



Victoria Government Gazette

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Livestock Disease Control Act 1994

ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES IN RUMINANTS

I, Jaelyn Symes, Minister for Agriculture and Minister responsible for the administration of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is necessary to prevent, control and eradicate transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants, make the following Order under section 29 of that Act.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are to –

- a) declare the whole of the State of Victoria to be a control area for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating the exotic disease transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants; and
- b) specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements which are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

This Order comes into operation upon publication in the Government Gazette and has effect for 12 months from the date of publication.

4. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for the purposes of prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants published in number S242 of the Government Gazette on 19 June 2019 is **revoked**.

5. Definitions

In this Order –

approved NLIS device means a NLIS device approved by the Secretary under section 9A of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

approved NLIS ear tag means a NLIS ear tag approved by the Secretary under section 9A of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

Chief Veterinary Officer means the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions;

domestic RAM means RAM of Australian or New Zealand origin;

domestic slaughter means slaughter at an abattoir other than one registered for export by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth) (DAWE);

export registered establishment means an establishment registered for export by the DAWE;

goat means a goat that is domesticated;

livestock identification numbers means the numbers and or letters that can be read visually on the ear tag or the numbers and or letters that can be retrieved electronically from the microchip contained in an NLIS device;

NLIS means National Livestock Identification System;

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non-domestic RAM means RAM imported into Australia from a country other than New Zealand, or RAM of unknown origin;

PrimeSafe means the Authority named PrimeSafe established under section 43 of the **Meat Industry Act 1993**;

RAM means ‘restricted animal material’ as defined in regulation 5 of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Ruminant Feed) Regulations 2015;

transmissible spongiform encephalopathies means the group of exotic diseases which affect the structure and or functions of the brain (including bovine spongiform encephalopathies, chronic wasting disease of deer, feline spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie).

6. Control area

The whole of the State of Victoria is declared to be a control area for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants. The prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clauses 8, 9 and 10 of this Order apply in the control area.

7. Class of livestock affected by this declaration

The class of livestock affected by this Order is all ruminants.

8. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to all ruminants

- 1) The owner of any ruminants that have or are suspected to have consumed RAM must submit the animals for inspection by an inspector in accordance with any directions that may be issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

9. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to cattle

- 1) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with approved NLIS devices prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.
- 2) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM.
- 3) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with an approved NLIS device prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.

- 4) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that –
 - a) the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 5) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must ensure that the cattle are slaughtered within 30 months of the date that it is determined that the cattle have consumed non-domestic RAM or is suspected of having consumed non-domestic RAM.

10. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to ruminants, other than cattle

- 1) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 2) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the ruminants, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice –
 - a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 3) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must within 7 days of sale of the ruminants, provide the following written advice to an inspector, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal –
 - a) the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser; and
 - b) the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- 4) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of a sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, provide the following written advice to an officer of the DAWE –

- a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 5) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are to be or are sold for domestic slaughter, provide the following written advice to an officer of PrimeSafe –
- a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 6) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
- a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected to have occurred; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identify an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 7) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the animal, provide written advice –
- a) to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and
 - b) to an inspector, within 7 days of sale, of the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser, and a list of the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal; and
 - c) to an officer of the DAWE, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and

- d) to an officer of PrimeSafe, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for domestic slaughter, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 8) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have consumed non-domestic RAM that contains RAM derived from a ruminant, must ensure that the ruminants are slaughtered within 30 months of the earliest date of consumption, or possible or suspected consumption of the non-domestic RAM.

Dated 21 May 2020

JACLYN SYMES MP
Minister for Agriculture

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658 Church Street,
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email

gazette@ivegroup.com.au

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