



LPA REQUIREMENT #7 – LPA Animal Welfare Management Plan template

KEEP THIS PLAN WITH YOUR OTHER FARM RECORDS AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO LPA AUDITORS



You can complete your Animal Welfare Management Plan online in your LPA account.

Instructions

1. ALL producers must complete sections 2 to 6 and section 15.
2. In section 1, select the on-farm activities that best represent your business or operations to identify **additional** other questions you need to answer.
3. At the beginning of each section, you will be presented with relevant standards from the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep and goats.
Answer questions under each section (multiple choice or write a response).
4. Information boxes contain guidance to help you answer.

Please check with your state or territory for any additional requirements that may be applicable to animal welfare in your location.

Property name		Owner	
Property address		Manager	
PIC		LPA User ID:	
Date		Review date (12 months from completion date)	
Completed by (signature)		Confirm livestock to be covered under your LPA Animal Welfare Management Plan (Select all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> Goats <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Bobby Calves

SECTION 1: TELL US A BIT ABOUT YOU

Which of the following activities do you undertake on your farm?

ALL LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Breeding Management *(Answer question 11.1, section 11)*
- ☐ Artificial breeding procedures *(Answer question 11.2, section 11)*

CATTLE

- ☐ Castration *(Answer question 7.1, section 7)*
- ☐ Dehorning, disbudding or tipping *(Answer question 7.2, section 7)*
- ☐ Spaying *(Answer question 7.3, section 7)*
- ☐ Calf rearing system *(Answer question 12.1, section 12)*
- ☐ Dairy management *(Answer question 13.1, section 13)*

SHEEP

- ☐ Shearing or crutching *(Answer question 6.4, section 6)*
- ☐ Castration and tail docking *(Answer question 8.1, section 8)*
- ☐ Mulesing *(Answer questions 10.1 and 10.2, section 10)*
- ☐ Intensive livestock system (eg. Feedlots and confinement feeding) *(Answer question 14.1, section 14)*

GOATS

- ☐ Shearing *(Answer question 6.5, section 6)*
- ☐ Castration *(Answer question 9.1, section 9)*
- ☐ Dehorning, disbudding or tipping *(Answer question 9.2, section 9)*
- ☐ Dairy management *(Answer question 13.1, section 13)*
- ☐ Intensive livestock system (eg. Feedlots and confinement feeding) *(Answer question 14.1, section 14)*
- ☐ I only harvest rangeland goats and perform no husbandry

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES AND TRAINING

Standard 1.1 A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of livestock under their care.

Standard 7.1 or 8.1 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on livestock must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 10.2 or 11.2 A person must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill livestock, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:

- 1) the livestock are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and
- 2) there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.

Cattle Standard 6.1 A person castrating or dehorning cattle must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Goat Standard 6.1 A person performing castration, disbudding and/or dehorning must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Sheep Standard 6.1 A person performing tail docking and castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Sheep Standard 7.1 A person performing mulesing must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

What actions do you undertake to ensure the welfare of livestock under your care?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Read and understand the animal welfare standards and guidelines for livestock. | <input type="checkbox"/> Humanely kill by appropriate methods or seek someone who is capable and equipped. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Provide staff with access to the animal welfare standards and guidelines for livestock. | <input type="checkbox"/> Provide staff induction or training program relevant to the welfare of livestock. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Understand and have experience in livestock behaviour. | <input type="checkbox"/> Understand and follow instructions for chemical and drug treatments. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plan and take action to meet the welfare standards and address contingencies that may arise. | <input type="checkbox"/> Have no additional staff so not required to provide training. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain knowledge of local patterns of disease and disease prevention. | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |

2.1

SECTION 3: FEED & WATER

Standard 2.1 A person in charge must ensure livestock have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.

Preamble: It is important to have plans in place to cater for water and feed shortages during the drier months or during drought periods as required in the standard.

3.1	<p>Please explain how you provide adequate feed and water to your livestock? <i>Please provide a written response in the box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock have daily access to water at troughs / dam. • Provide feed to livestock based on their requirements and adjust accordingly. • Inspect, clean, and maintain water infrastructure. • Monitor diet changes. • Use MLA feed budget calculators to plan and manage feed budgets.
3.2	<p>Please explain how you monitor feed and water on your property? <i>Please provide a written response in the box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitor and assess your feedbase and livestock on your property. • Use MLA feed budget calculators to plan and manage feed budgets. • Monitor water availability or levels – daily, weekly, monthly. • Monitor water quality regularly if known to be variable and that livestock are drinking. • Medicated water systems are closely monitored to ensure livestock are not overdosed. • Refer to <u>Making more from Beef Module 2 Pasture Growth and Module 3 Pasture Utilisation.</u> • Refer to <u>Making more from Sheep Module 7 Grow more Pasture and Module 8 Turn Pasture into Product.</u>
3.3	<p>What contingency plans do you have for when there is insufficient feed and water available to maintain health and wellbeing of your livestock? <i>Please provide a written response in the box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source and provide supplementary feed to livestock. • Use commodity vendor declarations to monitor and track where sourced feed has come from. • Source and provide alternative water to livestock e.g. a second bore to provide additional water. • Relocation or agistment of livestock. • Sell livestock early. • Destock livestock if animals are fit to load. Use <u>MLA Fit to Load guide.</u> • Use of stock containment areas. • Segregation of livestock according to risk. • Early weaning of livestock. • Monitor and observe livestock. • Emergency euthanasia and disposal. • Refer to the <u>Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs</u> for more information on drought planning.

SECTION 4: RISK MANAGEMENT OF EXTREME WEATHER, NATURAL DISASTERS, DISEASE, INJURY AND PREDATION

Standard 3.1 A person in charge must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of livestock from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation.

Standard 3.2 A person in charge must ensure the inspection of livestock at regular intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system and the risks to the welfare of livestock.

Standard 3.3 A person in charge must ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured, or diseased livestock at the first reasonable opportunity.

Extreme weather and other natural disaster threats

4.1	<p>How do you monitor extreme weather events (i.e. floods and fire)? <i>Please provide a written response in the box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check grazer warnings for extreme weather. • Monitor the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) for weather warnings. • Monitor the media and radio for warnings and alerts around fire and flood warnings. • Monitor the local fire warning notification services during extreme weather events.
4.2	<p>What plans do you have in place to overcome weather and natural disaster threats? <i>Please provide a written response in the box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have feed on hand for emergency scenarios. • Have appropriate emergency contact details available for local government, fire and SES. • Gates are positioned in paddocks to enable emergency escape routes during periods of floods or fires. • Have fire equipment and mobile tanks in place to help manage fires. • Manage pasture and vegetation loads via slashing/clearing or rotational grazing. • Move livestock to higher ground during periods of floods. • Provide wind breaks and shade in paddocks. • Move livestock into sheds or paddocks that provide shelter during emergencies. • Emergency euthanasia and disposal. • Refer to the MLA Bushfire Hub for more information on fire preparation, during a fire and recovery.

Diseases, injury and predation risks

4.3	<p>How frequently do you inspect and monitor your livestock? <i>Select the options that best represent your operations or business.</i></p>
	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 days <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Bi weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: </p>

Diseases, injury and predation risks

What do you use to mitigate disease, injury and predation?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

4.4

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination programs.
<input type="checkbox"/> Parasite control.
<input type="checkbox"/> Predator control programs (e.g., 1080 baiting, shooting, local program).
<input type="checkbox"/> Reporting unexplained diseases and deaths to vets.
<input type="checkbox"/> Consult a vet where necessary, disease diagnosis, preventative measures and treatments.
<input type="checkbox"/> Adequate boundary fencing.
<input type="checkbox"/> Biosecurity plan in place to manage introduced livestock, sick animals and disease outbreaks.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use MLA Fit to Load to ensure livestock are fit to load. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure all incoming livestock have an animal health declaration.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use the Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline to report a pest or disease outbreak.
<input type="checkbox"/> Plan in place for emergency killing and disposal.
<input type="checkbox"/> Separate and treat sick and injured livestock.
SHEEP ONLY:
<input type="checkbox"/> Development of a sheep health management calendar.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use preventative flystrike strategies.

<input type="checkbox"/> None of these.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |
|--|---|

SECTION 5: FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Standard 4.1 A person in charge must take reasonable actions in the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities and equipment to ensure the welfare of livestock.

Definition of facilities and equipment:

- *Facilities: Any yard, raceway, ramp, crush, building or enclosure used for the purposes of housing and handling livestock, including portable facilities and equipment.*
- *Does not include a paddock or laneway with conventional wire fencing.*
- *Fences, yards, sheds, raceways, feed and water troughs, portable yards, ramps, and equipment including kid and lamb cradles, dips and sprays.*

Which reasonable actions do you undertake in the construction, maintenance and operation of your facilities and equipment?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

5.1

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shade or shelter is provided.
<input type="checkbox"/> Feed and water facilities provided with appropriate space.
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities are non-slip and free of protrusions to avoid injuries.
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of appropriate stocking density (rates) for the available space.
<input type="checkbox"/> Designed to enable cleaning and waste disposal.
<input type="checkbox"/> Fencing suitable for type of livestock. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ramps are structurally sound and suitable for the livestock.
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance and repairs conducted when needed.
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual audit of facilities.
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff training provided for using facilities and equipment.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable – no facilities or equipment in use.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |
|---|---|

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

CATTLE HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must handle cattle in a reasonable manner.

Standard 5.2 A person handling cattle must not:

1. lift cattle off the ground by only the head, ears, horns, neck or tail unless in an emergency; or
2. drop cattle except to land and stand on their feet; or
3. strike, punch or kick, cattle in an unreasonable manner; or
4. drag cattle that are not standing, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. deliberately dislocate or break the tail of cattle; or
6. use metal pellets to wound cattle as an aid for mustering.

Standard 5.3 A person must not drive cattle to the point of collapse.

Standard 5.4 A person must consider the welfare of cattle when using an electric prod, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of cattle; or
2. on calves less than three months old, unless their welfare is at risk; or
3. on cattle that are unable to move away; or
4. in an unreasonable manner on cattle.

Standard 5.5 A person in charge of a dog, must have the dog under effective control at all times during the handling of cattle.

Standard 5.6 A person in charge must ensure a dog is muzzled when moving calves less than 30 days old that are without cows.

Standard 5.7 A person in charge must ensure tethered cattle are able to exercise daily.

Electro-immobilisation

Standard 5.8 A person must only use electro-immobilisation on cattle if:

1. the device is approved for use in the jurisdiction; and
2. the cattle are more than six months old; and
3. the operator is trained, or it is done under direct supervision of a veterinarian or a trained person; and
4. alternative restraining methods are not adequate to hold cattle sufficiently for the procedure being performed.

Standard 5.9 A person must not use electro-immobilisation on cattle as an alternative to pain relief.

SHEEP HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must handle sheep in a reasonable manner.

Standard 5.2 A person handling sheep must not:

1. lift sheep off the ground by only one leg, or by the head, ears, horns, neck, tail or wool, unless in an emergency; or
2. throw or drop sheep, except to land on their feet from a height less than 1.5 metres; or
3. strike, punch or kick sheep in an unreasonable manner; or
4. drag sheep that are not standing by only one leg, except in an emergency to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. drag sheep by only the ears, or tail; or
6. drag sheep by mechanical means, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing.

Standard 5.3 A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites sheep must ensure the dog is muzzled while working sheep.

Standard 5.4 A person in charge must ensure a sheep is shorn before the wool length is greater than twice the average annual growth for that breed.

Standard 5.5 A person must consider the welfare of sheep when using an electric prod, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of sheep; or
2. on facial areas, unless sheep welfare is at risk; or
3. on sheep less than three months old unless sheep welfare is at risk or;
4. on sheep that are unable to move away; or
5. in an unreasonable manner on sheep.

Standard 5.6 A person must not trim or grind the teeth of sheep.

Standard 5.7 A person must not alter the anatomy of the prepuce of sheep by incising the surrounding skin (pizzle dropping).

Standard 5.8 A person in charge must ensure that tethered sheep are able to exercise daily.

GOAT HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must manage and handle goats in a manner that minimises pain, stress or injury to goats.

Standard 5.2 A person handling goats must not:

1. lift goats off the ground by only one leg, or by the head, ears, horns, neck, tail or fibre, unless in an emergency; or
2. throw or drop goats, except to land on their feet from a height of less than 1.5 metres; or
3. strike, punch or kick goats; or
4. drag goats that are not standing by only one leg, except in an emergency to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. drag goats by only the ears, horns, or tail; or
6. drag goats by mechanical means, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing.

Standard 5.3 A person in charge must take reasonable action, where goats have not adapted to confinement within a reasonable period of time.

Standard 5.4 A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites goats must ensure the dog is muzzled while working goats.

Standard 5.5 A person in charge must ensure goats that grow and retain long fleece are shorn annually.

Standard 5.6 A person must consider the welfare of goats when using an electric prod, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of goats; or
2. on facial areas, unless goat welfare is at risk; or
3. on goats less than three months old unless goat welfare is at risk or;
4. on goats that are unable to move away; or
5. on visibly pregnant goats; or
6. on visibly weak, injured or sick goats; or
7. in an unreasonable manner on goats.

Standard 5.7 A person in charge must ensure that tethered goats are able to exercise daily.

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

Handling

What actions do you undertake when handling livestock?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

6.1

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use low stress stock handling and flight zones to move livestock. | <input type="checkbox"/> Rest or slow handling if livestock are showing signs of exhaustion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate use of dogs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Handle young, heavily pregnant and lame livestock with care. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't use dogs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Train staff in correct handling practices. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Draft livestock into suitable groups. | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't have staff so training is not required. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of electric prodders on appropriate areas and class/age of livestock. | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid handling in extreme weather. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate use of handling aids (drafting canes, flappers, flags, rattles). | <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |

Animal Husbandry

Generally, when carrying out husbandry procedures which of the below measures do you undertake?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

6.2

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Closely supervise and take care when completing husbandry procedures. | <input type="checkbox"/> Employ competent staff. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and use instruments that are clean and in good working order. | <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure staff are adequately trained or supervised. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restrain livestock for the minimum duration for a procedure to be done safely and efficiently. | CATTLE ONLY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return livestock to feed and water as soon as possible after holding in yards. | <input type="checkbox"/> Electro-immobilisation is performed by a trained person and only used when no other alternative restraint method is adequate. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly inspect and monitor livestock for signs of post-operative complications. | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treat wounds as soon as practicable. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wean in an appropriate and secure area. | |

Identification – Cattle only question

Standard 5.10 A person must use the most appropriate and least painful method to identify cattle that is applicable to the jurisdiction and the production system.

Standard 5.11 A person must not place a permanent brand on the head of cattle.

6.3

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle or bobby calves.

How do you identify your cattle?

- ☐ Ear tagging ☐ Tattooing ☐ Hot Branding ☐ Other – please provide details in the box opposite:

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Shearing and crutching – Sheep only question

Standard 5.4 A person in charge must ensure a sheep is shorn before the wool length is greater than twice the average annual growth for that breed.

6.4	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered shearing and crutching in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you maintain the welfare of sheep during shearing and crutching?</p> <p><i>Please provide a written response in the blank box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use experienced shearers. • Provide adequate time off feed and water prior to shearing (curfew). • Use appropriate equipment and facilities. • Provide instructions to shearers and shed staff about animal welfare standards. • Shear at the optimum time of year. Things to consider physiological state of sheep, body condition, seasonal conditions, weather and available shelter. • Sheep shorn annually are always crutched prior to shearing. • Minimise cuts and treat severe cuts during shearing and crutching. • Provide feed and water for newly shorn sheep. • Avoid shearing in extreme weather. • Avoid turning sheep out without adequate time to graze before nightfall in bad weather. • Provide shelter to newly shorn sheep if required. • Manage sedated rams to prevent heat exposure, sunburn and smothering. • Closely observe weather forecasts during and after shearing and provide shelter in severe weather. • Refer to <u>Best practice preparation for shearing</u> for more information.

Shearing – Goat only question

Standard 5.5 A person in charge must ensure goats that grow and retain long fleece are shorn annually.

6.5	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered shearing in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you maintain the welfare of goats during shearing?</p> <p><i>Please provide a written response in the blank box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use experienced shearers. • Provide adequate time off feed and water prior to shearing (curfew). • Use appropriate equipment and facilities. • Provide instructions to shearers and shed staff about animal welfare standards. • Minimise cuts and treat severe cuts during shearing. • Provide feed and water for newly shorn goats. • Avoid shearing in extreme weather. • Provide shelter to newly shorn goats if required. • Manage sedated bucks to prevent heat exposure, sunburn and smothering.

SECTION 7: CASTRATION, DEHORNING AND SPAYING – CATTLE QUESTIONS ONLY

Castration

Standard 6.1 A person castrating must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when castrating cattle, unless cattle are:

1. less than six months old; or
2. less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.

Standard 6.3 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to castrate cattle.

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered castration in Section 1.

How do you maintain the welfare of your cattle during castration?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

7.1

Guideline information:

- Sterilise equipment between each animal.
- Use appropriate tools and methods that causes the least pain during castration.
- Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies (eg.Tri-Solfen or Meloxicam).
- Calves are castrated as young as possible (less than 12 weeks) or before weaning.
- Calves are always more than 24 hours old when castrated.
- Use the rubber ring method on calves less than 2 weeks old.
- Ensure the rubber ring is in the correct position and tension block the arterial blood flow.
- Ensure the incision for surgical castration is sufficient size, extends to the base of the scrotum, to allow effective drainage and reduce risk of infections.
- Release livestock out to paddock straight away after castration.
- Regularly inspect and monitor cattle for signs of post-operative complications.
- Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet weather to minimise infection.

Disbudding, dehorning or tipping

Standard 6.1 A person dehorning cattle must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.4 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning cattle, unless cattle are:

1. less than six months old; or
2. less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.

Standard 6.5 A person must consider the welfare of the calf when using caustic chemicals for disbudding the calf, and must only use it if the calf:

1. is less than fourteen days old; and
2. can be segregated from its mother for four hours after treatment; and
3. can be kept dry for 12 hours after treatment; and
4. is not wet.

Standard 6.6 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn cattle and disbud calves.

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered disbudding, dehorning or tipping in Section 1.

How do you carry out disbudding, dehorning and tipping to ensure the welfare of cattle?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

7.2

Guideline information:

- Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies (eg.Tri-Solfen or Meloxicam)
- Select naturally polled cattle for breeding.
- Select the disbudding method in preference for dehorning.
- Use hot-iron cautery for disbudding calves in preference of excision methods.
- Ensure calves are disbudded or dehorned as young as possible
- Tipping should only remove a solid, nonvascular portion of the horn and result in blunt horn end.
- Disinfect equipment between each animal.
- Release livestock out to paddock straight away after dehorning or disbudding.
- Regularly inspect and monitor cattle for signs of post-operative complications.
- Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet weather to minimise infection.

SECTION 7: CASTRATION, DEHORNING AND SPAYING – CATTLE QUESTIONS ONLY *(continued)*

Spaying

Standard 6.7 A person spaying a cow must be a veterinarian or, if permitted in the jurisdiction, be accredited or be under the direct supervision of a veterinarian or a person who is accredited.

Standard 6.8 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when performing the flank approach for spaying or webbing of cattle.

Standard 6.9 A person must not use vaginal spreaders to spay small or immature cattle.

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered spaying in Section 1.

How do you carry out spaying to ensure the welfare of cattle?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

7.3

Guideline information:

- Use passage webbing or dropped ovary technique (DOT) for spaying cattle in preference to other surgical methods.
- Use passage webbing only in mature cows to minimise risk of haemorrhage.
- The procedure was done by a veterinarian or qualified personnel.
- Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies.
- Restraint of cow is as short as possible.

SECTION 8: TAIL DOCKING AND CASTRATION – SHEEP QUESTION ONLY

Standard 6.1 A person performing tail docking or castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person must not tail dock sheep that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the sheep.

Standard 6.3 A person must leave a docked tail stump of a sheep with at least one palpable free joint remaining.

Standard 6.4 A person must not castrate or use the cryptorchid method on sheep that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the sheep.

Best practice for tail docking involves:

- Use of appropriate pain relief preferably a short acting local anaesthetic and a long acting analgesic. Analgesic should be administered as the very first thing at the cradle to ensure maximum protection during procedures.
- Link to [MLA pain relief webpage](#).
- Hot knife is preferred method, particularly for mulesed lambs.
- Docking at a minimum of three, preferably four, palpable joints – non-mulesed lambs should have their tails docked no shorter than the fourth joint
- Keeping the caudal folds (flaps of skin that attach the underside of the tail to the lamb's body) intact for ewes, ensure the healed tail covers the vulva.

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered tail docking and castration in Section 1.

How do you undertake tail docking and castration to ensure the welfare of sheep?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

8.1

Guideline information:

- Use tools and methods that cause the least pain. Best practice is to use the hot knife or rubber ring methods.
- Use of appropriate pain relief and management strategies
- Good hygiene practices in place and disinfectant should be used and changed frequently.
- Lambs are not castrated if destined for slaughter before they are 12 weeks old, or before the onset of puberty.
- Lambs are castrated or made cryptorchid as young as possible (before 12 weeks old). Best practice is lambs are castrated at 2-8 weeks of age.
- Lambs are separated from their mothers for the shortest time possible.
- Lambs are tail docked as young as possible (before 12 weeks old).
- Lambs are appropriately restrained in a lamb cradle during procedure.
- Operate the hot knife at the recommended temperatures.
- Dock the tail at the joint space.
- Docked tail should cover the vulva in female sheep and similar length in males.
- Avoid tail dock and castration during extreme weather and when conditions are ideal for flies (severe fly change).
- Use appropriate preventative flystrike treatments.
- Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection.
- Use **Are you docking to the right length** to understand what best practice is for tail docking.
- Use **MLA Sheep Husbandry guide** and **Plan, prepare and conduct best welfare practice lamb marking procedures training guide** for castration and tail docking.

SECTION 9: CASTRATION, DISBUDDING AND DEHORNING – GOAT QUESTIONS ONLY

Castration

Standard 6.1 A person performing castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person must not castrate goats that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the goat.

9.1	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered castration in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you perform castration to ensure the welfare of your goats?</p> <p><i>Please provide a written response in the blank box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use tools and methods that cause the least pain during castration. • Castrate kids as young as possible (less than 12 weeks). • Surgical castration without the use of pain relief is only used on bucks less than 12 weeks of age. • Kids are appropriately restrained in a kid cradle during procedure. • Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies. • Use good hygiene practices in between animals. • Kids are separated from their mothers for the shortest time period possible. • Avoid mustering and yarding until wounds are healed. • Regularly inspect and monitor kids for signs of post-operative complications. • Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection. • Avoid castration during extreme weather and when fly activity is minimal.

Disbudding and dehorning

Standard 6.1 A person performing disbudding and/or dehorning goats must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.3 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning goats more than six months old.

Standard 6.4 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn goats and disbud kids.

Standard 6.5 Disbudding by means of chemicals must not be performed on goats.

Standard 6.6 Scoop dehorners must not be used on goats.

Standard 6.7 Elastrator rings must not be used for dehorning goats.

9.2	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered disbudding and dehorning in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you carry out disbudding and dehorning to ensure the welfare of goats?</p> <p><i>Please provide a written response in the blank box below.</i></p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies. • Select naturally polled goats for breeding. • Select disbudding method in preference for dehorning. • Use hot-iron cautery for disbudding kids in preference of excision methods. • Select horn tipping over dehorning. • Tipping only removes a solid, nonvascular portion of the horn and result in blunt horn end. • Horn trimming or removal of sharp horn points performed to minimise injury to other goats.

SECTION 10: MULESING – SHEEP QUESTIONS ONLY

Standard 7.1 A person performing mulesing must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 7.2 A person must not mules sheep that are less than 24 hours old or more than 12 months old.

Standard 7.3 A person must not mules sheep that are 6–12 months old without using appropriate pain relief.

Standard 7.4 A person must not mules sheep showing signs of debilitating disease, weakness or ill thrift.

Standard 7.5 A person mulesing sheep must only remove wool-bearing skin.

Best practice for mulesing involves:

- Mulesing should be performed when lambs are as young as possible, ideally two weeks after the end of lambing and before 3 months of age.
- Reduce stress before, during and after mulesing by:
 - Good planning and preparation.
 - Adequate number of well-trained staff.
 - Use well-maintained equipment.
 - Use low-stress stock handling.
 - Use of appropriate pain relief preferably a short acting local anaesthetic and a long acting analgesic. Analgesic should be administered as very first thing at the cradle to ensure maximum protection during procedures.
- Reduce the time lambs are separated from mothers.
- Release lambs from the yards as quickly as possible into well-shaded holding paddocks with feed and water.
- Avoid immediately walking or moving ewes and lambs over large distances to paddocks.
- Use temporary or portable yards to reduce the distance sheep need to travel before and after mulesing.
- Minimise dehydration by avoiding hot weather. Allow animals to rest in the yards after mustering and provide fresh water between mustering and the procedure. Minimise the time animals are off water and perform the procedures in the coolest part of the day.
- Minimise bleeding by using good technique and taking steps to ensure livestock are not hot at the time of the procedure. Always allow animals to settle and cool after yarding, handle them calmly and perform the procedures in the coolest part of the day.
- Reducing the risk of infection through strict attention to hygiene, and use of disinfectants, minimising dust in the work area and providing adequate protection against tetanus.

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered mulesing in Section 1.

How do you determine what animals are selected for mulesing?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- ☐ Dag score
 ☐ Wrinkle score
 ☐ Breech cover score
 ☐ High risk of breech flystrike on property
 ☐ Sex and time of retention of animals on property
☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

10.1

SECTION 10: MULESING – SHEEP QUESTIONS ONLY *(continued)*

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered mulesing in Section 1.

How do you undertake mulesing to ensure the welfare of sheep?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

10.2

Guideline information:

- Performed by a person with relevant knowledge, experience and skills.
- Mulesing is only performed on 2-12 weeks old lambs. Recommended age to mules lambs is 2-8 weeks.
- Use appropriate pain relief (Note: this is Mandatory in Victoria and Tasmania).
- Good hygiene practices in place and disinfectant should be used and changed frequently.
- Sheep showing signs of disease, weakness or illness are not mulesed.
- Only remove sufficient wool-bearing skin appropriate to the conformation of the lamb.
- Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection.
- Avoid mulesing during extreme weather and when conditions are ideal for flies.
- Use appropriate preventative flystrike treatments.
- Vaccinate lambs and mothers to minimise the risk of common infections.
- Appropriately restrain lambs in a lamb cradle during procedure.
- Lambs are separated from their mothers for the shortest time possible.
- Avoid mustering and yarding until wounds are healed.
- Regularly inspect and monitor lambs for signs of post-operative complications.
- Use the training guide **Plan, prepare and conduct best welfare practice lamb marking procedures** to understand best practice for mulesing.
- Use **Visual Sheep Scores and Management of Flystrike** to understand how to assess and select sheep for mulesing and managing flystrike on farm.

SECTION 11: BREEDING MANAGEMENT

Cattle breeding management standard	Sheep breeding management objective	Goat breeding management standard
<p>Standard 7.3 A person in charge must ensure the inspection of calving cattle at intervals appropriate to the production system and the level of risk to the welfare of cattle.</p> <p>Standard 7.4 A person in charge must ensure calving induction is done under veterinary advice.</p> <p>Standard 7.5 A person in charge must ensure that induced calves receive adequate colostrum or be humanely killed at the first reasonable opportunity, and before they are 12 hours old.</p>	<p>Objective: Breeding and management practices are appropriate and minimise the risk to the welfare of sheep.</p>	<p>Standard 7.4 A person in charge must ensure kidding induction is only performed under veterinary advice.</p>

Only answer this question if you answered Breeding Management in Section 1.

Which of the following measures do you undertake to maintain animal welfare in relation to breeding?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

ALL LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Timing and duration of breeding period is managed to align with feed availability and weather.
- ☐ Measures in place to minimise stress and metabolic diseases in the last 4-6 weeks of pregnancy.
- ☐ Appropriate treatment provided if injuries are received when giving birth.
- ☐ Selection of suitable females for breeding based on weight, body condition, age, genetics etc.
- ☐ Weak or orphaned young with limited chance of survival are humanely killed without delay.

CATTLE ONLY

- ☐ Calving cows monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Selection of suitable males or semen for breeding.
- ☐ Calving induction is only carried out under veterinary guidance.
- ☐ If newborn calves are removed from their mothers provided them with colostrum.

SHEEP ONLY

- ☐ Lambing ewes monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Weak or orphaned lambs are given colostrum as soon as possible after birth and mothered onto another ewe or hand raised.

GOAT ONLY

- ☐ Kidding does are monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Newborn kids are provided colostrum in the first 6 hours after birth.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

11.1

Artificial breeding

Standard 7.1 and 8.1 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on livestock must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Cattle Standard 7.2 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on cattle must take reasonable actions to minimise pain, distress or injury.

Goat Standard 7.2 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on goats must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to goats.

Goat Standard 7.3 A person must be a veterinarian, or operating under veterinary supervision, to perform surgical embryo transfer and laparoscopic insemination of goats and be done using appropriate sedation, analgesia and aseptic technique.

Sheep Standard 8.2 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on sheep must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to sheep.

Sheep Standard 8.3 A person must be a veterinarian, or operating under veterinary supervision, to perform surgical embryo transfer and laparoscopic insemination of sheep.

11.2	<p><i>Only answer this question if you answered artificial breeding in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you maintain the welfare of your livestock when performing artificial breeding procedures? Please provide a written response in the blank box below.</p>	<p>Guideline information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate equipment used to collect semen to inseminate females or for embryo transfer.</i> • <i>The procedure was done by a veterinarian or qualified personnel.</i> • <i>Restraint time of females for insemination is as short as possible.</i> • <i>Laparoscopic artificial insemination and embryo transfer conducted by veterinary professional or suitable qualified personnel.</i> • <i>Refer to <u>Making more from Beef Module 5 Artificial Insemination.</u></i>
	Blank box for written response	

SECTION 12: CALF REARING SYSTEMS – CATTLE QUESTION ONLY

Standard 8.1 A person in charge must ensure the feeding and inspection of calves in calf rearing systems are performed daily.

Standard 8.2 A person in charge must ensure that calves housed in pens can turn around, lie down and fully stretch their limbs.

Standard 8.3 A person in charge must ensure sufficient iron in the diet to prevent anaemia in calves in veal production systems.

Standard 8.4 A person in charge must not allow the faeces and urine of calves housed in indoor systems to accumulate to the stage that compromises calf health and welfare.

12.1	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered calf rearing systems in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you ensure the welfare of calves in rearing systems? <i>Select the options that best represent your operations or business.</i></p>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection and feeding of calves in rearing systems is performed at least daily. <input type="checkbox"/> Housing facilities allow calves in pens can turn around, lie down and fully stretch their limbs. <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient iron in the diet to prevent anaemia in calves in veal production systems. <input type="checkbox"/> Faeces and urine of calves housed in indoor systems cleaned regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Calves may be housed individually for disease control purposes. <input type="checkbox"/> Sheds are not enclosed to the extent that ventilation or temperature control is an issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Calves kept in the company of other calves from three weeks old and in suitable groups. <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below:
	<div style="height: 40px;"></div>	

SECTION 13: DAIRY MANAGEMENT – CATTLE AND GOAT QUESTION ONLY

Standard 8.1 and 9.1 A person in charge must ensure the daily inspection of lactating dairy cows and does.

Standard 8.2 and 9.2 A person in charge must implement appropriate actions to minimise heat stress of cattle and does.

Standard 8.3 and 9.4 A person in charge must ensure dairy cattle and goats that are kept on feed pads for extended periods have access to a well-drained area for resting.

Cattle Standard 9.3 A person must tail dock cattle only on veterinary advice and only to treat injury or disease.

13.1	<p><i>Only answer this question if you have cattle and goats and you answered dairy management in Section 1.</i></p> <p>How do you manage dairy animals to minimise the risk to their welfare? <i>Select the options that best represent your operations or business</i></p>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily inspection of lactating animals. <input type="checkbox"/> Minimise heat stress from adverse weather. <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock held on feed pads for extended areas have access to well drained rest areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Heat stress management plan in place. <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water available at all times. <input type="checkbox"/> Milking machinery and equipment regularly tested and maintained. <input type="checkbox"/> Milking techniques minimises discomfort, injury and disease.	<input type="checkbox"/> Lameness management strategy place. <input type="checkbox"/> Mastitis management strategy in place. <p>CATTLE ONLY</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Tail dock cattle on veterinary advice to treat an injury or disease. <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below:
	<div style="height: 40px;"></div>	

SECTION 14: INTENSIVE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS – SHEEP AND GOAT QUESTION ONLY

Standard 9.1 A person in charge must ensure that feed and water is available daily to sheep and goats in intensive production systems.

Standard 9.2 A person in charge must ensure the daily inspection of all sheep or goats in the intensive production system.

Standard 9.3 A person in charge must take reasonable action where sheep or goats have not adapted to an intensive production system.

Standard 9.4 A person in charge must not allow faeces and urine to accumulate to the stage that compromises the welfare of sheep or goats in an intensive production system.

Standard 9.5 A person in charge must ensure an indoor housing system for sheep or goat has effective ventilation.

Standard 9.6 A person in charge must ensure sufficient space to allow all sheep or goat to lie on their sternums at the same time in an intensive production system.

Sheep Standard 9.7 A person must not permanently house a sheep in a single pen for the purpose of fine wool production.

Goat Standard 9.7 A person must not permanently house a goat in a single pen.

Only answer this question if you have sheep or goats and you answered intensive production system in Section 1.

How do you manage your intensive production system to minimise the risk to the welfare of sheep or goats?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

14.1

- ☐ Feed and water is available and accessible daily.
- ☐ Person in charge inspects livestock daily.
- ☐ Action is taken when livestock do not adapt to the intensive system.
- ☐ Regular removal of faeces and urine to maintain welfare.
- ☐ Effective ventilation and lighting of indoor housing systems.
- ☐ Sufficient space is available to allow livestock to lie on sternum at same time.
- ☐ Feed and drinking equipment cleaned and maintained.
- ☐ Feed troughs adequate to prevent shy feeders and bullying.
- ☐ Adequate diet, fibre and supplementation is provided to maintain health.
- ☐ Livestock are grouped with others of the same class.
- ☐ Daily inspections of livestock carried out.
- ☐ Disease prevention practices, hospital pens and adequate carcase disposal.
- ☐ Pen density meets minimum space requirements.

- ☐ Pen facilities are constructed and maintained to reduce build up on manure and reduce slips and falls.
- ☐ Shade and shelter provided for adverse weather conditions.
- ☐ Contingency plans in place for emergencies.
- ☐ Fire alarms and adequate firefighting equipment available.

GOAT ONLY

- ☐ Goats housed in single pens have visual access to other goats.

SHEEP ONLY

- ☐ Sheep housed in single pens have visual access to other sheep.

- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 15: HUMANE KILLING

Standard 10.1 and 11.1 A person in charge must ensure humane killing methods for livestock result in rapid loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.

Standard 10.2 and 11.2 A person must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill livestock, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:

1. the livestock are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and
2. there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.

Standard 10.3 and 11.3 A person in charge of livestock suffering from severe distress, disease or injury that cannot be reasonably treated must ensure that the livestock are killed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Standard 10.4 and 11.4 A person killing livestock must take reasonable action to confirm the animal is dead.

Standard 10.5 and 11.5 A person killing a calf/lamb/kid by a blow to the forehead must first ensure that the calf/kid is less than 24 hours old or lamb weighs less 10 kilograms and only use this method when no other humane killing methods are reasonably available.

Standard 10.6 A person must only use bleeding-out by neck cut to kill a conscious sheep/goat when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection reasonably available.

How do you perform humane euthanasia on your livestock when required?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close-range firearm. | <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm death by loss of consciousness and deliberate movement. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Captive bolt to the brain. | <input type="checkbox"/> Bleeding out of unconscious animals done using a suitable, sharp knife. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm death by checking for lack of eye movement or corneal 'blink' reflex when touched. | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable or none of these. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Confirm death by absence of rhythmic respiratory movements for at least five minutes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other – please provide details in the box below: |

15.1