ALFA

AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

WORKBOOK V1

BIOSECURITY TOOLKIT

mla

MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

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

AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

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)

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

What is a Feedlot Biosecurity Management Plan?

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 assessment 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 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 and Guide for feedlot owners and managers trespass advice checklist

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 feedlot 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	

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 thi Hygiene and biosecurity risk assessments apply to this area.

Property Map Drawing

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

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 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 ready 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 National Vendor Declaration (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

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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.*	**On Arrival** ☐ Animal Health Declarations and movement documents/ National Vendor Declarations (NVD's) are obtained from the supplier and kept as biosecurity records (QM3)	Induction protocols:		LM1 LM2 LM5 FS2 FS5 QM10
	☐ 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 is maintained (LM7.6)			
	☐ The NLIS database 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

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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				
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 National Vendor Declaration (NVD). (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.			

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BIOSECURITY RISK	RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES	RISK RATING	NFAS
1.0 LIVESTOCK Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot.				
1.2 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 (Appendix) is documented and attached to this plan as an appendix **The EAD Action Plan** must be site-specific and include a **Destruction, Disposal and Decontamination Plan** 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

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BIOSECURITY RISK	RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES	RISK RATING	NFAS
1.0 LIVESTOCK Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot.				
1.3 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 Declarations or Fodder Vendor Declarations 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)			

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BIOSECURITY RISK	RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES	RISK RATING	NFAS
1.0 LIVESTOCK Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot.				
1.4 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 Processors.	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.			

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BIOSECURITY RISK	RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES	RISK RATING	NFAS
1.0 LIVESTOCK Livestock pose the greatest risk of disease introduction to a feedlot.				
1.4 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.			

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 animal material and must be managed according (see manure).	☐ Provide vendor declarations for any produce leaving the feedlot.			
2.0 MANURE AND EFFLUENT				
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 Environmental Code of Practice for effluent management. ☐ 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.			EM4
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.			

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 management and utilisation. ☐ 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.			

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.			

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.			

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 Awareness Training Foot and Mouth Disease Awareness Training Rabies Awareness Training Foot and mouth disease protecting your livelihood and your 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	

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 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).	List the training that is undertaken by staff.		Feedlot Staff	
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 Lumpy Skin Disease Awareness Training Foot and Mouth Disease Awareness Training Foot and mouth disease protecting your livelihood and your community Hitch Hiker Pests Rabies Awareness Training
Understanding Emergency Animal Disease Frameworks.			Feedlot owners, managers or staff	EAD foundations training part 1 & 2
Participating in an Emergency Animal Disease Response on behalf of the feedlot industry.				Liasion Livestock Industry Training
				Work health and safety induction in a biosecurity emergency response.

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.		

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 Induction protocol 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 Pull card template 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		

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 declaration Stock food supplier declaration Fodder vendor declaration 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	

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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	
	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.
	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
	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.

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.

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.

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.

FEEDLOT BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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 tool.

Farm biosecurity templates 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.

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. 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.

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 – EAD ACTION PLAN

ALFA

AUSTRALIAN LOT FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

GPO Box 149, Sydney NSW 2001
(02) 9290 3700
info@feedlots.com.au
feedlots.com.au