



New South Wales

# **Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) Amendment (Cattle Tick Carriers) Order 2020**

under the

Biosecurity Act 2015

I, Sarah Britton, Group Director Animal Biosecurity and Chief Veterinary Officer, Regional NSW, with delegated authority and in pursuance of section 404A of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, make the following Order.

Dated this first day of December 2020

## **Sarah Britton**

Group Director Animal Biosecurity and Chief Veterinary Officer  
Department of Primary Industries  
Regional NSW

### **1 Name of Order**

This Order is the *Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) Amendment (Cattle Tick Carriers) Order 2020*.

### **2 Commencement**

This Order commences on the day on which it is published on the NSW Legislation website.

### **3 Amendment of the Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2019**

#### **[1] Part 2, Division 2, Subdivision 1 Cattle tick—carriers**

Omit the subdivision. Insert instead—

## Subdivision 1 Cattle tick—carriers

### 23 Conditions to import cattle tick—carriers

This subdivision sets out the circumstances in which, despite clause 14 of the Regulation, a person may import cattle tick carriers into the State.

### 24 Definitions

(1) In this subdivision:

***cattle tick carrier*** means:

- (a) a primary cattle tick carrier, or
- (b) a secondary cattle tick carrier.

***cattle tick free zone*** means:

- (a) any part of Queensland identified as the cattle tick free zone on a cattle tick biosecurity zone map and established as a biosecurity zone for cattle tick under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld),
- (b) any part of the Northern Territory declared to be part of the cattle tick free zone under the *Livestock Act 2008* (NT), and
- (c) any part of Western Australia for which cattle tick is a declared pest under the *Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007* (WA).

***chemical treatment*** means a treatment of a cattle tick carrier with an acaricide or endectocide for the control of cattle tick in accordance with the Primefact “*Cattle tick: use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers*” published on the Department’s website.

***high risk NSW land*** means any land in the State with pasture and may be grazed by cattle at any time in the next 12 months, and includes any land where it is not known if the land will be grazed in the next 12 months.

**Note:** Land that is free of pasture is not high risk NSW land even if cattle may be on the land in the next 12 months.

***high risk Qld land*** means any land in Queensland that:

- (a) is not identified as the cattle tick free zone, or
- (b) is a restricted property, and

has pasture that has been grazed by cattle at any time in the previous 12 months, and includes any land where it is not known if the land has been grazed in the previous 12 months.

***infested area*** means the areas in Queensland, Northern Territory or Western Australia that are not the cattle tick free zone.

***low risk movement*** means the movement of a secondary cattle tick carrier into the State in the circumstances described in column 1 of Table 1 to clause 28A.

***low risk NSW land*** means any land in the State that is not high risk NSW land.

***low risk Qld land*** means any land in Queensland that is not high risk Qld land.

**manual inspection** means a physical examination of the exterior of a restrained animal to detect the presence of cattle tick, as described in the Primefact “*Cattle tick: manual inspection of cattle tick carriers*” published on the Department’s website.

**primary cattle tick carrier** means a carrier of cattle tick that is cattle or deer.

**record of movement** means any of the following:

- (a) record of movement (feedlot or abattoir),
- (b) record of movement (general),
- (c) record of movement (veterinarian),

**record of movement (feedlot or abattoir)** means a form published on the Department’s website titled “Record of Movement – Cattle Tick Carrier (Feedlot or Abattoir)”.

**record of movement (general)** means a form published on the Department’s website titled “Record of Movement – Cattle Tick Carrier (General)”.

**record of movement (veterinarian)** means a form published on the Department’s website titled “Record of Movement – Cattle Tick Carrier (Veterinarian)”.

**restricted property** means a property in a cattle tick free zone that is subject to a biosecurity undertaking, biosecurity direction or regulatory instrument in another State or Territory that controls or restricts the movement of animals on the property because of cattle tick.

**secondary cattle tick carrier** means a carrier of cattle tick that is a camelid, equine, goat or sheep.

**supervised chemical treatment** means a chemical treatment that is supervised by an authorised officer or biosecurity certifier.

**unrestricted property** means a property that is not a restricted property.

**veterinary certificate** means a certificate issued by a veterinary practitioner in a form published on the Department’s website titled “Veterinary certificate for secondary cattle tick carriers”

**visual inspection** means a visual examination of the exterior of an animal from a maximum of 2 metres to detect the presence of cattle tick, as described in the Primefact “*Cattle tick: visual inspection of cattle tick carriers*” published on the Department’s website.

- (2) A cattle tick carrier is **from an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free zone** if the cattle tick carrier was at that property for all of the 35 days immediately before it leaves the property for importation into the State.

## 25 Records of movement and certificates

- (1) A person who is required to provide a record of movement when importing a cattle tick carrier into the State may provide the record by either:
  - (a) no later than 24 hours before importation, giving the record of movement to the Department, in a manner approved by the Department, or
  - (b) giving the record of movement to the Department when the cattle tick carrier crosses the border into the State from the carrier’s State or Territory of origin.

- (2) A person who imports a cattle tick carrier into the State must:
- (a) retain a copy of any record of movement, carrier biosecurity certificate, or veterinary certificate for 2 years from the date the record was made or certificate issued, and
  - (b) ensure that the cattle tick carrier is accompanied by a copy of the record of movement, carrier biosecurity certificate or veterinary certificate until the carrier is moved to the destination specified in the record of movement.

**26 Movement of cattle tick carrier from unrestricted property in cattle tick free zone**

A person may import into the State a cattle tick carrier from an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free zone if the carrier has only travelled through areas that are cattle tick free zones.

**27 Movement of cattle tick carrier from unrestricted property in cattle tick free zone through infested area**

A person may import into the State a cattle tick carrier from an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free zone that transits through an infested area, if the following requirements have been met:

- (a) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
- (b) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and

**Note:** additional cattle tick carriers will be required to comply with the applicable requirements for importation that are set out in this subdivision.

- (c) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (general) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) have been met.

**28 Movement of primary cattle tick carrier from infested area or restricted property**

A person may import into the State a primary cattle tick carrier from a property that is in the infested area, or from a restricted property, if the following requirements have been met:

- (a) a carrier biosecurity certificate has been issued that certifies:
  - (i) the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found free of cattle ticks, and
  - (ii) the carrier underwent a supervised chemical treatment, and
- (b) the carrier is imported into the State no later than 48 hours after the manual inspection and supervised chemical treatment took place, and
- (c) if the vehicle on which the carrier is transported transits through an infested area before it enters the State:
  - (i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
  - (ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and
- (d) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (general) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (c) have been met.

## 28A Movement of secondary cattle tick carrier

### Movement is not a low risk movement

- (1) A person may import a secondary cattle tick carrier into the State, where the movement is not a low risk movement, if the following requirements have been met:
- (a) a carrier biosecurity certificate or veterinary certificate has been issued that certifies:
    - (i) the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found to be free of cattle ticks, and
    - (ii) the carrier underwent a chemical treatment, and
  - (b) the carrier is imported into the State no later than 48 hours after the manual inspection and chemical treatment took place, and
  - (c) if the vehicle on which the carrier is transported transits through an infested area before it enters the State:
    - (i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
    - (ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and
  - (d) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (general) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (c) have been met.

### Low risk movement

- (2) A person may import a secondary cattle tick carrier into the State, where the movement is a low risk movement, in the following circumstances:
- (a) in the previous three years the person importing the secondary cattle tick carrier has completed the cattle tick education module and assessment on the Department's website and has been provided with a certificate number, and
  - (b) the importation is a type of importation specified in column 1 of Table 1, and
  - (c) the requirements for importation in the corresponding column 2 of Table 1 have been satisfied, and
  - (d) the person completes a record of movement (general) declaring that the applicable requirements for importation in Table 1 have been met.

**Table 1: requirements for low risk importation of secondary cattle tick carriers**

<b>Column 1: type of importation</b>	<b>Column 2: requirements for importation</b>
The secondary cattle tick carrier is imported from low risk Qld land to low risk NSW land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) where the secondary cattle tick carrier will only be in the State for 7 days or less:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found to be free of cattle ticks, and</li></ul></li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) the carrier is imported into the State no later than 48 hours after the manual inspection took place.</li> </ul> <p>(2) where the secondary cattle tick carrier will be in the State for more than 7 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found to be free of cattle ticks, and</li> <li>(ii) the carrier underwent a chemical treatment, and</li> <li>(iii) the carrier is imported into the State no later than 48 hours after the manual inspection and chemical treatment took place.</li> </ul>
The secondary cattle tick carrier is returning from Qld to low risk NSW land and spent time on low risk Qld land only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found to be free of cattle ticks, and</li> <li>(2) the carrier underwent a chemical treatment, and</li> <li>(3) the carrier is imported into the State no later than 48 hours after the manual inspection and chemical treatment took place.</li> </ul>

## 29 Movement of equine from infested area or restricted property

Despite any other clause in this subdivision, a person may import into the State a secondary cattle tick carrier that is an equine from a property that is in an infested area or from a restricted property in the following circumstances:

- (a) the importation is a type of importation specified in column 1 of Table 2, and
- (b) the requirements for importation in the corresponding column 2 of Table 2 have been satisfied.

**Table 2: cattle tick carrier importation requirements for equines**

<b>Column 1: type of importation</b>	<b>Column 2: requirements for importation</b>
The equine is being imported into New South Wales having received veterinary treatment a veterinary clinic or hospital in an infested area.	<p>The person responsible for the equine and the attending veterinary practitioner give the Department a completed record of movement (veterinarian) in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the person responsible for the equine declares these conditions have been met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the equine was moved to the veterinary clinic or hospital specified in the record of movement (veterinarian) for the purpose of the veterinary procedure named in the record, and</li> <li>(ii) the equine travelled directly to the veterinary clinic or hospital and stayed entirely within that clinic or hospital, and</li> <li>(iii) if the vehicle on which the cattle tick carrier is transported to or from the veterinary clinic or hospital transits through an infested area</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>before it enters the State:</p> <p>(A) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and</p> <p>(B) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and</p> <p>(b) The veterinary practitioner declares these conditions have been met:</p> <p>(i) the equine was moved to the veterinary clinic or hospital specified in the record of movement (veterinarian) for the purpose of the veterinary procedure named in that record,</p> <p>(ii) the equine stayed entirely within that veterinary clinic or hospital, and</p> <p>(iii) the equine was visually free of cattle tick before leaving the veterinary clinic or hospital.</p>
<p>The equine is imported into New South Wales:</p> <p>(a) for the sole purpose of racing, or</p> <p>(b) after attending a race on a property in an infested area.</p>	<p>The person responsible for the equine, the registered trainer of the equine (or a person authorised to act on behalf of the registered trainer), or the Chief Steward (or a person authorised to act on behalf of the Chief Steward) gives the Department a completed record of movement (general) in which they declare these conditions have been or will be met:</p> <p>(a) the equine is a registered thoroughbred or standardbred, and</p> <p>(b) for 35 days immediately before importation, the equine was stabled,</p> <p>(c) the equine is competing at a designated race meeting under the control of a racing authority in the State or Territory where the race meeting will be held, and</p> <p>(d) in the period commencing 48 hours before importation, the equine was visually inspected and found to be cattle tick free by the person responsible for the animal, and</p> <p>(e) in the case of an equine imported into the State for the sole purpose of racing, the equine will return to its State or Territory of origin within 7 days of the proposed movement date, and</p> <p>(f) if the vehicle on which the cattle tick carrier is transported transits through an infested area before it enters the State:</p> <p>(i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and</p> <p>(ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers.</p>

### 30 Feedlots and abattoirs

- (1) Despite any other clause in this subdivision, a person may import into the State a cattle tick carrier from a feedlot that is on a restricted property or a property in an infested area if the following are satisfied:
  - (a) the feedlot has a Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan (Feedlot), and
  - (b) the carrier was held at the feedlot for 35 days immediately before importation, and
  - (c) the carrier underwent a visual inspection by the person in charge of it and was found to be free of cattle tick, and
  - (d) if the vehicle on which the cattle tick carrier is transported transits through an infested area before it enters the State:
    - (i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
    - (ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and
  - (e) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (feedlot or abattoir) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (d) have been met.
- (2) Despite any other clause in this subdivision, a person may import into an abattoir or feedlot in the State a cattle tick carrier from a restricted property or a property in an infested area if the following are satisfied:
  - (a) the feedlot or abattoir has a Cattle Tick Management Plan (Feedlot) or Cattle Tick Management Plan (Abattoir) as applicable, and
  - (b) a carrier biosecurity certificate has been issued that certifies either of the following:
    - (i) in the 48 hours before importation, the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found free of cattle ticks, or
    - (ii) the carrier underwent a visual inspection and a supervised chemical treatment, and
  - (c) if the carrier underwent a supervised chemical treatment, it is imported into the State in the following timeframes:
    - (i) within 96 hours after a supervised chemical treatment with an acaricide,
    - (ii) 4 to 7 days after a supervised chemical treatment with an endectocide, and
  - (d) if the vehicle on which the carrier is transported transits through an infested area before it enters the State:
    - (i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
    - (ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and



- (e) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (feedlot or abattoir) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (d) have been met.
- (3) In this clause, a ***Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan (Feedlot)*** means a plan prepared, and complied with, by the feedlot and which includes procedures that deal with the following:
- (a) ensuring the feedlot, including yards and handling facilities, is surrounded by a buffer zone of at least 10 metres, and the buffer is kept free of cattle tick carriers at all times,
  - (b) ensuring feedlot pens and associated handling facilities are kept free of vegetation,
  - (c) procedures to prevent an infestation of cattle tick being introduced to the feedlot by cattle tick carriers from an infested area,
  - (d) ensuring cattle tick carriers are not removed from feedlot pens for husbandry, drafting or loading for longer than is necessary, and
  - (e) the maintenance of records of movements of cattle tick carriers in and out of the feedlot.
- (4) In this clause, a ***Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan (Abattoir)*** means a plan prepared, and complied with, by the abattoir and which includes procedures that deal with the following:
- (a) the identification of yards completely free of vegetation for holding any cattle imported pursuant to clause 30(2), and a map that labels and identifies the yards (the ***designated holding yards***),
  - (b) ensuring a pasture free buffer area of 2 metres is kept around the designated holding yards,
  - (c) ensuring that any cattle moving out of the designated holding yards, except cattle moving to the slaughter floor, are examined and treated by an authorised officer before being placed in any area where pasture is present,
  - (d) the maintenance of records of movements of cattle tick carriers in and out of the abattoir, and
  - (e) ensuring that where runoff or drains from the designated holding yards exit onto pastured areas those areas must be fenced to prevent access by grazing cattle.

### **31 Agricultural shows**

- (1) Despite any other clause in this subdivision, a person may import into the State a cattle tick carrier from a property that is a restricted property or from a property in an infested area, for purpose of attending an agricultural show if the following are satisfied:
- (a) the carrier will leave the State within 7 days of the proposed movement date specified in the record of movement (general), and
  - (b) a carrier biosecurity certificate has been issued that certifies the carrier underwent a manual inspection and was found free of cattle ticks, and
  - (c) if the vehicle on which the carrier is transported transits through an infested area on its way to the agricultural show:

- (i) the carrier was not off-loaded from the vehicle, and
  - (ii) no additional cattle tick carriers were loaded into the vehicle, unless the person has complied with the requirements for importation applicable to the additional cattle tick carriers, and
- (d) the carrier will be accompanied by the record of movement (general) at all times.
- (e) the person gives the Department a completed record of movement (general) declaring that the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (d) have been met.