

Veterinary Health Certificate for Export of Horses and Other Equines (excluding Zebras) from the United States of America to Thailand		
Veterinary Authority UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	Date Of Issue	
1. Consignor:		2. Consignee:
3. Country Of Origin: USA		4. State Of Origin:
5. Country Of Destination: Thailand		6. Zone Of Destination: *****
7. Place Of Origin:		8. Port Of Embarkation / Border Crossing:
9. Estimated Date Of Shipment:		10. Means Of Transport:
11. ***** *****		12. CITES Permit Number: *****
13. Description Of Commodity: Equine		14. Date Of Inspection:
15. Total Quantity:		16. Additional Information:
17. Total Number Of Packages/Containers:		
18. Identification / Seal Numbers:		
19. Commodities Intended Use: N/A		20. Type Of Admission:
21. Identification Of Commodities: (See next page) ***** ***** *****		

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21. Identification Of Commodities: Continued

Identification Number	Registered Name	Species	Breed	Sex	Age	Color and Markings

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Additional Field(s):

DLD IMPORT NOTIFICATION NUMBER:

Name and Address of Animal Owner:

Name and Address of Pre-Export Isolation Facility:

Certification Statements:

I, the undersigned USDA Accredited Veterinarian, certify the animals described above meet the following requirements:

1. The United States is free from Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE), Borna disease, Japanese Encephalitis, Hendra virus, Nipah virus, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, glanders, and Equine Trypanosomiasis (T. evansi, surra).
2. The animals for export originate from a zone or premises free from cases of Eastern and Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE & WEE), West Nile Fever (WNF), and Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV).
3. The animals for export originate from premises where no clinical cases of anthrax, equine infectious anemia (EIA), equine viral arteritis (EVA), equine rhinopneumonitis, equine coital exanthema, rabies, equine influenza, equine herpes virus (abortion and neurological disease), equine piroplasmosis, contagious equine metritis (CEM), equine lymphangitis, mange and horse pox during the last 12 months prior to export.
4. The pre-export isolation facilities (i.e., quarantine premises) has been free from clinical cases of anthrax, equine infectious anemia (EIA), equine viral arteritis (EVA), equine rhinopneumonitis, equine coital exanthema, rabies, equine influenza, equine herpes virus (abortion and neurological disease), trypanosomiasis (T. evansi, surra), glanders, melioidosis (Burkholderia pseudomallei), strangles, equine parathyroid (S. abortuys equi infection), equine piroplasmosis, contagious equine metritis (CEM), equine lymphangitis, mange and horse pox for the twelve (12) months prior to export.
5. The animals for export are subjected to quarantine in pre-export isolation facilities approved by the USDA accredited veterinarian for at least thirty (30) days prior to export. The first day of isolation starts when the last animal intended for export enters the quarantine premises, and continues uninterrupted until the time of embarkation.

Start Date of Pre-Export Isolation: _____

6. The animals for export were either:

[O] residents of the United States for at least forty (40) days prior to entering the pre-export isolation quarantine, and the United States is recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) as officially free from African Horse Sickness (AHS); OR

[O] only residents of a countries (listed below) officially recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) as officially free from African Horse Sickness (AHS) during the forty (40) days before entering the pre-export isolation quarantine.

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List of Resident Countries (other than U.S.) during the 40 days prior to export to Thailand: _____

7. The animals originate from an area where animal diseases are under control.

8. The animals for export were individually tested negative for all of the following diseases using methods recommended by WOAHA, during the thirty (30) days prior to export:

i. Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA): Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test, or Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) test, or Immunoblot test.

Test Method: _____

Test Date: _____

ii. Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA): virus neutralization, or virus isolation, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.

Test Method: _____

Test Date: _____

iii. Equine rhinopneumonitis (Equine herpesvirus Type 1 and Type 4): vaccinated twice, the first and second dose shall not exceed 21 days, the second (booster) administered within 6 months of export, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

First Vaccination Date: _____

Second (booster) Vaccination Date: _____

iv. Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM):

[0] were kept in herds since birth or for at least two (2) years prior to export, that have been free from CEM; OR

[0] were kept for at least sixty (60) days in a herd in which no cases of CEM were reported during that time; AND were subjected to tests to detect the agent, with negative results, carried out on samples collected on three (3) occasions within a twelve (12) day period, with an interval of no less than three (3) days between sample collections, the last one being carried out within thirty (30) days of export.

First Negative Test Date: _____

Second Negative Test Date: _____

Third Negative Test Date: _____

v. Equine piroplasmosis (Theileria equi and Babesia caballi): were subjected to serological or agent identification tests with molecular techniques for the detection of T. equi and B. caballi with negative results.

Test Method: _____

Test Date: _____

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9. The animals for export were treated with an approved broad-spectrum anthelmintic during the pre-export isolation period.

Name of Anthelmintic Product: _____

Date of Treatment: _____

10. The animals for export were treated with an external parasite treatment during the pre-export isolation period.

Name of External Parasite Treatment: _____

Date of Treatment: _____

11. The animals for export were protected against insect vectors during the entire pre-export isolation period, through the time of export, including transportation.

12. The animals are healthy, free from clinical signs of any infectious and contagious diseases including external parasites, at the time of inspection and are deemed fit for travel.

13. The animals will be examined by APHIS Port Veterinary Medical Officer within forty-eight (48) hours of export and only those animals that show no clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease and are free from visible parasites, including ticks, will be permitted for export.

14. The vehicles used to transport animals for export will be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to loading according the to recommendations of the WOAHA Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

A copy of laboratory reports, vaccination records, and equine silhouette should be included with this certificate.

Name of Accredited Veterinarian

Name of USDA Veterinarian

Signature of Accredited Veterinarian

Signature of USDA Veterinarian

Date

Date