OMARs with an uncertain status

These OMARs have not been used for a significant period of time. Therefore the requirements may have changed without the Ministry for Primary Industries knowledge.

If an exporter can provide the current import conditions, and the requirements still match, the certificate and the OMARs will be moved back into the published list of export certificates and OMAR's.

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION
ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999
STANDARDS
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEW ZEALAND

Ref: AE-EU-00
Date: 7 July 2011

Statutory Authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements and specifications, entitled European Union Germplasm Export Requirements Part 4 Ovine and Caprine Semen

(ii) Revoke European Union Germplasm Export Requirements Part 4 Ovine and Caprine Semen: 1 June 2011.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 12th day of July 2011.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports Group
Imports & Exports Directorate
Standards Branch
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

Explanatory Note

These Export Requirements are the European Union Member States requirements for Ovine and Caprine Semen.

This OMAR shall be read in conjunction with the European Union Germplasm Export Requirements Part 1.

Part 4 Ovine and Caprine Semen

Note: to be read in conjunction with Part 1: General

4.1 Application

4.1.1 This Part applies to the semen of domestic ovine and caprine animals.

4.1.2 Where a semen storage centre is a stand-alone storage centre for storing EU eligible semen, it must be listed by both MAF and the EU.

4.1.3 Where the storage of semen is not limited to one (1) species, or the centre also stores ovine/caprine embryos, there must be separate registrations for each species of semen that is stored at the centre.

4.2 Facility requirements

4.2.1 An ovine or caprine semen collection centre must have a quarantine facility specifically approved for the purpose by MAF.

The approval of the quarantine facility is covered by the approval of a pre-entry isolation facility when the semen centre is additionally approved and registered as a non-EU centre.

4.2.2 Collection centres and quarantine facilities must be physically separated from neighbouring properties by a solid wall of a building, or by a distance of separation of at least two (2) metres.

Separation implies the centre has control of the 2 metre separation area.

4.2.3 Construction of collection, processing and storage facilities must be such that:

a. contact with livestock outside the centre is prevented

When paddocks are part of the centre, these should prevent unmanaged animal movements (be secure) and comply with the above.

b. all rooms and facilities (except the office rooms) can be readily cleaned and disinfected

This is a constructional requirement; i.e. the lay-out and the materials used should allow for effective cleaning and disinfecting.

c. secure animal housing can be readily cleaned and disinfected, or managed effectively to prevent disease spread.

Where the centre and quarantine facility accommodation includes paddocks or areas that are not able to be readily cleaned and disinfected, the centre needs to have procedures to cover how this is managed effectively.

4.2.4 Collection centres must have:

a. animal housing, including isolation facilities. The isolation facilities accommodation on the centre must not have direct communication with the normal animal accommodation

Direct communication means nose-to-nose contact. The normal animal accommodation refers to the non-isolation accommodation on the centre.

b. semen collection facilities with non-slip flooring around the place of semen collection, where required for the welfare of the animals. Semen collection facilities may be open air.
c. a separate room for the cleaning and disinfection or sterilisation of equipment
d. a physically separate semen processing room, which may be located off-site
e. a physically separate semen storage room, which may be located off-site.

Off-site located facilities should be operated with the same intensity of control as the EU listed collection centres.

4.2.5 All areas and buildings within the perimeter of the collection centre or quarantine facility must be managed so that its status does not compromise the health status of the animals.

Waste areas and buildings used for storage etc should be kept tidy and have appropriate vermin control.

4.3 Operational requirements

4.3.1 Semen collection centres must be under the permanent supervision of a centre veterinarian, authorised by MAF as the competent authority.

4.3.2 Semen collection centres must be regularly inspected by a recognised person, at least once a year in the case of seasonal breeding centres or at least twice a year in the case of non-seasonal breeding centres, to verify the conditions of approval and supervision.

The verification would normally include records, standard operating procedures and internal audits, as well as compliance with the sanitary conditions regarding the collection, processing and storage of semen. Further inspections can occur in addition to the audits carried out once a year.

4.3.3 Collection, processing and storage of semen are carried out only in premises set aside for these purposes.

4.3.4 The centre veterinarian must inform the recognised person of any failure of compliance with these Export Requirements as soon as possible, and before affected semen is exported to the EU.

4.3.5 Semen collection centres must contain only animals of the species whose semen is to be collected. Other domestic animals may nonetheless be admitted, provided that they present no risk of infection to those species whose semen is to be collected, and that they fulfil the conditions laid down by the centre veterinarian.

Ovine and caprine animals are allowed on the same centre if both are used as semen donors.

4.3.6 Semen must be obtained from donor animals which:
a. show no clinical signs of disease on the day the semen is collected

This excludes diseases which have no adverse effect on the requirements of these Export Requirements or cannot be transmitted through semen.

b. have not been vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease within the last twelve (12) months
c. in the case of collections of fresh semen for export to the EU, have been kept at an approved semen collection centre for a continuous period of at least thirty (30) days immediately prior to the collection of the semen.

4.3.7 None of the animals kept on the centre are used for natural breeding.

This applies to the period from quarantine testing until the end of the collection period.

4.3.8 Procedures and protocols must be in place for accommodation paddocks and shared facilities in the event of an incidence of any of the following diseases: any exotic disease of sheep or goats, Border Disease (ovine pestivirus), caprine arthritis-encephalitis (goats only), or ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*; sheep only).

4.3.9 The centre veterinarian must inform the recognised person as soon as possible, including the status of any affected semen, in the event of any significant disease occurrences as per 4.3.8 above, or any unfavourable test results.

4.3.10 Feed and drinking water supplied must be so derived that it does not constitute an animal health risk.

4.3.11 Entry of unauthorised persons to the centre must be prevented. Authorised personnel, including visitors, must comply with the conditions specified by the centre veterinarian.

4.3.12 Staff employed must be technically competent and suitably trained in disinfection procedures and hygiene techniques relevant to the control of the spread of disease.

4.3.13 All equipment used for the collection, processing, preservation or freezing of semen must be either disinfected or sterilised as appropriate for use, except for single-use equipment which must be discarded after use.

4.3.14 Products of animal origin used in the processing of semen, including diluents, additives or extenders, must be obtained from sources which present no animal health risk or are so treated prior to use that such risk is prevented.

4.3.15 Where antibiotics or a mixture of antibiotics are added to semen, they should have a bactericidal activity in each ml of semen at least equivalent to one of the following combinations:

- gentamycin (250 µg), tylosin (50 µg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg);
- penicillin (500 IU), streptomycin (500 µg), lincomycin-spectinomycin (150/300 µg);
- amikacin (75 µg), divekacin (25 µg).

4.3.16 Each individual dose of semen must be clearly marked in such a way that the date of collection of the semen, and the species, breed and identification of the donor animal and the approval number of the centre can be readily established.

4.3.17 EU-eligible semen must not at any time come into contact with semen which is ineligible for the EU.

This means that EU eligible semen should not be stored in the same room with semen or embryos that are not eligible for the EU.

4.3.18 Records must be kept of all ovine and caprine animals at the collection centre, giving details of:

a. the species, breed, date of birth and identification of each of the animals
b. any movement of animals entering or leaving the centre
c. a record of the health history, all diagnostic tests and results, and all vaccinations and treatments carried out on donor and teaser animals
d. the date of collection and processing of semen
e. the health status of the donor on the day of semen collection
f. the storage of semen
g. the destination of the semen.

4.3.19 Except for single-use containers, storage containers and transport containers must be either disinfected or sterilised before the commencement of each filling operation.

4.3.20 The cryogenic agent used must not have been previously used for other products of animal origin.

4.3.21 Semen must be transported to storage centres under conditions which maintain the health status of the semen and without contact with any other semen.

4.3.22 Semen, other than fresh semen, must be stored in approved conditions for a minimum period of thirty (30) days from the date of collection until dispatch.

4.3.23 Semen must be exported in containers which have been cleaned and disinfected or sterilised before use, and which have been sealed and numbered prior to dispatch from the approved storage facility.

4.4 Semen storage centres

4.4.1 The storage of semen must take place only in a facility set aside for the purpose and under the strictest conditions of hygiene.

4.4.2 Semen storage centres must be under the permanent supervision of a centre veterinarian, authorised by MAF as the competent authority.

4.4.3 Semen storage centres must be regularly inspected by a recognised person, at least twice a year, to verify the conditions of approval and supervision.

The verification would normally include records, standard operating procedures and internal audits. Further inspections can occur in addition to the audits carried out twice a year.

4.4.4 Storage centres must be supervised to ensure that they only store semen that was collected in accordance with these Export Requirements, and has not come into contact with any other semen.

4.4.5 When semen was transported to the semen storage centre, it was transported under conditions that maintained its EU-eligibility.

4.4.6 Construction must be such that:

a. the semen storage room is able to protect semen or embryos from adverse weather and environmental effects
b. contact with livestock outside the centre is prevented
c. the storage centre facilities (except the office rooms) can be readily cleaned and disinfected
d. unauthorised access of persons is effectively prevented.

4.4.7 All equipment which comes into contact with the semen or the donor animal during collection and processing must be disinfected or sterilised prior to use, except for single-use equipment.

4.4.8 Each individual dose of semen must be clearly marked in such a way that the date of collection of the semen, and the species, breed and identification of the donor animal and the approval number of the centre can be readily established.

4.4.9 Except for single-use containers, storage containers and transport containers must be either disinfected or sterilised before the commencement of each filling operation.

4.4.10 The cryogenic agent used must not have been previously used for other products of animal origin.

4.4.11 Storage centres must keep records of all movement of semen in and out of the centre.

4.4.12 Frozen embryos may also be stored in the storage facilities of EU-listed storage centres provided that:
a. the facility is approved as an embryo collection/production team
b. the embryos comply with all EU requirements published in these Export Requirements
c. the embryos are stored in separate storage containers.

4.4.13 Where export is from a storage centre, the export certificate used must be the model health certificate appropriate to the premises of dispatch.

There is a model certificate specifically for ovine/caprine semen exported from a storage centre.

4.5 Procurement of donor and teaser animals

4.5.1 The donor animals must have been born in New Zealand, or resided in New Zealand for at least six (6) months.

4.5.2 These animals must originate from a property where:
a. they have been kept continuously for at least sixty (60) days prior to their entry into quarantine
b. no case of ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) has been diagnosed in the last twelve (12) months
c. for ovine animals prior to entry into quarantine, during the sixty (60) days they tested negative for ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) using the CFT.

This test for *B. ovis* is in addition to the pre-quarantine test carried out within twenty eight (28) days prior to entry into quarantine.

4.5.3 The animals did not come from properties, and have not have been in contact with animals of a property, in which any of the following diseases have been clinically detected within the stated periods prior to their entry into quarantine:

a. paratuberculosis and caseous lymphadenitis; within the last twelve (12) months
b. caprine arthritis-encephalitis for goats; either within the last three (3) years, or within the last twelve (12) months and all infected animals were slaughtered and the remaining animals subsequently reacted negatively to two (2) tests carried out at least six (6) months apart.

4.5.4 The diseases stated in 4.5.3 above are included in an official system for notification of diseases.

For the diseases endemic in New Zealand (i.e. paratuberculosis, caseous lymphadenitis, and caprine arthritis-encephalitis), this clause should not be interpreted as that an official notification system for these diseases must be in place. The EU merely expects that provisions exist so that the owner is informed if investigations (e.g. laboratory results, slaughter data) suggest that the mentioned diseases are in his/her herd.

4.6 Pre-quarantine testing

4.6.1 Within twenty eight (28) days of entry into quarantine, the donors and teasers must have been subjected to the following tests, with negative results, except for Border Disease.

a. for sheep only, ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) using the CFT
b. for *Brucella melitensis* using the CFT
c. for Border Disease
    i. a virus isolation test or a test for virus antigen; and
    ii. a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies (antibody test).

4.6.2 MAF may give authorisation for these pre-quarantine tests to be carried out on samples collected in the quarantine facilities, however, the period of quarantine referred to in clause 4.7.1 must not then commence before the date of sampling.

Should any of the tests prove positive, the animal concerned must be immediately removed from the quarantine facility. In the event of group isolation, the twenty eight (28) day quarantine period must not commence for the remaining animals until the animal which tested positive has been removed.

4.7 Quarantine testing

4.7.1 All ovine and caprine animals admitted to a semen collection centre must have been in quarantine for at least twenty eight (28) days in accommodation specifically approved for the purpose by MAF.

4.7.2 Movement of donor and teaser animals through quarantine and into the collection centre must be done on an “all-in-all-out” basis.

4.7.3 Within the quarantine period and at least twenty one (21) days after being admitted to quarantine, the animals must have been subjected to the following tests with negative results in each case, except for the Border Disease antibody test:

a. for sheep only, ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) using the CFT
b. for *Brucella melitensis* using the CFT

c. for Border Disease
   i. a virus isolation test or a test for virus antigen; and
   ii. a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies (antibody test).

4.7.4 If any of the quarantine tests in 4.7.3 above (apart from Border Disease) are positive, the animal must be removed immediately from the quarantine facility and the other animals of the same group must remain in quarantine and be retested, with negative results, not less than twenty one (21) days after removal of the test-positive animal(s).

In the case of group isolation, the recognised person must take all necessary measures to re-establish the eligibility of the remaining animals for entry into the collection centre in accordance with these Export Requirements.

4.7.5 For Border Disease positive animals, any animal (sero-negative or sero-positive) may only be allowed entry to the semen collection facilities if no sero-conversion occurs in animals which tested sero-negative before entry into the quarantine facility.

If sero-conversion occurs, all the animals must remain in quarantine, with testing at three (3) week intervals, until there is no more sero-conversion in the group during the previous three (3) weeks.

4.7.6 Operators of quarantine facilities must inform the recognised person of any unfavourable test results as soon as possible and before any animals are released from the facility.

4.8 Admission to collection centres

4.8.1 Animals must only be admitted to the semen collection centre with the express permission of the centre veterinarian. All inward and outward movements of animals must be recorded.

4.8.2 The animals must have come directly from a quarantine facility which on the day of dispatch has for at least thirty (30) days been free from any notifiable disease.

4.8.3 Animals must not show any clinical sign of disease on the day of admission.

4.9 Routine testing at collection centres

4.9.1 All ovine and caprine animals resident at an EU-listed semen collection centre must be subjected at least once every twelve (12) months to the following tests, with negative results:

a. for sheep only, ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) using the CFT
b. for *Brucella melitensis* using the CFT
c. for Border Disease
   i. a virus isolation test or a test for virus antigen; and
   ii. a serological test to determine the presence or absence of antibodies (antibody test) which is applied only to sero-negative animals.

4.9.2 If any of the tests listed in 4.9.1 are positive, the animal must be isolated and any semen collected from it, since the last negative test, declared ineligible for the EU.

4.9.3 Semen collected from all other animals at the centre since the date on which the positive test was carried out shall be held in separate storage and must not be exported to the EU until the health status of the centre has been restored.

For information regarding the process required for restoring the health status of the centre, the Animal Imports and Exports Group of MAF should be consulted.

4.10 Test methods

4.10.1 Ovine epididymitis (*B. ovis*) using the CFT,
where a positive is more than or equal to 50 IU per ml.

4.10.2 *Brucella melitensis* using the CFT,
where a positive is more than or equal to 20 IU per ml.

4.10.3 Border Disease:
The testing for BD must include the following:

a. virus isolation or ELISA-Ag for the detection of virus antigen; and
b. a serological test using ELISA-Ab or VNT for determining the presence or absence of antibodies.

Appendix 1: Risk Analysis *Guidance Information*

Purpose / Scope
To identify the risk organisms relating to disease transmission that are reasonably likely to occur, and ensure that appropriate controls are included in the centre work manual so that the semen meets the EU Export Requirements.

Identification of Biological Hazards from Inputs and Process Steps

Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur	Justification	Control Measures	Reference
1. Entry of donors and teasers to centre	Donors and teasers	*B. ovis* (sheep), BD, JD, CL, CAE (goats) miscellaneous pathogens	Sporadic incidence of infection may occur	• Resident in NZ 6 months, present on property of origin for 60 days prior to entry to quarantine, come from property of known disease status • Tested for *B. ovis* (sheep) and BD during pre-quarantine and quarantine • Animals show no clinical sign of disease on day of admission • Express permission to enter centre	(a) Entry conditions 4.5 4.6, 4.7 4.8.3 4.8.1
2. Donors and teasers resident on centre	Donors and teasers	*B. ovis* (sheep), BD miscellaneous pathogens	Sporadic incidence of infection may occur	• Routine testing carried out • Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected • Facilities able to be cleaned and disinfected • Isolation facilities available	(b) Centre facility and management conditions 4.9 4.3.6 a. 4.2.3 4.2.4 a.

Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur	Justification	Control Measures	Reference
				• Procedures in place for endemic disease occurrence • Semen held 30 days post collection to ensure donor health status not changed	4.3.8 4.3.22
	Other animals	*B. ovis* (sheep), BD, JD, CL, CAE (goats) miscellaneous pathogens	Direct contact	• Excluded by physical separation (2m boundaries) • Only animals of same species are allowed on centre unless they are necessary for managing stock (e.g. dogs) • Facilities able to be cleaned and disinfected	4.2.2 4.3.5 4.2.3
	Feed (pasture)	JD, CL, contamination with miscellaneous pathogens such as lepto	Pasture can be contaminated by wildlife Endemic disease occurrence	• Procedures in place for endemic disease occurrence • Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected • Antibiotics added to semen	4.3.8 4.3.6 a. 4.3.15
	Supplementary feed	Contamination with miscellaneous pathogens such as lepto	Feed contaminated by rodents, hedgehogs	• Feed sourced from centre, or from property of known health status • Procedures in place for endemic disease occurrence • Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected • Antibiotics added to semen	4.3.10 4.3.8 4.3.6 a. 4.3.15
	Water supply	None	Controlled water supply	• Water supply must not be an animal health risk	4.3.10
	Staff	BD, JD, CL, CAE (goats)	Disease transmission may be indirect	• Staff trained in disease and disinfection procedures	4.3.11, 4.3.12

Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur	Justification	Control Measures	Reference
	Visitors	BD, JD, CL, CAE (goats)	Disease transmission may be indirect	• Authorised personnel only	4.3.11
	Vehicles	BD, JD, CL, CAE (goats) miscellaneous pathogens such as lepto	Disease transmission may be indirect	• Authorised access only	4.3.11
3. Semen collection	Donors and teasers	*B. ovis* (sheep), BD miscellaneous pathogens	Sporadic incidence of infection may occur	• Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected • Procedures in place for endemic disease • Facilities able to be cleaned and disinfected • Antibiotics added to semen	(c) Control of collection 4.3.6 a. 4.3.8 4.2.3 4.3.15
	Equipment	*Br ovis* (sheep), BD miscellaneous pathogens	Disease transmission may be indirect	• Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use	4.3.13
4. Semen processing	Semen	*Br ovis* (sheep), BD miscellaneous pathogens	Disease may be present in semen	• Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use • Antibiotics added to semen	(d) Control of processing 4.3.13 4.3.15
	Equipment	None	Single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use	• Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use	4.3.13
	Media	None	Free of pathogenic organisms	• Products of animal origin do not represent an animal health risk	4.3.14
	Packaging	None	Single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use	• Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use	4.3.13
5. Storage	Packaging	None	Disinfected prior to use		(e) Control of storage

Process step	Inputs	Hazard reasonably likely to occur	Justification	Control Measures	Reference
				• Storage and transport containers must be disinfected prior to use	4.3.19
	Cryogenic agent	None	New	• Must not have been used for other products of animal origin	4.3.20

Control measures

(a) Entry conditions

Risks associated with donors and teasers entering the centre is managed by:

- The donors and teasers must be resident in NZ for 6 months
- Donors and teasers present on property of origin for 60 days prior to entry to quarantine, and come from property of known disease status
- Strict 28 day quarantine on an 'all-in-all-out' basis
- Disease testing for *B. ovis* (sheep) and Border Disease during pre-quarantine and quarantine
- All testing done to EU standards
- Animals show no clinical sign of disease on day of admission to the centre
- Require the express permission of the centre veterinarian to enter the centre
- Other animals not associated with the centre are excluded from entry
- *Brucella melitensis* not considered a risk organism as NZ has disease freedom.

(b) Centre facility and management conditions

Risks associated with donors and teasers resident on the centre is managed by:

- Routine testing carried out
- Regular visual checks of resident animals
- Donors show no clinical sign of disease on day of semen collection, records kept
- Facilities able to be easily cleaned and disinfected - non-porous surfaces on structures in direct contact with donors during collection (i.e. wood

painted/sealed, concrete in good condition), flooring material in collection area either easily washable or able to be replaced (i.e. sand/bark), non-porous internal surfaces in processing areas, non-porous internal surfaces in storage areas with floor coverings able to be easily cleaned and disinfected or replaced (carpet can be used for safety reasons but must be able to be managed effectively). Other structures such as yards, building exteriors and fencing must be maintained in good repair so that they can be cleaned down or replaced as appropriate in the event of an endemic or exotic disease occurrence

- Isolation facilities available for isolation of sick animals
- Procedures in place for endemic disease occurrence - when endemic disease occurs, animals isolated on centre or slaughtered/removed from centre; EU export status assessed; any semen isolated back to last negative test; areas cleaned and disinfected; accommodation paddock has faecal matter removed/harrowed and paddock stand-down for minimum 21 days
- Procedures in place for exotic disease occurrence - if exotic disease occurs, MAF notified; EU notified; animals isolated on centre with possible destruction; EU exports suspended; any semen isolated/destroyed; all areas cleaned and disinfected; accommodation paddocks disinfected or topsoil removed
- Semen held in storage for 30 days post collection to ensure that the donor health status has not changed since the date of collection
- *Brucella melitensis* not considered a risk organism as NZ has disease freedom;

Other animals not directly associated with the centre are excluded from entry

- Excluded by physical separation (2m boundaries)
- Only animals of same species are allowed on centre unless they are necessary for managing stock (e.g. dogs) and do not pose a disease risk
- Facilities able to be cleaned and disinfected;

Feed and supplementary feed

- Normal farming practices discourage wildlife and vermin
- Supplementary feed sourced from centre pasture, or property of known health status
- If commercially prepared feeds are used, they meet NZ manufacturing standards and do not contain ruminant protein
- Stored feed is protected from vermin
- Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected

- Procedures in place for endemic disease
- Risk of diseases such as lepto additionally managed by use of vaccination/treatment programme, and antibiotics added to semen diluent/extender.

Water supply

- From secure water supply (town water, bore, or local supply)
- Use of back-flow preventers when reticulation shared with water troughs for non-EU livestock external to centre.

Risks associated with staff entering the centre is managed by:

- Staff trained in disease recognition, disease control, and disinfection procedures
- Use of clean protective clothing on entry to centre
- Limited contact to off-centre animals that may pose a risk of indirect disease transmission.

Risks associated with visitors entering the centre is managed by:

- Authorised personnel only, and must be accompanied/supervised by staff when on centre
- Use of clean protective clothing on entry to centre
- Limited contact off centre to animals that may pose a risk of indirect disease transmission i.e. biosecurity stand-down period prior to visit.

Risks associated with vehicles entering the centre is managed by:

- Vehicle entry strictly controlled, authorised by centre veterinarian
- Limited to only vehicles necessary for centre operation i.e. motorbikes, tractors, service vehicles
- Vehicles cleaned and disinfected prior to entry
- Stock transport vehicles excluded from entering centre – unloading ramps located on centre boundary.

(c) Control of collection

Risks associated with donors and teasers managed by:

- Donors must show no clinical disease on the day semen is collected
- Donors and teasers adequately prepared – fleece/hair short, prepuce hair clipped, relevant areas free of obvious faecal material
- Good hygiene during teasing and mounting to minimise risk of cross-contamination of semen/artificial vagina
- Procedures in place for endemic disease
- Facilities able to be cleaned and disinfected
- Risk of diseases such as lepto additionally managed by use of vaccination/treatment programme, and antibiotics added to semen diluent/extender.

Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use.

(d) Control of processing

Collection area physically separated from processing area

Equipment must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use

Separate room for cleaning and disinfecting laboratory equipment

Animal products of animal origin (e.g. milk powder) from commercially prepared/pasteurised ingredients or disease free source so do not represent an animal health risk used in

Equipment for packaging, including straws, must be single-use disposable, or disinfected prior to use.

(e) Control of storage

Storage area physically separated from collection and processing areas

Storage and transport containers must be disinfected prior to use

Cryogenic agent must not have been used for other products of animal origin.

Appendix 2: Testing *Guidance Information*