Department of Primary Industries
and Regional Development

NSW Entry Requirements

Cattle tick carriers

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More information

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/cattletick

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Introduction

Cattle tick (*Rhipicephalus australis*) are a significant animal health pest in Australia causing direct production losses as well as being the vector of tick fever, a major cause of death and illness in northern Australian cattle herds.

Cattle tick is a notifiable pest in NSW under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Animals that can carry cattle tick must meet specific inspection and/or treatment requirements before entering NSW. The level of control applied depends on the destination of the animals and their level of risk. Animals moving directly to abattoirs or feedlots are subject to less stringent entry conditions, whereas those moving to other properties must meet stricter requirements.

Primary cattle tick carriers, such as cattle, present a higher biosecurity risk than secondary carriers and therefore face more rigorous movement conditions. To support compliance, the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) operates surveillance cameras along the QLD-NSW border to monitor livestock vehicle movements entering NSW.

This document outlines the legal controls that apply to the entry of all cattle tick carriers into NSW. These controls, referred to as 'risk minimisation requirements', are prescribed under the *Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2019 (BOPA),* available at *www.legislation.nsw.gov.au.*

What animals carry cattle ticks

Primary cattle tick carriers include cattle, buffalo, bison, and deer. Cattle ticks routinely complete their life cycle on these animals and therefore are a bigger risk than secondary cattle tick carriers and have more stringent movement requirements.

Secondary cattle tick carriers include equines, sheep, goats and camelids. Cattle ticks occasionally complete their life cycle on these animals. Secondary cattle tick hosts usually have very few ticks present compared to primary cattle tick hosts; however, movement requirements are still in place to minimise the spread of cattle tick.

Equines include any animal from the Equidae family, including horses, donkeys, zebras, mules and asses.

Camelids include any animal from the Camelidae family, including camels, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanacos.

Identifying cattle tick

- Key identifiers are their pale cream legs, and the first pair of legs sit well away from the snout.
- The female cattle tick is a one-host tick, meaning the entire parasitic phase occurs on a single animal.
- The entire life cycle averages **21 days on the host** and up to **9 months in the pasture**, depending on temperature and moisture. In cooler or drier conditions, development slows or pauses.
- Male ticks feed only occasionally and don't become engorged with blood. They can move between hosts and spend two months or more on an animal, mating with females along the way.

Images of cattle ticks and how to identify, can be found in Appendix 1- Identifying cattle ticks.

Cattle tick infested (endemic) areas

In Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, cattle ticks are endemic. In these states, there are both cattle tick infested and free areas.

To protect NSW and the cattle industry, movement restrictions on livestock entering NSW are in place to reduce the chance that cattle tick from endemic areas can enter.

All of NSW is a cattle tick free area. DPIRD works with livestock owners to prevent, detect and eradicate any cattle tick incursions in the state. Livestock entering NSW must meet entry requirements regardless of how long they will remain in the state, including if they are transiting through to an interstate destination.

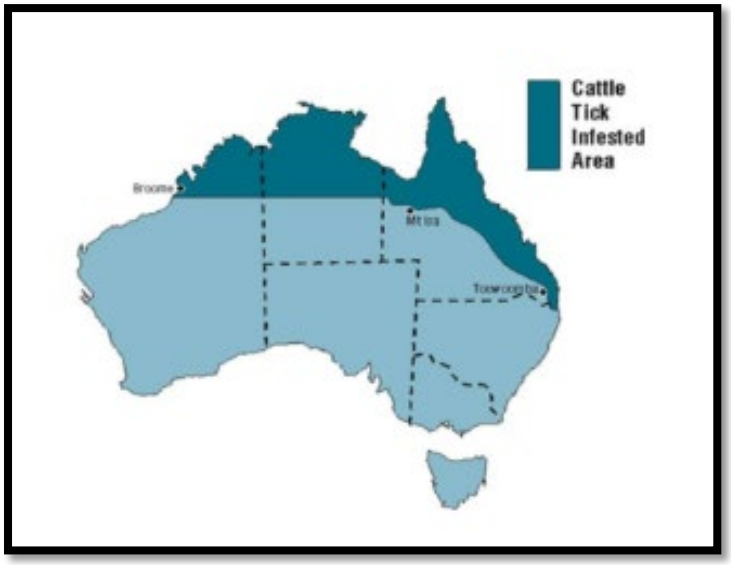

Image 1: Cattle tick infested area in Australia

Dark blue- Cattle tick infested (endemic) areas

Light blue- Cattle tick free areas- whilst this area is a free zone, there are restricted properties within this zone.

Image 2: Cattle tick biosecurity zone map

Red- Cattle tick infested area of Queensland

White- Cattle tick free area of Queensland- whilst this area is a free zone, there are restricted properties within this zone.

Information on cattle tick infested zones and livestock movement conditions is available at:

- Cattle tick in NSW (www.dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- Cattle tick zones in QLD (www.business.qld.gov.au)

- NT Cattle tick control (nt.gov.au)
- WA cattle tick control program (www.dpird.wa.gov.au)

If livestock movements continue beyond NSW, ensure you check and comply with the destination state's biosecurity entry requirements.

Definitions

Term	Definition
Acaracide	A chemical which kills or sterilises ticks
Accredited certifier	A person trained and authorised by jurisdictional legislation to issue carrier biosecurity certificates and inspect and/or treat cattle tick carriers to verify a tick free status
BOPA Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017	An Order under the Biosecurity Act specifying movement requirements for entry into NSW of biosecurity matter including cattle tick
Biosecurity certificate	A certificate issued by an authorised officer or accredited biosecurity certifier attesting that prescribed treatment and inspection requirements have been undertaken to manage a biosecurity risk
Cattle tick carrier	A primary cattle tick carrier, or a secondary cattle tick carrier.
Infested area	Means the areas in Queensland, Northern Territory or Western Australia that are not the cattle tick free zone.
Free area	Any part of Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia identified as the cattle tick free zone on a cattle tick biosecurity zone map and established as a biosecurity zone for cattle tick under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld), the Livestock Act 2008 (NT), and the Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007 (WA).
Chemicals	Acaricides or endectocides used for treatment of cattle tick carriers by plunge dipping, spraying, pour-on or injectable application that include a label claim for the control of cattle ticks.
Clearance	The process of completing risk minimisation requirements for cattle tick when moving cattle tick carriers.
Concessional cattle	Cattle moving to feedlots or to abattoirs under reduced clearance requirements because of how they have been or will be managed.
Dipping	Immersion in a plunge dip containing an approved acaricide.
Endectocides	An anti-parasitic chemical that is effective against internal and external parasites (i.e. injectable and pour-on chemicals).
Feedlot	A licenced facility where intensive animal feedlotting is periodically carried out.

Term	Definition
Free area	Any part of a state or territory declared as a cattle tick free area under state or territory biosecurity legislation. Stock must have been on an unrestricted property in the free area for 35 continuous days for this to be regarded as originating from the Free Area
Infested Area	The area in Queensland, Northern Territory or Western Australia, that is not the cattle tick free zone
Injectable	An endectocide that is effective against external parasite which is applied to a cattle tick carrier subcutaneously (by injecting under the skin).
Live tick	A cattle tick showing movement or from which body fluids can be expressed
Low-risk QLD land	Any land in an infected zone in Qld which is either pasture free or has not had any cattle graze it for the previous 12 months. If the past grazing use of the land is unknown or uncertain the land is considered high risk. Land that is completely free of pasture is not high risk even if cattle may have been placed on the land over the previous 12 months.
Low-risk NSW land	Any unrestricted land in NSW which is either pasture free or will not have cattle graze it for the next 12 months. If the future grazing use of the land is unknown or uncertain the land is considered high risk. Land that is completely free of pasture is not high risk even if cattle may be placed on the land sometime in the next 12 months.
Macrocyclic lactone (ML)	An acaricide based on the macrocyclic lactone chemical group e.g., moxidectin. These may be pour-on or injectable.
Manual inspection	A physical examination of the exterior of a restrained animal to detect the presence of cattle tick as specified in the NSW Primefact 'Cattle tick – manual inspection of cattle tick carriers' published on the Department's website.
Owner treatment	A treatment using one of the methods specified in this procedure, applied by a person moving a cattle tick carrier, to meet the risk minimisation requirements.
Powered spray	To thoroughly wet the entire skin of a cattle tick carrier with an effective acaricide using spray equipment that delivers a low-pressure high-volume output, either through a 12V or petrol/diesel driven motor.
Pour-on	An endectocide that is effective against external-parasite which is applied to a cattle tick carrier topically along the mid-line of the back, in

Term	Definition
	a narrow strip between the withers and butt of the tail or as per manufacturer's recommendations.
Preliminary treatment	A treatment using one of the methods specified in this procedure, applied by a person moving a cattle tick carrier, to present cattle tick free for clearance.
Primary cattle tick carriers	Species on which cattle tick routinely complete their life cycle (cattle, buffalo, bison, deer)
Record of movement (ROM)	A document available on the NSW DPI website containing a declaration that the cattle tick carrier satisfies the conditions for importation of a cattle tick carrier.
Resistance	A chemical treatment is no longer effective in killing cattle tick.
Restricted property	A property in cattle tick free zone that is subject to a biosecurity undertaking, biosecurity direction or regulatory instrument in another State or Territory that controls or restricts the movement of animals on a property on account of cattle tick
Secondary cattle tick carriers	Species on which cattle tick occasionally complete their life cycle (equines, sheep, goats, camelids)
Spraying	To thoroughly wet the entire skin of a cattle tick carrier with an effective acaricide using spray equipment that delivers a low-pressure high-volume output, either through a 12V or petrol/diesel driven motor.
Supervised chemical treatment	A chemical treatment of a cattle tick carrier with an APVMA approved chemical for the control of cattle tick in accordance with all APVMA directions and label conditions, as specified in the NSW Primefact 'Cattle tick – chemical treatment of cattle tick carriers' published on the Department's website.
Visual inspection	A visual examination of the exterior of an animal from a maximum of 2 metres to detect the presence of cattle tick as specified in the NSW Primefact 'Cattle tick – visual inspection of cattle tick carriers' published on the Department's website.
Unrestricted property	A property that is not a restricted property.

Moving cattle tick carriers into NSW

There are a number of steps people must take before moving cattle tick carriers into NSW:

1. Preliminary Treatments
2. Understand what inspection and chemical treatment (risk minimisation) requirements apply (these vary depending on the animal and the origin and destination)
3. Obtaining a biosecurity or veterinary certificate (if required)
4. Obtaining written verification of low-risk land status (if required)
5. Submission of a Record of Movement (ROM) before entering NSW
6. Maintaining and keeping paperwork

Preliminary Treatments

A cattle tick carrier must be free from cattle ticks before clearance, and this may require preliminary treatments.

This will require a treatment 4-7 days prior to clearance with a dip or spray; or a treatment 6-9 days prior to clearance with a pour-on/injectable. In QLD you will need to complete the *Cattle tick – meeting my general biosecurity obligation (GBO) form*.

If any live ticks are found by an accredited certifier, the cattle tick carriers will not be allowed entry into NSW until the consignment is tick free on re-presentation for clearance, 4-7 days after the previous inspection. Stock moving direct to slaughter can be re-examined at 1-day intervals.

Understanding what risk minimisation requirements apply

The following tables summarise the risk minimisation requirements for cattle tick carriers transported into NSW. A biosecurity certificate or veterinary certificate will need to be provided for most movements into NSW. A biosecurity certificate may be given by an accredited certifier (AC) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (QLD), if it occurs in QLD. A veterinary certificate may be given by a registered veterinarian.

All risk minimisation requirements need to be met prior to importing the cattle tick carrier into NSW.

Obtaining a biosecurity or veterinary certificate

Biosecurity Certificates

A register of accredited certifiers and biosecurity officers in QLD, NT and WA is available at:

- Cattle tick zones in QLD (www.business.qld.gov.au)
- NT Cattle tick control (nt.gov.au)
- WA cattle tick control program (www.dpird.wa.gov.au)

Accredited certifiers for cattle tick in QLD are not authorised to certify movements for cattle tick carriers originating from restricted properties in NSW.

Veterinary Certificates

For secondary cattle tick carriers entering NSW a veterinary certificate may be issued by a registered veterinarian instead of a biosecurity certificate for movements that are not eligible under self-certification. The Veterinary Certificate for secondary cattle tick carriers can be found on the NSW DPI Cattle tick website.

The biosecurity certificate states that the cattle tick carrier has met inspection and/or treatment requirements set out in the Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2017.

Submit your record of movement (ROM) before entering NSW

Prior to moving a cattle tick carrier into NSW, livestock owners must provide a ROM by completing the digital record of movement form via the NSW Cattle Tick App (https://app-cattletick.bfs.dpi.nsw.gov.au).

Make sure you have the following information ready to be entered on the ROM:

- Origin and destination Property Identification Code (PIC)
- Origin and destination address
- Destination name & contact details
- Vehicle/trailer registrations
- Animal quantity & description
- Self-certification certificate number (if applicable)
- Written verification of low-risk land status
- Biosecurity or Veterinary certificate (if applicable)

Once submitted, a copy of the form is sent to your email with a confirmation reference number. A digital or printed copy of the ROM will need to accompany the cattle tick carriers and be ready to present to an authorised officer if requested.

All ROM forms need to be completed prior to importing the cattle tick carrier into NSW.

Please note that the paper-based forms were phased out on 30 June 2022, only digital ROMs will be accepted.

Primary cattle tick carriers - cattle, buffalo and bison

Moving from the infested area OR from a restricted property in a free area

The property of origin is in a cattle tick infested area OR from a restricted property in a cattle tick free area

Table 1: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (cattle, buffalo, bison) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	Any property	Tick free manual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	Abattoir or feedlot that meets specified conditions (Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan (Cattle Tick RMP))	Tick free visual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier Carrier moved within 96 hours of inspection/treatment (dipping), **or** Carrier moved 4-7 days after inspection/treatment (pour-on/injectable) **or** Tick free manual inspection by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate
Feedlot that meets specified conditions (Cattle Tick RMP)	NSW abattoir or feedlot	Feedlot managed to specified conditions (Cattle Tick RMP) **and** Cattle tick carrier was held at the feedlot for 35 days **and** Tick free visual inspection by owner	Record of Movement

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	An agricultural show in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection **and** Leaves NSW within 7 days of entry	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate

Note: If the carriers are moving from the infested area into the free area and may subsequently be moved or on-sold into NSW within 35 days (e.g. cattle sent to a saleyard in the free area), ensure that a NSW approved treatment has been applied. This treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Moving from the free area through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will be transiting through an infested area

Table 2: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (cattle, buffalo, bison) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination **via** the **infested area**	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation **and** No unloading in the infested area **and** No additional animals loaded from a restricted property in the free area or in the infested area (unless the applicable requirements are complied with)	Record of Movement

Moving from the free area and not transiting through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will **not** be transiting through an infested area

Table 3: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (cattle, buffalo, bison) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination direct from free area	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation. *No inspection or treatment* *requirements*	N/A

Note: If the carriers have been in the free area for less than 35 days, you must provide the biosecurity certificate issued for their movement into the free area. Ensure that a NSW-approved treatment has been applied, as this treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Using non-chemical methods to reduce the risk of cattle infestation

The Biosecurity Act 2015 allows more than one way to achieve the outcome of preventing cattle tick entering NSW. It's possible to use management techniques to reduce the risk of introducing cattle tick on animals entering NSW. Some standard protocols are outlined in the tables above, for example for carriers moving from feedlots or to certain events.

NOTE: non-chemical ways of managing risk are referred to in QLD procedures as "dealt with in a stated way".

To obtain authorisation for a movement following a customised cattle tick risk minimisation protocol, contact the Manager of the NSW Cattle Tick Program for approval before the movement is planned.

Feedlots and abattoirs - Cattle Tick Risk Management Plans (RMP)

There are less restrictive movement requirements for cattle moving from a restricted property, a property or saleyards in an infested area, or a feedlot in an infested area to an abattoir or feedlot in NSW, *if the feedlots in NSW or QLD, or abattoirs in NSW have a Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan*. This Plan is a protocol prepared by the feedlot or abattoir, and auditable by the Department under which the following management steps are taken:

For feedlots:

- The entire feedlot, including associated yards and handling facilities, must be separated from surrounding pasture paddocks by a minimum 10 metre buffer zone which is maintained free of cattle tick carriers at all times, and
- Feedlot pens and associated handling facilities are kept free of vegetation at all times, and

- The feedlot, including yards and handling facilities, accepts cattle tick carriers from a cattle tick infested zone, documented procedures must be implemented by the feedlot operator to prevent cattle tick carriers held in the feedlot from the risk of cattle tick infestation.
  - Cattle tick carriers must not be removed from feedlot pens for husbandry, drafting or loading purposes for any longer than is necessary.
  - The feedlot owner must maintain records of all cattle tick carrier movements into and out of the feedlot.
- Cattle tick carriers must be held in the feedlot under the above conditions for at least 35 continuous days prior to movement.

For abattoirs:

- Any concessional cattle are moved directly after unloading to pasture free identified yards within the abattoir and remain there until slaughtered. Concessional cattle must not be removed from the abattoir to holding paddocks or to any other locations unless by permit from an Authorised Officer.
- A buffer free area of 2 metres is kept around the designated holding yards.
- Excluding grazing cattle from any pastured areas where drains or runoff exit from designated holding yards
- Records of any concessional slaughter cattle received are kept and available for audit

A Cattle Tick Risk Management Plan template, along with a list of NSW abattoirs and feedlots that have a current RMP in place, is available on the NSW DPI cattle tick website.

Primary cattle tick carriers - deer

The importation of deer from infested areas presents difficulties. Some deer can be inspected and spray treated but usually require special low light handling facilities.

Anyone wishing to clear deer to move to NSW from an infested area, should seek advice on the construction of suitable clearance facilities.

Moving from the infested area OR from a restricted property in a free area

The property of origin is in a cattle tick infested area OR from a restricted property in a cattle tick free area

Table 4: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (deer) entering NSW

Origin Property Type	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	Any property	Tick free manual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	An agricultural show in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection **and** Leaves NSW within 7 days of entry	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	NSW abattoir	Tick free visual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate

Note: If the carriers are moving from the infested area into the free area and may subsequently be moved or on-sold into NSW within 35 days, ensure that a NSW approved treatment has been applied. This treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Moving from the free area through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will be transiting through an infested area

Table 5: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (deer) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination via infested area	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation **and** No unloading in the infested area **and** No additional animals loaded from a restricted property in the free area or in the infested area (unless the applicable requirements are complied with)	Record of Movement

Moving from the free area and not transiting through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will **not** be transiting through an infested area

Table 6: Treatment and inspection requirements for primary cattle tick carriers (deer) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination direct from free area	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation. *No examination or treatment requirements*	N/A

Note: If the carriers have been in the free area for less than 35 days, you must provide the biosecurity certificate issued for their movement into the free area. Ensure that a NSW-approved treatment has been applied, as this treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Secondary cattle tick carriers - equines

Equines include horses, donkeys, zebras, mules and asses

Moving from the infested area OR from a restricted property in a free area

The property of origin is in a cattle tick infested area OR from a restricted property in a cattle tick free area

Table 7: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (equines) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	Any property	Tick free manual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier or Registered Veterinarian **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate **or** Veterinary Certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	An agricultural show in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by Accredited Certifier or Registered Veterinarian **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection **and** Leaves NSW within 7 days of entry	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate **or** veterinary certificate
The horse is a registered thoroughbred or standardbred	Competing at a designated race meeting under control of a racing authority	For 35 days immediately before importation, the equine was stabled **and** Tick free visual inspection by person responsible **and** Returns to State or Territory of origin within 7 days of the movement date.	Record of Movement

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Equine moving from NSW into the QLD infested area for veterinary treatment and returning to NSW	Veterinary clinic in an infested area in QLD	Travel direct to clinic for veterinary treatment **and** Horse confined to clinic during stay **and** Tick free visual inspection when leaving clinic by Registered Veterinarian	Record of Movement **and** Veterinarian declaration

Note: If the carriers are moving from the infested area into the free area and may subsequently be moved or on-sold into NSW within 35 days, ensure that a NSW approved treatment has been applied. This treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Low-risk movements (self-certification)

Self-certification Low-risk movement of secondary cattle tick carriers from the QLD cattle tick infested area to NSW

Table 8: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (equines) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Secondary cattle tick carrier moving from low-risk land in QLD infested area	Low risk land in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by person responsible **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection **and** Staying **less than 7 days** in NSW	Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years **and** Written verification of low-risk land status **and** Record of Movement
Secondary cattle tick carrier moving from low-risk land in QLD infested area	Low risk land in NSW	Tick free manual inspection **and** chemical treatment by person responsible **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years **and** Written verification of low-risk land status **and**

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
		and Staying **more than 7 days** in NSW or not returning to QLD	Record of Movement

Moving from the free area through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will be transiting through an infested area

Table 9: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (equines) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination **via** the **infested area**	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation **and** No unloading in the infested area **and** No additional animals loaded from a restricted property in the free area or in the infested area (unless the applicable requirements are complied with)	Record of Movement

Moving from the free area and not transiting through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will **not** be transiting through an infested area

Table 10: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (equines) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination direct from free area	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation. *No examination or treatment* *requirements*	N/A

Note: If the carriers have been in the free area for less than 35 days, you must provide the biosecurity certificate issued for their movement into the free area. Ensure that a NSW-approved treatment has been applied, as this treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Secondary cattle tick carriers - sheep, goats and camelids

Camelids include camels, llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanaco

Moving from the infested area OR from a restricted property in a free area

The property of origin is in a cattle tick infested area OR from a restricted property in a cattle tick free area

Table 11: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (sheep, goats and camelids) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	Any property in NSW	Tick free manual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier or Registered Veterinarian **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate **or** veterinary certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	NSW abattoir	Tick free visual inspection **and** supervised chemical treatment by Accredited Certifier **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment	Record of Movement and Biosecurity Certificate
Any property in the infested area or a restricted property in the free area	An agricultural show in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by Accredited Certifier **or** Registered Veterinarian **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment **and** Leaves NSW within 7 days of entry	Record of Movement **and** Biosecurity Certificate or Veterinary Certificate

Note: If the carriers are moving from the infested area into the free area and may subsequently be moved or on-sold into NSW within 35 days, ensure that a NSW approved treatment has been applied. This treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Low-risk movements (self-certification)

Self-certification Low-risk movement of secondary cattle tick carriers from the QLD cattle tick infested area to NSW

Table 12: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (sheep, goats and camelids) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Secondary cattle tick carrier moving from low-risk land in QLD infested area	Low risk land in NSW	Tick free manual inspection by person responsible **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection **and** Staying **less than 7 days** in NSW	Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years **and** Written verification of low-risk land status **and** Record of Movement
Secondary cattle tick carrier moving from low-risk land in QLD infested area	Low risk land in NSW	Tick free manual inspection **and** chemical treatment by person responsible **and** Carrier moved within 48 hours of inspection/treatment **and** Staying **more than 7 days** in NSW or not returning to QLD	Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years **and** Written verification of low-risk land status **and** Record of Movement

Moving from the free area through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will be transiting through an infested area

Table 13: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (sheep, goats and camelids) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35	Record of Movement

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
	via the **infested area**	days immediately before importation **and** No unloading in the infested area **and** No additional animals loaded from a restricted property in the free area or in the infested area (unless the applicable requirements are complied with)	

Moving from the free area and not transiting through an infested area

The property of origin is an unrestricted property in a cattle tick free area, and the movement will **not** be transiting through an infested area

Table 14: Treatment and inspection requirements for secondary cattle tick carriers (sheep, goats and camelids) entering NSW

Origin	Destination	Risk minimisation requirements	Documentation requirements
Unrestricted property in a free area	Any destination direct from free area	The carrier was held on the property in the free area for 35 days immediately before importation. *No examination or treatment* *requirements*	N/A

Note: If the carriers have been in the free area for less than 35 days, you must provide the biosecurity certificate issued for their movement into the free area. Ensure that a NSW-approved treatment has been applied, as this treatment is required for eligibility to enter NSW, and the biosecurity certificate must be uploaded to the NSW cattle tick record of movement.

Secondary cattle tick carriers – low-risk movements (self-certification)

Self-certification is only available to eligible low-risk movements of secondary cattle tick carriers (equines, sheep, goats and camelids), rather than requiring an accredited certifier or veterinarian.

Self-certification only applies to YOUR secondary carriers and YOUR own movements from a low-risk origin in QLD to a low-risk destination in NSW. You must not certify other cattle tick carriers that are not your responsibility. Under self-certification, you cannot go through other states.

The status of the land must be verified by the person responsible for the land. Low-risk land status cannot be verified by animal owners, unless they are the owner/person responsible for managing the use of that land.

If the low-risk land is a public venue (such as showgrounds), the venue must have approval from DPIRD to hold this status. Venue management can request a low-risk status application and risk management plan from DPIRD. Once approved, the venue retains its low-risk status for a 12-month period.

To be eligible for self-certification you (the stock owner) must complete the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module every three years and be approved to inspect/treat your secondary cattle tick carrier in accordance with the (Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities) 2019).

On completion of the training module, you will be issued a certificate number. You are required to record this number on all Record of Movement forms submitted under self-certification.

You are required to comply with the following risk minimisation requirements:

Entering NSW from QLD and staying in NSW for less than 7 days and returning to QLD

1. Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years
2. Obtain a declaration from the landowner/manager, or DPIRD approved letter for a venue, for the origin and destination to verify land is low risk, clearly identifying

- landowner/manager name
- PIC and property address
- no association with primary cattle tick carriers (cattle, buffalo, bison, deer),
- signed & dated

3. Tick free examination by owner with current self-certification number no longer than 48 hours prior to movement
4. Submit a Cattle Tick Record of Movement prior to importation, attaching the origin and destination low-risk land declarations and provide self-certification number.

Entering NSW from QLD and staying in NSW for more than 7 days, or not returning to QLD

1. Completed the Cattle Tick Training and Education Module within 3 years

2. Obtain a declaration from the landowner/manager, or DPIRD approved letter for a venue, for the origin and destination to verify land is low risk, clearly identifying

- landowner/manager name
- PIC and property address
- no association with primary cattle tick carriers (cattle, buffalo, bison, deer),
- signed & dated

3. Tick free examination by owner with current self-certification number
4. Treatment with an APVMA registered chemical for the control of cattle tick by owner with current self-certification number no longer than 48 hours prior to movement
5. Submit a Cattle Tick Record of Movement prior to importation, attaching the origin and destination low-risk land declarations and provide self-certification number.

Approved agricultural shows, competitions and horse sales in the QLD cattle tick infested zone.

Event organisers can apply for a biosecurity permit to declare a venue as a Tick Free Area within the Queensland cattle tick infested zone. This permit allows cattle tick carriers to be inspected and cleared by an accredited certifier when they arrive at the event. Once cleared, the carriers are approved to move into NSW at the end of the event.

When a permit application is approved, NSW DPIRD will issue a Group Biosecurity Permit that sets out the specific conditions and biosecurity requirements for the event.

Events that commonly apply for this type of permit include the Magic Millions Sales and the Royal Queensland Show (Ekka).

Persons responsible need to demonstrate that cattle tick risk management arrangements are in place:

- Require all cattle tick carriers attending the event to be tick free before entering the event site
- Engaging an accredited biosecurity certifier to conduct a inspection and treatment (as required) of all cattle tick carriers entering the site to make sure they are tick free.
- Retain records of:
  - all previous events (location, date)
  - the name and address of the accredited certifier performing inspections of cattle tick carriers
  - the species and numbers of cattle tick carriers inspected before entering the event site.
- Prior to moving a cattle tick carrier into NSW, livestock owners must complete a Record of Movement form via the NSW Cattle Tick App.

The biosecurity permit application form available on the NSW DPI website.

Chemical Treatments

These steps must be followed when chemically treating cattle tick carriers prior to entry into NSW.

Cattle tick carriers must have a supervised chemical treatment by biosecurity certifier to meet the risk minimisation requirement as detailed in the *Biosecurity Order (Permitted Activities)* 2017.

Types of chemical treatment

Chemicals and applications methods must be suitable for the cattle tick carrier being treated. Options include:

- Plunge dip
- Powered spray
- Injectable (only in limited circumstances and prior NSW DPIRD approval for a supervised chemical treatment)
- Pour on (only in limited circumstances and prior NSW DPIRD approval for a supervised chemical treatment)

Only use chemicals that are Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) registered for the control of cattle tick for the intended animal/s being treated, and that are approved for movements into NSW.

There is a wide range of over-the-counter products containing the chemical actives listed below, available under various brand names.

The APVMA portal (https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris) provides a comprehensive list of all registered products and serves as a reliable and up-to-date source of information.

Table 15: Chemicals effective for the control of cattle tick

Application	Chemical	Treatment Option	Cattle tick carrier
Pour on and injectable	Doramectin Ivermectin Moxidectin	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Treatment of concessional cattle Supervised chemical treatment – only on prior NSW DPIRD approval	Cattle, bison, buffalo
Pour on	Fluralaner	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Treatment of concessional cattle Final supervised treatment – only on prior NSW DPIRD approval	Cattle, bison, buffalo

Dips	Amitraz	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Supervised chemical treatment	Cattle, bison, buffalo Deer (must be a dipping facility suitable for deer)
Dips	Cypermethrin Deltamethrin Flumethrin Chlorfenvinphos Ethion	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Supervised chemical treatment	Cattle, bison, buffalo
Sprays	Amitraz	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Supervised chemical treatment	Cattle, bison, buffalo **only led & tractable or approved by NSW DPIRD* Deer Sheep, Goats, Camelids
Sprays	Flumethrin	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Self-certification Supervised chemical treatment	Cattle, bison, buffalo **only led & tractable or approved by NSW DPIRD* Equines
Sprays	Permethrin **movements between QLD & NSW ONLY*	Owner applied pre-liminary treatments Supervised chemical treatment	Horses **refer to Permethrin permit for specific details of use*

APVMA Permits

- Amitik Permit - PER14730
- Bayticol Permit - PER12839
- Permethrin Permit - PER93321

Plunge dip

The acaricide concentration must be maintained at the appropriate level to ensure the treatment is effective.

- The capacity of the dip must be accurately calibrated. This ensures the correct ratio of acaricide and water are added when replenishing the solution.

- The dip volume must be monitored on a regular basis during the tick season to ensure it does not drop by more than 2,000 litres before being replenished.
- The dip should be replenished as required to minimise the effect of stripping. The amount of chemical added must be calculated based on the volume of water added.
- Water should only be added to offset the loss of water through evaporation.
- The acaricide concentration should be adjusted in the event of flooding.
- The chemical concentration of the dip should be adjusted promptly when needed. If analytical results differ by +/- 30% from recommended concentration a partial adjustment is recommended pending results of a further sample.
- The volume of the dip must be recorded before and after each day of dipping and must always be measured at the same point.
- The dip, sump, crush, draining pen and surrounding area must be kept clean to prevent pollution of the dip.
- The acaricide must be measured accurately and premixed in water before adding to the dip. If possible, the chemical should be added on non-dipping days or stirred thoroughly prior to dipping.

The following records must be kept:

- date of activity or event
- loss of water through evaporation or excess water entering the dip through flooding
- volume of water added for evaporation loss
- volume of water and acaricide added for topping up or compensating for flooding
- volume of dipping fluid at commencement of dipping
- volume of dipping fluid at completion of dipping
- number and species of carriers dipped
- laboratory results of samples submitted

Samples must be submitted to a laboratory facility:

- for testing either on a monthly basis during the recognised tick season, or within 30 days prior to using the facility.
- An authorised officer or accredited certifier may take samples or require additional samples be collected and submitted to demonstrate that the chemical in the dip is at the correct concentration.

Additional best practices to ensure carriers safety and optimal results include:

- Remove the plug between the dip and the sump or draining pen prior to dipping and replace after dipping to prevent flooding.
- Stir the dip prior to dipping carriers, either mechanically by a pump, or by dipping a number of carriers (20 to 50 depending on the acaricide). Any carriers used as stirrers must be re-dipped.

- Do not dip over-heated or stressed carriers.
- Dip adults and young carriers separately.
- Monitor the speed and frequency of carriers entering the dip and regulated to prevent accidents and ensure the entire beast, including the head and ears are wet.

Powered Spray

Powered spraying may only be used to treat a high-risk tick carrier if one of the following conditions are met.

- The carrier is able to be led and can be tied up during treatment.
- Small numbers of carriers require treatment, and a plunge dip cannot be adequately stirred.
- Small numbers of carriers with wide sets of horns (e.g., longhorn or buffalo) are presented, and cannot safely entry into a plunge dip.

Prepare and maintain the recommended concentration of acaricide in the spray unit by ensuring:

- The total capacity of the spray tank is accurately measured so that the correct ratio by volume of acaricide and water are added.
- The spray tank must be calibrated so that the amount of acaricide and water prepared is correct to complete the treatment.
- The acaricide is measured accurately before being added to the water in the spray tank.
- For a supervised treatment – the acaricide is added to the water in the presence of the accredited certifier prior to treatment.

Spray units must be maintained as follows:

- Spray tank, hoses and hand piece must be kept in good working order. There should be no leaks from the hand piece, hoses or tank.
- The spray unit must deliver a low-pressure high-volume output and the hand piece must be able to be adjusted to control the required flow dependant on the situation.
- The acaricide solution must be stirred prior to spraying cattle tick carriers. Stirring can be done mechanically by using the hand piece to re-circulate the acaricide back into the spray tank.

The following information must be kept:

- Date of activity
- Volume of water and acaricide added
- Volume of spraying fluid at start of spraying
- Volume of spraying fluid at end of spraying
- Number and species of carriers sprayed

Additional best practices for optimal results include:

- Start by aiming the nozzle at the animal's feet using a fine spray at first, gradually increasing the volume output.
- Move up the front leg to the top line of the animal. Work the acaricide into the coat of the animal by directing the spray horizontally across the body, leaving the head dry, until the underline is reached.
- Inspect the animal to ensure that the rump and tail have been thoroughly sprayed
- Inspect under the front shoulder, the udder, and the flank to ensure these areas have been thoroughly sprayed.
- Ensure the mane of equines has been thoroughly sprayed.
- Repeat the above steps on the opposite side of the animal.
- Start spraying the head by standing either directly in front or slightly to the side of the animal. Start with a fine spray, gradually increasing the volume output to thoroughly wet the area.
- Inspect the ears and under the jaw to ensure these areas have been thoroughly sprayed.
- Carefully visually inspect the whole animal to make sure all areas have been treated. Watch as the animal moves to check all hard to access areas have been treated.

Injectable or pour-on products

An injectable or pour-on may only be used for a supervised chemical treatment in special circumstances with prior approval from the Manager of the NSW Cattle Tick Program.

Potential circumstances include:

- The animal/s cannot be sprayed (e.g., not led and tractable) and there is no plunge dip available to treat the cattle tick carrier or small numbers of carriers require treatment, or
- Small numbers of carriers with wide sets of horns (e.g., longhorn or buffalo) are presented, and can't safely entry into a plunge dip, or
- There is known resistance to acaricides currently in use in the plunge dip.

Note: if high risk carriers are to be treated using injectables or pour-on, calves must also be treated. Endectocides do not transfer from cow to calf through the milk.

Make sure the cattle tick carrier is accurately dosed by:

- Using digital livestock scales to weight the carrier receiving the treatment.
- Visually assess the heaviest carrier in a large mob and only weigh that animal. Dose all the mob at the rate for the heaviest carrier.
- Draft the carriers into mobs of different weight classes. Dose each mob for the heaviest carrier in the class.

Note: An accredited certifier or authorised officer must supervise the weighing of the carriers for a supervised treatment.

Maintain application equipment in the following way:

- Use an automatic applicator that is able to be accurately calibrated.

- Maintain hoses in good working order. Check there are no leaks from the applicator or hoses.
- Use either 16- or 18-gauge needles that are no longer than 15mm.
- Replaced needles regularly when administering injectables.
- Use an applicator that is approved by the manufacturer for application of the specific chemical, especially when using pour-ons, as some endectocides must be applied in a specific way. For example, in narrow strips or fanned.
- Calibrate the applicator so the required dose is being dispensed.
- Verify that the correct dose (by volume) is being administered by dispensing at least two doses into a measuring container.
- Check that the barrel of the applicator is filling completely between each dose dispensed.

Apply the chemical as follows:

- Treat all calves individually.
- If using an injectable endectocide:
- follow the manufacturer's recommendation;
- inject the dose under the skin and not into the muscle. The skin on the side of the neck is usually preferred site. There should be no friction encountered when administering the dose. If friction is encountered retract the needle depth slightly until no friction is encountered.

If using a pour-on endectocide:

- Apply steady pressure to the trigger of the applicator to minimise excessive splashing of chemical off the animal's back during treatment.
- Applied topically along the mid-line of the back from the withers to the tail head of the carrier or as per the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Do not apply the pour-on to wet carriers.
- Do not treat if heavy rain is threatening.

Keep detailed records of the following information:

- Endectocide name
- Endectocide application method
- Expiry date of endectocide
- Batch number of endectocide
- Weight range of cattle tick carriers being treated
- Dosage rate applied to the cattle tick carrier

Time limits on moving a carrier

Carriers must be moved into NSW within the below times after completing the risk minimisation requirements included in the BOPA.

- Carriers that have had a supervised chemical treatment must be moved within:
  - 48 hours of the risk minimisation requirements being met if the carrier has been treated with an acaricide (dip or spray); or
  - 96 hours of the risk minimisation requirements being met if the carrier has been treated with an acaricide (dip or spray), to a feedlot or abattoir with a cattle tick risk management plan only;
  - Between 4-7 days of the risk minimisation requirements being met if the carrier has been treated with an Endectocide (pour on/injectable).

Treatment and re-inspection for failed inspections

The carrier must not move until all the risk minimisation requirements are met.

If any live ticks are found by an accredited certifier, the cattle tick carriers will not be allowed entry into NSW until the consignment is tick free on re-presentation for clearance, 4-7 days after the previous inspection. Stock moving direct to slaughter can be re-examined at 1 day intervals.

Carriers that require retreatment:

- If the carrier fails an inspection within the above timeframes, they must start treatment and inspection again until the carrier meets the risk minimisation requirements.
- The chemical manufacturer's recommendations or APVMA permits regarding treatment intervals must be complied with.

Acknowledgements

The information in this section has been developed by the Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and is used with their permission.

Record keeping

- Biosecurity Permit Application Form
- Cattle tick training module (for self-certification)
- Record of movement via the NSW Cattle Tick App (https://app-cattletick.bfs.dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- Veterinary Certificates
- Risk Management Plan template – abattoir
- Risk Management Plan template – feedlots
- Risk Management Plan template - low-risk land

The biosecurity certificates must be retained for 2 years either as a digital or hard copy.

Appendix 1- Identifying cattle ticks

Figure 1 Young semi-engorged nymphs and engorged nymphs

Figure 2 Adult females at various stages of engorgement

Images supplied- courtesy of the Queensland Government

When cattle are heavily infested, ticks can be found anywhere on the body. On a lightly infested animal the main places to look are the escutcheon, tail butt and underneath the flank.

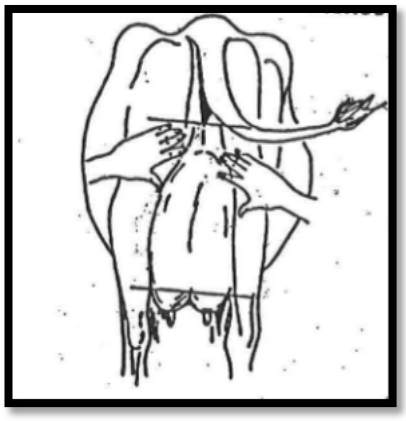

Figure 2 Escutcheon

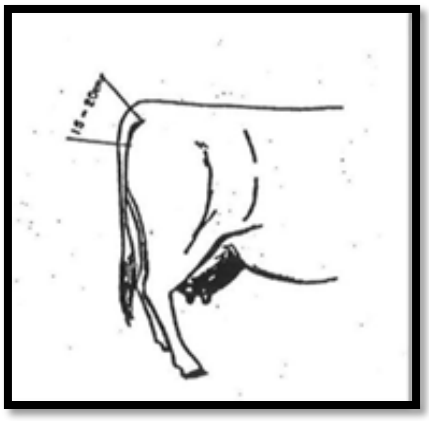

Figure 5 Tail butt

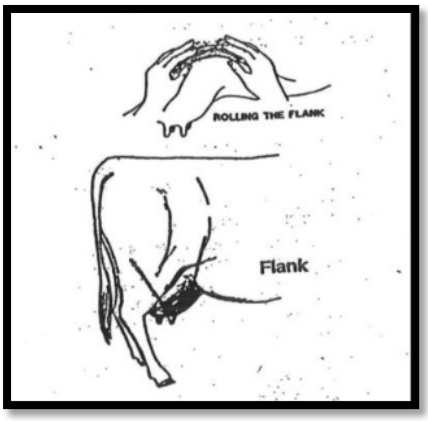

Figure 6 Flank

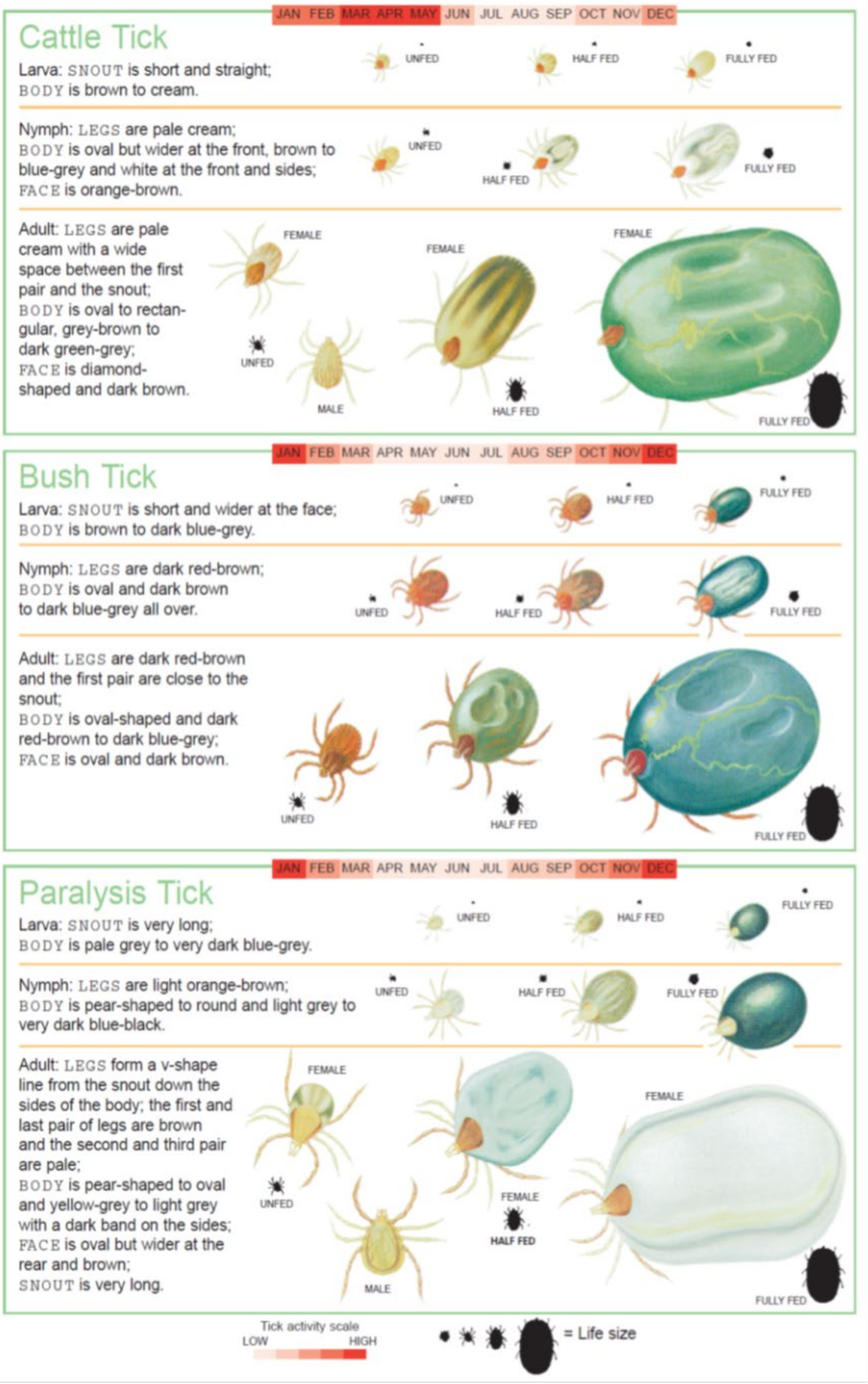

Figure 7 Three common ticks

Contacts

General inquiries

- NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244
  - Option 4: Animals, fish and shellfish
  - Option 3: Livestock
  - Option 1: Cattle tick
- quarantine@dpird.nsw.gov.au

Additional information

- Cattle tick – manual inspection of cattle tick carriers
- Cattle tick – visual inspection of cattle tick carriers
- Cattle tick – identifying the life cycle stage
- Cattle tick in NSW: https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/dpi/biosecurity/animal-biosecurity/cattle-tick-in-nsw
- The NSW DPI legislation page at http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/about-us/legislation

Acknowledgements

The material and images in this document were developed by the Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and is used with their permission.