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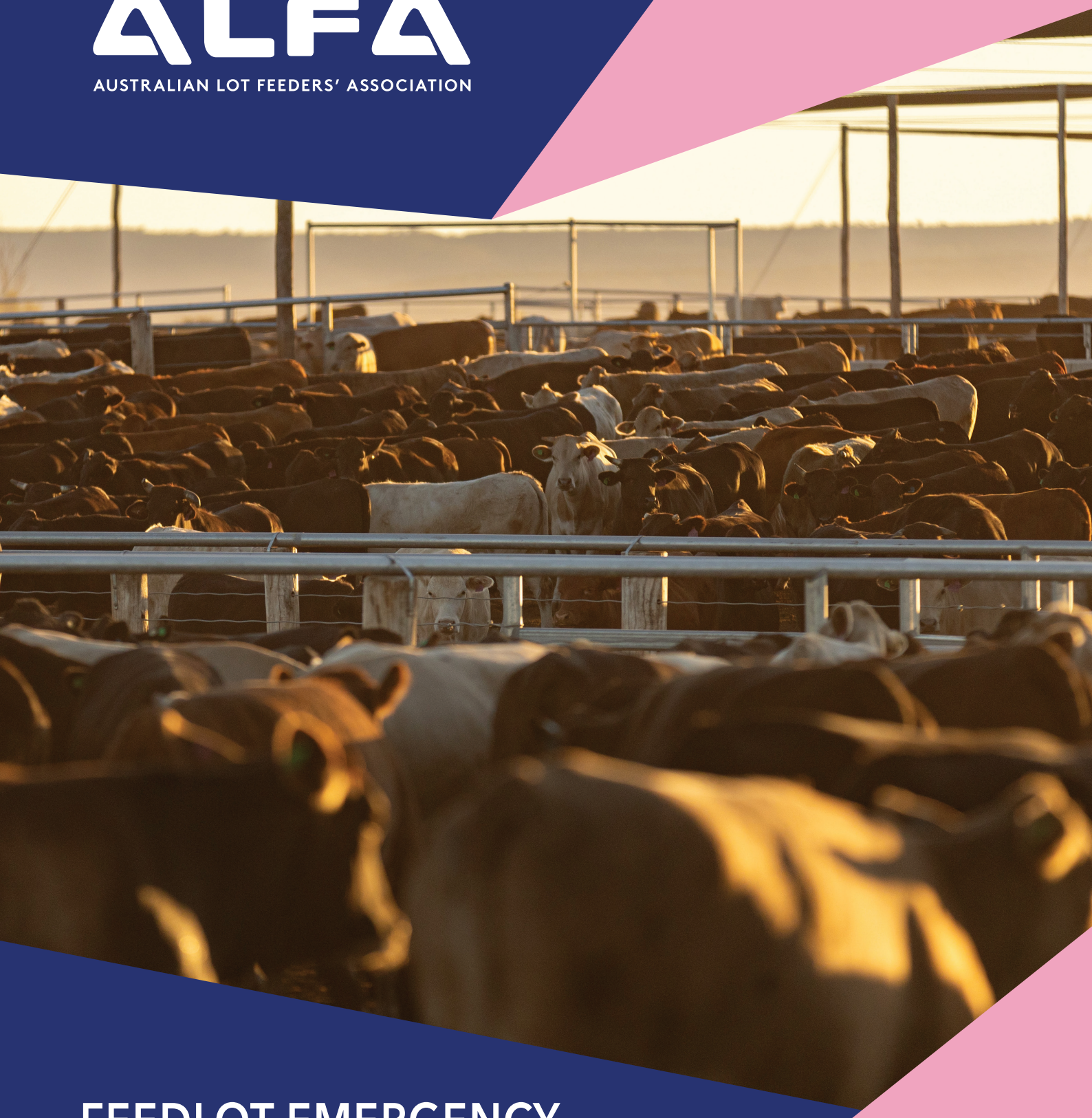
AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION



FEEDLOT EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE ACTION PLAN

WORKBOOK V1

BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT

mla

MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

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

Contents

FEEDLOT EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE ACTION PLAN

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Purpose of the Feedlot Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan

The purpose of the EAD Action Plan is to document the practices that are in place for a feedlot to respond to an EAD incursion in Australia. Its primary purpose is to ensure that feedlots have adequate planning to prevent an EAD from entering the feedlot as a priority.

It differs from the Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination plan which addresses managing an EAD on the feedlot to prevent its spread off the feedlot.

How to complete this plan

The EAD Action Plan should be completed in conjunction with The Guidelines on Guidance document on how to complete an EAD Action Plan and the Biosecurity Hygiene Practices to prevent the spread of EADs on feedlots.

The Guidelines on Guidance document on how to complete an EAD Action Plan provides guidance in filling out the EAD including recommended content for your plan.

The Preventative biosecurity practices for EAD's on feedlots to prevent the spread of EADs on feedlots outlines transmission pathways for individual diseases to assist lot feeders in implementing the most relevant strategy to protect their feedlots.

AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

EMERGENCY DISEASE ACTION PLAN

Prepared by:

Name of Manager:	Date:

BUSINESS DETAILS		
Feedlot name:		
Feedlot address:		
Postal address:		
Phone:	(Office)	(After hours)
Manager's Mobile:		PIC number:
Email address:		

NOMINATED RESPONSIBLE PERSON DETAILS		
Responsible person's name:		
Phone:	(Office)	(After hours)
Email address:		
Consulting Veterinarian name and number:		
Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Hotline: 1800 675 888		

AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING YOUR EAD ACTION PLAN

Developing your EAD Action Plan is a methodical planning process that provides you with a framework to record your unique arrangements that will help your feedlot minimise the impact and, where possible, likelihood of an EAD spreading onto or off of your feedlot.

A well-developed EAD Action Plan incorporates:

- Site specific risk identification and mitigation.
- Delegated roles to be undertaken by staff before, during and after an EAD incursion.
- Emergency preparedness which includes well-rehearsed response procedures that are understood by staff and other relevant stakeholders.
- Recovery strategies.

IMPORTANT

Your EAD Action Plan should be reviewed every 12 months.

Where possible staff training and refresher training should be incorporated into the review. It is important that all staff who undertake a role in this EAD Action Plan are aware of their responsibility in the event of an EAD incursion.

Business Continuity planning should also be considered when developing this plan, including equipment usage and staffing requirements.

For each heading below, consider the following for inclusion in your plan:

- What needs to be done, what should be recorded?
- Why is a task necessary? (Understanding should result in better compliance).
- Who is to do it (the person or responsible position – Feedlot Manager, DPI official)?
- How the task to be is performed (the method)?
- When are they to do it (sequence, logical order, degree of urgency)?
- Where is the task to be performed?

CHECKLIST

Immediate response checklist.

INCIDENT RESPONSE	ACTIONS TAKEN
☐ Assess the severity of the incident at a national level e.g. is the disease significant likely to have long lasting Impacts.	
☐ Gather more information as a priority	
☐ Assess the severity of the incident at the feedlot level. Is the disease in the feedlot?	
☐ Brief team members on the incident	
☐ Allocate or revise specific roles and responsibilities	
☐ Activate staff members and resources	
☐ Start an event log and enhance record keeping	
☐ Identify priority activities for the feedlot	
☐ Keep staff informed	
☐ Contact key stakeholders	
☐ Comply with any regulatory/compliance requirements	

PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS

1. Incident assessment and communication

REFERENCES FOR THIS SECTION:

INFORMATION

The Australian Lot Feeders Association

www.outbreak.gov.au

Emergency Animal Response Agreement

Animal Health Australia AUSVETPLAN documents

Disease specific document

Guidance document on how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan

Complete this table for each EAD outbreak.

INFORMATION REQUIRED	PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SIDE
The name of the emergency animal disease	
The species the EAD affects	
How the EAD spreads	
The location of the EAD	
The state/s in which the EAD has been found	
The lead agency (the Government department managing the response)	
Any movement restrictions or livestock standstills in place	
If there are movement restrictions, what biosecurity zone is your feedlot located in? (outside area, restricted area, control area etc)	
List any consignments on route to the feedlot	
List any consignments to be dispatched from the feedlot	
Has initial surveillance been conducted? Has the EAD been found on the feedlot?	

INFORMATION ASSESSMENT

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
INFORMATION GATHERING				
A procedure is in place to gather specific information relevant at the beginning of an EAD incursion to formulate specific EAD strategies to prevent the EAD from entering the feedlot.		1) Visit The Australian Lot Feeders Association and www.outbreak.gov.au to determine specific information. 2) Gather the appropriate Disease specific document. These documents include the disease specific document and the destruction, disposal and decontamination AUSVETPLAN manuals. 3) Complete the information required table in this section. 4) Use the Guidance Document on how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan (Step 3) to determine biosecurity practices that can be enhanced to prevent an EAD from entering the feedlot. 5) Locate Appendix 1 of the Guidence Document how to complete a DDD plan and complete the decontamination practices.		

COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF AND STAKEHOLDERS

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF				
A single communication point has been established with staff (Appendix 2) to convey the situation and any updates that acknowledge the sensitivity of the information.				
"Other Feedlot Contacts" (Appendix 3) such as incoming deliveries, supplies and livestock have been identified and recorded for communications in Other Contacts of this document.				

COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF AND STAKEHOLDERS CONT.

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF				
A communications plan has been established on how to become fully informed and stay up to date with the progress of the response including movement controls.				
The Staff roles and responsibilities section has been completed and there is a process in place to ensure that staff are aware of their responsibilities under the EAD Action Plan.				

STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

During an EAD response, roles and responsibilities relating to the care of livestock as well as preventing and responding to the EAD may need to occur simultaneously. The following roles and responsibilities will undertake the below tasks.

When considering what roles should be assigned the following should be considered to document assigned roles and responsibilities.

Section of the EAD Action Plan	Task	Notes	Staff Member	Staff Role	Resource	Completed
	Training on how to identify the EAD	Ensure pen riders know disease signs and symptoms			www.Outbreak.gov.au Training	
1	Gather information about the EAD and situation and arrange communications				www.Outbreak.gov.au The Australian Lot Feeders Association	
1	Undertaking assigned roles	Ensure everyone knows their roles and responsibilities on the feedlot			Roles and Responsibilities table	

STAFF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES CONT.

Section of the EAD Action Plan	Task	Notes	Staff Member	Staff Role	Resource	Completed
2	Determining if the EAD is present in the feedlot	• Conduct surveillance across every pen in a systematic order. • Streamline disease reporting procedures				
2	Managing livestock in transit	• Cancel all outgoing consignments and address animal welfare concerns. • Perform risk assessments on incoming consignments.			Appendix 1 Appendix 3	
3	Enhance Biosecurity Practices	Implement bio exclusion or biocontainment as required (set up foot baths, elevate zoning etc).			Guidance document of how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan	
3	Enhance visitor record keeping				Guidance document of how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan	
3	Securing the feedlot				Guidance document of how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan	
4	Business Continuity (including livestock and animal welfare)				Guidance document of how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan Feedlot recovery plan	

PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS

2. Managing Livestock

REFERENCES FOR THIS SECTION:

Animal Health Australia AUSVETPLAN documents
Disease specific documents
Appendix 1 – Guidance Advice to National Standstill

Complete this table for Susceptible Species

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
INITIAL SURVEILLANCE				
A procedure is in place to check all livestock for signs and symptoms of the EAD.				
A procedure is in place to isolate sick or suspect stock.				
A procedure is in place for persons to report signs or suspected signs of the EAD.				
The feedlot has a veterinarian or suitable trained staff that can identify the EAD. And take samples if required.				
MANAGING LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS				
A procedure is in place to cancel/ review (includes unloading) outgoing consignments that have not left the feedlot yet.				

2. Managing Livestock cont.

Complete this table for Susceptible Species

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
MANAGING LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS				
A procedure is in place to manage livestock that are caught in transit. This includes communicating the national livestock standstill with any incoming consignments and performing a livestock in transit risk assessment on incoming consignments to determine if it is safe for livestock to continue on to the feedlot.				Appendix 1 provided guidance advice to lot feeders in performing a risk assessment.
LIVESTOCK ON THE FEEDLOT				
The feedlot has a procedure to manage livestock numbers on the feedlot where markets may be limited.				
LIVESTOCK FEED				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to ensure that all livestock continue to be fed and watered potentially with reduced staffing levels.				
The feedlot has a contingency planning procedure to conduct a stock take of on-hand fodder and available sources of carbon. Time frames on how long a feedlot could remain without ration deliveries should be recorded for planning.				

2. Managing Livestock cont.

Complete this table for Susceptible Species

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
LIVESTOCK FEED				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to review ration and fodder delivery schedules and consider practices required to receive deliveries.				
LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND TREATMENTS				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to perform ongoing livestock health and disease monitoring potentially with reduced staff.				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to undertake mass vaccination of susceptible species on the feedlot.				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to undertake humane destruction (day to day operations).				
LIVESTOCK MANURE AND EFFLUENT				
The feedlot has a procedure in place to ensure that effluent or manure are adequately treated before moving from the feedlot.				

PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS

3. Enhancing Biosecurity Practices to prevent entry of an EAD onto the feedlot

REFERENCES FOR THIS SECTION:

Animal Health Australia AUSVETPLAN documents

Disease specific documents

Guidance document of how to complete an Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan

Preventative Biosecurity Practices for Emergency Animal Disease's on Feedlots

Complete this table for Enhancing Biosecurity Practices

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
SECURING THE FEEDLOT				
The feedlot has identified a designated area that is able to be controlled and secured from preventable disease introduction.				
The feedlot has a procedure to secure the feedlot against transmission from the EAD.				
LIVESTOCK				
The identified designated area has been secured sufficiently to prevent EAD spread to all susceptible livestock on the feedlot.				
The feedlot has a procedure to enhance introduction practices of new livestock that prevent disease entry onto the feedlot.				

3. Enhancing Biosecurity Practices to prevent entry of an EAD onto the feedlot cont.

Complete this table for Enhancing Biosecurity Practices

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT				
The feedlot has identified a hot and cold zone area and has identified at entry/exit points of these zones for additional biosecurity practices.				
Where appropriate to the EAD, the feedlot has a procedure to implement level 1 or 2 biosecurity measures to manage cleaning and disinfection of people, clothing, vehicles and equipment at entry and exit points (especially of staff who have contact with animals outside the workplace).				
Where appropriate the feedlot has a procedure to implement restrictions of all unnecessary movements of people, vehicles and equipment on and off the feedlot.				
The feedlot has a procedure in place for compiling a documented history of all livestock, personnel (staff, contractors, and visitors including livestock truck drivers, stockfeed delivery drivers, freight services and drivers) and vehicle movements for previous fourteen (14) days.				

4. Business Continuity and Recovery

Complete this table for Business Continuity and Recovery

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
BUSINESS CONTINUINITY AND RECOVERY				
The feedlot has considered longer term procedures for its continued or scaled operations during the EAD response and beyond.				
The feedlot has considered a recovery plan.				

5. Managing Infection

REFERENCES FOR THIS SECTION:

Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination Plan Template
Decontamination AUVETPLAN manual
Guidance document of how to complete a Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination Plan

Complete this table for Managing Infection

Task or Action Required	Person responsible	How will this be completed	Equipment required	Notes
MANAGING INFECTION				
The feedlot has a documented Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination Plan in place.				
Where appropriate to the EAD, the feedlot has a procedure to implement level 3 biosecurity measures to manage cleaning and disinfection of people, clothing, vehicles and equipment at entry and exit points (especially of staff who have contact with animals outside of the workplace). In the event that the lead agency establishes these protocols, their directions must be followed.				

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE ADVICE TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STANDSTILL

IN TRANSIT DEFINITION

FMD susceptible livestock "in transit" are livestock that are loaded in a livestock transport vehicle (e.g. truck/trailer; rail car) or under their own motion (e.g. on a stock route) and which are moving in a place other than the place of origin (e.g. private/public road, stock route, rail or domestic air/sea space). Animals that reach their destination are no longer in transit and can be unloaded.

"In transit" does not include other parts of the "journey" including livestock selection, assembly, yarding/holding or loading livestock on the premises / place of origin. Once livestock are unloaded for spelling, they must not be moved from the premises/place unless under government authorisation.

OVERVIEW

Unless advised otherwise, susceptible livestock in transit at the time a national livestock standstill is declared may return to the property of origin or continue to the initial intended destination in accordance with the principles outlined below.

These principles may be superseded by specific jurisdictional CA or RA control measures that may be implemented simultaneously or shortly after the declaration of a national livestock standstill.

The following principles should be used to determine the movement of susceptible livestock to return to the property of origin or continue to the original intended destination. If the risk of disease spread is lower if the journey continues to the initial intended destination than if the livestock return to the property of origin, the animals should continue to the original intended destination.

Where principles cannot be actioned, the relevant jurisdictional government should be contacted.

In the context of a national livestock standstill, aggregation points include locations where animals from multiple source premises would usually be aggregated temporarily before onward movement. This includes feedlots, livestock transfer facilities and scales operations. It excludes locations where animals may be aggregated for destruction or slaughtering (e.g. abattoirs).

Guiding principles for the management of susceptible livestock in transit (FMD).

1. Livestock must not cross jurisdictional borders without a permit from the receiving jurisdictional government authorities.
2. Livestock on stock routes should proceed to the nearest location on the route that meets animal welfare needs during the livestock standstill.
3. Livestock should continue to the original intended destination premises (the feedlot) in the following situations:
    a. The intended destination premises is an abattoir.
    b. The transport vehicle is carrying animals from multiple premises of origin to:
4. A single intended destination premises that is not an aggregation point or showground.
5. An aggregation point or showground only if diversion to the most recent pickup premises is not possible.
    a. Where returning to the premises of origin would compromise driver health and safety, transport regulatory compliance, or animal welfare in transit.
6. Livestock should return to the premises of origin in the following situations:
    a. The vehicle is carrying animals sourced from one premises with the intent of delivering consignments to multiple premises (unless all the animals are unloaded only at the next intended destination premises).
    b. The transport vehicle is carrying animals from a single premises of origin and the initial intended destination premises is an aggregation point., showground, export depot or ruminant feedlot.
    c. The vehicle is carrying animals sourced from multiple premises and the original destination is an export depot or ruminant feedlot. In such cases, the animals should be returned to the most recent pick-up point.
    d. The journey commenced from an aggregation point or showground and the initial intended destination premises is not an abattoir.

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE ADVICE TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STANDSTILL CONT.

OVERVIEW CONT.

7. If the vehicle is carrying animals from a single premises of origin that is not an aggregation point or showground, to a single initial intended destination premises that is also not an aggregation point, showground, export depot or ruminant feedlot:
   a. Livestock may continue to the original intended destination premises or return to the premises of origin. A risk assessment may assist this decision.
8. If the vehicle is carrying animals from multiple premises of origin to multiple initial intended destination premises:
   a. Livestock may be unloaded at either the most recent pickup premises or the next intended destination premises.
9. Where returning to a premises of origin or continuing to an original intended destination premises in accordance with the principles above is not possible, a case-by-case assessment will be undertaken by the jurisdiction in collaboration with the livestock owner and transporter.
10. Potential alternatives may include;
    a. redirect to an alternate location under the advice of jurisdictional authorities
    b. redirect to an abattoir under the advice of jurisdictional authorities and with prior approval of the processor.

Irrespective of the decision, significant biosecurity measures upon conclusion of the journey must be applied to minimise the likelihood of disease spread. For animals, these should include isolation of moved animals, surveillance/monitoring for clinical signs, and immediate recording of the movement on the NLIS database. For fomites, this should include decontamination of personnel, vehicles and equipment.

CONSIGNMENT RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

Question	Risk / Consideration	Notes
DISEASE RISK		
Is the consignment from an area that is suspected of having the disease described in the order? **Areas that have confirmed cases or suspected cases are considered to be high risk areas.**	Livestock from the area where disease is suspected are considered to be high risk. **Entry should be negotiated with the relevant state authority.** Livestock not from these areas are considered to be low risk and livestock could be accepted.	**For consignments coming from high risk areas contact your relevant state authority.**
Can you obtain sufficient details from the transport operator or agent to confirm the consignments place of origin.	Third-hand information may be incorrect, and the consignment has come from another area. Once Appendix 1 has been completed, the NVD or vendor should be consulted to confirm where the consignment has travelled from.	**Consignments where their place of travel cannot be confirmed should be considered high risk until further information is available.**
Is the consignment coming from or going to another state?	Consignments coming from other states, especially the state or neighbouring states from where the disease is suspected should be considered high risk.	**For consignments coming from or intended for another state contact your relevant state authority.**

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE ADVICE TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STANDSTILL CONT.

CONSIGNMENT RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE

Question	Risk / Consideration	Notes
DISEASE RISK		
Has the consignment travelled through a high risk area?	Consignments that have travelled through an area where the disease is suspected should be considered high risk.	**For consignments coming from interstate, contact your relevant state authority.**
LIVESTOCK WELFARE		
How long have the livestock been in transit and how close are they to the feedlot?	Livestock that have been in transit may be close to curfew times off water/transit. This may present an animal welfare issue in the near future. Livestock that have only just left their place of origin may be able to be directed back to that place if that place can feed and care for the livestock in the future.	Livestock that are close to the feedlot from low risk areas should proceed to the feedlot as originally planned.
TRANSPORTER CONSIDERATIONS		
Does the transport operator have sufficient standard driving hours to complete the request?	A solo transport operator may be close to their standard driving hours and may need to complete the journey to the feedlot to comply with other legislation.	Transporter operators close to their daily hour allowance with low risk livestock should proceed to the feedlot as originally planned.
What route has the transport operator taken? Have they travelled through a high risk area.	Transport operators may have collected a consignment from a low risk area and travelled through an area considered to be high risk.	**For consignments that have travelled through high risk areas, contact your relevant state authority.**
If it is possible to turn the consignment back to the place of origin, can the owner adequately care for the stock? E.g. are they in drought with no feed to provide for returning stock?	Returning livestock back to their place of origin may not be feasible due to external factors.	If returning the stock is not an option and the livestock is considered to be low risk, livestock should proceed to the feedlot as originally planned to consider the welfare of the livestock.

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE ADVICE TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STANDSTILL CONT.

IN TRANSIT CONSIGNMENTS RECORD KEEPING (TO FEEDLOT)

NVD number	PIC	Traveling From PIC	Property Name and location	Route taken (does the route go through a high risk area)	Are livestock coming from interstate Y/N	Livestock type	Number of head (separate by sex)	Owner	Agent	Date of scheduled arrival	Transport operator	Entry into Feedlot accepted (Y/N)

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE ADVICE TO NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STANDSTILL CONT.

IN TRANSIT CONSIGNMENTS RECORD KEEPING (FROM FEEDLOT)

NVD number	Traveling to PIC	Property Name	Property location (town)	Livestock type	Number of head (separate into sex)	Owner	Agent	Transport operators name	Will the movement be completed within 12 hours?	Notes

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APPENDIX 2: FEEDLOT STAFF CONTACTS AND COMMAND STRUCTURE

Complete the following table to identify staff at the feedlot that will be assigned roles during an EAD.

Staff Member	Role	Reports to	Mobile	Email

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APPENDIX 3: OTHER FEEDLOT CONTACTS

List key feedlot personnel (veterinarians, nutritionists, feed suppliers etc).

Person	Organisation	Role	Mobile	Email

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