

### **Producers vote to keep Western OJD Exclusion Area**

Western NSW sheep producers have voted in favour of retaining the Ovine Johne's Disease (OJD) Exclusion Area encompassing the entire Western Livestock Health and Pest Authority district.

According to Western LHPA general manager, Ann Duryea all sheep producers were polled on whether they wanted the Western OJD Exclusion Area to continue.

"We sent 510 surveys to sheep producers in late May, and there was an excellent response," she said.

"Approximately 57 per cent of sheep producers returned the survey, and of those 97 per cent voted to have the Western OJD Exclusion Area maintained."

Based on NSW Department of Primary Industries guidelines, an OJD Exclusion Area must be reviewed after 3 years by surveying local producers. If less than 50% of producers respond to the survey or less than 50% of those who respond support the continuation of the Exclusion Area, a recommendation is made to the Minister to revoke the Exclusion Area.

"Based on the results, we can conclude that sheep producers in the Western LHPA are supportive of the OJD Exclusion Area and would like to see it continued," said Ms Duryea.

Ms Duryea said the Western OJD Exclusion Area was set up in 2004 at the request of sheep producers. The program is managed locally, with the LHPA providing advice on trading and undertaking action when an infection or suspected infection occurs.

## **ABOUT US**

The Livestock Health and Pest Authorities work collaboratively with rural producers, government and industry to safeguard agriculture in NSW.

Fourteen authorities, with staff at almost 60 locations across the state, provide the frontline animal health service in NSW.

Our core areas of responsibility are animal health, pest animal and insect control and travelling stock reserves. We work in close partnership with Industry & Investment NSW and other government and industry agencies to carry out our goals.

Livestock Health and Pest Authorities assist producers in ensuring they have correctly identified their livestock and that stock movement is carried out in accordance with requirements. They also assist with drought and natural disaster relief. The *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998* constitutes each of the state's 14 LHPAs and their governing body, the State Management Council, as bodies corporate.

The State Management Council is responsible to the Minister for Primary Industries.

**Annual report can be viewed on the following link**

**[http://www.lhpa.org.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/380467/LHPA-2009-10-annual-report-in-full.pdf](http://www.lhpa.org.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0010/380467/LHPA-2009-10-annual-report-in-full.pdf)**

## **Ovine Johne's disease Exclusion Area: review**

OJD is a wasting disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *Para tuberculosis*. It is a very costly disease, as it is difficult to detect, reduces weight and wool production, and kills infected sheep. If unmanaged, OJD can kill up to 10% of adults each year.

Sheep are usually infected for at least 2 years before showing signs of the disease. Once they start to show signs, they usually die within 6 months. There is no cure. Infected sheep begin to shed huge numbers of bacteria, which contaminate pasture, soil and waterways before the sheep show signs of disease. Bacteria may survive in the environment (especially in cool, wet sites) for a long time.

The vaccine (Gudair®) minimises the impact of the disease. Sheep are given one vaccination only, at a cost of approximately \$2 per sheep.

By voting to maintain an EA, sheep producers agreed to be proactive in managing the OJD risk in their EA. Easely on sheep buyers as the first line of defence against introducing OJD.

When buying sheep, always ask for a Sheep Health Statement that has information on the OJD risk of the stock you wish to buy. **Send a copy of the Sheep Health Statement to the LHPA office within 7 days**, so that they know how many ABC points your sheep have. Read the notes that are attached to the Sheep Health Statement; they tell you how to calculate your ABC points.

### **Buying sheep on-line.**

A recent article in the Land <http://www.southernweekly.com.au/news/local/news/general/on-line-flocks-bring-footrot-risk/2212917.aspx>) highlighted the dangers of buying more than you bargained for when buying sheep on-line. The article featured several instances of sheep arriving in the South West region of NSW from Victoria and New England with virulent footrot, when purchased on-line. It is worth a read.

In addition to general recommendations and warnings in the article, producers in the Western Division who buy sheep on-line, must insist on a completed Sheep Health Statement to ensure freedom from OJD, virulent footrot and brucellosis. These diseases would seriously impact your profitability and you need to know, before you buy, about their status. As the Western Division continues to be an exclusion area for OJD, it is also a requirement that purchased sheep have ABC scores of 4 or more. The Sheep Health Statement additionally provides you with valuable information about lice, worm treatments and vaccination history.

If buying sheep on line, some websites offer an assessment of stock. This should not be interpreted as certifying freedom from disease. Far from it, as the assessor, in most cases, acts on behalf of the vendor and is not qualified to certify on matters of disease.

It should be noted that an online auction, unlike a conventional saleyard auction, is a private sale – the responsibility for registering the movement of sheep with NLIS rests with the purchaser. This needs to happen within 7 days of receiving the stock. The purchaser is also responsible for sending a copy of the Sheep Health Statement to their LHPA within 7 days of receiving the stock.

Finally, as with any purchase of stock, each sheep should have a NLIS ear tag, and these tags need to be identified on a completed National Vendor Declaration (NVD).

#### **Need more NVD/Waybill?**

Phone 1800 683 111 to re-order.

Don't wait until you run out.

They can take up to 4 weeks to arrive!

The Authorities **do not** have NVD/Waybill books.

You will need to have your PIC no. handy.

## TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT STOCK SIGN OBLIGATIONS (under Rural Lands Protection Regulation 2010)

- ◆ **A permanent stock zone sign** is to be positioned so that:
  - (a) there is not less than 200 metres between the sign and the place where a vehicle being driven towards the stock would first encounter the stock, and
  - (b) The driver of a vehicle being driven towards the stock along the road is warned of the presence or likely presence of the stock a reasonable distance before the vehicle would first encounter the stock
- ◆ **A temporary stock zone sign** exhibited by a person who owns or has a charge of stock that are grazing or walking on a public is to be positioned so that there is not more than 5 kilometres, and not less than 200 metres, between the sign and the place where a vehicle being driven towards the stock would first encounter the stock or



Exhibited by an occupier of land through which an unfenced public road passes if the land is normally grazed by stock is to be positioned so that driver of a vehicle being driven towards the stock along the road is warned of the presence or likely presence of the stock a reasonable distance before the vehicle would first encounter the stock.

**The person must remove the temporary stock zone sign when the stock are no longer on or near any part of a public road that is not a permanent stock zone.**

- ◆ **Interference with signs**

A person must not, without lawful authority, remove, interfere with, damage, deface or affix advertising material or any other thing to any stock zone sign.

- ◆ **Authority to exhibit stock zone signs**

A person has authority to exhibit a stock zone sign if:

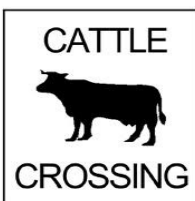
- (a) the person is the roads authority or is a person authorised by the road authority, or
- (b) The person exhibits the sign in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation

- ◆ **Directions to remove temporary stock zone signs**

An authority that considers that a temporary stock zone sign erected on a public road in the district of the authority does not relate to stock on near the road may:

- (a) remove the sign, or
- (b) Direct any person exhibiting the sign to remove it within a specified time

A person to whom a direction is given under authority must comply with the direction



- ◆ **Removal of signs**

A person who, without lawful authority, removes, damages or interferes with a sign displayed by the responsible authority on a travelling stock reserve is guilty of an offence.

### Community concerns drove the LHPA review

The review will look at the structure, effectiveness and efficiency of the LHPA model as well as ongoing role of the organisation and its rating system.

It will be undertaken by independent consultant and overseen by a Government Industry Steering Committee, who will report to Minister of Primary Industries by the end of November.

The Minister of Primary Industry has implemented this review in response to the widespread concern expressed by farmers and other rural landholders since the LHPA system came into place in 2009.

LHPAs are an important industry-government partnership in animal health and pest management, and it is important that these arrangements and the associated landholder rating system be structured appropriately.

The review will involve in depth consultation with all stakeholders so all relevant issues and their potential solutions are canvassed and considered.

Submissions can be sent to the consultant either by email or post:

Email : [secretary@lhpareview.com.au](mailto:secretary@lhpareview.com.au)

Post: **Secretariat—Livestock Health and Pest Authority Review PO Box 8731 Gundaroo NSW 2620**

## IT IS IMPORTANT

There was an increase in the number of non-compliance letters sent out for NLIS breaches in May. There were several larger mobs of cattle going to market which were introduced from either WA or SA and never transferred to the database.

Just a reminder, please ensure each beast has an NLIS tag – quite a few turn up at Swan Hill and the saleyard inserts another tag - maybe some tags do not read, maybe they never had a tag. It is an offence to move cattle to a saleyard or another property without a tag.

Also when trucking cattle from a neighbour's property please complete one of your Vendor Decs and send it with the consignment.

If you have any queries re the letter of non-compliance you may receive, please contact your local Ranger. There is usually a very simple explanation for the non-compliance.

Just a reminder that you are responsible for the addition of new rams to your place going on the NLIS database. If you are having trouble accessing the web-site, it is [www.nlis.mla.com.au](http://www.nlis.mla.com.au). When the window opens you will find a smaller window which reads "new user". Go to Create a New Account and follow the prompts. Should you get into trouble, please contact your LHPA office for assistance.

Once created this will give you access to the account any time for both sheep and cattle, if you stipulate this in step 1.

### **If your property is being leased.**

As an owner of the property all information relevant to the property, e.g. Rate Notices, Land & Stock Returns, will be sent to you.

It is your responsibility to either fill in forms or forward this relevant information to the lessee and in the case of both Rate Notices and Land & Stock Return ensure Rates paid (interest will be added) and Land & Stock Return completed and returned on time. .

If you have any questions please contact your local LHPA office.

## **WHO IS YOUR RANGELANDS MANAGEMENT OFFICER?**

Within the Far West Area of the Land Property Management Authority (LPMA) there seven Rangelands Management Officers (RMOs). These RMOs are the "on-ground" faces of LPMA and perform a wide of variety of tasks in relation to the management of leasehold land and other Crown lands within their particular districts.

One of the major tasks for an RMO is to conduct inspections when an application for the transfer of a Western Land Lease is received. They also investigate applications, for example for cultivation permits on Western Land Leases; changes of lease; lease subdivisions; licences (e.g. for extractive industries, pump sites, pipelines and mooring sites); and reserves management. They can also advise landholders and other interested parties on a range of land management issues, including boundary fencing, access, noxious weeds and feral animals.

Contact details for your RMO are as follows:

**Balranald (Euston, Hillston, Booligal, Ivanhoe):** David Gee (03 5051 6204 or 0428 263 486)

**Broken Hill ( Tibooburra, Milparinka, Silvertown):** Tiff Brown (08 8082 5203 or 0419 497 947)

**Wentworth (Buronga):** Ian Kelly (03 5051 6205 or 0427 770 702)

**Wilcannia (White Cliffs, Menindee):** Geoff Cullenward (08 8082 5202 or 0427 188 528)

## Abattoir Monitoring of OJD and ‘Other Conditions’.

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At some of our OJD Exclusion Area workshops, there was discussion about OJD abattoir monitoring as well as monitoring ‘other disease’ conditions e.g. sheep measles, Cheesy Gland, Grass seed damage, liver fluke, arthritis, vaccine abscesses.

OJD abattoir monitoring was introduced in NSW in November 1999. Producers with direct consignments (i.e. a single vendor) to the abattoir receive notification through their LHPA if OJD is confirmed in their sheep. If their sheep have no evidence of OJD they are advised by mail so that they can claim ABC points.

Analysis of the results of monitoring direct lines is the basis for setting OJD prevalence area boundaries across Australia.

A pilot trial funded by the Sheepmeat Council of Australia, Wool Producers Australia, and NSW DPI was implemented in NSW in January 2006 monitoring for a range of “other conditions” to add value to the OJD program.

Only selected export abattoirs processing numbers of mutton sheep were involved in the trial but producers in the Tablelands LHPA who have been receiving results have found the information provided to be very useful.

“Other Conditions” monitoring was extended nationally from July 2007. It has been used nationally to better define changing patterns of disease, identify economic costs on farm and wastage due to ‘condemns’ and trimming of carcasses in the abattoir. It has also confirmed the importance of a number of conditions e.g. CLA – Cheesy Gland and Sheep measles to the export market.

With progressive improvements in NLIS, NSW DPI will provide feedback to producers in all LHPAs on observed conditions in their adult sheep in the abattoir since 2006. It is planned to mail this information to producers commencing early August 2011.

The pilot trial is due for completion in 2012. However because of excellent feedback from producers in the Tablelands area it is hoped that monitoring and feedback will continue routinely.

This feedback will help identify specific conditions affecting your sheep and assess the effectiveness of disease management on your property.

OJD information is provided to confirm your OJD status and to gain ABC points. Information on ‘other diseases’ is provided for information only. Whether you take any action following receipt of results is entirely up to you.

The following abattoirs are currently included in the pilot trial in NSW, Victoria and South Australia – Wallangarra, Ararat, Murray Bridge, Lobethal and Geelong. Negotiations are continuing with Dubbo and Goulburn (currently closed) for resumption of monitoring.

Please note that routine feedback is only provided to producers if producers consign sheep directly to the abattoir.

If you require feedback on either OJD for ABC points, and/or other conditions, you should contact the abattoir (livestock manager or buyer) and ask for this service. There will be no charge to you. If the abattoir to which you normally sell your mutton is not monitoring, please let them know that you support the concept.

**Information on monitoring for “Other Conditions” including distribution maps for NSW are available on the NSW DPI website at <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/sheep/health/shmp>**

## Mouse risks to crops greater than appreciated

During the past months mice have caused considerable damage to crops during sowing, to emerging shoots, unprotected fodder and stored grain. High financial impacts through control costs and lost production have been experienced by many farmers. In the last fortnight mouse activity and damage has declined in some areas, particularly as crops reach an advanced growth stage. The two most vulnerable cereal crop stages are in the first three weeks after sowing and again around flowering with a distinct lull in damage between times. Canola and pulses often are most susceptible just after they emerge and as the pods are forming.

The demand for rodenticides remains quite high though the orders for zinc phosphide have dropped slightly as sowing is completed. Bait was mostly purchased for direct application in areas where sowing occurred. In the last six months the Western LHPA have batched up some 20 tonnes of grain supplied by landholders. Bait products to be applied to grain are still available without delay.

Farmers are urged to watch out for damage developing again and act early when it is apparent at significant levels. Increased damage can be observed when the cereal heads emerge, where mice will lop off and chew the top node for nutrients, and during flowering where mice can remove heads and eat it on the ground.

Control.

Mice are not a declared pest in NSW, therefore, control is up to each individual landholder. The aim should be to implement control measures as soon as mice are noticed to prevent a build up into damaging plague numbers.

Western LHPA can supply Bromadiolone (mixed with grain supplied by the landholder) or alternatively premixed Mouseoff for perimeter baiting of crops. Perimeter baiting is a control measure designed to prevent mice moving in-crop, so the timing of this control is important. Once mice have moved in-crop, perimeter baiting may be required in conjunction with the more expensive in-crop control.

Once mice are in-crop, Zinc phosphide coated grain should be applied as a control measure. This is applied at a rate of 2 to 3 grains per square metre. This is very effective in knocking down populations. This bait is available through your local rural merchandise store.



**How many grains of MOUSEOFF do mice eat?** - as little as one grain of Mouseoff bait can kill a mouse but a hungry mouse might eat more than this before succumbing.

**How far mice can travel into treated areas?** - it will depend on the amount of food present and the mouse density between areas. The more food available, the less distance mice will need to move; the higher the density the greater potential for mice to spread.

## WORMS IN THE WEST

Over the last few months we have had a lot of rain. This rain has many benefits, but unfortunately there are a few animal health issues that we really need to keep a close eye on. One of our biggest problems at the moment is an increase in worms in our livestock. The moist weather condition is perfect for worm proliferation. This is not going to be the case on every property, but everyone certainly needs to keep a close eye on their stock. Signs to look out for include loss of condition, scouring, lethargy, pale gums, and tailing of the mob when it is moved. Producers should worm-test their stock. Worm tests kits are available at your local LHPA or Industry & Investment NSW office. Worm testing gives the producer a total worm count and will type the worms. Worm typing tells you exactly what worms are present in your sheep, and you can then buy the best drench for those worms. Some producers choose to drench without worm testing. The problem with this is that you may not actually have a worm problem and you may have wasted all that money; or you may have targeted the wrong worms with your drench, so the worm problem remains and the worms stand a chance of building up drench resistance.

### There are more foxes than we think

*Sodium monofluoroacetate*, commonly known as 1080 is the pesticide used to poison foxes and remains the most efficient method.

Fox poisoning with 1080 is regulated in NSW by the Pesticide ACT 1999 and can be carried out only under the conditions specified in the current Off-Label Permit.

More than 30,000 fox baits have been prepared in the Western Authority in last 6 months.



### Wild dogs

The total number of baits prepared for dog control in the NW and N parts of Broken Hill and Wilcannia areas is about 10,000.

A number of dogs have been shot in the area around 12.

Aerial baiting by the WDDDB, aerial shooting by NPWS and ground baiting and shooting by ratepayers are slowly having a positive impact. However there will be pups around shortly so vigilance will be important.

There are very few landholders who file a wild dog report to LHPA offices or to Wild Dog Destruction Board (WDDDB). The WDDDB relies on this information to keep abreast of any problem areas.

### Feral pig control options

- ◆ Trapping—is most useful where pig numbers are small, or where the property is close to populated areas where baiting and shooting are too risky. A number of old RLPB Boards purchased material for pig traps. Now is probably a good time to have a look at the condition of these traps and make any necessary improvements as pig numbers have exploded with the good seasons. Regular reports of pigs destroyed would be appreciated by all LHPA offices.
- ◆ Fencing—can effectively prevent feral pigs from reaching lambs or grain crops if used before the pigs become habituated the food source.
- ◆ Ground-based shooting—is considered to play an insignificant role in damage control except where it is intensively conducted on small accessible populations.
- ◆ Baiting—primarily using 1080 poison in grain or meat baits, is used in rural communities to manage the damage due to the pigs. It requires appropriate free-feeding with non-toxic bait to attract the pigs before the poison bait is used. It also helps to reduce the risk of loss to non-target animals.



### Bait with neighbours

Farmers who join their neighbours in co-ordinated fox baiting programs could increase lamb survival rates by up to 20 per cent, according to a recent study by Industry and Investment NSW.

Lynette McLeod, from the department's vertebrate pest research unit, said the study covered an area of more than 4.5 million hectares and 20 per cent of the NSW sheep flock in the Central West, to explore the benefits of group baiting using 1080.

"The participation of close neighbours, those up to 2.5 kilometres away, was shown to be a key factor in lamb survival," Ms McLeod said.

"Lamb survival improved as more neighbouring properties joined the group baiting program," Ms McLeod said.

"The timing and frequency of baiting were also important factors influencing lamb survival."

According to Ms McLeod, lamb survival was higher in areas where fox baiting was carried out twice a year, in autumn and late winter or early spring.

"Targeted control activities, when fox populations are most vulnerable, can add value to current management programs," she said.

"Baiting in late winter or early spring interrupts the foxes' breeding period while baiting in autumn catches young foxes as they move to new territories."

"LHPAs co-ordinate group baiting across NSW and farmers who want to get involved in a group baiting program should contact their local LHPA now as autumn is a key to bait," she said.

Group baiting also has a biodiversity benefit as effective fox management helps protect native wildlife from fox predation and reduces the impact of weeds and diseases spread by foxes.

## **RABBITS—**

Rabbits are Herbivorous ( plant-eating ) and eat a wide variety of plants. Without control baiting programs in place they can cause major devastation of crops and pasture in a very short time frame.



Baiting programs – Rangers are available for control baiting programs which involves the use of Pindone or 1080 mixed with carrots or they can arrange the release of the RHDV virus commonly known as Calicivirus.

Land holders are urged to report any increase in Rabbit numbers to their local LHPA office.

### **Scabby Mouth infection involving deaths of adult Sheep.**

Dermot McNerney received a call mid June from a sheep producer near Mildura. He had bought-in a mob of 5 yr old in lamb ewes from WA about six weeks before. Initially he noticed, from a distance, some sheep had ‘marks around their mouths’. Then he had a few die and he telephoned to say that those that died looked like they died from starvation as their mouths were bleeding and their coronets (above their hooves) were also bleeding sores. He was on his way overseas that night and wanted to know what I thought it might be and whether I thought he was going to have any sheep left when he returned in a week. He sent some photos of typical lesions (below). He estimated about 5% of animals were affected.

From the photos, these in-lamb ewes were suffering a disease called ‘Scabby Mouth’ (scientific names are *Orf* or *Contagious Pustular Dermatitis*). The *Orf* virus is a contagious viral disease of sheep and goats. It commonly causes pustules which rupture, shedding huge amounts of virus. The virus is very resistant to environmental influences and once on a property, it persists and the disease reoccurs regularly.

The burst pustules form scabs which persist for up to 2 weeks, fall off and the skin/mucous membrane usually heal fairly quickly. The whole process takes about six weeks. Although it looks dramatic, mortalities are usually few. As it is a viral infection, there is no specific treatment other than let the disease run its course. In severe cases, antibiotic may be used because of secondary bacterial infection.

The lips of the mouth and coronet, as shown in the photos, are most commonly affected. The disease commonly occurs when the skin is scratched or broken due to thistles, burrs or prickles. During an outbreak it is not uncommon in mixed age flock for udders to also be affected, where lambs with the infection have infected the unvaccinated dam’s udder. Ulcerated and bleeding lips and coronets are painful, and eating and walking becomes difficult. The producer returned from overseas a week later and reported that the ‘disease appears to be running its course’.

The history on the property was that ‘some lambs at marking are usually seen with a few lesions each year, but nothing too dramatic’.

Feed was typical for the Mallee region ie a fair amount of copper burr and a few thistles. As the incubation for the disease is short and the sheep were bought in six weeks before, it is fair to assume they were exposed to the virus already on the property. It is postulated that the severity of infection in this particular case was due to a combination of naïve animals (never before exposed to the virus) and perhaps some additional stressor/s around the time. The producer will vaccinate his lambs at marking. Finally, when handling sheep with Orf or handling the vaccine which is live, wear gloves and be careful to ensure any scratches on your skin are covered. Humans can become infected and it can be painful!

For further information on Scabby Mouth check out:

[http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/179835/scabby-mouth.pdf](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/179835/scabby-mouth.pdf)



## **FOR SALE BY TENDER**

The Authority has two Quik Spray units suitable for weed control for sale by tender. Unit 1 is available for inspection at the Tibooburra office (phone 08 80913306) with Unit 2 at the Broken Hill office (08 80873378) by appointment and will be sold as is. No tender will necessarily be accepted. Please send tender labelled unit 1 or 2 (this will be marked on the unit) to

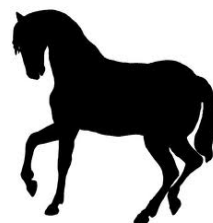
Attn: General Manager POB 9  
Balranald NSW 2715

### **HENDRA VIRUS**

#### **PROTECTING YOU AND YOUR HORSE**

Hendra Virus is a virus carried by several species of Australian fruit bats. It seems to cause no disease in bats, but can cause death in horses if they are infected. Humans can also become infected if they are in close contact with an infected horse. Whilst disease in both horses and humans is rare, the death rate once infected is greater than 50%.

If you recognise any suspect signs such as a sudden onset of illness which rapidly gets worse, or high fever (over 40), or depression, or shifting of weight on feet that may initially make you suspect colic in your horse, call a vet immediately, and avoid any close contact. Especially avoid touching any secretions such as a nasal discharge.



#### **EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE**

**1800 675 888**

### ***2011/12 Locust Campaign***

NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), along with the [Livestock Health and Pest Authority \(LHPA\)](#), is preparing for significant locust activity around the state. With favourable seasonal conditions over autumn encouraging egg laying there is an increased potential for high levels of hatchings in spring and forecast is for significant banding of nymphs over summer.

#### ***What should landholders/land managers be doing right now?***

**Look** Look for signs of hatchings and swarms in crops and pastures.

**Report** Report ALL locust activity to your [local LHPA](#)

**Treat** Treat young locusts on your property when they form dense bands. Talk to your [local LHPA](#) about the unfolding situation and obtaining insecticides.

**Western**  
**Livestock Health and Pest Authority**  
**Contacts**

**BALRANALD OFFICE — MAIN OFFICE***9am > 5pm*

82 Market Street or PO Box 9, BALRANALD NSW 2715  
 Ph: 03 5020 1691 Fax: 03 5020 1571

**WENTWORTH OFFICE:***When Ranger is in Office*

230 Adams Street or PO Box 70, WENTWORTH NSW 2648  
 Ph: 03 5027 3064 Fax: 03 5027 2101

**BROKEN HILL OFFICE:***9am > 3pm*

Adelaide Rd or PO Box 279, BROKEN HILL NSW 2880  
 Ph: 08 80873378 Fax: 08 80882051

**HILLSTON OFFICE:***9am > 3pm*

180 High Street or PO Box 33, HILLSTON NSW 2675  
 Ph: 02 6967 2507 Fax: 02 6967 2828

**TIBO BURRA OFFICE:***When Ranger is in Office*

Briscoe Street or POST OFFICE TIBO BURRA NSW 2880  
 Ph: 08 8091 3306 Fax: 08 8091 3425

**WILCANNIA OFFICE:***When Ranger is in Office*

43 Woore Street or PO Box 11, WILCANNIA NSW 2836

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**Terry Huntly – Hillston -0427 954 820**  
**Charles Townsing -Wilcannia -08 8091 9489**  
**William Ryan - Balranald/Wentworth -02 6993 8329**  
**Ian Kemp -Hillston - 02 6898 2036**  
**Anny O'Connor - Tibooburra - 08 8091 3573**  
**Ron Hoare - Balranald/Wentworth - 03 5030 5326**  
**Steve Leslie - Balranald/Wentworth - 03 5074 7224**  
**Paul Roberts - Broken Hill - 08 8088 4391**

**Upcoming events**

- ◆ **28.09.2011**—  
Condobolin Agri-  
culture Research  
Station Annual  
Field Day
- ◆ **18.10 -  
20.10.2011**—  
Australian National  
Field Days  
(Borenore, 15 km  
west of Orange)
- ◆ **28.09.2011**—22nd  
Annual “Kilfera”  
Field Day

**Rural Financial Counselling Service**

A free and confidential service is provided offering you:

- ◆ Analysis of your current financial position
- ◆ Cash flow budgeting
- ◆ Loan applications and bank reviews
- ◆ Referrals to specialised services
- ◆ Exceptional circumstances assistance up to 31/03/2011
- ◆ Assistance with RAA and Centrelink applications

For all enquiries and appointments phone to:

**Linda McLean** on: 02 6898 1151 or 0416 235 759

Open Hillston (180 High Street): Tuesday from 9am to 5pm

Open Lake Cargelligo (30 Foster Street): Monday and Wednesday from 9am to 5pm

**Darren McCartney** on: 02 6993 4130 or 0410 622 599

([dmacartney@rfcsnsw-sr.com.au](mailto:dmacartney@rfcsnsw-sr.com.au))

Open Hay (73A Pollard Street): Monday to Friday from 9am to 5pm