

Emu Farmer Licence Conditions

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

1. The licensee must operate in accordance with statutory requirements regulated by the NSW Food Authority under the *NSW Food Act 2003* and Food Regulation 2015, especially with regard to the humane processing of emus and the use of appropriately licensed abattoirs.
2. The licensee shall not buy or sell emus or emu eggs from, or to, a person who is not the holder of a licence, granted by the relevant authority, either in New South Wales or interstate, which permits the possession or trade of emus and/or emu eggs.
3. The licensee shall keep at the registered premises a record book containing a true and accurate record in the record book provided, for live birds and for eggs, details of all alterations to stock as follows:
 - a. **for eggs** – the number and date that eggs were collected and placed in, or transferred to, an incubator, the number and date that the eggs hatched and the number of unhatched eggs
 - b. **for live birds** – the source and date of all birds acquired, including both natural and artificially incubated hatchlings, and the date and details of all disposals (including sales, deaths and escapes, etc.).
4. The licensee shall update the records required to be kept under condition 3 on the day that stock changes occur. The licensee shall make available upon request by a National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) officer the record book.
5. NPWS Wildlife Team by 31 March along with the licence fee for the following year.
6. When advertising live emus or emu eggs for sale the advertisement will include the licensee's emu licence number.
7. All emu farming activities undertaken on the licensed premises shall conform to the standards outlined in the Primary Industries Standing Committee Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Husbandry of Captive-Bred Emus Second Edition (view the Code online at <https://www.publish.csiro.au/ebook/download/pdf/5390>).
8. All emus held under this licence will be contained within a perimeter fence built to the minimum standard. Fencing standards are:
 - a. **Type of fencing** – galvanised pre-fabricated mesh or netting fencing (hinge joint or similar) of 1.15 metre minimum height attached to the inside of fence posts to at least three supporting wires and topped to 1.75 metres with plain wires or similar material. Where minimum height mesh or netting is used, short droppers, coupling clips or ties between line posts from top of mesh to top plain wire are required. Three droppers, couplings or clips are required between 7-metre line post spacings and 2 between 5 metre spacings. Foxes may predate emu eggs and chicks, and boundary fencing should be fox proofed.

- b. **Height of fence** – a straight fence at least 1.75 metres from ground level to the top wire.
 - c. **Strainer posts** – intermediate strainer posts at not more than 200 metre intervals on flat ground and 100 metres on undulating ground. Materials equivalent to pine (CCA pressure treated) 125 millimetre to 150 millimetre diameter crown size, being 3 metres long and imbedded not less than 1.2 metres into the ground, braced with a suitable strainer assembly at each corner and gate.
 - d. **Line posts** – line posts of 2.4-metre star steel or their equivalent at no more than 7-metre spacing, but where the fence line is on poor holding soils, spacing shall be reduced to no more than 50 metres.
 - e. **Gates** – all gates on the boundary fence must be lockable and constructed to similar minimum specifications of the boundary fence.
 - f. **Internal fences** – internal fences for flock management and breeding pens should be of a similar standard to the fencing required for external boundaries.
9. The licensed premises must at all times comply with applicable statutory provisions relating to buildings and health.

Under Section 2.14 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, it is an offence to contravene or fail to comply with a condition of this licence.