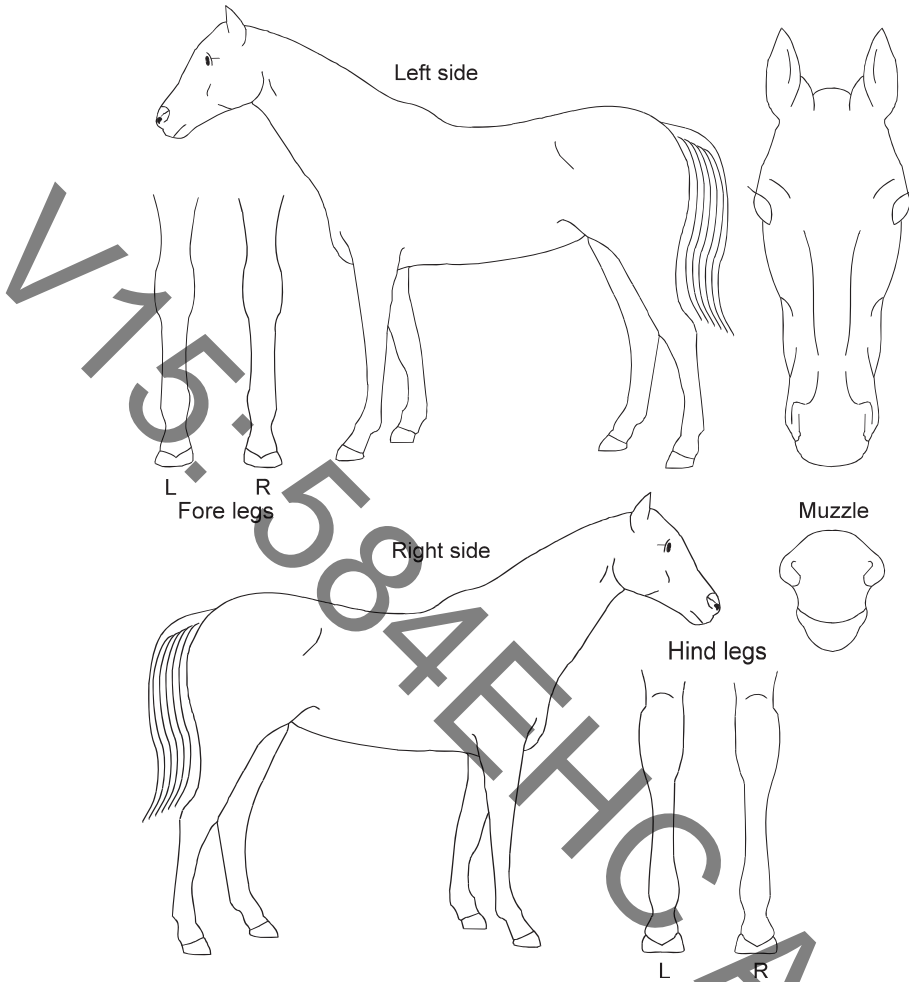
² If a horse does not meet this requirement, or has been known to be infected with *Taylorella equigenitalis*, it may be permitted entry subject to an approved method of treatment and testing considered appropriate by the Director of Quarantine (or delegate).

³ Vaccines with a Marketing Authorisation are considered 'Registered'. A vaccine containing the most up-to-date virus strains available should be used.

⁴This option can only be utilised if the Department of Agriculture has been consulted and permission given.

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....
Date.../.../.....

No:



INSTRUCTIONS

EITHER complete silhouette and description OR enter number of passport/ identification certificate

- White markings to be shown in red.
- Mark the diagram with the exact position of any distinguishing marks, scars or brands. Brands to be drawn in position. Scars to be marked and indicated with an arrow (→).
- Whorls should be marked with a cross(X).
- Stars or blazes on the face and any other marking to be drawn in on the diagrams showing position and shape as accurately as possible.
- Please ensure that the diagram and the written description agree.
- If no markings, this fact should be stated.

OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN Stamp

Date

Name	Breed	Colour	Age	Sex
Head/Neck				
Limbs LF				
RF				
LH				
RH				
Body				
Acquired marks (scars, tattoos etc)				

The horse certified on this health certificate is as described in horse passport/identification certificate number:.....

Signature:.....RCVS Official Veterinarian

.....NAME IN CAPITALS

Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date.../.../.....

No:

V Certification at port of embarkation

I, _____, a government officer authorised by DEFRA, hereby certify that the horse described in I complies with the following requirements:

- a) after due enquiry, the horse had no contact with equids not of equivalent health status during its transport to the port of embarkation;
- b) the vehicle seals were intact on arrival;
- c) the compartment of the aircraft or vessel to be occupied by the horse and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps were satisfactorily cleaned and disinfected before loading.

Stamp Signed

Name in block letters:

Address:.....

.....

.....

Date

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Signature of Official Veterinarian.....

Date.../.../.....

No

OR

*ii) after due enquiry, the horse has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved country) where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis has/had occurred in any species during the previous 90 days;

OR

*iii) during the 12 months before export, but not during pre-export quarantine, the horse was vaccinated against Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis using an approved vaccine according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

e) in respect of Japanese encephalitis:

EITHER

*i) the horse has/had been continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in (name of approved country) where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Japanese encephalitis has/had occurred during the previous 12 months;

OR

*ii) during the 12 months before export from (name of approved country) the horse was vaccinated against Japanese encephalitis using a registered vaccine.

f) in respect of screw-worm-fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis:

EITHER

*i) the horse has/had been continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in (name of approved country) where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of screw-worm-fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis has/had occurred during the previous 12 months;

OR

*ii) within 24 hours of export from (approved country) the horse was thoroughly examined, under the direct supervision of the Official Veterinarian, and no screw-worm-fly infestation was found.

g) in respect of surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*):

EITHER

*i) the horse has/had been continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in (name of approved country) where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of surra has/had occurred (in any species) during the previous 12 months;

OR

*ii) during the 60 days before export the horse:

aa) has/had been continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in (name of approved country) where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of surra has/had occurred in **equids** during the previous 12 months;

and

bb) after due enquiry, has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved country) where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of surra (in any species) has occurred during the previous 12 months;

and

No

cc) blood samples were taken from the horse and tested using an antibody detection enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and microhaematocrit centrifugation technique as described in the OIE manual for surra with negative results in each case.

h) after due enquiry, the horse has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved country) where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of rabies has occurred during the previous 12 months and the disease is compulsorily notifiable;

i) after due enquiry, the horse has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved country) where clinical evidence of Borna disease has/had occurred during the previous 90 days;

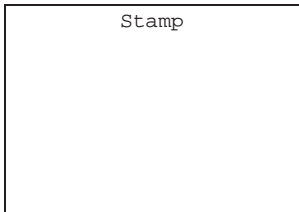
j) after due enquiry, the horse has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved) where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of contagious equine metritis, epizootic lymphangitis, equine infectious anaemia, equine piroplasmiasis or Lyme disease has occurred during the previous 60 days;

k) after due enquiry, the horse has/had not resided on any premises in (name of approved country) where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of anthrax, equid herpesvirus-1 (abortigenic and neurological strains), equine influenza or equine viral arteritis has/had occurred during the previous 30 days;

l) for all horses excluding geldings and unweaned foals under six months of age:
• in so far as can be determined, the horse has/had never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from, a horse that was, at the time of mating or semen collection, known to be infected with Taylorella equigenitalis;
• the said horse has not been treated with antibiotics during the past seven days;

m) after due enquiry, while in (approved country) the horse has/had not been treated with imidocarb, or other anti-babesial agents active against B. caballi or T. equi, during the past 12 months;

n) after due enquiry, while in (approved country), the horse has not been tested with any test for equine piroplasmiasis (B. caballi or T. equi) with a positive result.



Issued at:

Date:

Signature:

Printed Name:

Address:
.....
.....
.....

¹ The approved countries authorised by the Department of Agriculture are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Macau, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

² The relevant date is the date that the horse left the approved country in question.

* Delete as appropriate

DECLARATION OF THE OWNER*/AGENT OF THE OWNER* IN RELATION TO THE EXPORT OF A HORSE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALIA

NAME OF HORSE:

PASSPORT NUMBER:

MICROCHIP NUMBER:

DATE OF BIRTH:

SEX:

COLOUR:

I (name) am the owner*/agent of the owner* of the above horse.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the horse:-

(a) has been in the following countries during the 180 days prior to the date of intended export:

(b) has been / will be on the following premises during the 60 days prior to the date of intended export, for the time period indicated below:

<u>Name & Address of Premises</u>	<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>Date of departure</u>
---------------------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(c) (in the case of a mare):

EITHER* is not pregnant*

OR* is pregnant and it was last covered on (date) at (name and address of premises where covered).

(d) (for all horses excluding geldings and unweaned foals under six months of age), has never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from, a horse that was, at the time of mating or semen collection, known to be infected with contagious equine metritis.

(e) has not been treated with imidocarb, or other anti-babesial agents active against *Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*, during the past 12 months.

No:

ANNEX B

DECLARATION OF THE OWNER*/ MANAGER* IN RESPECT OF A UK PREMISES WHERE HORSES ARE OR HAVE BEEN KEPT IN RELATION TO THE EXPORT OF HORSES TO AUSTRALIA

PART A

I _____ being the
owner*/manager* of the following premises

Name of Premises _____ Address of Premises

I nominate _____
(name of veterinary surgeon/veterinary practitioner) as the veterinary
surgeon/veterinary practitioner of this premises and I declare the following
in respect of the premises:

- a) no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of rabies has occurred during the previous 12 months;
- b) no clinical evidence of Borna disease has occurred during the previous 90 days;
- c) no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of contagious equine metritis, epizootic lymphangitis, equine infectious anaemia, equine piroplasmiasis or Lyme disease has occurred during the previous 60 days;
- d) no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of anthrax, equid herpesvirus-1 (abortigenic and neurological strains), equine influenza or equine viral arteritis has/had occurred during the previous 30 days;

Signed:

Date:

Telephone Number:

Status: Owner*/ Manager*

* Delete as appropriate

PART B

I _____, certify
that, being a veterinary surgeon, to the best of my knowledge and belief the
owner*/managers* declaration above is a true and correct statement.

Signed:

Name in Capitals:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Date:

(One of these declarations should be used for each premises that the horse has been on during the 60 day period immediately prior to the intended date of export to Australia)

* delete as appropriate

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THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STANDARDS FOR PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE (PEQ) PREMISES FOR EQUIDAE FOR EXPORT TO AUSTRALIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

Any variation from these standards must be specifically authorised by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture will consider applications for variation on the basis of equivalent measures that achieve the same level of biosecurity assurance.

LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The PEQ facility must be conveniently located for supervision by the Official Veterinarian.
2. The PEQ facility must be located so as to enable biosecurity, isolation and animal welfare standards to be maintained during PEQ and the transportation of horses from the facility to the port of export.

NOTE: A a transportation plan must be provided to the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate how this requirement will be complied with.

FACILITIES

1. The PEQ facility must meet the country and premises requirements specified in the **certification before export** section.
2. The entire PEQ facility must be surrounded by two secure stock-proof fences at least five metres apart, or a physical barrier (e.g. the wall of a building) providing equivalent security to prevent horses in PEQ having contact with people or livestock outside the facility.
3. The PEQ facility including stables, yards, fences, feeding and watering arrangements must address animal welfare considerations.
4. Stables in the PEQ facility must be constructed so that they can be cleaned and disinfectant applied and must be maintained in good order.
5. The PEQ facility must provide a separation of at least 50 metres from other equids not of equivalent health status.
6. The PEQ facility must have a separate area for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles for transporting horses, and facilities for the safe unloading and loading of horses.
7. The PEQ facility must have facilities for veterinary examination and collection of samples.

OPERATION

1. The PEQ facility must have current approval from the Department of Agriculture and Defra before commencement of PEQ.
2. The Department of Agriculture may audit the approved PEQ facility.
3. All PEQ operations and procedures must have been detailed in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), consistent with a risk-based approach and approved by the Department of Agriculture.
4. The Official Veterinarian must inspect the PEQ facility before commencement of PEQ and must ensure that the facility has been cleaned and disinfectant applied to his/her satisfaction.
5. PEQ must be under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian.
6. All feed to be used during PEQ and transport to Australia must enter the PEQ facility before commencement of PEQ.
7. All bedding to be used during PEQ must enter the PEQ facility before commencement of PEQ.
8. The PEQ period commences from the time the last horse in the export consignment has entered the PEQ facility and all horses have been examined by the Official Veterinarian.

No

9. All equipment used in feeding, handling and treating horses in PEQ must be new, or cleaned and disinfected before entry, and must be used only in the facility during PEQ.
10. During PEQ, the facility must be occupied only by horses of the export consignment. If non-travelling companion horses are present, the Department of Agriculture must be notified, and they must be prepared as if they were to be exported to Australia.
11. For the duration of PEQ the horse has not been held, housed or exercised within 50 metres of other equids not of equivalent health status. This means that other equidae should not be depastured, held or exercised within 50 metres of the perimeter of the facility while it is being used for PEQ.
12. Horses undergoing PEQ may use an exercise area outside the approved facility only with prior approval from the Department of Agriculture. Details of this exercise plan must be included in the SOP manual.
13. Horses in PEQ must not access any areas used by other horses, except as mentioned above, and subject to authorisation by the Department of Agriculture.
14. Horses must not have the opportunity to mate and must not be subjected to reproductive manipulation, other than required for certification, while in PEQ.
15. Only personnel specifically authorised by the Official Veterinarian are permitted entry to the PEQ facility. Details of all authorised personnel must be recorded.
16. An entry register must be used to record access by all personnel each time they enter the PEQ facility.
17. All personnel entering the PEQ facility during PEQ must shower and change clothing on entry. Alternatively, they may shower off-site and must have no contact with horses, horse facilities or horse equipment between showering and entering the PEQ facility. Outer clothing used in the PEQ facility should be freshly laundered or dedicated to the facility and stored on site or disposable. Footwear used in the PEQ facility should be cleaned and disinfected before entry or dedicated to the facility and stored on site, or disposable covering should be used over existing footwear.
18. Other than inspections, visits and treatments required for certification, all veterinary visits, health problems, tests, test results, treatments and reasons for removal from PEQ of any horse, must be reported to the Official Veterinarian within 24 hours, and by the Official Veterinarian to the Department of Agriculture within 48 hours.
19. A detailed health record must be kept for each horse and be available to the Official Veterinarian and to the Department of Agriculture on request.
20. For the duration of PEQ the rectal temperature of the horse, including unweaned foals under six months of age, must be taken and recorded twice daily at least eight hours apart. If the temperature is 38.5 °C or higher (39.0 °C for foals under six months of age) on two consecutive recordings or other signs of infectious respiratory disease are present, a nasopharyngeal sample (nasal sample for foals under six months of age) must be taken and tested for influenza A virus as described in the import conditions and the Department of Agriculture must be notified within 48 hours. If the temperature is not taken for any reason on two consecutive occasions, the Department of Agriculture must be notified within 48 hours and a clinical examination by a registered veterinarian performed within 24 hours of the second reading being missed. If the reason why the temperature could/can not be taken was/is because of the temperament of the horse, but there are no other obvious signs of disease (e.g. inappetance, nasal discharge, change in demeanour), the Department of Agriculture should be consulted to establish how often a clinical examination by a registered veterinarian is/will be required. Temperature records must be kept until completion of post-arrival quarantine.
21. Horses that leave the facility during PEQ for any reason cannot rejoin the consignment in PEQ.

No

22. Before the consignment of horses leaves the PEQ facility for export the Official Veterinarian must provide evidence to the Department of Agriculture, in the form of a checklist, that veterinary certificates and health records have been inspected and comply with these standards.
23. The health status of horses that do not complete PEQ or that do not travel to Australia with the rest of the consignment may affect the eligibility of the rest of the consignment to be imported into Australia. The Department of Agriculture must be notified within 48 hours and before uplift of any changes to the proposed consignment.

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