ON-FARM BIOSECURITY PLAN TEMPLATE VERSION 1.1 [31/5/17]

Formerly GRAZING MANUAL BIOSECURITY TEMPLATE

This template is intended for on-farm biosecurity improvements and for review by the owner on an annual basis.

Property Name:	Owner:
Property Address:	Manager:
PIC:	Veterinarian:
Date:	Local Animal Health Office number:
Review Date: (12 months from initial date)	Emergency Animal Disease hotline: 1800 675 888
Completed by (signature):	
[vet name], have discussed with the person filling out this tem manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm	[vet name], have discussed with the person filling out this template the major biosecurity risks, and plans to he individual farm

Attach property map

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	Stock type
	Stock number [average for the year]

An action list should be maintained by the property owner/manager, outlining biosecurity activities to be undertaken over the next 12 months.

1.0	INPUTS – LIVESTOCK, WATER, FEED, ETC.					
1.1	Livestock	Reference Documents	Procedures	YES	NO	
1.1.1	Are all new stock that arrive on the property inspected for their health status?	National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration	Pre-purchase inspection or veterinary inspection/certification			
1.1.2	Are livestock purchased with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration	Request NVD/Waybills for all sales to ensure LPA accreditation. Request AHD for further information on herd health.			
1.1.3	Do all newly introduced livestock undergo a period of quarantine?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form	Isolate and segregate for days (21 recommended)			
1.1.6	Are livestock of unknown health status kept separate from vulnerable stock (i.e. young or pregnant ones)?	Paddock records	Isolate and segregate for days (21 recommended)			
1.1.4	Do all livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form	24-48 hours holding for empty out			
1.1.5	When livestock are away from the home property, e.g., for shows, on agistment or for contract joining, are hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage the biosecurity risks to livestock and properties?	Livestock Receival and Inspection Form Treatment records	Isolate and segregate for days (21 recommended)			
1.1.7	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with the NLIS operational rules for species and jurisdictions?	NLIS Database	Receiving property to do NLIS transfers within 48 hours of arrival. All animals to bear an NLIS device before moving off the property.			
1.2	Feed	Reference Documents	Procedures	YES	O	
1.2.1	Does the property have a total ban on the feeding of products derived from vertebrate animals, excluding tallow and gelatine, to ruminant livestock?	Ruminant feed ban producer checklist	Producers must not allow Restricted Animal Material (RAM) to be fed to ruminants.			DAY OF THE SAME
1.2.2	Does the person responsible for the purchase of stockfeed ensure the supplier provides a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD)?	Commodity Vendor Declaration	Store CVD for a minimum of three years or the life of livestock fed the stockfeed, whichever is the greater.			
1.2.3	Is stockfeed inspected on delivery to ensure it is fit for purpose (e.g., free from pest damage and visual contaminants)? If damaged or contaminated, is there a plan in place for its disposal?	Purchase records Disposal plan for spoilt stock feeds.	Inspect stock feed on arrival and ensure stockfeed matches what was ordered. If stock feed is spoilt implement disposal plan.			

2.2.3 Are there facilities in 'pe contractors and visitors to contractors and equipment Are vehicles and equipment to a lower risk area?	ω	ω	The state of the s	2.2.2 Is the use of protection your property?	Are farm contractors 2.2.1 vehicles notified of their entry?	2.2 Visitors, contractors	Are owners and staff and borrowing of eq 2.1.2 If lent, has a direction and after use?	2.1.1 Are there strategies monitor and record over the property?	2.1 Employees and family	2.0 PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	1.3.1 Are there procedure are suitable for the t	1.3 Water	Is stockfeed stored in a 1.2.4 vermin, wildlife, feral at those containing RAM?
Is there sufficient signage available to inform visitors of your biosecurity	Are vehicles and equipment cleaned prior to moving from a high risk area to a lower risk area?	ent	Are there facilities in 'permitted access areas' available for farm contractors and visitors to clean their boots and equipment?	Is the use of protective clothing and personal cleanliness encouraged on your property?	Are farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles notified of their permitted areas of access to the farm prior to their entry?	Visitors, contractors and service personnel	Are owners and staff aware of the importance in minimising the lending and borrowing of equipment between properties? If lent, has a direction been given for the equipment to be cleaned before and after use?	Are there strategies in place to minimise (reduce number of entry points), monitor and record (e.g. visitor log) the movement of people and vehicles over the property?	lly	AND EQUIPMENT	Are there procedures in place to ensure the quantity and quality of water are suitable for the type of livestock under production?		Is stockfeed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types, e.g., those containing RAM?
Information signage	Visitor Log	Reference Documents	Property map	Come clean go clean factsheet	Entry and exit procedures	Reference Documents	Vehicle contamination cleaning record	Visitor Log Farm biosecurity sign	Reference Documents			Documents	Ruminant feed ban producer checklist
Provide entry signage such as farm biosecurity sign, or directions to office/house for sign-in.	Clean down of equipment and vehicles between areas.	Procedures	Provide clean down equipment or facilities.	Encourage 'come clean, go clean' practices from visitors including agents and stock contractors.	Identify persons who pose higher biosecurity risk. Communicate with high-risk persons and clearly explain property procedures.	Procedures	Minimise lending or, if lent, clean down equipment and vehicles before use on farm.	Locking of external gates. Discuss expectations with persons moving onto the property.	Procedures		Monitor water points and infrastructure regularly.	Procedures	Segregate RAM products from non-RAM to minimise accidental feeding.
		YES				YES			YES			YES	
		O				NO			NO			NO	
		N/A				N/A			N/A			N/A	

6.1	6.0	5.0.2	5.0.1		5.0	4.0.2	4.0.1		4.0	3.5.1	3.5	3.4.3	3.4.2
Training	TRAIN - PLAN - RECORD	Are all livestock leaving the property identified in accordance with the appropriate NLIS Standards and meeting government legislation?	Are all livestock for transport fit to load and selected to minimise potential welfare issues, disease and/or contamination spread through transport?		OUTGOING PRODUCTS	To maximise the effectiveness of a control program, do you undertake these activities in coordination with neighbours and other local community members?	Are there documented feral-animal, wildlife and weed-control programs in operation and do they include monitoring and management activities?		PESTS AND WEEDS	Are the property fences, especially boundary fences, regularly inspected and adequately maintained to prevent stock from mingling or straying?	Fences	If necessary, can carcases be disposed of immediately in a way that takes into account environmental and public considerations?	Are carcass-disposal and household-garbage areas contained and secure to prevent access by livestock, feral animals and wildlife?
Reference Documents		NLIS Standards NLIS Database	Fit to Load Guidelines	Reference Documents		Pest connect resources	Feral Animal Control Plan Wildlife Control Plan Weed Control Plan Pest connect resources	Reference Documents		Property maintenance records	Reference Documents	EAD Action Plan Excluding animals from dumpsites	Paddock map of disposal sites
Procedures		Ensure all livestock are appropriately tagged and recorded on the NLIS Database	Ensure welfare standards are adhered to at all phases of transport.	Procedures		Attach relevant documents to this checklist.	Attach relevant documents to this checklist.	Procedures		Regularly undertake maintenance to existing fences. Replace fencing where required.	Procedures	May include burning, burial or composting.	Fence off dead-animal pits and garbage tips to prevent livestock and feral animals accessing carcases and food waste.
YES				YES				YES			YES		
NO				NO				No			NO		
N/A				N/A				N/A			N/A		

7.0.2	7.0.1		7.0	6.2.3	6.2.2	6.2.1	6.2	6.1.3	6.1.2	6.1.1
Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required?	Are all introduced livestock purchased with the same or higher J-BAS? By asking all relevant questions in the Johne's disease (JD) checklist, do you know the JD status and level of risk of the livestock being bought?		OPTIONAL - JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR CATTLE	Are property inspections for actual or potential biosecurity issues undertaken regularly, preferably by a vet or animal health officer?	Are all vulnerable personnel working on the property vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus and, where appropriate, have stock been vaccinated to prevent animal-to-human transmissible diseases such as leptospirosis?	Do you record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history and provide accurate NVDs and AHDs when selling livestock?	Documentation and record keeping	Have you ensured that all personnel responsible for the management and husbandry of livestock are aware of the importance of early detection and mandatory reporting of animals exhibiting signs of unusual sickness or death event?	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and government animal health officer(s), and what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease?	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry understand their role in the implementation of biosecurity practices on-farm, and know how to identify sick and injured livestock?
Treatment Records	J-BAS Chart Johne's disease Biosecurity Checklist	Reference Documents	- 10 K	Property records Biosecurity plan	Personnel Records	Treatment Records	Reference Documents	EAD Action Plan	EAD Action Plan Risk Management plan for surviving an emergency animal disease outbreak	Training Records
Veterinary investigation of suspect cases. Report clinical cases as per state legislation.	Aim to trade only with herds of the same JD status or higher than your own, or record introductions and how risk is addressed. Request CHD from sellers and retain for seven years.	Procedures		Plan inspections and address biosecurity considerations.	Request vaccination records from staff. Implement vaccination programs on property if necessary and maintain records.	Record livestock treatments accurately Be accurate and truthful when filling in NVDs, AHDs, etc.	Procedures	Display emergency contact list in noticeable places on farm and ensure staff know where they are.	Place EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) in a common and visible location.	Undertake personnel training and instruction on animal health and welfare, including disease recognition and reporting.
The state of the s		YES					YES			
		NO					NO NO			
		N/A					N/A			

7.0.7	7.0.6	7.0.5	7.0.4	7.0.3
Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 — Has a triennial Check Test been completed with negative results (or Sample Test if progressing to a higher J-BAS level)?	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 — Has there been veterinary oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan?	If JD infection is detected, are risks within the herd assessed and people who have previously received cattle as coming from a low-risk herd notified to enable them to manage their revised risk?	If there are other JD susceptible ruminants on the property (e.g. sheep, goats or alpaca), do you prevent them from co-grazing with cattle, and/or have practices (e.g. testing and vaccination) in place to minimise JD risk?	If there is JD on the property, is the potential exposure minimised to limit the spread of infection (or risk of infection) through the culling of infected livestock, grazing management and vaccination, as appropriate?
Johne's Disease in Cattle Definitions and Guidelines Laboratory Results	Johne's Disease in Cattle Definitions and Guidelines J-BAS Chart	Sales records AHDs	Grazing/Paddock Records	JD in cattle tools
Triennial Check Test. Record laboratory results and manage property based on outcomes.	Engage with veterinarian regarding oversight of biosecurity plan and triennial Check Tests.	Monitor herds as per animal health plan. Notify people who have received animals of a higher risk than first thought.	Determine the JD status of other species on the property and, if infected or of unknown JD status, prevent them from cograzing with cattle. Vaccinate sheep and goats if appropriate.	If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, dam, test-positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources, etc. Don't graze young animals in high risk areas (e.g., adjacent to high-risk neighbours with infected sheep, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases).