



NSW DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

NSW OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITATION SCHEME

VETERINARIAN'S GUIDELINES

JOINTLY DEVELOPED BY:

**NSW DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
BREED SOCIETIES
AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION**

1 MARCH 2000

Guidelines for Veterinarians Participating in the NSW Ovine Brucellosis Accredited Flock Scheme

1. COORDINATION

NSW Ovine Brucellosis State Coordinator –

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2. OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITATION SCHEME VETERINARIANS

Only registered Veterinary Practitioners listed under the OB Accreditation Scheme can provide OB accreditation services (ram tests and biosecurity evaluation) to flock owners. Individual veterinary practitioners wishing to become listed under the OB Accreditation Scheme must meet the following requirements:

- 1) Apply in writing to the State Coordinator, stating that they understand and agree to abide by these Guidelines.
- 2) Be experienced in the correct technique for testicular palpation.
- 3) Satisfactorily pass an assessment test on the NSW Ovine Brucellosis (OB) Accreditation Scheme.

A list of OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarians will be maintained and the Chief, Division of Animal Industries will decide on any recommendation for a name to be removed from this list.

Veterinarians who are listed under Ovine Brucellosis schemes in other states are recognised as listed in NSW. Proof is to be supplied to the State Coordinator.

3. TESTING

Testing should not be carried out within 1-2 months after joining due to an increased possibility of false positives occurring.

An OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian will personally carry out all manual examinations, check that all rams are identified and collect blood samples. All samples must be correlated with individual animals on the specimen advice form (Appendix 4) and forwarded promptly to an approved laboratory.

All lesions must be recorded using the key as described in Appendix 5.

All veterinarians in a group practice who take samples in the OB Accreditation scheme must be individually listed under the NSW OB Accreditation Scheme.

3.1 Approved Laboratories

Approved laboratories are those participating in the Australian National Quality Assurance Program for proficiency testing. These include NSW Department of Primary Industries' Regional Veterinary Laboratories (RVLs) and certain interstate government laboratories (e.g. Toowoomba). Where large numbers of samples are to be submitted for eradication or accreditation, prior advice to the laboratory is desirable.

3.2 Approved Tests

The approved test will be the *Brucella ovis* complement fixation (CF) test, or any other test approved by the Chief, Division of Animal Industries.

3.3 Diagnostic and Export testing

All testing for ovine brucellosis whether for the purpose of diagnosing ovine brucellosis in a sheep flock, or accreditation or export testing purposes will be charged under current NSW Department of Primary Industries policy.

Export testing may be conducted at either RVL Menangle or RVL Orange.

4. INTERPRETATION OF TESTS

The OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian will be responsible for interpreting all test results, issuing of reports and advice to owners. Where necessary, prior consultation with the Regional Coordinator might be undertaken when doubtful, false positive or anticomplementary reactions occur. It is up to the veterinarian to assess whether the client has continued to meet all the requirements of the scheme.

Test results will be given as negative, 8, 16, 32, 64 and 128. In a flock where there is no history of infection, a reading of 8 or 16 without lesions is inconclusive. Higher serological readings with or without lesions are considered positive. Even in disease free flocks, false positives can occur. False reactions may be more common if rams have just been joined, and it is preferable not to test rams at this stage. Correct handling of samples and prompt transport to the laboratory will minimise the risk of any aberrant reaction occurring (e.g. anticomplementary).

Where *Brucella ovis* infection is confirmed in a flock any animal with lesions or animals giving any reaction should be classified as infected. In such flocks there is usually a high correlation between lesions, infection and serology.

5. REACTORS

5.1 Inconclusive Reactors

It must be emphasised to owners that *under no circumstances should inconclusive reactors be destroyed without further investigation.*

When reactors are slaughtered without further examination for evidence of infection, the flock is presumed infected and cannot be recommended for reaccreditation without further tests.

In the absence of other evidence of infection in the flock, inconclusive reactors must be retested while in approved isolation. In some special cases, supplementary test procedures may be desired.

If the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian considers that there is a disease risk, they must recommend that accreditation be suspended immediately until the status of any reactor is clarified.

The following examinations of inconclusive reactors are necessary to ensure that the flock is free from disease:

5.1.1 Inconclusive Reactors with no clinical evidence of disease

- (i) The ram(s) must be isolated as soon as possible.
- (ii) Four weeks after the initial bleeding the rams must be re-bled.
- (iii) A semen sample may be taken for bacterial examination at this stage.
- (i) If the ram gives a negative CF titre on re-test the ram should be considered negative and no further testing is necessary. If the semen culture is positive, the ram is considered positive.
- (v) If the ram continues to give a CF titre of 8 or 16, then there are two options:

Option A Reactor ram(s) which have a persistent titre should be submitted to an RVL for slaughter followed by bacteriological and histopathological examination.

- The following organs should be routinely cultured for evidence of *B. ovis*:
tail of epididymis
seminal vesicles
ampullae
- In some circumstances it may be difficult to arrange transport of the ram to the RVL. In these cases the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian should undertake a post-mortem and submit blood and the entire reproductive tract including the accessory sex glands, after contacting the laboratory and making prior arrangements with the laboratory.

Option B Valuable rams can be re-examined using serology and semen examination. They must give negative semen cultures on each of at least 3 occasions when sampled at 4 week intervals before they can be considered free from disease. If the semen culture is positive, the ram is considered positive.

- (vi) If no evidence of infection is found on laboratory examination, the rams and the flock can be considered free from infection.

5.1.2 Inconclusive Reactors with clinical lesions

When inconclusive reactors with clinical lesions are detected on re-accreditation testing, they should be submitted directly to a Laboratory for histopathological examination and culture [5.1.1 (v) option A].

Repeat blood testing or semen culture is not appropriate in these cases.

5.1.3 Anticomplementary Results

Rams which give an anticomplementary result must be retested within 4 weeks.

5.2 Infected Animals

Animals classified as infected from serology, semen smear or culture should be isolated immediately and slaughtered or sold for slaughter within 14 days. **The veterinarian should advise the owner of their responsibilities in this regard.**

6. PROPERTY INSPECTION AND MANAGERIAL ASSESSMENT

For initial accreditation, the veterinarian will discuss aspects of the disease and the management of the property to assess the owner's ability to maintain the flock as OB accredited. At each subsequent reaccreditation, management will be reviewed. Details to be discussed will include:

- (i) Management - The veterinarian must be satisfied that the level of property management, the competence of farm staff and their ability to obtain clean musters etc. needs to be considered. Property and livestock records need to be adequate. (e.g. ability to demonstrate lambing and lamb marking percentages).
- (ii) The Property - The veterinarian must be satisfied that the fencing (particularly boundary and ram paddock fences) is sheep proof. Other facilities must be adequate for the examination and testing of rams and to isolate them from other groups of

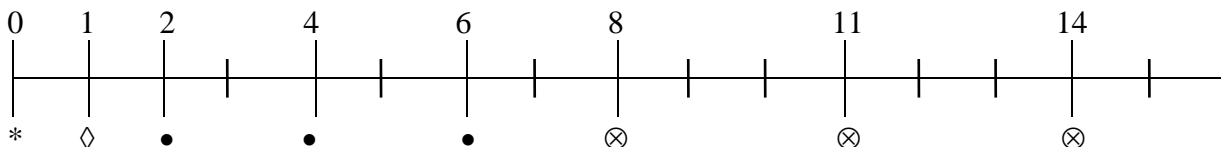
- sheep.
- (iii) Location - This should be considered with particular emphasis on access roads, proximity to public roads, stock routes and reserves. Details of enterprises on neighbouring properties, together with any known disease status of neighbouring flocks need consideration.
 - (iv) The Flock - The size of the flock, relative importance of the enterprise, the number of nucleus rams and teasers, approximate number of sale rams and age at sale, segregation of young sale rams from other groups, length of joining and lambing periods, use of artificial breeding, age at weaning and methods of individual animal identification must be discussed.
 - (v) History - The veterinarian should assess the reproductive performance of the flock. The reasons for any lowered fertility, past examination and testing of rams, origin of rams, vaccination, reasons for disposal of rams over past years and the origin of ewe introductions over the past year should be determined.
 - (vi) Property Plan and Ram List - The owner must provide the veterinarian with a plan of the property and a complete list of all rams and teasers, together with their age and origin. This includes any stags or hormone treated wethers to be used in the breeding program.

These discussions and inspections will provide the information necessary for the veterinarian to complete a written report on the property and management. This must be in the format of Appendix 2.

7. INITIAL ACCREDITATION

At the initial accreditation and each subsequent re-accreditation the owner must complete and sign a new owner agreement form.

Time Line for Accreditation (years)



- * Initial accreditation requirements (7.1 & 7.2) must be met.
- ◊ Annual accreditation requirements (8.1) must be met.
- Biennial accreditation requirements (8.2) must be met.
- ⊗ Triennial accreditation requirements (8.3) must be met.

7.1 Requirements for initial accreditation

The requirements for granting initial accreditation are:

- (i) Completion of an 'Owner Agreement Form' (Appendix 1)
- (ii) A recommendation for accreditation from an OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian. This follows a satisfactory outcome of the property inspection, management assessment and testing of the rams and teasers. (Appendix 2)
- (iii) A property map showing an outline of the property boundary and its location in relation to geographic features such as creeks, rivers and roads. Neighbouring properties and their livestock enterprises should be identified where possible. Sheep handling facilities and ram paddock(s) must be identified.
- (iv) Payment of the \$60.00 application fee.

These must all be received by the NSW OB Accreditation Scheme administrator before a Certificate of Accreditation can be issued. Renewal will fall due one year after the last day of the month in which the final pre-accreditation test was completed.

It is important to determine with the producer the most convenient time of year for testing to occur for **Initial Accreditation**, as this is the time re-accreditation will be due: (i.e. consider shearing and joining times, sale dates etc.).

Where accreditation is not recommended on the property, the veterinarian must advise the Regional Coordinator. This advice must be in writing and should include details and reasons why accreditation was not recommended. This will allow the Regional Coordinator to assist in resolving any disputes which may arise.

7.2 Testing requirements

Initial accreditation may be granted on the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian's recommendation if:

- (i) All stud sires and teasers and rams intended for use on the property have completed two negative manual palpations and blood tests 60 to 120 days apart, OR
- (ii) Accreditation may be granted on one negative manual palpation and blood test of the stud sires, teasers and other rams where it can be demonstrated that:
 - (a) there has been adequate control of introductions and there has been no brucellosis in the flock over the preceding five years, as demonstrated by testing, or
 - (b) a new flock is established using sheep purchased from an accredited flock.

As well as,

- (iii) All rams between four and ten months of age have been manually palpated and those with lesions identified, isolated and blood tested negative, AND
- (iv) All rams over 10 months of age are permanently identified and manually palpated. All rams with lesions have been isolated and blood tested negative. A statistically significant sample of the remainder of this ram group have also been blood tested negative. (Appendix A).

NOTE: The testing of a statistically significant sample is only applicable if:-

- (a) The stud is believed to be free from brucellosis and the initial blood test of stud sires supports this belief, and
- (b) The sample test is carried out at least 60 days after the owner agrees to maintain sheep proof fences, and
- (c) During this time, the only rams introduced into the flock are either:
 - From an OB accredited flock or
 - If non-accredited, must be accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate stating that the property of origin is not known to be infected with Ovine Brucellosis and they must have completed 2 negative tests at least 60 days apart whilst in approved isolation.

The veterinarian's recommendation for accreditation will be accepted unless good reasons exist for non-acceptance.

The Department of Primary Industries reserves the right to reassess or reinspect a property

at any time.

8. RE-ACCREDITATION

8.1 Annual Re-accreditation:

The following requirements must be met for a flock to be reaccredited.

- (i) All rams on the property at that time must be accounted for.
- (ii) All rams over 10 months of age are permanently identified and must be manually examined.
- (iii) Negative blood testing of all rams and teasers for use or intended for use in the stud and flock, together with all rams over 10 months of age with palpable abnormalities in the reproductive tract. Rams with abnormalities should be isolated on detection.
- (iv) Negative blood testing of sufficient sale rams over 22 months of age to be 99% confident of detecting an infection at a prevalence of 2% (Appendix A).
- (v) Payment of the \$20.00 renewal fee.
- (vi) Submission of a completed Owner Agreement Form
- (vii) A recommendation for re-accreditation from the veterinarian.

The veterinarian must ensure the property and management meets the standards outlined in Section 6. On receipt of the results of re-accreditation testing, the veterinarian, within 14 days will provide a recommendation for re-accreditation to the OB Accreditation Scheme administrator in an approved format (Appendix 3).

8.2 Biennial Re-accreditation

After two consecutive years of accreditation, (after the second accreditation certificate expires) a negative test (see conditions below) and veterinarian's recommendation will enable re-accreditation testing to be performed every 2 years. Completion of an owner Agreement Form and payment of the \$20 renewal fee is also required.

The testing requirements for biennial re-accreditation are:

- (i) All rams on the property at the time must be accounted for.
- (ii) All sires and teasers used in the stud and flock must be blood tested.
- (iii) All rams over 10 months of age must be permanently identified and manually examined. Those with abnormalities in the reproductive tract must be isolated immediately and blood tested.

For biennial re-accreditation, the blood test of a statistical sample of sale rams is not required.

8.3 Triennial Re-accreditation

After six consecutive years of biennial accreditation, (after the third biennial accreditation certificate expires) a negative test (see conditions below) and veterinarian's recommendation will enable re-accreditation to be performed every three years. Completion and submission of an owner Agreement Form and payment of the \$20 renewal fee is also required.

The testing requirements for triennial re-accreditation are:

- (i) All rams on the property at the time must be accounted for.
- (ii) All sires and teasers used in the stud and flock must be blood tested.
- (iii) All rams over 10 months of age must be permanently identified and manually examined. Those with abnormalities in the reproductive tract must be isolated immediately and blood tested.

For triennial re-accreditation, the blood test of a statistical sample of sale rams is not required.

8.4 Re-accreditation in the absence of rams

Veterinarians should consider the time of accreditation to ensure there are rams available for testing.

Some producers who do not keep rams (eg. those who utilise artificial breeding techniques – also refer to clause 14) may be OB accredited. Flocks can be re-accredited even though there may be no rams or teasers to blood test or palpate. The veterinarian must be satisfied that boundary fences and property management are of a high standard so that if accredited rams are introduced, it will be done in accordance with Clause 10. All other requirements for re-accreditation must be met.

8.5 Variation in the expiry date

When an owner requests a change in expiry date, the time to the next re-test can be reduced by any period acceptable to the owner. Extension of the time period can only be done in two month increments per renewal of accreditation. A request for variation in expiry date should be made to the OB Accreditation Scheme administrator.

9. COMMERCIAL FLOCKS

Rams in commercial and stud flocks located on any one property should be treated the same for accreditation purposes unless special circumstances, approved by the veterinarian and the Regional Coordinator apply. To be regarded as separate, the stud and commercial ram flocks must be run on discrete areas that are totally isolated from each other. Evidence that the commercial flock is free from disease would also be required.

10. INTRODUCTIONS

It is important for the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian to remind their client of their obligations relating to introductions at every re-accreditation.

Owners must notify their veterinarian of all introductions. The veterinarian must be satisfied that either the introductions have come from accredited flocks, OR, they have the Veterinary Certificate AND will undergo the necessary testing AND they are isolated from other sheep so there is no potential for any spread of disease.

- (i) Rams and Teasers:

Rams or teasers introduced directly from other accredited flocks require no tests. If not from accredited flocks, they must be clinically normal and accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate stating that there is no evidence of infection with *Brucella ovis* in the flock of origin. They must also have had two negative blood tests at least 60 days apart while the rams are held in isolation approved by the veterinarian.

(ii) Ewes:

There are no restrictions on ewes introduced from another accredited flock.

From non-accredited flocks, introduced non pregnant ewes must be kept isolated and not be joined for one month. Pregnant ewes must be lambed in isolation and not rejoined for four months post-lambing. This applies to the introduction of both stud and commercial ewes. Ram lambs from introduced ewes should be weaned early if possible and must be tested prior to mixing with other ram groups.

(iii) Wethers:

There are no restrictions on the introduction of wethers into accredited flocks.

11. SHOWS AND SALES

- i) Rams from an accredited flock exhibited at any Show or Sale will lose accredited status unless all rams being exhibited are from accredited flocks.
- ii) Where rams at a Show or Sale are found by an OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian or Government Veterinarian to have epididymitis, they shall advise the organisers of the Show or Sale that all rams from that property are required to be isolated, bled and returned to the property of origin.

12. AGISTMENT AND RAM DEPOTS

Rams from an accredited flock may not be depastured on ground other than the home property, except with permission from the Regional Coordinator. Any property on which OB Accredited rams are depastured must meet with the requirements for accreditation (an inspection of the property by an OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian to ensure that it meets with all of the guidelines as set out in Clause 6). The veterinarian must be satisfied that there will be no contact between the rams on agistment and other sheep on the property, unless those rams or ewes are also accredited. Depending on the distances involved, another OB Accreditation veterinarian may do the property inspection.

13. STRAY SHEEP

Owners must notify their OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian of any stray sheep which come into contact with the accredited flock. The veterinarian should then undertake action appropriate for the individual situation. This may include isolation of the sheep involved and testing where necessary to maintain the accreditation status of the flock. The veterinarian should report the situation to the Regional Coordinator.

14. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Ewes from an accredited property may only be artificially inseminated with semen from;

- (i) accredited rams, and/or
- (ii) non-accredited rams which have had two negative blood tests and manual examinations for Ovine Brucellosis whilst in isolation.

For non-accredited rams there must also be a veterinary certificate stating there is no suspicion of brucellosis in the ram's flock(s) of origin. The blood tests must be 60 - 120 days apart, with the second test conducted no more than 14 days before semen collection.

15. VACCINATION

Vaccination for brucellosis is not allowed in accredited flocks.

16. BREAKDOWNS

16.1 The OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian must notify the Regional Coordinator immediately should any suspicion or confirmation of disease occur.

16.2 In the event of a confirmed breakdown and after discussion with the veterinarian, the owner must notify recent ram purchasers of the possibility that the purchased rams are infected with Ovine Brucellosis. Notification is only required for rams determined to be at risk prior to the detection of disease.

16.3 Veterinarians must investigate to determine the reason for any breakdown. They must advise the Regional Coordinator of those reasons as soon as possible.

17. ERADICATION FROM PREVIOUSLY ACCREDITED FLOCKS

Where infected animals are detected in an accredited flock, accreditation will be suspended until eradication testing achieves two successive negative flock tests 60-120 days apart. If it can be shown that only part of the flock has been infected, the Regional Coordinator may give approval for a lesser degree of testing if appropriate. The property will then revert to initial accreditation.

18. SUSPENSION OF ACCREDITATION

Accreditation will be suspended where any of the following occur:

- (i) If positive or infected animals are found at any test or examination.
- (ii) If there is no report of a whole flock test within thirteen (13) months after the last test (ie 1 month overdue), or 25 months if biennial, or 37 months if triennial accreditation granted, unless other arrangements have been made with the Regional Coordinator.
- (iii) If animals have been introduced to the property or returned from non-accredited shows or sales without the necessary isolation and testing.
- (i) Stray sheep have been in contact with the flock and the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian has not been advised.
- (v) If the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian is unable to give a recommendation for re-accreditation or provides a report that accreditation conditions have been breached.

18.1 Voluntary Suspension

A flock may undergo voluntary suspension from the scheme with the approval of the Regional Coordinator. Conditions where this may occur include situations where trading restrictions have been placed on the flock due to diseases other than Ovine Brucellosis. A condition of approval being granted is that the continued management of the flock is consistent with the Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme. Flocks which enter voluntary suspension may be re-instated into the scheme at the same testing level at any time with a negative test. Requests for Voluntary Suspension must be made in writing to the Regional Coordinator.

19. CANCELLATION OF ACCREDITATION

Accreditation will be cancelled when:

- (i) The owner advises they no longer wish to participate in the Scheme; or
- (ii) There is no report of a whole flock test 3 months after the due date; or
- (iii) The veterinarian recommends cancellation.

20. RESPONSIBILITIES OF NSW DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, THE A.V.A. AND BREED SOCIETIES

Alterations to the guidelines will be agreed on by representatives from Breed Societies, the Australian Veterinary Association and NSW Department of Primary Industries. A meeting will be held when required.

NSW Department of Primary Industries will maintain overall supervision of the accreditation scheme and reserves the right to reassess the scheme and individual properties at any time.

The State Coordinator will maintain a list of OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarians.

The OB Accreditation Scheme administrators will receive applications from owners and recommendations for accreditation from OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarians. They will issue reminder notices to accredited flocks advising when re-accreditation is due. They will also issue Accreditation Certificates and receipts to flock owners.

The OB Accreditation Scheme administrators will maintain a list of accredited flocks and will advise interstate authorities and others of which flocks are currently accredited.

The Chief, Division of Animal Industries will constantly review application fees and accreditation intervals. Publicity of the accreditation scheme, approval of laboratories and standardisation of tests will be controlled by the Chief, Division of Animal Industries.

APPENDIX A**SAMPLE TESTING**

Sample blood testing of sale rams for initial accreditation (>10 months) or annual re-accreditation (>22 months) can be conducted in flocks where the initial test or the history indicates that the sire ram group is free from infection. The sample size is calculated to provide 99% confidence of detecting disease present in a flock at a prevalence of 2%.

Proportion of Sale Rams to be tested to provide Significant Results

Number of Sale Rams	Number to Test in Group
1 - 83	ALL
84 - 90	83
91 - 100	90
101 - 120	100
121 - 140	113
141 - 160	122
161 - 180	129
181 - 200	136
201 - 250	150
251 - 300	160
301 - 350	168
351 - 400	174
401 - 450	179
451 - 500	183
501 - 600	190
601 - 700	195
701 - 800	199
801 - 900	202
901 - 1000	204
1001 - 1200	208
1201 - 1400	211
1401 - 1600	213
1601 - 2000	216
2001 - 3000	220
3001 - 5000	223

Appendix 1



NSW DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

**NSW OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITATION SCHEME
OWNER AGREEMENT**

(Please print)

Surname(s)

First Name(s)

Company Name

Property Name & Address

Postal Address

Telephone No.

Fax No

Stud Name

Registered Flock No

Breed

PIC No

Livestock Health and Pest Authority (formerly RLPB)

I hereby apply to have the above flock(s) placed on the list of accredited ovine brucellosis flocks. I undertake to provide all information about the property and the history of the flock relative to ovine brucellosis to my OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian and further, I agree to abide by the following conditions.

THE PROPERTY:

1. For initial accreditation, the property and its management will be the subject of a written report by the nominated OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian. A plan of the property shall be provided to the veterinarian.
2. All fencing of the property boundary and ram paddocks must be maintained to a sheep proof standard. Satisfactory facilities must be available to isolate rams from other sheep and for the testing and examination of rams. Property facilities and stock security must be maintained to this standard and may be subject to inspection by the veterinarian or the Department at any reasonable time.
3. The nominated veterinarian will be immediately advised if accredited ewes or rams come into contact with any sheep from non-accredited flocks (e.g. strays onto or off the accredited property).

THE RAMS:

4. All rams over ten months of age must be permanently identified to the satisfaction of the veterinarian. A list of all rams and teasers on the property, together with their age and origin shall be provided to the veterinarian on request.
5. All rams, including teasers and stags, are to be accounted for at each test and all eligible rams must be presented to the veterinarian for blood sampling and/or manual examination as required.
6. All rams considered to be infected following manual examination or blood test must be isolated immediately. No reactor or suspect infected ram will be destroyed unless directed by the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian.

INTRODUCTIONS INTO THE FLOCK:

7. Rams will only be returned from shows or sales where all sheep are from accredited flocks.
8. Rams, teasers or semen from an accredited flock can be introduced to the property without extra testing. Non-accredited rams and teasers require two negative blood tests and manual examinations at an interval of not less than 60 days while in approved isolation. They also require a certificate from a veterinarian that brucellosis is not known to be present in the flock of origin.

- 9. Ewes introduced from non-accredited flocks must be kept isolated. If non pregnant, they cannot be joined for 1 month. If pregnant, they have to be lambed in isolation and not re-joined for 4 months. Ram lambs shall be tested prior to mixing with other ram groups.
- 10. Semen from non-accredited rams must not be used in the flock unless it comes from rams which have had 2 negative blood tests 60-120 days apart, the second no more than 14 days before semen collection. They must also have a veterinary certificate stating there is no suspicion of brucellosis in the flock of origin.

AGISTMENT:

- 11. Rams are not to be depastured on any land other than that inspected by the veterinarian and described in the property map supplied for initial accreditation. The veterinarian must be consulted before any rams are taken on agistment to allow property inspections to be undertaken. This includes the use of ram depots.

BREAKDOWNS:

- 12. Immediate notification must be given to the veterinarian if any suspicion of the disease occurs.
- 13. Where a genuine breakdown occurs, all relevant information must be disclosed to the veterinarian to enable the source of infection to be identified.
- 14. All recent ram purchasers (over a period of time determined after consultation with my veterinarian) will be notified of the breakdown.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION:

- 15. Accreditation will be **suspended** where;
 - (i) positive or infected animals are found at any test or examination, or
 - (ii) testing is 1 month overdue, or
 - (iii) the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian is unable to recommend re-accreditation, or
 - (iv) the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian provides a report that conditions have been breached.
- 16. Accreditation of the flock will be **cancelled** where;
 - (i) the owner advises they no longer wish to participate in the scheme, or
 - (ii) there has been no report of testing within 3 months of the due date, or
 - (iii) the OB Accreditation Scheme veterinarian recommends cancellation.

.....
Signature of Owner

.....
Signature of Veterinarian

Date:.....

Name **(please print)**

**NSW OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITATION SCHEME
Consent to add accreditation details to NSW DPI website**

Name: Town: Phone No:

Accreditation No: Stud name: Breed:

Privacy clause: "I understand that the personal information provided by me in this Agreement is being collected by NSW Department of Primary Industries for the purposes of administration of the NSW Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme. The personal information will be available in the public domain. I am providing the personal information voluntarily. The personal information will be stored securely by NSW Department of Primary Industries. I understand that I may access or correct the personal information by contacting Brenda Ogden, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute, PMB Pine Gully Road, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650 (Ph: 02 6938 1829)."

Agree

Disagree

Signature:

PLEASE RETAIN A COPY OF THIS FORM FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Appendix 2

**INITIAL VETERINARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
FOR ACCREDITATION IN THE
NSW OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITED FLOCK SCHEME**

Owner

Breed

Stud Book Flock No.

Management (type of enterprise)

Boundary fences - description

Subdivision fences

Yards and facilities for handling sheep

Neighbouring Properties and Disease Status (when known)

.....

Flock Details

Class of Flock - Stud or Commercial

No of rams

Source

No of ewes

Time(s) of joining

Length of joining

Shearing

Age at weaning

No of Teasers

No of stud sires

No of sale rams

Age of sale rams

Ram lamb and sale ram management.....

Use of artificial insemination

Use of oestrus synchronisation

Sheep identification (age at tagging)

History

Any previous history of ovine brucellosis (give details):

Origin of recent ram introductions:

Origin of recent ewe introductions (stud or commercial):

Flock reproductive performance:

No of ewes joined:

No of lambs born:

Lambing percentage:

Property Plan (sketch attached)

List of rams and teasers bled and palpated

Ram No	Group	No.of rams	Date of Bleeding	No.bled	Lab Result	Lab Report No
.....
.....
.....

Details of Rams with Palpable Abnormalities

Ram No.	Ram group	Date of bleeding	Clinical Lesions (description)	Result
.....
.....
.....

Recommendation for Accreditation:

Signed: (veterinarian)

Date:

Address:

**VETERINARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
FOR RE-ACCREDITATION IN THE
NSW OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITED FLOCK SCHEME**

Owner **Accreditation Cert.No.**

Breed **Stud Book or Flock No**

Any change in ownership since last test: Yes/No

If 'Yes', does new owner understand requirements: Yes/No

Management changes since last test:

Boundary and subdivision fence status:

Neighbouring properties and disease status (if known)

.....

Sheep Introductions since last test:

	No.	Date of introduction	Source	Flock Accreditation Number
--	-----	----------------------	--------	----------------------------

Rams

Ewes

Rams returned to property from Shows:

Number

Date

Show

List of rams and teasers bled and palpated

Ram	Group	No.of rams	Date of Bleeding	No.bled	Lab Result	Lab Report No
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.....

.....

Details of Rams with Palpable Abnormalities

Ram No.	Ram Group	Date Bled	Clinical Lesions (description)	Result
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.....

.....

Recommendation for Accreditation

Signed: (veterinarian) Date:

Address:

Appendix 4

NSW DPI - OVINE BRUCELLOSIS - SPECIMEN ADVICE FORM

	TOTAL	U/S	-VE	?	+VE	Date Collected	Laboratory No.
CFT						Date Received	Duty Officer

Page No. of pages
 Submitter:
 Address:

 Phone:
 Fax:
 Signature:

Owner:
 Address:

 Stud Name:
 Breed:
 Purpose of Test:
 No. of Samples:

No	Identification	Age	Clinical	Titre	No	Identification	Age	Clinical	Titre
1					1				
2					2				
3					3				
4					4				
5					5				
6					6				
7					7				
8					8				
9					9				
0					0				
1					1				
2					2				
3					3				
4					4				
5					5				
6					6				
7					7				
8					8				
9					9				
0					0				
1					1				
2					2				
3					3				
4					4				
5					5				
6					6				
7					7				
8					8				
9					9				
0					0				
1					1				
2					2				
3					3				
4					4				
5					5				
6					6				
7					7				
8					8				
9					9				
0					0				

FOR OIC:

DATE: 19

Appendix 5

All clinical lesions must be recorded in the “clinical” column of Appendix 4 using the following key-list.

Key-list

T	=	Tail
H	=	Head
R	=	Right
L	=	Left
B	=	Both
E	=	Epididymis
A	=	Atrophy
Te	=	Teste
O	=	Orchitis

For example:

TBE denotes lesions in the tail of both epididymis.

TLE denotes a lesion in the tail of the left epididymis.

ARTe denotes atrophy of the right testicle.

HRE denotes a lesion in the head of the right epididymis.