

M. N. Mollon & Partners Ltd

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY EXAMINATION OF A HORSE ON BEHALF OF A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER

The notes A to G appear on subsequent sections of this certificate

This certificate is supported by:
The British Equine Veterinary Association
The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
The Veterinary Council of Ireland
Veterinary Ireland

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ON BEHALF OF:

Name & Address: Auction , address unknown

I HAVE EXAMINED THE HORSE DESCRIBED BELOW, THE PROPERTY OF:

Name & Address:

THE HORSE WAS PRESENTED BY:

Name:

At:

On: (Date & Time) 14/12/2022 11:00

DESCRIPTION OF THE HORSE (See Note A)

NAME of horse (or breeding)

CETALOUBET PS

BREED or TYPE

Oldenburger Springpferd

COLOUR

Chestnut

SEX

Gelding

AGE by documentation: (See Note B)

25.05.2015

Dentition consistent with an APPROXIMATE AGE or AGE RANGE of: (See Note B)

7 - 8 Years

Passport Number(s): DE 418185006615

Microchip Number: 276020000359224

STAGE OF THE EXAMINATION (See Note C)

I omitted stage(s) 3, 4, 5 of the standard procedure because Not requested by owner.

ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES (See Note D)

The following specialised diagnostic techniques were undertaken: Radiology

No additional report appended

Flexion tests were performed on the following limbs: ALL FOUR LIMBS

Trotting on a small diameter circle on a firm surface was performed

A blood sample was NOT TAKEN from the horse during the examination (for medication analysis if required). A blood sample was not taken because: Not requested by owner.

DECLARATION OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF THIS HORSE'S CLINICAL HISTORY (See Note E)

To the best of my knowledge and belief:

- 1) The seller (or the selling agent) IS a client of my veterinary practice
- 2) The horse HAS NOT previously been attended by me or my veterinary practice.
- 3) The horse's veterinary history known to me DOES NOT increase the risk of purchase.

REPORT OF RELEVANT CLINICAL FINDINGS AND/OR HISTORY

Good clinical examination. Examination of eyes, heart, lungs, bars of mouth and incisor teeth were unremarkable. The horse was presented with a quarter crack lateral aspect of the left fore hoof and front feet heels were contracted. No signs of vices or stereotypes were shown during examination. Wide action behind whilst observed at trot. Horse was sound and flexion tests were negative. Radiographic study revealed small spur in the right hock.

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| INSURANCE | Where possible and if required, the prospective purchaser is advised to confirm that they are able to obtain suitable insurance cover before purchasing the horse. |
| SELLER'S WARRANTY | The prospective purchaser should consider obtaining a warranty from the seller with respect to vices, previous conditions or surgery and other significant information before purchasing the horse. (See note F) |

OPINION OF THE EXAMINING VETERINARY SURGEON (See Note G)

In my opinion, on the balance of probabilities, the conditions reported above DO NOT prejudice this horse's suitability for purchase to be used for Show jumping .

Veterinary Surgeon's Signature:

Antonio Espinosa

Date of Signature: 19/12/2022

Veterinary Surgeon's Name: Antonio Espinosa MRCVS

Address: Wey Cottage , Anstey Mill Lane, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 2QQ

NOTES ON THE EXAMINATION

The "British Equine Veterinary Association (BEVA) / Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) Guidance Notes on the Examination of a Horse on Behalf of a Prospective Purchaser (amended 2018)" establishes a general routine for the pre-purchase examination of horses. The examination is conducted broadly in five stages, although the exact sequence of the various tests within the examination may vary. The five stages are:

- Stage 1 Preliminary examination
- Stage 2 Walk and Trot, in hand
- Stage 3 Exercise phase
- Stage 4 Period of rest and re-examination
- Stage 5 Second trot up

In circumstances where it is not possible to complete all the stages, or where the standard 5-stage examination is limited to just stages 1 and 2 at the specific request of the purchaser, the variations from the standard procedure should be made clear on the certificate.

NOTES FOR THE PURCHASER

(A) IDENTIFICATION AND LEGAL OWNERSHIP

This certificate serves to identify the horse that was examined, but it is not the responsibility of the examining veterinary surgeon to ascertain that the declared seller has legal title in the horse. It is the responsibility of the purchaser to satisfy themselves as to the ownership of the horse and to verify the records of any microchip with the relevant database.

(B) AGE

Without appropriate paper records from foalhood it is not possible to confirm the age of a horse with accuracy. Estimates of age based on a dental examination are imprecise and unreliable and any age range shown on the certificate is approximate and based on opinion only. In the absence of documentary evidence, the term 'aged' may be used to refer to a horse considered after examination to be over 15 years of age.

(C) STAGES OF THE EXAMINATION

If any parts of the five stages were omitted for any reason (see "Notes on the Examination" above), the opinion given is based purely upon those parts of the examination that were completed. The incomplete examination will not have identified any clinical signs of disease, injury or abnormality that could only have been revealed a part of the standard procedure that was omitted.

(D) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

Any procedures carried out in addition to those recommended in the BEVA/RCVS Guidance Notes (such as radiography, ultrasonography, and endoscopy) are listed. The original records of these procedures (such as radiographs, ultrasonographs, photographs), as well as the blood sample taken for medication analysis, are and remain the property of the examining veterinary surgeon.

Unless specified in additional procedures, this examination does not include examination of the inside of the prepuce (sheath), a detailed mouth examination with a speculum, a height measurement or any examination for pregnancy.

Flexion tests and trotting in a circle on a firm surface are not mandatory parts of the standard procedure, but they can sometimes provide useful additional information about a horse. There may be circumstances when the examining veterinary surgeon concludes that it is unsafe or inappropriate to perform such tests.

(E) THE HORSE'S CLINICAL HISTORY

If the examining veterinary surgeon is aware of any prior veterinary involvement with the horse, the examination will only have been carried out with permission for disclosure of all of the known clinical history. If the clinical history represents a greater than normal risk of the horse developing future problems (i.e. recurrence or delayed consequences of a prior condition), this should be indicated on the certificate along with an explanatory note. (The horse may nevertheless be suitable for purchase based on a risk/benefit analysis). A horse may have received veterinary treatment beyond the awareness of the examining veterinary surgeon.

(F) SELLER'S WARRANTY

The opinion provides no assurances in respect of matters that can only be established by a seller's representations to the purchaser. A seller's warranty is a matter between the seller and the purchaser and is not the responsibility of the examining veterinary surgeon. The purchaser should consider obtaining a written warranty from the seller covering, for example, matters such as medical or surgical history, height, freedom from vices, temperament, non-administration of drugs prior to the examination and the horse's previous or existing uses and performance levels.

(G) THE OPINION

The opinion expressed in this certificate is based solely on the standard procedure of examination recommended by the "BEVA/RCVS Guidance Notes on the Examination of a Horse on Behalf of a Prospective Purchaser (amended 2018)" (as varied by those omitted or additional procedures that are detailed in the certificate). The opinion is subject to the limitations of the examination (see note C above) and provides no assurances in respect of those matters that can only be established by a seller's representations to a purchaser (see note F above).

The horse examined may, at the time of the examination, have been subject to some previously administered drug or medicament having the effect of masking or concealing some disease, injury or physical abnormality that might otherwise have been clinically discoverable.