# Appendix: Johne’s Disease management (For producers participating in J-BAS)

| **PRACTICES** | **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS** | **PROCEDURES** | **YES** | **NO** | **N/A** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do you know the Johne’s disease (JD) status and level of risk of the livestock being introduced? | * [J-BAS Chart](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/J-BAS_April-2017-2.pdf) * [Johne’s disease Biosecurity](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Biosecurity-Plan-Checklist-for-JD-in-cattle_final.pdf) * [Checklist](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Biosecurity-Plan-Checklist-for-JD-in-cattle_final.pdf) | * Ask relevant questions on the JD in cattle checklist. * Request Cattle Health Declarations from sellers and retain for seven years. * Record JD status of introductions and how risk is addressed. |  |  |  |
| Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required? | * [Treatment Records](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/records/) | * Veterinary investigation of suspect cases. Report clinical cases as per state legislation. |  |  |  |
| If there is JD on the property, is the potential exposure minimised to limit the spread of infection (or risk of infection) through the culling of infected livestock, grazing management and vaccination, as appropriate? | * [JD in cattle tools](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/jd-cattle-tools/) | * If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, dam, test-positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources, etc. * Don’t graze young animals in high risk areas (e.g., adjacent to high-risk neighbours with infected sheep, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases). |  |  |  |
| If there are other JD susceptible ruminants on the property (e.g. sheep, goats or alpaca), do you prevent them from co-grazing with cattle, and/or have practices (e.g. testing and vaccination) in place to minimise JD risk? | * Grazing/Paddock Records | * Determine the JD status of other species on the property and, if infected or of unknown JD status, prevent them from co- grazing with cattle. * Vaccinate sheep and goats if appropriate. |  |  |  |
| If JD infection is detected, are risks within the herd assessed and people who have previously received cattle notified to enable them to manage their revised risk? | * Sales records [AHDs](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/) | * Monitor herd health. * Notify people who have received animals of a higher risk than first thought/advised. |  |  |  |
| Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has there been vet oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan? | * [Johne’s Disease in Cattle](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/JD-in-cattle-definitions-and-guidelines_final_Apr-2017.pdf) * [Definitions and Guidelines](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/JD-in-cattle-definitions-and-guidelines_final_Apr-2017.pdf) * [J-BAS Chart](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/J-BAS_final_Aug_2016-1.pdf) | * Engage with veterinarian regarding oversight of biosecurity plan and triennial Check Tests. |  |  |  |
| Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has a triennial Check Test been completed with negative results (or Sample Test if progressing to a higher J-BAS level)? | * [Johne’s Disease in Cattle](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/JD-in-cattle-definitions-and-guidelines_final_Apr-2017.pdf) * [Definitions and Guidelines](https://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/JD-in-cattle-definitions-and-guidelines_final_Apr-2017.pdf) * Laboratory Results | * Triennial Check Test. Record laboratory results and manage property based on outcomes. |  |  |  |

##### Veterinary sign-off is required for J-BAS score 7 & 8 only and can be completed on the front page of Your planning document