

# FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WORKBOOK V1

**THIS RESOURCE WAS PROUDLY DEVELOPED WITH THE SUPPORT OF MLA USING GRAIN FED LEVIES**

**BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT**

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**FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### Do not remove this cover sheet if you are also using this plan to prevent trespassers

(refer to Biosecurity Management Plan - statement for trespassers)

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| BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN DETAILS | | |
| **Feedlot name:** | | |
| **Feedlot owner contact:** | | |
| **Feedlot address:** | | |
| **Feedlot manager contact (if different from owner):** | | |
| **Property Identification Code (PIC):** | **Feedlot size (hectares):** | |
| **Feedlot numbers (average):** | **All in all out / Rotation:** | |
| **National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme Accredited?** | | Yes  No  |
| **Name of person who prepared this plan:** | | |
| **Date the BMP came into effect:** | **Review date:** | |
| **Local Animal Health Officer:** | | |
| **Veterinarian:** | | |
| **Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Hotline:** 1800 675 888 | | **Police:** 000 |

Contents

[Feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan](#_bookmark0) 2

[What is a Feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan?](#_bookmark2) 4

[Why have a Feedlot Property Biosecurity Management Plan?](#_bookmark3) 4

[When to update your feedlot property Biosecurity Management Plan](#_bookmark4) 4

[Completing this Feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan](#_bookmark5) 4

[Integrating with NFAS](#_bookmark6) 4

[Biosecurity Management Plan - statement for trespassers](#_bookmark7) 4

[Property Maps and Zoning](#_bookmark8) 4

[Property Maps and Zoning - significant points](#_bookmark9) 5

[Property Map Drawing](#_bookmark10) 6

* 1. [LIVESTOCK](#_bookmark11) 7
  2. [Moving livestock onto and off the feedlot](#_bookmark12) 7
  3. [Livestock Health](#_bookmark13) 11
  4. [Carcass Management on the Feedlot](#_bookmark14) 12
  5. [Livestock Feed and Water](#_bookmark15) 12
     1. [Purchasing and bringing on feed and rations](#_bookmark16) 13
     2. [Feed and ration management practices](#_bookmark17) 13
     3. [Water](#_bookmark18) 14
  6. [Other feedlot supplies](#_bookmark19) 14
  7. [MANURE AND EFFLUENT](#_bookmark20) 15
  8. [Effluent Management](#_bookmark21) 15
  9. [Manure](#_bookmark22) 16
  10. [PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT](#_bookmark23) 17
  11. [Visitor risk assessment](#_bookmark24) 17
  12. [Visitors’ and staff vehicles and equipment](#_bookmark25) 17
  13. [Machinery and Plant Equipment](#_bookmark26) 17
  14. [INVASIVE SPECIES AND WILDLIFE](#_bookmark27) 18
  15. [Feral Animals](#_bookmark28) 18
  16. [Weeds](#_bookmark29) 18
  17. [Wildlife](#_bookmark30) 18
  18. [BIOSECURITY TRAINING](#_bookmark31) 18
  19. [Mandatory training topics (NFAS)](#_bookmark32) 18
  20. [Industry Training (Non Mandatory)](#_bookmark33) 19
  21. [BIOSECURITY RECORDS](#_bookmark34) 20
  22. [General Biosecurity Records](#_bookmark35) 20
  23. [Traceability](#_bookmark36) 20
  24. [Chemicals](#_bookmark37) 21
  25. [Disease and Pest Monitoring Activities](#_bookmark38) 21
  26. [Stock Feed Records](#_bookmark39) 22
  27. [Other Products](#_bookmark40) 22
  28. [People](#_bookmark41) 22
  29. [Training Records](#_bookmark42) 22

APPENDICES 23

[APPENDIX 1:](#_bookmark43) Emergency Contact Numbers & Details 23

[APPENDIX 2:](#_bookmark44) Sample Entry / Exit Procedures for Visitors to a Feedlot 24

[APPENDIX 3:](#_bookmark45) State Specific Wording For Biosecurity Management Planning. 24

[APPENDIX 4:](#_bookmark46) EAD Action Plan – coming soon 26

A feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan is a practical way of demonstrating the biosecurity practices that are in place at the feedlot to minimise biosecurity risks. Most of these practices are embedded within day-to-day operations and are demonstrated through a feedlot’s QA Manual that align with NFAS rules and standards. This plan assists feedlot operators in meeting their obligations to conduct a risk assessment addressing the biosecurity risk at the feedlot site and formulate a biosecurity management plan.

### Why have a Feedlot Property Biosecurity Management Plan?

Your feedlot biosecurity management plan:

* Defines roles and responsibilities
* Outlines biosecurity processes
* Supports governments during an emergency animal disease response by ensuring all property biosecurity information is accessible

A Biosecurity Management Plan is not designed to be used to restrict access to people that have a legal right to enter a feedlot, such as essential service providers (i.e. gas, water, energy or telecommunication providers) or emergency service personnel such as police, fire, or ambulance. It can be used to minimise trespassers in certain states.

### When to update your Feedlot property Biosecurity Management Plan

You should update your Biosecurity Management Plan every 12 months, or when:

* The risk to your property changes
* Your management practices change
* You experience a disease or pest incident at the feedlot

### Completing this Feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan

Adopting sound biosecurity practices assists in minimising the likelihood that you will experience a disease outbreak in your feedlot. If you are familiar with addressing risks (workplace health and safety, etc.), you can utilise any risk matrix with this template. If you are unfamiliar with risk matrices, you can use the ALFA biosecurity risk matrix in conjunction with this template.

### Integrating with NFAS

There are three options available to integrate this plan with NFAS:

* Complete this plan as a standalone Biosecurity Management Plan.
* Complete this plan to meet LM7 but reference practices in your QA manual (the plan references other NFAS modules where you may have practices that also address biosecurity)
* Integrate the contents of this plan into your QA manual.

### Biosecurity Management Plan - statement for trespassers

Feedlots seeking additional legislative protection from unlawful entry to manage biosecurity risks should use [Appendix 3](#_bookmark45) of this plan, ensuring your plan meets the requirements for a Biosecurity Management Plan in your state (Qld, NSW and Vic only).

For more information, access the [Trespass advice](https://www.feedlots.com.au/_files/ugd/f25d7a_e05771e247ad4343ad99e3d1de5eed8f.pdf) and [Guide for feedlot owners and managers trespass](https://www.feedlots.com.au/_files/ugd/f25d7a_2d60fc5613e44aa1851ad703317584dd.pdf)  [advice checklist](https://www.feedlots.com.au/_files/ugd/f25d7a_2d60fc5613e44aa1851ad703317584dd.pdf)

### Property Maps and Zoning

A feedlot map is an important part of any Biosecurity Management Plan, it gives a visual representation of the facility including entry points, roads and infrastructure.

##### Insert, attach or draw your property map on page 6.

After developing your map, feedlots should consider zoning. This is the division of the feedlot into separate areas and the management of movement between and within these zones. A two-zone system helps to manage movement, create separation between different areas of feedlot activities and highlight areas where access needs to be managed more intensively, such as livestock pens.

## FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MARK SIGNIFICANT POINTS** | **Y/N** |
| Entry points to the feedlot |  |
| Office and parking areas |  |
| Roads, driveways or laneways |  |
| Other significant structures (weighbridges) |  |
| Production areas (feedlot pens, laneways, troughs etc). |  |
| Any current or past biosecurity concerns e.g. rubbish dump, manure stockpiles, dead animal pits or composting areas. |  |
| Waterways, troughs and effluent ponds |  |
| Location of designated clean down areas |  |
| Location of power lines and poles |  |
| Sick pens and induction areas |  |
| Horse paddocks |  |
| Other |  |

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| **ZONE** | **EXAMPLES** | **RECOMMENDED BIOSECURITY ACTION** |
| Cool Zone | Area where visitors may access the feedlot but have no contact with livestock (site office, front gate) | Little action required. No need to limit access. |
| Hot Zone | This is the area where production is undertaken (feedlot pens, laneways etc).  Personnel in these areas are handling or are in close proximity with livestock. | Restrict access to staff and required service providers only to this.  Hygiene and biosecurity risk assessments apply to this area. |

Insert, attach or draw your property map below. Please mark significant points as per list on page 5.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.1 Moving livestock onto and off the feedlot** | | | | |
| **Moving cattle into the feedlot supply chain**  Feedlot or intensive finishing environments can present animal health challenges due to smaller  areas being populated with large numbers of cattle.  New livestock are the biggest risk for introducing disease, pests and weeds into a feedlot or intensive finishing area.  By managing the entry of livestock through purchasing vaccinated livestock, backgrounding and good animal health inductions, production losses caused by disease  spread can be minimised.  This section may be used from paddock purchase to backgrounding property and/or from backgrounding property to the feedlot.  *Note: your practices may vary based on whether or not you background cattle locally to your feedlot.* | **Before moving stock**   * Cattle are purchased from single sources with known health where possible. Request an [Animal Health Declaration](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/) from the cattle supplier. Ask the supplier about vaccinations, treatments, weaning type or testing for endemic diseases. |  |  | LM7 |
| * Cattle are purchased from suppliers who vaccinate against known endemic diseases and/or disease accreditation programs such as [immune](https://www.immuneready.net.au/)  [ready](https://www.immuneready.net.au/) to aid in prevention of disease entering the feedlot. |  |  |  |
| * All livestock transactions and movements, including   between properties (Property Identification Codes), are accompanied by a current, correctly completed [LPA](https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system/about-the-livestock-production-assurance-program/)  [National Vendor Declaration](https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system/about-the-livestock-production-assurance-program/) (NVD). (FS6.1) |  |  |  |
| * Livestock are NLIS Identified in accordance with relevant statutory requirements at all times (FS6.3) |  |  |  |
| * Cattle moving from a tick infested zone must comply with movement requirements in relation to cattle tick. E.g.   if cattle are being put in a paddock and not directly into pens, they must undertake a full clearance. |  |  | LM7 |
| * The person responsible communicates with the transport company or driver to provide effective instructions on the practices and arrangements for unloading and managing livestock if cattle are delivered out of hours to avoid mixing livestock from different origins (LM4.6) |  |  | LM4 |

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| * Newly introduced animals are kept together in pens and where possible pen filling is checkered to give livestock more space from each other. |  |  |
| * All cattle are inspected on arrival at the feedlot to assess the animal health status and ensure that a [record of inspection](https://learnerresources.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/106580/learner_resource_uploads/38ba5af9f9416080351c7392b0/Factsheet_Identify%20health%20issues_3_Induction%20Protocol_V2.pdf?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAQZVLRHER6MLZQEAI%2F20250620%2Feu-west-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20250620T035424Z&X-Amz-Expires=5400&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Signature=6b52d5e27b7e8010e2a6ba6c230d4fdf4934b503982997985d9b4b646e4ed523) is maintained (LM7.6) |  |  |
| * The [NLIS database](https://www.nlis.com.au/) is notified of all movements on the feedlot in accordance with regulatory requirements (LM1.5) |  |  |  |
| * Cattle are inducted on arrival with animal treatments that reduce the risk of disease occurrence. | *List vaccine requirements in this section e.g.* 7 in 1, BVDV, MH+IBR, Pinkeye etc. |  | LM7 |
| * Cattle that are purchased and moved into surrounding paddocks rather than pens should be held over in yards   whilst being inducted to allow them to empty out any weed seeds. The length of time is dependent on the area from which cattle have been moved and the invasive species that are present on the property. |  |  |
| **Cattle moving from the feedlot**  Cattle moving from a feedlot may pose a risk of disease spread. | * Only animals that are in a condition fit for travel are selected to minimise potential disease and/or contamination related to transport conditions (FS5.1). Any animal displaying signs or symptoms consistent with disease are segregated into a sick pen and managed accordingly. |  |  | FS5 FS6 |

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| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.1 Moving livestock onto and off the feedlot** | | | | |
| **Cattle moving from the feedlot**  Cattle moving from a feedlot may pose a risk of disease spread. | * All livestock transactions and movements including   between properties (Property Identification Codes) are accompanied by a current, correctly completed [LPA](https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system/about-the-livestock-production-assurance-program/)  [National Vendor Declaration](https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system/about-the-livestock-production-assurance-program/)  [(NVD)](https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/red-meat-integrity-system/about-the-livestock-production-assurance-program/). (FS6.1) |  |  | FS5 FS6 |
| **Moving horses onto a feedlot**  New horses are at risk of introducing disease into horses on the feedlot or in some cases diseases (EAD) to cattle. By managing the entry of horses through good record keeping  and vaccinations, disease spread can be minimised. | * Newly introduced horses (horses which the owner does not have a history on) are housed separately from other horses for 14 days either on or off the feedlot and horses are inspected daily to monitor for disease. |  |  |  |
| * Horse movements must be accompanied by a movement record if legislated within the state or;   A statement by owner declaring the date that the horse entered the feedlot must be recorded. |  |  |  |
| **Horses already on the feedlot**  Horses on the feedlot may take time to show signs of illness. | * Horses are housed separately from other livestock and isolated at first sign of illness onset. | *List vaccine requirements in this section* Tetanus, strangles & equine herpes virus -1 (EHV-1) & Hendra virus (Equivac®HeV) depending on location. |  |  |
| * Horses are vaccinated for preventable diseases |  |  |
| **Moving horses off a feedlot**  Horses moving from a feedlot may pose a risk of disease spread. | * Only horses that are in a condition fit for travel are selected, to minimise potential disease spread. Horses displaying signs or symptoms consistent with disease   are removed from transit, segregated into a sick pen and managed accordingly. |  |  |  |
| * Horse movements must be accompanied by a movement record if legislated within the state or;   A statement by owner declaring the date that the horse left the feedlot must be recorded. |  |  |  |

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| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.1 Moving livestock onto and off the feedlot** | | | | |
| **Moving and keeping other species on a feedlot**  Other species include pigs, poultry, goats, sheep and dogs. They may pose a  risk of disease entry or the spread of cross species animal diseases. | * Relevant movement records are kept as required if legislated within the state or;   A record by owner must be recorded. |  |  |  |
| * Other animals are kept separate from livestock and isolated at first sign of illness onset. |  |  |  |
| **1.2 Livestock Health** | | | | |
| **Cattle diseases**  Cattle can be affected by diseases through indirect introduction whilst on the feedlot resulting in poor animal health, lowered production or possible death.  An animal health program that practices good hygiene and integrates drenches and vaccinations will assist in managing these risks. | * Procedures are in place to monitor all cattle in the feedlot daily to assess their health status (LM5.1) | Describe or identify reporting process (*e.g. stored in NFAS manual page 6*)  Describe where training records are kept.  Describe any additional training undertaken by feedlot staff in relation to biosecurity. |  | LM5 |
| * All cattle in the feedlot are routinely monitored and records maintained as part of a health management program. E.g. pen pull cards. (LM7.6) |  | LM7 |
| * Staff involved in the daily monitoring of livestock health are trained in the early detection of livestock diseases and are aware of and understand their key responsibilities within the Feedlot Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan (LM7.8) |  | LM7 LM8 QM1 QM8 QM9 |
| * Staff are aware of the mechanisms of the spread of disease including the   potential for introduction and transmission of disease on- to within and off the feedlot (LM7.2) |  |
| * Procedures are in place where cattle identified as sick, unwell or injured are removed from the production pen into a hospital pen for further assessment and treatment where necessary (LM5.2). |  |  | LM5 |

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| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.2 Livestock Health** | | | | |
| **Cattle diseases**  Cattle can be affected by diseases through indirect introduction whilst on the feedlot resulting in poor animal health, lowered production or possible death.  An animal health program that practices good hygiene and integrates drenches and vaccinations will assist in managing these risks. | * Pens regularly used for hospital purposes are clearly identified within the feedlot and stocking of hospital pens is managed within the feedlot’s allowable stocking density on an individual pen basis. Pens   should be isolated from healthy stock (LM4 2&3). |  |  | LM4 |
| * Staff handling livestock in sick pens should wash their hands and refrain from entering pens where healthy animals are. | Describe or identify reporting process (*e.g. stored in NFAS manual page 6*)  Describe where training records are kept.  Describe any additional training undertaken by feedlot staff in relation to biosecurity. |  |  |
| * An EAD Action Plan is documented and attached to this plan as an appendix [**The EAD Action Plan**](https://7c4e35bf-efb8-4787-a961-2ac2315c9ae1.usrfiles.com/ugd/7c4e35_a26d42e7c24c4939a702a8165785d220.pdf)must be site-specific and include   a [**Destruction, Disposal and**](https://7c4e35bf-efb8-4787-a961-2ac2315c9ae1.usrfiles.com/ugd/7c4e35_faf82ea021214dc294f7cffb64f70fd8.docx) [**Decontamination Plan**](https://7c4e35bf-efb8-4787-a961-2ac2315c9ae1.usrfiles.com/ugd/7c4e35_faf82ea021214dc294f7cffb64f70fd8.docx)which addresses key criteria and contingencies in the event of an EAD incursion (LM7.4) |  | LM7 |
| * The emergency hotline number is displayed in a common and visible location. (Office, staff room or common area).   **EAD Watch Hotline: 1800 675 888** |  | LM7 |
| * Boundary fences are animal proof and exclude other animal access from accessing livestock, manure and feed areas. |  | LM7 |
| **Livestock health treatments**  Blood and other animal fluids transferred from animal to animal by shared equipment is a potential transmission point for some diseases. | * All equipment used for animal husbandry is fit-for-purpose, is calibrated as per QM10 and is cleaned and disinfected between uses. |  | QM10 |

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| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.3 Carcass Management on the Feedlot** | | | | |
| **Carcass Management**  Certain diseases such as botulism and anthrax can remain in/on the carcass and be a risk to other livestock, especially when in an intense environment where animals can access the carcass, such as a feedlot pen. | * The feedlot has a system in place that adequately manages carcass disposal. This includes removing carcasses from pens as soon as possible and utilising appropriate disposal methods that minimise biosecurity risks to other animals. | *Define your process for carcass management, including how and when you remove carcasses and where and how they are disposed of (deep burial, surface/shallow burial, composting, burning on site/offsite.* |  |  |
| * Carcass areas are not accessible by livestock or feral animals. |  |  |
| **Carcass Management under EAD Conditions**  During an EAD Incursion, some or all livestock on the feedlot may be required to be depopulated.  For more information on disposal of carcasses see AUSVET disposal  procedures and preventing and responding to an EAD for lot feeders. | * The feedlot has a Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination Plan in place. | Appendix 4 |  |  |
| **1.4 Livestock Feed and Water** | | | | |
| **1.4.1 Purchasing and bringing on feed and rations** | | | | |
| **Feedlot Rations**  Contaminated feedstuff can pose a biosecurity risk through ingestion. | * Feedstuff is only sourced from reputable stock feed manufacturers. |  |  | FS3 FS4 |
| * A declaration of suitability is obtained from the vendor   e.g. [Commodity Vendor](https://www.afia.org.au/index.php/resources/vendor-declaration-form)  [Declarations or Fodder Vendor](https://www.afia.org.au/index.php/resources/vendor-declaration-form)  [Declarations](https://www.afia.org.au/index.php/resources/vendor-declaration-form) for all introduced stock feed intended to be fed to livestock (FS3.6) |
| * Premix and liquid supplements are sourced from manufacturers which retain FeedSafe, FIAAA Code of Practice/FAMI-QS Certification, APVMA GMP or equivalent accreditation (FS4.1) |

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| **1.4 Livestock Feed and Water** | | | | |
| **1.4.1 Purchasing and bringing on feed and rations** | | | | |
| **Feedlot Rations**  Contaminated feedstuff can pose a biosecurity risk through ingestion. | * All additive, premix and liquid supplements feedstuffs entering the feedlot are accompanied with a valid Stock Food Supplier Declaration Form or SAFEMEAT Commodity Vendor Declaration (FS4.2) |  |  | FS3 FS4 |
| * Feedstuff is inspected on delivery for evidence of pests, damage and contaminants and rejected if they are found. |
| * Procedures are in place that ensure stockfeed is not   contaminated by equipment and machinery utilised for multiple activities such as the handling of stockfeed, manure and dead stock with the same machine (LM7.3) |  |
| **1.4.2 Feed and ration management practices** | | | | |
| **Feeding Used Cooking Fats**  Feeding UCF’s can pose a risk of disease transmission through ingestion.  It is mandatory in Australia for rendered animal proteins destined for animal consumption to be produced in accordance  with the Australian Standard for Hygienic Rendering  of Animal Products due to the potential risk of Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy. | * Systems have been implemented to manage the risk of animal products being fed to ruminant livestock (FS3) (the Ruminant Feedban).   This includes only sourcing UCF feed and rations from stock feed manufacturers who only use [ARA Accredited Processor](https://www.ausmeat.com.au/links-tools/accreditationcertification-search/)s. | Describe your system, storage and training provided to staff to prevent the incursion of BSE in your feedlot. |  |  |
| **Feed Storage and handling**  Poor feed storage and handling may result in contamination, encourages pests such as vermin that may cause diseases if feed becomes contaminated. | * Feedstuff is stored in a clean, dry area. | Feeding standards of the AUS-MEAT Minimum  Standards for Grain Fed Beef and other feeding Standards are met |  |  |
| * Feedstuff is covered to prevent feed from becoming wet and mouldy. |
| * Feedstuff is inspected before being fed to ensure products are still fit for purpose. |

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| **1.4 Livestock Feed and Water** | | | | |
| **1.4.2 Feed and ration management practices** | | | | |
| **Feed Storage and handling**  Poor feed storage and handling may result in contamination, encourages pests such as vermin that may cause diseases if feed becomes contaminated. | * Discarded or contaminated feed is disposed of safely and secured away from where livestock and feral animals can access it. | Feeding standards of the AUS-MEAT Minimum Standards for Grain Fed Beef and other feeding Standards are met |  |  |
| * Vermin populations are managed in feed storage areas to prevent feedstuff contamination. |  |  |
| * Rations are handled and fed to livestock in a way that   prevents spoilage to reduce the likelihood of mould and fungi production. |  |  |
| * Feed bunkers are cleaned regularly to minimise potential disease transmission. |  |  |
| **Swill Feeding Ban** | * No swill is fed to livestock on the feedlot. |  |  |  |
| **1.4.3 Water** | | | | |
| Water can transport and harbour animal disease and contaminants. Some disease-causing organisms  can survive for long periods in water. | * The quality of the water provided is suitable for stock use. |  |  |  |
| * Troughs are not shared between pens or are shared between minimal pens. |  |  |  |
| * Troughs are cleaned regularly. |  |  |  |
| * Troughs are cleaned before new pen fills. |  |  |  |
| **1.5 Other feedlot supplies** | | | | |
| **Other products**  Fertilisers, soil and organic material can also spread diseases, pests and weed seeds. | * Quality certificates or vendor declarations are obtained when purchasing products that are directly or indirectly used for livestock. |  |  |  |
| * Products are inspected on arrival to ensure they are not noticeably contaminated and are fit for purpose. |  |  |  |

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| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **1.0 LIVESTOCK**  Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot. | | | | |
| **1.5 Other feedlot supplies** | | | | |
| **Animal bedding storage**  Fertilisers, soil, organic material, animal bedding and environmental waste (fill) can also spread diseases, pests and weeds. | * Bedding should be stored in an area where it cannot be cross contaminated with wildlife droppings. |  |  |  |
| **Outgoing materials**  Outgoing hay or grain, fertilisers, soil, organic material, animal bedding and environmental waste (fill) may spread diseases, pests and weed seeds to other properties. Manure is also considered to be [restricted anima](https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/australian-ruminant-feed-ban/)l material and must be managed according (see manure). | * Provide vendor declarations for any produce leaving the feedlot. |  |  |  |
| [**2.0 MANURE AND EFFLUENT**](#_bookmark20) | | | | |
| **2.1 Effluent Management** | | | | |
| **Effluent**  Effluent includes contaminated run off within the controlled drainage area, sedimentation system and holding ponds.  Bacteria such as E. coli, salmonella and campylobacter can be  spread through effluent and cause disease. | * The feedlot meets the environmental management requirements of the   [National Beef Cattle Feedlot](https://www.goodmeat.com.au/globalassets/goodmeat/animal-health-and-welfare/national-beef-cattle-feedlot-environment-code-of-practice-2nd-edition.pdf)  [Environmental Code of Practice](https://www.goodmeat.com.au/globalassets/goodmeat/animal-health-and-welfare/national-beef-cattle-feedlot-environment-code-of-practice-2nd-edition.pdf) for effluent management. |  |  | EM4 |
| * The structures containing and controlling runoff from within the controlled drainage area and effluent utilisation area are maintained to ensure their integrity and ongoing compliance with specified design criteria. |
| **Effluent usage** | * Effluent is stored in a holding pond for at least 4 weeks to reduce pathogen levels before being reused. |  |  |  |
| * Paddocks are not irrigated with effluent water within 4 weeks before crop harvest. |
| * Livestock are not grazed in paddocks irrigated with effluent for 21 days after irrigation. |

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| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **2.0 MANURE AND EFFLUENT** | | | | |
| **2.2 Manure** | | | | |
| **Manure**  A range of pathogens can be found in feedlot pen manure and the mixing of dropped grain and feed increases the likelihood of ingestion by cattle or other animals. | * Manure must be removed from pens regularly and cleaned at least every 13 weeks. |  |  |  |
| * Manure that is stockpiled for ease of removal should be removed as soon as practical. |
| **Manure storage**  Feedlot manure is considered to be RAM as it contains materials taken from a vertebrate  animal. Whilst faeces from an Australian animal is a negligible risk for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy transmission, it can pose  a risk of botulism and salmonellosis. | * Manure should be removed and stored in accordance with [Beef cattle feedlots waste](https://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/research-and-development/program-areas/feeding-finishing-and-nutrition/manure-handbook/beef-cattle-feedlots---waste-management-and-utilisation.pdf)  [management and utilisation](https://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/research-and-development/program-areas/feeding-finishing-and-nutrition/manure-handbook/beef-cattle-feedlots---waste-management-and-utilisation.pdf). |  |  |  |
| * Ruminants must be prevented from accessing manure piles and windrows (fencing). |
| * Manure storage areas should be considered for dual purposes such as mortality composting or EAD disposal planning. |
| **Manure used as fertiliser on paddocks**  Feedlot manure is considered to be RAM therefore preventative measures must be taken to reduce disease risk. | * Ruminants should be prevented from accessing paddocks dressed until a combination of rain or irrigation and pasture growth has minimised the risk of RAM ingestion when grazed   by ruminants. The recommended timeframe for this is a minimum of 21 days. |  |  |  |
| **Manure for fertiliser**  Composting to the Australian Standard AS4454 of organic materials to  kill pathogens other than prions (bacteria, viruses, etc.) prior to use as fertiliser or compost will mitigate the risk from most other pathogens. However,  composting does not reduce the potential risk from infective prions. | * Where possible compost manure for sale or distribution to the Australian Standard AS4454. Beef cattle feedlots waste management and utilisation. |  |  |  |
| * Advise customers who purchase or obtain feedlot manure that the product is considered to   be RAM and that if they intend to use manure as a fertiliser, they must restrict access by ruminants until a combination of rain or irrigation and pasture  growth has minimised the risk of RAM ingestion when grazed by ruminants. The recommended timeframe for this is a minimum of 21 days. Manure intended  for use in gardens may require fencing for this time period to prevent ruminant access. |

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| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **3.0 PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT** | | | | |
| **3.1 Visitor risk assessment** | | | | |
| Visitors to a feedlot may unintentionally introduce diseases via their clothing and equipment. | * All visitors, including contractors, who enter the feedlot are assessed for their biosecurity risk prior   to being granted access to the feedlot complex and surrounds. The risk assessment addresses the potential for visitors to have been previously exposed to a disease and the subsequent potential for them to introduce a disease into the Feedlot. LM7.5. |  |  |  |
| * A register of visitors to the feedlot (including contractors) is maintained in accordance with LM7.5. |
| * Signage is visible to show visitors to the office or meeting areas. |
| * Level 1 Biosecurity Hygiene Practices are in place at the feedlot as a minimum requirement to enter the feedlot. |
| **3.2 Visitors’ and staff vehicles and equipment** | | | | |
| **Vehicles**  Vehicles can spread pathogens onto a feedlot due to their large surface area and ability to trap soil in things such as tyre treads, radiator grills, chassis, and debris in the interior or tray of vehicle. | * Visitor and Staff vehicles are strictly restricted to cold and warm zones on the feedlot. |  |  |  |
| * An area is designated for visitor/ contractors to park their vehicles in the cold zone. |  |  |  |
| **Visitor Equipment**  Equipment used on animals can spread pathogens if not cleaned between uses. | * Equipment used on livestock is cleaned before and after use. |  |  |  |
| * The feedlot has a designated area to wash down equipment as required. |  |  |  |
| **3.3 Machinery and Plant Equipment** | | | | |
| Machinery and plant equipment used on a feedlot can spread pathogens | * Feedlot vehicles, machinery and equipment used to handle   carcasses are not used to handle feed without undergoing a clean down process. |  |  |  |
| * The feedlot has a designated area to wash down equipment and vehicles that need to enter and exit livestock production areas as required. |  |  |  |

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| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **RISK RATING** | **NFAS** |
| **4.0 INVASIVE SPECIES AND WILDLIFE** | | | | |
| **4.1 Feral Animals** | | | | |
| Feral animals (including pigs, dogs and vermin) can cause injury or death to livestock through the introduction of disease, or through damaging infrastructure. | * Feral animal populations are monitored and managed to prevent impact on livestock in the feedlot. | *If you implement specific management practices describe them here* |  |  |
| * Pens and feedstuff are secured from feral animal and vermin access. |
| * Compost areas are kept secure to prevent feral animal access. |
| **4.2 Weeds** | | | | |
| Weeds can spread quickly, transported via the coats or digestive tracts of animals. | * Processes are in place to manage livestock movements that reduce the risk of weed spread to surrounding paddocks. |  |  |  |
| **4.3 Wildlife** | | | | |
| Wildlife can act as reservoirs for diseases that can be transmitted to livestock and people. | * Biosecurity practices are in place that prevent disease transmission at the wildlife livestock interface. |  |  |  |
| * Preventative measures are in place around effluent ponds and stored drinking water to minimise access by wild birds. |  |  |

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| **TRAINING REQUIREMENT** | **TRAINING UNDERTAKEN** | **DATE OF TRAINING** | **TARGET AUDIENCE** | **AVAILABLE TRAINING** |
| **5.0 BIOSECURITY TRAINING** | | | | |
| **5.1 Mandatory training topics (NFAS)** | | | | |
| Staff involved in the daily monitoring of livestock health are trained in  the early detection of livestock diseases and are aware of and understand their key  responsibilities within the feedlot. Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan (LM7.6) | List the training that is undertaken by staff. |  | Feedlot Staff | [Lumpy Skin Disease](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/lumpy-skin-disease-awareness/)  [Awareness Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/lumpy-skin-disease-awareness/)  [Foot and Mouth Disease](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/foot-and-mouth-disease-awareness/) [Awareness Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/foot-and-mouth-disease-awareness/)  [Rabies Awareness](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/rabies-awareness-and-early-detection-course/)  [Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/rabies-awareness-and-early-detection-course/)  [Foot and mouth](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [disease protecting your](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [livelihood and your](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [community](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/) |
| Staff are aware of the mechanisms of the spread of disease including the potential for introduction and transmission of disease on-to within and off the feedlot (LM7.6) |  |  | Feedlot Staff |  |

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| **TRAINING REQUIREMENT** | **TRAINING UNDERTAKEN** | **DATE OF TRAINING** | **TARGET AUDIENCE** | **AVAILABLE TRAINING** |
| **5.0 BIOSECURITY TRAINING** | | | | |
| **5.1 Mandatory training topics (NFAS)** | | | | |
| Procedures are in place | List the training that is |  | Feedlot Staff |  |
| where cattle identified | undertaken by staff. |  |
| as sick, unwell or |  |  |
| injured are removed |  |  |
| from the production |  |  |
| pen into a hospital pen |  |  |
| for further assessment |  |  |
| and treatment where |  |  |
| necessary (LM5.2). |  |  |
| The feedlot has ensured that a proportional number of staff have completed Liaison Livestock Industry Online Training. |  |  |  | Liasion Livestock Industry Online Training |
| **5.2 Industry Training (Non-Mandatory)** | | | | |
| Understanding disease transmission and awareness training. |  |  |  | [Gateway pests of NSW](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/gateway-pests-of-nsw/)  [Lumpy Skin Disease](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/lumpy-skin-disease-awareness/)  [Awareness Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/lumpy-skin-disease-awareness/) |
|  | [Foot and Mouth](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [Disease Awareness](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/) |
|  | [Foot and mouth](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [disease protecting your](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/) [livelihood and your](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/)  [community](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/fmd-awareness-protecting-your-livelihood-and-community/) |
|  | [Hitch Hiker Pests](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/hitchhiker-pests/) |
|  | [Rabies Awareness](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/rabies-awareness-and-early-detection-course/)  [Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/rabies-awareness-and-early-detection-course/) |
| Understanding Emergency Animal Disease Frameworks. |  |  | Feedlot owners, managers or staff | [EAD foundations](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/ead-foundation-course-part-one-and-two/)  [training part 1 & 2](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/ead-foundation-course-part-one-and-two/) |
| Participating in an |  |  |  | [Liasion Livestock](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/liaison-livestock-industry-lli-online-training-course/) |
| Emergency Animal | [Industry Training](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/liaison-livestock-industry-lli-online-training-course/) |
| Disease Response on |  |
| behalf of the feedlot |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| industry. | [Work health and](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/work-health-and-safety-induction-in-a-biosecurity-emergency-response/) |
|  | [safety induction in a](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/work-health-and-safety-induction-in-a-biosecurity-emergency-response/) |
|  | [biosecurity emergency](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/work-health-and-safety-induction-in-a-biosecurity-emergency-response/) |
|  | [response.](https://biotraininghub.com.au/courses/work-health-and-safety-induction-in-a-biosecurity-emergency-response/) |

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| **RECORD REQUIREMENT** | **TYPES OF RECORDS** | **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE** | **LOCATION OF RECORD** |
| **6.0 BIOSECURITY RECORDS** | | | |
| *In addition to NFAS records, good record keeping in relation to biosecurity is critical for disease management. The following records must be kept for biosecurity purposes. Some records may be kept as part of another NFAS Standard Module.* | | | |
| **6.1 General Biosecurity Records** | | | |
| NFAS Accredited Feedlots are required to conduct a risk assessment and formulate a  Biosecurity Management Plan. | Biosecurity Management Plan |  |  |
| NFAS Accredited Feedlots are required to implement an EAD Action plan. | Emergency Disease Action Plan |  |  |
|  | Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination plan |  |  |
| **6.2 Traceability** | | | |
| **NLIS**  The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is an important tool with a primary focus on traceability. Feedlots must ensure that all movements into the facility are reported to the NLIS  database within the legislated timeframe legislated by the state/territory. | Relevant information to NLIS Administrator (database) |  |  |
| **Movement Records**  In each state and territory, a movement record is required to transport cattle by road or hoof to maintain traceability of livestock at all times.  Horses also require a movement record in some states.  The movement record must be kept for the time period as identified by legislation in the state or territory for that species. For livestock producers that are a part of the LPA Program, an NVD should be used to transport  production animals. This also constitutes as a movement record for that movement. | National Vendor Declaration or Waybill/Movement record. |  |  |

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| **RECORD REQUIREMENT** | **TYPES OF RECORDS** | **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE** | **LOCATION OF RECORD** |
| **6.0 BIOSECURITY RECORDS** | | | |
| **6.2 Traceability cont.** | | | |
| Records of proactive animal treatments are important for disease identification as they can help with disease diagnosis. | [Cattle Health Declarations](https://feedlottech.learnupon.com/r/qks5z665wlu42c8lfxkhjlteiys87jk)  [Induction protocol](https://feedlottech.learnupon.com/r/qks5z665wlu42c8lfxkhjlteiys87jk)  Pens used for hospital pens |  |  |
| Records of veterinary treatments and medicines are important for disease traceability as they can help with disease diagnosis and epidemiology. | Register of Veterinary Medicines developed in consultation with a veterinarian  [Treatment protocol](https://feedlottech.learnupon.com/r/x7s3755xz5a6jt0ec0vbmvtni1s6xv7) [Pull card template](https://feedlottech.learnupon.com/r/o9s9oqq14zu06bers70s1ot5i0s6ene) Historical laboratory or  veterinary reports and/or results  Euthanized animal numbers Antimicrobial product use |  |  |
| Records of veterinary chemicals applied to livestock can also aid in disease diagnostics and WHP’s. | Chemical inventory Animal treatment records |  |  |
| **6.3 Chemicals** | | | |
| Records of agricultural chemical application or persistent chemical presence (contaminated sites, contaminated infrastructure etc) are important to prevent livestock from accessing these chemicals or areas. | Contaminated site records including maps  Chemical application records  Organochloride soil testing records  Property risk assessment |  |  |
| Records of veterinary chemicals applied to livestock can also aid in disease diagnostics and WHP’s. | Chemical inventory Animal treatment records |  |  |
| **6.4 Disease and Pest Monitoring Activities** | | | |
| Keeping accurate records of when monitoring was carried out and what was found (or not found) assists  in identifying when a disease or pest was introduced to the property. | Details of any feral animal management programs |  |  |

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| **RECORD REQUIREMENT** | **TYPES OF RECORDS** | **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE** | **LOCATION OF RECORD** |
| **6.0 BIOSECURITY RECORDS** | | | |
| **6.5 Stock Feed Records** | | | |
| Stock feed records support legislative requirements with regards to restricted animal matter and assist in ensuring traceability in the event of contamination detection.  Commodity Vendor Declarations ensure that the responsible person is aware of any chemical residues that might exist. | Invoice for bulk stock feeds  [SAFEMEAT Commodity vendor](https://www.safemeat.com.au/globalassets/safemeat/our-systems/responsible-chemical-use/cvd.pdf)  [declaration](https://www.safemeat.com.au/globalassets/safemeat/our-systems/responsible-chemical-use/cvd.pdf)  Stock food supplier declaration [Fodder vendor declaration](https://www.afia.org.au/index.php/resources/vendor-declaration-form) Feeding records  UCF’s |  |  |
| **6.6 Other Products** | | | |
| Records relating to soil, plant matter, fertiliser, manure or other products that are moved to or from the property aid  in traceability and disease spread management.  Movement of soil and plants may also be restricted  from certain areas and their movement may have legislative requirements.  Records of where manure goes to should also be kept. Animal manure and some fertilisers are considered RAM and therefore receivers should be made aware of this so they can implement practices to ensure ruminants do not have access to RAM. | Management diary notes  Register of incoming and outgoing products  Commodity vendor declarations of outgoing products |  |  |
| **6.7 People** | | | |
| People movement records (including staff, contractors, animal handlers and family) must be kept for traceability purposes in the event of a disease outbreak. | Register of visitors Staff attendance sheets |  |  |
| **6.8 Training Records** | | | |
| Training records can be used to support legislation and industry programs, demonstrate due diligence in your biosecurity and WHS requirements, or as proof of ongoing training, upskilling and skill maintenance. | Staff training records Training records  Staff/contractor induction packages |  |  |

## APPENDIX 1: EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS & DETAILS

**Display this sign in a prominent place on the feedlot (e.g. Office).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline** | **1800 675 888** |
| **Local Government Area (Council)** |  |
| **Electricity Provider** |  |
| **Water Services** |  |
| **Local Animal Health Office Number**  **(Local Lands Services, Dpi, Biosecurity Queensland etc.)** |  |
| **State / Territory Agricultural Department Call Centre** |  |
| **Feedlot Veterinarian** |  |
| **Feedlot Owner Name and Number** |  |
| **Feedlot Manager Name and Number** |  |
| **UHF Channel (If Applicable)** |  |
| **Neighbours Address and Phone Numbers / UHF** |  |
| **Neighbours Address and Phone Numbers / UHF** |  |
| **Other** |  |

## APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE ENTRY / EXIT PROCEDURES FOR VISITORS TO A FEEDLOT

Dear Visitor,

The feedlot you are visiting has a feedlot biosecurity management plan in place. To adequately manage biosecurity risks, we have incorporated this entry and exit procedure to help protect our feedlot.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feedlot Manager** |  | **Contact Phone Number / UHF** |  |

**STEPS TO TAKE**

|  |  |
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|  | **PRIOR TO ENTRY** |
| **1** | Visitors are required to seek prior permission to entering the feedlot unless pre- arrangements have been made. |
| **2** | Staff and visitors must meet level 1 biosecurity hygiene practices prior to entry. Staff or visitors who do not meet level 1 biosecurity hygiene practices prior to entry will be required to meet these before progressing outside of the cold zone. |
| **3** | Staff or visitors must undertake a biosecurity risk assessment before entering the feedlot. Staff and visitors who have been overseas must not enter the feedlot for at least seven days after arriving back in Australia. |
| **4** | Entering staff and visitors' vehicles and equipment must meet level 1 biosecurity hygiene practices and remain within the zone they are permitted to enter based on their biosecurity risk assessment. |

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|  | **WHILST AT THE FEEDLOT** |
| **5** | Upon entry, visitors are to sign in at the office and undertake a biosecurity risk assessment. |
| **6** | Vehicles must not leave the designated zone they are permitted to enter based on their biosecurity risk assessment. |
| **7** | Vehicles must not enter production areas |

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|  | **EXITING THE FEEDLOT** |
| **8** | When exiting the feedlot, exit via the office and sign out. Equipment that has been used on livestock should be cleaned before exiting. |

## APPENDIX 3 –STATE SPECIFIC WORDING FOR BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The following appendix outlines the state requirements in relation to Biosecurity Management Plans for those states that offer additional protection against trespassers under biosecurity legislation.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

To ensure that the biosecurity management plan is enforceable for feedlots in NSW it must meet the following criteria:

* Your biosecurity management plan must contain reasonable measures that prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk of a biosecurity impact caused by persons entering or carrying out activities at or from the place. For example, requiring the person entering the place to only enter at certain points or to write their details in a visitor’s log.
* You must be actively using your biosecurity management plan on your property.
* It must be clear where on the property your biosecurity management plan applies. Your biosecurity management plan could apply to all of your property, or only part of your property.
* You must place signs at each entrance to the management area, to notify visitors that they are entering an area covered by a biosecurity management plan.

##### Signs must:

* + Advise that a Biosecurity Management Plan is in place.
  + Outline that it may be an offence under the Biosecurity Act 2015 for a person to fail to comply with the measures set out in the biosecurity management plan.
  + Tell visitors how they can contact you (or a property manager) for purposes of inspecting the Biosecurity Management Plan and understanding their biosecurity obligations on your property.

It is recommended that you also periodically review your biosecurity management plan to ensure it is relevant and current. More information on increased penalties for trespassing on agricultural lands in NSW can be found [here](https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/your-role-in-biosecurity/primary-producers/biosecurity-management-plan).

#### VICTORIA

For an offence to apply under the new laws in Victoria, a BMP coversheet must be in place that includes the following:

1. A clear title: including the words ‘Biosecurity Management Plan’ and the address of the premises to which it applies.
2. Contact information: the name and contact details of the nominated person(s).
3. Area description: a description, map or plan of the whole or specified part of the premises to which the BMP coversheet applies that accurately describes the boundaries of the premises.
4. Preparation details: additional details including the day that the BMP comes into operation and the name of the person who prepared the BMP.

Additional content may be included (such as the contact details of your local veterinarian or local Agriculture Victoria Animal Health Officer). This is not required for offences to be enforceable.

More information on increased penalties for trespassing on agricultural lands in Victoria can be found [here](https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/livestock-and-animals/livestock-health-and-welfare/about-the-livestock-management-act/livestock-management-act-frequently-asked-questions#h2-1).

#### QUEENSLAND

To ensure that the biosecurity management plan is enforceable for feedlots in QLD it must meet the following criteria: Biosecurity management plans include:

1. The title - Biosecurity Management Plan.
2. Specific legal wording.
3. Requirements for [signage](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-planning/developing-plans-and-signage-templates).

Your BMP must be made available to visitors during business hours so they know what steps they must take to comply with the plan. This ensures that visitors take the correct steps to minimise biosecurity risk to the property.

#### APPENDIX 3 –STATE SPECIFIC WORDING FOR BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLANNING CONT.

If you already have a biosecurity plan, you can amend it to become a Biosecurity Management Plan.

1. Find a Biosecurity Management Plan template that suits your property and clearly list all potential biosecurity risks posed by the entry of people, including the steps a person should take to reasonably comply with your plan. Signage templates are available below.
2. Ensure your plan is clearly titled ‘Biosecurity Management Plan’ and includes a statement *‘This is a Biosecurity Management Plan in accordance with Section 94G(4) of the Biosecurity Regulation 2016’*.
3. Your Biosecurity Management Plan must clearly state that the purpose of the plan is to *‘State the measures to prevent, control or stop the spread of biosecurity matter into, at, or from the management areas as defined in the biosecurity management plan, pursuant to the Queensland Biosecurity Regulation 2016’*.
4. Include a map or diagram of the areas to which your Biosecurity Management Plan applies. The map should include designated tracks, fences and production areas.
5. Consider whether it is a reasonable requirement for visitors to record their details in a register and determine how you might do this. Farm check-in is an optional tool for property owners to help manage visitors onto the property.

Signage should be included at your property to show that you have a Biosecurity Management Plan in place. This signage should:

1. Identify production areas or areas with varied levels of risk.
2. Be placed at property access points to inform visitors that a Biosecurity Management Plan applies to the premises. You should include a contact number on the sign so visitors can contact you to discuss entry and view your Biosecurity Management Plan.
3. Include an email address if you are using the [Farm check-in](http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/farmcheckin) tool.

[Farm biosecurity templates](https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/extension/aha-livestock-extension/property-biosecurity) are available, or agricultural property owners can use a template developed by Biosecurity Queensland. For standard biosecurity management plan signs, use the [gate signage template](https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/biosecurity-planning/resource/3e916f83-4dd3-4b68-ac2e-54e267e97533).

##### Farm Check-In signage options

Ensure your contact details (phone and email address) are included on signage.

For new Biosecurity Management Plan templates (with a QR code), use the [BMP QR template](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1572195/BMP-QR-template.pdf). Signs can be printed with your preferred sign supplier using the suggested dimensions of 900mm x 600mm.

If you have existing Biosecurity Management Plan signage on your property, you can add additional signage to your property gate (which includes the QR code). Use the BMP Farm check-in template to attach to your property gate.

More information on increased penalties for trespassing on agricultural lands in Qld can be found [here](https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-planning).

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Government of South Australia is presently reviewing legislation in relation to trespassing that heightens biosecurity risk.

#### NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory Government are presently reviewing legislation in relation to trespassing that heightens biosecurity risk.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Trespassing on agricultural properties is dealt with under animal welfare legislation in Western Australia, therefore no specific wording is required in the BMP.

#### TASMANIA

Trespassing on agricultural properties is dealt with under separate legislation in Tasmania, therefore no specific wording is required in the BMP.

## APPENDIX 4 – ATTACH YOUR EAD ACTION PLAN WITH DDD PLAN HERE



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