

Instructions for how to meet the attestations on the Koi certificate.

For the diseases listed in Section 4B:

1. The population to be exported must originate from premises that are free of the disease(s) of concern specific to the species being exported in Section 4B.

Premises can be certified by the APHIS accredited veterinarian as free from diseases of concern for koi if the APHIS accredited veterinarian has verified that the premises meets all the statements in this subsection (statements 1-9) for a given disease of concern. If any of the statements 1-9 do not apply to the exporting premise for a given disease of concern for koi, the disease of concern should be listed under section 4C, and statements 10-19 will need to be met for that disease of concern. It is possible for a premises to export using statements 1-9 for some diseases of concern, AND 10-19 for other diseases of concern, as applicable, as long as all diseases of concern are addressed.

NOTE: if a disease of concern has been detected in the premises in the last two years or there has been a breach in biosecurity in the last 2 years, premises freedom cannot be declared for that disease.

2. The disease(s) of concern specific to the species being exported in Section 4B is/are either compulsorily notifiable to the USDA APHIS, or the premises maintains a reporting plan for the non OIE listed disease(s) in their standard operating procedures.

KHV and SVC are compulsorily notifiable to APHIS. IPN is not, so the accredited veterinarian must verify that the premises has a plan for the process of notification to the competent authority of detections or suspicion of IPN. Example: notification of the endorsing APHIS Service Center prior to any certificate endorsement appointment.

3. The premises are subject to a surveillance program for the diseases of concern specific to the species being exported as per Section 4B.

The premises must have a surveillance plan for all populations (a group of aquatic animals that are linked by direct or indirect contact with each other) in the premises for all the diseases listed in 4B. This surveillance plan must include:

- 1) The sampling plan (see 2 below) that establishes the health status of all populations in the premises including the broodstock. This should also include routine monitoring by passive observation and disease testing of dead and moribund fish.

- 2) The sampling plan should be designed for testing of apparently healthy fish and at the level required by the CFIA to provide a 95% confidence that disease of concern will be detected in the population, if the assumed disease prevalence is 2% (or 1%, as required by Canada). Prior to declaring a premises as “free”, the testing must have occurred twice yearly for two years without detection of any of the diseases of concern listed in 4B. After initial declaration, testing may occur once yearly at the same level without detection to maintain premises freedom status. Additionally to maintain premises freedom status, any introduced aquatic animals must be tested and found free of diseases of concern prior to introduction into the premises. Aquatic animal introductions into the premises must meet the same level of sampling and testing that is required for this certificate

For all the testing above:

- Sample size is based on the disease, the population size and the exporting area health status. Sample size determinations should be made in accordance with [ANNEX 2- Determination of Population Numbers, Sample Size Numbers and Sample Collection](#), posted on the IREGS website.
 - Guidance on accepted test methods, tissue samples, and pooling can be found in the document entitled: [TESTING INFORMATION FOR THE EXPORT OF LIVE KOI CARP FOR AQUARIUM AND OUTDOOR HOLDING UNIT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA](#), posted on the IREGS website.
 - Sample collection must be conducted under environmental conditions (including temperature and time of year) that is conducive to detecting the pathogens (or that would facilitate the detection of the pathogen), if present. This means sampling should be done on the animals that have the highest likelihood of testing positive. Factors that could affect the likelihood of testing positive are; the most susceptible species, animals most exposed to pathogens, the time of year, the water conditions, the life stage.
 - When there is morbidity or mortality that could be associated with a disease of concern at the exporting premises, it is expected that these animals are tested for diseases of concern and are not part of the sample of aquatic animals for premises freedom surveillance.
4. All diagnostic tests required for the aquatic animal(s) to qualify for export to Canada must be performed by a laboratory recognized by USDA APHIS to conduct specific pathogen testing for export purposes.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must confirm that the tests performed for endorsement of this export certificate have been performed in a laboratory that is acceptable to USDA-APHIS for export testing and the test selected is appropriate for the disease of concern as stipulated by Canada.

5. There has been no record of unexplained morbidity or mortality in the broodstock populations and the population to be exported within the previous 3 months prior to export.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must review the premises fish health records to confirm there has been no unexplained morbidity or mortality (above normal levels for the production system) in the 3 months prior to export. If the aquatic animals to be exported are in direct or indirect contact with other fish populations in the premises then certifying official veterinarian must review all of the populations in the premises. If the aquatic animals to be exported are in direct or indirect contact with other population, these other populations must have had no of unexplained morbidity or mortality in the previous 3 months prior to export. Unexplained morbidity includes any behavioural signs or external lesions consistent with disease, which has not been ruled out as caused by a non-infectious disease (eg low oxygen content of the water). All mortalities should be examined for cause of death and there should be neither unexplained mortalities nor abnormal mortality rates in the previous 3 months prior to export.

6. Aquatic animal populations in the premises are free from any restriction for the diseases of concern in Section 4 and the diseases of concern have not been detected EITHER within the area or in populations that are epidemiologically linked to the premises.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify that there has been no occurrence of the diseases of concern listed in Section 4 in cultured or wild aquatic animal populations that are located within the county/state in which the premises are located, OR

If the health status of the state or area is unknown, the APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify there has been no occurrence of the diseases of concern listed in Section 4 in cultured or wild aquatic animal populations that are epidemiologically linked to the premises through either direct or indirect exposure. Or that there are no epidemiological links to areas of unknown health status. Examples include animals moved into the premises from the disease positive area; water taken from the positive area; or wild infected animals in the watershed in which the premises is located.

7. The premises of origin operates in accordance with a biosecurity plan as defined by the OIE, that addresses the risks of direct and/or indirect exposure of the population to be exported to the disease(s) of concern specific to the species being exported as per Section 4A.

This condition may be satisfied by the premises maintaining a written biosecurity plan that has standard operating procedures to mitigate the risk of the

introduction of pathogens to a negligible level via water, animals, feed, fomites and vectors.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must ensure the premises has a biosecurity plan, and that the biosecurity plan is being executed.

8. The influent water, transport water and ice if included, as well as any other susceptible aquatic animals which contact the animals to be exported during pre-embarkation, are EITHER free of the diseases of concern specific to the species being exported as per Section 4B OR treated in a manner that will destroy these pathogens prior to contact with the aquatic animals.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify the influent water source is free of the diseases of concern (well water with no temperature evidence of surface contamination or influence is considered free from diseases of concern as long as records of the temperatures for 1 year indicate no more than a 2 to 3 degree change in water temperature) listed in section 4B. If the influent water is not free of disease of concern the APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify it is treated in a way that destroys pathogens of concern. If there are concerns then the accredited vet should contact the Export Animals Staff at 301-851-3300, Option 2. The transport water and ice should be either from the influent water or another source that has been verified as free of the diseases of concern listed in section 4B.

9. The aquatic animals in this shipment were not vaccinated against diseases listed in the table in Section 4A.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian should verify that the animals have not been vaccinated for any of the diseases of concern.

For the diseases listed in Section 4C

10. The disease(s) of concern specific to the species being exported in Section 4C is/are either compulsorily notifiable to the USDA APHIS, or the premises maintains a reporting plan for the non OIE listed disease(s) in their standard operating procedures.

Same as condition 2

11. A sample of the population to be exported has been tested for the disease(s) of concern specific to the species being exported, as per Section 4C, at 95 % confidence and found negative.

Generally this will require 175 individual animals for 2% prevalence, and 350 individual animals for a 1% prevalence, to be tested per testing event, per population. For small populations of animals, or high-value animals where this testing level is not feasible, please contact APHIS at (301) 851-3300, and select Option 2.

For the testing above:

- No pooling of samples is allowed.
- Testing is valid for 30 days
- Sample size is based on the disease, the population size and the exporting area health status. Sample size determinations should be made in accordance with [ANNEX 2- Determination of Population Numbers, Sample Size Numbers and Sample Collection](#), posted on the IREGS website.
- Guidance on accepted test methods, tissue samples, and pooling can be found in the document entitled: [TESTING INFORMATION FOR THE EXPORT OF LIVE KOI CARP FOR AQUARIUM AND OUTDOOR HOLDING UNIT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA](#), posted on the IREGS website.

- 12.** The population of aquatic animals to be export to Canada have not been in direct or indirect contact with aquatic animals or water with a lesser health status.

It is the CFIA's expectation that certifying official will review all records related to the movement of all aquatic animals or their broodstock with the premises prior to export to ensure that all animals they have come into contact with have the same health status. The certifying official should verify the water flow within the premises does not result in the direct or indirect contact with the animals destined for Canada, is of a known health status that is the same or better than the health status of the animals to be exported to Canada.

- 13.** There has been no record of unexplained morbidity or mortality in the broodstock populations and the population to be exported within the previous 3 months prior to export.

See guidance for statement 5 above.

- 14.** All diagnostic tests required for the aquatic animal(s) to qualify for export to Canada must be performed by a laboratory recognized by USDA APHIS to conduct specific pathogen testing for export purposes.

See guidance for statement 4 above.

- 15.** Aquatic animal populations in the premises are not under any restriction for the diseases of concern in Section 4 and the diseases of concern have not been detected either within the area or in populations that are epidemiologically linked to the premises.

See guidance for statement 6 above.

- 16.** If new introductions of susceptible species have been imported into the originating premises, they have all come from EITHER a premises within the United States that is(are) free of the disease(s)of concern specific to the species being exported as per Section 4C AND/OR all other new introductions have been quarantined and tested to be free of these diseases upon arrival at the exporting premises.

Any introduced aquatic animals must be tested and found free of diseases of concern prior to introduction into the premises.

Aquatic animal introductions into the premises must meet the same level of sampling and testing that is required for this certificate.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian should confirm the health status of aquatic animal introductions and verify there have been no direct or indirect contacts with animals or water of lesser or unknown health status.

- 17.** The influent water, transport water and ice if included, as well as any other susceptible aquatic animals which contact the animals to be exported during pre-embarkation, EITHER have not have been exposed to animals or water of a lesser or unknown health status for the diseases of concern specific to the species being exported as per Section 4C OR, in the case of water, treated in a manner that will destroy these pathogens prior to contact with the aquatic animals to be exported.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify the influent water, transport water, and ice (if needed), has not had contact with any water or aquatic animals of a lesser health status. If the influent water, transport water, and ice (if needed), is not free from exposure to animals or water of a lesser health status, the APHIS accredited veterinarian must verify it is treated in a way that destroys pathogens of concern prior to contact with the animals for export. The transport water and ice should be either from the influent water or another source that has been verified as free of the diseases of concern listed in section 4C.

- 18.** The aquatic animals to be exported to Canada have been inspected within 96 hours of export and to the best of my knowledge showed no clinical signs of disease.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian should visually inspect the animals for signs of diseases of concern to which the species if susceptible. These diseases are listed in section 4. This inspection must occur within 96 hours of export. Note: This inspection only applies to shipments of animals with diseases of concern listed under section 4C.

- 19.** The aquatic animals in this shipment were not vaccinated against diseases listed in the table in Section 4A.

Same as condition 9.

Subsection–3 (Packaging and Shipping)

These statements apply to all shipments

To the best of my knowledge:

- 20.** Only those species specified in the import permit are included in the shipment.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must confirm that the aquatic animals in the shipment are those indicated on the import permit (in this case only koi carp).
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- 21.** The aquatic animals must be packaged in shipping containers, holding units and/or conveyances that are either new or cleaned and disinfected. The shipping containers and/or holding units must prevent release of the shipping contents (eg. water or animals) while en route.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian must review the premises protocols for verification that the shipping containers, holding units and/or conveyances are new or cleaned and disinfected for each shipment. The APHIS accredited veterinarian, while at the premises should inspect the shipping containers and/or holding units for export to ensure that they are in a condition that will prevent release of the shipping contents, water or animals, while en route.

- 22.** The aquatic animal(s) being presented for importation must be packaged in a manner which prevents contact or exchange of animals or water between different shipments of aquatic animals on the same conveyance.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian , while at the premises, must inspect the process of packaging or review the procedures of the premises for the packaging of the aquatic animals being exported to Canada to ensure that the packaging will prevent contact or exchange of animals or water between different shipments of aquatic animals on the same conveyance.

- 23.** A visible, legible label must be present on the containers used to transport the aquatic animals. The label must contain information that clearly identifies the origin and destination of the consignment and its detailed contents, including the location in which the aquatic animal(s) was born, the taxonomic name of the aquatic animal(s), whether the aquatic animal(s) was(were) wild or farmed, and the number or biomass of the aquatic animal(s) in the shipment. Please refer to the CFIA website for a list of current taxonomic names.

The APHIS accredited veterinarian while at the premises, must inspect the labels or review the procedure for labeling and a sample of the labels of the aquatic animals being exported to Canada in order to verify that the information above is being included on the labels. Ask for a sample copy of the label to verify as required.