

**IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF CHILE  
FOR FROZEN BOVINE SEMEN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES**

The semen must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and consignee, and complete identification of the semen to be exported. Additional information shall include:

**I. Identification of the semen lot**

1. Name and address of the center producing the semen.
2. Name of the donor bull.
3. Registration number of donor bull and identification code (NAAB).
4. Date or dates (windows of time) of collection of the semen.
5. Blood group - this information can be provided by the private laboratory conducting the test.
6. Identification of semen ampoules, straws, or tubes.
7. Date of donor bull's entry into the center.
8. Number of doses (straws) from each donor.
9. Units in shipment.

**II. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS**

1. Of the country of origin:

- 1.1 The United States is free of rinderpest, rift valley fever, and akabane, and has officially been declared free from contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and from foot-and-mouth disease without vaccination.
- 1.2 The center is located in a State free of vesicular stomatitis.

2. Of the AI center:

- 2.1 The center is officially supervised by the veterinary authorities of the USDA.
- 2.2 The center is directly supervised and controlled by a USDA-accredited veterinarian hired by the center.
- 2.3 The center keeps a daily health record of all animals at the center.
- 2.4 The center is physically isolated from other livestock facilities.
- 2.5 All bulls at the center have met the pre-entry quarantine and testing requirements according to the standards of the Certified Semen Services (CSS).
- 2.6 Personnel working at the center work full time in the care of all animals residing at the

center.

- 2.7 The center is a member of the Certified Semen Services.
- 2.8 AI Centers located in States where blue tongue is endemic, or centers that have donor bulls which are blue tongue positive must collect semen during the months of no vector activity.

3. Of the resident donors at the center:

- 3.1 The animals are regularly examined and during the 12 months prior to collection of the lot of semen for Chile, the health inspection conducted by the veterinarian revealed no clinical signs of any contagious or infectious diseases.
- 3.2 Every 6 months the animals producing semen are tested with negative results for the following diseases (except for Johne's disease fecal culture which is conducted every 12 months):
  - a. Brucellosis: Standard tube (STT) or standard plate test (SPT) at a dilution of 1:50 (30 IU); OR ELISA; OR Complement fixation (CF) test at a dilution of 1:10.
  - b. Leptospirosis: Microtiter serum agglutination test for the serotypes of *Leptospira canicola*, *pomona*, *grippotyphosa*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, and *hardjo*, showing agglutination not equal to, nor higher 1/400 dilution.
  - c. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using mammalian ppd in accordance with the official standards of the USDA.
  - d. Blue tongue: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test; or ELISA; or Serum neutralization (SN) test at a 1:4 dilution.
  - e. Trichomoniasis: Culture of preputial samples.
  - f. Campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial samples; OR fluorescent antibody test.
  - g. Johne's disease: ELISA test; OR culture of fecal sample (every 12 months)

4. Of the donor animal:

- 4.1 The donor bull was born and/or has been in the United States during the 12 months prior to collection of the semen.
- 4.2 It must be certified that the donor bull is not a known carrier of recessive genes which

are known to cause genetic defects, and donors of the Holstein-Frisian breed were tested for bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency (BLAD) with negative results. (NOTE: The BLAD certification/ results can be made by the center veterinarian on separate company letterhead, and need not be endorsed by the Federal veterinarian).

4.3 The donor bull has remained either at the center, OR comes from a center with equivalent health status where it has met all of the testing requirements for entry to qualify its semen for export to Chile and has not been utilized for natural service.

4.4 The bull that has qualified to be part of the resident herd was negative to tests for the following diseases:

a. Brucellosis: SPT or STT at 1:50 (30IU); OR  
CF test at a dilution of 1:10; OR  
ELISA test.

b. Leptospirosis: Microtiter serum agglutination test for the serotypes of *Leptospira canicola*, *pomona*, *grippotyphosa*, *icterohaemorrhagiae*, and *hardjo*, showing agglutination not equal to, nor higher than 50% at 1/100 dilution.

If the donor bull has shown a titer higher than 1/100 and lower than 1/400, it can be treated with an antimicrobial (describe treatment).

Titers equal to or higher than 1/400 do not qualify for export to Chile.

c. Bluetongue: AGID test; OR  
SN test at a dilution of 1:4; OR  
ELISA test.

**NOTE: THE BLUETONGUE AI NEGATIVE CENTERS NEED TO QUALIFY DONORS BY CONDUCTING SEMI-ANNUAL TESTS OF ALL ANIMALS.**

**SEMEN FROM CENTERS LOCATED IN LOW INCIDENCE STATES WHICH HAVE SEROPOSITIVE BULLS IN THEM NEED ONLY ONE TEST; THE COLLECTION OF SEMEN FOR EXPORT TO CHILE FROM THESE STATES IS PERMITTED FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL.**

**SEMEN FROM AI CENTERS IN OTHER STATES QUALIFY ON THE BASIS OF TWO NEGATIVE TESTS, THE SECOND TEST TAKEN TWENTY-ONE DAYS POST LAST COLLECTION. THE COLLECTION OF SEMEN FOR EXPORT TO CHILE IS PERMITTED ONLY FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL**

d. Tuberculosis: Intradermal test with mammalian PPD in accordance with the

official standards of the USDA.

- e. IBR/IPV: SN test with titers not higher than 1/8; OR ELISA test; OR semen culture.
- f. Bovine viral diarrhea: Culture test. (*Note: the test which qualified the bull for entry into the resident herd is the valid test; and once part of the resident herd, a statement that the AI center is free of BVD can be made*)
- g. Trichomoniasis: Culture of preputial samples.
- h. Campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial samples; OR fluorescent antibody test.
- i. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL): After 42 days following the last collection of semen for export to Chile, the donors yielded negative results to either of the following tests:  
ELISA or AGID.

NOTE: This requirement for EBL can be waived if, during the last 24 months prior to the export of semen to Chile, the center has conducted semi-annual tests for EBL on all resident animals with negative results.

- j. John's disease: ELISA test; OR fecal culture test (every 12 months).

#### 5. Of the semen:

- 5.1 The semen was extended using additives/diluents not containing pathogenic organisms to which quantities of appropriate antibiotics were incorporated according to CSS standard procedures.
- 5.2 After collection and until shipment to Chile, the semen for export was kept in storage containers designated for export use in a storage facility supervised by a USDA accredited veterinarian.
- 5.3 Only sterilized flasks and fresh nitrogen that have not been used for any other purposes have been utilized for said storage.

#### **OTHER INFORMATION**

1. Blood typing - If the USDA cannot certify the blood type, the importer/broker should request this information directly from the exporter and indicate the name of the laboratory where the typing was done.
2. NOTE: As of July 1, 1993, Chile dropped the requirement for consulate endorsement.
3. **Bluetongue low incidence States/counties: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,**

**Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Maryland, North Dakota, Delaware, Indiana, Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa (Dallas county). All other States are medium or high incidence for bluetongue.**