

## Final report

### Reference manual for pre-export quarantine premises

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## Glossary

AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ASEL	Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock 3.0 (2020)
CSEP	Consignment Specific Export Plan
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
EOP	End-of-processing
ESCAS	Exporter Supply Chain Assurance Scheme
ESI	Export Slaughter Interval
HGP	Hormone Growth Promotant
IPAR	Independent Performance Audit Report
FOB	Free on Board
LiveCorp	Australian Livestock Export Corporation
LPA	Livestock Production Assurance
MICoR	Manual of Importing Country Requirements
MLA	Meat & Livestock Australia
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
NoI	Notices of Intention
NVD	National Vendor Declaration
OiE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PIC	Property Identification Code
RAM	Restricted Animal Material
RFB	Ruminant Feed Ban
SEP	Standard Export Plans
SWA	Safework Australia
WHP	Withholding Period
WHS	Work Health and Safety

## Introduction

Within the livestock export supply chain, animals are aggregated, prepared and isolated from other animals (e.g. domestic livestock and other export consignments) in designated premises prior to export.

These pre-export quarantine premises or facilities are known as 'Registered Premises' for livestock exports by sea and 'Approved Premises' for livestock exports by air.

The Australian livestock export industry is highly regulated. Across the various levels of government, the complex array of regulations covers elements such as animal welfare, biosecurity, quarantine, animal health, environment and community amenity.

The purpose of this Reference Manual is to provide greater clarity in relation to these regulations and requirements so as to better support livestock export industry pre-export facility operators and exporters.

### 1. Livestock Export Regulatory Framework<sup>1</sup>

The Department of Agriculture regulates the export of live animals under the *Export Control Act 1982*, the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997* and associated orders, regulations and standards. Livestock is defined as cattle, calves, buffalo, sheep, lambs, goats, camelids and deer.

The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) provides the conditions for the export of livestock. It details standards for:

- sourcing and on-farm preparation of livestock for export
- land transport of livestock
- management of livestock in registered premises
- vessel preparation and loading
- onboard management of livestock
- air transport of livestock

ASEL requires compliance with Australian Government livestock export legislation, state and territory legislation (including animal welfare legislation) and animal codes of practice.

The Exporter Supply Chain Assurance Scheme (ESCAS)<sup>2</sup> operates under the Export Control (Animals Order) 2004. The ESCAS framework was first implemented in July 2011. Exporters are required to have an ESCAS in place for all feeder and slaughter livestock. ESCAS does not apply to export of breeder livestock.

All livestock-carrying vessels must have an Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) license and comply with the provisions of Marine Order 43 of the Navigation Act 2012.

ESCAS is an assurance system based on four key principles, including:

1) **Animal welfare**— animal handling and slaughter in the importing country conforms to World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) animal welfare recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/regulatory-framework/compliance-statement>

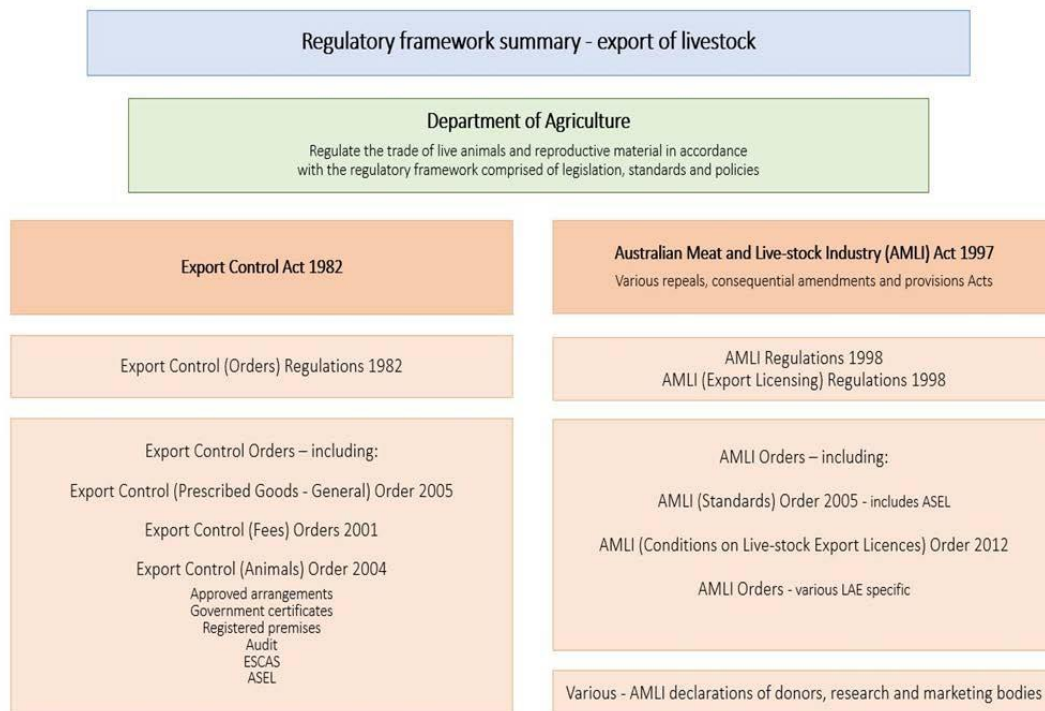
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/information-exporters-industry/escas>

2) **Control through the supply chain**—the exporter has control of all supply chain arrangements for livestock transport, management and slaughter. All livestock remain in the supply chain.

3) **Traceability through the supply chain**—the exporter can trace all livestock through the supply chain.

4) **Independent audit**—the supply chain in the importing country is independently audited.

**Figure 1. Livestock Exports Regulatory framework summary**



### 1.1 Acts, regulations, orders and standards<sup>3</sup>

Requirements relating to export licenses:

- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry \(Export Licensing\) Regulations 1998](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Regulations 1998](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry \(Conditions on live-stock export licenses\) Order 2012](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry \(Export of Sheep by Sea to the Middle East\) Order 2018](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry \(Export of Sheep by Sea to Middle East – Northern Winter\) Order 2018](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-Stock Industry \(Prohibition of Export of Sheep by Sea to Middle East – Northern Summer\) Order 2020](#)

**Preparing livestock for export by sea or air:**

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/regulatory-framework/acts-regulations-orders-standards>

- [Export Control Act 1982](#)
- [Export Control \(Animals\) Order 2004](#)
- [Australian Meat and Live-stock Standards Order 2005](#)

## Standards for exporting livestock

The [Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock](#) (ASEL) sets the requirements for exporting livestock from Australia by sea and air. The standards outline the minimum animal health and welfare conditions exporters must meet. ASEL 3.0 comes into effect 1 November 2020.

## Exporter supply chain assurance system

For countries where exporter supply chain assurance system (ESCAS) framework applies:

- [declaration made under section 7.03 of the Animals Order](#)
- [declarations made under section 7.04 of the Animals Order.](#)

## 1.2 Requirements for Registered and Approved Premises

More specifically in relation to pre-export quarantine premises, requirements faced by operators include:

- The [Export Control Act 1982](#) states that livestock for export by sea must be assembled at Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) - registered premises for preparation for export
- Registered Premises are approved by DAWE under Division 2.2 of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*.
- For livestock to be exported by air, approval of premises for pre-export quarantine or isolation are approved by DAWE against separate criteria under section 3.06 of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*.
- Operators of both Registered and Approved Premises must also comply with the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL).
- Furthermore, where specific requirements are identified by importing countries (listed on The Commonwealth Government's Manual of Importing Country Requirements (MICoR<sup>4</sup>)), these must also be met by the facilities.
- Pre-export facilities must also comply with state, territory and local government requirements during planning, establishment and operation in relation to animal welfare and environmental regulations.

## 1.3 What is a Registered Premises?

Registered Premises means a premises for holding and assembling of livestock for export by sea under the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004<sup>5</sup>. Division 2.2 'Registration of premises for holding and assembling live-stock for export' covers a number of key elements (see 1.6).

<sup>4</sup> <https://micor.agriculture.gov.au/live-animals/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2006C00731>

## 1.4 What is an Approved Premises?

Approved Premises means a place approved under the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004* for the export preparation, quarantine or isolation of livestock for export by air, Part 3 - Other export of live animals, 3.06 'Approval of premises for pre-export quarantine or isolation'.

## 1.5 What is an Approved Arrangement?

An approved arrangement (AA) is an agreement between the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment and a livestock exporter. It streamlines the export certification process.

Approved arrangements set out the operations which, when correctly applied by a livestock exporter, will effectively manage the preparation and certification of livestock exported from Australia.

This approach is consistent with other export commodity approved arrangements.

The department approves approved arrangements under the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*. In order to export a consignment of livestock, an exporter must have:

1. An export licence; and
2. An approved arrangement (or a small and infrequent exemption); and
3. An approved export program (AEP)<sup>6</sup>.

An AA outlines an exporter's commitment, describes their business systems, and details the procedures to ensure livestock exported from Australia meet:

- the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL)
- importing country requirements
- relevant Australian Government and state and territory legislation and other requirements.

Exporters must understand the requirements and be satisfied that their AA complies with those requirements. This responsibility extends to ensuring that any service providers engaged by the exporter act in accordance with the AA.

[Approved arrangement guidelines for the export of livestock](#) consists of three parts (see figure 2):

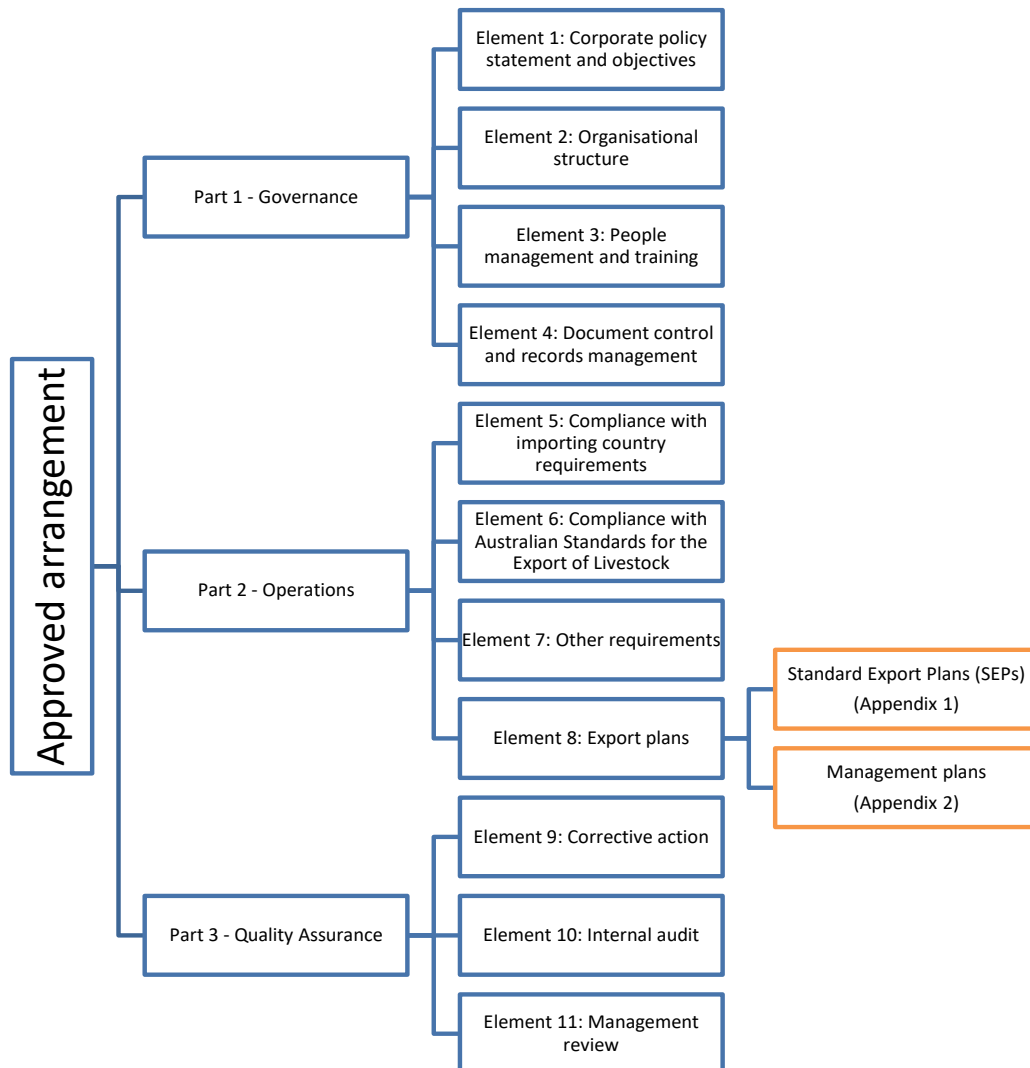
- 1) Governance—the governance of the livestock export business supports the effective implementation and ongoing management of the AA.
- 2) Operations—livestock for export are sourced, transported, prepared and exported in accordance with ASEL, importing country requirements and relevant Australian Government and state and territory legislation and other requirements.
- 3) Quality assurance—procedures are in place to ensure the business systems used by the exporter are effective and manage risks.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/information-exporters-industry/approved-arrangements>



**Figure 2. Structure of approved arrangements**



Note: An AA is composed of 3 parts: governance, operations and quality assurance. Each of these parts includes several elements which must be considered in the development of an AA.

## 1.6 Using this Reference Manual

The purpose of this reference manual is to provide an outline of the requirements to operate a Registered and/or Approved Premises.

Specific requirements may vary according to:

- the type of registered premises;
- the state or territory where the premises is located;
- the species of livestock;
- class and maximum number of animals to be held at the premises;
- the types of operations to be carried out; and
- the importing country

This Reference Manual includes:

i) The **ASEL Standards 3.0**, in particular, *ASEL Standard 3 – Management of livestock in registered premises*. The ASEL sets the minimum animal health, and welfare requirements for the conduct of the livestock export industry, which the Australian Government expects industry to meet.

As outlined earlier, under the *Export Control Order (Animals) 2004*, Registered Premises are required to develop an Operations Manual. The procedures and records that should be included in the operations manual are presented below the relevant standards.

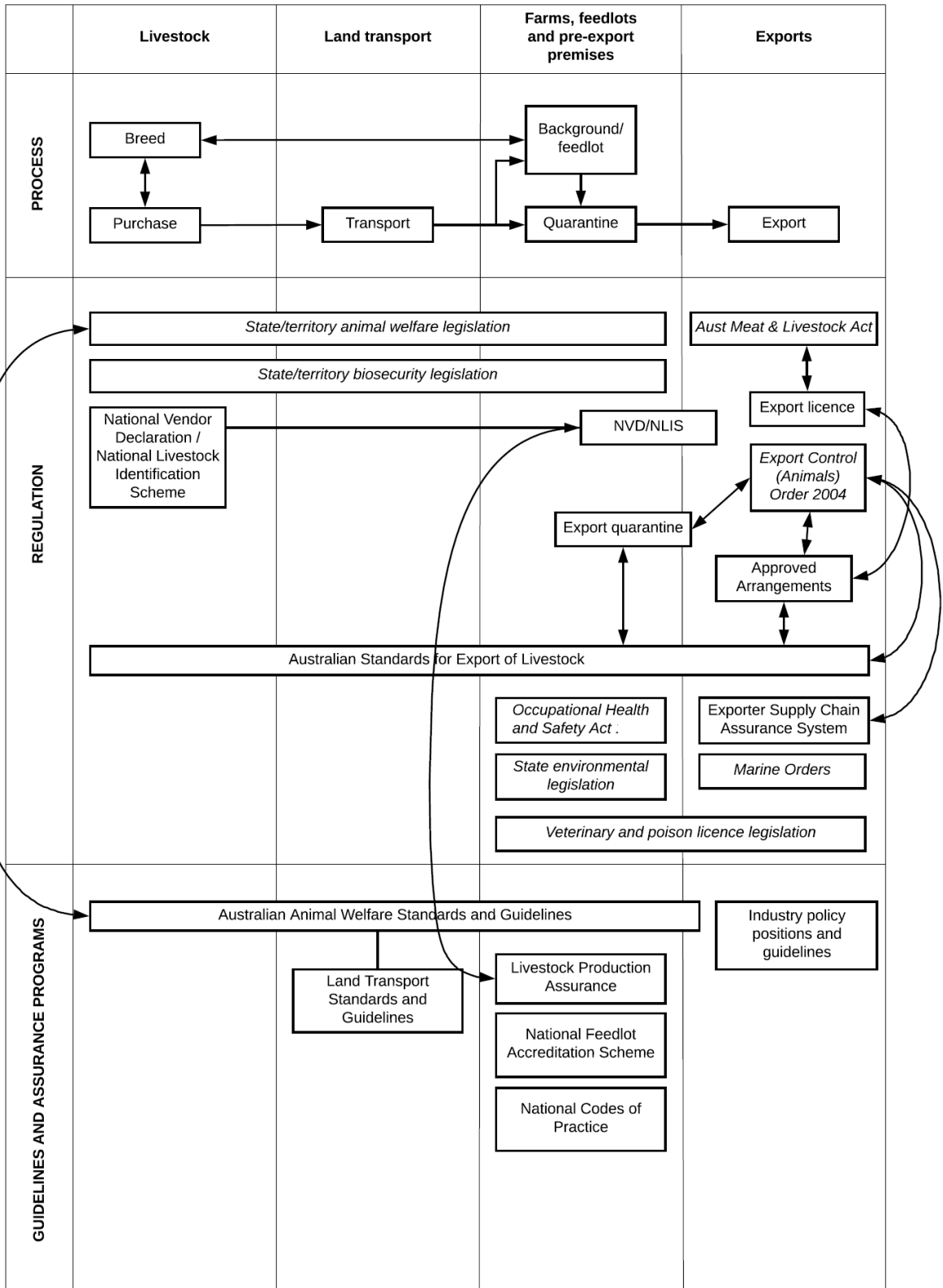
ii) An outline of **relevant industry integrity program** requirements such as the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) standards.

iii) A stocktake and overview of **relevant state and territory legislation**. Livestock sourced for export must meet all requirements under relevant state and territory legislation, including animal welfare Acts. State and territory governments are responsible for ensuring that these requirements are met.

**This reference manual must be read in conjunction with ASEL 3.0 and Commonwealth, state and territory laws, regulations, standards and guidelines relevant to the health, welfare, handling, treatment, transport and carriage (sea and air) of livestock. Importing country requirements relevant to the export consignment must also be met.**

**It is recommended that you check your specific federal, state and local requirements directly with the relevant websites/departments as the detail contained within this manual may have changed.**

An overview of these various standards and regulations is provided in Figure 3.



**Figure 3. Overview of standards and regulations pertinent to the livestock export industry<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>7</sup> Adapted from chart provided by Holly Ludeman, 2018 (Harmony Agriculture and Food Company)

## 1.7 Setting up a Registered Premises / Approved Premises

The Department provides the following advice regarding the establishment of a Registered Premises<sup>8</sup>:

The Export Control Act 1982 states that livestock for export by sea must be assembled at DAWE-registered premises for preparation for export.

Livestock exported by air do not need to be assembled in registered premises. If the importing country requires the livestock to be prepared at premises approved by the department, the Notice of Intention (NoI)<sup>9</sup> acts as an application for approval of the premises at which the livestock will be prepared for export by air.

These are the steps a premises operator must take to register premises for the preparation of livestock to be exported by sea:

### **Step 1. Prepare an operations manual**

The premises operator must prepare an operations manual that sets out how the premises will operate. The content of the manual must meet the requirements outlined in:

- i) Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004, and
- ii) Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL 3.0)

In addition to the requirements of Order 2.05, a Registered Premise is subject to a number of conditions set out in Order 2.10 – *Registration Conditions* of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*.

The department has [Guidelines for preparing an operations manual](#).

### **Step 2. Complete an 'Application for livestock premises registration' form**

Applicants should complete and return the 'Application for livestock premises registration' form, attach a copy of the operations manual, and send it to the Live Animal Exports branch in Canberra.

See <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/information-exporters-industry/forms>

### **Step 3. Assessment of the application**

Applications are assessed at the national office in Canberra. The department will only assess complete applications. An application that is missing required information or needs clarification is considered an incomplete application. If your application is incomplete, you will be contacted by an assessor to request the information your application is missing. Once your application is complete, you should allow 40 business days for your application to be assessed.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/information-exporters-industry/registered-premises>

<sup>9</sup> The '[Export Control \(Animals\) Order 2004](#)' requires that a licensed exporter must submit their Notice of Intention to Export livestock (NoI) at least 10 working days before the proposed export. The NoI must be submitted for each consignment of livestock. See <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/information-exporters-industry/exporting-livestock#noi-submission>

If the application passes initial assessment, a department officer conducts an on-site audit of the premises. The audit is to check compliance with:

- [Export Control \(Animals\) Order 2004](#)
- [Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock](#)
- The registered premises operations manual
- Any other registration conditions.

The department will write to the applicant to inform them of the department's decision to either approve or not approve the application for livestock premise registration.

#### **Step 4. Variation to particulars of registration**

If the operator of registered premises wishes to change the particulars such as the premises' livestock holding capacity, or design, or livestock species to be prepared for export, the operator must apply for a variation to the particulars of registration. The operator must also amend the operations manual and send a copy of the amended manual with the application for variation.

## 1.8 Application for Livestock Premises Registration

<p><b>Section 2.04</b>  <b>Application for Registration</b> of the <i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i><sup>10</sup></p>	<p>An application must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>An accurate map or plan clearly showing the location, boundaries and topography of the premises in relation to adjoining property;</i></li> <li>• <i>Detailed plans and specifications of the premises showing fences, water and feed troughs, shelters, drainage, food and water storage, isolation areas and entry and access points;</i></li> <li>• <i>A copy of an operations manual in accordance with section 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004;</i></li> <li>• <i>Evidence that the applicant has control of the day-to-day operation of the premises and has any approval or licence necessary to operate the premises from the responsible State and Territory authority;</i></li> <li>• <i>The proposed species, and class or classes, of live-stock that the applicant proposes to prepare at the premises;</i></li> <li>• <i>The greatest number of live-stock that the applicant proposes to hold and assemble at the premise at the one time (and, if the live-stock will not all be of the same species, the greatest number of each species);</i></li> <li>• <i>The months of operation which the premises are proposed to be used to hold and assemble live-stock for export;</i></li> <li>• <i>Meteorological evidence regarding the weather in the area of the premises during the months of operation; and</i></li> <li>• <i>Evidence showing that there is adequate shelter on the premises for live-stock during the months of operation.</i></li> </ul>
<p>Section 2.07  Criteria for registration of premises of the <i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i></p>	<p><i>(1) Subject to subsection (2), the criteria for registration of premises are:</i></p> <p><i>(a) whether the applicant has the capacity to carry out the operations in accordance with the operations manual, and to comply with the conditions of registration; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) whether the operations manual is adequate; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) whether the location of the premises is appropriate, taking into account the species, class and maximum number of animals to be held at the premises and the types of operations proposed to be carried out; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) whether there is adequate drainage to ensure that the premises are free-draining; and</i></p> <p><i>(e) whether there is adequate shelter to protect the animals from adverse weather; and</i></p> <p><i>(f) whether fences and arrangements for the separation of animals on the premises are adequate for the species and maximum number of animals to be held and the types of operations; and</i></p> <p><i>(g) whether the water supply and the arrangements for storage and delivery of feed and water are adequate for the species and maximum number of animals to be held and the types of operations; and</i></p> <p><i>(h) whether the security proposed is adequate; and</i></p> <p><i>(i) for an enclosed shed, whether the dimensions, ventilation and flooring are adequate for the species proposed to be held in the shed; and</i></p> <p><i>(j) whether the operations manual sets out the operations to occur at the premises, including supervision and record-keeping arrangements, in sufficient detail and with sufficient clarity to enable effective monitoring and audit of the operations.</i></p>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/app-reg-premises.pdf>

<p>Approval of premises for quarantine or isolation before export by air</p> <p>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</p>	<p>1A.27 Approval of premises for quarantine or isolation before export by air</p> <p><b>(1) If an NOI given to the Secretary (under section 1A.25 or 1A.26) indicates:</b></p> <p><b>(a) that the live-stock are to be exported by air; and</b></p> <p><b>(b) that the importing country requirements require the live-stock to be prepared at premises approved for pre-export quarantine or isolation;</b></p> <p><b>the NOI has effect as an application for approval of the premises at which the animals are to be prepared, unless those premises are registered premises.</b></p> <p><b>(2) For the purposes of considering whether premises may be approved under this section, the Secretary may request the exporter:</b></p> <p><b>(a) to provide further information; and</b></p> <p><b>(b) to arrange for an authorised officer to be allowed to inspect the premises.</b></p> <p><b>3) The criteria for the approval of premises are that the premises meet the importing country requirements for pre-export quarantine or isolation.</b></p> <p><b>(4) The Secretary may approve premises only for the period of preparation required in relation to the consignment mentioned in the NOI.</b></p>
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## 2. Location and Facilities

In relation to the location and facilities of a registered premises, the key criteria are that they are appropriate for the type and species of livestock to be held. Equally, it is important to note that specific requirements may vary according to:

- the type of registered premises
- the species
- class and maximum number of animals to be held at the premises
- the types of operations to be carried out
- the importing country

This section provides a summary of specific requirements in relation to the location and facilities of Registered Premises and references the appropriate clause within the relevant standards in the [ASEL 3.0](#)

### 2.1 General

<a href="#">Cattle, Sheep &amp; Goat Animal Welfare Standards &amp; Guidelines (AWS&amp;G)</a>	S4.1 <b><i>A person in charge must take reasonable actions in the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities and equipment to ensure the welfare of the livestock</i></b>
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### 2.2 Location

ASEL S3.0	3.1.1. <b><i>The location of the registered premises used to hold and assemble livestock prior to transport to the vessel must not be more than 8 hours journey time from the port of embarkation, unless the livestock are camels and the location of the registered premises is otherwise provided in a camelids by sea management plan approved in writing by the department.</i></b>
MICoR	Location of registered premises from port of embarkation may be less for some importing countries. Check the importing country requirements on MICoR.

### 2.3 Shelter

ASEL3.0	<p><b>3.1.5 <i>The registered premises must be located and/or constructed in such a manner as to provide the livestock with adequate protection from adverse climatic conditions, that addresses the particular needs of the species, class and maximum number of animals to be held at the premises and the types of operations to be carried out, by the means of:</i></b></p> <p><b>a) <i>shade; and/or</i></b>  <b>b) <i>windbreaks; and/or</i></b></p>
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	<p>c) <i>shelter; and/or</i>  d) <i>other means provided in a registered premises operations manual approved in writing by the department.</i></p>
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## 2.4 Handling facilities & sheds

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.6</b> <i>Livestock handling facilities and livestock sheds at registered premises must meet specified conditions:</i></p> <p>a) <i>where sheds are used, these must:</i></p> <p>i) <i>be constructed with sufficient drainage and ventilation to ensure that the shed is free draining; and</i>  ii) <i>have slatted or mesh floors designed and maintained to prevent entrapment of feet; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>livestock handling facilities must be designed, constructed and maintained to facilitate livestock handling, inspection and separation of individual animals that prevents injury and minimises stress; and</i></p> <p>c) <i>floors of yards, sheds, pens and loading ramps must have non-slip surfaces.</i></p>
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## 2.5 Fencing

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.7</b> <i>Fencing at the registered premises must:</i></p> <p>a) <i>be appropriate to hold livestock and to prevent the unintended entry or exit of livestock; and</i>  b) <i>be maintained in a good state of repair; and</i>  c) <i>be inspected by the registered premises operator to ensure that the fences are fit for purpose, before the entry of each consignment and twice a week while livestock are in the registered premises; and</i>  d) <i>be consistent with any importing country requirements</i></p>
MICoR	Check the importing country requirements on MICoR.

## 2.6 Facility Biosecurity

Also see chapter 6.

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.11</b> <i>The operator of the registered premises must have arrangements in place to prevent unauthorised entry and access to the premises, including feed storage areas, when livestock are being prepared for export. Access to the premises must be controlled at all times, with:</i></p> <p>a) <i>all entry points to the premises being clearly signed and able to be secured; and</i>  b) <i>only those persons necessary for the day to-day operation of the premises and government officials having direct access to the premises; and</i>  c) <i>all non-employees first reporting to reception for appropriate biosecurity checks and induction relevant to the requirements of the premises.</i></p>
MICoR	Check the importing country requirements on MICoR.
Order 2.05 of the Export	<b>2.05</b> <i>Operations manuals</i>

Control (Animals) Order 2004	<p><b>The operations manual for premises to be registered must set out how the premises will operate, including processes or arrangements for the following matters:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(a) management and control of operations at the premises;</b></li> <li><b>(b) receiving and identifying each animal received;</b></li> <li><b>(c) ensuring that each animal on the premises continues to be identifiable;</b></li> <li><b>(d) daily reconciliation of animals and animal movements;</b></li> <li><b>(e) daily monitoring and reporting of animals' health and mortality;</b></li> <li><b>(f) preventing unauthorised access to the premises;</b></li> <li><b>(g) supply of feed and water;</b></li> <li><b>(h) disposing of carcasses;</b></li> <li><b>(i) the management of animals rejected (including isolating and removing any animal suffering from inappetence);</b></li> <li><b>(j) a plan for managing a disease outbreak;</b></li> <li><b>(k) disposal of animal wastes and the maintenance of sanitation in the yards or sheds used to hold animals;</b></li> <li><b>(l) making and storing records of action taken in compliance with the manual.</b></li> </ul>
Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)	<p>procedures and records for f) preventing unauthorized access the premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Control of premises entry points; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>▪ Identifying and recording visitors to premises; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>▪ Monitoring of premises and animals 24/7; and <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>▪ Contingency plans.</li> </ul>

## 2.7 Drainage and water

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.4 To control drainage, surface water, groundwater and effluent run-off, the registered premises must be located and/or constructed in such a manner that:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) surface water and livestock effluent are directed away from laneways, livestock handling areas, livestock confinement areas and feed storage areas; and</b></li> <li><b>b) the livestock confinement area of the registered premises is free draining and that the surface remains firm; and</b></li> <li><b>c) the surfaces around feed and water troughs are evenly graded and compacted to form a hard, durable surface that readily sheds surface water.</b></li> </ul>
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Further information regarding environmental requirements is included in Section 7.

## 2.8 Additional requirements by importing countries

Importing countries may have additional requirements such as distance for internal fencing separation, disinfection, dust control and distance to port. It is the exporter's responsibility to provide instructions to the Registered Premises on importing country requirements

### 3. Management Systems

In addition to the specific location of and facilities within a Registered Premises, there are also requirements in relation to staff and documentation. This section provides a summary of specific requirements in relation to these requirements.

From a management systems perspective, the most important criteria is that the premises to be used for holding and assembling livestock for export premises must be registered in accordance with the legislation.

#### 3.1 General documentation

<b>Export Control Order 2004</b>	<p><b>1A.28 Information exporter must give operator of registered premises where live-stock are held and assembled for export</b>  <i>An exporter must give the following information as soon as practicable to the operator of the registered premises in which live-stock are to be held and assembled for export:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(a) a description (including number, kind, class and condition) of the live-stock;</i></li> <li><i>(b) the dates the live-stock are expected to arrive at, and depart from, the premises;</i></li> <li><i>(c) the date the live-stock will leave Australia;</i></li> <li><i>(d) the importing country requirements relating to sourcing, pre-export quarantine or isolation, treatment and testing, and the exporter's plans to meet those requirements;</i></li> <li><i>(e) the standards in the Australian Standard for the Export of Live-stock relevant to the export, and the exporter's plans to meet those standards;</i></li> <li><i>(f) any applicable requirements in Orders made under the AMLI Act, and the exporter's plans to meet those requirements.</i></li> </ul>
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#### 3.2 Staff/ Training

<b>ASEL 3.0</b>	<p><b>3.1.3 The operator of a registered premises must employ sufficient appropriately trained staff for the effective day-to-day operation of the premises and management of the livestock.</b></p>
<b>Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)</b>	<p>Operations Manual Procedures and records for <b>(a) Management and control of operations at the premises</b></p> <p><i>Staff organisation chart</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Showing all staff <sup>[11]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></i></li> <li>• <i>Should identify regular contractors/supplier</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Procedures and records for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Staff training and duty statements; <sup>[11]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></i></li> <li>• <i>Inspection and maintenance program including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Premises inspection, cleaning and maintenance;</i></li> <li>- <i>Receipt and review of Nol/CRMP;</i></li> <li>- <i>Managing amendments to the manual and gaining the Department approval.</i></li> <li>- <i>Penning of livestock</i></li> <li>- <i>Managing multiple consignments of livestock at a single premises.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 3.3 Document Control & Records Management

Export Control Order 2004 2.10	(k) <i>The operator must retain copies of all documentation given to it in connection with a consignment of livestock for at least 2 years after the consignment leaves the premises</i>
ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.8.1 Animal records must be kept by the registered premises operator, from the time of unloading of livestock at the registered premises to their loading for transport to the port of disembarkation, and retained for at least 2 years after the date of export. These must include:</b></p> <p><b>a) the animal's identification in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements; including</b></p> <p><b>i) all management procedures relevant to export preparation, such as disease testing, pregnancy testing and shearing, and date(s) undertaken; and</b></p> <p><b>ii) all veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals used to vaccinate, treat or otherwise prepare the animal (including species, treatment date(s), trade name or active ingredient, batch number and if used according to manufacturer's directions. If not used according to manufacturer's directions, the dose administered is to be included); and</b></p> <p><b>b) daily inspections by competent stock handlers of livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export; and</b></p> <p><b>c) any mortality, sickness, injury or other sign consistent with the rejection criteria found, and actions taken to identify and remove any rejected livestock from the consignment, including handling, care, treatment, euthanasia and/or disposal; and</b></p> <p><b>d) all other information required to demonstrate compliance with relevant ASEL standards.</b></p>
Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)	<p>Operations Manual Procedures and records for <b><i>l) making and storing records of action taken in compliance with the manual.</i></b></p> <p><i>Procedures for management and storing of records including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Person responsible for managing records storage;</i></li> <li>- <i>Storage location; and</i></li> <li>- <i>Filing method.</i></li> </ul>

\*NB – Export Control Order 2004 2.10 (K) and ASEL Division 2, 3.6, S3.8.1 are a duplication.

### 3.4 Contingency planning

Contingency plans are documented within the RP system and should include plans for at least the following scenarios:

- failure of water supply or poor-quality water (ASEL 3.1.10);
- shortage of feed commodities or poor-quality feed;
- outbreak of disease;
- extreme weather conditions;
- emergency slaughter of livestock and disposal; and
- Unauthorised access to the premises

### 3.5 Planning for managing a disease outbreak

Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)	Operations Manual Procedures and records for: <b><i>(j) A plan for managing a disease outbreak</i></b>  Operations Manual <i>Procedures and records for managing a disease outbreak including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Isolation of diseased animals;</li> <li>- Notification to State/Territory;</li> <li>- Notification to Department of Agriculture;</li> <li>- Veterinary identification of disease; and</li> <li>- Management and treatment of diseased animals</li> </ul>
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### 3.6 Planning continuity of water supply

ASEL 3.0	<b><i>3.1.10 The operator of the registered premises must have arrangements in place to ensure that backup water storage exists, or a contingency plan to address loss of supply is in place, to ensure continuity of water supply to all livestock held at the registered premises at peak demand for at least 2 days.</i></b>
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## 4. Livestock Management

The key aspect of the operation of a Registered Premise relates to sound livestock management. Livestock are assembled at Registered Premises, where the husbandry and management practices ensure that the livestock are adequately prepared for the export voyage so that:

- The health and welfare needs of the livestock are appropriately catered for in a secure environment.
- Livestock leaving the premises are fit for the export voyage and meet importing country requirements.
- Livestock rejected for export are managed humanely.

### 4.1 Monitoring Livestock

<p>ASEL 3.0</p>	<p>3.1.20 Daily monitoring of livestock health, welfare and mortality must include:</p> <p><b>a) inspection of all livestock by a competent stock handler; and</b></p> <p><b>b) rejection of any livestock and their management as per Standard Error! Reference source not found.; and</b></p> <p><b>c) investigation by a registered veterinarian if mortalities in any 1 paddock or shed exceed 0.1% or 3 deaths, whichever is the greater, on any 1 day for cattle and buffalo, or 0.25% or 3 deaths, whichever is greater, on any 1 day for any other species of livestock; and</b></p> <p><b>d) removal of dead livestock on a daily basis. Carcasses must be disposed of in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.</b></p>
<p>Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)</p>	<p>Operations manual Procedures and records for:</p> <p><b>d) Daily reconciliation of the animals and animal movements</b></p> <p><i>Procedures and records for management of animal movements including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recording daily location and movements of animals including identity and total number of animals by paddock/shed/pen; and <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Recording any hospitalised and rejected animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>e) Daily monitoring and reporting of animals' health and mortality</b></p> <p><i>Procedures and records for daily health inspection including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Record of mortalities, location and identification <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Record of hospitalised animals and treatments <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Submission of daily records to Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment regional office. <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> </ul> <p><i>Procedures and records for managing post-mortems:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of registered veterinarian(s) <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> <li>• Post mortem result <sup>[1]</sup><sub>SEP</sub></li> </ul> <p><b>h) Disposal of carcasses</b></p>

	<p>Procedures and records for disposal of carcasses, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recording of animal identification</li> <li>• Date of disposal; and</li> <li>• Notification to exporter</li> </ul>
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## 4.2 Isolation of Livestock

ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.18</b> <i>Where a period of pre-export quarantine or isolation is required by the importing country, animals forming the consignment must at all times be physically isolated to prevent contact with all other animals and as per the importing country requirements, whether the other animals are for an alternative export market or domestic use.</i>
ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.19</b> <i>Where handling facilities used for loading, holding, treating or inspecting livestock (including roadway and lanes) are to be used for both domestic and export livestock (including livestock with different health status), the operator of the premises must have procedures in place to ensure that:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>handling facilities are not used simultaneously by livestock of differing health status; and</i></li> <li><i>a minimum livestock traffic separation of 2 metres is maintained at all times, or livestock are separated by a physical barrier such as a fenced road or lane or a fully fenced empty paddock, unless otherwise specified by the importing country; and</i></li> <li><i>handling facilities, equipment and human resources used by different consignments of animals are managed in accordance with the pre-export quarantine or isolation requirements of each importing country.</i></li> </ol>
Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual)	<p>Operations manual procedures and records for:</p> <p><b>(a) Management and control of operations at the premises</b></p> <p>Operations Manual procedures and records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Penning of livestock</b></li> <li>• Managing multiple consignments of livestock at a single premises</li> </ul>

## 4.3 Livestock identification and traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for identification and traceability of livestock. Together with the LPA program and LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVDs), it forms part of Australia's red meat integrity system. It enables cattle, sheep and goats to be traced from property of birth to slaughter or for livestock export.

Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Operations Manual (Guidelines)	<p>Operations Manual procedures and records for:</p> <p><b>c) Ensuring that each animal on the premises continues to be identifiable</b></p> <p>Operations Manual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures and records for monitoring and maintaining individual animal's identification.</li> </ul>
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for Registered Premises Operations Manual)	
LPA Element 5 - Performance Indicators	<p>1. All livestock transactions and movements including between properties (Property Identification Codes) are accompanied by a current, correctly completed LPA NVD.</p> <p>2. Sufficient records are maintained to enable the declarations on an accompanying LPA NVD concerning the food safety related status and HGP treatment of livestock introduced to and dispatched from the property to be reconciled with the livestock traceability system adopted.</p> <p>3. Livestock must be NLIS Identified in accordance with relevant statutory requirements at all times.</p> <p>To comply with this requirement regarding Element 5 - Livestock transactions and movements, livestock owners must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Record all livestock purchases and sales</li> <li>- Keep copies of all LPA NVDs/eNVDs</li> <li>- Record the vendor's name, address and PICs</li> <li>- Record livestock details/description</li> <li>- Keep records of animals purchased while within a withholding period (WHP)/export slaughter interval (ESI) period</li> </ul> <p>Livestock Identification is legislated by state and territory governments (see section 5).</p>

#### 4.4 Receiving, identifying, unloading and penning of livestock to the premises

ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.12</b> <i>When receiving and identifying livestock, the operator of the registered premises must obtain a copy of all relevant NVDs/waybills regarding the property of source of the livestock before accepting the livestock.</i>
ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.13</b> <i>Livestock must be unloaded as soon as possible after arrival at the registered premises by competent stock handlers in a manner that prevents injury and minimises stress.</i>
ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.14</b> <i>All livestock accepted into the registered premises must be offered water and feed as soon as possible after unloading and no more than 12 hours after arrival at the registered premises. Maximum water deprivation times, as outlined in the Land Transport Standards and relevant legislation, must not be exceeded.</i>
ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.15</b> <i>Livestock must be individually inspected at unloading, and inspected at least daily, to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export. Any livestock identified as being distressed, injured or otherwise unsuitable for export (including the rejection criteria outlined in Standard 1 Error! Reference source not found.) must be rejected from the consignment, marked by a semi-permanent or permanent method and isolated from the rest of the consignment. Any other condition that could be defined as an infectious or contagious disease, or would mean that the animal's health or welfare could decline or that the animal would suffer distress during transport, also requires the animal's rejection from export preparation. For any animals found unsuitable, arrangements must be made for their prompt and humane handling, treatment and care, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>provision of treatment to all sick or injured livestock; and</i></li> <li>b) <i>provision of veterinary advice if the cause of a sickness or injury is not obvious, or if action taken to prevent or treat the problem is ineffective; and</i></li> <li>c) <i>where required euthanasia and/or disposal, in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.</i></li> </ul>



<p>Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</p>	<p>i) <i>The management of animals rejected (including isolation and removing any animal suffering from inappetence)</i></p> <p>Operations Manual  Procedures and records for management of rejected animals including: <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of reject animals; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Segregation of rejected animals; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Treatment; and <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Recording of removal from premises.</li> </ul>
<p>ASEL 3.0</p>	<p><b>3.1.16 Livestock must be penned so that:</b></p> <p>a) <b>animals of different species are not mixed in a single pen; and</b>  b) <b>different classes of animals are not mixed in a single pen; and</b>  c) <b>animals of different sexes, pregnancy status, or physical characteristics (such as those covered under any applicable management plans) are not mixed in a single pen; and</b>  d) <b>animals of different health status are kept separated; and</b>  e) <b>young animals are separated from older animals; and</b>  f) <b>animals of a dissimilar size and/or weight are separated.</b></p>
<p>ASEL 3.0</p>	<p><b>3.1.17 Livestock for export must be held and assembled at the registered premises in accordance with the exporter's approved arrangement and any applicable management plans.</b></p>
<p>Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</p>	<p>Operations Manual (Guidelines for Registered Premises Operations Manual) procedures and records for:</p> <p>b) <i>Receiving and identifying each animal</i></p> <p>Operations Manual:  Procedures and records for receipt of animals and confirmation of identification including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination to confirm identification and health status of animals; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Confirmation of animals property of origin <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Confirmation of eligibility for export and entry to <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>premises; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Winter exclusions as S3.9; <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Management of rejected animals on delivery; and <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Provision of feed and water following delivery. <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Receipt and review of Nol/CRMP;</li> </ul>

#### 4.5 Species Management requirements including stocking density

<p>ASEL 3.0  <b>3.2 Buffalo management requirements</b></p>	<p><b>3.2.1 Buffalo must be fed daily a minimum of 2.5% of their body weight of suitable monesin-free feed of a quality able to meet daily maintenance requirements.</b></p> <p><b>3.2.2 The minimum length of time that buffalo must remain in a registered premises prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required.</b></p>
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|  | <p><b>3.2.3 Buffalo at the registered premises must be penned in accordance with these space allocations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>a) for buffalo held for less than 30 days, a minimum of 4m<sup>2</sup> each, based on an individual liveweight of 500kg (this allowance can be decreased by 0.04m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg decrease in individual liveweight and must be increased by 0.04m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg increase in individual liveweight); or</b></li><li><b>b) for buffalo held for 30 days or more, a minimum of 9m<sup>2</sup> each, based on an individual liveweight of 500kg (this allowance can be decreased by 0.09m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg decrease in individual liveweight and must be increased by 0.09m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg increase in individual liveweight).</b></li></ul> |
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<b>3.3 Camelids management requirements</b>	<b>3.3.1 Preparation and holding of camelids at the registered premises must be in accordance with the species specific clauses outlined in the registered premises operations manual approved in writing by the department</b>
<b>3.4 Cattle management requirements</b>	<b>3.4.1 Cattle must be fed daily a minimum of 2.5% of their body weight of suitable feed of a quality able to meet daily maintenance requirements.</b> <b>3.4.2 The minimum length of time that cattle must remain in a registered premises prior to departure for the port is 2 clear days for short or long-haul voyages, or 3 clear days for extended long-haul voyages. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required.</b> <b>3.4.3 Cattle at the registered premises must be penned in accordance with these space allocations:</b> <b>a) for cattle held for less than 30 days, a minimum of 4m<sup>2</sup> each, based on an individual liveweight of 500kg (this allowance can be decreased by 0.04m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg decrease in individual liveweight and must be increased by 0.04m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg increase in individual liveweight); or</b> <b>b) for cattle held for 30 days or more, a minimum of 9m<sup>2</sup> each, based on an individual liveweight of 500kg (this allowance can be decreased by 0.09m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg decrease in individual liveweight and must be increased by 0.09m<sup>2</sup> for each 5kg increase in individual liveweight).</b>
<b>3.5 Deer management requirements</b>	<b>3.5.1 Preparation and holding of deer at the registered premises must be in accordance with the species specific clauses outlined in the registered premises operations manual approved in writing by the department.</b>

<p><b>3.6 Goat management requirements</b></p>	<p><b>3.6.1</b> <i>The feed trough allowance for goats held in paddocks at the registered premises is to be calculated on a paddock-by-paddock basis and must be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) for ration feeding, no less than 5cm of feed trough width per head; or</i></li> <li><i>b) for ad libitum feeding, no less than 3cm of feed trough width per head.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>3.6.2</b> <i>For areas of Australia south of latitude 26° south from 1 May to 31 October (inclusive), feeding must occur from fully sheltered feed troughs.</i></p> <p><b>3.6.3</b> <i>Goats must be fed daily suitable feed of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) at least 3% of their bodyweight for goats younger than 4 tooth; and</i></li> <li><i>b) at least 2% of their bodyweight for 4 tooth or older; and</i></li> <li><i>c) a quality able to meet daily maintenance requirements.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>3.6.4</b> <i>The minimum length of time that goats must remain in a registered premises prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required. During at least the 3 clear days prior to export, goats are to be fed ad libitum on a ration equivalent in both form and composition to that which is to be used on the voyage.</i></p> <p><b>3.6.5</b> <i>Goats at the registered premises must be penned in accordance with these space allocations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) for goats held for less than 10 days, a minimum of 0.33m<sup>2</sup> each which must be increased by 0.006m<sup>2</sup> for each 1kg above 54kg liveweight; or</i></li> <li><i>b) for goats held for 10 days or more, a minimum of 0.5m<sup>2</sup> each which must be increased by 0.006m<sup>2</sup> for each 1kg above 54kg liveweight.</i></li> </ul>
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<p><b>3.7 Sheep management requirements</b></p>	<p><b>3.7.1</b> <i>Sheep that are 10 days or more off shears may be accommodated in paddocks at the registered premises.</i></p> <p><b>3.7.2</b> <i>Sheep that are less than 10 days off shears must be accommodated in sheds at the registered premises and given at least 2 clear days between shearing and loading for export.</i></p> <p><b>3.7.3</b> <i>Sheep sourced for export must have wool or hair no longer than 25mm in length at the time of loading for transport to the port of embarkation.</i></p> <p><b>3.7.4</b> <i>The feed trough allowance for sheep held in paddocks at the registered premises is to be calculated on a paddock-by-paddock basis and must be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) for ration feeding, no less than 5cm of feed trough width per head; or</i></li> <li><i>b) for ad libitum feeding, no less than 3cm of feed trough width per head.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>3.7.5</b> <i>For areas of Australia south of latitude 26° south from 1 May to 31 October (inclusive), feeding must occur from fully sheltered feed troughs.</i></p> <p><b>3.7.6</b> <i>Sheep must be fed daily suitable feed of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) at least 3% of their bodyweight for sheep younger than 4 tooth; and</i></li> <li><i>b) at least 2% of their bodyweight for 4 tooth or older; and</i></li> <li><i>c) a quality able to meet daily maintenance requirements.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>3.7.7</b> <i>The minimum length of time that sheep must remain in a registered premises prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew or are shorn, an additional clear day is required. During at least the last 3 clear days prior to export, sheep are to be fed ad libitum on a ration equivalent in both form and composition to that which is to be used on the export voyage.</i></p> <p><b>3.7.8</b> <i>For export to or through the Middle East by sea between 1 May and 31 October (inclusive), the operator of the registered premises must not prepare these classes of sheep:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) for sheep held in paddocks at the registered premises:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i) pastoral and station sheep (see Error! Reference source not found.); or</i></li> <li><i>ii) lambs less than 34kg and no permanent incisors; or</i></li> <li><i>iii) sheep that have been held on trucks for more than 14 hours prior to entering the registered premises, unless these sheep have been fed, watered and rested for a minimum of 24 hours prior to commencing any export preparation activities (including commencement of clear days); and</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>b) for sheep held in paddocks or sheds at the registered premises:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i) full mouth sheep with a body condition score of 4 or more (on a scale of 1 to 5); or</i></li> <li><i>ii) broken mouth sheep; or</i></li> <li><i>iii) pregnant sheep.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>3.7.9</b> <i>Sheep at registered premises must be penned in accordance with these space allocations:</i></p>
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	<p>a) for sheep held for less than 10 days, a minimum of 0.33m<sup>2</sup> each which must be increased by 0.006m<sup>2</sup> for each 1kg above 54kg liveweight; or</p> <p>b) for sheep held for 10 days or more, a minimum of 0.5m<sup>2</sup> each which must be increased by 0.006m<sup>2</sup> for each 1kg above 54kg liveweight</p>
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## 4.6 Feeding & Watering Management

See Species specific requirements at 4.5

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.8 To ensure adequate supply of feed and water, the registered premises operator is responsible for ensuring that:</b></p> <p>a) feeders, self-feeders and water troughs must be of a design or managed in such a way that prevents spoilage of feed, particularly during adverse climatic conditions; and</p> <p>b) livestock must be fed feed that is neither contaminated nor spoiled, and all pelletised feed must be placed in troughs so that animals do not eat from the ground or floor; and</p> <p>c) all livestock feed must be stored in a manner that maintains the integrity and nutritional value of the feed, and protects it from weather, pests and external contaminants including chemical spray drift, and from direct access by animals; and</p> <p>d) all livestock in the registered premises must have access to drinking water at all times unless under curfew; and</p> <p>e) water troughs are inspected daily, kept clean and positioned apart from bedding and feed sources to prevent fouling.</p>
ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.1.9 Water quality must be suitable for the livestock.</b></p>
Order 2.05 of the Export Control (Animals) Order 2004	<p>g) Supply of feed and water Operations Manual Procedures and records for supply of feed and water including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage of feed; Daily feed allowance; <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Supply during inclement weather; <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Storage of water; and <sup>[L]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub></li> <li>• Compliance with curfew requirements.</li> </ul>

## 4.7 Livestock preparation and transport

ASEL 3.0	<p><b>3.8.3 A report on the mortalities that occurred for each consignment at the registered premises must be provided by the registered premises operator to the department within 5 days of departure of the last animal in the consignment from the registered premises. The report must be in the form provided on the department's website and include all information required in the form.</b></p>
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ASEL 3.0	<b>3.1.1</b> <i>Livestock must not leave the registered premises to be loaded onto a vessel until the vessel is in a fit state to load livestock in relation to AMSA, biosecurity and the master's requirements, unless otherwise provided in a leaving registered premises before vessel clearance management plan approved in writing by the department.</i>
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#### 4.8 Safe and responsible animal treatment

ASEL 3.0	<b>3.8.2</b> <i>Veterinary medicines, chemicals and equipment must be stored and used according to any applicable veterinary directions and/or manufacturers' recommendations.</i>
<b>MICoR</b>	Importing Country requirements for withholding periods and HGP's must be checked.
<b>LPA Element 2- Safe and responsible animal treatments - Performance Indicators<sup>11</sup></b>	<p><i>1. Animal treatments, including Hormone Growth Promotants (HGP's), are administered only by trained and competent staff in accordance with label and/or written veterinary directions and relevant legal requirements.</i></p> <p><i>2. Chemicals are stored securely to in accordance with label/manufacturers' directions, to prevent exposure to livestock.</i></p> <p><i>3. Sufficient records are maintained to enable, the traceability of the status of treated livestock, including introduced livestock, with respect to relevant WHP/ESI and/or presence of broken needles and to enable the correct/controlled use of chemicals to be demonstrated.</i></p> <p>All veterinary chemical application and handling is conducted by trained and competent persons e.g. persons applying or handling chemicals either hold or are under the supervision of a person/s with a current veterinary chemical user's certificate.</p> <p>To ensure the delivery of safe and responsible treatments of the animals, livestock owners must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly review and complete the safe and responsible animal treatments checklist</li> <li>• Document and file all animal treatment details</li> <li>• Complete a chemical user's course</li> <li>• Record when equipment used for livestock treatment is cleaned</li> <li>• Ensure they have written authorisation and directions for any off-label use of chemicals or drugs</li> <li>• Note animals that may have been exposed to physical contaminants such as broken needles</li> <li>• Identify every animal treated with a hormonal growth promotant (HGP) with a triangular ear mark.</li> </ul> <p>Records should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment date</li> <li>• Chemical/drug used, including batch number and expiry date</li> <li>• Dose rate</li> <li>• Relevant Withholding Period and/or Export Slaughter Interval (and date of expiry) or</li> <li>• Adverse reactions (if applicable)</li> <li>• Broken needle still in animal (if applicable)</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.integritysystems.com.au/on-farm-assurance/livestock-product-assurance/>

**Table 1: State and territory legislation relevant to chemical usage with grazing livestock**

State	Legislation
ACT	n/a
Queensland	<a href="#">Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988</a> <a href="#">Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Regulation 2017</a>
New South Wales	<a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (New South Wales) Act 1994</a> <a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (New South Wales) Regulation 2015</a> <a href="#">Stock Medicines Act 1989</a> <a href="#">Stock Medicines Regulation 2010</a>
Northern Territory	<a href="#">Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 2004</a> <a href="#">Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2004</a>
South Australia	<a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act 2002</a> <a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Regulations 2004</a>
Tasmania	<a href="#">Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995</a> <a href="#">Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2012</a>
Victoria	<a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992</a> <a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations 2017</a>
Western Australia	<a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act 1995</a> <a href="#">Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Regulations 1995</a>

#### 4.9 Hormone Growth Promotants

A number of countries have imposed very strict entry requirements with regards the usage of Hormone Growth Promotants (HGP). As exporters to these markets, the Australian beef industry must be able to guarantee that every animal destined to these countries is free of HGP and that they have never been treated with a HGP implant.

MEETING MARKETS FOR LIVE EXPORT – “HGP” FREE	<p>1. All animals must have an NLIS tag</p> <p><i>Every animal being exported will require an NLIS ear tag, which can trace its history back to the property where it was born.</i></p> <p>2. All vendor mobs must have correct documentation:</p> <p><i>All cattle destined for live export must be accompanied by a national vendor declaration (NVD) or a European Union vendor declaration &amp; waybill. Penalties already exist for falsification of these documents. Producers need to be sure that if they have not owned the animals they are exporting, then they <u>must</u> provide evidence such as an agent’s post-sale summary identifying the seller and endorsed with the words “HGP Free”, or a signed statement or a livestock product assurance (LPA) NVD from the previous owner declaring the cattle to be “HGP free”.</i></p> <p>3. Every animal will be checked prior to loading</p> <p><i>To further ensure that agreements with the importing countries are fully met, a system has been instigated whereby every animal will be checked individually in a crush for HGP implants by authorised and accredited persons. Even suspicion of the presence of a HGP (or removal of an</i></p>
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	<p><i>implant) will cause removal of that animal from the vendor line but if an animal is detected with evidence that suggests it has had a HGP implanted, then the whole vendor line will be removed and rejected from the consignment – it is a 'zero risk' policy.</i></p>
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## 5. Animal welfare

In Australia, the regulatory responsibility for livestock welfare lies principally with state and territory governments in association with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA). The Commonwealth Government is responsible for international and trade agreements in respect to animal welfare for live animal export and export abattoirs.

### 5.1 International

There is no international legislation for animal welfare. There are several international groups or organisations that are active in promoting the considerate treatment of animals.

Trading partner countries may have specific welfare requirements in relation to importing animals. It is then up to countries such as Australia to meet or exceed these demands or risk market loss.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is the international reference organisation for animal health. The OIE has produced guiding principles in animal welfare.

### 5.2 National

Animal welfare is underpinned by a number of the ASEL standards and requires that 'All livestock for export must meet the Australian animal health and welfare system, which consists of Australian Government legislation, including the Standards, the codes, state and territory legislation, and animal health and welfare policies'.

The Australian Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines (S&G) aim to harmonise and streamline livestock welfare legislation in Australia, ensuring that it results in improved welfare outcomes and is practical for industry. Registered and Approved Premises should aim to meet the standards for animal welfare set out in the relevant S&G.

### 5.3 State/Territory

Each state and territory has legislation and associated standards and guidelines or codes of practice covering the welfare of animals. The relevant instruments are listed in Table 2.

The state and territory government legislation provides the framework to enforce agreed animal welfare standards and encourage best practice regarding animal husbandry practices.

It is the responsibility of anyone with animals in their care to ensure they are adequately trained and have sufficient knowledge and skill to fulfil their duty of care for animals in their charge. This includes ensuring that they understand the legislation, codes of practice, standards and guidelines and appropriate industry relevant quality assurance programs to apply best practice in terms of animal welfare.

The legislation varies somewhat between the states and territories. Any person in charge of the care of animals should be aware of the legislation that applies within their state or territory. The legislation, codes and best practice principles are subject to change and are updated to reflect advances in knowledge made available from research as well as community expectations and international requirements.

Due to the dynamic nature of this information it is not appropriate to attempt to include the exact contents of the current legislation here but instead refer to the general themes.

The legislation refers to cruelty or ill-treatment of animals which can be anything that causes any animal unnecessary pain and suffering. This includes actions that directly result in suffering, as well as 'failures to act' that results in suffering. Most jurisdictions also have

legislation for offences described as aggravated cruelty. These are acts of cruelty that result in death or serious harm.

The basic principles as outlined in the legislation state that, in respect to an animal under their care, a person:

- Must provide proper and sufficient food, water and shelter
- Must not ride, drive, use, carry or transport the animal if it is not fit for that purpose
- Must provide treatment for disease or injury
- Must not sell the animal if it is injured or diseased
- May only use electric prodders as prescribed
- Must not abandon an animal
- Must not torture, mutilate, beat or abuse it
- Must not intentionally poison the animal.

The legislation also outlines the maximum penalty for someone who is found guilty of an offence under the act. The penalties differ between the states and territories, and are prescribed as either a time of imprisonment, money penalty or as penalty units (that can be calculated as a financial penalty depending on the value of a penalty unit at the time of the offence). In some legislation, penalties are described separately for a person and a body corporate.

The codes of practice are a set of species-specific or situation-specific minimum standards outlining the appropriate care and husbandry. These codes do not guarantee good welfare outcomes for animals but offer a good reference for anyone who has animals in their care.

In recent years, state and territory governments have sought to harmonise and ultimately replace animal welfare codes nationally through the development of Standards and Guidelines (S&G for Animal Welfare). The S&G have been developed in conjunction with the relevant industries as well as animal welfare groups and other stakeholders. The S&G more clearly define animal welfare expectations than the codes. They should result in improved standards nationally and increased confidence of international trading partners.

Individual states and territories have adopted the S&G to varying degrees. For example, South Australia has mandated compliance with the S&G. In other jurisdictions (e.g. New South Wales) the Land Transport S&G have largely been built into the Regulation, while Sheep and Cattle S&G will not be mandated but may be used as evidence in proceedings.

**It is important that you check which Codes or S&G apply in your state or territory and obtain copies of these documents to understand your obligations.**

## 5.4 Industry

LPA Element 7 – Animal Welfare <sup>12</sup>

**OUTCOME: On Farm systems have been implemented to ensure the management of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, as amended from time to time (Standards and Guidelines).**

### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The Property Identification Code (PIC) representative or person responsible for the management of livestock have accessible as a reference a current copy of the Standards and Guidelines for cattle, sheep and/or goats (as applicable), and are familiar with the content of the Standards and Guidelines.

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.integritysystems.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/meat-safety-and-traceability/documents/lpa-standards\\_final-v22-15.11.2018.pdf](https://www.integritysystems.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/meat-safety-and-traceability/documents/lpa-standards_final-v22-15.11.2018.pdf)

2. The Property Identification Code (PIC) representative or person responsible for the management of livestock have successfully completed training in relation to the Standards and Guidelines through LPA Learning or an equivalent training program.
3. The Property Identification Code (PIC) representative or person responsible for the management of livestock have trained their staff (where relevant) in a manner consistent with the Standards and Guideline

**Table 2: State and territory legislation, codes and standards relevant to sheep, goat and cattle welfare as at July 2020**

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Codes and Standards
National		<a href="#">Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Sheep</a> <a href="#">Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle</a> <a href="#">Australian Industry Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Goats</a> <a href="#">Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines: Land Transport of Livestock</a> <a href="#">Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Livestock at Saleyards and Depots</a>  <b>****It is important that you check which Codes or S&amp;G apply in your state or territory and obtain copies of these documents to understand your obligations.</b>
ACT	<a href="#">Animal Welfare Act 1992</a> <a href="#">Animal Welfare Regulation 2001</a>	
Queensland	<a href="#">Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</a> <a href="#">Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012</a>	
New South Wales	<a href="#">Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979</a> <a href="#">Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations 2012</a>	
Northern Territory	<a href="#">Animal Protection Act 2018</a> Commencement of the new Act will not take place until the supporting Animal Protection Regulations ('the Regulations') have been drafted and approved by Government. Drafting of these Regulations are close to finalisation.	
South Australia	<a href="#">Animal Welfare Act 1985</a> <a href="#">Animal Welfare Regulations 2012</a>	
Tasmania	<a href="#">Animal Welfare Act 1993</a> <a href="#">Animal Welfare (Land Transport of Livestock) Regulations 2013</a>	

Victoria	<a href="#">Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986</a> <a href="#">Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations 2019</a>	
Western Australia	<a href="#">Animal Welfare Act 2002</a> <a href="#">Animal Welfare (General) Regulations 2003</a>	

## References

Some useful references in relation to animal welfare are listed below

Name of document and link	Produced by
<a href="#">Caring for animals during extreme heat</a>	Victorian Government
<a href="#">Cattle Shelter Guidelines</a>	Victorian Government
<a href="#">Sheep Shelter guidelines</a>	Victorian Government
<a href="#">Feeding Livestock in Temporary Holding facilities in the Northern Territory Part 1. Cattle</a>	NT Government
<a href="#">Animals Welfare guidelines for animals in poor condition -sheep and Cattle (March 2012)</a>	NT Government
<a href="#">Is it fit to load? (2019)</a>	Meat & Livestock Australia

## 6. Biosecurity and animal health

As for animal welfare, the regulatory responsibility for livestock health and biosecurity lies principally with state and territory governments. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for matters such as quarantine, export certification and trade, as well as disease reporting to the OIE.

Importers also have specific animal health requirements designed to protect their own country's animal (and sometimes human) health status.

### 6.1 International

There are two primary international 'factors' relevant to animal health and biosecurity:

(i) Manual of Importing Country Regulations (MICO R)

MICO R Live Animals (<https://micor.agriculture.gov.au/live-animals/Pages/default.aspx>) sets out the known importing country requirements that Australian exporters must comply with to export live animals and reproductive material.

This site is password protected for sheep, cattle and goats. Applications received for access to the site are reviewed by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment to determine whether access will be granted.

It is important that exporters check the importing country requirements to determine if treatments are required while in the RP/AP. For example, an Importing Country may request that:

- Animals must be treated for ecto and endo parasites during pre-export isolation

(ii) The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

The OIE is the international reference organisation for animal health.

OIE was set up to in 1924 and is an intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide. It has 182 current member countries which have requirements to report on the animal disease situation (including zoonotic diseases) in their territory. The OIE maintains a list of notifiable terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases that must be reported.

The OIE came to an official agreement with the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1998, confirming its mandate to recognising disease and pest free areas for trade purposes. Member countries can apply for recognition of freedom from certain diseases. This helps to promote animal health and public health through transparency which can help to establish trust with trading partners, neighbouring countries and the international community<sup>13</sup>.

### 6.2 National

The Australian Government has the [Biosecurity Act 2015](#) (the Biosecurity Act) explains how to manage biosecurity threats to plants, animal and human health in Australia and its external territories.

There is a national list of 'notifiable' diseases (i.e. those which must be reported to the relevant authority) which has been developed by the Animal Health Committee, a high-level forum of the Commonwealth, state and territory governments. The list is based on the OIE's notifiable diseases list. The majority of the diseases included are exotic to Australia (not present). Some 'endemic' diseases (i.e. diseases already present in Australia) are also

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.oie.int/>

included to allow for surveillance of sickness and deaths in animals and diseases that are of significance to the health of the public.

Australia is free from many diseases that are considered economically important in other countries. The animal industries in Australia provide good assurance in terms of animal health and this assists Australia in maintaining a competitive advantage in international trade, and consumer confidence domestically.

Quality surveillance is integral to support Australia's animal health system, to protect human health and to provide the necessary evidence needed to support our disease-free status internationally. An important program in Australia is the National Significant Diseases Investigation Program (NSDIP)<sup>14</sup>, which subsidises veterinary practitioners to investigate diseases of potential importance (e.g. where the disease may not have been previously described).

Other national as well as state- or territory-based surveillance programs are also in place.

### 6.3 State/Territory

Each state and territory has legislation covering animal health and biosecurity. The relevant instruments are listed in Table 3.

**Table 3: State and territory legislation relevant to sheep, goat and cattle health biosecurity as at July 2020**

State	Legislation
ACT	<a href="#">Animal Diseases Act 2005</a> <a href="#">Animal Diseases Regulation 2006</a>
Queensland	<a href="#">Biosecurity Act 2014</a> <a href="#">Biosecurity Regulation 2016</a>
New South Wales	<a href="#">Stock Diseases Act 1923</a> <a href="#">Stock Diseases Regulation 2009</a> <a href="#">Animal Diseases and Animal Pests (Emergency Outbreaks) Act 1991</a>  <a href="#">Biosecurity Act 2015</a> <a href="#">Biosecurity Regulation 2017</a>
Northern Territory	Livestock acts and regulations not available online as at 3 July 2020
South Australia	<a href="#">Livestock Act 1997</a> <a href="#">Livestock Regulations 2013</a>
Tasmania	<a href="#">Animal Health Act 1995</a> <a href="#">Animal Health Regulations 2016</a>  <a href="#">Biosecurity Act 2019</a>
Victoria	<a href="#">Livestock Disease Control Act 1994</a> <a href="#">Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2006</a>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/disease-surveillance/national-significant-disease-investigation-program/>

The legislation varies somewhat between the states and territories and is subject to change.

The matters usually covered by the various acts and regulations are:

- Notification of exotic and endemic diseases
- Notification of unusual disease event, deaths in livestock
- Emergency animal pest infestation
- Separation/isolation of infected animals and animal products from others
- Selling or disposing of infected animals or animal products
- Movement of livestock and livestock products affected by a notifiable disease
- Offences in regard to feeding restricted animal material (RAM) to ruminants and a ban on feeding RAM to ruminants
- NLIS Identification of stock
- NLIS notification of stock movements
- Property identification codes
- Spread of disease
- Information to be provided on the sale or movement of stock
- Travelling livestock and branding cattle (only select states)
- Biosecurity obligations
- Providing and keeping records
- Feeds for food-producing animals
- Stockfeed standards
- Prohibited substances in stock feed
- Standards for testing for diseases
- Approved laboratories for emergency diseases testing

The three main issues that are vital in the day to day management of a business involving livestock are detailed below. It is however, the responsibility of the owner/manager to comply with **all** of the legislation in regard to animal health.

#### 6.4 National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

The NLIS is Australia's scheme for identifying and tracing cattle, sheep and goats. The states and territories have their own legislation providing the legal framework for the investigation of non-compliance in the identification of livestock.

NLIS provides an advantage for Australia in international trade by demonstrating a commitment to biosecurity and food safety. In the event of an emergency animal disease event, NLIS will be vital to facilitate accurate and timely tracing of the movements of animals thought to be infected or those that have been exposed to infected animals.

#### 6.5 Ruminant Feed Ban (RFB)

The RFB forms part of a National Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) Freedom Assurance Program (TSEFAP)<sup>15</sup>. In practice it means that the feeding of any restricted animal material (RAM) to ruminants is strictly prohibited under state and territory law. This includes all meals derived from an animal including fish and birds. This ban ensures that feeding would not amplify the amount of disease agent in the unlikely event of

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/disease-surveillance/tse-freedom-assurance-program/>



the disease entering Australia. TSE diseases include Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or Mad cow disease) in cattle and Scrapie (in sheep).

There are responsibilities on the manufacturer, retailer and livestock owner to ensure this ban is observed. A livestock business must ensure that all staff are familiar with the ban and receive ongoing training in relation to its requirements.

More information about Ruminant Feed Ban is provided in the 'Industry integrity systems' section.

## 6.6 Disease notification and procedures for diseased livestock and contaminated products

If there is suspicion or confirmation of a notifiable disease among the livestock in your charge, it is a legislative requirement to call:

- The emergency animal disease watch hotline on 1800 675 888; or
- The local veterinarian or
- The local state or territory government agriculture department.

Having a designated facility veterinarian as well as an animal health contact in the closest State or Territory government office will provide the animal disease expertise that is required to maintain a high health status facility. These can provide professional advice on disease prevention and appropriate responses to disease events.

## 7. Environment

Environmental regulation under Australia's federal system of government is the responsibility of both state and territory governments and the Commonwealth government simultaneously. Although there are two clearly defined tiers of government responsible for environment regulation, in practice there are three levels, as frequently the state and territory governments delegate regulation and environmental decision making to local governments.

### 7.1 National

The primary regulatory tool is the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999. It provides a legal framework to protect 'matters of national environmental significance' including managing nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places.

The Commonwealth government has a specific but limited role relating to environmental regulation.

### 7.2 State and Territory Government

The state and territory governments play an important role in environmental regulation. All states and territories have the same amount of responsibility in respect to environmental regulation but how this appears in the legislation varies between them. As a result, there is variation in the approach required for the application, assessment and approval process between the states and territories. For this reason, it is important to consult the requirements in the state or territory that you intend to operate in.

For a proposed development, the state or territory legislation may require an environmental assessment of the potential environmental impacts or effects. This is not an approval process but rather a process allowing statutory decision makers such as statutory authorities, ministers and local government to decide if a project has the potential to cause significant environmental impacts and thus whether it should proceed. A minister may decide that the project requires a statement of 'Environmental effects/impacts' of the project. The name of this statement varies between the states and territories. The development of this statement is the responsibility of the project advocate to investigate as necessary and complete.

The various acts and regulations of the states and territories include legislation that is largely similar but there is some variation in the content and presentation. The following list covers the combined legislation from the different jurisdictions. Not all aspects are covered in the legislation of every state or territory legislation.

The areas covered include:

- A person must take steps to prevent or minimise negative environmental impacts
- A person must report possible or actual environmental harm
- A person must notify in regards to contaminated land
- Environmental offences
- Noise offences
- Air quality management, unreasonable emissions
- Pollution
- Ag vet chemical products causing environmental harm
- Formation of environmental planning instruments
  - State environmental planning policy
  - Local environmental plan
  - Codes of practice
- Notifiable activities

- Contamination of waterways and ground water
- Waste storage and disposal
- Cattle feedlot and saleyard provisions
- Agricultural activities and animal wastes

**Table 4. Links to the relevant state or territory environment legislation.**

State	Legislation
ACT	<a href="#">Environment Protection Act 1997</a>
	<a href="#">Environment Protection Regulation 2005</a>
	<a href="#">General Environment Protection Policy 2016</a>
	<a href="#">Air Environment Protection Policy</a>
	<a href="#">Noise Environment Protection Policy</a>
Queensland	Environmental Protection Act 1994
	<a href="#">Environmental Protection Regulation 2008</a>
New South Wales	<a href="#">Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No 203</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000</a>
Northern Territory	<a href="#">Environmental Assessment Act 2013</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Offences and Penalties Act</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011</a>
South Australia	<a href="#">Environment Protection Act 1993</a>
	<a href="#">Environment Protection Regulations 2009</a>
	<a href="#">Guidelines for the use of the Environment Protection (Noise) Policy 2007</a>
	<a href="#">Environment Protection (Noise) Policy 2007</a>
	<a href="#">Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016</a>
Tasmania	<a href="#">National Environmental Protection Council (Tasmania) Act 1995</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Protection Policy (air Quality) 2004</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Protection Policy (noise) 2009</a>
Victoria	<a href="#">Environmental Protection Act 1970</a>
	<a href="#">Environmental Protection (Industrial waste resource) regulations 2009</a>
	<a href="#">Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</a>
	<a href="#">Planning and Environment Act 1987</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Ambient Air Quality)</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality Management)</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Prevention and Management of Contamination of Land)</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Groundwaters of Victoria)</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade)</a>
	<a href="#">State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria)</a>
Western Australia	<a href="#">Environment Protection Act 1986</a>
	<a href="#">Environment Protection Regulations 1987</a>

### 7.3 Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)

The EPA is a state / territory authority that serves to protect the environment within that jurisdiction. It is an independent authority and a key role is to monitor compliance under the relevant acts and regulations for that state or territory. Government relies on the EPA to provide advice on the environment acceptability of development proposals and planning schemes.

### 7.4 Local government

Local governments have a significant role in the environmental legal system. They are involved in the preparation and administration of planning schemes to manage land development in their areas. In addition, much of the state planning and development legislation including granting permits is implemented and enforced at the local government level.

Generally (but subject to variation) local governments are responsible for air quality and noise, vegetation and weed control and the management of water, the coast and waste.

In the process of planning a facility, the proponent should contact the local government planning department to discuss what is required in terms of planning. There will be a planning application form to complete. As part of the process the council will consider the input of the EPA. It is also recommended that the EPA is contacted directly to ensure that all requirements in terms of environmental requirements are met. It should be noted that there may be specific requirements that are only relevant for this type of facility.

In sympathy with the state or territory planning laws, councils have their own planning schemes that define what activities and developments can occur and on what areas of land within their municipality.

This table provides useful links to websites within each state and that either provide planning information directly or provide links to council information.

**Table 5: Example local government planning requirements**

State	Legislation
ACT	<a href="#">Planning</a>
Queensland	<a href="#">Planning</a>
New South Wales	<a href="#">Planning Portal</a>
	<a href="#">Planning and Environment NSW government (find a council area)</a>
	<a href="#">Regional Development</a>
Northern Territory	<a href="#">Development one stop shop: application and processes</a>
	<a href="#">Development applications on line</a>
	<a href="#">Northern Territory government</a> (list of links to councils)
South Australia	<a href="#">Country plans</a> (list of links to councils)
Tasmania	<a href="#">Planning schemes</a>
	<a href="#">How to navigate within a planning scheme</a>
	<a href="#">Tasmanian local government areas</a> (list of links to councils)
Victoria	<a href="#">Guide to Councils</a>
	<a href="#">Planning</a>

The information that would be needed to complete an environment assessment is extensive. The key areas that would be considered include:

- Impact on the land directly at the facility site and adjacent land
- Pollution
- Human health hazards
- Noise and odour
- Impact on amenity
- Impact on water including rivers, wells and bores
- Suitability of the proposed building materials and structure for the proposed function

More details about this process will be provided in the best practice section of the unit.

### References

Table 6 provides some useful references for more information in relation to Environmental issues for Registered Premises

**Table 6: Environmental references**

Name of document and link	Produced by
<a href="#">National Guidelines for Beef Cattle feedlots in Australia 3rd Edition</a>	Meat & Livestock Australia 2012
<a href="#">Cattle Feedlot EIS</a>	NSW Department Of Urban Affairs and Planning
<a href="#">Marinas and related facilities EIS</a>	NSW Department Of Urban Affairs and Planning
<a href="#">Roads and related facilities</a>	NSW Department Of Urban Affairs and Planning
<a href="#">State Environmental Planning Policy No 33- Hazardous and Offensive Development</a>	NSW government
<a href="#">Guidelines for Establishment and Operation of Cattle Feedlots in South Australia, 2nd Edition</a>	South Australian Government

## 8. Human health/work place health and safety

***The authors of this document are not appropriately qualified to provide human health advice. The intention of this section is to highlight the requirement for owners/employers of a livestock facility to take appropriate measures to minimise the risks associated with this specific type of workplace.***

***For further human health advice, including specific advice about disease prevention, vaccinations or care of pregnant staff, consultation with a medical professional is strongly recommended.***

Working with livestock creates many potential hazards to workers. Two significant hazards are manual handling of livestock and biological hazards.

Handling cattle in particular creates a significant hazard due to the sheer size of the animals. Their behaviour can be unpredictable and serious injury can occur to workers from charging, crushing, kicking and head butting. This risk can be reduced by employing skilled handlers who understand the normal behavioural patterns of livestock and principles of low-stress handling. Providing facilities that are well made and maintained and designed to complement the natural movement of livestock will also reduce the risks associated with livestock handling.

Biological hazards arise from the exposure of workers to disease agents carried by animals. Diseases that can pass from animals to humans are called zoonotic diseases. There is a significant number of documented zoonotic diseases and new ones emerge regularly. Hendra virus is a notable zoonotic disease of recent times. Hendra has caused the deaths of several people who have been exposed to it by handling sick horses. Infections can be contracted directly (straight from an infected animal), or indirectly, via contamination of the environment (clothing, tools, water).

Employers of staff working with livestock have an ethical and legal responsibility to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to create a safe working environment for their staff. It is neither practical nor possible to reduce the risk completely, but all reasonable risk-reduction measures should be taken. Processes, procedures and training in respect to hygiene, safe systems to avoid contamination and exposure and the appropriate use of personal protective clothing and equipment are vital. Selection of appropriately skilled staff will assist in minimising risks associated with animal handling and exposure to disease.

Business owners and employers must meet the federal and state/territory legislative requirements relating to work health and safety (WHS). The legal responsibilities are set out in the relevant acts and regulations. Links to this legislation can be found in the table below. Penalties can apply for non-compliance. Each act provides a general overview while the associated regulations support the act and provide standards on specific hazards, risks and record keeping.

Although the precise content of this legislation varies between jurisdictions it is fundamentally the same. It includes provisions on:

- The duties of employers, employees, managers, manufactures and suppliers
- Duties relating to incidents
- Representation of employees
- Licences, registration and permits
- Inspectors and enforcement
- Legal proceedings
- Compliance codes

There are also many national and state codes of practice (links to which are also provided in the table below). These provide details on particular issues but do not cover all risks and

hazards. The codes are designed to provide a practical guide that should allow businesses to meet the standards of the applicable work health and safety act and regulations.

Each state and territory has their own regulatory body (listed in table 7) which serves to administer the laws of health and safety. Regulators perform inspections of workplaces checking for compliance in respect the relevant acts and regulations and they will issue penalties and notices as required.

Safework Australia (SWA) is an Australian government statutory body, jointly funded by the federal, state and territory governments. SWA works towards the development of national policy in relation to WHS and compensation for workers. It does not regulate WHS laws.

**Table 7 Links to health and safety legislation, codes of practice and regulators.**

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Codes of practice	Regulator
Federal	<a href="#">Model Work Health and Safety Bill 2016</a>	<a href="#">Model codes of practice</a>	
	<a href="#">Modal Work, Health and Safety regulations 2016</a>		
ACT	<a href="#">Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</a>	<a href="#">ACT codes of practice-Health and safety (web site)</a>	<a href="#">Worksafe ACT</a>
	<a href="#">Work Health and Safety Act 2011</a>		
Queensland	<a href="#">Work health and safety act 2011</a>	<a href="#">QLD codes of practice</a>	<a href="#">Workplace health and safety Qld</a>
	<a href="#">Work health and safety regulations 2011</a>		
New South Wales	<a href="#">Work Health and Safety Act 2011 no 10</a>	<a href="#">NSW codes of practice</a> Very extensive list of links to codes of practice	<a href="#">Safework NSW</a>
	<a href="#">Work Place and Safety Regulations 2011</a>		
Northern Territory	<a href="#">Public and Environmental Health Act 2011</a>	<a href="#">NT code of practice</a>	<a href="#">NT Worksafe</a>
	<a href="#">Public and Environmental Health Regulations 2014</a>		
South Australia	<a href="#">Work health and Safety Act 2012</a>	<a href="#">SA codes of practice</a>	<a href="#">Safework SA</a>
	<a href="#">Work health and Safety Regulations 2012</a>		
Tasmania	<a href="#">Work health and Safety Act 2012</a>	<a href="#">Tasmanian codes of practice</a>	<a href="#">Worksafe Tasmania</a>
	<a href="#">Work, Health and Safety Regulations 2012</a>		

Victoria	<a href="#">Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004</a>	<a href="#">Compliance codes Victoria</a>	<a href="#">Worksafe Victoria</a>
	<a href="#">Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017</a>		
Western Australia	<a href="#">Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984</a>	<a href="#">Approved codes of practice</a>	<a href="#">Worksafe WA</a>
	<a href="#">Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1984</a>		

## 8.1 Zoonoses

As noted above, there are many diseases that can pass from animals to humans. The nature and number of zoonotic diseases is constantly evolving both within Australia and overseas. Australian, state and territory government legislation requires the reporting of certain diseases that are of human health significance.

The following two tables 8 and 9 list the diseases that are zoonotic for cattle and sheep respectively. The four main diseases that are likely to be a problem in a pre-export quarantine facility are Q fever, leptospirosis, salmonellosis and possibly anthrax.

In the case of any suspected disease outbreak among humans or animals it is important to seek immediate professional advice.

**Table 8 Cattle zoonotic diseases (from [MLA<sup>16</sup>](#))**

Disease	How it spreads	Common signs in people
<b>Leptospirosis</b>	Urine contamination with skin or mucosal surface	Headache, chills, fever, muscle pain malaise, inflamed throat/pharynx
<b>Q fever</b>	Inhalation of aerosols and dust	Headache, chills, fever, muscle pain malaise, coughing, vomiting
<b>Campylobacteriosis</b>	Ingestion of contaminated food or water	Severe diarrhoea, pain, fever, headache, nausea
<b>Milkers nodule</b>	Handling teats of cows or mouths of calves	Initially dark papule that heals spontaneously
<b>Brucellosis</b>	From aborted foetus, faeces, raw flesh or bacteria in unpasteurised dairy products penetrates skin conjunctiva respiratory or gut Initially dark papule that heals spontaneously	One case in Victoria in 2001; undulant fever aches, pains
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	Eradicated from Australia	Chronic cough, fever, weight loss
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b>	Faeco-oral route	Mild watery diarrhoea
<b>Yersiniosis</b>	Faeco-oral route	Acute watery diarrhoea, fever, headache

<sup>16</sup> <https://mbfp.mla.com.au/globalassets/mbfp/mbfp-6-herd-health-and-welfare.pdf>



<b>Salmonella</b>	Faeco-oral route	Acute watery/blood flecks diarrhoea, fever, headache
<b>Listeriosis</b>	Foodborne disease, especially chilled foods	Transient mild flu-like to acute meningoencephalitis with case fatality rate of 30%, foetal infection can lead to abortion
<b>Ringworm</b>	Direct contact with skin or from cattle handling equipment	Dry, reddened skin, hair loss, inflamed skin
<b>Anthrax</b>	Respiratory, ingestion or local through break in skin	Respiratory or gastrointestinal forms has a very high mortality rate as does local skin infection if left untreated

**Table 9 Sheep zoonotic diseases (from AWI and MLA<sup>17</sup> [Making more from sheep](#))**

<b>Disease</b>	<b>How Spread</b>	<b>Clinical signs in humans</b>
<b>Q fever</b>	Inhalation of aerosols and dust, handling aborted foetuses or foetal fluids	Headache, chills, fever, muscle pain, malaise, coughing, vomiting. Can be prevented by vaccination in people as long as they have no previous exposure
<b>Campylobacteriosis</b>	Ingestion of contaminated food or water	Severe diarrhoea, pain, fever, headache, nausea
<b>Scabby mouth</b>	Handling infected material from mouths/feet of sheep	Papule that heals spontaneously
<b>Yersiniosis</b>	Faeco-oral route	Acute watery diarrhoea, fever, headache
<b>Salmonella</b>	Faeco-oral route	Acute watery/blood flecked diarrhoea, fever, headache
<b>Listeriosis</b>	Food borne disease, especially chilled foods	Transient mild flu-like to acute meningoencephalitis with case fatality rate of 30%, foetal infection can lead to abortion
<b>Anthrax</b>	Respiratory, ingestion or local through break in skin	Respiratory or gastrointestinal forms have very high mortality rates as does local skin infection if left untreated
<b>Hydatids</b>	Dogs infected with hydatid tapeworms, humans ingest tapeworm eggs from dogs. People cannot get infected from cysts in sheep	May not be obvious for some time but signs in people depend on where cysts occur – can be fatal. Prevent by not feeding dogs raw offal and treating dogs every 6 weeks with tapeworm tablets containing praziquantel

Further useful reading in relation to staff health and welfare are listed in Table 10.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/healthy-contented-sheep/tool\\_11.18.htm](http://www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/healthy-contented-sheep/tool_11.18.htm)

**Table 10: References for staff health and welfare**

	Author	
<a href="#">Animal Contact Guidelines- reducing the risk to human health 2014</a>	QLD Government	Extensive information on Zoonosis. How it is likely to happen, who is most susceptible and how to avoid contracting them
<a href="#">Zoonoses -Diseases that can be Transmitted from Animals to Humans</a>	Northern Territory Government	Information on disease preventions. Also list of zoonotic disease present in NT and what the animal vector is and how they can be contracted.
<a href="#">Veterinary personal biosecurity &amp; PPE</a>	Australian Veterinary Association	Guidelines for veterinary personal biosecurity
<a href="#">Disease acquired from animals</a>	Australian Government	
<a href="#">Safe Work Australia</a>	Australian Government	
<a href="#">Preventing Zoonosis</a>	QLD Government	
<a href="#">Anthrax Fact Sheet</a>	NSW Government	
<a href="#">Leptospirosis Fact Sheet</a>	NSW Government	
<a href="#">Q fever Fact Sheet</a>	NSW Government	