

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

Biosecurity Regulation 2017

Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2017

POULTRY

The NSW poultry industry is a large and growing agricultural industry. The poultry meat industry in NSW is worth \$722 million with an estimated retail value \$2.4 billion annually. Its contribution to the State economy is worth approximately \$1.6 billion. NSW produces more than a third of the national egg volume, with a farm gate value reported 2009-10 of \$145 million.

The biosecurity framework and tools safeguard our economy, environment and community.

This factsheet provides a summary of management arrangements for poultry biosecurity risks in NSW. More detailed information is available in the Biosecurity Regulation 2017, Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017 and other documents at dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact



! GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

● OUTCOME IS TO PREVENT, ELIMINATE & MINIMISE RISKS

- Any poultry farmer or person working with poultry has a responsibility for managing biosecurity risks that they know about, or could reasonably be expected to know about
- Duty can be discharged in a variety of ways such as implementing 'come clean go clean' practices or an on farm biosecurity plan
- National Farm Biosecurity Manual for Poultry Production sets out a minimum set of biosecurity standards

! MANDATORY MEASURES

● OUTCOME IS TO MANAGE & CONTROL THE RISK

Notifiable pests and diseases

- Duty to notify within one working day of becoming aware of the presence or suspected presence of Egg drop syndrome, Infectious laryngotracheitis, Salmonella enteritidis, duck plague, chlamydia, duck virus hepatitis, avian tuberculosis

Newcastle Disease

- Vaccination of poultry for Newcastle disease as per the National ND Vaccination Plan for commercial enterprises (1000+ poultry)

National Livestock Identification System

- A property must have a property identification code (PIC) if the following are kept:
 - More than 100 chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants and partridges
 - More than 10 emus or ostriches

! EMERGENCY ORDER

● OUTCOME IS TO ISOLATE, CONTAIN & ERADICATE

- Responds to an incursion of a pest or disease that poses a significant biosecurity risk
- Presence of prohibited matter is likely to trigger an emergency response, eg. highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Action can be taken regardless of whether the matter is a prohibited matter

! PROHIBITED MATTER

● OUTCOME IS TO PREVENT OUTBREAKS OF OR ENTRY INTO NSW

- Listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act
- Includes highly pathogenic avian influenza, Fowl typhoid, Infectious bursal disease, Japanese encephalitis, Newcastle disease and Turkey rhinotracheitis
- Duty to notify of presence or suspected presence
- Offence to deal with or possess prohibited matter
- Authorised officer may accept a biosecurity undertaking from an owner or issue a biosecurity direction to manage a disease or pest incident
- Offence to deal with or possess prohibited matter

DEFINITIONS

General biosecurity duty

The general biosecurity duty can apply to anyone. It provides that any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, who knows (or ought reasonably to know) of the biosecurity risk posed (or likely to be posed), has a biosecurity duty to ensure that the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised – so far as is reasonably practicable.

Mandatory measures

Mandatory measures are requirements set out in regulation for a person who deals with biosecurity matter or carriers to take specified actions to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing.

Emergency orders and powers

The Act contains rapid response powers enabling swift and decisive action to be taken in emergency situations. If such action is not taken quickly, highly pathogenic and contagious matter such as highly pathogenic avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, *Phytophthora ramorum* (sudden oak death) or potato cyst nematode could quickly spread and cripple industries with devastating impacts on the economy, environment and community.

If an authorised officer reasonably suspects an emergency is occurring or is imminent, he or she will be able to activate some limited emergency powers until an emergency order is made by the Secretary or delegate.

An emergency order may prohibit, regulate or control the doing of anything, or require or authorise the doing of anything.

Prohibited matter

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter that is listed in Schedule 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

This listed matter is biosecurity matter that could have significant adverse consequences to the economy, environment or community. Examples of prohibited matter include foot and mouth disease, highly pathogenic avian influenza, citrus canker, and parthenium weed.

Notification obligations apply with respect to prohibited matter. It is also an offence to deal with prohibited matter.

Dealing

Dealing is used in the context of 'dealing with' biosecurity matter or a carrier or to 'engage in a dealing'.

A Dealing can include to keep, possess, care for, have custody of, control, produce, manufacture, supply, import, acquire, buy, sell, dispose of, move, release, use, treat, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed, culture, experiment with, display, enter into an agreement that deals with, agree to deal with, and/or cause or permit a dealing.

For further information about the Act, visit our website or contact us:

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