



Victoria Government Gazette

No. S 244 Tuesday 25 May 2021
By Authority of Victorian Government Printer

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994

ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA IN RELATION TO ABALONE VIRAL GANGLIONEURITIS

I, Graeme Cooke, Chief Veterinary Officer, as delegate of the Minister for Agriculture, make this Order under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is reasonably necessary for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating the exotic disease, abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are –

- (a) to declare an area to be a control area; and
- (b) to specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements that are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

The Order comes into operation on the date and at the time it is signed and has effect until 11.59 pm on Saturday 29 May 2021.

4. Definitions

In this Order-

abalone has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

affected livestock means the livestock described in clause 6 of this Order;

'approved recreational fishing equipment' means a rod and line or handline (which does not have a sinker attached), a lure or bait (live or dead) trolled under propulsion or a neutrally or positively buoyant lure, but does not include a weighted jig or a weighted bait jig;

aquatic invertebrate has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

chief veterinary officer means chief veterinary officer of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions;

commercial abalone equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

commercial fishing equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

dive equipment includes any mask, snorkel or underwater breathing apparatus;

inspector means an inspector of livestock appointed under the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

recreational fishing equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

rock lobster has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

sea urchin has the same meaning as it has in the Fisheries Regulations 2019;

shellfish means all species of the phylum mollusca except squid, octopus and cuttlefish;

substrate means any part of the seabed and sub-soil lying beneath the waters.

5. Declaration of control area

The area marked on the map set out in Schedule 1 to this Order is declared to be a control area in respect of the exotic disease, abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

SPECIAL

6. Identification of livestock affected by this Order

The classes of livestock affected by this Order are abalone, rock lobster, shellfish, sea urchins and all other aquatic invertebrates.

7. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements in the control area

- (1) The following activities in the control area are prohibited, unless the activity is in accordance with a permit issued by an inspector –
 - (a) all line fishing from shore or boat;
 - (b) the use of all commercial fishing equipment;
 - (c) the use of all commercial abalone equipment;
 - (d) the use of all recreational fishing equipment;
 - (e) the use of all dive equipment;
 - (f) the collection or attempted collection of abalone (including the shell), whether alive or dead;
 - (g) the collection or attempted collection of any other affected livestock;
 - (h) the collection or attempted collection of all substrates;
 - (i) anchoring of vessels and use of anchored vessels in the control area.
- (2) Sub-clause (1)(a) does not apply to a person who uses a rod and line or handline from the Port of Portland Breakwater structures for recreational fishing.
- (3) Sub-clause (1)(i) does not apply to a commercial boat greater than 35 metres in length anchoring in the area marked on the map in the Schedule as the Portland Anchorage with approval of the Harbour Master for the port waters of Portland.
- (4) Sub-clauses (1)(a) and (1)(d) do not apply to a person who uses approved recreational fishing equipment to take a species of fish other than shellfish, aquatic crustaceans or echinoderms.
- (5) The removal of any affected livestock and substrate out of the control area is prohibited unless the removal is in accordance with a permit issued by an inspector.
- (5) The prohibitions in this clause do not apply to an inspector or authorised officer under the **Fisheries Act 1995** or police officer engaged in abalone viral ganglioneuritis control activities.
- (6) The prohibitions in this clause do not apply to contractors engaged by the Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) or the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) to undertake at the direction of the VFA or DJPR, abalone viral ganglioneuritis surveillance or control activities, including destruction of livestock as directed by the chief veterinary officer under clause 9.

8. Obligation to report illness in or death of abalone

A person must immediately report to an inspector any illness in or death of abalone in the control area that have clinical signs consistent with abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

9. Powers of chief veterinary officer

- (1) The chief veterinary officer may direct the destruction of affected livestock in the control area if he has a reasonable suspicion that the affected livestock –
 - (a) have been or are detected in the vicinity of a place or area where the presence of abalone viral ganglioneuritis has been confirmed; or
 - (b) pose a risk to the control of abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994

ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA IN RELATION TO ABALONE VIRAL GANGLIONEURITIS

I, Graeme Cooke, Chief Veterinary Officer, as delegate of the Minister for Agriculture, make this Order under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is reasonably necessary for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating the exotic disease, abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are –

- (a) to declare an area to be a control area; and
- (b) to specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements that are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

The Order comes into operation on Tuesday 12:00 am 25 May 2021 and has effect until 11.59 pm on Monday 31 May 2021.

4. Definitions

In this Order –

abalone has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

affected livestock means the livestock described in clause 6 of this Order;

‘approved recreational fishing equipment’ means a rod and line or handline (which does not have a sinker attached), a lure or bait (live or dead) trolled under propulsion or a neutrally or positively buoyant lure, but does not include a weighted jig or a weighted bait jig;

aquatic invertebrate has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

chief veterinary officer means chief veterinary officer of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions;

commercial abalone equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

commercial fishing equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

dive equipment includes any mask, snorkel or underwater breathing apparatus;

inspector means an inspector of livestock appointed under the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

recreational fishing equipment has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

rock lobster has the same meaning as it has in the **Fisheries Act 1995**;

sea urchin has the same meaning as it has in the Fisheries Regulations 2019;

shellfish means all species of the phylum mollusca except squid, octopus and cuttlefish;

substrate means any part of the seabed and sub-soil lying beneath the waters.

5. Declaration of control area

The area marked on the map set out in Schedule 1 to this Order is declared to be a control area in respect of the exotic disease, abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

6. Identification of livestock affected by this Order

The classes of livestock affected by this Order are abalone, rock lobster, shellfish, sea urchins and all other aquatic invertebrates.

7. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements in the control area

- (1) The following activities in the control area are prohibited, unless the activity is in accordance with a permit issued by an inspector –
 - (a) all line fishing from shore or boat;
 - (b) the use of all commercial fishing equipment;
 - (c) the use of all commercial abalone equipment;
 - (d) the use of all recreational fishing equipment;
 - (e) the use of all dive equipment;
 - (f) the collection or attempted collection of abalone (including the shell), whether alive or dead;
 - (g) the collection or attempted collection of any other affected livestock;
 - (h) the collection or attempted collection of all substrates;
 - (i) anchoring of vessels and use of anchored vessels in the control area.
- (2) Sub-clause (1)(a) does not apply to a person who uses a rod and line or handline from the Port of Portland Breakwater structures for recreational fishing.
- (3) Sub-clause (1)(i) does not apply to a commercial boat greater than 35 metres in length anchoring in the area marked on the map in the Schedule as the Portland Anchorage with approval of the Harbour Master for the port waters of Portland.
- (4) Sub-clauses (1)(a) and (1)(d) do not apply to a person who uses approved recreational fishing equipment to take a species of fish other than shellfish, aquatic crustaceans or echinoderms.
- (5) The removal of any affected livestock and substrate out of the control area is prohibited unless the removal is in accordance with a permit issued by an inspector.
- (6) The prohibitions in this clause do not apply to an inspector or authorised officer under the **Fisheries Act 1995** or police officer engaged in abalone viral ganglioneuritis control activities.
- (7) The prohibitions in this clause do not apply to contractors engaged by the Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) or the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) to undertake at the direction of the VFA or DJPR, abalone viral ganglioneuritis surveillance or control activities, including destruction of livestock as directed by the chief veterinary officer under clause 9.

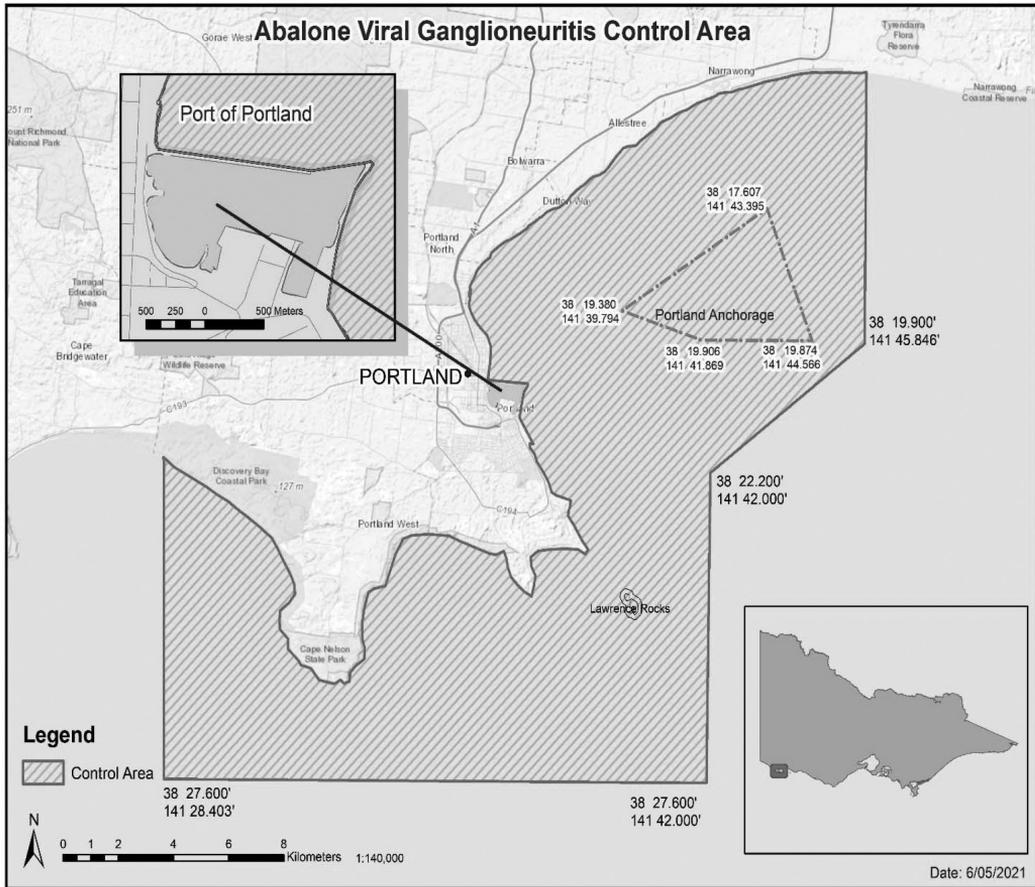
8. Obligation to report illness in or death of abalone

A person must immediately report to an inspector any illness in or death of abalone in the control area that have clinical signs consistent with abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

9. Powers of chief veterinary officer

- (1) The chief veterinary officer may direct the destruction of affected livestock in the control area if he has a reasonable suspicion that the affected livestock –
 - (a) have been or are detected in the vicinity of a place or area where the presence of abalone viral ganglioneuritis has been confirmed; or
 - (b) pose a risk to the control of abalone viral ganglioneuritis.

Schedule 1



Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 94
 Coordinate Labels: Degrees and Decimal Minutes
 Dated 24 May 2021

GRAEME COOKE
 Chief Veterinary Officer

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR THE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF VARROOSIS IN HONEY BEES**

I, Mary-Anne Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Minister responsible for the administration of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is necessary to prevent, control and eradicate varroosis in honey bees, make the following Order under section 29 of that Act.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are –

- (a) to declare the whole of the State of Victoria to be a control area to prevent, control or eradicate the exotic disease varroosis in honey bees; and
- (b) to specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements which are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

The Order comes into operation upon publication in the Government Gazette and has effect for 12 months from the date of publication.

4. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for the purposes of prevention, control and eradication of varroosis in honey bees published in number S 259 of the Government Gazette on 26 May 2020 is **revoked**.

5. Definition

In this Order –

bee vector means–

- (a) a black dwarf honey bee, *Apis andreniformis*; and
- (b) a red dwarf honey bee, *Apis florea*; and
- (c) a giant Philippine honey bee, *Apis breviligula*; and
- (d) an Asian honey bee, *Apis cerana*; and
- (e) a giant honey bee, *Apis dorsata*; and
- (f) a Cape honey bee, *Apis mellifera capensis*; and
- (g) an African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*; and
- (h) a bumblebee, *Bombus* spp.; and
- (i) a hornet, *Versa* spp;

swarm collection means the collection, by a person, of bees that have left a bee colony and formed a new colony and the placement of those bees into a hive –

- (a) to be retained by that person or another person; or
- (b) to be sold to another person.

6. Control area

The whole of the State of Victoria is declared to be a control area for varroosis in honey bees.

7. Class of livestock affected by this declaration

The class of livestock affected by this Order is the honey bee.

8. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements in the control area

- (1) Within the control area, if a person knows or has reason to suspect that a bee vector is present in bees, bee products or hives –

- (a) owned by that person or in the possession, control or charge of that person; or
 - (b) on land owned or occupied by that person –
- the person must notify an inspector of –
- (i) the property identification code identifying the property at which the bees are kept (if known); and
 - (ii) the bee vector suspected to be present; and
 - (iii) the date of the suspicion of the presence of the bee vector; and
 - (vi) the number of dead bees; and
 - (viii) whether or not an apiarist has been consulted for the purposes of determining if the bees, bee product or hive are infected with any disease; and
 - (ix) anyone who has been consulted in accordance with paragraph (viii), and the name and contact details of that person; and
 - (x) the address or description of the location at which the bees, bee product or hives were observed; and
 - (xii) whether or not any specimens have been submitted to a laboratory for the purpose of determining if the bees, bee product or hive is infected with any bee vector; and
 - (xiii) the name and address of the laboratory to which any specimen has been sent; and
 - (xiv) the name and address of the owner of the affected bees, bee product or hive (if known); and
 - (xv) the name, address and telephone number of the person providing the notice; and
 - (xvi) the date of the notice.
- (2) In addition to complying with clause (1), a person must provide notice to Agriculture Victoria in accordance with clause (3) if that person –
- (a) owns, is in possession or is in charge of bees or a hive, or is undertaking the collection, destruction or removal of the bees or hive; and
 - (b) knows or suspects that swarm collection, destruction or removal is being conducted on bees or a hive in the following parts of the control area –
 - (i) the Port of Melbourne, as depicted by yellow hatching in the attached map (Appendix 1 – Port of Melbourne); and
 - (ii) the Port of Hastings, as depicted by yellow hatching in the attached map (Appendix 2 – Port of Hastings); and
 - (iii) the Port of Geelong, as depicted by yellow hatching in the attached map (Appendix 3 – Port of Geelong); and
 - (iv) the Port of Portland, as depicted by yellow hatching in the attached map (Appendix 4 – Port of Portland); and
 - (v) Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine), as depicted by yellow hatching in the attached map (Appendix 5 – Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine)),that person must provide notice to Agriculture Victoria in accordance with clause (3).

-
- (3) For the purposes of clause (2), that person must contact Agriculture Victoria by means of an email to email address honeybee.biosecurity@ecodev.vic.gov.au, and provide notice of –
- (a) the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, the possessor or person in charge of the bees or hive; and
 - (b) the location and date that the bees or hive were collected, destroyed or removed; and
 - (c) the name, address and telephone number of the person who collected, destroyed or removed the bees or hive; and
 - (d) the notice of disposal of hives completed in accordance with Schedule 8 of the Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2017 if the bees or hive are provided to another person.

Appendix 1 - Port of Melbourne



Appendix 2 - Port of Hastings



 Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(2) of this Order apply
Aerial photography captured November 2020 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.



Date produced: 8th May 2021
Author: Tony Cuzner, Systems Support Manager
Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch
AGRICULTURE VICTORIA

Appendix 3 - Port of Geelong



 Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(2) of this Order apply
 Aerial photography captured February 2020 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.

Date produced: 8th May 2021
 Author: Tony Cuzner, Systems Support Manager
 Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch



Appendix 4 - Port of Portland

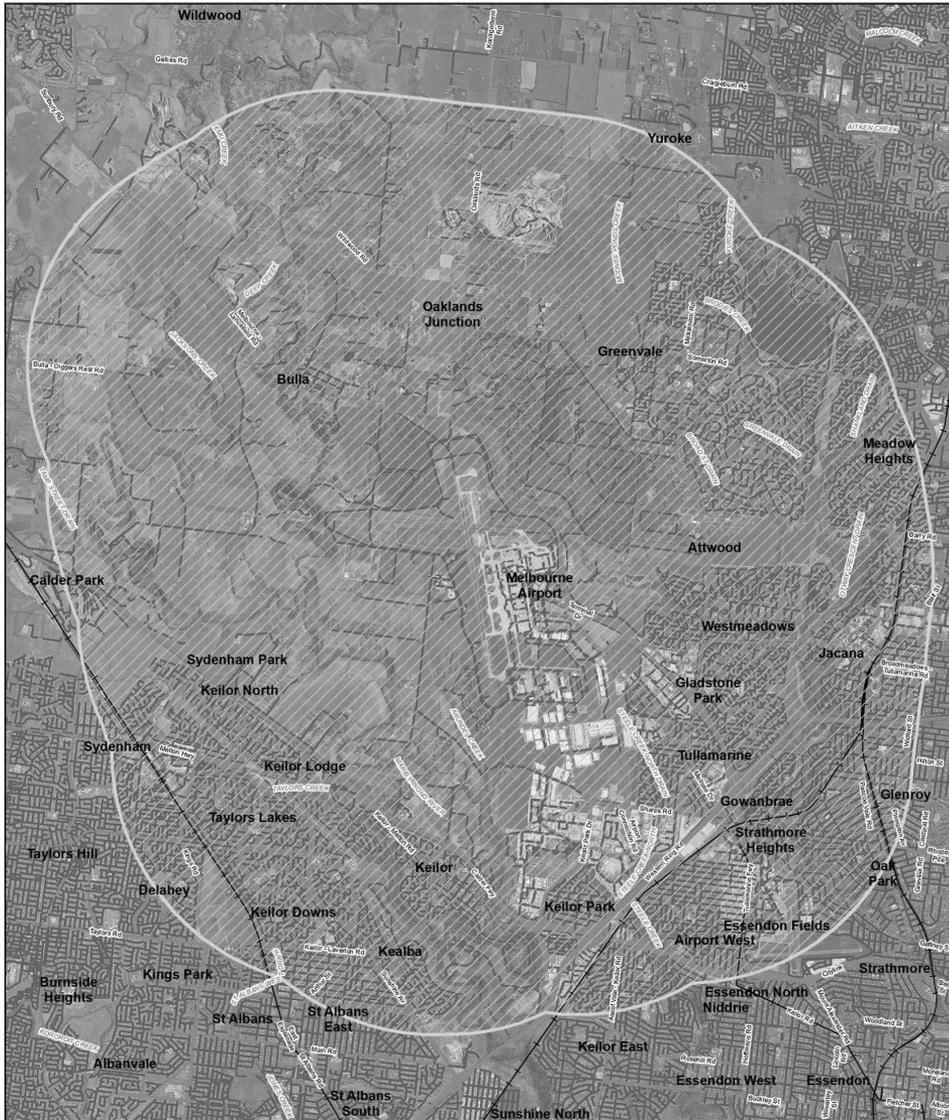


 Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(2) of this Order apply
Aerial photography captured February 2019 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.

Date produced: 6th May 2021
Author: Tony Cuzner, Systems Support Manager
Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch



Appendix 5 - Melbourne Airport




 Area in which prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clause 8(2) of this Order apply
 Aerial photography captured November 2020 at resolution of 10cm x 10cm pixels.

0 2 km

Date produced: 8th May 2021
 Author: Tony Guzman, Systems Support Manager
 Biosecurity and Agriculture Services Branch



Dated 25 May 2021

MARY-ANNE THOMAS MP
Minister for Agriculture

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**ORDER DECLARING A CONTROL AREA FOR THE PREVENTION,
CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF TRANSMISSIBLE SPONGIFORM
ENCEPHALOPATHIES IN RUMINANTS**

I, Mary-Anne Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Minister responsible for the administration of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**, being of the belief that it is necessary to prevent, control and eradicate transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants, make the following Order under section 29 of that Act.

1. Objectives

The objectives of this Order are to –

- a) declare the whole of the State of Victoria to be a control area for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating the exotic disease transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants; and
- b) specify the prohibitions, restrictions and requirements which are to operate in the control area.

2. Authorising provision

This Order is made under section 29 of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**.

3. Duration of Order

This Order comes into operation upon publication in the Government Gazette and has effect for 12 months from the date of publication.

4. Revocation

The Order declaring a control area for the purposes of prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants published in number S 258 of the Government Gazette on 26 May 2020 is **revoked**.

5. Definitions

In this Order –

approved NLIS device means a NLIS device approved by the Secretary under section 9A of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

approved NLIS ear tag means a NLIS ear tag approved by the Secretary under section 9A of the **Livestock Disease Control Act 1994**;

Chief Veterinary Officer means the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions;

domestic RAM means RAM of Australian or New Zealand origin;

domestic slaughter means slaughter at an abattoir other than one registered for export by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth) (DAWE);

export registered establishment means an establishment registered for export by the DAWE;

goat means a goat that is domesticated;

livestock identification numbers means the numbers and or letters that can be read visually on the ear tag or the numbers and or letters that can be retrieved electronically from the microchip contained in an NLIS device;

NLIS means National Livestock Identification System;

non-domestic RAM means RAM imported into Australia from a country other than New Zealand, or RAM of unknown origin;

PrimeSafe means the Authority named PrimeSafe established under section 43 of the **Meat Industry Act 1993**;

RAM means ‘restricted animal material’ as defined in regulation 5 of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) (Ruminant Feed) Regulations 2015;

transmissible spongiform encephalopathies means the group of exotic diseases which affect the structure and or functions of the brain (including bovine spongiform encephalopathies, chronic wasting disease of deer, feline spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie).

6. Control area

The whole of the State of Victoria is declared to be a control area for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in ruminants. The prohibitions, restrictions and requirements specified in clauses 8, 9 and 10 of this Order apply in the control area.

7. Class of livestock affected by this declaration

The class of livestock affected by this Order is all ruminants.

8. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to all ruminants

- 1) The owner of any ruminants that have or are suspected to have consumed RAM must submit the animals for inspection by an inspector in accordance with any directions that may be issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

9. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to cattle

- 1) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with approved NLIS devices prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.
- 2) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM.
- 3) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the cattle are permanently identified with an approved NLIS device prior to sale or movement of the cattle from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one animal, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to the approved NLIS device applied to the animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one animal, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to each approved NLIS device applied to the cattle.
- 4) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the cattle, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice that –
 - a) the cattle have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).

- 5) The owner of any cattle that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must ensure that the cattle are slaughtered within 30 months of the date that it is determined that the cattle have consumed non-domestic RAM or is suspected of having consumed non-domestic RAM.

10. Prohibitions, restrictions and requirements relating to ruminants, other than cattle

- 1) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
 - a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected; and
 - b) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 2) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must, if selling the ruminants, provide to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, written advice –
 - a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 3) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must within 7 days of sale of the ruminants, provide the following written advice to an inspector, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal-
 - a) the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser; and
 - b) the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer.
- 4) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of a sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, provide the following written advice to an officer of the DAWE –
 - a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 5) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM must prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are to be or are sold for domestic slaughter, provide the following written advice to an officer of PrimeSafe –

- a) that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed domestic RAM; and
 - b) whether or not the domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 6) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, must, within any time determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer –
- a) ensure that the ruminants are permanently identified in a manner approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to sale or movement of the ruminants from the property on which consumption occurred or is suspected to have occurred; and
 - b) advise an inspector of the earliest date of known, possible or suspected consumption of non-domestic RAM; and
 - c) provide to an inspector –
 - i. in the case of one ruminant, the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. the approved NLIS ear tag or the approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identify an individual animal and which is applied to that animal; or
 - ii. in the case of more than one ruminant, a list of the livestock identification numbers corresponding to –
 - A. each approved NLIS ear tag or approved NLIS device; or
 - B. any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each animal and which is applied to each animal.
- 7) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM must, if selling the animal, provide written advice –
- a) to the purchaser, prior to or at the time of sale, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and
 - b) to an inspector, within 7 days of sale, of the name, address and telephone contact details of the purchaser, and a list of the livestock identification numbers of the approved NLIS ear tags or the approved NLIS devices or any other form of identification, approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, that identifies each individual animal and which is applied to each animal; and
 - c) to an officer of the DAWE, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for slaughter at an export registered establishment, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known); and
 - d) to an officer of PrimeSafe, prior to or at the time of sale, if the ruminants are sold or are to be sold for domestic slaughter, that the ruminants have or are suspected to have consumed non-domestic RAM, and whether or not the non-domestic RAM contains RAM derived from a ruminant (if known).
- 8) The owner of ruminants, other than cattle, that have consumed non-domestic RAM that contains RAM derived from a ruminant, must ensure that the ruminants are slaughtered within 30 months of the earliest date of consumption, or possible or suspected consumption of the non-domestic RAM.

Dated 25 May 2021

MARY-ANNE THOMAS MP
Minister for Agriculture

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