

---

## Guidance information regarding the use of the

### *“VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR OVA OF FISH OF THE FAMILY SALMONIDAE FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO SOUTH AFRICA”*

---

- An import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) of South Africa is **required** for all U.S. origin ova of fish of the family Salmonidae. The import permit number must be provided on the veterinary health certificate prior to APHIS endorsement.
- Consignments must be shipped in containers with tamper proof seals applied. These seals are in the form of adhesive labels placed on the shipping container, which extend to sealed edge of the container, and are covered by tamper-evident tape. Label must include information regarding the Consignor’s name and address and the export facility name and address.
- U.S. export aquaculture facilities must be a Registered Aquaculture Export Facility with USDA APHIS.
- Representative samples of the brood stock must be tested negative during the present spawning season, and have been tested negative for the past two years at intervals of approximately six months, for the diseases listed below.
- At the time of export, the VS Endorsing Office must be provided with laboratory results for testing during the present spawning season.
- At the time of annual inspection for the renewal of the Registered Aquaculture Export Facility approval, the APHIS Inspector must be provided with laboratory results for testing of all of the below listed diseases during the past two years, at intervals of approximately six months, at only the prescribed laboratories listed below.
- Only the prescribed laboratories listed below are acceptable for pre-export testing purposes for South Africa, in accordance with the [Laboratories Approved to Conduct Diagnostic Testing in Support of Export Health Certification of Aquaculture Species](#) and the [OIE Reference Experts and Laboratories](#) lists:
  - a. **Viral Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (VHS)**
    1. Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD
    2. Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, NJPHEAL, Ewing, NJ
    3. *Aquatic Animal Quarantine (AAQ) Laboratory, National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS), Busan, REP. OF KOREA*
    4. Fish Health Inspection Laboratory, University of Arkansas Pine Bluff –Lonoke, Lonoke, AR
    5. Kennebec River Biosciences, Richmond, ME
    6. *Pacific Biological Station – Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory (PBS-AAHL), British Columbia, CANADA*
    7. *Technical University of Denmark, National Institute for Aquatic Resources, Lyngby, DENMARK*
    8. Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman, WA

**b. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN)\***

1. Any U.S. Federal, state, or university laboratory
2. Any laboratory that can provide documentation of ISO compliance for IPN disease testing
3. Any laboratory that can provide other “Scope of Accreditation” documentation for IPN disease testing, issued by one of the four following accreditation bodies:
  - i. America Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)
  - ii. American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD)
  - iii. ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB)
  - iv. National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)

**c. Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (IHN)**

1. *Animal and Plant Inspection and Quarantine Technical Centre, Guangdong Province, PEOPLE’S REP. OF CHINA*
2. Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, NJPHEAL, Ewing, NJ
3. Fish Health Inspection Laboratory, University of Arkansas Pine Bluff –Lonoke, Lonoke, AR
4. Kennebec River Biosciences, Richmond, ME
5. *Pacific Biological Station – Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory (PBS-AAHL), British Columbia, CANADA*
6. Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman, WA

**d. Epizootic Haematopoietic Necrosis (EHN)**

1. *Australian Animal Health Laboratory, CSIRO Livestock Industries, Victoria, AUSTRALIA*
2. Kennebec River Biosciences, Richmond, ME
3. *University of Sydney, Camden NSW, AUSTRALIA*
4. Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman, WA

**e. Oncorhynchus Masou Virus (OMV)\***

1. Any U.S. Federal, state, or university laboratory
2. Any laboratory that can provide documentation of ISO compliance for OMV disease testing
3. Any laboratory that can provide other “Scope of Accreditation” documentation for OMV disease testing, issued by one of the four following accreditation bodies:
  - i. America Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)
  - ii. American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD)
  - iii. ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB)
  - iv. National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)

**f. Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD)\***

1. Any U.S. Federal, state, or university laboratory
2. Any laboratory that can provide documentation of ISO compliance for BKD disease testing
3. Any laboratory that can provide other “Scope of Accreditation” documentation for BKD disease testing, issued by one of the four following accreditation bodies:
  - i. America Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)
  - ii. American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD)
  - iii. ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB)
  - iv. National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP)

**g. Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA)**

1. *Aquaculture Pathology Laboratory, Genetic and Molecular Immunology Laboratory of the Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso, Valparaíso, CHILE*
2. Kennebec River Biosciences, Richmond, ME
3. *Norwegian Veterinary Institute, Oslo, NORWAY*

4. Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman, WA
- h. Salmonid Alphavirus (SAV)**
1. *Norwegian Veterinary Institute, Oslo, NORWAY*
  2. Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman, WA
- i. Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)**
- For EUS only** – According to [Chapter 2.3.2. of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals](#), “the test for targeted surveillance to declare freedom from infection with *A. invadans* (a.k.a. EUS) is examination of gross signs.” As such, a written attestation must be provided by the USDA Accredited Veterinarian attesting that there were “no visual detections of lesions of EUS during inspection” and this document be supplied to the VS Endorsing Office at the time of certificate endorsement, as well as kept on file at the export facility for review by the APHIS Inspector during the annual Registered Aquaculture Export Facility inspection. **The following laboratories are approved for EUS disease confirmatory testing purposes:**
1. Fish Health Inspection Laboratory, University of Arkansas Pine Bluff –Lonoke, Lonoke, AR
  2. Kennebec River Biosciences, Richmond, ME

\* Not an OIE-listed disease

*Italics indicate an international OIE Reference Laboratory*