

## 5.4 Export to the U.S.– Sheep and Goats Under 12 Months for Feeding

### Health Certification

1. The feedlot of destination must have prior approval from U.S. Veterinary Services to receive feeder sheep and goats from Canada.
2. The *HA 2186 Export Sheep or Goats for Feeding from Canada to the United States of America* export certificate and the *Owner's and Exporter's Declaration* must be used.
3. The sheep and goats for export must have been kept in Canada or the U.S. during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment to the U.S. and, during those 60 days, Canada must have been free from foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.
4. Sheep and goats for export must not be pregnant or must have been castrated.
5. The animals for export must not be in quarantine in Canada.
6. Sheep and goats must be **less than 12 months of age** when imported into the U.S.
7. The sheep and goats must have been subject to a ruminant feed ban equivalent to the requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
8. Sheep and goats for export must have been inspected and found to be free from any evidence of communicable disease and, as far as it can be determined, must not have been exposed to any such disease during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of shipment.
9. No tests are required for sheep and goats exported to the U.S. for feeding.

## Certification Procedure

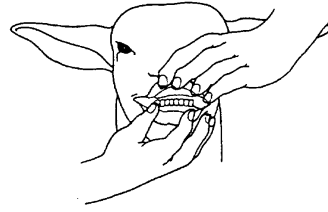
10. Within the 30 days before the planned export date, an accredited veterinarian or CFIA veterinarian must examine each animal presented for export.
11. The sheep and goats must be permanently and humanely identified before arrival at the port of entry to the U.S. Each animal must bear a "C" mark applied with a freeze brand, hot iron, or other permanent method. This mark must be easily visible and legible on the live animal. The mark must also be visible on the carcass before skinning. The mark cannot be less than one inch or more than 1¼ inches high and must have been applied on the animal's right hip, high on the tail-head.
12. Other means of permanent identification may be used **if requested in writing and approved before export by the National Center for Import and Export (NCIE) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).**

### **Age Determination**

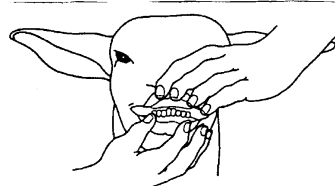
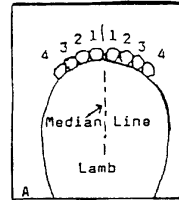
13. All the animals in the shipment must be **under 12 months of age.**
14. The determination of the age of the animals may be based on information obtained from the CLIA or ATQ databases from producer records, or on the examination of the dentition of each animal by the accredited veterinarian or their designated technician. Methods for determining age on the basis of dentition are described below.
15. If the dental examination is used to determine age, it is preferable for the inspection to be conducted during the 14 days preceding export.

**Note: For the purposes of certification of sheep and goats for export to the U.S., an animal is considered to be less than 12 months of age if all the deciduous incisors are present. Any sheep or goat that has shed one of the first deciduous incisor teeth is considered to be 12 months of age or older, whether or not the permanent incisor teeth have started to erupt.**

Reference Figures For Age Determination

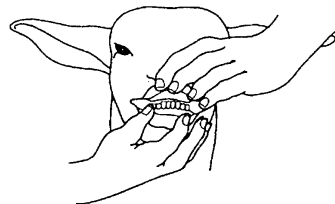
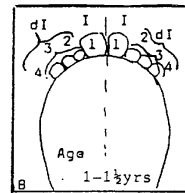


LAMB

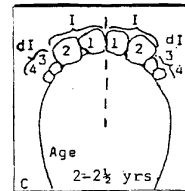


TWO TOOTH (1-2 yrs. old)

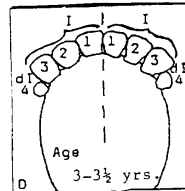
2 permanent incisors



2-3 year old



3-4 year old



## How to Complete the Canadian Health Certificate (HA 2186)

16. The accredited veterinarian must use the most recent version of the HA 2186 export certificate.
17. In the column "AGE(MOS)(Estimated)," the actual age or an estimated age in months must be indicated. An entry such as "less than 12 months" is not acceptable.
18. The accredited veterinarian must complete the export health certificate by entering all the necessary information with the exception of the number of animals in the shipment and the seal numbers. The "Reference number" is assigned by the CFIA district office. The completed and signed health certificate and owner/exporter's declaration will be submitted to a CFIA veterinary inspector to review and, if all requirements are met, endorse. Any incomplete export certificates will be returned to the accredited veterinarian for completion. A fee is charged for CFIA endorsement. Once endorsed, certificates are returned to the accredited veterinarian, and the owner/exporter's declaration is kept at the district office with a copy of the certificate. **The health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of examination.**
19. The accredited veterinarian or their technician must, on the day of export, return to the farm and apply CFIA seals to the transporting vehicles, after verifying that only the animals listed on the export certificate are included in the shipment. A CFIA seal must be applied to **every door** on the trailer.
20. The accredited veterinarian or their technician must record the number of animals in the shipment and the CFIA seal numbers in the appropriate sections on the endorsed original health certificate, and initial the appropriate section. It is not necessary to repeat this information on the copies of the certificate, but veterinarians must record it on the copy kept in their offices.
21. During loading, if animals must be removed from the shipment after the health certificate has been endorsed by the CFIA veterinary inspector, accredited veterinarians should **not cross out any of these animals that are listed on the health certificate**. In such cases the accredited veterinarian or their technician must provide two copies of an ADDENDUM: one copy to accompany the shipment, and one to be included in the accredited veterinarian's file. Sample copies of an addendum are available in the district offices. This is not a CFIA document and does not bear the CFIA logo. It may be used as is or printed on the veterinary clinic's letterhead. The addendum must include a description of the animals that were not loaded and their CCIA or ATQ identification numbers.

22. If the seals are broken or missing, or if they do not match the seal numbers recorded on the health certificate, the shipment will be refused entry into the U.S.
23. For sheep, the official ear tag is a tag approved by the CFIA for use in the Canadian Sheep Identification Program **or**, in Quebec, the ATQ tag. All tags must be clean and readable. **All numbers that appear on the ear tag must be recorded on the export certificate.**
24. For goats, the official ear tag is a CFIA HofA tag, which must be applied to the left ear. Goats may only be exported in this manner if the accredited veterinarian knows the birth premises of each animal being shipped. While the birth premises does not have to be included on the export certificate, the veterinarian must keep a permanent record of the premises in case of inquiry by the USDA or audit. All tags must be clean and readable. **All numbers that appear on the ear tag must be recorded on the export certificate.**

**Note:** While it is not a USDA requirement that the ear tag numbers be listed in ascending numerical order on the certificate, accredited veterinarians are encouraged to complete certificates in this manner. This practice will facilitate inspection at the U.S. port of entry and minimize delays.

25. The routing of the shipment must be based on information provided by the exporter and must include the names of the main highways to be followed in Canada and the U.S. and the name of the location where the animals were loaded in Canada.
26. The official Canadian health certificate (HA 2186) endorsed by a CFIA veterinary inspector and **two copies** of the certificate must accompany each export shipment. A separate health certificate must be issued for each vehicle.

**Note:** Each truckload constitutes one shipment; therefore, a separate original health certificate must be issued for each vehicle.

27. Before arrival at the U.S. border, the seals cannot be broken by anyone other than a CFIA inspector or a person under the inspector's supervision. If the exporter asks to transfer animals from one truck to another after leaving the farm of origin, the transfer must be performed under the direct supervision of a CFIA inspector. The CFIA inspector will issue an official letter to confirm the change in the seal numbers. The CFIA will charge a fee for this service.

## Inspections at U.S. Ports of Entry

28. The sheep and goats for feeding will be unloaded at the U.S. port of entry for individual inspection.
29. The animals must be presented at the U.S. port of entry by appointment. The shipment must be accompanied by U.S. Veterinary Services Form 17-29 (Declaration of Importation) and the official Canadian health certificate (HA 2186).
30. Refer to [5.1 Export to the U.S. - General](#) for the list of land ports of entry designated as having the necessary inspection facilities for the entry of animals from Canada. Although the list was provided by the USDA, it is the exporters' responsibility to present their animals to a U.S. port of entry that has the facilities required for the unloading and inspection of such animals.

### References

Link to export certificate [HA 2186](#) and the *Agent or Owner and/or Exporter's Declaration* from the CFIA Web site.

A sample of the *Addendum for Animals Not Included in the Shipment*, which can be printed on your official letterhead, is available from your district veterinarian.