

On Farm Biosecurity Plan

National Version 1.1 July 2017.



Biosecurity Plan details

Property Name and Address:		Property owner / manager:	
Property PIC:		Property Contact Number:	
Property JBAS status:		Biosecurity plan overseen by a veterinarian	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Veterinarian Name:		Veterinarian registration number:	

Registerable Biosecurity Entity Details (Queensland only)

Land Owner:		Land Owner RBE Number:	
Land User:		Land User RBE Number:	
Authorised User/s:		Authorised User/s : RBE Number :	

Veterinary Oversight – (JBAS 7 or higher only, JBAS 6 do **NOT** require veterinary oversight)

I _____, am a registered veterinarian and have provided oversight of this plan.

Signed _____.



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Instructions on completing this plan –

- Do the Action Sheet last -it is not compulsory , it is a tool to assist you keep track of your goals
- Work through the plan from priority 1 – 7.
- The priorities include a series of procedures that are likely already in place on your property. **You need only answer yes or no to most of the questions in this plan. There is a section at the end of each priority for you to write further notes about your practices.**
- The areas that are shaded in Green are considered to be industry minimum and therefore you must describe your practices for this to be considered a biosecurity plan.
- The areas that are shaded in Blue are actions required from you to tailor your plan to your property. *This may include describing the paddock you use for segregation or the vaccinations used on your property.*
- Unshaded areas are considered to be above industry standard and should be completed where possible. If you are intending on engaging with a private Veterinarian, your Veterinarian may request you complete these areas of the plan to be considered for a higher JBAS status.
- When you find prompts asking you to insert specific plans such as pest and weed management plans you may keep those documents with this plan to form a larger comprehensive document.
- Give your plan a plan number, as you review the plan you can change your plan number so you can keep track of your versions.
- Review your plan each 12 months

For further assistance with On Farm Biosecurity planning please contact your state LBN Manager.

Action Sheet – (To be filled in last).

Complete this section after you have completed this template if you identify processes that you want to improve.

Use the Action Sheet to keep a track of your biosecurity goals. The Action Sheet can be used as a tool to describe your current procedures and the procedures you might need to implement to bring your property up to Industry standard.

If you are already considered to be Industry standard, the Action Sheet can then be used to build long term biosecurity goals. The action sheet can also summarise your processes for your local Veterinarian who might oversee this plan.

For example you might not currently have any property signage or an exit and entry procedure for your property which has invited unauthorised persons to enter your property for hunting purposes without permission . You have now identified this as a biosecurity threat to your operation as these persons leave internal gates open, cut fences and expose your livestock to unknown risks by entering without permission. Your goal may be to streamline the entry points on your property by locking unused gates and signing the property to make it clear that all visitors must report to the house. Learning who is on your property and when will greatly assist you in your biosecurity plans. Your long term goals might be to completely stop unauthorised traffic on your property.

	Current Procedures	Procedures to be impemented within 12 months	Long term goals
Priority 1			
Livestock			
Feed			
Water			
Priority 2			
People			
Vehicle			
Equipment			
Priority 3			
Livestock monitoring			
Identification			

Animal Health Management			
Carcass, manure and effluent management			
Fences			
Priority 4			
Pests			
Weeds			
Priority 5-			
Outgoing Products			
Priority 6-			
Train			
Planning			
Record			
Priority 7			
Johnes (option)			

Property Details:

Enterprise Information			
PIC number		Address	
Town		Post code	
Owner name		Property contact no.	
Manager name		UHF channel	
Size of property		Owner name and address if different to property.	

Property Map/Diagram

Insert or draw your property map outlining entry points and paddock structure here

Stock Inventory

You may also wish to include information in your biosecurity plan, on your stocking numbers and identifiers that are associated with your enterprise such as ear marks, brands, and management tag colour code system (an example is given below).



Recommended year colour guide (Leader Products, 2014).

This information may already exist in your farm plan, financial records, or tax return documents

Stock	Number	Description
Grazing Livestock		
Cattle		
Bulls		
Cows		
Bullocks		
Weaners		
Heifers		
Sheep		
Rams		
Ewes		
Weathers		
Lambs		
Horses		
Goats		
Other		
Non-grazing Livestock		
Feedlot cattle		
Pigs		
Poultry		
Other		

Stock identification

Record any stock brands and identification methods you use here. Check the requirements for your state or territory regarding regulations around stock identification.

Cattle brands	
<i>Three piece</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Cattle ear marks	
Sheep and goat identifiers	
Other stock identifiers	
<i>Horse brands</i>	<i>Pig slap brands</i>

Priority Area 1: Inputs -

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
Livestock pre-purchase				
1.1.1 Check animals for health status before purchasing/agisting – including JBAS status.	NVD/Waybill Movement record National Health Declaration	Pre-purchase inspection or veterinary inspection/certification.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
1.1.2 Purchase livestock from suppliers who have a QA/Food Safety program and can provide information about animal treatments and the health status of their animals – such as a NVD and/or	NVD/Waybill National Health Declaration Biosecurity certificate (if applicable)	Request information on vendor QA or farm management system Ensure property is LPA accredited.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
Farm-gate				
1.1.3 Segregate, observe and treat or destroy (as required) newly introduced animals or returned stray animals. Take additional precautions as required for higher risk stock ie saleyard stock.	Livestock receipt and Inspection record	Inspect, isolate and segregate for _____ days (28 days recommended)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Treatment Records	Keep records of all treatments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
1.1.4 Ensure introduced livestock have had time to empty out prior to release from the yards.	Livestock receipt and Inspection record	48 hours minimum holding for empty out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
1.1.5 For livestock that leave and return to the property (e.g. following shows, agistment, contract joining). If risky, separate. Observe and treat (if needed) the animals before returning them to companions.	Livestock receipt and Inspection record	Isolation and segregate for _____ days. 14-28 days recommended	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Treatment records	Treatments as required -	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			

1.1.6 Horse movements on property	Waybill / movement record	Request movement record and or tick treatment details.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Notes:</i>			
		Segregate contractor stock and newly introduced purchases from other animals on property.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Indicate which paddock are available for contractor horses</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.1.7 Other animals		Consider the risks that other animals pose to farm operations and human health such as hydatids, sheep measles and ticks or fleas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Notes:</i>			
Post farm-gate				
1.1.9 Keep vulnerable stock away from livestock of unknown health status.	Livestock receipt and inspection record	Quarantine ___ days (28 days or longer recommended)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Indicate which paddock is available for segregating livestock</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.1.10 Follow the NLIS requirements specific to species and jurisdiction.	NLIS data transfers within 48 hours of receiving stock	NLIS tagging requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.11 Undertake to handle livestock in accordance to welfare requirements	Animal welfare legislation (state specific)	Low stress stock handling on farm and in transit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Notes:</i>			
1.1.12 Facilities for handling and transporting livestock are fit for purpose.	Follow guidelines as set in Land Transport of Livestock Standards	Audit of suitability for handling facilities including yards and trucks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Notes:</i>			

Feed				
<p>1.2.1 Do not feed RAM to ruminants (any products made from vertebrate animals). Only exemptions are: tallow, gelatine, Australian milk products, and oils proceed under specific conditions. This is a legal requirement in all Australian states and territories.</p>	<p>Restricted Animal Matter Checklist</p>	<p>Ensure stock feeds that contain RAM are not fed to ruminants. Read labels and ensure correct storage.</p> <p><i>If you do not have RAM products then tick yes to this section.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
<p>1.2.2 Purchase stock feed from suppliers who can provide assurances consistent with Commodity Vendor Declarations.</p>	<p>Vendor Declarations (for fodder, feedstuff, or by-product)</p>	<p>Store dockets for bulk feed purchases.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
<p>1.2.3 Inspect stock feed on delivery for evidence of pests, damage and contaminants Store stock feed in a manner that prevents access by livestock, vermin, feral and domestic animals.</p>	<p>Stock feed purchase, storage, and usage record</p>	<p>Segregate RAM products from non- RAM to minimise accidental feeding. Eg Chicken feed stored separately from calf pellets.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Describe how RAM is segregated- e.g. <i>labelled bins in separate end of shed.</i></p>			

1.2.4 Ensure all employees that come in contact with RAM are aware of their responsibilities under state legislation.	Restricted Animal Matter Checklist	Discuss RAM with employees and ensure that all those that handle or feed livestock are aware of what RAM is.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.5 Ensure that ruminants do not have access to pastures fertilized with RAM for a minimum of 3 weeks after rain to encourage pasture growth. Pastures that are fertilized but do not receive adequate water may require longer segregation.	Keep docket for fertiliser as records for RAM/non-RAM.	Keep ruminants off pasture for a minimum of 3 weeks after fertilisation and rain to allow sufficient pasture growth. Fertilisers include blood and bone, chicken litter and feedlot faeces.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.6 Ensure swill feeding does not occur on property.	Swill Feeding Ban	Do not feed kitchen scraps to pigs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Water				
1.2.7 Ensure the quantity and quality of water provided is suitable for the type of livestock	Read water requirement guidelines for livestock	Monitoring water points and infrastructure regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Priority 1 Notes –

Priority Area 2: People, Vehicles, and Equipment

<i>Tick the visitors that come to your farm and consider the risks that they pose –</i>		
<i>In Contact with Animals</i>	<i>At risk of spreading weeds</i>	<i>Other</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stock Agents <input type="checkbox"/> Mustering Contractors <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Camp Employees <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinarians <input type="checkbox"/> Horse breakers / trainers <input type="checkbox"/> Farriers <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Inspectors <input type="checkbox"/> Tourists	<input type="checkbox"/> Utility contractors (electricity, phone providers etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration employees <input type="checkbox"/> Thoroughfare <input type="checkbox"/> Tourists <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends <input type="checkbox"/> Family <input type="checkbox"/> Bank representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Salesman <input type="checkbox"/> Auditors <input type="checkbox"/> Native title holders

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
<i>Employee and Family</i>				
2.1.1 Where possible minimise the number of entry points and restrict access to the property.	Property map indicating locked gates	Lock access gates that are not to be used for public/main entry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Visitor log Farm biosecurity sign	Locking gates is N/A to our property. We have assessed this biosecurity risk and determined this is not a concern for our business.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.1.2 Make staff and family member's aware of the importance of minimising lending and borrowing of equipment between properties.	Clean down inspection checklists Hygiene certificates where applicable	Minimise lending or clean down of equipment and vehicles before use on farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Visitors, contracts and service personnel</i>				
2.2.1 Encourage farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles to notify the required person prior to entry.	Contractor/visitor entry procedures page 15	Identify persons whom pose higher biosecurity risks. Communicate with high risk persons and clearly explain property procedures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2.2 Encourage the use of protective clothing and personal cleanliness by visitors	Come clean go clean fact sheets	Encourage come clean go clean.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.3 Ensure appropriate signage/procedure is available to inform visitors of your biosecurity requirements and what you want them to do on arrival.	Contractor/visitor entry procedures	Entry signage such as farm biosecurity sign, OR owner to provide direction to office/house for sign-in (entry/exit procedure page 15)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.4 Define and where appropriate signpost 'permitted access areas' for farm contractor vehicles and service personnel to notify relevant authority prior to entry.	Farm biosecurity sign	Have entry signage such as farm biosecurity sign. Have designated travel lanes and parking areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.5 Apply segregation rules where possible.	Visitor register and risk assessment	Visitors that do not need to handle the animals remain in designated areas e.g. the homestead and surrounds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.6 When persons need to have contact with animals. Encourage the use of protective clothing and personal cleanliness.	Visitor register and risk assessment	Give visitors footwear if theirs are dirty/ unable to be cleaned. Encourage come clean and go clean practices from visitors including agents and stock contractors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.7 Use a visitor register to record and monitor the management of visitor activity.	Visitor risk assessment / visitor register	Record visitors and where they visited on farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vehicles and equipment				
2.3.1 Clean vehicles and equipment if moving from a high-risk area to a lower risk area of pest, disease, or weeds.	Clean down inspection checklist	Provision of clean down equipment or facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Refer to property map for clean down facilities.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.3.2 Ensure appropriate signage is available to inform visitors of your biosecurity requirements and what you want them to do on arrival.	Contractor/visitor entry procedures	Entry signage such as farm biosecurity sign, OR owner to provide direction to office/house for sign-in (entry/exit procedure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3.3 Provide facilities in 'permitted access areas' for farm contractors and visitors to clean boots and equipment on arrival and before departure.		Designated travel lanes, visitor parking areas. Provision of clean down facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Refer to property map for designated travel lanes		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3.4 Minimise the lending and borrowing of equipment between properties. If lent, ensure it is cleaned before and after use.	Clean down inspection checklists Hygiene certificates where applicable	Clean down of equipment and vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Public vehicle wash-down facilities

The closest public vehicle wash-down facilities are located at:

Priority 2 Notes –

Farm entry/exit procedures

1. Visitors and contractors are required to call prior to entry onto the premises (or as directed by signage) unless prior arrangement has been made.
2. Please record details of visit and purpose in the vehicle or visitor register.
3. Staff or visitors are expected to have clean boots and clothing when entering the farm. Soil, organic material, etc, must be removed from boots and clothing prior to entry.
4. Entering vehicles and equipment must be clean. If not, discuss with management prior to entry.
5. Avoid unnecessary movements of people, vehicle, and equipment around the property. Access to particular areas of the property to be negotiated with management.
6. Where possible, limit the movement of non-property owned vehicles off laneways and roads.
7. Unless prior arrangement is made, access to areas with locked gates is prohibited.
8. No rubbish is to be left behind.
9. When exiting the property, we expect you to –
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
10. Contact phone numbers
11. UHF radio channel :

Add property map showing areas than can or cannot be accessed. Include tracks, roads, fences, and gates.

Priority Area 3 Production Practices.

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
Monitoring and Surveillance				
3.1.1 Inspect livestock regularly, including during regular management and husbandry procedures, to ensure the early detection of ill animals.	Emergency contacts (page 26)	Report unusual signs of disease as soon as possible to your local animal health authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Describe emergency contacts on page 26	<i>Describe Local Contacts on page 26</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.1.2 Increase the frequency of inspections of livestock during periods of higher risk, such as calving/lambing increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds.	Animal treatment records Chemical inventory Animal health management calendars	Routine stock inspections	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indicate when inspections may increase due to disease/ weeds	<input type="checkbox"/> After rain <input type="checkbox"/> During drought <input type="checkbox"/> During calving times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.1.3 Isolate (as required) and treat diseased or vulnerable animals in the event of a disease outbreak.	Animal treatment records	Isolate sick animals where practical Keep treatment records	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Notes:			
Animal Health Management				
3.2.1 Assess the health status of livestock and implement practices that will protect them from known diseases already in your region.	Best practice management documentation and relevant articles	Review best practice management for livestock health and welfare and seek advice from professionals where possible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.2.2 Seek early advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death.	Animal treatment records Disease hotline Important phone number list Procedures in place for raising alarm	Display emergency contact numbers in a visible place – <i>E.g. in staff quarters or on office wall</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>List where emergency contacts are displayed</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.3 Record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history to identify changes, assist herd/flock management and develop effective herd/flock health strategies.	Animal treatment records Chemical inventory Animal health management calendars	Keep animal treatment records Record chemical inventory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.4 Ensure all personnel responsible for the management and husbandry of livestock are aware of the importance of early detection and reporting of unusual animal deaths or animals exhibiting signs of sickness.	Disease hotline Important phone number list Procedures in place for raising alarm	Training and awareness activities for staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Carcass, Manure and Effluent management</i>				
3.3.1 Ensure controls for the potential spread of disease from effluent are in place.	Effluent being applied to pasture	Effluent is being generated from this property (<i>if no, tick N/A below and go to Q 3.3.3</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Effluent is N/A to our property	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Planning for use of effluent with grazing management calendar	Ensure livestock do not graze on effluent soaked pasture, allow pasture to dry and keep cattle from pasture for __ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3.2 Use vegetation in plantations or windbreaks to reduce effluent transfer.		Use vegetation to minimise spray drift of effluent water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3.3 Ensure government requirements for carcass, effluent and waste management are adhered to where applicable.		Seek current government guidelines on waste management and regulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>3.3.4 Dispose of carcasses and waste in a segregated area, where possible, taking into account environmental and public considerations.</p>	<p>Carcass disposal plan Mark on your property map where carcasses are disposed of</p>	<p>Ensure burial sites are not near high water tables</p> <p>Ensure sites are segregated from other livestock and pest animals</p> <p>Indicate how carcasses are managed –</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Burning</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Burial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dragging away to less trafficked area</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Professional disposal</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fences				
<p>3.4.1 Inspect and maintain adequate boundary fences.</p>	<p>Fencing management plan</p>	<p>Regular inspection and monitoring of boundary and internal fences</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Fencing maintenance records</p>	<p>Regular inspection of paddock gates and grids to prevent unplanned cattle movements between paddocks</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Property Waste				
<p>3.5.1 Secure and contain disposal areas where possible to prevent access by livestock, feral and domestic animals, and wildlife.</p>	<p>Waste management plan</p>	<p>Fence off rubbish dumps. Dispose of rubbish as per state requirements (<i>if you do not have a rubbish dump indicate no below and go to 3.6.1</i>)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<p>Our property does not have a rubbish dump on site</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>3.5.2 Select disposal areas to avoid the potential spread of contaminants by water.</p>	<p>Geographical map</p>	<p>Site selection for dump to avoid water run-off</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Chemical Residual Considerations				
3.6.1 Ensure that discarded farm equipment such as batteries are not left where cattle can access them	Farm waste plan	Batteries can cause elevated lead levels which has adverse effects on market access. Dispose of batteries as per farm waste plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Check main roads that run through the property regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.6.2 Ensure cattle do not graze on old dip sites		Old dips contained heavy chemicals that can take years to break down. Fence these areas off and do not allow cattle or other food chain animals to have access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.6.3 Familiarise yourself with any contaminated sites on your property and ensure they are managed appropriately	Contact relevant authority for more information	I have contaminated sites on my property and manage them in the following way – <i>(if you do not have a contaminated site on property indicate below and go to Q 4.1.1)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		We do not have a contaminated site on the property	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Priority 3 Notes –

Priority Area 4 Pests and Weeds

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
4.1.1 Identify and document current and where possible historical pest animal and weed populations on your property. An awareness of these populations within your local area and greater region is also advised.	Map areas of weeds or pests of concern	See attached maps of weed infestation and associated management points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.2 Monitor and manage vermin, feral animal, weeds, and wildlife populations to prevent impact on stock.	<i>Describe pests of significance</i>	Survey for pests and signs of damage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.3 Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of actions to control weeds and pest animals.	Develop pest/weed management plans	Participate in community or neighbourhood/ catchment pest/weed control programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Insert pest/weed management plan</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.4 Minimise access by feral and domestic animals and wildlife to waste in rubbish dumps (secure waste disposal).	Complete rubbish dump risk assessment	Fence off rubbish dumps Controlled baiting/trapping around dump areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Refer to property map for dump sites</i>	Indicate on map where rubbish dump is (<i>If you do not have a rubbish dump answer below</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		We do not have a rubbish dump tick yes here and go to question 4.1.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.1.5 Implement control programs for weeds and disease carrying vectors as required.	Pesticide labels	Undertake pest and weed control activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.1.6 Regularly undertake property inspections to assess possible biosecurity breaches and/or potential for breaches. Correct where necessary.		Check boundary fences Monitor for weed outbreaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Plants of concern and weeds found on my property			
Name of plant	Paddock found	Biosecurity Impact	Control Measure
<i>E.g. Prickly Acacia</i>	<i>Bore drains across property</i>	<i>Loss of grass</i>	<i>Annual contractor control</i>

Insert weed management plans here including maps of problem paddocks and control measure points.

Pest and Feral Animals found on my property			
Name of pest	Paddock found	Biosecurity Impact	Control Measure
<i>Wild Dogs</i>	<i>Bullock, Steer, and Ridge</i>	<i>Loss of calves, loss of market for affected cattle Welfare implications</i>	<i>1080 baiting program</i>

Insert pest management plans here including maps of problem paddocks and control measure points. E.g. details of baiting program, which paddocks baits were used in and permit numbers etc.

Priority 4 Notes –

Priority Area 5: Outgoing Products

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
Transporting Livestock				
5.1.1 Ensure animals are fit to load.	NVD/Waybill National Health Declaration Land transport codes of practice Fit to load	Ensure the correct paperwork for movement has been completed. Check interstate requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		The preparation of livestock before transport is adequate for the intended journey including timing of water, feed, and rest before and during transport and at unloading.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Competent selection of livestock is done before loading using the principles of the fit-to-load guide for livestock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Livestock are handled correctly in a low stress manner by competent stock handlers always using well-designed and maintained facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Consideration is given to species and class of the livestock being transported including adequate space allowance in transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Priority 5 Notes –

Priority Area 6: Train Plan and Record

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
Staff induction / Training – <i>If you do not have staff, family and property owners count for this section</i>				
6.1.1 Ensure all staff understand their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of biosecurity practices on your farm.	Staff responsibility log Staff training logs Staff role descriptions	Ensure staff know their role description when they commence employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.2 Ensure staff responsible for livestock husbandry know how to identify sick and injured livestock and are competent livestock handlers.	Training or qualification log	Staff training and instruction on animal health and welfare undertaking including disease recognition and reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.3 Ensure all staff know what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease. If you spot anything unusual call the Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline on 1800 675 888.	Training or qualification log	Place emergency hotline number in a common and visible location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Notes:</i>				
6.1.4 Ensure all staff know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and relevant government officers if they are in a position of responsibility (eg managers or head stockmen)	Emergency property numbers (page 26)	Display phone numbers in a clearly visible area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.1.5 Ensure all personnel working on-farm are vaccinated for identified risk diseases (e.g. Q-Fever and tetanus) and, where necessary, vaccinate livestock against zoonotic (animal to human) diseases (e.g. leptospirosis)	Vaccination records	OHS risk assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.6 Maintain a staff training plan and/or qualification log.*	Training or qualification log		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contingency planning natural disasters / emergency events				
6.2.1 Identify emergency events that would have an impact on your usual operations.	Pre-action plan for natural disasters		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pre-action plan for natural disasters and other emergency events

Risk	Time of year	Related action plan and activities
(e.g.) Major fire	January – April	1. Fire preparation action plan 2. Fire recovery action plan 3. Staff responsibilities

Insert pre-action plan for nature disasters here

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
<i>Contingency planning emergency numbers and procedures</i>				
6.2.2 Keep a list of emergency numbers in a location readily available to all staff.	Emergency contact list page 26	Place emergency contact list in noticeable places on farm and ensure staff know where it is.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Emergency procedure	If there is no phone reception ensure there is an emergency procedure in place and staff are aware of their responsibilities. E.g. staff are to call house via UHF channel _____ and alert manager to situation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2.3 Develop an action plan to address activities that may be required in the event of an emergency.	Action planning for emergencies <i>See page 27</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS & DETAILS

EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE	1800 675 888
LOCAL COUNCIL	
ELECTRICITY PROVIDER	
WATER SERVICES	
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT CALL CENTER	
LOCAL ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICE	
VETERINARIAN	
FARM OWNER	
FARM MANAGER	
UHF CHANNEL	
PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION CODE	
PROPERTY ADDRESS	
NEIGHBOURS – Names & phone numbers	

Emergency Disease Action Plan	
Step	Procedure
1	Contain and isolate livestock in a secure location on the premises
2	Contact the relevant authority or the emergency disease hotline on 1800 675 888 have a notebook and pen handy when you make the call.
3	Follow instructions provided by relevant authority and record their instructions on the notebook
4	Stop all movement of animals on and off the property
5	Stop all movements onto the property (<i>cancel all deliveries, close and lock the gate etc</i>)
6	Limit or prevent unnecessary movements of all staff, vehicles, and equipment around the property
7	Ensure NO staff, visitors, vehicles, or equipment leave the property until cleared by the relevant authority
8	Locate your biosecurity plan and gather your livestock movement records in case the relevant authority requires it.
9	Keep staff and visitors updated on the situation

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
Contingency Planning -drought				
6.2.4 Identify triggers for undertaking emergency/contingency action during drought.	Triggers for undertaking emergency/contingency action during drought (below)	Outline triggers on form below and implement as situations escalate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Triggers for implementing remedial actions for drought events

While drought can be an unpredictable event, it is advisable to include actions for drought management in your emergency plan. Identifying key triggers (such as dams at certain levels, or no rain in a certain period) can help you ascertain when emergency plans should start being actioned. We recommend you make a list your emergency action triggers for drought here:

Priority Area	Concern	Trigger	Remedial action/Activity
Water	(e.g.) Dam water	Bogging at edges	1. Fence off dam area 2. Pipe water from middle tank
Feed			
Livestock Movements	(e.g.) poor conditioned livestock unsuitable for transport	BS score 1-2 AND showing signs of weakness	1. Undertake pre-emptive actions for livestock that will need transport – such as early sales, supplementary feeding. Consider breaking up journeys.

Pest species	(e.g.) Feral goats on stock water		1. Turn off water at unused water points 2. Trapping and sale options etc.
Other			

Biosecurity Practice	Documents	Procedures	Yes	No
<i>Record keeping and review</i>				
6.3.1 Document and store records that are required to account for biosecurity activities on-farm.	Records	Have a dedicated storage or filing system to farm biosecurity records	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3.2 Conduct a yearly review of on-farm biosecurity plan and risk management procedure and make modifications and updates where required.	Undertake review checklist	Dedicate 1 day a year to reviewing biosecurity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Priority 6 Notes –

Priority 7 Johne's Disease Management Practices (optional)

Fill in this section if you are participating in JBAS

Johne's Disease Management				
<p>For up to date Johne's disease requirements please visit the following website before completing this plan – Animal Health Australia – https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/endemic-disease/johnes-disease/</p> <p>For Northern Territory entry requirements please visit – https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/livestock/moving-and-exporting-livestock</p> <p>For Western Australia entry requirements please visit – https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-movement-identification/importing-livestock-western-australia</p>				
Property Market Access Requirements/ My Objectives				
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Western Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Territory <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic (interstate) markets <input type="checkbox"/> Keep my property JD low risk <input type="checkbox"/> Manage an infection on farm/ risk posed.</p>				
Current Status				
<p>My properties current JBAS score is –</p> <p>JBAS 8 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 7 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 6 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 4 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
Desired Status				
<p>This year I want to reach or retain JBAS score –</p> <p>JBAS 8 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 7 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 6 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 4 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> JBAS 0 <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
Biosecurity Plan				
<p>7.1.1 To access some interstate markets, properties must have a biosecurity plan and meet the required JBAS entry requirement for that state.</p>	<p>Biosecurity Plan JD Checklist Johne's Beef Assurance Score</p>	<p>Implement a biosecurity plan and meet the requirements of the desired JBAS status (below)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

JBAS Status Processes (only fill in the section relevant to your JBAS level)				
JBAS 8	Proof of negative sampling 2 years apart	Proof of negative sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Negative triennial test result	Arrange an initial check test with local veterinarian Store lab report in this plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Biosecurity plan in place	Implement biosecurity plan practices Supervised by veterinary advisor (certified by a registered veterinarian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
JBAS 7	Negative triennial test results	Arrange an initial check test with local veterinarian Store laboratory report details in this plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Biosecurity plan in place	Implement biosecurity plan practices Supervised by veterinary advisor (certified by a registered veterinarian)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
JBAS 6 If no known infection	Biosecurity plan in place	Biosecurity plan in place for minimum of 5 years (protected zone history will count towards this if implemented before June 30 th , 2017)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If there has been known infection	Laboratory results report	Minimum of 5 years since last known clinical infection	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Biosecurity plan in place		<input type="checkbox"/>	
JBAS 4 If no known infection	Biosecurity plan in place	Implement Biosecurity plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	

JBAS 4 continued If known infection	Biosecurity plan in place	Biosecurity plan in place for a minimum of two years since known infection on property	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NLIS records NVD Waybill records National Health Declaration	All high-risk animals identified and removed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
JBAS 2	Laboratory results report NLIS records NVD/Waybill Slaughter records	Removal of clinical cases from property	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Biosecurity plan in place	Implement biosecurity plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	
JBAS 0 <i>Suspect, infected and unknown)</i>	Biosecurity plan template	Work toward obtaining a higher status to access relevant markets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Purchasing cattle

These are questions that producers should be asking / considering when making purchases

7.2.2 When purchasing cattle, owners should consider the risks that introduced cattle can impose on their current herd. This risk can be managed by requesting documentation.	Cattle Health Declaration (CHD)	Requesting CHD will confirm health status and property history. CHD will also indicate homebred or introduces status. Retain CHD for 7 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Check JBAS Status (CHD)	Ensure that livestock purchased are appropriate for end destinations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Biosecurity plan	Ask if the property has a biosecurity plan and ensure it matches your properties standards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7.2.3 Owners should not just rely on the paperwork and should ask further questions about their purchases history.	General considerations	Consider any dairy links. Dairy cattle breeds are at a higher risk of Johne's disease, consider if your purchases have been in these circumstances. If so has there been infection on the property before ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Consider cross species links. Enquire about whether the cattle being purchased have been grazed with sheep that could be infected with JD	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Known sheep contact. Enquire as to sheep JD status	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Known Infection	Ask how the infection was managed. When did the infection occur?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Suspect Infection	Ask if there was suspicion of clinical signs that might suggest JD on property? How was this managed? When did the suspicion occur?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	History of selling properties introductions	Ask if the source property introduced cattle from a herd where an infection was confirmed? How was it managed? When did this sale occur?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Negative check testing	Request negative check assurances and date pertaining to last tests if applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	JD Vaccination	Enquire if the source property vaccinates for JD.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

On farm management

7.3.1 Property fencing and grids	Maintenance records Fencing contractor invoices	Maintain boundary fences as per 3.4.1 of plan. Replace fencing as required. Consider double fencing of high risk boundaries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3.2 Stray livestock	Animal treatment records Herd records	Have returning stray livestock follow procedures 1.1.3 onwards in priority 1 to be integrated back into the herd.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Biosecurity plan	Consider the status of the property returning stray stock and the age of the returned stock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Risk assessment	Calves should be treated with caution when returning from a property with a lower status. Consider testing these animals if they come from a lower or unknown status property. Older animals pose less risk but still should be segregated and monitored as per priority 1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<i>Young cattle (under 12months)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<i>Older cattle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3.3 Returning stray cattle	Stray stock agreements	Segregate stranger cattle during mustering processes and phone owners. Provide JBAS status and biosecurity plan details if requested.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3.4 On farm risk mitigation and management practices		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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		If JD on property prioritise high risk animals for culling including suspect clinical cases, dam, progeny and maternal sibling or clinical cases, age cohorts of clinical cases, test positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Animal health records Vaccination records	If JD on property, consider vaccinating calves for JD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3.5 Manage JD risk from sheep		Minimise cattle (particularly cattle <1 year) co grazing with sheep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Vaccinate sheep if infected or at-risk for JD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3.6 Manage risk from other species		Evaluate potential risk from other species (goats/alpaca/deer) and implement measures as appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Selling Cattle</i>				
7.4.1 Declaration	Cattle Health Declaration	Producers must be truthful when completing Cattle Health Declarations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Surveillance and reporting</i>				
7.5.1 Reporting	Local vet or department	Report suspect clinical cases as per state legislation. Monitor herds as per priority 5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.5.2 Spread to other herds	Sales records	If infection is detected, assess risks within the herd and notify people who have previously received cattle as low risk to enable them to manage their revised risk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Carcass, effluent and waste management

7.5.3 Manure / effluent	Geographical map of the area	Affected waterways have been found to spread JD potential sources of manure or effluent, including cross-boundary waterways. Identify and treat these waterways to minimise risk of spreading infection.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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**Veterinarian details and Johne’s specific property information
(For JBAS 7 or higher)**

Veterinarian Name:		Veterinarian contact number:	
Cattle MAP accredited:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Veterinarian registration number:	
Biosecurity plan implementation date:		Biosecurity plan review date:	
Initial test date:		Triannual test date:	
Initial test result:		Triannual test result:	
Laboratory name:		Laboratory name:	
Laboratory submission number:		Laboratory submission number:	
Number of head tested:		Number of head tested:	
Birth year range of tested animals: e.g. (2015-17)		Birth year range of tested animals: e.g. (2015-17)	

Priority 7 notes – (can include vet notes)