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TASMANIA, 2006

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OVINE BRUCELLOSIS ACCREDITATION SCHEME

TASMANIA, 2006

Schedule of Conditions

1. GENERAL

1.1 Objective

To provide a scheme to certify that member flocks are free from Ovine Brucellosis for the purpose of breeding, show and sale.

1.2 Eligibility

The scheme is voluntary and open to all sheep owners regardless of breed and flock size.

1.3 Classification and Application

As a result of not having had confirmed positive *B ovis* pathology for 15 years (pathology at Mt Pleasant since 1983) in any accredited Tasmanian stud flock, stud flocks will be classified at 3 levels. Testing regimes will differ according to **Classification Status** (See Section 2 - Accreditation).

- A. Accredited for more than 10 years, stud producers will be able to undertake a quality assurance testing regime based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP).
- B. Accredited for between 4-10 years, producers will need to test a specified sample of the flock.
- C. New accreditations will be required to undergo the full testing regime, for the initial accreditation, and the following 2 renewals.

1.3.1 New Applications

On application, you will be sent this Schedule of Conditions, including a list of approved veterinary practitioners and copies of the application and flock data forms.

Initial applications must be made using the application form (Appendix A) and the flock data form (Appendix B), and these together with the Administration fee must be submitted to the Coordinator, Animal Health Communications. Forms are available from the same address. Submission of the application form by you acknowledges acceptance of all conditions set out in this Schedule.

At the same time, call your selected approved veterinary practitioner, who will perform the testing required on all eligible stock.

1.3.2 Re-accreditation (Renewal of application)

The Coordinator will send you a Renewal of Accreditation form (Appendix E) early in the year. Complete this and send with Administration fee to the Coordinator. The renewal Form must be endorsed by your approved practitioner. For Classification A properties, other forms (Appendix G) need to be filled in throughout the two years and submitted to the Coordinator after veterinary palpation of eligible rams.

1.4 Property

The property where the accredited flock is run must be inspected and approved as suitable for the security of an accredited flock, prior to the initial granting of accredited status by an approved veterinary practitioner of the Scheme. A judgement of suitability of fencing must be made at the discretion of the veterinary practitioner. Any concerns should be relayed to the DPIWE.

1.5 Cost

Participating flock owners are responsible for all costs associated with the Scheme including property inspections, laboratory and veterinary charges.

Initial application for accreditation and renewal of accreditation fees will be charged by the Department. The initial accreditation fee will be \$100 for the financial year beginning 1 July 1998. Renewal of accreditation fees will be \$60.00 per renewal for Classification B & C producers, and \$100 per renewal for Classification A producers.

1.6 Veterinary practitioner

Applicants must engage any registered veterinary practitioner who is registered by the Department of Primary Industries and Water as an approved practitioner, to carry out clinical examinations and blood sampling.

A list of approved practitioners is listed at Appendix C.

1.7 Identification

All rams on the property (including teasers) over 12 months old must be individually and permanently identified with an ear tag, tattoo or other means approved by a Breed Society.

1.8 Contact with unaccredited flocks

Rams from accredited flocks are not permitted to have contact with any sheep from unaccredited flocks. If accidental contact occurs, contact your approved private practitioner at once, and isolate the ram.

1.9 Liability

The Department of Primary Industries and Water shall have no liability accruing from property inspections, clinical examination, sampling or laboratory testing.

2. ACCREDITATION

2.1 Initial accreditation

Accredited status will be granted to applicants on the following basis.

2.1.1 Previously untested flocks

Previously untested flocks (as defined in **3.3**) will be accredited after two negative flock tests at an interval of not less than 2 months (60 days) or more than 5 months (150 days).

2.1.2 Purchase from accredited flocks

Sheep purchased from currently accredited flocks retain their accredited status provided they have had no contact with non-accredited sheep. The new flock will revert to Class C.

2.1.3 Previous testing history

Flocks may be granted accredited status by the Coordinator, after one negative test on the basis of previous testing history.

In each case the property must be inspected and approved prior to initial accreditation.

2.2 Re-accreditation or renewal of accreditation

2.2.1 Due date and notification

The due date for re-accreditation falls due on **June 30** each year. As re-accreditation is only every two years (except for new applicants), about half of the members will be re-accredited each year.

Members will be notified by the Department of Primary Industries and Water early in the year. Members will be sent a Renewal of Accreditation form (Appendix E), plus others dependent on their Classification status, A, B or C (see 1.3). Members will have 6 months (from Jan 1 till 30 June) to accredit their flocks.

2.2.2 New members

For new members, accreditation is initially valid for 12 months from the date of the second test. In order to maintain an accredited status at the end of the 12 month period, another negative flock test is required at this time.

An exception may be made if all rams for the new accreditation were purchased from accredited studs. In this case, you may go straight to biennial re-accreditation. You will need to submit proof at the time of your second test at 150 days, that the stud from which you derived your rams is accredited.

2.3 Renewal of accreditation

Your accreditation must be renewed every 2 years. The highest Classification status, Class A, requires a veterinary examination but no blood test, except for introductions, and **biennial** submission of forms for audit and blood testing of introduced rams and rams with suspicious lesions. Classifications B & C will in most cases require only biennial accreditation after the initial 2 tests, or a test 12 months later if rams were derived from non-accredited flocks.

Three classifications are described below. Testing required for each Classification will be described in Section 3.

2.3.1 Classification A Status

This is the highest status that an accredited flock can achieve and means that the flock has been accredited for over 10 years.

2.3.2 Classification B Status

A Classification B flock is one that has been accredited at least 4 years, and has had a minimum of 2 initial accreditation tests plus 2 other tests at full testing levels.

2.3.3 Classification C Status

Classification C flocks have been accredited for less than 4 years.

2.4 Loss or suspension of accreditation

Accreditation will be suspended if positive serum reactors are detected at re-accreditation tests. Positive reactors must be isolated and re-tested as required.

Accreditation will be suspended if re-accreditation testing is not carried out within three months of the due date (that is, September 30 of that year).

Accreditation will be withdrawn if the owner fails to return a Renewal of Accreditation and/or fails to meet the criteria laid down under the various Classification A, B or C guidelines or fails to pay the Administrative fee payable at the time.

Accreditation will be withdrawn if the owner fails to abide by the conditions of the Scheme.

2.5 Eradication of infected animals

Where infected animals are detected, accreditation will be suspended or withheld until eradication testing achieves two successive negative flock tests, as for initial accreditation, at an interval not less than sixty (60) or more than 150 days.

3. EXAMINATION AND TESTING

3.1 Approved laboratory

The Tasmanian Animal Health Laboratory, Mt. Pleasant, Launceston is the approved laboratory for the Scheme.

3.2 Approved test

The approved blood test shall be the *Brucella ovis* Complement Fixation Test (CFT) or any test designated by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

3.3 Flock test

A flock test shall comprise all eligible rams that meet the following criteria at the time of testing.

3.3.1 Testing requirements

Classification A

- All rams and teasers over 4 months old must be palpated.
- **No blood test** is required, except for rams with lesions and rams introduced onto the property (see Section 4.1 - Introductions).
- Complete HACCP form for Classification A Status. Details and forms are presented in (Appendix G).

Classification B

- All rams and teasers over 4 months old must be palpated.
- Blood samples must be taken from
 - Rams and teasers over 12 months of age.
 - Any ram or teaser with lesions.
 - All introduced rams.
 - A sample group of rams between 6 – 12 months of age. The number required for sampling depends upon the flock size and specified in Appendix F.

Classification C

- All rams and teasers over 4 months old must be palpated.
- Blood samples must be taken from
 - All rams and teasers over ten (10) months of age.
 - Any ram or teaser with lesions (ie 4 – 10 month age group)

3.4 Part flock test

Rams tested as individuals or part flocks must meet the criteria listed in 3.3. and in other sections of the policy.

3.5 Interpretation of results

The approved veterinary practitioner is responsible for interpreting all test results and notifying members of those results.

Where doubtful or false positive reactions occur, the private practitioner is responsible for notifying the Department of Primary Industries and Water.

3.5.1 Test results

Blood test results will be given as negative, 8, 16, 32 or greater. In a flock where there is no history of infection, any reading of 8 or 16 in a single ram without lesions is inconclusive. Re-bleeding and re-test will be performed on these before a decision is made on accreditation status (see **3.5.5**).

3.5.2 Clinical evidence of epididymitis with negative serology

Palpation of testicles is used as a screening test to determine infection in rams with Brucellosis. A number of conditions can cause clinical signs of epididymitis. If the definitive serological test is negative following a positive clinical examination, the ram can be considered not infected with Brucellosis. However, the owner should be made aware that the fertility of the ram may be compromised by the epididymitis.

3.5.3 Positives

Higher serological readings with or without lesions are positive, but in flocks believed to be free, false positives can occur. In these cases *immediate* re-test should be carried out.

False serological reactions have been found to be due to factors including haemolysis, stale sera and contaminated samples. Generally these can be avoided.

Where *Brucella ovis* infection is confirmed in a flock, any animal with lesions or animals giving any reaction should be classified as infected. In such flocks, there is usually a high correlation between lesions, infection and serology.

3.5.4 Inconclusive reactors

Under no circumstances should inconclusive reactors be destroyed without further investigation. In re-accreditation flocks where there may be some rams detected with CF titres of 8 or 16, slaughtering these with no examination for evidence of infection provides no guarantee of freedom from disease.

In the absence of evidence of infection in a flock, inconclusive reactors should be re-tested while in approved isolation.

In some special cases, supplementary test procedures may be desired.

3.5.5 Inconclusive reactor rams with no clinical evidence of disease

Rams giving a titre reading of 8 or 16 must be isolated as soon as possible and should be re-bled four weeks after the initial testing. If the ram gives a negative CF titre on re-test, the ram should be considered negative and no further testing is necessary. If the ram continues to give a CF titre of 8 or 16, then there are two alternatives:

- 1) Valuable rams can be re-examined on another occasion using serology and semen examination and culture after a four week interval or
- 2) Reactor rams that have a persistent titre may be submitted to the Mt. Pleasant Laboratory for post-mortem with bacteriological and histological examination.

Option 2 is preferred as the presence of the organism in semen is variable.

At the laboratory the following organs should be routinely cultured and examined for evidence of *B ovis*:

- testes
- tail of epididymis
- seminal vesicles
- ampullae

If it is difficult to submit the whole ram to the laboratory, the veterinarian, after making prior arrangements, should submit blood and the reproductive tract including accessory sex glands, to the laboratory.

If no evidence of infection is found on examination at the laboratory, the ram and flock can be considered free of infection.

3.5.6 Inconclusive reactor rams with clinical lesions

When inconclusive reactors with epididymitis are detected by re-accreditation testing, they should be submitted directly to the laboratory for histopathological examination and culture.

Repeat blood testing or semen culture is not appropriate in these cases.

3.5.7 Infected animals

Animals classified as infected from serology, semen smear or culture should be isolated immediately and removed from the property within 14 days, direct to slaughter.

3.6 Issue of Certificates

The Department of Primary Industries and Water, on receipt of test results and the relevant application forms will issue certificates to members.

4. MOVEMENTS

4.1 Introductions

Rams or teasers must not be introduced into an accredited flock, or a flock in the process of accreditation, unless they:

- 1) Come directly from an accredited flock; or
- 2) Are certified by an approved veterinary practitioner that before movement into the accredited flock they have:
 - been held in isolation on the property of origin, during the testing period outlined below, and until movement to the property of destination.
 - have been clinically examined and serum tested negative on two occasions at an interval of not less than 60 or more than 150 days
- 3) If reactors are found in the group isolated for movement then either:
 - the reactors must be removed from the isolated group and the non-reactors re-tested on 2 more occasions 60 – 150 days apart; or
 - the reactors must be cleared by the procedures in **3.5.5** or **3.5.6**.

4.2 Shows and sales

Rams sent to shows or sales from accredited flocks shall not lose accredited status provided:

- 1) All rams and teasers at the show or sale are from accredited flocks; or
- 2) The accredited rams are held in isolation from non-accredited sheep during the show or sale and have not been transported to and from the show or sale in the same vehicle as non-accredited sheep; or
- 3) Non-accredited rams at the show or sale are certified by a registered veterinary surgeon that they have been:
 - clinically examined negative for epididymitis; and
 - serologically tested negative for *B. ovis* infection on two occasions at an interval of not less than 60 days or more than 150 days; and
 - isolated from other sheep 21 days before the first serological test until exhibition

4.3 Agistment

Rams from an accredited flock may not be agisted on property other than the nominated property unless the property has been inspected and approved by the Department or an approved veterinary practitioner.

5. FLOCK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Vaccination

Vaccination for ovine brucellosis will not be permitted in accredited flocks.

5.2 Artificial insemination

Artificial insemination can only be used in an accredited flock if the semen is:

- 1) Derived from Ovine Brucellosis accredited rams; or
- 2) Licensed semen under the provision of the Animal Health Act; or
- 3) Derived from rams which have been held in isolation and tested negative for ovine brucellosis twice at a period of between 60 and 150 days prior to using the semen.

5.3 Ewes

Ewes introduced into an accredited flock from non-accredited flocks should be kept isolated and should not be joined for six months after the last joining. If pregnant, they should be lambed in isolation and not rejoined for four months post-lambing.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Responsibility of applicants

- Ensure that the Schedule of Conditions is complied with at all times
- Advise of any change in ownership details
- Advise of any change of property details
- Arrange with an approved veterinary practitioner to carry out the clinical examination and collection of blood samples from all eligible sheep as required by the Schedule.
- Return Application and other forms as required with the administration fee at time of application or re-accreditation.

6.2 Responsibility of Department of Primary Industries and Water

- Responsible for accreditation
- Advise Scheme members of re-accreditation date
- Send out certificates
- Maintain list of accredited flocks
- Audit flocks as required

6.3 Responsibility of Approved Veterinary Practitioners

- Carry out the clinical examination, collection of blood samples and interpretation of results in accordance with the Schedule
- Educate owners about the disease, fencing requirements and any other matter relevant to the successful accreditation of the property.
- Submit completed laboratory accession forms, Appendix D and samples to the laboratory, with all due haste
- Inform the Department of Primary Industries and Water of known positive reactors or any other relevant information as soon as possible.

7. ADDRESS FOR ALL CORRESPONDENCE

Robyn Sharpe (Veterinary Officer)
Department of Primary Industries and Water
PO Box 46, Kings Meadows
TASMANIA 7249

Phone 03 6336 5334

Fax 03 6336 5374

Mobile 0408 131 201

E-mail Robyn.Sharpe@dpiw.tas.gov.au

8. APPENDIX A APPLICATION FOR ACCREDITATION AND AGREEMENT

To: Robyn Sharpe (Veterinary Officer)
Animal Health and Welfare Branch
Department of Primary Industries and Water
PO Box 46
Kings Meadows TAS 7249

APPLICATION:

I, _____ of _____

hereby apply to have my/our ram flock accredited by the Department of Primary Industries and Water as free from *Brucella ovis* infection.

AGREEMENT:

I agree that:

- 1) The Department of Primary Industries and Water shall have no liability accruing from property inspections, clinical examinations, sampling or laboratory testing.
- 2) Such facilities necessary for testing, handling and management of the flock to maintain accreditation will be provided
- 3) All rams to be accredited will be individually and permanently identifiable to the satisfaction of the examining veterinary practitioner
- 4) The advice of the examining veterinary practitioner will be followed with respect to the disposal of positive serological reactors or clinical cases of *Brucella ovis* infection.
- 5) I have read the schedule of conditions for the scheme and will abide by conditions set down in the schedule.

Date _____

(Signature of Owner)

(Signature of Witness)

(Address of Witness)

NOTE: Appendix B should be completed along with Appendix A and returned to the above address.

Have these rams had direct contact with non-accredited rams? [] Yes [] No

If Yes, please detail what contact has taken place.

3) Has any artificial insemination (AI) occurred in your flock during the last 2 years? [] Yes [] No

If yes, please detail insemination information or attach list.

<i>AI date</i>	<i>Flock of origin</i>	<i>Accredited (Yes/No)</i>
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4) If the rams are not from accredited flocks, has any testing taken place? [] Yes [] No

If Yes, please detail testing information or attach list.

<i>Test date</i>	<i>Name of Practitioner</i>	<i>No. rams</i>
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OFFICE USE ONLY

Accreditation No: _____

SEND WITH \$100.00 and APPENDIX A To:

Robyn Sharpe (Veterinary Officer)
Department of Primary Industries and Water
PO Box 46, Kings Meadows, TAS, 7249

APPENDIX C

APPROVED VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS

Name	Address	Contact Phone
Dr K Barrett	Launceston Veterinary Hospital 351 Wellington St Launceston 7250	03 63444566
Dr K T Crook	“Kincora” Campania 7026	03 62604223
Dr C Donaldson	RSD 468 Westbury 7330	003 931286
Dr R L Harris	Scottsdale Veterinary Service 35 Ringarooma Rd Scottsdale 7260	03 63522996
Dr G C Harrison	Wynyard Veterinary Clinic PO Box 171, Wynyard 7325	004 422114
Dr P Holmes	Montrose Veterinary Centre 488 Main Rd, Montrose 7010	002 723599
Dr N Leighton	Smithton Veterinary Clinic PO Box 23, Smithton 7330	004 521054
Dr P Nilon	Longford Veterinary Services 24 Marlborough St, Longford 7250	003 911737
Dr J J Parsons	East Coast Veterinary Clinic 65 Quail Street, St Helens 7216	003 761577
Dr J S Reilly	Forth Valley Vet Clinic Post Office, Forth 7310	004 282703
Dr G C Walker	c/- Post Office, Wesley Vale 7307	004 278959 018 140 538 (M)

12. APPENDIX E RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION

(To be completed by applicant. Forward to the Approved Practitioner for endorsement)

I apply for the renewal of the Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation of my flock. The information given in this application is correct.

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____

Owner _____ Accreditation No _____

Property address _____

Telephone (____) _____

Nominated Approved Veterinary Practitioner _____

Postal address _____

1) Number of rams _____ Number of teasers _____

2) Have your rams had any contact with non-accredited rams? Yes No

If Yes, please detail what contact has taken place.

3) Have you used artificial insemination (AI) in your flock in the last 2 years? Yes No

If yes, please detail insemination information or attach list.

AI date *Flock of origin* *Accredited (Yes/No)*

4) If you introduced rams from non-accredited flocks, were these tested? Yes No

If Yes, please detail testing information or attach list.

Test Date *Name of Practitioner* *No. Rams*

Practitioner's Endorsement

I examined this flock on ____/____/____. Blood samples were taken from _____ rams. I am satisfied that this flock is eligible for re-accreditation.

Signature

____/____/____
Date

Name

SEND WITH PAYMENT TO:

Robyn Sharpe (VETERINARY OFFICER)
Department of Primary Industries and Water
PO Box 46, Kings Meadows, TAS, 7249

13. APPENDIX F SAMPLING TABLE

Sample sizes for ram numbers for rams from 6 to 12 months old			
<i>Number of rams</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Number of rams</i>	<i>Sample size</i>
10	10	200	27
20	15	250	27
30	19	300	28
40	21	350	28
50	22	400	28
60	23	450	28
70	24	500	28
80	24	600	28
90	25	700	28
100	25	800	28
120	26	900	28
140	26	1000	29
160	26	1200	29
180	27	1400 and over	29

14. APPENDIX G ATTACHMENT TO THE SCHEDULE

RISK ASSESSMENT (QUALITY ASSURANCE) SYSTEM BASED ON HAZARD ANALYSIS CRITICAL CONTROL POINT METHODOLOGY

September 97

Background

This system requires stud producers to maintain records of stock and semen movements on and off the property, instead of blood testing their rams. Based on the methodology called Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), it works by defining what the risks of acquiring *B ovis* are, and how to identify and prevent the potential hazards. Eligible producers must have their rams palpated and submit records (Appendix G) biennially with their application to renew accreditation.

HACCP methodology is commonly used in meat processing works and other situations where potential hazards or risks to quality can be identified during a process. Methods are put in place to reduce the risk of hazards occurring, and actions put in place to minimise the risk if the hazard does occur.

It is a requirement of the current OB Scheme that producers notify the Department when stock movements on and off accredited properties occur; however they rarely do this. If the risk of acquiring *B ovis* is dependent on the hazard of moving stock or semen onto the property, recording this and thereby increasing the awareness, should ideally provide a greater opportunity to control the risk.

Pros and Cons

Advantages

- Low cost, once it is going, for both Government and industry.
- Equitable - all properties of same risk incur the same costs with higher risk properties incurring more.
- Transfer of disease is minimised, as less stock are bled.
- Producers learn more about the disease and take responsibility for knowing if something is wrong.

Disadvantages

- This is a new idea. It will also entail a little more paperwork for the producer.
- Strays could infect a flock without the producer knowing. This could happen the day after a blood test also. However, armed with more information, a producer would be more on the look-out under this Scheme than under the current one.

- The "can we really trust them syndrome" prevalent amongst scientific people, and even within the stud industry itself. A blood test may be perceived as being more "scientific", and the Government currently controls 'the risk', not the producer. However, rams will still be palpated and positives bled.

Eligibility

Only properties accredited for more than 10 years (7 - 8 flock tests) using the current system of serological testing are eligible to use this option. Producers have a choice: whether to convert to this System, or stay with their current system. As the disadvantages of the system showed, not all producers will be comfortable recording the required information.

Requirements

A risk assessment of the property, for example fence condition and average stock movements per year will be made from information provided with the Renewal of Accreditation. Information on the clinical signs of the disease and other extension material will be provided to all eligible producers.

Records kept by producers (**Forms G1, G2 & G3, Appendix G**), shown in examples Tables 1 & 2 & 3, must show when risks are likely to occur (critical operations) and what the potential risks or hazards are. Actions (preventative, control or monitoring) to prevent hazards occurring have to be listed, also actions actually taken to prevent the hazard. Producers must also list what actions to take if a hazard occurs, and then record the actions that were taken when the hazard occurred.

Producers must have all rams over 4 months old clinically examined by palpation of the epididymis and submit biennial records to the Coordinator to gain re-accreditation. All other conditions for introductions, agistment and stock movements, etc as per the Schedule of Conditions must be adhered to, or an approved Vet must be notified if unsure.

In addition, a small number of properties deemed to be most at risk (poor fences, many stock movements), will be tested annually using the current method of laboratory testing. This will provide confidence in the long term that disease is not sneaking in and building up.

Options

If disease does appear in a flock, the Schedule of Conditions is clear on what is required. A flock would need to be re-assessed on its merits, and a decision made on its Classification after 2 negative flock blood tests.

According to DPIW records, there has been no disease recorded in an accredited flock for over 15 years. Simply bleeding an animal doesn't stop disease occurring. Having more knowledge about a disease and taking more responsibility for it will be more effective in controlling it in the long term.

Table 1 Example of risk analysis to prevent infection with Ovine Brucellosis

Critical Operations	Potential Risk or Hazard	Critical Control Point (CCP)	Preventative, Control Monitoring Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of purchased animals onto property (rams and ewes) • Introduction of semen onto property • Rams are returned from leasing • Rams return from show or sale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of ram or ewe infected with B ovis • Insemination of ewes with semen infected with B ovis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time that stock are purchased • Time when stock moved onto the property • Time that semen is purchased • At the time that semen is inseminated (this is a secondary CCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check accreditation status of rams • Isolate ewes for a month before introducing to your rams • Obtain copy of accreditation certificate • Isolate and test rams (as per Schedule) if required • Buy semen from accredited rams • Obtain copy of accreditation certificate

Table 2. Example of actions taken to prevent Ovine Brucellosis infection of property

Date	Critical Operation and Critical Control Point	Preventative Action taken
28/2/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased 200 ewes from Oatlands sale, and brought onto property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated for 30 days before introducing with rest of flock (put in on 30/3/95)
4/7/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased ram from Melbourne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram from accredited property "Newfields", Dubbo, NSW, Accreditation No 567
5/7/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram arrived at property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram isolated and vet (or farmer) examined him

Table 3. Example of actions to take should Ovine Brucellosis infection be found, and actions taken as a result

Date	Hazard or Risk discovered	Actions to take if hazard occurs	Action taken
28/2/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rams found infected with B ovis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify private practitioner immediately • Isolate infected animals • Take preventative actions to stop it happening again - traceback reason for hazard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private vet contacted • Rams isolated • Rams destroyed by Vet and sent to laboratory • Movements of infected rams checked.
4/7/95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rams found to be from non accredited property once on farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify approved vet and isolate ram • Test ram as for new introductions from non accredited properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ram isolated and vet notified • Ram tested as per protocol for new introductions, etc

FORM G1

RISK ANALYSIS TO PREVENT INFECTION WITH OVINE BRUCELLOSIS

Critical Operations	Potential Risk or Hazard	Critical Control Point (CCP)	Preventative, Control or Monitoring Measures
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