

AI Circular: 2003/22-23  
AI Ref: 03/4761

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## ***FOOTROT ERADICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES***

The attached document is a **WRITTEN INSTRUMENT** issued with the concurrence of the Director-General of NSW Agriculture under Clause 8.3 of Memorandum of understanding between the Director-General of NSW Agriculture and State Council of Rural Lands Protection Boards.

**APPROVED**

for R F SHELDRAKE  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
NSW AGRICULTURE

Date: 27/8/03

**APPROVED**

S ORR  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
STATE COUNCIL  
RURAL LANDS PROTECTION BOARDS

Date: 27/8/03



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## **FOOTROT ERADICATION PROCEDURE**

*This circular should be read in conjunction with the Footrot Eradication Policy and the footrot Agfact AO.9.56. These documents should be included in section 4.16 of the NSW Footrot Eradication Manual.*

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#### **1. Provision of Technical Information and Advice**

Following a diagnosis of virulent footrot and quarantine of the land, the District Veterinarian/Veterinary Officer (DV/VO) must provide the owner/manager of the sheep with written advisory material describing the various options for eradicating footrot. As part of this initial written advice, the owner/occupier must be informed that:

- the property will only be released from quarantine when an Inspector is satisfied that footrot is no longer present in the flock.
- if he/she is unable to complete an effective voluntary eradication program within a reasonable time then a compulsory eradication program will be enforced. This may require employment of outside labour.

The written advice must be followed by personal discussion(s) with the owner/occupier about the practicalities of implementing these programs. The aim is to assist them to identify the best option for their enterprise.

#### **2. Footrot Eradication Programs**

As part of the Undertaking signed by the owner/occupier under Section 11 of the Stock Diseases Act there is a requirement to develop an Approved Footrot Eradication Program. This Program is developed and agreed to by the owner/occupier and the DV/VO after taking into consideration what is likely to achieve the best results for the individual owner. The Program is compulsory, whether it be conducted by the owner (the Approved Owner

Eradication Program) or according to requirements set down by the Inspector (the Approved Compulsory Eradication Program).

The following elements should be included, as appropriate, in a footrot eradication program:

- a description of the type of program to be undertaken;
- details of all mobs of sheep on the property identifying those that are involved in the program;
- the dates that the various eradication inspections are to be completed and the name of the person who will inspect the stock;
- a procedure for segregation of infected stock;
- deadlines for disposal of infected stock;
- footbathing treatments which are permitted;
- details of salvage treatments;
- a requirement for clean musters;
- a requirement for branding all stock at each inspection;
- a requirement to advise the DV/VO of activities undertaken;
- milestones so that progress can be monitored;
- review dates;
- procedure for making changes to the program;
- the owner's acknowledgment that the program is a footrot eradication program under the Section 11 Undertaking (to give it a legal status).

Examples of programs adapted from those used successfully by Young RLPB are attached as appendices.

### **3. Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Programs**

Encouragement and advisory support should be provided to assist producers to undertake an effective eradication program of their choice. This program must be approved by the DV/VO. The outcome of this program must be the eradication of footrot from the flock, not ongoing control to suppress the disease at a low prevalence.

Initially, owners will be given flexibility to decide on the type of eradication program that they will undertake. For example employing an accredited contractor or doing the eradication inspections themselves. Irrespective of the nature of this program, it must be written down and the DV/VO must agree that the plan is technically sound. It must also contain review dates. One review date should be set to coincide with an inspection at the anticipated end of one eradication period. Once agreed by the DV/VO this owner program becomes the Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Program.

The Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Program should be signed by both the owner and DV/VO and include an acknowledgment that if reviews indicate that it is necessary, a revised program will be developed.

#### **3.1 Supervision of the program**

Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Programs require supervision by Inspectors whose initial and principal role should be advisory to ensure that the outcomes anticipated can be achieved. That said, activity reports must be provided to the DV/VO as detailed in the program. All instances of non-compliance should be brought to the attention of the owner and recorded on the property file.

Appropriate action includes:

- *Minor defect:* (a deviation from the program which is unlikely to prevent eradication) The owner is verbally advised of the problem, why it is important and a way to rectify it is suggested.
- *Major defect:* (a deviation from the program that is likely to compromise eradication and which must be corrected). The owner is advised in writing of the problem and the corrective action required (including a deadline).
- *Critical defect:* (non-compliance with the program which is certain to result in a failure to achieve eradication). The owner must be formally interviewed for a breach of s.20H with a recommendation made for a warning letter, penalty notice (if applicable) or prosecution.

### **3.2 Interim control strategy arrangements**

In some circumstances it may not be possible for an owner to be certain of the details of an eradication program immediately after the initial diagnosis. For example, the effectiveness of a control program over spring to reduce the prevalence of infection may determine whether a culling program is economically feasible the following summer. In these circumstances, an interim control strategy should be documented as part of the Undertaking and the Owner Approved Eradication Program developed after an appropriate review date. This date should be clearly identified. In the above example, the review date would correspond to the first inspection after the next predicted spread period. At this review date the Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Program will be developed based on the outcomes of the interim control strategy.

### **3.3 Owner program not applicable**

The option of an Approved Owner Eradication Program is not applicable to owners who:

- have not developed or presented an eradication program for approval, or
- have previously been unable to eradicate footrot within a reasonable time, or
- have had a critical defect in their first owner program, or
- have not adequately corrected a major defect in their first owner program.

Failure to develop and present a footrot eradication program for approval, or insistence by an owner/occupier on an approach that, in the opinion of the DV/VO does not have a reasonable chance of success, will result in the owner being required to implement a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program as described in section 4.

### **3.4 Time available to complete approved owner program**

A period of 24 months (two eradication periods) is available for the owner's eradication program to be completed. That is, all the eradication inspections in the program have been undertaken and the flock is either released from quarantine or eligible for a release inspection. Unless circumstances beyond the control of the owner have intervened, a compulsory eradication program should be prepared if the owner's eradication program has not been completed within this time.

In large flocks it may be unrealistic to attempt eradication within this timeframe. In these situations, an appropriate extension to this timeframe should be agreed between the DV/VO and the Senior Field Veterinary Officer (SFVO).

## **4. Compulsory Footrot Eradication Programs**

If the Approved Owner Eradication Program fails within the agreed time frame a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program is then developed.

The apparent reasons for the failure of the Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Program need to be identified. This will allow the points of risk to be given specific attention during the Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program.

In the majority of cases, failure of eradication occurs because all infected sheep are not detected and effectively removed following eradication inspections. This can be due to:

- an insufficient number of inspections;
- excessive delay between inspections;
- inadequate inspection technique;
- incomplete musters;
- poor stock control (boxing of clean and infected sheep) due to inadequate fencing or management expediency eg. to make it easier for shearing.
- all sheep identified as being infected are not sent to slaughter promptly.

Ensuring that eradication inspections are done properly, and infected sheep are removed from the property, are often the key issues that must be addressed in the compulsory program. It is unacceptable to continue to approve an owner's eradication program where the owner/occupier/person in charge has demonstrated they are unable to effectively inspect sheep for footrot.

### **4.1 External assistance to undertake the program**

The compulsory program will usually require the owner to engage an accredited contractor, approved veterinarian or RLPB staff to undertake and be responsible for the inspection process. Ideally, the person used should be agreed with the owner. Costs incurred in engaging external assistance are to be met by the owner.

It is preferred that external assistance to an owner/occupier/person in charge should be provided by either an accredited contractor or approved private veterinarian. In some districts, contractors are not available locally, so that contractors who are prepared to travel may have to be used. In some situations, the involvement of Footrot Groups may be appropriate.

Boards need to carefully consider potential consequences before they commit their staff to do the eradication inspections. Issues include cost recovery, equity for other ratepayers and the availability of resources for other Board activities (particularly if there are large numbers of sheep involved or unforeseen emergencies demanding resources such as an exotic disease outbreak). Boards are obliged to require the work to be done to a certain standard. This position may be compromised where Board staff are actually doing the work rather than supervising it. Boards should be aware that they may be blamed for failure of a program, even if it was due to factors beyond their control, such as inadequate segregation of infected sheep.

## **4.2 Components of compulsory programs**

In most cases the compulsory program will be based on an inspect and cull strategy. In situations where footrot has not been controlled during the spread period and the flock has a high prevalence of infection, it may be appropriate to adopt an inspect and treat (salvage) program. Consideration should be given to including a requirement to control the disease during spread periods in these situations.

The elements contained within a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program will be similar to those contained in an Approved Owner Footrot Eradication Program. An additional element that may be included in some circumstances is an acknowledgment that an Inspector may visit the property to check on compliance with the program at any time.

While being referred to as a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program, its formulation will still require significant cooperation and input from the owner/manager if they are to be committed to its implementation.

## **4.3 Supervision of compulsory programs**

A higher and more formal level of supervision is required for compulsory programs than for approved owner programs. Even so, a high level of advisory support should be available and be provided when appropriate. This should include reminding owners in advance of significant milestones identified in the program.

Supervision is undertaken at two levels:

- Farm-based checks on all aspects of the program including inspection technique, mustering, identification, segregation and disposal. Inspection technique and mustering are best assessed at the time eradication inspections are undertaken. However, it may be of value to visit at other times to check sheep are properly segregated, and identified infected sheep have been disposed of.
- Office-based reviews of activity reports provided by contractors and owners on monitoring of infection rates and reconciliation of mob numbers and branding, can be checked with abattoir/agent that sheep have gone to slaughter within a reasonable time, and
- Phone contact with owners/contractors as required.

The DV/VO should determine the level of supervision appropriate for each flock under a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program. The aim is to detect problems early and correct them so that the program still has a good chance of success. It is recommended that the following activities should be considered:

- attendance of an Inspector at some time during each eradication inspection;
- checking the adequacy of the muster of the sheep being inspected at that time;
- one visit after the inspection to confirm segregation of infected sheep (more may be appropriate if inspection and disposal records indicate a problem);
- checking that all infected sheep have reached their destination.

As for the owner program, all instances of non-compliance should be brought to the attention of the owner and recorded on the property file.

#### **4.4 Failure of an owner to enter into a compulsory program**

Where the owner/manager is unwilling to sign an Undertaking giving legal effect to a compulsory program the following process is to be followed:

The SFVO (either with the DV present or not, depending on circumstances) should discuss the issue with the owner/manager (specifically including the consequences of not agreeing to a program) and follow this up in writing. If this does not result in agreement from the owner/manager, they shall be advised that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the RLPB. They should be invited to attend that meeting to explain to the Directors the reasons for their unwillingness to accept the eradication program.

In most instances, this will lead to the owner/manager and DV/VO agreeing on the elements of a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program. However, if this does not occur, the DV/VO should arrange for Orders to be issued.

#### **4.5 Failure of an owner to comply with a Compulsory Footrot Eradication Program**

Where the program has failed for reasons directly attributable to the owner (and not due to factors outside their control), in addition to taking action under the Act, then:

Advise the owner that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the RLPB. They should be invited to attend that meeting to explain to the Directors the reasons for the failure of the eradication program. Following consideration of the case, the Board may resolve to

1. Allow the owner to enter into another compulsory program, or
2. Recommend the issuing of prescriptive Orders under S.8(1)(a).

If Option 1 is adopted, the SFVO (either with the DV present or not depending on circumstances) should visit the owner and discuss the importance of complying with the revised program and discuss the consequences of having Orders issued to achieve eradication. This must be followed up in writing.

If, after following this process the owner fails to implement the revised program properly and major or critical defects are apparent, the DV/VO may take action to have appropriate Orders issued before the review date of the program is reached.

### **5. Issuing of Stock Diseases Act Orders to Eradicate Footrot**

Orders under section 8 of the Act requiring eradication must be used where land has been placed under a S 10 Public Quarantine (rather than an Undertaking). They are also necessary where an owner has failed to achieve eradication (unless circumstances beyond the control of the owner have intervened) using the approach described above.

An Order under the Stock Diseases Act must not be issued to bluff an owner into doing something. Before any Orders are issued, the DV/VO must first consult with the SFVO.

#### **5.1 Failure to comply with Orders**

Failure to comply with the Orders should result in an Inspector(s) carrying out the requirements of the Order [S 18(1)] and recovering the costs of doing so through the courts

[S 18(2)]. Where an Order is issued and it has not been complied with, the recipient of the Order must be formally interviewed to determine the circumstances of the breach. Following a thorough investigation of a breach of an Order, if there is clear evidence available, a recommendation for prosecution should be made, unless there are strong mitigating circumstances to recommend otherwise.

## **5.2 Orders to undertake an eradication program**

Orders must be written so that it does not become too onerous for Inspectors to carry out the requirements of an Order where it has not been complied with. For this reason, a series of Orders shall require owners to engage contractors to undertake the necessary eradication work under S 8(1)(a) [identify, test, treat] and S 7(1)(c) [muster], rather than ordering owners to undertake the work themselves. This approach also imposes a level of quality control on the work being done. For example, an Inspector would have to be present while the owner tipped all the sheep to be sure that the inspection was done properly.

This approach may still rely on the owner to maintain segregation of infected sheep until it is practical to dispose of them. The owner should be given an Order under S 8(1)(b) to move the sheep to an appropriate place so they can be slaughtered. Where fences are inadequate or the owner cannot be relied upon to keep the infected sheep separate, it will be necessary to move the sheep to slaughter at the end of each day's inspection. It is important that a check is made to ensure that all of the infected sheep get to their destination within the required time.

## **5.3 Orders to destock the property**

Where it is impractical to issue Orders for contractors to undertake such eradication work, or an owner has frustrated the implementation of such a program, destocking should be considered as a last resort.

Section 17 of the Act provides the Minister (delegated to Chief, Division of Animal Industries [CDAI]) with the powers to order the destruction of stock under certain circumstances. Where partial or complete destocking is considered appropriate, each situation will have to be considered on a case by case basis.

Where the DV/VO considers this action to be appropriate, the owner shall be advised that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the RLPB. They should be invited to attend that meeting to provide to the Directors reasons why the Orders should not be issued and provide an alternative approach to satisfy the Board that eradication will be achieved in the immediate future.

The Board can recommend either:

1. that the DV/VO implement this alternative program (subject to strict requirements for compliance), or
2. that the DV/VO seek approval through the SFVO from the CDAI for Orders to destock the property.

If the owner fails to comply with these Orders, action on the property to carry them out will then need to be taken (with police support if necessary).

## **6. Record Keeping and Reporting:**

DV/VO's are responsible for footrot eradication in their districts and must maintain a separate file for each quarantined property.

Records that will need to be kept include:

- Copies of programs undertaken on each property
- Reports of eradication inspections and the actions that result. These would include mob number, sheep numbers, date, level of infection, destination of culls etc.
- Records of supervisory activities. These would include visits, reviews, office checks, defects, corrective actions, etc.

Examples of records to be kept are in the attached appendices.

A complete history of footrot on the property will be needed where issuing of Orders is necessary.

An annual audit of records will be conducted by the SFVO who reports to Board. A copy of this report is to accompany the Annual Footrot Return to the Footrot Steering Committee.

A summary of the progress with eradication on farms over 2 years in quarantine will be included in the Annual Footrot Return to the Footrot Steering Committee.

## **7. Training**

Boards are required to ensure staff have the necessary technical and regulatory skills to implement all aspects of this procedure. NSW Agriculture is required to ensure that training is provided to enable staff to obtain these skills.

## **8. Appendices:**

Information and Forms based on those used by Young RLPB by program type, with minor additions (as attached).

**APPROVED**

**RENATA BROOKS  
CHIEF DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRIES**

## Appendices

### NOTES TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH APPROVED FOOTROT ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Footrot is eradicated by identifying and then culling all infected sheep/goats. Any program which relies on salvage - keeping sheep which had footrot but appear to be cured - has a significant greater risk of failure. No treatment will cure all infected animals.

Breakdowns in programs are not uncommon - surveillance and segregation of suspect mobs through winter/spring is essential. Lamé sheep/goats should be caught and examined for symptoms of Footrot and advice sought if suspect lesions are seen. Footbathing out of yards can reduce the risk of serious breakdown or cross-infection of other mobs but is no substitute for constant surveillance, especially before crutching, shearing, lamb-marking, etc.

Decontamination of yards, paddocks, lanes, etc, is achieved by 7 day spelling/quarantine after infected or suspect sheep/goats have walked through these areas. Clean mobs should be moved or handled first through yards, then other categories, and infected mobs last. Footbathing is not a substitute for these precautions.

While cattle are not under any official restrictions, they can occasionally carry Footrot infection between mobs/properties. Consideration should be given to keeping cattle that have been grazing with infected sheep/goats separate from clean mobs of sheep/goats during the eradication program.

The inability to achieve a clean muster is a common cause of later reinfection. Muster a paddock and then check muster.

Branding of all animals at the point of turning during each inspection will indicate the ability to achieve a clean muster. Brand infected and culls with a red brand on head/wig.

Footbathing at or between each turn should only proceed after consultation with the District Veterinarian or Footrot Advisory Officer. This treatment can suppress symptoms of Footrot and make removal of infected animals more difficult.

"Non-spread Period" is that period when transmission of virulent footrot will not occur due to hot/dry conditions. Commence first inspection early summer when clover has wilted.

2nd and subsequent inspections (turns) should proceed at 3 to 6 week intervals, until each mob has had two totally clean turns (where no infection has been detected).

A list of Accredited Footrot Contractors is available from the RLPB office.

Enter ALL mobs (indicating ewes with lambs at foot) in MOB LIST as attached. An additional Mob list is available for properties, which run more than 20 mobs. If you are not inspecting the total flock give reasons.

Segregation of infected animals:

- Inspect and Cull Program - Infected animals and culls identified at each turn (see Branding) to be isolated from any identified clean animals or non-infected mobs until sold/destroyed, (See Disposal)

- Inspect and Treat (Salvage) Program -All "cured" animals must be branded and isolated from identified clean animals – 2nd turn onwards - and this separation must be maintained until the end of the next major spread period (usually Spring) and subsequently confirmed as cured by turning every animal and inspecting every foot. Consult with the District Veterinarian or Footrot Advisory Officer.

#### Additional Advice on Salvage Programs:

At 1<sup>st</sup> turn infected may be treated with either -

- Antibiotics - Advice on type and usage MUST be obtained from DV or FAO. Antibiotics can only be obtained on prescription from the diagnosing Veterinarian and can then be purchased from any Veterinary Practitioner.
- Footbathing Chemicals - Consult DV or FAO

At 2<sup>nd</sup> turn - Do not re-treat any non-responders. Cull and dispose of as per "Approved Footrot Eradication Program"

Disposal of Infected stock - through slaughter only sections of saleyards or direct to abattoirs. Normally this should occur within 2 weeks of completion of each turn unless otherwise agreed to by DV or FAO. Contact the RLPB office for a Permit. Unsaleable animals may occasionally be destroyed on-farm.

Record Keeping - the onus is on the Owner/Occupier/Manager to properly complete the "Flock Status Report" supplied, and return to RLPB within 2 weeks of completion of a turn.

**Failure to comply may jeopardise a future release from Quarantine.**

Alteration to agreed programs may be necessary due to changed circumstances. Prior agreement from DV or Footrot Ranger must be obtained. Failure to obtain prior agreement may be considered as a breach of your Undertaking.

#### Protocol for Release from Quarantine:

- Fulfilling the requirements of the "Approved Footrot Eradication Program"
- In consultation and with the approval of the DV or FAO to employ an Accredited Contractor who will perform a single inspection of every foot of every animal in the flock the following summer under their supervision.
- Subjecting the total flock to a spread period without evidence of a Footrot outbreak in any mobs. This usually means Spring conditions. In circumstances where spread is not likely to occur within the next 12 months the owner may elect to have the release inspection undertaken by examining all sheep 6-8 weeks after notification by the owner that an eradication program has been completed.
- The owner/operator/manager will inform the DV or FAO of the proposed start date of the release inspection.
- No antibiotic treatments or footbathing treatments are to be used within 4 months prior to the start of this release inspection.
- The contractor will set aside all animals with any symptoms of infection and notify the DV or FAO so these animals can be inspected. No treatments of any sort - paring, footbathing, footsprays, antibiotic injections, etc - are to be administered to these animals. It is also the responsibility of the owner to record details of such animals and supply these to the DV or Footrot Ranger.

- Flocks released from quarantine will require a paddock inspection of all mobs following the next spread period after release. At this paddock inspection any lame sheep must be caught and examined for footrot.

### Prevention

Footrot is a readily preventable disease, but requires care when purchasing and managing sheep. Boundary fences and gateways should always be kept as sheep-proof as possible. Where there is a suspicion of footrot in a district owners should not share roads or any other ground with other flock owners, unless there is at least 7 days between sheep movements. Stray sheep or goats should not be tolerated – they are dangerous to road-users and neighbouring sheep flocks. Stray sheep should never be put over a fence, without the express approval of that landowner. Adjoining owners can significantly benefit each other by working together to enhance biosecurity. These measures will also greatly reduce the risk of spread of other diseases, such as sheep lice and Johne's disease.

When purchasing sheep, including rams, owners should make every effort to minimise the chance of buying footrot, and the risk to their own sheep if footrot is bought in. Purchasers should carefully inspect sheep before purchase, question the vendor about footrot, and only purchase if the vendor provides a signed, completed Footrot Vendor Declaration. Purchased sheep should then be isolated on the purchaser's property, until they have passed through a period suitable for spread, usually the spring, without breakdown.





XXXXXX **RURAL LANDS PROTECTION BOARD**

Address ..... Telephone (02) .....  
 ..... Fax (02) .....

**Schedule of Operations - Inspect and Treat Infected Stock (Salvage) Program**

**Approved Footrot Eradication Program** .....  
 (Owner/Occupier Name & Property Name)

Total Flock Numbers: Sheep:                      Goats:                      Breed(s):

**1. Is the total flock to be inspected? Yes/No (Please complete attached Mob List)**

Note: Inspection means looking at every foot of every animal

What mobs will you NOT be inspecting?

List such Mobs as per Mob List numbers: .....

**2. Proposed Summer (non-spread) Inspection Schedule**

Please complete all dates and insert the name (under the title) of the person who will inspect the stock.

			<b>Inspected By - Insert Names</b>			
	Commenced By date	Completed By date	Owner	Manager	Permanent Employee	Accredited Contractor
1 <sup>st</sup> turn						
2 <sup>nd</sup> turn						
3 <sup>rd</sup> turn						

**3. Mustering**

The entire paddock will be mustered each time a mob is moved to the yards for inspection. Any animals incapable of travelling with the mob should be immediately transported to the yards.

**4. Branding**

All stock will be branded during each inspection - see attached notes.  
 All CULLED/INFECTED/SALVAGE stock will be marked on the head/wig with a red brand.

**5. Footbathing Out of Yard**

Clean                      Yes/No                      Infected/Culled                      Yes/No

Date of last footbath (prior to commencement of inspection program):

Chemical: Zinc Sulphate / Radicate

**6. 1<sup>st</sup> Inspection**

(a) Segregation - All "salvage" stock will be identified and permanently segregated from "clean" stock.

(b) "Clean" stock - Footbath out of Yards    Yes/No



**MOB LIST**

Mob No	Description	Age	Number	Mob No	Description	Age	Number
1				11			
2				12			
3				13			
4				14			
5				15			
6				16			
7				17			
8				18			
9				19			
10				20			
<b>TOTAL Numbers</b>				<b>TOTAL Numbers</b>			

Any sheep or goats introduced to the property must have prior approval of the District Veterinarian/Footrot Ranger.

All newly-formed mobs and their progeny must be inspected as part of the ongoing eradication program and will be subject the terms of this agreement.

I, ..... , being owner/occupier of .....  
 (Name) (Property)  
 agree to carry out this Approved Footrot Eradication Program according to this Schedule of Operations and as required by my Undertaking in lieu of Quarantine.

I ..... /.../..... I ...../...../.....  
 Signature of Owner/Occupier Date Inspector- Stock Diseases Act Date  
 Approved on behalf of District Vet.....

**XXXXXX RURAL LANDS PROTECTION BOARD**

Address .....  
 .....  
 .....

Telephone (02) .....  
 Fax (02) .....

**Schedule of Operations - Destocking**

**Approved Footrot Eradication Program of ... ..**

(Owner/Occupier Name & Property Name)

Total Flock Numbers: Sheep:                      Goats:                      Breed(s):

(Please complete attached Mob List)

**1. Is the total flock to be destocked?**                      Yes/No

If Yes - Total Destocking will be completed by

If No - Partial Destocking will be completed by .....

Place a "D" next to those mobs to be destocked in the designated column (D).

**MOB LIST**

Mob No	Description	Age	Number	D	Mob No	Description	Age	Number	D
1					16				
2					17				
3					18				
4					19				
5					20				
6					21				
7					22				
8					23				
9					24				
10					25				
11					26				
12					27				
13					28				
14					29				
15					30				
<b>TOTAL Numbers</b>					<b>TOTAL Numbers</b>				

**2. Partial Destocking**

Will be undertaken on all mobs considered to be infected                      Yes/No

These mobs are identified by a "D" coding on the above mob list.

All retained mobs will be turned/inspected by an Approved Footrot Eradication Contractor prior to release, after environmental conditions suitable for transmission and expression of Footrot have been experienced.  
 Yes/No

**3. Segregation**

All sheep/goats to be destocked will be permanently segregated from non-infected stock until disposal.

**4. Permission to Alter Program**

If this program requires alteration, prior permission (in writing) must be obtained from the District Veterinarian or Footrot Ranger.

Any sheep or goats introduced to the property must have prior approval of the District Veterinarian/Footrot Ranger.

All newly-formed mobs and their progeny will be considered as part of the ongoing eradication program and will be subject the terms of this agreement.

(Name) .....being owner/occupier of .....  
(Property)

agree to carry out this Approved Footrot Eradication Program according to this Schedule of Operations and as required by my Undertaking in lieu of Quarantine.

...../...../.....  
Signature of Owner/Occupier      Date      Inspector - Stock Diseases Act      Date  
Approved on behalf of District Vet.....

### Additional Mob List for the Approved Footrot Eradication Program Of:

Mob No	Description	Age	Number	Mob No	Description	Age	Number
21				61			
22				62			
23				63			
24				64			
25				65			
26				66			
27				67			
28				68			
29				69			
30				70			
31				71			
32				72			
33				73			
34				74			
35				75			
36				76			
37				77			
38				78			
39				79			
40				80			
41				81			
42				82			
43				83			
44				84			
45				85			
46				86			
47				87			
48				88			
49				89			
50				90			
51				91			
52				92			
53				93			
54				94			
55				95			
56				96			
57				97			
58				98			
59				99			
60				100			
	TOTAL Numbers				TOTAL Numbers		

## FOOTROT ERADICATION RECORD

Property ..... Owner .....

Contact person ..... Phone .....

Location of property .....

**RLPB Assessment Number** .....

Undertaking signed ...../...../..... Comments .....

Voluntary agreed eradication program: Inspect and Cull / Inspect and Treat / Destocking

<b>Supervisory activities</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Who By</b>	<b>Outcome/Comment</b>
Property visits			
Contact with owner/contractor			
Office reviews			
Defects identified			
Regulatory response			
Corrective actions implemented			

Release inspection ...../...../..... Comments .....

Undertaking released ...../...../.....

**MOB RECORD FOR PROPERTY .....**

**MOB NUMBER .....**

Date				
Inspected by				
No. of sheep				
No. infected				
Brand used				
Treatments				
Segregation paddock				
Disposal of				
Date infected stock				
Destination				
Comments				