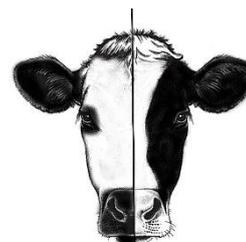


Biosecurity Checklist



Farm biosecurity refers to the practice carried out to ↓ the risk to the dairy business.

Australian farmers already have many of the elements of biosecurity in place as part of these normal operations supported by quality assurance programs, the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) and the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) scheme.

Biosecurity risks to the property may come in the form of introduction of livestock, from people or vehicles and equipment entering the property, from water and feed sources, from aerosol spread and from federal pests or weeds.

There are some basic practices that can be implemented to ↓ the potential biosecurity risks. The below list is not an exhaustive biosecurity plan, for a complete farm specific veterinary approved biosecurity plan, an Australian Cattle Veterinarian (ACV) BioCheck Biosecurity Plan should be implemented.

| When purchasing cattle: | Tick or Cross |
|--|---------------|
| Ensure you are supplied with a National Vendors Declaration (NVD) | |
| Ensure you are supplied with an Animal Health Declaration (AHD) | |
| (Dairy) Request a Bulk Milk Tank PCR test from purchases herd (assess risk of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> , <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> and other <i>Mycoplasma spp</i>) | |
| Ensure animals are Pestivirus (BVDV) PI tested -ve | |
| Ensure purchasing cattle from herds with Bovine Johne's disease status equal or higher than your herd | |
| Transfer cattle NLIS tags to your PIC once the cattle have arrived | |
| Quarantine cattle for 3 w/ or until disease screening test results are obtained | |
| When buying semen and embryos, ensure they are from reputable providers and are low risk for introducing disease to your farm | |
| Showing cattle: | |
| Cattle are vaccinated against Pestivirus at least 14 d prior to showing | |
| Avoid sharing feed troughs and water troughs with other cattle | |
| Avoid direct contact with other cattle and faeces | |
| Feral weeds and animals: | |
| Ensure boundary fences are sound (double fenced) | |
| Prevent rodent and bird access to feed stored sources (such as grain etc.) | |
| Active weed control program is undertaken to contain, prevent and if possible, eradicate problem weed species | |
| People accessing your property: | |
| Limit access points to the property | |
| Have appropriate signage to direct visitors to parking, to the office etc | |
| Have signs with the appropriate contact number(s) displayed for visitors to call on arrival | |
| Have appropriate wash area/ disinfectants available for visitors to use | |
| Vehicles assessing your property: | |
| Have a designated area to wash and/or disinfect incoming vehicles | |
| Limit the areas of which incoming vehicles travel on the property | |
| When buying in products such as forage, grain, calf bedding etc: | |
| Ensure you are supplied with an appropriate Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD) | |
| Visual assessment of the product to ensure it is grossly free of contaminants | |
| Water source: | |
| Ensure the quality of water is appropriate for livestock and is low risk of for contamination with Bovine Johne's disease (faecal material) | |
| Regularly check (and if possible clean) water troughs | |
| Feed storage and management: | |
| Store fodder in a clean, dry, and low rodent/bird risk environment | |
| Regularly inspect stored fodder for signs of rodent/bird breach, spoilage etc | |
| Human health risks: | |
| All people working with cattle should be Q-fever vaccinated | |
| All people working with cattle should be up to date with their tetanus vaccination | |
| All cattle should be vaccinated against Leptospirosis (7 in 1) | |
| If Salmonella has been diagnosed on your property, appropriate cattle vaccination program should be implemented | |