

# Property Biosecurity Management Plan

# Risk Assessment v1.0

# Property Biosecurity Management Plan

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| **BIOSECURITY PLAN DETAILS** | | | |
| **Property name** |  | **Property owner** |  |
| **Property address** |  | **Property manager (if different)** |  |
| **Property Identification Code (PIC)** |  | **Contact number or UHF** |  |
| **Property size** |  | **Shire / town area** |  |
| **J-BAS (Optional)** |  | **Biosecurity plan overseen by a veterinarian** |  |

**Veterinary Oversight –** *(J-BAS 7 or higher only, J-BAS 6 does* ***NOT*** *require veterinary oversight)*

I (print name) …………………………………………………………….. am a registered veterinarian and have discussed with the person filling out this template the major biosecurity risks, and plans to manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm.

Signed: …………………………………………………………………………………………… Date: ………………………………………………….

Contents

[Property Biosecurity Management Plan Risk Assessment 1](#_Toc19103128)

[What are the biosecurity risks to a property? 1](#_Toc19103129)

[How to complete a risk assessment 1](#_Toc19103130)

[Creating an action plan 1](#_Toc19103131)

[**1. Livestock** 2](#_Toc19103132)

[1.1 Livestock movements 2](#_Toc19103133)

[1.2 Livestock diseases 2](#_Toc19103134)

[1.3 Management practices 3](#_Toc19103135)

[**2. Farm Supplies** 4](#_Toc19103136)

[2.1 Purchasing feed 4](#_Toc19103137)

[2.2 Feed management practices 4](#_Toc19103138)

[2.3 Water 5](#_Toc19103139)

[2.3 Other supplies 5](#_Toc19103140)

[**3. Waste Management** 6](#_Toc19103141)

[3.1 Carcass management 6](#_Toc19103142)

[3.2 Effluent usage 6](#_Toc19103143)

[**4. Invasive Species** 7](#_Toc19103144)

[4.1 Weeds 7](#_Toc19103145)

[4.2 Vertebrate pests 7](#_Toc19103146)

[4.3 Invertebrate pests 7](#_Toc19103147)

[**5. People, vehicles and equipment** 8](#_Toc19103148)

[5.1 visitors who do not handle livestock 8](#_Toc19103149)

[5.2 Visitors who handle livestock 8](#_Toc19103150)

[5.3 Essential services and utlities 8](#_Toc19103151)

[5.4 Emergency services 9](#_Toc19103152)

[5.5 Visitors’ vehicles and equipment 9](#_Toc19103153)

[5.6 Property vehicles and equipment 9](#_Toc19103154)

[**6. Train, plan and record** 10](#_Toc19103155)

[6.1 Training 10](#_Toc19103156)

[6.2 Planning 10](#_Toc19103157)

[6.3 Record keeping 10](#_Toc19103158)

[**7. Additional risk factors** 12](#_Toc19103159)

# What are the biosecurity risks to a property?

Every property is different and each faces a unique set of challenges. Broadly speaking, biosecurity risks are created when livestock, people, vehicles, equipment and supplies are brought onto a property, moved around the property, or shipped off the property. Risks may also be created during the course of your day-to-day management of your land and your livestock.

The accompanying *Reference Guide* provides information as to the kinds of actions which may present a biosecurity risk to your enterprise and how they can be managed. While the *Guide* and the table below deal with the most common risks to grazing livestock enterprises, your risk assessment should also include other factors unique to your property which may result in the introduction or spread of a disease, pest, weed or other contaminant.

# How to complete a risk assessment

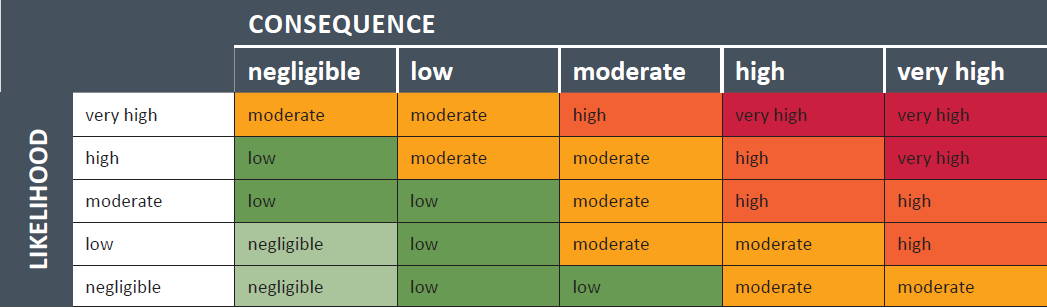
Risk assessment is an important element of biosecurity management. Risks can be summarised as the combination of a hazard, the likelihood of the hazard causing damages, and the consequence (or consequences) of those damages.

In completing a risk assessment, you need to consider what hazards are present on your property or within your management practices. A hazard is an event which would cause some form of damage to livestock, people, property or your business.

For each hazard you identify, you will also need to consider the odds of that event happening to determine a likelihood rating. Keep in mind that for some events their likelihood is entirely out of your control, while for others you may be able to influence their likelihood through a management action.

Lastly, consider the extent of the damages which would be caused by the event if it were to occur to determine a consequence rating. For most hazards, you will be able to reduce their consequences through some form of management action.

Combining likelihood and consequence will give you a risk rating for that particular hazard. Note this in your risk assessment. For a full overview of the risk matrix (seen below) see AHA’s *Risk Assessment Fact Sheet.*



# Creating an action plan

Once you’ve assessed the biosecurity risk to your property, you will need to create an action plan to address those risks. Any risk which you’ve noted as ‘moderate’, ‘high’ or ‘very high’ should be covered in your action plan. See the *Action Plan* template to begin creating your plan.

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Livestock | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Livestock movements | | | | | | |
| Newly purchased livestock introduce a new disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  | * Animal Health Declarations * Purchasing from accredited free producers * Isolation and monitoring |
| Livestock returning from an event, show or agistment introduce a new disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  | * Isolation and monitoring |
| Straying livestock come into contact with a disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  | * Isolation and monitoring |
| Livestock leaving the property spread a disease, pest or weed to the next property |  |  |  |  |  | * Biosecurity procedures * Inspection before loading |
| 1.2 Livestock diseases | | | | | | |
| Livestock contract a disease spread by insects |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching |
| Livestock contract a disease from another infected animal |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching |
| Livestock contract a disease spread in the environment |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching |
| Livestock contract a disease spread by feral animals or wildlife |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching * Sound fencing * Baiting, trapping or shooting programs |
| Livestock contract a parasite |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching |
| Livestock contract a disease spread by people or equipment |  |  |  |  |  | * Vaccination / drenching |
| People on the property contract a zoonotic disease |  |  |  |  |  | * Personal protective equipment (PPE) * Vaccination where possible * Good hygiene practices |
| 1.3 Management practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infected animals go undetected |  |  |  |  |  | * Monitoring records |
| New weeds go undetected |  |  |  |  |  | * Monitoring records |
| Treatments are administered by an untrained worker |  |  |  |  |  | * Qualifications log * Training records |
| Animals are exposed to a chemical contaminant |  |  |  |  |  | * Adherence to label instructions * Treatment records |
| Animals are exposed to a physical contaminant |  |  |  |  |  | * Treatment records |
| Animals contain unacceptable levels of chemical residue at slaughter or export |  |  |  |  |  | * Treatment records * Adherence to WHPs and ESIs |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Farm Supplies | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Purchasing feed | | | | | | |
| Livestock feed contains weeds or weed seeds |  |  |  |  |  | * Purchase feed from a trusted supplier * Ask for a vendor declaration * Inspect feed on delivery |
| Livestock feed contains chemical or physical contaminants |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock feed has been contaminated by vermin urine, faeces or carcasses |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 Feed management practices | | | | | | |
| Feed containing weeds or weed seeds is spread onto pasture |  |  |  |  |  | * Inspect feed on delivery * Feed only in a controllable area |
| Feed becomes contaminated by livestock urine or faeces |  |  |  |  |  | * Clean troughs and feeding areas regularly |
| Feed becomes contaminated by disease agents, spores, or pests |  |  |  |  |  | * Store feed somewhere safe, clean and dry * Inspect supplies regularly |
| Livestock are allowed to consume dangerous persistent chemicals |  |  |  |  |  | * Record and fence off high-risk sites |
| Livestock are allowed to consume Restricted Animal Material (RAM) or swill |  |  |  |  |  | * Ensure supplies are labelled and stored correctly |
| 2.3 Water |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water sources become infected with a disease agent |  |  |  |  |  | * Regularly inspect and clean water sources |
| Water sources contain chemical or physical contaminants |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3 Other supplies | | | | | | |
| A shipment of fertiliser introduces a disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  | * Ask for quality assurance or vendor declarations * Inspect products on arrival |
| A shipment of soil introduces a disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  |
| A shipment of environmental waste (fill) introduces a disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  |
| A shipment of livestock bedding introduces a disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  |
| Material leaving the property spreads a disease, pest or weed to its next destination |  |  |  |  |  | * Biosecurity procedures * Provide a vendor declaration |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Waste Management | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Carcass management | | | | | | |
| Carcasses spread a disease to other livestock |  |  |  |  |  | * Carcass management plan |
| Carcasses attract feral animals |  |  |  |  |  |
| In the event of an outbreak the property is unable to dispose of a large number of carcasses |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 Effluent usage | | | | | | |
| Effluent or grey water is contaminated by a disease agent |  |  |  |  |  | * Effluent management plan |
| Livestock are allowed to access effluent storage |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock are grazed on effluent-soaked pasture |  |  |  |  |  |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Invasive Species | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Weeds | | | | | | |
| A new weed is introduced to the property |  |  |  |  |  | * Weed management plans |
| Livestock are allowed to graze on toxic weeds |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock are poisoned by chemicals used in a weed control program |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical use for weed control creates a residue issue |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2 Vertebrate pests | | | | | | |
| Vermin, feral animals or wildlife cause injury to stock |  |  |  |  |  | * Pest management plans |
| Vermin, feral animals or wildlife introduce a disease to the property |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vermin, feral animals or wildlife cause damage to property infrastructure |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3 Invertebrate pests | | | | | | |
| Pest insects introduce a disease to the property |  |  |  |  |  | * Pest management plans |
| Pest insects cause production losses in livestock |  |  |  |  |  |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. People, vehicles and equipment | | | | | | |
| 5.1 visitors who do not handle livestock | | | | | | |
| Visitors introduce a new disease, pest or weed via their clothing or equipment |  |  |  |  |  | * Entry / exit procedures * Visitor risk assessment * Visitor logs |
| Visitors do not comply with entry / exit procedures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visitors accidentally come into contact with livestock |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.2 Visitors who handle livestock | | | | | | |
| Visitors have been in contact with other livestock recently |  |  |  |  |  | * Entry / exit procedures * Visitor risk assessment * Visitor logs |
| Visitors have recently returned from overseas |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visitors did not follow an entry / exit procedure on other properties they have visited |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 Essential services and utlities | | | | | | |
| Service providers do not comply with entry / exit procedures |  |  |  |  |  | * Create a written agreement with the service provider |
| Service providers must enter a production area |  |  |  |  |  | * Monitor area for new weeds and pests * Provide wash-down points |
| Service providers come into contact with livestock |  |  |  |  |  | * Increase frequency of monitoring |
| 5.4 Emergency services | | | | | | |
| Emergency services must access the property |  |  |  |  |  | * Conduct a risk assessment following the incident |
| Emergency services have accessed other properties recently |  |  |  |  |  |
| It is impractical for emergency services to comply with biosecurity measures |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.5 Visitors’ vehicles and equipment | | | | | | |
| Visitors are unable or unwilling to use a property-owned vehicle when accessing the property |  |  |  |  |  | * Designated parking spaces * Only access designated tracks * Provide wash-down points |
| A visiting vehicle brings a disease, pest or weed onto the property |  |  |  |  |  |
| A visiting piece of machinery or equipment brings a disease, pest or weed onto the property |  |  |  |  |  | * Minimise sharing or lending of equipment |
| 5.6 Property vehicles and equipment | | | | | | |
| Property-owned vehicles and equipment spread a disease, pest or weed from one section of the property to another |  |  |  |  |  | * Map low- and high-risk sites * Provide wash-down points between high- and low-risk areas |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Train, plan and record | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Training | | | | | | |
| Staff are unable to fulfil their biosecurity responsibilities in carrying out their role |  |  |  |  |  | * Provide access to training for staff * Staff qualification register * Training log |
| Staff are unable to recognise a new endemic or emergency disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff do not know what to do in the event of a biosecurity emergency |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staff are unable to fulfil their Workplace Health and Safety responsibilities with regards to zoonotic diseases |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2 Planning | | | | | | |
| The business is unprepared to respond to a new endemic disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  | * Biosecurity emergency response plan * Disaster management plan |
| The business is unprepared to detect and report a suspect emergency disease, pest or weed |  |  |  |  |  |
| The business is unprepared to deal with the repercussions of a natural disaster |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3 Record keeping | | | | | | |
| The business is not able to meet the requirements of the Livestock Production Assurance program |  |  |  |  |  | * As determined by LPA |
| The business breaches legislation regarding livestock traceability through the National Livestock Identification System |  |  |  |  |  | * Movement records * NLIS database |
| The business is unable to demonstrate its animal health status through treatment records, veterinary results etc. |  |  |  |  |  | * Treatment records * Investigation records |
| The business is unable to demonstrate compliance with the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban and the swill-feeding ban |  |  |  |  |  | * Commodity vendor declarations |
| The business is unable to demonstrate that ag-vet chemicals and other farm supplies have been used appropriately |  |  |  |  |  | * Treatment records * Commodity vendor declarations |
| The business is unable to trace visitor movements in the event of a disease, pest or weed outbreak |  |  |  |  |  | * Visitor logs * Visitor risk assessments |
| The business is unable to demonstrate that staff are appropriately trained |  |  |  |  |  | * Qualifications register * Training logs |

| **What is the risk that…** | **Negligible** | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** | **Very High** | **Supporting documents & procedures** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Additional risk factors | | | | | | |
| This sheet has been provided for you to fill in details of any identified biosecurity hazard not included in Sections 1 through 7 | | | | | | |
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