IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS TO EXPORT CAPTIVE NON-DOMESTIC RUMINANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA

These requirements are to be applied to:
Family Bovidae, which includes:

Subfamily Bovinae – *Tragelaphus* sp. (bongo, bushbuck, kudus), *Taurotragus* sp. (eland), *Boselaphus* sp., *Bubalus* sp. (Asian water buffalo), *Syncerus* sp. (African buffalo), *Bos* sp. (oxen, guar, yak)

Subfamily Cephalophinae – *Cephalophus* sp., *Sylvicapra* sp.

Subfamily Hippotraginae – *Kobus* sp. (waterbuck kob), *Redunca* sp. (reedbuck), *Pelea* sp., *Hippotragus* sp., *Oryx* sp., *Addax* sp., *Damaliscus* sp. (sassabies), *Alcelaphus* sp., *Connochaetes* sp. (wildebeests, gnus)

Subfamily Antilopinae – *Oreotragus* sp., *Ourebia* sp., *Raphicerus* sp. (steenbock), *Neotragus* sp., *Madoqua* sp., *Dorcatragus* sp., *Antilope* sp., *Aepyceros* sp., *Ammodorcas* sp., *Litocranius* sp., *Gazella* sp., *Antidorcas* sp., *Procapra* sp.

Subfamily Caprinae – *Ovibos* sp. (muskox)

Family Giraffidae (giraffe and okapi)
Family Antilocapridae (pronghorn)
Family Tragulidae (chevrotains)
Family Moschidae (musk deer)

NOTE: Families Camelidae and Cervidae are NOT included in this import directive. Please refer to the Automated Import Reference System (AIRS) for further information on the importation of animals included in these groups.

Also note that these requirements are applied to shipments containing one or multiple animals.

1. General Requirements

1.1 All captive non-domestic ruminants require an Import Permit issued by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) office prior to the arrival of the animal at a port of entry. (Section 12.(1)(a) *Health of Animals Regulations*)

NOTE: For Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae, import permits cannot be issued until after the CFIA Import staff at National Headquarters in Ottawa have verified the Bovigam test results, as described in Section 2.2 of the document.

1.2 Captive non-domestic ruminants imported into Canada must be born after January 1, 1999. The animals must be identified with a permanent identification recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and must not be under restriction for movement, slaughter, or destruction control.

1.3 A captive non-domestic ruminant may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the animal is transported directly to the Canada–United States border from the place of origin in the United States where it was tested in accordance with the Import Permit conditions.

1.4 An animal that was born after its mother was tested is not required to meet the test requirements of this document if the animal is imported into Canada at the same time as its mother. An animal that was born after its mother was tested, unless it was born en route to Canada, must be identified with permanent identification and recorded on the health certificate of its mother.

1.5 Captive non-domestic ruminants must be accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States or a certificate of a veterinarian licensed in the United States and endorsed by an official veterinarian of the United States. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor, the location where the animals are exported from, and the name and address of the consignee. The certificate must also clearly identify the animals and show that the animals were inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation, that the animals were found to be free from any communicable disease, and that the animals were to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of the inspection.

1.6 For animals imported for display in a zoo, the zoo must a "Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquaria" or "CAZA" accredited facility and the exporting zoo must be Association of Zoos and Aquaria or "AZA" accredited facility .

2. Pre-Export Requirements

Note: The animals being presented for importation must not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. In addition, no new animals shall be added to the group intended for export, unless these animals have sanitary guarantees similar to those of the rest of the group. This must include adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period.

Test/Treatment Requirements

2.1 Brucellosis

The animals must test negative for two (2) tests for brucellosis using the fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) or other test approved by the CFIA* for this purpose, the second test conducted within 30 days of importation. The interval between the tests should be at least 60 days. The tests must be performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the USDA.

The results of the brucellosis test (including the type of test performed) must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

Any animal with a non-negative result is not eligible for export to Canada. It must be re-tested using cELISA, with the test being performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the official veterinary service of the country of export. If the result is negative, the remainder of the shipment will be eligible for export to Canada. If the result is positive, the

animal must be removed from the group and the remainder of the shipment re-tested for brucellosis using FPA at least 42 days from the time the reactor animal was removed, with negative results. If further positive results are obtained, the entire group is ineligible for export to Canada.

* The other tests acceptable to the CFIA are cELISA and Buffered Plate Antigen Test (BPAT) or Buffered Acid Plate Agglutination (BAPA).

2.2 **Tuberculosis**

Negative results must be obtained on two (2) tuberculosis intradermal tests, using the cervical or caudal fold (the caudal fold option is for the Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae only) injection site. For Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae ONLY, the interval between the intradermal tests must be at least 60 days. For all other families and subfamilies, the intradermal test interval must be at least 90 days. In all cases, the second intradermal test must be performed no more than 30 days prior to export.

Testing procedures must be administered by a veterinarian competent in the specified procedure in the exported species.

The tuberculosis test to be conducted is the intradermal test with a dose rate of 0.1 ml of Canadian bovine PPD tuberculin (or product of equivalent potency approved by CFIA) injected at the cervical or caudal fold site, the injection site identified with a permanent ink marker, and the thickness of the skin recorded with caliper. The skin thickness will be measured seventy-two (72) hours post injection.

A responder is any animal in which there is an increase in the thickness of the skin greater than 1.5 mm at the site of injection in response to the initial injection of tuberculin.

For the Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae only:

> **IN ADDITION TO THE INTRADERMAL TESTING**: Negative results must be obtained on a Bovigam test performed in The National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, within the 30 days prior to export. The blood for this test should be collected at the same time as the animal is injected for its second intradermal test.
>
> The Bovigam test results are to be sent to CFIA National Headquarters (LiveAnimalImportsNCR@inspection.gc.ca) for interpretation and a decision regarding the acceptability of the results will be made. **Only after these results are obtained and approved will the import permit be issued for the shipment. Please note that at least five to ten (5-10) business days must be allowed for the issuance of the import permits following the receipt of all the necessary information to complete the request.**
>
> **Also note that the CFIA is only assessing the Bovigam results at this time and the shipment will still require certification and endorsement in the US and inspection at the first point of entry into Canada to ensure all the necessary requirements have been met to enter Canada and proceed to the quarantine site.**

No additional tests are currently required for the other families and subfamilies.

Any responder animal to either of the intradermal tests, or the Bovigam (where applicable) is to be removed from the group of animals intended for export, and the entire testing protocol needs to begin again for the remainder of the group. A minimum interval of 60 days is always required between any intradermal test performed in the Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae, and a minimum interval of 90 days is always required between intradermal tests for all other families and subfamilies.

The results of all the tuberculin tests (including the dates of test readings) and the Bovigam test (when applicable) must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

2.3 **Anaplasmosis**

The animals imported into Canada require two (2) negative tests for anaplasmosis, with the second performed within 30 days of export. The interval between the tests should be at least 60 days. The test for anaplasmosis must be by c-ELISA methodology and conducted in a USDA federal laboratory or a USDA approved laboratory.

The result of anaplasmosis testing must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

Anaplasmosis cELISA positive animals in a group of animals under test for export require a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test conducted as follow-up before any animals are exported. If the PCR test is negative, then the remaining cELISA negative animals may proceed for export, however a cELISA positive, PCR-negative animal is still not eligible for export. If a cELISA positive animal is also PCR positive, then the animal must be removed from the group. The remaining cELISA negative animals must be re-tested at least 35 days after removal of a PCR positive animal. If all animals still in the group remain cELISA negative, then they may be exported.

The captive non-domestic ruminants for import to Canada must also be free of ticks and must have been treated with an appropriate acaricide within thirty (30) days of import. The product used must be effective against tick species known to transmit Anaplasmosis in the United States, and this DOES NOT include products in the Avermectin group (unless the product is specifically labelled for efficacy against ticks, including *Dermacentor spp*.). Suggested active ingredients include, but are not limited to: Permethrin 5%, Amitraz 12.5%, or lambdacyhalothrin 1%. The treatments must be applied at the time of tuberculosis test reading, not at the time of tuberculin injection.

2.4 **Bluetongue** (State of Florida only)

Animals imported from the state of Florida require a negative test for bluetongue using the cELISA test within thirty (30) days prior to import. In the case of a positive result, a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test must be performed with negative results in order for the animal to be eligible for entry into Canada.
If cELISA test positive animal is also positive on PCR, it is not eligible for export to Canada and must be removed from the group. The remainder of the shipment must be retested using cELISA at least 28 days after the removal of the reactor animal.

It is suggested that animals being sampled have both a serum sample and blood sample drawn at the same time and be sent to the lab with the request that, if the c-ELISA test is positive, then a PCR test is conducted.

3. State and Premises of Origin and Certification

The state of origin must be certified as follows:

The state of origin must not have reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoofstock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.

NOTE: If this certification statement cannot be met, requests to import may be considered at the discretion of the CFIA on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the CFIA policy "AHPD-DSAE-IE-2002-18-1 DEROGATIONS TO IMPORT PERMIT CONDITIONS".

The premises of origin must be certified as follows:

The premises of origin must have been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of animals.
During the preceding three (3) years, there must have been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis.

During the preceding three (3) years, there must have been no clinical, serological,
The exporting herd must not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.

There must not have been any evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.

The herd of origin must have an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three (3) or more years

During the three (3) years preceding importation, there must have been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.

The premises on which the animals reside must not have been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animals intended for export.

4. Animal Certification

4.1 The animals to be exported must have been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animals to be exported must have been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animals to be exported have resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR

it must be documented that all animals in the herd of export, including animals for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

4.2 The animals to be exported and all other animals resident on the premises of origin must have been inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation and found to be free from communicable disease. The animals to be exported were, to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of the inspection.

5. Animal Identification

5.1 Captive non-domestic ruminants presented for import must be uniquely identified with permanent identification. Permanent identification may be a USDA metal eartag in both ears or nationally approved radio frequency identification (RFID) tag bearing the 840 country code for the United States or a national/state approved uniquely numbered dangle tag. Permanent identification must be able to link animals to herd of origin and all herds of residence. The animals must also bear a "USA" tattoo in the right ear unless identified by a RFID tag that contains the 840 country code for the United States.

5.2 If not already part of permanent identification, ruminants presented for import must bear a numeric dangle tag in either ear that can be read at a distance. The dangle tag must correlate all permanent identification in the animal as well as a description of the animal detailing species, breed if applicable, color, sex, age and any identifying marks, all of which must be recorded on the required health certificate.

6. Certification Statements Required to Appear on the Health (Zoosanitary) Certificate for the Import of Captive Non-Domestic Ruminants from the United States

6.1 The animals were born after January 1, 1999.

6.2 The animals are identified by a permanent identification system recognized by the USDA and are not under restriction for movement, slaughter or destruction control. The tag number and tattoo information, where required, are included in the description of the animal.

6.3 The state of origin has not reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoofstock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.

6.4 The premises of origin has been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of the animals.

6.5 During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis on the premises of origin.

6.6 During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy on the premises of

origin.

6.7 During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of tuberculosis on the premises of origin.

6.8 The exporting herd does not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.

6.9 The animal(s) to be exported has been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animals to be exported have been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animals to be exported have resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR
there is documentation to show that all animals in the herd of export, including animals for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

6.10 There has been no evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.

6.11 The herd of origin has had an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three (3) or more years

6.12 During the three (3) years preceding importation, there has been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.

6.13 The animals have been treated with an acaricide effective against tick species capable of transmitting Anaplasmosis in the United States, and are free of ticks. (The name of product and date of treatment must appear on the health certificate.)

6.14 The animals for export have resided in the United States or Canada for at least sixty (60) days immediately prior to export.

6.15 The animals were inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation that the animals were found to be free from any communicable disease AND to the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals listed on this certificate were not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of inspection.

The inspection date must appear on the certificate.

6.16 The premises on which the animals reside has not been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animal(s) intended for export.

6.17 To the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals being presented for

importation have not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. No new animals have been added to the group intended for export, unless the new animals have the same sanitary guarantees, and there has been adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period. The exporter has been advised to maintain this status until the animals leave the United States.

The CFIA import permit number must also appear on the certificate.

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

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR TO EXPORT CAPTIVE NON-CAPTIVE RUMINANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA

Part A: IDENTIFICATION

1. Import permit number:
2. Species:
3. Exporting Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
4. Issuing Authority: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5. Total number of animals: _____

7. Origin of the Animals:
   a) Name of exporter: _____
   b) Address: _____
   _____
   _____

8. Destination of the Animals:
   a) Name of Consignee: _____
   b) Address: _____
   _____
   _____

Part B: HEALTH INFORMATION

The undersigned accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following:

1. The animals were born after January 1, 1999.

2. The animals are identified by a permanent identification system recognized by the USDA and are not under restriction for movement, slaughter or destruction control. The tag number and tattoo information, where required, are included in the description of the animal.

   Information pertaining to animal identification is shown in Appendix 1 of this certificate.

3. The state of origin has not reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoof stock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.

4. The premises of origin has been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of the animals.

5. During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis on the premises of origin.

6. During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy on the premises of origin.

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7. During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of tuberculosis on the premises of origin.

8. The exporting herd does not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.

Strike out and initial as appropriate:

9. The animals to be exported have been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animals to be exported have been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animals to be exported have resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR
there is documentation to show that all animals in the herd of export, including animals for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

10. There has been no evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.

11. The herd of origin has had an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three (3) or more years.

12. During the three (3) years preceding importation, there has been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.

13. The animals have been treated with an acaricide effective against tick species capable of transmitting Anaplasmosis in the United States, and are free of ticks.

    The name of product and date of treatment are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

14. The animals for export have resided in the United States or Canada for at least sixty (60) days immediately prior to export.

15. The animals were inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation that the animals were found to be free from any communicable disease AND to the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals listed on this certificate were not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of inspection.

    Inspection date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

    NOTE: the export health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance which must be the date of inspection.

16. The premises on which the animals reside has not been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animals intended for export.

17. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals being presented for importation have not

come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. No new animals have been added to the group intended for export, unless the new animals have the same sanitary guarantees, and there has been adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period. The exporter has been advised to maintain this status until the animals leave the United States.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

1. Brucellosis

The animals tested negative for two (2) tests for brucellosis using the fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) or other test approved by the CFIA for this purpose, the second test conducted within 30 days of importation. The interval between the tests was at least 60 days. The tests were performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the USDA.

The results of the brucellosis testing are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

Strike out an initial as appropriate:

2. Tuberculosis

For Family Bovidae, Subfamily Bovinae

a) Intradermal tests: Negative results were obtained on two (2) tuberculosis intradermal tests, using the cervical or caudal fold injection site. The interval between the intradermal tests was at least 60 days. The second intradermal test was performed no more than 30 days prior to export.

AND

b) Bovigam Test: Negative results were obtained on a Bovigam test performed in the National Veterinary Services laboratory, within the 30 days prior to export.

OR

For all other families and subfamilies

Negative results were obtained on two (2) tuberculosis intradermal tests, using the cervical injection site. The intradermal test interval was at least 90 days. The second intradermal test was performed no more than 30 days prior to export.

The results of the tuberculosis testing, including test reading dates, are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

3. Anaplasmosis

Negative results were obtained on two (2) c-ELISA, with the second performed within 30 days of export. The interval between the tests was at least 60 days. The tests were conducted in a USDA federal laboratory or a USDA approved laboratory.

The results of the anaplasmosis testing are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

Health Certificate No. _____
(Valid only if USDA Veterinary Seal
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The captive non-domestic ruminants for import to Canada were found to be free of ticks and have been treated with an appropriate acaricide within thirty (30) days of import. The product used is effective against tick species known to transmit Anaplasmosis in the United States.
The treatments were applied at the time of tuberculosis test reading, not at the time of tuberculin injection.

The name of the product used and the date of treatment are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

4. Bluetongue (State of Florida only)
Negative results were obtained using the cELISA test within thirty (30) days prior to import.

The results of the bluetongue testing (when applicable) are shown in Appendix 2 of this health certificate.

_____ _____
Name of Accredited Veterinarian Print Name of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian

_____ _____
Signature of Accredited Veterinarian Date Date Endorsed and Signature of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian.

Note: All line-outs must be initialed

Health Certificate No. _____
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Appendix 2 Animal Health Information

Tuberculosis			Brucellosis Specify test used:		Anaplasmosis Specify test used:		Tick Treatment		Bluetongue (if required) Specify test used:
Date of test readings (mm/dd/yyyy)		Bovigam (if required)	Date (mm/dd/ yyyy)		Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		Date (mm/dd/ yyyy)	Product Used	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
1st	2nd	Date (mm/dd/ yyyy)	1st	2nd	1st	2nd			

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Appendix 1 Animal Identification

Eartag/Tattoo	Species	Sex	Age (months)	Color and Identifying Marks