

# Notifiable pests and diseases of animals in NSW

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Animal Biosecurity, NSW DPI

A number of pests and diseases of animals are notifiable under NSW legislation.

This means there is a duty, or legal obligation, to notify authorities if you know or suspect that an animal has one of these pests or diseases or if you have any suspicion or awareness of a biosecurity event.

## Why are certain pests, diseases and biosecurity events notifiable?

A number of animal pests and diseases are listed as notifiable because they are exotic to Australia, (such as foot and mouth disease and rabies) and if established here could impact severely on animal health, trade, livestock production, human health or the environment.

Some other diseases that already exist in Australia are notifiable because there is a disease control program in place, there is a risk of zoonotic disease, the disease occurs in parts of Australia other than NSW, or because livestock, livestock products, or their property of origin needs to be certified in terms of disease.

By remaining vigilant and notifying as soon as you suspect a notifiable pest, disease or event, you can play a vital role in protecting livestock industries and preventing disease spread to animals and possibly to humans.

## What is notifiable?

All pests and diseases of animals which are notifiable in NSW are tabled in Appendix 1.

In NSW you must notify the suspicion or awareness of:

- **Prohibited matter**

Prohibited matter refers to a defined list of pests and diseases that are outlined in the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The prohibited matter list includes diseases that are exotic to Australia (such as foot and mouth disease), diseases that are exotic to New South Wales but present in other parts of Australia (such as Devil Facial Tumour Disease)

and other emergency animal diseases that can have serious consequences to animal or human health (such as Hendra virus infection and anthrax).

- **Other listed notifiable pests and diseases of animals**

This list includes endemic animal diseases already present in NSW such as footrot in sheep and goats, chlamydiosis in poultry and other birds, and Johne's disease. This list is detailed in Schedule 1 the Biosecurity Regulation 2017.

- **Biosecurity events**

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, a **biosecurity event** means an occurrence that is likely to have an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community that is caused by biosecurity matter or by dealing with that biosecurity matter.

Biosecurity events include new or emerging disease events, a significant disease event from a listed notifiable disease (other than prohibited matter), prohibited feed events such as feeding of 'swill' to pigs or restricted animal material (RAM) to ruminants, or chemical contamination events.

Also, the Biosecurity Regulation 2017 declares the following to be biosecurity events in animals:

- a) the appearance of ulcers or blisters on the mouth or feet of ruminants or pigs,
- b) an unexplained and significant increase in a mortality rate or morbidity rate in animals,
- c) an unexplained and significant fall in production relating to animals,
- d) the appearance of other unexplained and significant clinical signs in animals including, but not limited to, unexplained neurological signs or conditions.

## Who has to notify?

There is a duty to notify any awareness or suspicion of notifiable matter or a biosecurity event. The duty to notify is detailed in the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Sections 30 and 38) and the Biosecurity Regulation 2019 (clause 7).

This duty applies to an owner, occupier, or person in charge, care, control or custody of a premises (such as a property), or a carrier or thing (such as an animal, animal product, vehicle or equipment) to which the notifiable matter or biosecurity event relates.

This duty also applies to a person consulting in their professional capacity (such as a veterinarian). There is no requirement to report if you know the matter has already been reported.

## How do you notify?

By notifying as soon as you suspect a notifiable pest, disease or event you can play a vital role in protecting livestock industries and preventing disease spread to animals and possibly to humans.

Suspicion or awareness of **prohibited matter** and **biosecurity events** must be immediately reported verbally to an authorised officer. This can be done by phoning:

- The Animal Disease Hotline **1800 675 888** (24 hour hotline), or
- Your Local Land Services **1300 795 299** (during working hours)

Suspicion or awareness of **other listed notifiable pests and diseases of animals** must be notified within one working day. This can be done by:

- Phoning Local Land Services **1300 795 299**, or
- Contacting a NSW Department of Primary Industries authorised officer
- For less urgent cases (that are not potentially prohibited matter or a biosecurity event) it is possible to use the [Notifiable Pests and Diseases of Animals Reporting Form](#) to notify. When in doubt as to whether you are dealing with prohibited matter, a biosecurity event, or another listed notifiable pest or disease of animals, it is better to phone to ensure you fulfil your duty to notify.

When samples from healthy animals are being submitted and tested for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an export protocol or accreditation program, notification is only required when there are positive or inconclusive test results.

Any laboratory, research institution, business or individual that is providing testing for prohibited matter has a requirement to inform the NSW Chief Veterinary Officer of their testing facility and testing program.

## What information must be included in the notification?

A person must notify of the following:

- a) the person's full name and contact phone number
- b) details of the notifiable matter
- c) the location of the notifiable matter including, if the notifiable matter is on a property with a property identification code (PIC) , the property identification code. If the property does not have a PIC, the location must include the road/street/lane number. If this is unavailable, the lot and deposited plan (DP) number must be provided
- d) in the case of a biosecurity event, details of the significant biosecurity impact
- e) any other information requested by the authorised officer.

## Further information:

For general inquiries regarding biosecurity, phone 1800 680 244 or email [animal.biosecurity@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:animal.biosecurity@dpi.nsw.gov.au)

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## Appendix 1:

List of prohibited matter and Schedule 1 notifiable diseases		
Prohibited matter?	Common name	Scientific name
✓	<b>Acariasis tracheal mite</b>	<i>Acaraspis woodi</i>
✓	<b>African horse sickness virus</b>	
✓	<b>African swine fever</b>	
	American foulbrood	<i>Paenibacillus larvae</i>
	Anaplasmosis	<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>
✓	<b>Anthrax</b>	
✓	<b>Aujeszky's disease virus</b>	
✓	<b>Australian bat lyssavirus (clinical disease in animals other than bats)</b>	
	Australian bat lyssavirus in bats	
	Avian influenza	
	Avian mycoplasma	<i>Mycoplasma iowae</i>
	Avian tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>
	Babesiosis	<i>Babesia bigemina, Babesia bovis</i>
✓	<b>Bluetongue (clinical disease)</b>	
✓	<b>Borna disease virus</b>	
✓	<b>Bovine brucellosis</b>	<i>Brucella abortus</i>
	Bovine cysticercosis	<i>Cysticercus bovis</i>
✓	<b>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</b>	
✓	<b>Bovine virus diarrhoea type 2</b>	
✓	<b>Braula fly/Bee louse</b>	<i>Braula coeca</i>
✓	<b>Brucellosis</b>	<i>Brucella melitensis</i>
	Brucellosis	<i>Brucella suis</i>
✓	<b>Camelpox</b>	
✓	<b>Canine brucellosis</b>	<i>Brucella canis</i>
	Cattle tick	<i>Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) australis, Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus</i>
✓	<b>Chagas' disease</b>	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>
	Chalkbrood	<i>Ascosphaera apis</i>
	Chlamydiosis in poultry and other birds	
✓	<b>Chronic wasting disease of deer</b>	
✓	<b>Classical swine fever virus</b>	
✓	<b>Contagious agalactia</b>	

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✓	<b>Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia</b>	<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> small colony type
✓	<b>Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia</b>	<i>Mycoplasma capricolum</i> subsp. <i>capripneumoniae</i>
✓	<b>Contagious equine metritis</b>	<i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i>
✓	<b>Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever</b>	
✓	<b>Devil Facial Tumour Disease</b>	
✓	<b>Dourine</b>	<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>
	Duck virus enteritis/Duck plague	
	Duck virus hepatitis	
✓	<b>Echinococcus multilocularis</b>	<i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>
	Egg drop syndrome (EDS 76)	
	Ehrlichiosis	<i>Ehrlichia canis</i>
✓	<b>Encephalitides (tick borne)</b>	
✓	<b>Enzootic abortion of ewes/ovine chlamydiosis</b>	<i>Chlamydomydia abortus</i>
	Enzootic bovine leucosis	
✓	<b>Epizootic haemorrhagic disease (clinical disease)</b>	
✓	<b>Epizootic lymphangitis</b>	<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i> var. <i>farciminosum</i>
✓	<b>Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan)</b>	
✓	<b>Equine encephalosis virus</b>	
	Equine herpesvirus 1 (abortigenic strain)	
✓	<b>Equine herpes—virus 1 (neurological strain)</b>	
	Equine infectious anaemia	
✓	<b>Equine influenza</b>	
✓	<b>Equine piroplasmiasis</b>	<i>Babesia caballi</i>
✓	<b>Equine piroplasmiasis</b>	<i>Theileria equi</i>
	Equine viral arteritis	
	European foulbrood	<i>Melissococcus plutonius</i>
✓	<b>Exotic theileria/East coast fever</b>	<i>Theileria parva</i>
✓	<b>Feline spongiform encephalopathy</b>	
✓	<b>Foot and mouth disease</b>	
	Footrot in sheep and goats	
✓	<b>Fowl typhoid</b>	<i>Salmonella gallinarum</i>
✓	<b>Getah virus</b>	

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✓	<b>Glanders</b>	<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>
✓	<b>Goat pox</b>	
✓	<b>Haemorrhagic septicaemia</b>	
✓	<b>Heartwater</b>	<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>
✓	<b>Hendra virus (except in pteropid bats)</b>	
✓	<b>Highly pathogenic avian influenza</b>	
✓	<b>Infectious bursal disease (very virulent and exotic antigenic variant forms)</b>	
	Infectious laryngotracheitis	
	Influenza pandemic A(H1N1)pdm09	
✓	<b>Japanese encephalitis</b>	
✓	<b>Jembrana disease virus</b>	
	Johne's disease	Paratuberculosis
	Leishmaniosis	
✓	<b>Louping ill</b>	
✓	<b>Lumpy skin disease</b>	
✓	<b>Lyssavirus (exotic genotypes)</b>	
✓	<b>Maedi-visna</b>	
✓	<b>Malignant catarrhal fever (wildebeest associated)</b>	
✓	<b>Mediterranean theileriosis/Tropical theileriosis</b>	<i>Theileria annulata</i>
✓	<b>Menangle virus</b>	
✓	<b>Nairobi sheep disease</b>	
✓	<b>Newcastle disease (all strains other than non-pathogenic V4-like strains)</b>	
✓	<b>Nipah virus</b>	
	Nosemosis	<i>Nosema apis</i> and <i>Nosema ceranae</i>
✓	<b>Peste des petits ruminants virus</b>	
	Pigeon paramyxovirus	
	Porcine cysticercosis	<i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i>
✓	<b>Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus</b>	
	Porcine myocarditis (Bungowannah virus infection)	
✓	<b>Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome</b>	
✓	<b>Post-weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome</b>	

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✓	<b>Potomac fever</b>	<i>Neorickettsia risticii</i>
	Pullorum disease	<i>Salmonella pullorum</i>
✓	<b>Pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)</b>	
✓	<b>Rabies</b>	
✓	<b>Rift Valley fever virus</b>	
✓	<b>Rinderpest virus</b>	
	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis
✓	<b>Salmonellosis</b>	<i>Salmonella abortus-equi</i>
✓	<b>Salmonellosis</b>	<i>Salmonella abortus-ovis</i>
✓	<b>Scrapie</b>	
✓	<b>Screw-worm fly—New World</b>	<i>Cochliomyia hominivorax</i>
✓	<b>Screw-worm fly—Old World</b>	<i>Chrysomya bezziana</i>
	Seneca Valley virus (Senecavirus A)	
✓	<b>Sheep pox</b>	
✓	<b>Sheep scab</b>	<i>Psoroptes ovis</i>
	<b>Surra</b>	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>
✓	<b>Swine influenza (except influenza A(H1N1)pdm09)</b>	
✓	<b>Swine vesicular disease virus</b>	
✓	<b>Teschovirus encephalomyelitis</b>	
✓	<b>Transmissible gastroenteritis</b>	
✓	<b>Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies</b>	
✓	<b>Trichinellosis</b>	<i>Trichinella</i> spp. (all species)
	Trichomoniasis	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i>
✓	<b>Tropilaelaps mite</b>	<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>
✓	<b>Tropilaelaps mite</b>	<i>Tropilaelaps mercedesae</i>
✓	<b>Trypanosomiasis (tsetse fly associated)</b>	
✓	<b>Tuberculosis/Bovine tuberculosis</b>	<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>
✓	<b>Tularaemia</b>	
✓	<b>Turkey rhinotracheitis</b>	<i>Avian metapneumovirus</i>
✓	<b>Varroa mite</b>	<i>Varroa destructor</i>
✓	<b>Varroa mite</b>	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>
✓	<b>Vesicular exanthema</b>	
✓	<b>Vesicular stomatitis virus</b>	
✓	<b>Warble-fly myiasis</b>	
✓	<b>Wesselsbron virus</b>	

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West Nile Virus infection – clinical

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White Nose Syndrome in bats

*Pseudogymnoascus destructans*

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