

Biosecurity Regulation amendments which impact pig biosecurity

Recent amendments to the Biosecurity Regulation 2017 have included two changes in relation to pig biosecurity. These changes will:

- **reduce requirements for pigs moving into NSW from Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory and**
- **help strengthen protections against emerging and increasing risks posed by emergency animal diseases such as African swine fever and foot and mouth disease.**

Movement of commercial pigs into NSW

Commercial pigs are now able to be moved into NSW from Queensland and any part of Western Australia or the Northern Territory **without any importation conditions** such as a Biosecurity Certificate, Record of Movement and the related testing requirements.

Requirements for pigs to be identified and accompanied by a PigPass National Vendor declaration still apply. *Brucella suis* (brucellosis) will remain notifiable under schedule 1, part 1 of the Regulation. The NSW Porcine Brucellosis Herd Accreditation Program provides a *Brucella suis* biosecurity risk management option for the NSW pig industry.

NSW Biosecurity legislation places an emphasis on 'shared responsibility'. Pig producers can also minimise the risk of porcine brucellosis by discharging their general biosecurity duty by, for example, preventing feral pig direct/indirect contact with their pigs to help reduce the risk of infection in commercial pigs.

For more information on Porcine Brucellosis please see the NSW DPI [Brucellosis in pigs](#) and the [NSW Porcine Brucellosis Herd Accreditation Program](#) webpages.

Prohibited Pig Feed

The definition of prohibited pig feed has been broadened beyond **stock feed** to include **any material** containing mammalian product, unless the feeding of the mammal product to the pig is otherwise authorised by the Regulation. The definition of **feed** has also been broadened, which in relation to prohibited pig feed means that it is illegal to:

- feed pigs or allow pigs access to or
- allow or direct another person to feed pigs or allow pigs access to or

- fail to prevent pigs access to

any material which contains or has been in contact with products of mammalian origin, including meat (raw or cooked), bone, blood, offal or hide. This will help strengthen protections against emerging and increasing risks posed by diseases like African swine fever and foot and mouth disease. These restrictions apply to all pigs, including pet pigs.

Examples of prohibited pig feed include:

- Meat (raw, cooked or processed), bone, blood, offal or hide derived from a mammal
- Meat pies, sausage rolls, bacon and cheese rolls, pizza, deli meats, table scraps that contain or have been in contact with meat
- Household, commercial or industrial food waste, including restaurant food and discarded cooking oils
- Illegally imported dairy products
- Anything that has been in contact with swill via collection, storage or transport in contaminated containers (such as meat trays and take-away food containers)
- Mammalian carcasses, unless the feeding of the carcase(s) to the pigs is otherwise authorised by the Biosecurity Regulation 2017

Please note that 'stock food' has not been replaced by 'material' in clause 37(6) which means the amendment does not impact on people's ability to have meat in their homes or on farm for human and pet (such as cats and dogs) consumption, as long as this is not accessible to pigs.

For more information on swill feeding please see [Primefact 637 Swill feeding](#)

Details of changes to legislative requirements

The changes to the [Biosecurity Regulation 2017](#) are:

- Clause 17 of the Biosecurity Regulation has been removed.
- Clauses 36 and 37 have been amended to broaden the definition of prohibited pig feed to include **any material** containing mammalian product, unless the feeding of the mammal product to the pig is otherwise authorised by the Regulation

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