

# Biosecurity Act 2014

## New biosecurity laws for Queensland: horses

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) will come into effect on 1 July 2016.

The Act will improve Queensland's biosecurity preparedness and response capabilities. Under the Act, we will be better placed to focus on the biosecurity risks that impact our economy, our agricultural and tourism industries, our environment and our lifestyle.

All individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk will have a legal responsibility for managing them.

### The general biosecurity obligation for horses

As a horse owner you will need to take an active role in managing biosecurity risks under your control. You will not be expected to know about all biosecurity risks, but you will be expected to know about those associated with your day-to-day work and your leisure activities.

The general biosecurity obligation means you will need to ensure your activities do not spread a pest, disease or contaminant.

**If you're planning on attending a show or event and your horse suddenly becomes ill, it would not be reasonable to take that horse to the show or event. A practical action could be to call a veterinarian to obtain a professional opinion on what could be wrong with your horse.**

### Registration requirements if you keep horses

Under the Act, the property identification code (PIC) system will continue. This system provides important information for

traceability purposes in case of a disease outbreak or contamination.

If you have not already registered and keep at least one horse, you will be required to register with Biosecurity Queensland as a biosecurity entity.

If you are already registered and have been allocated a PIC before 1 July 2016, you will automatically be registered as a biosecurity entity on 1 July 2016. Your registration will be valid until 1 July 2019.

You must also register if you keep:

- one or more cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, bison, buffalo, deer, camels (e.g. alpacas, llamas) or other equine species (e.g. horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, zebras)
- 100 or more designated birds – those that are raised for human consumption (poultry) or the production of eggs for human consumption (e.g. chickens), or that have been released into free flight since they started being kept in captivity (e.g. pigeons)
- one or more bee hives.

When you register, a PIC will be issued for the property where the horse/s are kept.

### Registration period

Registration will be valid for three years from the date of registration. If, after that three year period you are still keeping horses, you will need to renew your registration.

If you do not renew your registration prior to expiry, your PIC(s) may be cancelled.

**Please contact us to review your details and provide a current email address so we can contact you about your registration if needed.** You can either contact your local Department of Agriculture and Fisheries regional office or our



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Customer Service Centre on 13 25 23 to review your details.

## How to register

From 1 July 2016, you can obtain an application form to register as a biosecurity entity and receive a PIC by:

- Visiting [www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au)
- Contacting your local Department of Agriculture and Fisheries regional office for an application form. To find your nearest office visit [www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au)
- Calling the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Customer Service Centre on 13 25 23.

## Movement records

Under the Act, the requirement to record animal movements has been expanded. This will help ensure a robust traceability system is in place.

From 1 July 2016, every time a horse moves from a property, a movement record must be created by the registrable biosecurity entity. An exemption applies for those movements to a neighbouring property within 20km for ordinary stock management purposes e.g. mustering or droving on horseback.

The new legislation recognises the need for more flexible methods of recording animal movements. It allows for a range of methods (including electronic records) to be used as a valid record as long as it captures the following details:

- where the horses/s are being moved from
- where the horses/s are being moved to and the name of the person receiving the horse/s
- a description of the horse/s including species, breed and any distinguishing feature sufficient to identify the horse/s
- the date of movement
- the person completing the record

If you receive a horse onto your property you must also create a movement record that includes those details.

If you are moving a horse across the tick line you must have the movement record in your possession.

## Movement records at events

Organisers of horse events must also keep records of each horse that has attended their event.

The details specified above must be recorded, as well as when the horses arrived at the show and when they left.

These records can be kept in any format as long as they can be produced if requested by an inspector under the Act and must be kept for 2 years. Horse health declarations used as an entry condition may meet this requirement as long as all the necessary details are recorded. These declarations could be copied as competitors enter the grounds and kept by the organiser.

## Cattle tick management

It is proposed that from 1 July 2016 a new risk-based cattle tick management framework for Queensland will commence. The new framework will provide greater flexibility for people managing cattle tick on their property and facilitate reduced travel times and costs.

Under the framework, part of Queensland will be declared as a tick free zone and the remainder as a tick infested zone. The tick line will separate the zones.

All horse owners will have an obligation to report the presence of cattle tick in the free zone. Infested properties in the free zone will have to ensure their horses are tick free before they are moved and undertake a program to eradicate ticks from their property.



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Property owners of places that are infested with ticks (infested places) will have an obligation to eradicate ticks from the property and ensure they have met their risk minimisation requirements before moving any horses from the property.

How you can meet your requirements for moving horses will be described in the Biosecurity Manual. Generally for horses, the requirements will be that the horses must be free of ticks before the movement commences.

Property owners of infested places will also have an obligation to take all reasonable steps to stop cattle tick spreading onto their neighbour's place. Property owners must ensure good biosecurity practices regardless of their location and tick status.

## Crossing the tick line

Under the new framework, horses are considered to pose a low risk of spreading viable cattle tick.

If you are moving horses from the infested zone to the free zone, you will be required to meet the risk minimisation requirements (in the Queensland Biosecurity Manual) before moving the horses into the free zone. You will also need to record on the movement record the actions you have taken to meet the requirements.

Generally for horses, the risk minimisation requirement is that the horse must be free of ticks before the movement commences.

The Queensland Biosecurity Manual will provide instructions on the steps you need to take to ensure your horses are tick free before moving them across the tick line or from an infested place.

From 1 July 2016, the Queensland Biosecurity Manual will be available at [www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

## More information

To find out more about your responsibilities visit [www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au) or call 13 25 23.

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