



## Saint Mary's Catholic College SOUTH BURNETT

### Biosecurity Information

New laws affecting horse movements took effect in Queensland on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016

Full information is available from the Qld Government website. Horse owners should check this site regularly for updates and changes.

[https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/379138/QLD\\_Biosecurity\\_Manual\\_2016.pdf](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/379138/QLD_Biosecurity_Manual_2016.pdf)

The Pony club Association Form PCAQ 170 which Saint Mary's uses as a Health Horse Declaration Form also records horse movements that comply with horse movement records under the new laws.

This form is submitted on the day of the competition, and is retained by the College as a part of its obligations to stage a competition.

However, movement records must also be retained by the horse owners. Therefore, owners must either retain a copy of the Form 170 or complete movement records by an additional means.

Of particular relevance to Saint Mary's competitions is the reference to horses moving from infested to free zones. There are clear procedures for dealing with low risk cattle tick carriers (horses) in a stated way.

An information sheet about this is attached. It includes the means of complying both with and without chemical treatment. A section of the Biosecurity Manual is copied below and directs horse owners to the OSW-LRC procedure (attached).

Note: OSW-LRC = Stated Ways for Low Risk Carriers

**Table 3 – Risk minimisation requirements for moving a cattle tick carrier into or through the cattle tick free zone**

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Procedure references (see definitions for procedure names)
A place in the infested zone other than a feedlot	A place in the free zone other than a prescribed facility	Tick free; AND Supervised chemical treatment  OR Tick free; AND Owner chemical treatment OR The carrier is dealt with in a stated way	<a href="#">MI-HRC</a> or <a href="#">MI-LRC</a> ; and <a href="#">CT-CTC</a>  <a href="#">MI-LRC</a> ; and <a href="#">CT-CTC</a> or <a href="#">OSW-LRC</a>

Further advice about this matter is available from the DAF website ([www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au)) or by phoning the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Phone: Kingaroy 41600712 or DAF Call Centre 132523

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# Biosecurity Act 2014

## Procedure for dealing with low risk cattle tick carriers in a stated way (OSW-LRC)

### Purpose

This procedure forms part of the risk minimisation requirements applying to the movement of cattle tick carriers under chapter 5, part 8, division 3 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* (the Regulation).

A low risk cattle tick carrier only meets the risk minimisation requirement of being “dealt with in a stated way” if the carrier is dealt with in accordance with at least one way stated in this procedure.

### Scope

This procedure may be used by the following persons to comply with the risk minimisation requirements:

- an accredited certifier for the purpose of issuing a biosecurity certificate under chapter 15 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act); or
- a person moving a cattle tick carrier between specified locations under chapter 5, part 8, division 3 of the Regulation.

### Background

A low risk cattle tick carrier moving between the following locations may meet the risk minimisation requirements for the movement by being dealt with in a stated way:

- from a place in the infested zone other than a feedlot to a place in the free zone other than a prescribed facility; or
- from infested land to a place in the free zone, outside the boundary of the infested land, other than a prescribed facility.

In addition, the carrier must be subject to a manual inspection (see “Procedure for manual inspection of low risk cattle tick carriers (MI-LRC)”) with an outcome of “tick free” prior to the movement commencing.

### Definitions

**agricultural show** – means any show or exhibition event of limited duration, not including an event that is or is in the nature of a travelling circus or zoo, that includes the exhibition of designated animals in events. Agricultural show events include sporting events or show ring events e.g. camp drafting school, horse racing, pony club, rodeo school

**cattle tick carrier** – means a designated animal that is a member of any of the following groups of animals –

- (a) bison
- (b) buffalo
- (c) the family *Camelidae*
- (d) cattle
- (e) deer
- (f) the family *Equidae*
- (g) goats

(h) sheep

**high risk tick carrier** – means a cattle tick carrier other than a low risk tick carrier

**low risk tick carrier** – means a cattle tick carrier that is a member of any of the following groups of animals – the family *Camelidae*; the family *Equidae*; goats; sheep

**tick free** – means a manual inspection has been conducted in accordance with the “Procedure for manual inspection of low risk cattle tick carriers (MI-LRC)”, and shows that a cattle tick carrier is free of all stages of the life cycle of cattle tick

## Stated ways for dealing with low risk cattle tick carriers

Dealing with a low risk cattle tick carrier in a stated way allows a livestock owner to achieve a status of “tick free” in a way that does not require chemical treatment of the carrier. The success of these procedures relies on an understanding of the way that carriers must be dealt with to minimise the biosecurity risks of cattle ticks.

In order to meet the risk minimisation requirement of dealing with a low risk carrier in a stated way, at least one of the following procedures must be complied with:

### 1. Carriers held in a tick free paddock/environment

Low risk cattle tick carriers held in a tick free paddock/environment in the tick infested zone or on infested land must comply with the following conditions to meet the risk minimisation requirements before moving to the cattle tick free zone:

- the low risk carrier has been manually inspected and is tick free; and
- any low risk carrier entering the property must have undergone a manual inspection with an outcome of “tick free” in accordance with the “Procedure for manual inspection of a low risk cattle tick carrier” and either:
  - 1a) no high risk carriers on the property of origin:
    - the property of origin does not and has not carried high risk cattle tick carriers for a minimum period of 12 months ; and
    - the low risk carrier/s must be segregated from and have no direct contact with high risk cattle tick carriers on neighbouring properties; or
  - 1b) low risk carriers are isolated from high risk carriers as follows:
    - low risk carrier/s must not share facilities (paddocks, yards, laneways, loading ramps, etc) with high risk cattle tick carriers; and
    - the low risk carriers must not be exercised in any area where high risk carriers have grazed, and are segregated from and have no direct contact with high risk carriers.

### 2. Competing at an agricultural show and returning to the tick free zone

Low risk cattle tick carriers moving from the free zone to the infested zone to compete at an agricultural show meets the risk minimisation requirements for the return trip (from infested zone to free zone) if the carrier has been manually inspected and is tick free and one of the following procedures has been complied with:

- 2a) if the low risk carrier is at the agricultural show for less than 96 hours and no high risk carriers have been kept on the grounds within the last 12 months, the risk minimisation requirements are met if:
  - the low risk carrier has been manually inspected and is tick free.

- 2b) if the low risk carrier is at the agricultural show for less than 96 hours and high risk carriers have been kept on the grounds within the last 12 months, the risk minimisation requirements are met if:
  - the low risk carriers are managed in a way to ensure that they are not kept in areas where cattle tick larvae may be present; and
  - the agricultural show organiser has a documented risk minimisation plan in place for the venue and provides this plan if requested by an inspector.
- 2c) if the low risk carrier is at the agricultural show for more than 96 hours and there are no high risk carriers at the event, the risk minimisation requirements are met if:
  - the grounds at which the agricultural show is held have not carried high risk cattle tick carriers for a period of at least 12 months prior to the event;
  - the grounds at which the agricultural show is held are managed in a way that:
    - ensures that no animal enters the grounds without approval;
    - ensures that all low risk carriers that enter the grounds are tick free.
- 2d) if the low risk carrier is at the agricultural show for more than 96 hours and there are also high risk carriers at the event or at previous events at the facility in the last 12 months, the risk minimisation requirements are met if:
  - the event organiser employs the services of an accredited certifier to manually inspect all high risk carriers entering the grounds to ensure that they are tick free before entry;
  - the event organiser must keep records showing:
    - the details of all events where high risk carriers were present (event, date);
    - the name and address of the accredited certifier;
    - the species and numbers of high risk carriers inspected into the grounds.

The risk minimisation requirements in this section set out the steps that the owner of a low risk carrier must undertake prior to moving the carrier from the infested zone. An owner has a general biosecurity obligation to take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimize the spread of cattle tick into the tick free zone. This may include the owner taking additional steps such as isolating and/or spraying carriers after returning to the tick free property.

### **3. Racehorses within a licensed racing facility or race track**

A racehorse moving from a Queensland Racing licenced facility in the infested zone into the free zone to another Queensland Racing licenced facility or race track may meet the risk minimisation requirements by complying with the following conditions:

- the horse has been manually inspected and is tick free;
- the horse must be held in a licensed Queensland Racing stables, training track or race track in the infested zone (the facility) for at least 14 days before entering the free zone;
- the horse must be in the facility for the purposes of training or racing;
- the movement records kept under section 194 of the Act must be kept at the facility where the horse is held for the duration of the stay.

#### **4. Low risk carrier that is stabled and groomed**

A low risk cattle tick carrier may meet the risk minimisation requirements by complying with the following conditions:

- the carrier has been manually inspected and is tick free;
- the carrier must be led and tractable;
- the carrier must have been groomed regularly (daily) for a period of at least 35 days;
- at the place of origin the carrier must, at all times, must be segregated from and have no direct contact with a high risk cattle tick carrier.