

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.

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

Stock inventory

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

Attach a property map to your plan.

Learn more

A dedicated module within LPA Learning (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 – see LPA pages).

See also Animal Health Australia's website (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.

1 INPUTS – LIVESTOCK AND FEED							
1.1 Livestock	Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources	
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>
1.2 Feed	Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources	
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>
2 PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT							
	Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>
3 PRODUCTION PRACTICES							
3.1 Livestock monitoring	Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources	
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>

3.2 Animal Health Management		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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"/>		
3.3 Carcase, manure and waste management		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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"/>		
3.4 Fences		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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"/>		
4 PESTS AND WEEDS		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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>
5 OUTGOING PRODUCTS		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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>
6 TRAIN – PLAN – RECORD							
6.1 Training		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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>
6.2 Documentation and record keeping		Recommended practices	Yes	No	N/A	Comments	Tools & resources
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.

