

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ASSURANCE

STAND BY WHAT YOU SELL






***Livestock
Production
Assurance (LPA)***

*Learning Course
January 2020*



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Welcome to LPA Learning

It is the responsibility of LPA-accredited producers to carry out specific on-farm practices in order to produce safe red meat. LPA Learning is a tool developed to assist livestock owners to better understand all practices required to produce safe food, and to manage biosecurity and animal welfare on farm.

LPA Learning will:

- Explain the on-farm practices required to meet the seven elements of LPA
- Show how to apply the LPA requirements to procedures and tasks in your work
- Prepare producers for the assessment required to become accredited and recommit to the LPA program

Once you have read through the LPA Learning document, you will need to complete the assessment and accreditation document included in the package. Details on how to submit the answers to the assessment via telephone are provided in the letter you received with this package.

It takes around 45 minutes to complete all seven courses. Each course focuses on a separate element of LPA.

If you need assistance, contact the LPA Helpdesk on **1800 683 111**. You can also find more information on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).





Course 1

Property risk assessment

Why do a property risk assessment?

Property risk assessments are needed to minimise livestock exposure to:

- Contaminated sites
- Physical contaminants

If livestock come in contact with persistent chemicals from contaminated sites, the meat they produce may contain unacceptably high chemical residues.

Physical contaminants such as wire could cause harm to animals and people if they become lodged in meat tissue.

Identifying risks

John runs a cattle property and wants to make sure he is aware of any property risks.

“What are potential risks on my property?”

Persistent chemicals stay in the environment and may impact on human health, the environment, and trade.



Rubbish dump

Rubbish dumps can contain hazardous materials such as chemical containers and lead acid batteries. Livestock need to be excluded from these sites.



Stock yard

Old yards and dip sites may have been used historically to apply organochlorine pesticides (OCs) and arsenic.



Chemical storage shed

Storage sheds that have been used to store or mix persistent chemicals can still present a residue risk to livestock. Other areas used to store chemicals, such as old hay sheds, piggeries and dairy sheds, may also present a residue risk to livestock.



Machinery

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) can be present in hydraulic equipment and oil. Old paints may contain lead.



Power poles

Soil around the base of power poles may have high concentrations of OCs from termite and ant treatment.



Paddock

Land that previously grew OC-treated crops can contain enough residual OCs to cause unacceptable OC residues in grazing livestock.



Public roads

Physical contaminants like buckshot from recreational shooters on nearby public lands, wire, old batteries and chemical drums may present a residue threat and remain in the meat after slaughter, posing a food safety risk.



Question 1: What can Margaret do to manage the risk?

"I've just bought a new block of land which was previously used to grow bananas and sugar cane. I can't allow my cattle to graze here before I'm sure it is safe to do so. What can I do to manage the risk?"

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Restrict livestock access to the site until the residue status is known	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Sell the animals that came into contact with the paddock	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Conduct soil tests for persistent chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Indicate the paddock on a property map so that staff know to restrict access	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Sometimes managing the risk is as simple as picking up and safely disposing of a contaminant. Other risks require more long-term management, e.g.

- Marking suspect areas on a property map
- Conducting soil tests for sites of concern
- Conducting animal fat tests of suspect sites
- Isolating contaminated sites
- Identifying compromised animals

Answers

1	✓	2	✗	3	✓	4	✓
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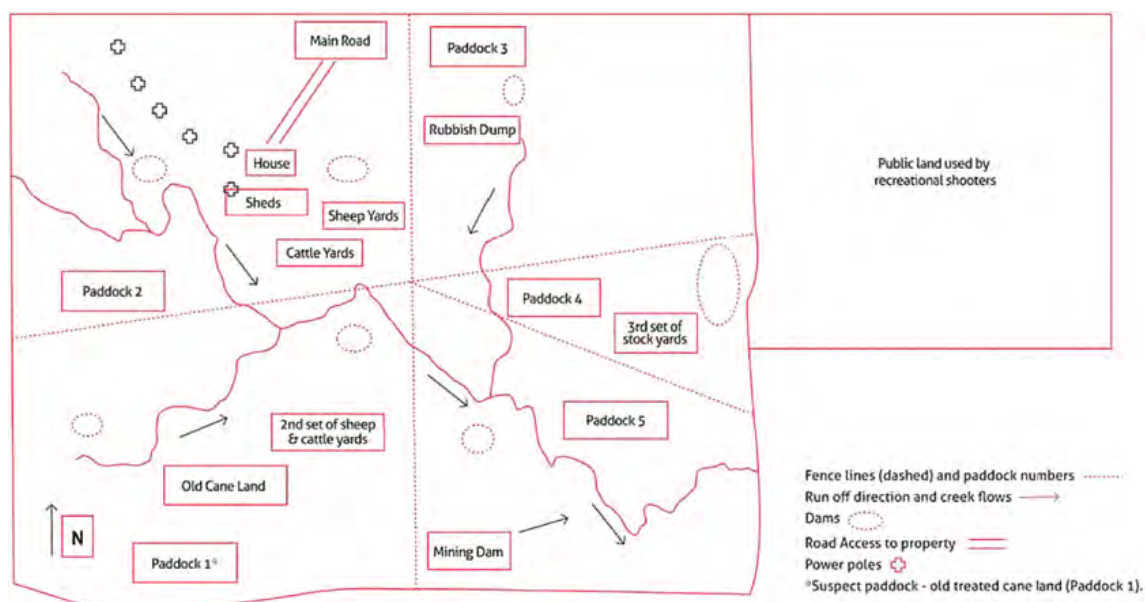
Documenting risks

You must complete and document a risk assessment to ensure that you are doing all you can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals and physical contaminants entering the meat you produce.

You must update the **risk assessment table** and **property map** with any new potential risks on your property that may occur through changing activities.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer. Risk assessment documentation must be retained indefinitely.

Property map



You will find a sample property risk assessment document on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).



Risk assessment table

Possible contaminated site (refer to property map)	Reason or risk identified	Results received (soil or fat samples)	Description of how site is managed to eliminate the risk of livestock contamination
Rubbish dump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old chemical drums, batteries 	Soil sample: Dieldren 0.20 mg/kg BHC 0.40 mg/kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish dump fenced out 2005
Stock yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plunge dip Timber yards treated for termite control 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle and sheep yards — plunge dip no longer in use and section of yards not used. Aware of timber yards treated for termite control
Chemical storage shed and wash down area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sump oil and old batteries 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheds — have area where old batteries and sump oil placed, fenced 2007 and also contains washed chemical drums ready for Drum Muster collection.
Sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber treated for termite control 		
Machinery sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydraulic oil on machinery 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aware of machinery with oil leaks and endeavour not to leave machinery in paddocks where stock are.
Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical storage and area used to clean out spray equipment 		
Power poles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organochlorine ground treated poles 	Soil sample: Dieldren 0.60 mg/kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power poles — to house and sheds are pre 1987 organochlorine ground treated poles. Old pole removed from paddock
Mining dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible heavy metals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock not allowed to access to dam. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before they can go to slaughter.
Paddock 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddock 1 old treated cane paddock 	Soil sample: DDT 0.15 mg/kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale cattle restricted access. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before slaughter.
Old cane paddock			
Public road/adjacent public land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for physical contamination Rubbish from travellers including lead batteries. 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gates locked. Areas neighbouring public roads/land checked for rubbish on a regular basis. Rubbish removed as required.
Potential physical contamination N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for physical contamination 	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for physical contamination minimised by collection of all loose fencing wire/clear policy regarding the use of firearms on the property.



Question 2: Help Margaret document a new risk

A mining company is commencing operations on Margaret’s property. Help Margaret document the risks associated with this new enterprise by selecting the information that she needs to document on the Risk Assessment form.

Select the four correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Identify the new site on the property map	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Develop a management strategy for any identified risks	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Do nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Identify any residue risks, such as metals in water from a tailings dam	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Record results of soil samples from affected and unrelated sites on the property	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

When your property is audited, you will need to provide proof that you are aware of and are managing all persistent chemical and physical contaminant risks. Records need to be updated if new risks are introduced. Maintain a record of any advice received in relation to potential risks identified.

Answers

1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Course 2

Safe & responsible animal treatments

Why do we need safe and responsible treatments?

If animal treatments are not used responsibly, livestock may suffer. The meat they produce may contain unacceptably high chemical residues or pose a physical hazard.

Treating livestock safely

Sarah is a sheep farmer and wants to know:

“What are my responsibilities to ensure that treatments are delivered in a safe and responsible manner?”



Person administering treatment

Only trained and competent people may administer treatments. Anyone applying or handling chemicals must be able to demonstrate competency in the storage, handling, preparation, use and disposal of chemicals.

The easiest way to demonstrate competency is by completing a chemical user course. Alternatively, evidence of internal training or supervision will assist.



Stock yard

When treating livestock it is important to:

- Ensure correct dosage for the weight of the animal
- Identify treated animals
- Keep treated livestock separate to prevent cross-contamination between treated and non-treated animals
- Record any adverse side effects
- Identify animals that have broken needles by a permanent identification method e.g. NLIS



Veterinary treatments

- Follow the directions from the vet or on the label
- Ensure you have written authorisation and directions from a veterinarian for any off-label use of animal treatments
- Use only approved veterinary drugs
- Store drugs according to the label, and keep in a secure location
- Make sure all equipment is working correctly and calibrated before use
- Clean equipment after use. It is preferable that items used for treating livestock are clearly identifiable and not used for other tasks



Identifying cattle treated with HGP

"I use HGPs on some of the cattle on my property. How can I make sure they are easy to identify?"

Cattle treated with Hormone Growth Promotants (HGPs) must be identified by a triangular ear punch.



Documenting treatments

You must keep a record of all livestock treatments, and update it every time an animal is treated with veterinary chemicals (including HGP). These records must contain information on:

- Date of treatment
- Description, location and number of livestock treated
- The chemicals used (including trade name, batch number and dose)
- The relevant With Holding Period (WHP)/Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)

You must also permanently identify any animals that:

- May have been exposed to physical contaminants such as broken needles
- Are treated with HGP

You will find a sample *Livestock treatment record* form that you can use to record livestock treatments on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.





Question 1: Help Sarah document a new treatment

Sheep on Sarah's property require treatment for liver fluke that has a withholding period of 21 days and an export slaughter interval of 56 days. Take a look at the excerpts from the Livestock treatment record form.



Which one of these is completed correctly according to the LPA requirements?

Answer option				✓/✗
1	Treatment date	WHP	ESI	<input type="checkbox"/>
	29/04/2015	21 days	56 days	
2	Treatment date	WHP	ESI	<input type="checkbox"/>
	29/04/2015	21 days	21 days	

Things to think about...

It is important that you keep complete and accurate records of all livestock treatments to manage the risk of unacceptable residues in meat and offals.

Answers

1 ☒ 2 ☐



Question 2: Selling an animal receiving treatment

“One of the rams on my property requires treatment for a foot abscess. The vet had prescribed a 2ml dose given daily for 3 days. The animal is due to be sold in a few days, just after the course of treatment is finished (within withholding period). Do I need to inform the buyer of the treatment?”

Select the correct option.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

All livestock treatment details, including the relevant WHP and ESI, must be recorded on the LPA NVD to ensure that livestock are not processed for human consumption before these have expired.

Answers

1	✓	2	✗
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Course 3

Stock foods, fodder crops, grain & pasture treatments

Why do we need safe livestock feed practices?

Livestock exposed to contaminated food may contain unacceptably high chemical residues at the time of slaughter. Stockfeed prepared for other livestock such as pigs may contain restricted animal material (RAM) and must not be fed to ruminants.

Safe livestock feed practices:

- Minimise livestock exposure to feeds containing unacceptable chemical residues
- Guarantee livestock are not fed restricted animal material (RAM)

Identify feed risks on a property

Alice runs a mixed livestock enterprise with goats, sheep and pigs.

“What feeds risks can occur on my property?”



Directly spraying pastures or feed crops

It is important to read and follow label instructions when applying agricultural chemicals to pastures and crops.

Grazing and feeding withholding periods must be observed. Refer to the label instructions for more information.



Introduced stock feed

Bought in feedstuffs, including byproducts may contain residues of chemicals applied before or during harvest or in storage.

Ask for a commodity vendor declaration (CVD).



Spraydrift

Chemicals may drift onto pasture paddocks adjacent to crops being treated.

Grazing and feeding withholding periods must be observed.



Restricted animal material (RAM)

To manage risk to animal and human health, products containing RAM must not be fed to ruminants.

RAM includes meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, blood and bone meal, dog biscuits, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

Products that may contain RAM must be stored separately and securely from feed that will be fed to ruminant livestock.

Producers should be aware of the potential risks in utilising used cooking oils (UCOs) in stockfeed if not sourced from accredited suppliers.



Question 1: Help Alice contain the feed risk

"I need to spray a paddock for red legged earthmite. The label on the container says do not graze or cut for feed within 1 day of application."

Select the two correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Restrict livestock access to the paddock for a minimum of one day after spraying	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Remove livestock from the paddock before spraying and provide access no less than one day after spraying	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Leave the goats in the paddock but avoid spraying them directly with the chemical	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

In addition to restricting access to compromised areas, there are some easy steps you can take to minimise chemical contamination:

- Ensure only competent, trained people use chemicals, and always follow the label directions
- Ensure equipment is clean and in working order
- Store chemicals in a safe place away from animals
- Keep records of treatments and introduced stock feeds
- Never use restricted animal materials (RAM) as stock feed for cattle, sheep or goats
- Permanently identify compromised animals and areas

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗
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Documenting chemical risks

You must keep a record of all chemical treatments, and update it every time chemicals are applied and feed is introduced to the property.

You will find a sample *Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record* form that you can use to record crop, pasture and paddock treatments on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislations or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer

SECTION 3B - Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock id & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treated by <small>(name & contact number of owner/employee/contractor)</small>	Treatment Application Rate (L/ha) and Method	Wind direction & speed <small>(km/hr)</small>
Tank mix used						
Product name	Chemical Rate	Batch number**	*WHP/EGI/EAFI	Date safe to harvest/ graze	Notes:	

Date of application	Paddock id & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treated by <small>(name & contact number of owner/employee/contractor)</small>	Treatment Application Rate (L/ha) and Method	Wind direction & speed <small>(km/hr)</small>
Tank mix used						
Product name	Chemical Rate	Batch number**	*WHP/EGI/EAFI	Date safe to harvest/ graze	Notes:	



Documenting introduced stock feeds

You should ensure that all introduced stock feeds are accompanied by a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD). This is your guarantee that the feed you purchased is safe from chemical contamination.

The CVD needs to provide details of:

- The chemical(s) used to treat the commodity
- The rate and date of chemical application
- The relevant WHP/ESI/Export Animal Feed Interval (EAFI) as shown on the chemical label

You will find a sample *Commodity Vendor Declaration* on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).

In the absence of a CVD it is important that the residue status of the stockfeed be determined and/or that the stockfeed is not fed to livestock that are to be sold for slaughter within 60 days from date of last exposure. Records of stockfeed activities should be maintained, including date, description of stockfeed, mob and/or paddock identification, etc.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislations or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer



Question 2: Help Alice document a new risk

Alice runs a mixed livestock enterprise with goats, sheep and pigs. The pig feed may contain restricted animal material. What must Alice do to prevent feed contamination?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure feed containing RAM is stored securely and separately from stockfeed for goats and sheep.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Thoroughly clean any shared feeding equipment to remove risk of cross contamination	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Maintain a record of any stockfeed containing RAM feed and verify cross contamination has not taken place	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Allow RAM to be fed to pet sheep only	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Restricting access to treated areas for the recommended period ensures that livestock are not exposed to chemical contamination.

To manage risk to animal and human health, products containing RAM must not be fed to ruminants.

RAM includes meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, blood and bone meal, dog biscuits, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Course 4

Preparation for dispatch of livestock

Why do we need to ensure livestock are fit for transport?

If livestock become stressed, contaminated or injured during assembly for transport, they may pose a food safety risk. Livestock not fit for transport may be an animal welfare concern.

Dispatch of livestock

Mark regularly moves cattle between his properties.

“What are typical risks to consider when preparing livestock for transport?”



Livestock

It is important that producers do not feed or water livestock destined for slaughter during the minimum curfew period, unless specified otherwise by the customer.

Livestock effluent can add to stress and contamination during assembly and transport.

Curfew periods can vary depending upon destination, class and condition of stock, feed type, transport duration and prevailing weather conditions. Typical curfew periods are six hours for cattle and 12 hours for sheep and goats.



Sick/injured animal

The condition of sick or injured animals may deteriorate during transport. Livestock should not be transported if they are unwell or injured.

For more information download the *Is it fit to load?* guide from the MLA website www.mla.com.au/fittoload or contact MLA on **1800 023 100** to order a copy.



Vehicle

Unclean and poorly maintained vehicles may lead to stress, injury and contamination.

Care needs to be taken to avoid injury and stress when loading and unloading.



Question 1: Containing the risks

"I had some feedback from the abattoir that cattle in my last consignment arrived dirty. What can I do to prevent this happening again?"

What can George do to manage the risk?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Meet curfew requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspect truck for cleanliness before loading	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure animals are fit for travel, mustered and assembled with minimal stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Load the truck lightly so cattle have plenty of room to move around	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

As a livestock producer, you are responsible for ensuring that animals experience a minimum of stress and contamination during transportation. Here are some easy steps you can take:

- Ensure all animals are fit for travel
- Don't transport sick or injured animals
- Muster, assemble and transport livestock to ensure minimal stress
- Inspect the vehicle for cleanliness
- Ensure that multi-level trucks minimise soiling of livestock on the lower deck
- Meet curfew requirements

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✗

Course 4: Preparation for dispatch of livestock

There are a suite of five LPA NVDs (Sheep and Lambs, Cattle, EU Cattle, Bobby Calves and Goats). Requirements are similar, but differ depending on the NVD type being used. Below is an example of a Sheep and Lamb NVD:

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.



1 Owner details

Owner of sheep or lambs <small>(FULL TRADING NAME)</small>	
Property/place where the journey commenced <small>(ADDRESS)</small>	
<small>(ADDRESS CONTINUED)</small> <small>(TOWN/SUBURB)</small> <small>(STATE)</small>	

- Owner's name
- Address of property

2 Description of livestock

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from					
Description of sheep or lambs					
Number	Year born (DROP)	Description (BREED, SEX & TYPE E.G. CROSS-BRED, WETHER, LAMB)	Month of shearing	PICs on Ear Tags/Brands (IF DIFFERENT TO PIC SHOWN ABOVE)	Earmarks (IF PRESENT OR REQUIRED)
Total		Use the Attachment Forms for consignments that require more lines to describe the stock. (See Explanatory Notes)			
Have PICs on all NLIS tags in this consignment been listed in the Description table above (other than the PIC printed on this NVD)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
OR Have all sheep in this consignment been tagged with an additional pink post breeder tag with the PIC printed on this NVD? (or WA brand as listed in the Description table above)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					

- Property Identification Code (PIC)
- Number of livestock being moved
- Year born (Sheep and Lamb and Goat LPA NVD)
- Description, including breed, sex, type
- Other PICs on Ear Tags (Sheep and Lamb LPA NVD only)
- Brands (where required under state legislation)
- Earmarks (where required under state legislation)

3 Destination details

Hours off feed and water before transporting			
Consigned to <small>(NAME OF PERSON OR BUSINESS)</small>			
<small>(ADDRESS)</small>	<small>(TOWN/SUBURB)</small>	<small>(STATE)</small>	
Destination (if different) of sheep or lambs <small>(LOCATION ADDRESS)</small>			
Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. health statement			
<small>DOCUMENT TYPE</small>	<small>NUMBER</small>	<small>OFFICE OF ISSUE</small>	<small>EXPIRY DATE</small> / /20.....

- Name and address of the consignee
- Include the destination address if different from the consignee details

Note: In WA it is a requirement to also record the destination PIC on the NVD.

4 Questions

1 Have these sheep or lambs been raised consistent with the rules of an independently audited QA program on the property the PIC of which is shown above?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes, give details:
NAME OF PROGRAM ACCREDITATION OR LICENSE NO.

2 Have all the sheep or lambs in this consignment been treated with a Scabby Mouth Vaccination either at marking or at least 14 days prior to their presentation for sale?
 Yes ☐ No ☐

3 Were all of these sheep or lambs bred by the owner or vendor?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ If NO, how long ago were the sheep or lambs obtained or purchased?
 A. Less than 2 months ☐ B. 2-6 months ☐ C. 6-12 months ☐ D. more than 12 months ☐

4 Are any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) as set by APVMA or SAFEMEAT, following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes, give details: (Record additional details in question 7)
CHEMICAL PRODUCT / /20 WHP ESI (IF SET)

5 In the past 60 days, have any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?
 Yes ☐ No ☐ If Yes, give details:
CHEMICAL PRODUCT / /20 DATE APPLIED GRAZING WHP / /20 DATE FIRST FED/GRAZED / /20 DATE FEEDING/GRAZING CEASED

6 Have the sheep or lambs in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats? (See Explanatory Notes)
 Yes ☐ No ☐

7 Please include any additional information below
 eg: vaccination programs, animal health certification, additional declarations, etc.

- Read and answer all questions
- Record details of any chemical treatments within a withholding period or export slaughter interval



5 Declaration


I FULL NAME FULL ADDRESS ADDRESS CONT.

declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the sheep or lambs were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Signature* Date* / /20

*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialled.

Tel no. Fax no.



- Must only be completed by the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of the livestock
- Your signature verifies that the livestock described on the LPA NVD meets the LPA program requirements and that you have read and understood the explanatory notes

6 Carrier information

Movement commenced: / /20 : (am/pm)

Vehicle registration number(s)*:

I FULL NAME am the person in charge of the sheep or lambs during the movement and declare all the information in Part B is true and correct.

Signature Date / /20 Tel no.

*When more than one truck is carrying the sheep or lambs, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

- Date and time of truck departure
- Registration number of vehicle
- Name and signature of person in charge of livestock being moved

7 Agent declaration

Agents completing Part C should retain the original or a scanned copy of the original declaration or a summary for a minimum of two (2) years, or three (3) years in WA and supply a copy or summary to any buyer on request.

Vendor code Agent's code

Stock agent company

Buyer's name Destination PIC

No. of sheep or lambs purchased Saleyard arrival time (am/pm) :

Agent's signature Date / /20

J

- Agent information and declaration for livestock sold at auction.
- To be completed by agent.



Question 2: Help George complete an NVD

The details of the sheep George is selling are as follows:

- 120 cross bred lambs
- PIC sheep are being moved from: 3ABCD123

Has he completed the NVD correctly?

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

3ABCD123

Description of sheep or lambs					
Number	Year born (DROP)	Description (BREED, SEX & TYPE E.G. CROSS-BRED, WETHER, LAMB)	Month of shearing	PICs on Ear Tags/Brands (IF DIFFERENT TO PIC SHOWN ABOVE)	Earmarks (IF PRESENT OR REQUIRED)
120	2017	Cross bred lambs			
120	Total				

Use the Attachment Forms for consignments that require more lines to describe the stock. (See Explanatory Notes)

Select the correct option.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note: Brands or earmarks are compulsory in QLD and NT for sheep.

Things to think about...

Red meat producers need to ensure they have the current Livestock Production Assurance National Vendor Declaration (LPA NVD) version when consigning livestock. The current versions that are accepted under the LPA program are:

- the April 2013 (0413) version for cattle EU Cattle, Sheep and Lambs and Goats.
- the April 2012 (0412) version for bobby calves.

The current LPA NVD is required for all livestock movements, including property to property, through saleyards, direct to processors and to feedlots, and to the live export trade.

Answers

1 ✗

2 ✓



Course 5

Livestock transactions & movements

Why do we need to record livestock movements?

Recording livestock movements ensures treatments and exposure to food safety hazards are traceable. If a food safety issue occurs and livestock are not fully traceable, the source of the problem may be impossible to identify.

Documenting livestock movements

Andy runs a sheep property and needs to keep records of livestock movements.

“What records do I need to keep?”

You need to keep records for all introduced and dispatched livestock. These records include:

- LPA NVDs for all livestock movements onto and off the property
- Livestock from properties with persistent residues like organochlorines or heavy metals
- HGP treated stock
- Exposure to physical contaminants

You must pay careful attention to the accuracy and completion of LPA NVDs and effective filing of records of all livestock that are introduced and leave your property.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.



Updating NLIS

The NLIS is Australia's system for identification and traceability of livestock. It enables cattle, sheep and goats to be traced from property of birth to slaughter for:

- Biosecurity
- Meat safety
- Product integrity
- Market access

All livestock movements onto or off a property must be recorded on the NLIS database in accordance with NLIS requirements. See NLIS database screenshot below, outlining requirements to transfer livestock.

Livestock details

- NLISID or RFID of each animal

PIC details

- Origin PIC
- Destination PIC

NVD details

- NVD/Waybill number

Date

- Date when livestock were moved



Question 1: Help Andy record his purchase

Andy bought some new cattle, and needs to enter the details of the movement on the NLIS database. What information does he need to capture?

Select the correct five options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 RFID number	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Source PIC	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Date of movement	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Destination PIC	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 NVD number	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Today's date	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

The information needed to record a movement will vary according to the origin and destination of the movement, and the type of identification tags attached to the livestock.

Movements of livestock with electronic RFID tags are recorded using the Livestock moved onto/off my property function.

Movements of livestock with visual tags are recorded using the mob- based movement onto/off my property.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✓	5	✓	6	✗
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Course 6

Biosecurity

Why do we need biosecurity practices?

Biosecurity is a set of measures for protecting livestock from infectious diseases, protecting your property from pests and avoiding the introduction of unwanted weeds.

Biosecurity practices reduce risks to your business by limiting the likelihood of introducing and spreading animal diseases, pests and weeds from an affected property to an unaffected property.

The benefits of implementing biosecurity practices on your property include:

- Lower risk of market disruption
- Higher productivity from better livestock and plant health
- Reduced damage and containment of outbreaks/events through early detection and management of diseases and weeds
- Reduced costs due to faster eradication and shorter quarantine periods



Question 1: Help Jacinta identify biosecurity risks on her property

“What are common biosecurity risks that could harm my livestock?”

Select the six correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Bringing livestock feed and bedding onto her property	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Bringing newly acquired livestock onto her property	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Bringing breeding livestock onto her property and immediately releasing them into paddocks with other livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Moving livestock off her property	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Visitors and staff moving around on her property	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Feral animals entering her property	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Newborn livestock grazing with other livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Livestock, feral animals, people, vehicles, feed and water that move onto or off a property can all carry disease, pests and weeds that pose a biosecurity risk.

Even if only a few breeding livestock enter the property at once, they need a segregation period to ensure their welfare and the welfare of the existing livestock on the property.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✓	5	✓	6	✓	7	✗
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Exploring biosecurity risks

Livestock can become exposed to biological threats such as diseases and plant poisonings in many ways.



Farm inputs

Bringing livestock, feed, bedding, fertilisers and chemicals onto her property can unintentionally introduce harmful and costly diseases, pests or weeds.

You will find a video about this risk on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/farm-inputs).



Farm outputs

Chemical residues, moving animals off and back to her property, and disposing of animal waste, carcasses and effluent incorrectly can unintentionally expose Jacinta's livestock and that of other producers to diseases, pests and weeds.

You will find a video about this risk on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/farm-outputs).



People, vehicles and equipment

Staff, visitors, vehicles and machinery can be unintentional carriers of diseases, pests and weeds that could be detrimental to Jacinta's livestock and her business.

You will find a video about this risk on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/people-vehicles-equipment).



Production practices

The way Jacinta manages her livestock is crucial to preventing disease outbreaks on her property, and limiting disease spread.

You will find a video about this risk on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/production-practices).



Ferals, pests and weeds

Feral animals pose a risk to Jacinta's property through direct impact on her livestock, and by carrying disease, pests or weed seeds onto and around her property.

You will find a video about this risk on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/ferals-weeds).



Help Jacinta identify ways to contain biosecurity risks

"How can I contain biosecurity risks on my property?"

The first line of defence against pests, weeds and diseases is implementing sound biosecurity practices at the farm level.

You will find more information about containing biosecurity risks in the *National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual: Grazing Livestock Production* on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/National-Farm-Biosecurity-Reference-Manual-Grazing-Livestock-Production.pdf).

You will find a LPA Biosecurity template at www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/meat-safety-and-traceability/documents/livestock-production-assurance/22447-lpa-on-farm-biosecurity-plan-template_web.pdf to assist you with developing a plan to manage biosecurity on your farm.



Livestock

Only buy livestock from a trusted source, and insist on a LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and an animal health declaration.

You will find an example of an animal health declaration on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements).

Keep new animals separate for 10 days to eliminate weed seeds and inspect them daily for signs of disease for 21 days.

Assess, hygiene arrangements and contact with other livestock that leave and return to the property, e.g. at shows, and separate them for 10 days if considered necessary for emptying weed seeds or showing signs of disease.

Observe the animals for disease before returning them to companions.



People, equipment and vehicles

Where reasonable and practical, control who enters the property by limiting entry points, restricting access and keeping a record of visitors. Display highly visible signs to support biosecurity messages.

You will find an example of a highly visible sign on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Farm-Biosecurity-sign.pdf).

Encourage people to use facilities to clean boots and equipment on arrival and departure.

Clean and disinfect tools and feeding equipment before and after use.

You will find a video about controlling this risk on the FutureBeef website (<https://futurebeef.com.au/protecting-business-biosecurity-plan>).



Feed and water

Request a Commodity/By-product Vendor Declaration (C/BVD) when purchasing feed, bedding and water to ensure they are free from weed seeds.

You will find a sample *Commodity Vendor Declaration* on the ISC website (www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa).

Store feed in a clean, dry area to prevent deterioration and mould or contamination from vermin and/or feral animals.

Inspect water sources and where possible prevent access by feral and wild animals. Stagnant water can spread disease.



Pests and weeds

Develop a feral animal/pest control program.

Work with neighbours to identify and control weeds.

Monitor livestock, strays and feral animals for signs of disease and sickness.

Undertake regular property inspections to assess potential biosecurity breaches.

Keep all properties in the area safe by calling the emergency disease hotline to report anything unusual to a vet.

You will find the contact details for the emergency disease hotline on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/about/emergency-animal-diseases).



Animal health management

Implement practices that will protect livestock from known diseases, and record all health activities and treatments. These records need to be kept for 5 years.

Ensure all personnel working on-farm are vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus.

Where necessary, vaccinate livestock against zoonotic (animal to human) diseases such as leptospirosis.

Regularly inspect livestock to ensure early detection of ill animals. Increase the frequency of inspections during higher risk periods.

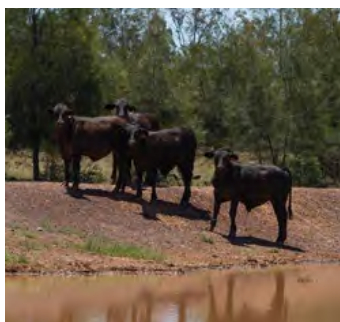
Call the emergency disease hotline to report anything unusual.



Staff instruction

Ensure all staff:

- understand their role in implementing biosecurity practices on the property
- know how to identify sick and injured livestock
- know what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease.



Carcass, effluent and waste management

Select disposal areas to avoid the potential spread of contaminants by water, and contain them to prevent access by livestock, feral and domestic animals.

Where possible dispose of carcasses and waste in a segregated area, taking into account environmental and public considerations.

Put in place controls for the potential spread of disease from effluent.



Question 2: Help Jacinta keep her new animals safe

"I'm keen to expand my livestock enterprise, but I don't really want to expose my current stock to outside pests and diseases."

Select the four correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Request an LPA NVD for the new livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspect the animals' health	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Place animals on a restricted diet for 10 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Request an animal health declaration for the new livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Keep the new animals separate for at least 10 days and watch for diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Jacinta can manage potential biosecurity risks associated with bringing new livestock onto her property by buying the animals from a trusted source and requesting an LPA NVD and animal health declaration with the animals.

Once the animals are on her property, she can further safeguard herself by isolating the animals from the rest of her livestock for 10 days to allow weed seeds to empty, and inspecting them daily to be sure they show no sign of illness or disease.

Jacinta must also ensure segregation and inspection of livestock such as breeding stock temporarily brought onto her property.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗	4	✓	5	✓
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Help Jacinta create an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan

“How can I be sure everyone knows what to do in case of an emergency?”

An Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan details the actions Jacinta and her staff must do if there is a suspected emergency animal disease outbreak on her property.

It contains:

- Property identification information
- Contact details of responsible persons
- A management commitment statement
- A list of responsibilities for relevant persons

You will find a sample *Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan* on the Farm Biosecurity website (www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Emergency-Animal-Disease-Action-Plan.pdf).



Course 7



Animal welfare

You will need to work through the topics that are relevant to the specie(s) on your enterprise.

Which types of species do you run on your property?	Topics
Cattle	1: Animal Welfare
	2: Cattle Welfare Standards
Sheep	1: Animal Welfare
	3: Sheep Welfare Standards
Goats	1: Animal Welfare
	4: Goat Welfare Standards

Topic 1: Animal welfare



Why do we need animal welfare Standards and Guidelines?

"What do the Standards and Guidelines mean for me and my business?"

The animal welfare system in Australia aims to ensure all livestock receive an acceptable level of care and treatment.

Animal welfare standards are enforceable legal obligations for ensuring the welfare of different categories of livestock, and livestock within enterprises e.g. land transport, processing, and sale yards.

These national guidelines are optional and provide recommended practices to achieve higher animal welfare outcomes than just the standards.



Question 1: What can Maree do to ensure the welfare of her livestock?

"Looking after the welfare of my livestock benefits them, the environment, and my bottom line."

Select the six correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Provide adequate nutrition and water	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Ensure livestock have social contact with others	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Provide sufficient space for normal patterns of behaviour	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Take precautions against extreme weather, natural disasters and predatory wildlife like dogs	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Handle livestock in ways that minimise stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Avoid the use of pain relief for painful surgical procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Avoid procedures that cause significant pain	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✓	5	✓	6	✗	7	✓
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Good animal husbandry principles include:

- Adequate nutrition and water to sustain good health and welfare
- Social contact with other livestock
- Sufficient space for animals to stand, lie and stretch their limbs and perform normal patterns of behaviour
- Handling facilities, equipment and procedures that minimise stress
- Procedures to minimise the risk of pain, injury or disease, and provision of appropriate treatment, including pain relief if necessary
- Providing reasonable precautions against extreme weather, the effects of natural disasters and the risk of predation
- Selection and breeding of livestock appropriate for the environment and the level of planned herd/flock management to be provided
- Assessing the need to undertake any husbandry procedures that may result in significant short-term pain against alternative strategies for the long-term welfare of the animal
- Undertaking any husbandry procedures in a manner that reduces the impact of these procedures and minimises risks to animal welfare



Help Maree uncover the link between the standards and LPA requirements

“What do the Standards and Guidelines have to do with my LPA accreditation?”

To maintain her LPA accreditation, Maree must implement on-farm systems that ensure the management of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines.

As the Property Identification Code (PIC) representative, she must ensure that:

- a current copy of the Standards and Guidelines is accessible as a reference
- persons involved with husbandry of livestock are familiar with the content
- persons responsible for the management of livestock have successfully completed training in relation to the Standards and Guidelines through the LPA eLearning Tool or equivalent training
- persons responsible for the management of livestock have trained their staff (where relevant) in a manner consistent with the Standards and Guidelines.



Topic 2: Cattle Welfare Standards



Note: This topic is relevant if you run cattle on your property.



Help Dave identify cattle welfare standards

"I want to make sure I follow the legal obligations for animal welfare."

There are several areas of welfare that apply to everyone responsible for the care and management of cattle:

- Responsibilities
- Feed and water
- Risk management of extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation
- Facilities and equipment
- Handling and management
- Castration, dehorning and spaying
- Breeding management
- Calf-rearing systems
- Humane euthanasia
- Land transport

Additional areas of welfare apply to beef feedlots and dairy producers.

These areas of welfare are covered in a set of industry agreed standards that producers are legally obliged to comply with.

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).



Responsibilities

Responsibilities standard

- A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of cattle under their care.



Question 1: Help Dave identify how to ensure the welfare of cattle under his care

What actions must Dave take to ensure the welfare of the cattle under his care?

Select the five correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Follow the animal welfare standards, guidelines and laws	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Review existing on-farm practices regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Keep adequate treatment records	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Provide staff induction and training	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Understand local patterns of disease and disease prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Dave can ensure compliance with the standards by providing adequate housing, sanitation, nutrition, water, veterinary care, and protection from extreme weather conditions and natural disasters, and documenting treatments.

In addition, he should always handle his cattle in ways that minimise their stress.

He should also keep up to date with the welfare standards and laws, review his existing practices as required and train his staff.

Answers

- 1
- ✓
- 2
- ✓
- 3
- ✓
- 4
- ✓
- 5
- ✓



Feed and water

Feed and water standard

- A person in charge must ensure cattle have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.

Question 2: Help Dave identify ways to ensure his cattle receive adequate and appropriate feed and water

How can Dave ensure compliance with the standard?

Select the two correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Adjust feed and water supply based on cattle needs	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Allow cattle to freely graze all areas of the property	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Inspect and maintain water infrastructure regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Dave should regularly assess his cattle's needs and adjust the quantity and quality of feed and water accordingly. This includes providing weaned calves with energy and protein supplements where necessary. You will find a *Guide to describing and managing beef cattle in low body condition* on the ALPA website (www.alpa.net.au).

He should regularly inspect and maintain self feeders and water infrastructure to ensure they are clean and in good working order.

He should prevent his cattle from accessing contaminated and spoilt feed, toxic plants and harmful substances.

Answers

1	✓	2	✗	3	✓
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Risk management

Risk management standard

- A person in charge must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of cattle from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation.
- A person in charge must ensure the inspection of cattle at intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system and the risk to the welfare of cattle.
- A person in charge must ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured or diseased cattle at the first reasonable opportunity.



Question 3: Dave is serious about keeping his cattle safe from risks.

What are his obligations according to the animal welfare standards?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Protect cattle against predation, injury and disease	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Regularly inspect cattle at a level appropriate to the production system	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Protect cattle against extreme weather, drought, fires and floods	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Euthanase sick, injured and diseased cattle as a precaution	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Dave can minimise the risk to his cattle include:

- creating a plan outlining what to do in an emergency
- preparing drought strategies and implement them when necessary
- providing shelter to minimise risks to welfare during severe weather
- vaccinating against infectious diseases and seeking or providing treatment when necessary
- investigating unexplained disease and deaths to formulate remedial and preventive actions
- implementing predator control program to minimise the risk of predation

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗
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Facilities and equipment

Facilities and equipment standard

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



General

When constructing or modifying facilities, you should take into account:

- Cattle behaviour and requirements
- Climate, flood and fire risk, shade and shelter
- Purpose and length of confinement
- Cleaning, waste disposal and drainage
- Surface materials

Design passage ways, races and entrances to reduce stress during movement through facilities.

Ensure facilities are free from protrusions and obstacles that may cause injury.



Housed cattle

Ensure housed systems are clean, have adequate bedding material, provide a normal pattern of lighting, have acceptable air quality and are fitted with fire alarms and firefighting equipment.

Provide housed cattle with the opportunity for appropriate exercise each day.

Housed systems should have hospital pens with a comfortable lying surface for sick or injured cattle, and the means to move downer cattle to the hospital pen.

Handling and management

Handling and management standard

Handling and management

- A person must handle cattle in a reasonable manner.
- A person handling cattle must not mistreat the animals in their care.
- A person must not drive cattle to the point of collapse.
- A person must consider the welfare of cattle when using an electric prod, and must not use it in an unreasonable manner on cattle.
- A person in charge of a dog, must have the dog under effective control at all times during the handling of cattle.
- A person in charge must ensure a dog is muzzled when moving calves less than 30 days old that are without cows.
- A person in charge must ensure tethered cattle are able to exercise daily.

Electro-immobilisation

- A person must only use electro-immobilisation on cattle if:
 - the device is approved for use in the jurisdiction; and
 - the cattle are more than six months old; and
 - the operator is trained or it is done under direct supervision of a veterinarian or a trained person; and
 - alternative restraining methods are not adequate to hold cattle sufficiently for the procedure being performed.
- A person must not use electro-immobilisation on cattle as an alternative to pain relief.

Identification

- A person must use the most appropriate and least painful method to identify cattle that is applicable to the jurisdiction and the production system.
- A person must not place a permanent brand on the head of cattle.



Question 4: Dave always handles his cattle in a reasonable manner.

What else must he do to minimise welfare risks when handling and managing his cattle?

Select the four correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure tethered cattle are able to exercise daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Use the most appropriate and least painful method to identify cattle	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure dogs are under effective control during cattle handling	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Use electro-immobilisation to restrain cattle for routine procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Only use an electric prod on calves older than three months	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Dave can minimise stress by handling cattle quietly and calmly, making allowances for cattle with special needs and minimising the use of dogs and electric prodders.

He must ensure tethered cattle (cattle confined to a specific area by means of a chain connected to a central anchor point) can exercise daily.

When dipping, drenching or hoof paring, Dave should take care not to damage or injure the cattle.

He should restrain cattle to the minimum degree necessary, and use sharp and clean instruments for ear tagging and tattooing to minimise the risk of infection and tearing of the ear.

He should make sure anyone using electro-immobilisation are trained to a high level of competency.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗	5	✓
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Castration, dehorning and spaying

Castration, dehorning and spaying standard

- 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.

Castration

- A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when castrating cattle, unless cattle are:
 - less than six months old or
 - less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.
- A person must use appropriate tools and methods to castrate cattle.

Disbudding and dehorning

- A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning cattle, unless cattle are:
 - less than six months old or
 - less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.
- 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:
 - is less than fourteen days old
 - can be segregated from its mother for four hours after treatment
 - can be kept dry for 12 hours after treatment
 - is not wet.
- A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn cattle and disbud calves.

Spaying

- 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.
- A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when performing the flank approach for spaying or webbing of cattle.
- A person must not use vaginal spreaders to spay small or immature cattle.



Question 5: Several animals on Dave's property must be castrated, dehorned and spayed for better herd management.

How can he reduce the welfare risk to the cattle when performing these procedures?

Select the five correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Use pain relief for surgical procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Implement good hygiene practices	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Calves should be less than 12 weeks old when castrated	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Use the rubber-ring method to castrate calves more than two weeks old	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Perform disbudding over dehorning	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Use an accredited operator or vet only to spay cows	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Dave should use appropriate pain relief when castrating, spaying or dehorning cattle. He should implement good hygiene practices in relation to facilities, hands, handling and instruments.

Calves should be more than 24 hours but less than 12 weeks old when castrated, and should not be weaned.

He should use the rubber-ring method on calves less than two weeks old, and the cutting method on calves more than two weeks old.

Dave should perform disbudding over dehorning, and perform the procedure as early as possible, preferably when calves are less than 2 weeks old.

Dave should use accredited operators or a vet to spay cows.

Answers

1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Breeding management

Breeding management standard

- A person performing artificial breeding procedures on 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
 - take reasonable actions to minimise pain, distress or injury.
- A person in charge must ensure that:
 - the inspection of calving cattle is at intervals appropriate to the production system and the level of risk to the welfare of cattle
 - calving induction is done under veterinary advice
 - induced calves receive adequate colostrum or be humanely killed at the first reasonable opportunity, and before they are 12 hours old.



Question 6: Dave makes sure his breeding and management practices are appropriate to minimise the risk to the welfare of cattle.

What are his obligations according to the animal welfare standards?

Select the four correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure only people with relevant knowledge, experience and skills perform artificial breeding procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Minimise pain, distress or injury when performing artificial breeding procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Inspect calving cattle regularly to minimise the risk to cattle welfare	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ensure calving induction is done under veterinary advice	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

As part of his breeding management responsibilities, Dave should make sure that he understands the reproduction and behaviour of both the cow and the bull.

He should regularly check bulls for injuries and disease and monitor their welfare.

He should have management strategies in place to minimise stress and calving difficulties, and only interfere when a cow requires birthing assistance.

Answers

- 1 ☒
- 2 ☒
- 3 ☒
- 4 ☒



Calf-rearing systems

Calf-rearing systems standard

- A person in charge must ensure:
 - the feeding and inspection of calves in calf rearing systems are performed daily
 - that calves housed in pens can turn around, lie down and fully stretch their limbs
 - sufficient iron in the diet to prevent anaemia in calves in veal production systems.
- 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.

Question 7: Dave wants to ensure his calf-rearing system minimises the risk to the welfare of the calves on his property.

What are his obligations according to the animal welfare standards?

Select the four correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Feed calves daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspect calves weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure calves housed in pens have space to turn around and lie down	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Prevent build-up of faeces and urine in housed systems	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Provide roughage from three weeks old	<input type="checkbox"/>



Note: This question is only relevant if you run a dairy.

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Dave can minimise the risk to the welfare of calves in a calf-rearing system include:

- supervising calves until they are trained to self-feed
- grouping calves by age and size, and keeping them in the company of other calves from three weeks old
- gradually introducing solid feed and providing roughage from three weeks old to aid development of the rumen function
- segregating and treating calves that become sick
- providing a clean, dry and well-drained environment with adequate space

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 ✓

Humane euthanasia

Human euthanasia standard

- A person in charge must ensure killing methods for cattle result in rapid loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.
- A person in charge must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill cattle, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:
 - the cattle are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and
 - there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.
- A person in charge of cattle suffering from severe distress, disease or injury that cannot be reasonably treated must ensure that the cattle are killed at the first reasonable opportunity.
- A person killing cattle must take reasonable action to confirm the animal is dead.
- A person killing a calf by a blow to the forehead must first ensure that the calf is less than 24 hours old and only use this method when no other humane killing methods are reasonably available.



Question 8: Dave has to humanely euthanase an animal that received a serious injury and can't be saved.

What must he do to ensure he complies with the standard for humane euthanasia?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Use methods that result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Have the knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill cattle	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Confirm death in the animal after humane euthanasia	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Use a blow to the head to euthanase a calf older than 24 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Dave can ensure safe and humane euthanasia include:

- use of close-range firearm to the brain or a captive bolt to the brain
- observing three or more signs of death
- ensuring he holds a current firearm licence and uses a registered firearm
- ensuring he is registered to use a captive bolt device if legislation requires

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗
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Land transport

Land transport standard

- During the transport process, the consignor is responsible for:
 - Mustering and assembling livestock
 - Handling livestock
 - Preparation, including inspection and selection as 'fit for the intended journey'
 - Feed and water provision
 - Holding periods before loading

Question 9: Dave is preparing to move some cattle off his property.

What are his responsibilities to ensure compliance with the standard for land transport?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Mustering and assembling livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspecting and selecting livestock that are 'fit for the intended journey'	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Restraining cattle from curfew until loading	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Providing feed and water	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Dave must inspect cattle to ensure they are fit for the intended journey, and manage livestock that are unfit for loading.

He must provide feed, water and rest as appropriate before curfew or loading.

He should provide suitable holding and loading facilities that do not predispose cattle to injury. Before loading cattle, he must complete the required documentation for each consignment. You will find an *Is it fit to load?* guide on the MLA website (www.mla.com.au/fittoload).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✗ 4 ✓

Dairy management

Dairy management standard

- A person in charge must ensure the daily inspection of lactating dairy cows.
- A person in charge must implement appropriate actions to minimise heat stress of cattle.
- A person must tail dock cattle only on veterinary advice and only to treat injury or disease.
- A person in charge must ensure dairy cattle that are kept on feed pads for extended periods have access to a well-drained area for resting.



Note: This question is only relevant if you run a dairy.

Question 10: Dave regularly tests and maintains milking machinery and equipment in the dairy to minimise the risk of discomfort, injury and disease. He also has management strategies in place to prevent, detect and treat mastitis and lameness. During hot weather, he provides cows with access to drinking water at all times.

What actions must he take to ensure the welfare of the dairy cattle under his care?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Inspect lactating dairy cows weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Minimise heat stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Tail dock cattle only on veterinary advice	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Provide well-drained resting areas for cattle on feed pads	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

- Ways in which Dave can manage dairy cattle to minimise the risk to their welfare include:
- testing and maintaining milking machinery and equipment
 - using milking techniques to minimise the risk of discomfort, injury and disease
 - developing management strategies to prevent, detect and treat mastitis and lameness
 - developing and implementing management procedures to reduce heat load risks

Answers

1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓
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Beef feedlots

Beef feedlot standard

- A person in charge must:
 - ensure a minimum area of 9m² per Standard Cattle Unit for cattle held in external pens.
 - ensure that the diet composition and quantities fed are recorded, and that records are maintained for the duration of the feeding period of each group of cattle.
 - ensure feed is available daily to cattle in the beef feedlot.
 - do a risk assessment each year for the heat load risk at the feedlot, and implement appropriate actions to manage ongoing heat load risk.
 - have a documented Excessive Heat Load Action Plan, and must implement appropriate actions in the event of a heat load emergency.
 - have a documented contingency plan in case of failure of feed or water supply, and must implement appropriate actions in the event of feed or water supply failure.
 - have a documented contingency plan in case of an emergency animal disease, and must implement appropriate actions in the event of an emergency animal disease.
 - ensure the daily inspection of all cattle within the feedlot.
 - ensure the appropriate management of calves born in the feed yards, to ensure the welfare of the calves.
 - ensure the cleaning of feed yards and maintenance of surfaces on a planned basis, to ensure that pen surfaces can drain freely.



Note: This question is only relevant if you run an intensive production system such as a feedlot.

Question 11: Although Dave’s responsibility for his cattle stops once they enter the feedlots, he wants to ensure their welfare isn’t compromised while they are there.

What must the feedlot operator do to ensure compliance with the animal welfare standards?

Select the four correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure a minimum area of 9m ² per Standard Cattle Unit for cattle held in external pens	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Record quantities and composition of feed for the duration of the feeding period	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Have a documented contingency plan in case of an emergency animal disease	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Regularly clean and maintain the feed yard	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Inspect the cattle in the feedlot weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Ways in which the feedlot operator can ensure compliance include:

- ensuring the feedlot is accredited under a third party, audited quality-assurance system
- ensuring the facilities comply with the requirements of the *National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice*
- removing stale feed daily, and clean water troughs regularly
- implementing management procedures to reduce excessive heat load risks.

You will find guidelines for creating an Excessive Heat Load Action Plan on the AUS-MEAT website (www.ausmeat.com.au/media/1796/20234-ehl%20excessive%20heat%20load%20guidelines.pdf).

Answers

- 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 ✗



Topic 3: Sheep Welfare Standards



Note: This topic is relevant if you run sheep on your property.



Help Maree identify sheep welfare standards

"I want to make sure I care for my animals as best I can while following the legal obligations for animal welfare."

There are several areas of welfare that apply to everyone responsible for the care and management of sheep:

- Responsibilities
- Feed and water
- Risk management of extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation
- Facilities and equipment
- Handling and husbandry
- Tail docking and castration
- Mulesing
- Breeding management
- Humane euthanasia
- Land transport

Additional areas of welfare apply to intensive sheep production systems.

These areas of welfare are covered in a set of industry agreed standards that producers are legally obliged to comply with.

You will find the *Sheep standards and guidelines* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (**www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au**).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (**www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au**).



Responsibilities

Responsibilities standard

- A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of sheep under their care.

Question 1: Help Maree identify ways to ensure the welfare of her sheep.

What actions must Maree take to ensure the welfare of the sheep under her care?

Select the four correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Follow chemical and drug treatment instructions for sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Handle sheep in a way that minimises stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Follow the animal welfare standards, guidelines and laws	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Provide a staff induction program	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree can ensure compliance with the standards by providing adequate housing, sanitation, nutrition, water, veterinary care, and protection from extreme weather conditions and natural disasters.

In addition, she should always handle her sheep in ways that minimise their stress.

She should also keep up to date with the welfare standards and laws, review her existing practices as required and train her staff.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✓

Feed and water

Feed and water standard

- A person in charge must ensure sheep have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.



Question 2: Help Maree identify ways to ensure her sheep receive adequate and appropriate feed and water

How can Maree ensure compliance with the standard?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Provide daily access to feed and water	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Adjust the quality of feed and water as necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Never deprive sheep from water for more than 24 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Provide weaned lambs with energy and protein supplements	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree should provide sheep with access to feed and water daily. She should never deprive her animals of water for more than 48 hours.

She should regularly assess their needs and ensure they have access to sufficient quantity and quality of feed and water. This includes providing weaned lambs with appropriate energy and protein supplements when grazing dry pastures and stubbles.

You will find guidelines for condition scoring on the Making More from Sheep website (www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/Default.aspx?PageID=401289).

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗	4	✓
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Risk management

Risk management standard

- A person in charge must:
 - take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of sheep from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation
 - ensure the inspection of sheep at regular intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system and the risks to the welfare of sheep
 - ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured or diseased sheep at the first reasonable opportunity.



Contingency planning, inspection and drought management

Develop contingency plans to minimise risks to sheep welfare.

Prepare drought strategies in advance and implement them progressively when necessary.

Carefully observe sheep being fed in a drought situation. You may need to segregate weak sheep and shy feeders to ensure appropriate treatment.



Weather

Sheep must have adequate shelter, such as natural protection, windbreaks and sheds.

Protect shorn sheep during cold conditions and sudden weather changes.

Handle sheep as little as possible during extreme weather and particularly during extremely hot weather.



Disease and injury

Seek advice from qualified advisors and implement a health management plan.

Vaccinate sheep against relevant diseases and keep records of vaccines and treatments.

Monitor and control internal and external parasites.

Use preventive techniques to minimise a flystrike risk.

Investigate unexplained disease and deaths, and seek veterinary advice on diagnosis, prevention and treatment.



Predators

Implement predator control programs where predation is a significant risk to the welfare of sheep.

Facilities and equipment

Facilities and equipment standard

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



Question 3: Help Maree identify ways to ensure the sheep in her care are protected from potential hazards.

What actions must Maree take to ensure the welfare of the sheep under her care?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure facilities are free from protrusions and obstacles that may cause injury	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Construct facilities to take into account climate, flood and fire risk	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Use concrete flooring to simplify drainage and water disposal	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ensure that sheep penned outside for long periods have access to shade	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree should make sure the facilities are free from protrusions and obstacles that may cause injury, and floor surfaces are nonslip, nonabrasive and free-draining. She should use concrete only in high-traffic areas.

She should take climate, flood and fire risk, shade and shelter into account when constructing facilities for animals penned inside and outside.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗	4	✓
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Handling and husbandry

Handling and management standard

- A person must handle sheep in a reasonable manner.
- A person handling sheep must not mistreat the animals in their care.
- A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites sheep must ensure the dog is muzzled while working sheep.
- 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.
- A person must consider the welfare of sheep when using an electric prod.
- A person must not trim or grind the teeth of sheep.
- A person must not alter the anatomy of the prepuce of sheep by incising the surrounding skin.
- A person in charge must ensure that tethered sheep are able to exercise daily.

Question 4: Maree always handles her sheep in a reasonable way.

What else must she do to minimise welfare risks when handling and managing her sheep?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure tethered sheep can exercise daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Muzzle biting dogs when working with sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Shear sheep when wool length reaches the average annual growth	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Trim or grind the teeth of sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Ways in which Maree can ensure reasonable handling of sheep include:

- taking care when handling sheep with special needs
- making sure tethered sheep (sheep fastened by a chain to a central anchor point, causing it to be confined to a specific area) have adequate shelter and space to exercise and graze
- limiting the use of dogs and handling aids to the minimum needed
- inspecting sheep regularly and providing treatment as needed
- shearing sheep that grow and retain long wool annually and regularly inspecting sheep's feet and taking appropriate action
- using sharp and clean tools to preform ear-marking, tagging and vaccinations

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗
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Tail docking and castration

Tail docking and castration standard

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



Question 5: Maree needs to perform tail docking and castration on some sheep for better flock management.

How can Maree ensure these procedures minimise the risk to the welfare of sheep?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure the person performing procedures has the necessary skills and experience	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Tail dock sheep older than 6 months without pain relief	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Use pain relief and haemorrhage control when castrating sheep older than 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Leave a docked tail stump with at least one palpable free joint	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree should use the rubber ring or hot knife methods to tail dock lambs. She should tail dock lambs if it will provide a benefit to life-time sheep welfare, never for cosmetic reasons.

She should castrate lambs as young as possible and before they are 12 weeks old. However, if they are destined for slaughter before 12 weeks of age, or before the onset of puberty, they should not be castrated.

Answers

1	✓	2	✗	3	✓	4	✓
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Mulesing

Mulesing standard

- 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.
- A person must not mules sheep that are less than 24 hours old or more than 12 months old.
- A person must not mules sheep that are 6-12 months old without using appropriate pain relief.
- A person must not mules sheep showing signs of debilitating disease, weakness or ill-thrift.
- A person mulesing sheep must only remove wool-bearing skin.

Question 6: Flystrike is a major risk to Maree's sheep, and she is considering mulesing as a preventative measure.

What can Maree do to ensure compliance with the animal welfare standard?

Select the four correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Mules lambs at 2 – 12 weeks old	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Perform mulesing on all lambs	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Provide pain relief	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Remove only wool-bearing skin	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree should mules lambs only if there are no other alternatives and the procedure will result in benefits to long-time sheep welfare. Lambs must be mulesed between the ages of 2 and 12 weeks.

She should ensure the lambs receive appropriate pain relief, and only wool-bearing skin is removed.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✓

Breeding management

Breeding management standard

- A person performing artificial breeding procedures on sheep 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.
- A person performing artificial breeding procedures on sheep must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to sheep.
- A person must be a veterinarian, or operating under veterinary supervision, to perform surgical embryo transfer and laparoscopic insemination of sheep.



Question 7: Maree implements appropriate breeding and management practices.

What must she do to minimise the welfare risk to her sheep?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure artificial breeding procedures do not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Laparoscopic insemination of sheep must be done by a veterinarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure the person performing artificial breeding procedures on sheep has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree should understand reproduction and behaviour of both the ewe and the ram. She should also ensure ewes are handled as gently as possible and receive appropriate care during laparoscopic artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

Answers

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✓
- 3 ✓



Intensive sheep production systems

Intensive sheep production standard

- A person in charge must:
 - ensure that feed and water is available daily to sheep in intensive production systems
 - ensure the daily inspection of all sheep in the intensive production system
 - take reasonable action where sheep have not adapted to an intensive production system
 - not allow faeces and urine to accumulate to the stage that compromises the welfare of sheep in an intensive production system
 - ensure an indoor housing system for sheep has effective ventilation
 - ensure sufficient space to allow all sheep to lie on their sternums at the same time in an intensive production system
- A person must not permanently house a sheep in a single pen for the purpose of fine wool production.

Question 8: Maree runs an intensive sheep production system.

What must Maree do to ensure compliance with the animal welfare standard?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure feed and water are available daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspect sheep on a weekly basis	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Regularly remove urine and faeces	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ensure sheep have enough space to lie down at the same time	<input type="checkbox"/>



Note: This question is only relevant if you run an intensive production system (e.g. feedlot).

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Maree can ensure compliance include:

- regularly cleaning and inspecting feed and water troughs
- being aware of current information in intensive sheep management and health, and having contact with professionals with relevant expertise
- managing shy feeders and sheep showing stereotypical behaviour such as wool biting
- implementing a biosecurity plan for the introduction of sheep to the system
- ensuring adequate space, shelter, ventilation and light

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✓

Humane euthanasia

Human euthanasia standard

- A person in charge must ensure killing methods for sheep result in rapid loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.
- A person killing a sheep must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to kill the sheep humanely, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:
 - the sheep is suffering and needs to be killed to prevent undue suffering
 - there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.
- A person in charge of a sheep suffering from severe distress, disease or injury that cannot be reasonably treated must ensure the sheep is killed at the first reasonable opportunity.
- A person killing sheep must take reasonable actions to confirm the sheep is dead.
- A person killing a lamb by a blow to the forehead must ensure that the lamb weighs less than 10 kilograms and only when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection reasonably available.
- A person must only use bleeding-out by neck cut to kill a conscious sheep when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection reasonably available.



Question 9: Maree has to humanely euthanase an incurably sick animal.

What can she do to ensure compliance with the standard for humane euthanasia?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Use methods that result in rapid loss of consciousness and death	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Take reasonable actions to confirm death in the animal	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Have the knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Maree can ensure safe and humane euthanasia include:

- use of close-range firearm to the poll or crown position
- observing three or more signs of death
- ensuring she holds a current firearm licence and uses a registered firearm
- ensuring she is registered to use a captive bolt device if legislation requires

Answers

- 1 ☒
- 2 ☒
- 3 ☒



Land transport

Land transport standard

- During the transport process, the consignor is responsible for:
 - Mustering and assembling livestock
 - Handling livestock
 - Preparation, including inspection and selection as 'fit for the intended journey'
 - Feed and water provision
 - Holding periods before loading

Question 10: Maree is preparing some sheep for transport.

What are her responsibilities to ensure compliance with the standard for land transport?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Mustering and assembling livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspecting and selecting livestock that are 'fit for the intended journey'	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Restraining sheep from curfew until loading	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Providing feed and water	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Maree must inspect sheep to ensure they are fit for the intended journey, and manage livestock that are unfit for loading.

She must provide feed, water and rest as appropriate before curfew or loading.

She should provide suitable holding and loading facilities that do not predispose sheep to injury.

You will find an *Is it fit to load?* guide on the MLA website (www.mla.com.au/fittoload).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗	4	✓
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Topic 4: Goat Welfare Standards



Note: This topic is relevant if you run goats on your property.



Help Peter identify goat welfare standards

"I want to make sure I follow the legal obligations for animal welfare."

There are several areas of welfare that apply to everyone responsible for the care and management of goats:

- Responsibilities
- Feed and water
- Risk management
- Facilities and equipment
- Handling and husbandry
- Castration, disbudding and dehorning
- Breeding management
- Humane euthanasia
- Land transport

Additional areas of welfare apply to dairy producers and intensive goat production systems.

These areas of welfare are covered in a set of industry agreed standards. Compliance with these standards is voluntary.

You will find the *Goat standards and guidelines* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).



Responsibilities

Responsibilities standard

- A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of goats under their care.



Question 1: Peter is serious about ensuring the welfare of goats in his care.

What actions should Peter take to ensure the welfare of the goats under his care?

Select the four correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Keep adequate records	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Follow chemical and drug treatment instructions for goats	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Handle goats in a way that minimises stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Provide staff induction and training	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter can ensure compliance with the standards by providing adequate housing, sanitation, nutrition, water, veterinary care, and protection from extreme weather conditions and natural disasters.

In addition, he should always handle his goats in ways that minimise their stress.

He should also keep up to date with the welfare standards and laws, review his existing practices as required and train his staff.

Answers

- 1 ✓
- 2 ✓
- 3 ✓
- 4 ✓



Feed and water

Feed and water standard

- A person in charge must ensure goats have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.

Question 2: Help Peter identify ways to ensure his goats have adequate and appropriate water and food available.

How can Peter ensure compliance to the industry standard?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Provide daily access to feed and water	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Adjust the quality of feed and water as necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Never deprive goats from water for more than 48 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Allow goats to freely graze all areas of the property	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter must provide goats with access to feed and water daily, but should ensure they don't have access to contaminated and spoilt feed, toxic plants and harmful substances.

He should never deprive his animals of water for more than 48 hours.

He should regularly assess the goats' needs and adjust the quantity and quality of feed and water accordingly.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✓	4	✗
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Risk management

Risk management standard

- A person in charge must:
 - take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of goats from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation
 - ensure the inspection of goats at regular intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system and the risks to the welfare of goats
 - ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured or diseased goats at the first reasonable opportunity.



Question 3: Peter is serious about minimising the impact of threats to his goats’ welfare.

What can he do to keep his goats safe?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Treat sick, injured or diseased goats at the first reasonable opportunity	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Inspect goats at regular intervals	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Protect goats against predation, injury and disease	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Peter can minimise the risk to his goats include:

- creating a plan outlining what to do in an emergency
- preparing drought strategies and implement them when necessary
- providing shelter to minimise risks to welfare during severe weather
- vaccinating against infectious diseases and seeking or providing treatment when necessary

Answers

1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Facilities and equipment

Facilities and equipment standard

- A person in charge must take reasonable actions in the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities and equipment that is used for the husbandry of goats.

Question 4: Help Peter identify ways to ensure the goats in his care are protected from potential hazards.

How can Peter ensure the goat facilities and equipment on his property comply with the industry animal welfare standard?

Select the three correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Provide shade and shelter to prevent heat and cold stress	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Use concrete on floor surface to simplify cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure fencing and yard construction prevent injury, entrapment and overcrowding	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Restraining facilities should be used for the minimum time necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter should ensure the facilities take goat behaviour into consideration and are constructed in a way that minimises stress and risk of injury.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✓

Handling and husbandry

Handling and management standard

- A person must handle goats in a reasonable manner.
- A person handling goats must not mistreat the animals in their care.
- A person in charge must take reasonable action, where goats have not adapted to confinement within a reasonable period of time.
- A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites goats must ensure the dog is muzzled while working goats.
- A person in charge must ensure goats that grow and retain long fleece are shorn annually.
- A person must consider the welfare of goats when using an electric prodder.
- A person in charge must ensure that tethered goats are able to exercise daily.



Question 5: Peter always handles his goats in a way that minimises stress.

What else must he do to minimise welfare risks when handling and managing his goats?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Take reasonable action where goats have not adapted to confinement	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Shear goats that grow long fleece annually	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Drag goats that are not standing by only one leg	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ensure tethered goats are able to exercise daily	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter should handle goats in a way that takes advantage of their natural herding behaviour, and minimises risks of injury. He should allow tethered goats (goats fastened by a chain to a central anchor point, causing it to be confined to a specific area) to have space to lie down, stretch and exercise. Peter should also inspect goats regularly and take action if required to maintain the health of the flock.

Answers

1	✓	2	✓	3	✗	4	✓
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Castration, disbudding and dehorning

Castration, disbudding and dehorning standard

- 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.
- A person must not castrate goats that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the goat.
- A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning goats more than six months old.
- A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn goats and disbud kids.
- Disbudding by means of chemicals must not be performed on goats.
- Scoop dehorning must not be used on goats.
- Elastrator rings must not be used for dehorning goats.

Question 6: Several animals on Peter's property must be castrated, disbudded and dehorned for better herd management.

How can he reduce the welfare risk to the goats when performing these procedures?



Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Practice good hygiene during and after procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Use disbudding or horn tipping over dehorning	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Use pain relief and haemorrhage control when castrating kids over 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Use chemicals to disbud goats	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter should use the rubber ring or hot knife methods to tail dock lambs. He should tail dock lambs if it will provide a benefit to life-time sheep welfare, never for cosmetic reasons.

He should not castrate lambs younger than 12 weeks old, even if they are destined for slaughter.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✗

Breeding management

Breeding management standard

- A person performing artificial breeding procedures on 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.
- A person performing artificial breeding procedures on goats must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to goats.
- 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.
- A person in charge must ensure kidding induction is only performed under veterinary advice.



Question 7: Peter wants to ensure that his breeding and management practices are appropriate and minimise the risk to the welfare of goats.

What are his obligations according to the industry animal welfare standards?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Do not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to goats	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Ensure the person performing procedures has relevant experience and skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Ensure kidding induction is only performed under veterinary advice	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter should understand reproduction and behaviour of both the doe and the buck. He should also ensure does are handled as gently as possible and receive appropriate care during laparoscopic artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

Answers

- 1 ☒
- 2 ☒
- 3 ☒



Intensive goat production systems

Intensive goat production standard

- A person in charge must:
 - ensure that feed and water is available and accessible daily to goats in intensive production systems
 - ensure the daily inspection of all goats in the intensive production system
 - take reasonable action where goats have not adapted to an intensive production system
 - not allow faeces and urine to accumulate to the stage that compromises the welfare of goats in an intensive production system
 - ensure an indoor housing system for goats has effective ventilation
 - ensure sufficient space to allow all goats to lie on their sternums at the same time in an intensive production system
- A person must not permanently house a goat in a single pen.

Question 8: Peter runs an intensive goat production system. He regularly talks to professionals in the field and keeps up to date with current information to ensure his animals have the right care.

What else must Peter do to ensure compliance with the animal welfare standard?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Ensure goats have sufficient space to all lie down simultaneously	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Permanently house difficult animals in a single pen	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Inspect goats daily	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Ensure feed and water is accessible daily	<input type="checkbox"/>



Note: This question is only relevant if you run an intensive production system (e.g. feedlot).

Things to think about...

Some ways in which Peter can ensure compliance include:

- inspecting and maintaining feeding and drinking equipment regularly
- inspecting goats daily and taking action where required
- ensuring goats have adequate space
- having contingency plans in place

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✗ 3 ✓ 4 ✓

Humane euthanasia

Human euthanasia standard

- A person in charge must ensure killing methods for goats result in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious.
- A person killing a goat must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to kill the goat humanely, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless the goat is suffering and needs to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.
- A person in charge of a goat suffering from severe distress, disease or injury that cannot be reasonably treated must ensure the goat is promptly killed.
- A person killing goats must take reasonable actions to confirm the goat is dead.
- A person killing a kid by a blow to the forehead must ensure that the kid is less than 24 hours old and only when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection reasonably available.
- A person must only use bleeding-out by neck cut to kill a conscious goat when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection available.



Question 9: Peter had to euthanase a critically injured goat.

What must he do to ensure he complies with the standard for humane euthanasia?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Have the knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill goats	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Confirm death in the animal after humane euthanasia	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Use a blow to the forehead to euthanase a kid less than 24 hours old	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

- Some ways in which Peter can ensure safe and humane euthanasia include:
- using a firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection for goats over 6 months
 - using a firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection for kids
 - observing three or more signs of death
 - ensuring he holds a current firearm licence and uses a registered firearm
 - ensuring he is registered to use a captive bolt device if legislation requires

Answers

- 1 ☒
- 2 ☒
- 3 ☒



Land transport

Land transport standard

- During the transport process, the consignor is responsible for:
 - Mustering and assembling livestock
 - Handling livestock
 - Preparation, including inspection and selection as 'fit for the intended journey'
 - Feed and water provision
 - Holding periods before loading

Question 10: Peter is preparing to move some goats off his property.

What are his responsibilities to ensure compliance with the standard for land transport?

Select the two correct options.



Answer option	✓/✗
1 Mustering and assembling livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Ensuring goats are fit for the intended journey	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Withholding water and feed after inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Peter is responsible for mustering and assembling the goats, and inspecting them to make sure they are fit to load. He should provide feed and water until curfew.

You will find an *Is it fit to load?* guide on the MLA website (www.mla.com.au/fittoload).

You will find the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines Land Transport of Livestock* on the Animal Welfare Standards website (www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✗

Dairy management

Dairy management standard

- A person in charge must:
 - ensure the daily inspection of lactating does
 - implement appropriate actions to minimise the stress from adverse weather on lactating does
 - ensure dairy goats that are kept on feed pads for extended periods have access to a well-drained area for resting.



Note: This question is only relevant if you run a dairy.

Question 11: Peter regularly tests and maintains milking machinery and equipment in the dairy. He practices milking techniques that minimise the risk of discomfort, injury and disease. He also has management strategies in place to prevent, detect and treat mastitis and lameness. During hot weather, he provides goats with access to drinking water at all times.

What must Peter do to meet his dairy management responsibilities?

Select the two correct options.

Answer option	✓/✗
1 Inspect lactating does weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Minimise stress caused by adverse weather	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Provide well-drained resting areas for does kept on feed pads	<input type="checkbox"/>

Things to think about...

Ways in which Peter can manage dairy goats to minimise the risk to their welfare include:

- testing and maintaining milking machinery and equipment
- establishing regular milking routines
- developing management strategies to prevent, detect and treat mastitis and lameness
- developing and implementing management procedures to reduce heat load risks

Answers

1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✓
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Need to know more?

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LPA rules, checklists, record templates
and factsheets at www.integritysystems.com.au/lpa

Email: lpa@integritysystems.com.au

ISC Helpdesk: 1800 683 111

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ASSURANCE

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