



25 August 2017

Dear LPA Accredited Producer,

As a livestock producer accredited under the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program, I'm writing to inform you of important upgrades to the program that you need to be aware of. These changes are being led by the red meat and livestock industry and are being implemented to strengthen our promise to consumers, stay ahead of our competitors and to enable you and the broader industry to stand by what we sell.

As an LPA accredited producer, you can be proud to be a part of the Australian red meat industry's world leading on-farm assurance program. It provides evidence of livestock history and of on-farm practices when transferring livestock through the value chain, which gives Australian red meat its strong reputation for being safe and ethically produced, and enables access to over 100 markets around the globe for your livestock.

To date, LPA accredited producers have been required to implement on-farm practices across five program elements:

- property risk assessments
- safe and responsible animal treatments
- stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments
- preparation for dispatch of livestock
- livestock transactions and movements.

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**From 1 October 2017, the new LPA program requirements will include:**

- 1. On-farm biosecurity and animal welfare practices become requirements of your LPA accreditation**
  - 2. You will need to renew LPA accreditation every three years**
  - 3. You will need to complete an assessment and pay a \$66 (including GST) fee to renew accreditation.**
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### ***What does this mean for you?***

#### **Biosecurity requirements**

From 1 October 2017, you'll need to have a Farm Biosecurity Plan in place and implement best-practice biosecurity practices on your farm to ensure you're meeting LPA requirements.

A Farm Biosecurity Plan template is included with this letter, or go to [www.mla.com.au/biosecurity](http://www.mla.com.au/biosecurity) (under Tools & Resources) to access an online version. Cattle producers who have developed a Farm Biosecurity Plan as a part of their approach to Johne's Disease (JD) management will not need to complete another to meet LPA requirements. You're encouraged to complete the online biosecurity learning module available at [www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning) to help you understand what the requirements mean for your business.

#### **Animal welfare requirements**

From 1 October 2017, you'll need to demonstrate that your on-farm handling of livestock is consistent with the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* available at [www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au).

Those responsible for livestock management will need to have a copy of the *Standards and Guidelines*, be familiar with its content, and advise and oversee others handling livestock in a manner that is consistent with the Standards and Guidelines.

Completing the animal welfare online learning module will support you in understanding what you need to do on farm. Visit [www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning) to help you understand what the requirements mean for your business.

#### **Assessment and fee**

Under the new program rules, you'll need to renew your accreditation **once every three years**. This involves completing a short online assessment and paying a \$66 (including GST) fee. You'll be contacted approximately **two months** before your accreditation is due and given instructions for working through the new process online. To make sure you receive your pack, check your email and postal address details are current by logging in to the LPA Service Centre (<https://lpa.nlis.com.au>). If you do not complete the assessment and pay the fee when your accreditation is due you will no longer be LPA accredited and will not be able to access or use LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVDs).

## No internet?

For those producers who do not have access to the internet, you can purchase a hard copy of LPA Learning for \$22 (including GST) via the LPA hotline on 1800 683 111. The hard copy LPA Learning pack includes an offline option for completing the assessment and accreditation.

## Electronic NVDs (eNVDs)

To support producers in minimising paperwork, eNVDs are now available through the LPA Service Centre (<https://lpa.nlis.com.au>) and licensed software providers. eNVDs are available for producers to access at no cost and allow you to complete LPA NVDs, Meat Standards Australia declarations, animal health declarations and National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme delivery documentation through a single system.

For individual supply chains that do not yet accept eNVDs, you can still access eNVDs for free and print out the declarations to accompany livestock. It is not compulsory to change to the eNVD. You can continue using the current paper version (04/13) of LPA NVDs (which will remain at \$40 per book).

## Where to start

As an LPA-accredited producer you need to:

### Before 1 October

- become familiar with the new biosecurity and animal welfare requirements. You can complete online training through [www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning), which has dedicated modules for biosecurity and animal welfare, as well as all of the other LPA elements
- develop your Farm Biosecurity Plan
- learn more about the changes to LPA by reading the FAQs [www.mla.com.au/lpachanges](http://www.mla.com.au/lpachanges)

### From 1 October

- ensure that your on-farm systems meet the new requirements
- have your Farm Biosecurity Plan in place
- ensure your on-farm handling of livestock is consistent with the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep or goats
- complete the assessment and pay the fee – when your accreditation is due.

The changes are being implemented by the Integrity Systems Company, a subsidiary of Meat & Livestock Australia. They will enhance and strengthen our world-leading integrity system which underpins our reputation for safe, high quality red meat. Meeting and exceeding these requirements provides you with a competitive advantage, and the best opportunity to sell your livestock for the highest possible price in the greatest number of markets. If you have any further queries about what you need to do, email [lpa@mla.com.au](mailto:lpa@mla.com.au) or call the LPA hotline on 1800 683 111.

Yours sincerely



Jane Weatherley  
Chief Executive Officer  
Integrity Systems Company





## LPA Requirements: #6

# Biosecurity



LIVESTOCK  
PRODUCTION  
ASSURANCE

The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is the Australian livestock industry's on-farm assurance program covering food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity. It is part of the integrity system used by the red meat industry to meet the stringent requirements of our domestic and export markets. Customer confidence in Australian red meat underpins the success and growth of Australia's livestock industry, and protects the livelihoods of more than 200,000 producers.

When producers become LPA-accredited, they are promising to meet LPA's requirements and fulfil their responsibility in the production of safe and ethical red meat. Managing biosecurity is just one of seven elements that producers need to satisfy in order to become LPA-accredited.

**Every LPA-accredited producer should ensure biosecurity requirements are fulfilled both on-farm and during the transport of livestock between properties and feedlots, including to slaughter and live export.**

### Why?

On-farm biosecurity systems have been implemented to minimise both the risk of infectious diseases being introduced to livestock production properties and the subsequent spread of any such diseases.

Integrating biosecurity requirements into LPA strengthens the promise made to our customers, protects our industry and environment, and streamlines the process of record-keeping and reporting for livestock producers.

Ensuring your livestock are, and remain, free of serious infectious diseases allows you to maximise farm productivity and minimise animal discomfort, stock losses and medical treatment costs.

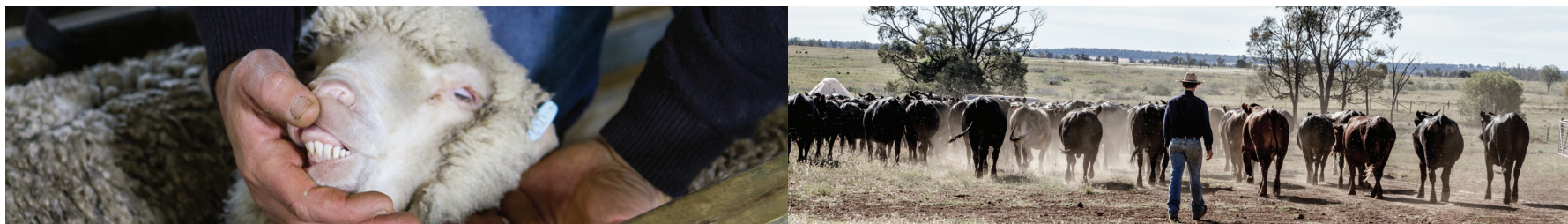
### What?

You are required to develop a Farm Biosecurity Plan and encouraged as part of this plan to keep records of livestock, vehicle and visitor movements onto and around your property, where reasonable and practical. Templates can be downloaded from the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) – see Integrity Tools and Resources page).

Along with LPA's other six requirements, biosecurity practices are reviewed as part of the LPA audit.

### LPA requirements

- #1 *Property risk assessment*
- #2 *Safe & responsible animal treatments*
- #3 *Safe livestock feed*
- #4 *Preparation for dispatch*
- #5 *Livestock transactions & movements*
- #6 *Biosecurity*
- #7 *Animal welfare*



LIVESTOCK  
PRODUCTION  
ASSURANCE

## How?

As a minimum, each Property Identification Code (PIC) must have a documented Farm Biosecurity Plan that addresses each of the following points:

- (a) Manage and record the introduction and movement of livestock in a way that minimises the risk of introducing and/or spreading infectious diseases
- (b) Where reasonable and practical, control people, equipment and vehicles entering the property, thus minimising the potential for property contamination and, if possible, keep a record of such movements
- (c) Prevent and control animal diseases on-farm by regularly monitoring and managing livestock.

## When?

From 1 October 2017 all Australian red meat producers are required to have a Farm Biosecurity Plan in place and implement best-practice biosecurity practices in their on-farm management as a requirement of LPA.

Whether your existing biosecurity practices meet the LPA requirements depends on the nature of your current situation. You are encouraged to review the LPA Biosecurity Standards and complete LPA Learning ([www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning)) to ensure you understand the biosecurity requirements within the LPA program and what you need to do on farm.

## Learn more

A dedicated module within LPA Learning explains what you need to know regarding LPA's requirements for biosecurity. Information is also provided on the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) – see LPA pages).

See also Animal Health Australia's website ([www.farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au))



## Checklist:

### 1 Does your PIC have a documented Farm Biosecurity Plan?

Please develop your plan in accordance with LPA's guidelines and maintain it as part of your obligation to LPA.

### 2 Do all livestock movements onto the PIC have a known health status – that is, are livestock coming onto your property accompanied by a Livestock Health Statement/ Declaration or equivalent?

It is recommended that you allow animals onto your property only if their full health history is known and can be provided as a formal document.

### 3 Are all introduced livestock inspected for signs of ill health or disease on arrival at the property and kept in isolation for a minimum period of time?

Livestock entering your property should be screened to ensure they are in good health before being allowed into contact with existing animals. Any that show symptoms of illness or disease must be quarantined until they no longer pose a threat of infection to the rest of your herd or flock.

### 4 Are livestock inspected regularly for ill health and/or disease, and is appropriate action undertaken in response where necessary?

Livestock should be inspected and any animal displaying signs of ill health or disease should be placed in isolation and treated appropriately.

### 5 Is the risk of livestock straying onto or away from the property minimised?

Your boundary fences should be maintained in good condition and external gates kept closed to ensure livestock from neighbouring properties cannot enter your property and that your own livestock are kept securely contained.

### 6 Are systems in place to ensure a veterinary practitioner or animal health officer is notified if an unusual disease, illness or mortality is observed?

If you observe any signs of disease, illness or mortality that are not usual on your property, you should notify your local veterinarian or animal health officer immediately. Make sure you stay up to date with animal health warnings and bulletins issued by your state or territory department of agriculture/primary industries and other relevant organisations and authorities.

### 7 Where reasonable and practical, are the movements of people, vehicles and equipment entering your property controlled and, where possible, recorded?

Consider displaying biosecurity advisory signs on your boundary fences and/or on your front gate asking visitors to ask permission and take care when entering your property.

Where possible, ensure people visiting your PIC have not been in recent contact with potentially infectious animals (either within Australia or overseas) before arriving.

Keep vehicles and equipment clean and free of animals' bodily fluids which may carry disease and ensure treatment devices such as syringes and drench guns are disinfected thoroughly after use and are not shared with neighbours.

Where reasonable and practical, keep written, dated records detailing all people, vehicles and equipment entering your property so that all movements can be easily traced.

### 8 Do you maintain any other procedures or practices that contribute to minimising the risk and/or spread of disease?

You may choose to take additional steps to help reduce the risk of disease entering, spreading around, or spreading from your property. Document these as part of your Farm Biosecurity Plan.







## LPA Requirements: #7

# Animal welfare



LIVESTOCK  
PRODUCTION  
ASSURANCE

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When producers become LPA-accredited, they are promising to meet LPA's requirements and fulfil their responsibility in the production of safe and ethical red meat. **Animal welfare** is just one of seven elements that producers need to satisfy in order to become LPA accredited.

**Every LPA-accredited producer should follow the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep or goats.**

### Why?

Livestock producers care for their animals. Livestock care is fundamental to the success and sustainability of every farm.

Australia's red meat customers and consumers, both domestically and overseas, seek reassurance that livestock are cared for humanely and ethically.

Under LPA, on-farm systems must be implemented to ensure the management and handling of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep and goats.

This provides customers with the evidence that the animals have been treated ethically.

### How?

LPA accredited producers are required to keep a current copy of the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep and/or goats (as applicable) accessible as a reference. People involved with animal husbandry should be familiar with its content.

Anyone responsible for the management of livestock handling on your property must have successfully completed training in these *Standards and Guidelines* through the LPA Learning tool ([www.mla.com.au/LPAlearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPAlearning)) or an equivalent training program. Those managing livestock handling are also required to have trained any staff (where relevant) in a way that is consistent with the Standards and Guidelines.

The *Standards and Guidelines* can be downloaded from the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity)), see Integrity Tools and Resources page.

### LPA requirements

- #1 Property risk assessment
- #2 Safe & responsible animal treatments
- #3 Safe livestock feed
- #4 Preparation for dispatch
- #5 Livestock transactions & movements
- #6 Biosecurity
- #7 Animal welfare



## What?

The *Standards and Guidelines* were developed to harmonise and streamline livestock welfare legislation in Australia, resulting in improved welfare in a way that is practical for industry.

The *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* cover producers' responsibilities and set out animals' needs in relation to feed and water; risk management in extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation; facilities and equipment; handling and management/ husbandry; breeding management; and humane killing. For cattle, the *Standards and Guidelines* also cover castration, dehorning and spaying; calf-rearing systems; dairy management; and beef feedlots. For sheep, additional chapters address tail docking and castration; mulesing; and intensive sheep production systems.

## When?

From 1 October 2017 all Australian red meat producers are required to confirm that they manage, handle and treat livestock in their care appropriately to ensure comfort and quality of life is maintained, in adherence with the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines*, as a requirement of LPA.

## Checklist:

- 1 Do you have a copy of the current version of the 'Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines' for cattle, sheep or goats (as applicable to your property) accessible as a reference?**

This document can be downloaded from the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity), see Integrity Tools and Resources page), and kept available as a ready reference where you and your livestock handlers can access it easily.

- 2 Has the PIC representative or person responsible for the handling of livestock successfully completed training in relation to the 'Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines' through the LPA Learning tool or an equivalent?**

Animal welfare is one of the seven modules contained within LPA Learning – an online education tool for producers. As part of your LPA accreditation you should have successfully completed the animal welfare module in LPA Learning or an equivalent training program.

- 3 Are staff involved in animal husbandry familiar with the content of the current version of the Standards and Guidelines for cattle, sheep and/or goats (as applicable)?**

It is important that your version of the *Standards and Guidelines* is accessible on-farm and is kept up to date. Whenever a new edition of the document is released, a fresh copy should be downloaded and read by the people responsible for livestock husbandry on your property, then stored where it can be accessed again from time to time as needed.

- 4 Do you maintain any other procedures or practices that contribute to improved animal welfare outcomes in your operation?**

If you have any other procedures or practices in place on your property above and beyond those required by the *Standards and Guidelines*, record those and add them as a supplement to your copy of the official document.

## Learn more

A dedicated module within LPA Learning ([www.mla.com.au/LPAlearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPAlearning)) explains what you need to know regarding LPA's requirements for animal welfare. Information is also provided on the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) – see LPA pages).

See also the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines website ([www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au)).



## LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Plan Template

Completing this Farm Biosecurity Plan template will support producers to meet the biosecurity requirements of the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) Program. If you have implemented a farm biosecurity plan for other purposes (e.g. J-BAS, SheepMAP) and it covers the elements listed within this template, you do not need to complete an additional farm biosecurity plan for LPA.

You should complete the template to reflect your current farm biosecurity practices. Where sections are not relevant for your property, you can select 'Not applicable'. If the section is relevant but you do not currently have systems in place, select 'No' on the template. This will not affect your LPA accreditation, but should be used to help you identify areas for improvement in order to reduce any potential biosecurity risks on your property. This template should be reviewed by the owner on an annual basis.

<b>Property Name:</b>	<b>Owner:</b>
<b>Property Address:</b>	<b>Manager:</b>
<b>PIC:</b>	<b>Veterinarian Name and phone number:</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Local Animal Health Office number (government):</b>
<b>Review Date:</b> (12 months from date above)	<b>Emergency Animal Disease hotline:</b> <b>1800 675 888</b>
<b>Completed by (signature):</b>	

### Stock inventory

<b>Stock type (i.e. cattle, sheep, goats)</b>	<b>Stock number (average for the year)</b>

Attach a property map to your plan.

### Learn more

A dedicated module within LPA Learning ([www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning)) explains what producers need to know regarding LPA's requirements for biosecurity.

Information is also provided on the Integrity Hub website ([www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) – see LPA pages).

See also Animal Health Australia's website ([www.farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au)).

Tools and resources referenced in the template are available online for you to access and use, where relevant for your enterprise.

<b>1 INPUTS – LIVESTOCK AND FEED</b>						
<b>1.1 Livestock</b>	<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
1.1.1	Are all stock that arrive on the property (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) checked for their health status? Pre-purchase inspection for introduced stock. Hygiene and quarantine strategies to manage livestock returning to the property.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>National Vendor Declaration Cattle Health Declaration Sheep Health Declaration Goat Health Declaration</i>
1.1.2	Are all introduced livestock accompanied with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)? Request NVD/Waybills for all purchased livestock to ensure LPA accreditation. Request AHD for further information on livestock health.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>National Vendor Declaration Cattle Health Declaration Sheep Health Declaration Goat Health Declaration</i>
1.1.3	Do all introduced livestock (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) undergo a period of quarantine where practical? Where practical, segregate, observe and treat as required newly introduced livestock.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>National Farm Biosecurity Manual – Grazing Livestock Production</i>
1.1.4	Do all introduced livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release? 24-48 hours holding for empty out (including any time off feed before arrival).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>National Farm Biosecurity Manual – Grazing Livestock Production</i>
1.1.5	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with NLIS requirements? Receiving property to do NLIS transfers within 48 hours of arrival.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>NLIS information NLIS Database</i>
<b>1.2 Feed</b>	<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
1.2.1	Is stock feed 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 return or disposal? Inspect stock feed on arrival and ensure stockfeed matches what was ordered. If stock feed is spoilt return the feed or implement a disposal plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Introduced stock feed</i>
1.2.2	Is stock feed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types, e.g. those containing Restricted Animal Material (RAM)? Segregate RAM products from non-RAM products to minimise accidental feeding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Ruminant feed ban producer checklist</i>
<b>2 PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>						
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
2.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by visitors or machinery? Where reasonable and practical, control people, equipment and vehicles entering the property (e.g. reduce the number of entry points). Provide entry signage such as farm biosecurity signs, or directions to office/house for sign-in. Maintain a visitor log of people in regular contact with farm animals (contractors, shearers, vets, stock agents). Use own vehicle to transport contractors and visitors rather than their vehicle if considered a biosecurity risk. Depending on the enterprise type, consider the following additional practices: • Minimise the lending of equipment and if lent, clean down equipment and vehicles before use on farm • Clean vehicles and equipment prior to moving from a high-risk area to a low-risk area • Notify farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles of permitted areas of access prior to entry • Encourage 'come clean, go clean' practices from visitors including agents and stock contractors • Provide clean down equipment or facilities for farm contractors and visitors to clean their boots and equipment and mark these on your property map	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Visitor log Farm biosecurity sign Come clean go clean factsheet</i>
<b>3 PRODUCTION PRACTICES</b>						
<b>3.1 Livestock monitoring</b>	<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
3.1.1	Are livestock inspected regularly to ensure the early detection of sick animals? Conduct routine stock inspections. Increase the frequency of livestock inspections during periods of higher risk (e.g. increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Livestock treatments</i>

<b>3.2 Animal Health Management</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
3.2.1	Have you implemented practices that help protect your livestock from diseases endemic to your region?	Review best practice management for livestock health and welfare and review updates as they arise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Animal health plan A Producers Guide to Sheep Husbandry Practices</i>
3.2.2	Do you seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event?	Report unusual signs of disease as soon as possible to your vet or local animal health authority. In the event of a disease outbreak, isolate and treat affected and suspected animals where necessary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Livestock treatments</i>
3.2.3	Have you implemented any strategies for managing livestock diseases on-farm (e.g. Johne's disease)?	Where applicable, document relevant disease management strategies and review on a regular basis.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>3.3 Carcase, manure and waste management</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
3.3.1	Are carcase-disposal and household-garbage areas contained and secure to prevent access by livestock, feral animals and wildlife?	Fence off dead-animal pits and garbage tips to prevent livestock and feral animals accessing carcasses and food waste. Where practical, dispose of carcasses immediately in a way that takes into account environmental and public considerations (e.g. burning, burial or composting). Mark disposal sites on property map.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>3.4 Fences</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
3.4.1	Are fences, especially boundary fences, regularly inspected and adequately maintained?	Regularly undertake maintenance to existing fences. Replace fencing where required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>4 PESTS AND WEEDS</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
4.1	Are there documented feral-animal, wildlife and weed-control programs in operation and do they include monitoring and management activities?	Document feral-animal, wildlife and weed-control plans as required. Engage with neighbours and regional feral-animal, wildlife and weed control groups to maximise the effectiveness of your control programs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Feral Animal Control Plan Pest connect resources</i>
<b>5 OUTGOING PRODUCTS</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
5.1	Are all livestock moved off the property accompanied with information on animal treatments, and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	Complete NVD/Waybills for all livestock movements off the property. Complete AHD to provide further information on livestock health.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>National Vendor Declaration Cattle Health Declaration Sheep Health Declaration Goat Health Declaration</i>
<b>6 TRAIN – PLAN – RECORD</b>							
<b>6.1 Training</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
6.1.1	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?	Undertake personnel training and instruction on animal health and welfare, including disease reporting. Display emergency contact lists in noticeable places on farm and ensure all staff know where they are. Have personnel complete the LPA Learning modules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Training Records LPA Learning</i>
6.1.2	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?	Place EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) in a common and visible location.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>EAD Action Plan Risk Management plan for surviving an emergency animal disease outbreak</i>
<b>6.2 Documentation and record keeping</b>		<b>Recommended practices</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Tools &amp; resources</b>
6.2.1	Do you record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history and provide accurate NVDs and AHDs when selling livestock?	Record livestock treatments accurately.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Livestock treatments</i>
6.2.2	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?	Request vaccination records from staff. Implement vaccination programs on property if necessary and maintain records.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.2.3	Do you review your farm biosecurity plan annually?	Identify biosecurity activities to be undertaken over the next 12 months. Undertake regular property inspections for actual or potential biosecurity issues.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Completing this section is OPTIONAL

- This section is for producers running CATTLE who want to attain a Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS)
- A veterinarian's signature is only required if this section is completed AND only if a J-BAS 7 or 8 score is desirable
- A veterinarian's signature is voluntary for J-BAS score 6 and below
- A veterinarian's signature is NOT required for any other sections of the LPA on-farm biosecurity template

7	JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR CATTLE	Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
7.1	Do you know the Johne's disease (JD) status and level of risk of the livestock being introduced?	Ask relevant questions on the JD checklist. Request Cattle Health Declarations from sellers and retain for seven years. Record JD status of introductions and how risk is addressed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>J-BAS Chart Johne's disease Biosecurity Checklist Cattle Health Declaration</i>
7.2	Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required?	Veterinary investigation of suspect cases. Report clinical cases as per state legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Livestock treatments</i>
7.3	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?	If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high-risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, 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 livestock, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>JD in cattle tools</i>
7.4	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?	Determine the JD status of other species on the property and, if suspected infected or of unknown JD status, prevent them from co-grazing if possible. Vaccinate sheep and goats as appropriate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Grazing/paddock records</i>
7.5	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 been notified to enable them to manage their revised risk?	Monitor herd health. Notify people who have received animals of a higher risk than first thought/advised.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Livestock sales and movements records Cattle Health Declaration</i>
7.6	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has there been veterinary oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan?	Engage with veterinarian regarding oversight of biosecurity plan and testing. Have the vet sign below.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Johne's Disease in Cattle, Definitions and Guidelines J-BAS Chart</i>
7.7	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)?	Triennial Check Test. Record laboratory results and manage property based on outcomes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<i>Johne's Disease in Cattle, Definitions and Guidelines J-BAS Chart Laboratory results</i>

I,.....[vet name],  
have discussed with the person filling out the optional Section 7 of this template the major biosecurity risks relating to Johne's disease, and plans to manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm.

*Vet signature\*:*

\* Inclusion of the vet's signature is required for J-BAS 7 and 8, but voluntary for 6 and below. By signing, the vet is stating that the discussion has occurred.

