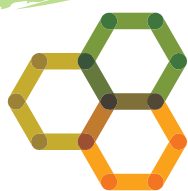


# Biosecurity Planning Workbook for Organic Livestock Enterprises

obeorganic  
supports



LBN

biosecurity  
R I S K  
management

Name of person/s responsible for developing this plan: .....

Property name: .....

PIC: .....

Other accreditations: .....

**This workbook is best used in conjunction with the farm biosecurity guidelines entitled 'Developing an on-farm biosecurity plan for your livestock grazing enterprise'.**

This reference is available from:

[http://www.lbn.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Guideline-for-developing-an-on-farm-biosecurity-plan-for-producers\\_Wilson-2014\\_print-version-July-15.pdf](http://www.lbn.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Guideline-for-developing-an-on-farm-biosecurity-plan-for-producers_Wilson-2014_print-version-July-15.pdf)

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## What is a Biosecurity Plan?

A biosecurity plan helps to identify the pathways by which diseases, pests, parasites, weeds and contaminants may enter your property and be spread on your property.

Once these pathways are identified, you can outline ways to prevent the introduction or manage these issues primarily through best practice principles. Many processes that make up these principles are contained in the checklists provided in this manual.

Many of these practices are associated with hygiene and movement mitigation measures, production management practices, training and record keeping.

A farm biosecurity plan is part of your business risk assessment. As much as possible the biosecurity plan should integrate with the other management plans you have for your property. There is no need to duplicate what you are recording somewhere else.

Some examples of where farm biosecurity plans will link to other farm practices includes:

- Livestock and fodder vendor declarations
- NLIS records
- Chemical use records (including veterinary medicines)
- Organic farm management plan

A property map is a vital part of a biosecurity plan. It should contain items such as:

- Infrastructure and roads, entrance points, power lines or other amenities such as gas lines
- Waterways, dams, vegetation zones such as wind breaks or wildlife corridors
- Flood or drainage areas
- Farm building, sheds, storage (fodder, chemicals, grains, equipment)
- Washdown or cleandown facilities, visiting parking areas, easements, public access areas
- Anything relevant to a current 'pest' status such as declared weeds.

Having these items mapped can assist in developing management strategies for biosecurity risks.

Do you have a current farm map?      Yes / No

Are the items above documented on your farm map?      Yes / No

Are there any follow up actions you need to address relating to your farm map?

## Using this document to assist with Biosecurity Planning:

Although this document may seem large at first glance, it is broken down into six key sections for managing biosecurity risks on your property.

In effect, your biosecurity plan will be six pages of risk management actions: all the other pages in this document are checklists and supporting resources to help you create these six pages.

For each section we have included a checklist, and for the major biosecurity areas a risk rating exercise. Following this – a section for risk management action planning is provided. Further description on the activities are given as you move through the sections.

Some biosecurity practices will relate to documentation systems and paperwork, but some practices are on-ground activities that should be recognised in your biosecurity planning.



### The six key areas relate to:

- 1. People, vehicles and equipment**
- 2. Farm Inputs**
- 3. Animal Health Management**
- 4. Waste Management**
- 5. Pest and Weed Control**
- 6. Planning for Emergencies**

At the end of the document in Appendix 1, you will find references and weblinks to information and templates that may assist you in building your biosecurity plan.

# Identifying and Managing Biosecurity Risks

All livestock grazing comes with inherent biosecurity risks. Biosecurity risk management is about identifying these risks and developing a plan to mitigate, manage or reduce the impact of these risks.

Biosecurity risks include pests, weeds, diseases, contaminants and residues. All of these elements have the ability to impact your productivity and profitability.

Risks can be given different categorisations (or ratings) depending on:

- a) the likelihood that they will occur; and
- b) the consequence or severity of the impact they will have on your enterprise.

The table over the page demonstrates a risk table (also called a risk matrix). These tables come in a variety of forms, but all serve the purpose of combining the likelihood of the risk occurring, with the consequences that will flow if the risk occurs.

Categorising or 'rating' a biosecurity risk, helps you to identify the priority issues for your enterprise. It can also assist in decision making as to where you may wish to invest time and resources, apply a certain level of scrutiny or have an action plan in place (such as an emergency action plan).

For each section in the manual, a checklist is provided. Think of these as audit preparation checklists. If you tick 'YES' to a box, then you must be able to demonstrate how you are completing this task (this may be as simple as a notebook kept in a farm vehicle, or may be a documentation process that is kept in other farm planning records). You don't need to have all the documents in the biosecurity plan, but you need to be able to locate them to demonstrate your accountability.

If you answer 'NO' to a checklist item – it may be something that you could consider to build stronger biosecurity practices on your enterprise. A 'NO' in a checklist, may also mean that the item isn't applicable to your enterprise. In other words, a 'NO' doesn't necessarily mean a problem area in your biosecurity plan.

There are many areas within the Australian Organic Standard that relate to biosecurity. Biosecurity management is critical to help reduce the introduction of pests, weeds, diseases and contaminants into an organic system. The National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce, Edition 3.6, can be found at:

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/food/organic-bio-dynamic>

The biosecurity planning template doesn't have to duplicate anything that is covered in another farm management plan or document. Any cross-over in these documents can be listed on Page 16 for reference.

**Figure 1:**

**Risk Matrix showing consequences of Biosecurity Risks versus the likelihood of occurrence**

| <b>EH = Extremely high Risk (collaborative effort required to control/manage, regulatory and trade impacts)</b><br><b>H = High risk (extensive management required to mitigate risk)</b><br><b>M = Medium risk (management effort worthwhile)</b><br><b>L = Low risk (monitor and respond as needed)</b> |  | <b>Likelihood/Probability of disease or condition occurring</b>       |   |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
|  |  | <b>Frequent</b><br>(continuously experienced or occurring very often) | <b>Likely</b><br>(Occurs frequently or several times) | <b>Occasional</b><br>(Will occur several times or sporadically/seasonally) | <b>Seldom</b><br>(Unlikely but could possibly occur) | <b>Unlikely</b><br>(Improbable, very unlikely to occur) |
| <b>Severity of disease/condition occurring</b><br>(These are the expected consequences of the disease/condition or event happening and degree of impact to the enterprise)   | <b>Catastrophic</b><br>(Very significant losses associated, very high losses or production or productivity, deaths and destruction of livestock required, enterprise may not be able to recover financially) | EH  | EH  | H  | H  | M   |
|  | <b>Critical</b><br>(Significant impact to production or productivity, significant costs involved for control and prevention)   | EH  | H   | H  | M  | L   |
|  | <b>Marginal</b><br>(Minor impact, some production or productivity losses associated, cost involved for control and prevention)   | H   | M   | M  | L  | L   |
|  | <b>Negligible</b><br>(Minor impact or economic loss, minor cost for control or prevention)   | M   | L   | L  | L  | L   |



# Section 1

## Managing Biosecurity Risks with People, Vehicles and Equipment



## Checklist 1:

### People, Vehicles and Equipment

| People, Vehicles and Equipment   |   | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures | Yes | No |
|--|---|--|-----|----|
| Entry and Access Procedures  |   |  |     |    |
| 1. Where possible minimise the number of entry points and restrict access to the property <sup>1</sup><br>2. Limit the unnecessary movement of people and vehicles onto and around the property <sup>1</sup><br>3. Define and where appropriate signpost 'permitted access areas' for farm contractor vehicles and service personnel to notify relevant authority prior to entry <sup>1</sup><br>4. Ensure appropriate signage is available to inform visitors of your biosecurity requirements and what you want them to do on arrival <sup>1</sup> | Lock all access gates that are not to be used for public/main entry   |  |     |    |
|  | Display entry signage giving instructions on property entry such as farm biosecurity sign   |  |     |    |
|  | Provide designated travel lanes and parking areas that are well signed  |  |     |    |
|  | Have a documented entry procedure for contractors, staff and visitors   |  |     |    |
| Hygiene and Risks Management for People, Vehicles and Equipment  |   |  |     |    |
| 5. Complete a vehicle or machinery hygiene inspection when the equipment arrives on your premises <sup>1</sup>   | Clean down inspection checklists<br>Hygiene certificates where applicable   |  |     |    |
| 6. Clean vehicles and equipment if moving from a high-risk area to a lower-risk area of pest, disease or weeds <sup>1</sup>  | Provide washdown or cleandown facilities and equipment for vehicles or machinery in an area that can be monitored for weed incursions |  |     |    |
| 7. Encourage the use of protective clothing and personal cleanliness when visitors move onto your property <sup>1</sup>  | Undertake visitor risk assessment   |  |     |    |
|  | Keep a visitor register   |  |     |    |
|  | Provide facilities for farm contractors and visitors to clean boots and equipment on arrival and before departure                     |  |     |    |
| Other  |   |  |     |    |
| 8. Public access areas (gazette roads, public easements, rest stops and stock routes) are identified as high risk areas  | Public access areas are marked on property map  |  |     |    |
|  | Instructional signage is provided in public areas (messages on rubbish, waste water etc)  |  |     |    |
|  | Where possible, stock access is limited to these areas  |  |     |    |

<sup>1</sup> National farm biosecurity reference manual – Grazing livestock production (2012)



**Table 1:**

**Risk identification with People, Vehicles and Equipment**

Consider the most likely visitors to your farm and the equipment or vehicles they bring with them (contractors, mailman, stock transport etc.). Identify the potential biosecurity risks they pose to your enterprise and assign a risk rating to each (review page 5 & 6 for risk rating information).

| Visitor | Major biosecurity risks associated | Risk rating |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------|
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**Risk Management Actions: People, Vehicles and Equipment.**

After completing checklist 1 and undertaking the risk categorisation exercise in table 1, list the risk management actions to be completed below. Pay particular attention to items in the checklist on the previous page that you have answered “NO” to, or items you have identified as medium to extremely high risk.

**Some risk management tools and templates you may like to employ are included in appendix 1.**

| Risk management actions for your property for People, Vehicles and Equipment | Implementation date |
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# **Section 2**

## **Managing Biosecurity Risks with Farm Inputs**



## Checklist 2:

### Farm Inputs / Products

| Farm Inputs / Products   |   | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures | Yes | No |
|--|---|--|-----|----|
| Livestock purchases and movements  |   |  |     |    |
| 1. Check on animal health status before purchasing/agisting <sup>1</sup><br><br>2. Purchase/agist livestock from suppliers who can certify their organic status <sup>1</sup><br><br>3. Purchase from vendors who can certify they are free from disease <sup>1</sup> | Undertake pre-purchase inspection   |  |     |    |
|  | Request animal health statements or veterinary certification (for high value animals and bulls)                                     |  |     |    |
|  | Review National Vendor Declaration (NVD)  |  |     |    |
|  | Organic Livestock Movement Advice (declaration)   |  |     |    |
| Livestock introductions  |   |  |     |    |
| 4. Segregate and observe newly introduced animals <sup>1</sup>   | Keep newly introduced livestock in isolation for monitoring for 24-48 hours   |  |     |    |
| 5. Undertake induction procedures as necessary   | Complete a livestock receival and inspection form   |  |     |    |
| 6. Ensure introduced livestock have had time to empty out prior to release from the yards <sup>1</sup>   | 24-48 hours holding period for empty out/drop of weed seeds from gut, coat and hooves   |  |     |    |
| 7. Follow the NLIS requirements specific to species and jurisdiction <sup>1</sup>  | Complete NLIS record transfer on receival of new livestock<br>Replace missing NLIS tags   |  |     |    |
| 8. Keep vulnerable stock away from livestock of unknown health status <sup>1</sup>   | Recommended 28 days (plus) for quarantine of new livestock prior to joining home mob  |  |     |    |
| 9. Inspect and maintain adequate boundary <sup>1</sup> and internal fences   | Ensure integrity of fences to prevent stray stock entering, or isolated mobs mingling   |  |     |    |
| Feed and water   |   |  |     |    |
| 10. Do not feed to ruminants any products made from vertebrate animals. There are only two exemptions to this rule: tallow and gelatin. This is a legal requirement in all Australian states and territories <sup>1</sup>  | Complete Restricted Animal Matter/Ruminant Feedban checklist  |  |     |    |
|  | Do not feed meat or meat-contaminated scraps to ruminants, pigs or poultry - sort vegetables and meat scraps to avoid contamination |  |     |    |
|  | Place signage on scrap bins   |  |     |    |

## Checklist 2:

### Farm Inputs / Products - CONTINUED

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 11. Purchase stock feed from suppliers who can provide assurances consistent with Commodity Vendor Declarations <sup>1</sup>   | Vendor Declarations (for fodder, feedstuff or by-product) including organic certification records |  |  |
|  | Stock Feed purchase, storage and usage record   |  |  |
| 12. Complete an organic farm inputs lists including organic certification number for introduced products   | Keep an up to date record of farm inputs and their certification as per the organic standard      |  |  |
| 13. Inspect stockfeed on delivery for evidence of pests, damage and contaminants and manage appropriately <sup>1</sup>   |   |  |  |
| 14. Store stockfeed in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types (e.g. those containing RAM) <sup>1</sup> | Suitable storage facilities to prevent access to fodder and feeds                                 |  |  |
|  | Rodent control through exclusion and trapping (baiting as a last resort)                          |  |  |
|  | Signage indicating feeding restrictions on feedstuff unsuitable for ruminants                     |  |  |
| 15. Keep livestock away from areas of poisonous or toxic plants  |   |  |  |
| 16. Ensure the quantity and quality of water provided is suitable for the type of livestock <sup>1</sup>   | Water quality is fit for purpose  |  |  |
|  | Monitor water points and infrastructure regularly for capacity and suitability                    |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> National farm biosecurity reference manual – Grazing livestock production (2012)

# Ruminant Feed Ban Audit Checklist:

In Australia, we have strict regulations that control what can be fed to livestock. Restricted Animal Matter (RAM), ‘is any material taken from a vertebrate animal other than tallow, gelatin, milk products or oils. It includes rendered products such as blood meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, fish meal, poultry meal, feather meal, and compounded feeds made from these products’ (Animal Health Australia, 2013). RAM must NOT be fed to ruminants. If you answer ‘NO’ to any to any of these questions you are not complying with the requirements of the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban and MUST implement measures to correct the non-compliance immediately.

## If you are an Australian livestock producer and you feed your stock you need to understand Australia’s Ruminant Feed Ban

Since 1996, the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban has helped prevent the establishment of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Australia. The ban was introduced by the Australian livestock and stock feed industries initially and was formally legislated in all States and Territories of Australia in 1997. The ban further insures the provision of safe beef and beef products to international markets.

International markets increasingly seek assurances from Australia and other importing nations that there are appropriate measures in place to ensure that restricted animal material (RAM) is not being fed to ruminant livestock species (e.g. cattle, sheep, goats or deer). The legislative provisions and the associated policing of these provisions are aimed at providing such assurances.

Compliance with the ban will help keep BSE out of Australian livestock.

The ban means that you, as a livestock producer, cannot feed RAM to ruminants.

### RAM (Restricted Animal Material) is:

... meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manure.

### It does not include:

... tallow, gelatine, milk and milk products. These products are exempt from the definition of RAM and may be used in ruminant feeds. Tallow includes used cooking oils provided they have been treated to remove RAM.

## How should YOU deal with the Ruminant Feed Ban?

It is important that as a livestock producer you understand your obligations associated with the ruminant fed ban.

Specifically, as a livestock producer YOU:

- are not permitted to feed any RAM to ruminant animals
- are not permitted to allow ruminant animals access to the feed, the feed mixing area or any discarded feed which is labelled for pigs, poultry, dogs, cats or other non-ruminant animals which may legally contain RAM
- must ensure ruminant animals are not fed any stockfeed with the following label warning

**This product contains  
restricted animal material  
DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP,  
GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS**

- should choose only those products designed and labelled specifically for feeding to ruminant animals when selecting proprietary stockfeeds for feeding to your ruminant animals
- should ensure all containers, machinery, augers or areas coming in touch with stockfeed that includes RAM are thoroughly cleaned prior to using or holding stockfeed for ruminants
- must keep any meals (that fall within the definition of RAM) that you use as soil conditioners isolated from livestock (i.e. fenced off and incorporated into the soil prior to grazing).

## Ruminant Feed Ban – Producer Checklist

Complete this checklist to ensure that you are meeting the requirements of the ban.

*This checklist can be used as part of the internal audit for LPA Food Safety Program.*

| Questions  | YES                      | NO                       |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Do you purchase feed products that may contain RAM?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Note: In the case of home mixers, feed products produced on the property must also be recorded.</i>   |                          |                          |
| <b>If the answer is Yes please proceed</b>   |                          |                          |
| 1. Do you require all feed commodities/ products brought onto your farm/feedlot be accompanied by a Commodity/Byproduct Vendor Declaration (CVD/BVD) providing product history at time of purchase?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>OR</b>  |                          |                          |
| 2. Do you maintain records that verify the feed commodities do not contain RAM?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Do you ensure that products that may contain RAM are stored separately and securely from feed commodities that will be fed to ruminant livestock?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Do you maintain and implement cleaning procedures that totally remove all feed residues from within the material’s handling and mixing systems, preventing cross contamination of feed containing RAM with feed destined for ruminants? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. If you sell the product you mix, do you label all product in accordance with your State or Territory labelling requirements?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Do you maintain records that verify questions 4 and 5 above?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

If you answered NO to any of the questions (1 to 6) you are NOT complying with the requirements of the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban. You MUST implement measures to rectify the non-compliance/s.



**Table 2:**

## Risk identification with Farm Inputs / Products

[illegible]

Risk Management Actions: Farm Inputs / Products

After working through checklist 2 and undertaking the risk categorisation exercise in table 2, list the risk management actions to be completed below. Pay particular attention to items in the checklist on the previous page that you have answered “NO” to, or items you have identified as being medium to extremely high risk.

Some risk management tools and templates you may like to employ are included in appendix 1.

| Risk management actions for farm inputs / products | Implementation date |
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**If you have other farm documentation systems, where farm inputs or output risks are identified and management plans are contained.**

[illegible]

# **Section 3**

## **Animal Health Management**



## Checklist 3:

### Animal Health Management

| People, Vehicles and Equipment   |  | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures | Yes | No |
|--|--|--|-----|----|
| Livestock husbandry and health   |  |  |     |    |
| 1. Assess the health status of your livestock and implement practices that will protect them from known diseases already in your region <sup>1</sup>   | Undertake regular monitoring and inspection of your livestock  |  |     |    |
|  | Where appropriate, undertake vaccination regimes to protect against communicable diseases  |  |     |    |
|  | Be aware of poisonous and toxic plants in your region that can impact the health of the livestock  |  |     |    |
|  | Increase the frequency of inspections of livestock during periods of higher risk, such as increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds. |  |     |    |
|  | Complete the endemic disease prevention and control record   |  |     |    |
| 2. Follow industry standards for best management practices associated with livestock husbandry   | Review best practice management for livestock health and welfare as set by industry standards  |  |     |    |
| 3. Isolate (as required) and treat or destroy diseased, vulnerable or risk exposed animals in the event of a disease outbreak or other biosecurity impact  | Undertake routine stock inspections  |  |     |    |
|  | Isolation or quarantine facilities are available or other immediate action can be taken (such as euthanasia)   |  |     |    |
|  | A contingency plan for emergencies has been developed and communicated with staff  |  |     |    |
| 4. Record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history to identify changes, assist herd/flock management and develop effective herd/flock health strategies <sup>1</sup>                | Keep animal treatment records including the organic certification number of products used  |  |     |    |
|  | Keep records of livestock to be managed under conventional conditions  |  |     |    |
|  | Undertake planning using animal health management calendars  |  |     |    |
| 5. Ensure all personnel responsible for the management and husbandry of livestock are competent in their animal handling skills, awareness and recognition of disease conditions and consequences of biosecurity impacts | Staff are trained in awareness, management and prevention of biosecurity risks on the enterprise   |  |     |    |
|  | Staff induction includes assessment of competency levels in handling and where applicable treating livestock   |  |     |    |
|  | Staff are aware of their responsibilities in record keeping and reporting incidents  |  |     |    |
| 6. Seek early advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death <sup>1</sup>   | Emergency contact numbers are readily available to all staff   |  |     |    |
| 7. Ensure staff are aware of the occupational risks associated with working with livestock, including zoonotic diseases <sup>1</sup>   | Staff vaccination record   |  |     |    |

<sup>1</sup> National farm biosecurity reference manual – Grazing livestock production (2012)

**Table 3:**

**Endemic Livestock Disease Risk Management: Endemic Disease  
and Condition Prevention and Control Strategy Record**



| Disease/condition<br>/concern | How is it spread<br>What causes it? | Other species affected<br>(including humans) | Vaccine<br>Available? | Management strategies | Risk rating |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|                               |                                     |  |                       |                       |             |
|                               |                                     |  |                       |                       |             |
|                               |                                     |  |                       |                       |             |
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|                               |                                     |  |                       |                       |             |



**Management Plans for Livestock out of the Organic System**

Outline your management plan (traceability, exclusion) for livestock treated with Veterinary Medicines that will remove them from an organic production system:

# Section 4

## Waste Management



## Checklist 4:

### Waste Management

| Waste Management   | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures   | Yes | No |
|--|--|-----|----|
| 1. Secure and contain disposal areas where possible to prevent access by livestock, feral and domestic animals and wildlife <sup>1</sup>         | Fence off rubbish dump   |     |    |
|  | Separate rubbish according to risk (plant/vegetable matter, chemical containers, wire and hazardous materials) |     |    |
|  | Undertake pest control measures around dump (such as trapping feral animals)                                   |     |    |
| 2. Select disposal areas to avoid the potential spread of contaminants by water <sup>1</sup>   | Site selection for dump to avoid water run-off   |     |    |
| 3. Dispose of carcasses and waste in a segregated area, where possible, taking into account environmental and public considerations <sup>1</sup> | Consider use of burial, burning or composting carcasses  |     |    |
| 4. Ensure controls for the potential spread of disease from effluent are in place <sup>1</sup>   | If effluent is being utilised as compost or fertiliser then it must adhere with the organic standard for use   |     |    |
| 5. Use vegetation in plantations or windbreaks to reduce effluent transfer <sup>1</sup>  |  |     |    |
| 6. Ensure government requirements for carcass, effluent and waste management are adhered to where applicable <sup>1</sup>                        | Seek current government guidelines on waste management and regulation  |     |    |



**Table 4:**

## **Risk assessment for Persistent Chemicals and Physical Contaminants**

### **What?**

As a livestock producer, you must guarantee the animals you sell do not have unacceptable residues of these chemicals.

**You must ensure stock do not have access to old batteries, farm rubbish tips, old painted timbers, commercially painted surfaces (eg. 200L drums), machinery and any potential chemical storage or disposal area. Securely fence fertiliser storages and stockpiles to prevent stock access and dispose of old batteries at authorised recycling depot. You must also ensure they have not been exposed to potentially injurious physical contaminants such as broken needles, buckshot or wire.**

#### **To demonstrate this you must:**

- *Complete a risk assessment and map – and update it when any changes to the enterprise's activities occur*
- *Document and file this risk assessment*

### **How?**

The risk assessment involves answering eight questions, and completing a risk map of the property, to ensure a livestock producer is doing all they can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals or physical contaminants entering the meat they produce.

Responses to the risk assessment questions and the map must be documented and filed, and both made available should the property be subject to an LPA audit. A template to assist you with your record keeping is available on the LPA website at [www.mla.com.au/lpa](http://www.mla.com.au/lpa)

### **Checklist:**

- 1 Have OC residues ever been found in stock from this property or in soil or other material samples from the property?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

If a significant chemical residue is found or suspected in livestock or other agricultural products, state government departments may carry out an on-farm investigation to determine the source of the residue and the actions needed to prevent future problems.

If the residue is due to a persistent chemical, management arrangements needed to prevent future problems are usually set out in a formal management plan. Under the National Organochlorine Residue Management Program (NORM), regular audits are undertaken to confirm ongoing compliance with OC residue management plans required on LPA accredited properties.

Even if residues have not been found, you are still required to complete the full risk assessment.

- 2 Do stock have access to areas where bananas, cotton, corn, potatoes, lucerne, orchard crops, sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables or other potentially OC-treated crops were grown prior to 1998?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Land that previously grew OC-treated crops can contain enough residual OCs to cause unacceptable OC residues in grazing livestock. These areas should only be grazed in accordance with an approved NORM program property management plan.

Most producers will need professional assistance to develop and evaluate a management plan for livestock that have previously grazed on OC-affected land. This assistance can be provided by state DPLs, and in particular the State Residue Contact offices.

- 3 Do stock have access to any timber buildings, sheds, yards, power poles, stockyards or other structures, which may have been treated against termites before July 1995?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Soil and timber can contain high concentrations of OCs in areas where OCs were previously used to treat termites, ants and similar pests. Stock held or fed in areas where there are high levels of OCs can develop unacceptable OC residues after less than 24 hours exposure.

Stock should not be grazed or held in these areas unless adequate steps have been taken to demonstrate that using the area for these purposes does not carry a residue risk.

- 4 Is there a dip or spray race (working or not) or a dip/spray race site on the property which was built or operated before 1990?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

OCs were used to control external parasites on sheep and cattle until the early 1960s and arsenic used in sheep dips until the late 1980s.

It is essential that livestock are excluded from these areas unless soil tests confirm the areas only have insignificant contamination, or stock are only exposed to the contaminated area in accordance with the provisions of an effective residue management plan/property management plan.

- 5 Do stock have access to a rubbish dump, farm machinery, sheds, painted feed bins, or any painted surface?**

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Rubbish dumps and waste storage areas commonly hold old chemical containers, lead acid batteries and other potentially hazardous materials which present both residue and livestock health risks. Always exclude livestock from these areas.

Commercial paint contains excessive lead levels and can be a risk for livestock if they absorb it through licking or chewing. Animals should be prevented from accessing any surface painted with commercial paint, as well as ashes from burnt painted timber.

**Table 4:**

**Risk assessment for Persistent Chemicals and Physical Contaminants - CONTINUED**

**6** Do stock have access to current or former chemical storage, mixing or washdown areas or fertiliser storage or loading areas?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Areas around current and former chemical storage, mixing and disposal sites may contain high levels of persistent chemicals due to past chemical spills and washdown of spray equipment.

These areas should always be securely fenced to exclude any stock that are ultimately intended for human consumption. Always exclude stock from fertiliser storage and loading areas to prevent direct poisoning risks and reduce the potential for excessive cadmium residues.

**7** Do stock have access to leaking electrical transformers, capacitors, hydraulic equipment or coal mine wastes?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are very persistent industrial chemicals. PCB residues have been found in soil below leaking electrical transformers, at former transformer service sites, in the oil leaking from capacitor starts on larger electric motors, on former coal mining leases and in materials such as coal washery wastes brought on to farms for use as road base or stockyard surfaces. Areas subject to industrial run-off have also been found to contain PCB residues.

Stock should be permanently excluded from any areas, equipment or materials that are known or suspected to be affected by PCBs unless access is allowed under a proven residue management plan/property management plan.

**8** Is feed stored in silos, hay sheds or other areas that may have been treated with OCs?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Although uncommon these days, serious problems have occurred in the past with OC-treated feed storages. If feed storages were previously sprayed with an OC chemical, such as dieldrin, any grain or hay stored in contact with treated surfaces will become contaminated.

Feed kept in OC-treated storage can be affected decades after the initial treatment.

**9** Have sources of potentially injurious physical contaminants been identified?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure

Stock may be exposed to physical contaminants which can remain in the meat after slaughter.

Examples of physical contaminants include broken needles remaining in the animal after health treatments; buckshot from recreational or professional shooters who may use the PIC, adjacent properties or public land; and wire fragments.

Through its records, the enterprise must be able to permanently identify and manage livestock that may have been exposed to such contaminants.

**When?**

The risk assessment must be carried out when any changes to the enterprise's current activities occur.

**Why?**

Australia's food safety record is essential to consumers of red meat, both locally and in the 100 plus countries we export to. This means it's fundamental to the future of our red meat industry.

If livestock come in contact with persistent chemicals, the meat they produce may contain unacceptably high chemical residues. This will put the entire industry at risk.

Physical contaminants could also cause harm to those consuming the meat.

Any food safety issue of the meat has the potential to impact the consumer and put the entire industry at risk.

At a producer level, repercussions may include failure to be paid for the livestock, and possible legal responsibility for the resulting costs faced by processors and the rest of the supply chain.



# **Section 5**

## **Pest and Weed Control**





## Checklist 5:

### Pest and Weed Control

| Pest and Weed Control  | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures  | Yes | No |
|--|---|-----|----|
| 1. Identify and document current and where possible historical pest animal and weed populations on your property. An awareness of these populations within your local area and greater region is also advised <sup>1</sup> | Document on your farm map areas of concern for weed or pest problems, or areas with the potential for problems (e.g. Public access areas, flood plains) |     |    |
| 2. Monitor and manage vermin, feral animal, weeds and wildlife populations to prevent impact on stock <sup>1</sup>   | Undertake control strategies suitable to your enterprise  |     |    |
| 3. Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of actions to control weeds and pest animals <sup>1</sup>   | Work collaboratively with neighbours to develop and deliver pest and weed management plans  |     |    |
| 4. Minimise access by feral and domestic animals and wildlife to waste in rubbish dumps (secure waste disposal) <sup>1</sup>   | Fence off rubbish dump  |     |    |
|  | Undertake control measures around dump sites (such as trapping, controlled baiting)   |     |    |
| 5. Implement control programs for weeds and disease carrying vectors as required <sup>1</sup>  | Pest management control program fits with requirements of organic standard  |     |    |
| 6. Regularly undertake property inspections to assess possible biosecurity breaches and/or potential for breaches. Correct where necessary <sup>1</sup>  | Monitor and maintain fence integrity  |     |    |
|  | Monitor for early signs of weed or pest outbreaks   |     |    |

<sup>1</sup> National farm biosecurity reference manual – Grazing livestock production (2012)

**Risk Management Actions: Waste / Pest and Weeds / Other**

After working through checklist 4 (Waste Management) and checklist 5 (Pest and Weed Control), list the risk management actions to be completed below. Pay particular attention to items in checklist 4 and 5 that you have answered “NO” to, or items you have identified as being medium to extremely high risk.

**Some risk management tools and templates you may like to employ are included in appendix 1.**

| Risk management actions for waste / pest and weeds / other | Implementation date |
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# Section 6

## Planning for Emergencies



## Checklist 6:

### Preparing for Emergencies

| Emergency Management Preparations  | Activities, Documents and Risk Management Procedures   | Yes | No |
|--|--|-----|----|
| 1. Identify emergency events that would have an impact on your usual operations and develop an action plan to address activities that may be required in the event of an emergency | Undertake action planning for disasters/emergencies to identify key issues that will need to be addressed during the emergency |     |    |
| 2. Keep a list of emergency numbers in a location readily available to all staff   | Complete an emergency checklist and phone list and display in an obvious place   |     |    |
|  | Display the 1800 emergency animal disease hotline number in a number of places for staff                                       |     |    |
| 3. Identify triggers for undertaking emergency/contingency action during drought   | Undertake feed audits each season  |     |    |
|  | Match grazing to feed levels   |     |    |
| 4. Conduct a yearly review of on-farm biosecurity plan and risk management procedure and make modifications and updates where required.  | Review either as part of preparations for audit, or if any elements of the enterprise changes                                  |     |    |
| 5. Document and store records that are required to account for biosecurity activities on-farm  | Have access to records to support your claims on biosecurity or other audit  |     |    |

<sup>1</sup> National farm biosecurity reference manual – Grazing livestock production (2012)

**Table 6:****Managing Natural Disasters: Natural Disaster Biosecurity Management Plan**

| Key considerations                        | Examples   | Flood | Bushfire |
|---|--|-------|----------|
| Water contingency plan                    | How will you provide fresh and safe drinking water for your livestock during an emergency event?   |       |          |
| Feeding contingency plan                  | What are the triggers for purchasing or moving in feed?<br>How much will you need?<br>Where will it be stored?<br>How will you access it during the crisis?  |       |          |
| Evacuation plans                          | How many involved?<br>Where will they be moved?<br>What arrangements do you have to make (truck, muster, open gates, cut fences)   |       |          |
| Action for monitoring stock during crisis | How will you access mobs:<br>How often under different circumstances can you safely inspect them?  |       |          |
| Carcass Disposal                          | Consider number affected:<br>Where will disposal occur:<br>How will it be done:<br>Council support:  |       |          |
| Treating injuries and disease             | How will you triage sick or injured animals?<br>When will euthanasia be used rather than treatment?<br>Who will treat the animals?<br>If large number of animals affected, how will this be handled? |       |          |
| Dealing with contaminated areas           | How will you managed flooded/muddy paddocks/yards? Where will this mud/debris be moved to?   |       |          |

**Table 6:****Managing Natural Disasters: Natural Disaster Biosecurity Management Plan - CONTINUED**

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Disinfection of watering and feeding equipment | What will you use to clean down troughs and feeding equipment? How will you perform these tasks?  |  |  |
| Disease, parasite and pest risks               | What diseases are going to be a problem after the floods? How will this be mitigated or managed?<br>What plant pests may present an issue after the flood |  |  |
| NLIS considerations                            | Removing deadstock, Transfers if evacuating prior to emergency situation  |  |  |
| Stray Stock recovery                           | How will you recover your stock that may have strayed during the emergency  |  |  |
| Containment of stock on farm                   | Fencing:<br>Yard repairs:   |  |  |
| Rehoming unknown stock                         | Do you know the brands/ear-marks/PICs of your neighbours? How will you identify roaming stock to their owners? Who can you contact for assistance         |  |  |
| Other recovery issues                          | Other emergency services that may be required for recovery – such as grants, or fodder drop organisers etc.   |  |  |



# Emergency Contact List

| NAME                                    | NUMBER              |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE HOTLINE</b> | <b>1800 675 888</b> |
| <b>LOCAL COUNCIL</b>                    |                     |
| <b>ELECTRICITY PROVIDER</b>             |                     |
| <b>WATER SERVICES</b>                   |                     |
| <b>ANIMAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>          |                     |
| <b>STOCK ROUTE SUPERVISOR</b>           |                     |
| <b>VETERINARIAN</b>                     |                     |
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## Being Prepared for an Emergency

Are you prepared for a human medical emergency or other emergency? Do you have list of emergency telephone numbers close to your telephone? Below is a general emergency preparedness checklist from Dairy Australia (2013)

### Emergency Response Checklist

Check you have done the following to make sure your farm is prepared for dealing with an emergency:

- ☐ Identified the likely emergencies on your farm in conjunction with employees and contractors.
- ☐ Identified ways to eliminate or reduce the likelihood of these emergencies occurring.
- ☐ Established procedures for managing an emergency.
- ☐ Nominated someone (who is on the property most of the time) to be responsible for emergency co-ordination, and ensured they are formally trained in emergency control.
- ☐ Employees are trained in first aid.
- ☐ All personnel have been trained in emergency procedures. Everyone knows where the emergency response equipment is located.
- ☐ Labour hire workers, contractors, seasonal workers and visitors are aware of the procedures.
- ☐ The emergency facilities (e.g. deluge showers, eyewashes, firefighting equipment, portable spill containment devices, PPE, first aid equipment) are located where needed, installed correctly, regularly maintained, and access is kept clear.
- ☐ The correct equipment is available to handle any chemical or other dangerous material spills – refer to the chemical MSDS.
- ☐ There is a contact procedure for the local emergency services and hospital, ambulance and medical centre. The procedure and contact numbers are displayed on notice boards and at first aid stations.
- ☐ The local emergency services have been informed about any changes to the property that could affect emergency procedures.
- ☐ The local emergency services have been informed about dangerous substances used, where they are stored and used, and the quantities they may encounter in the case of an emergency.
- ☐ The evacuation routes in buildings are clearly marked and are always free from obstructions.
- ☐ Evacuation assembly points in safe locations have been nominated and sign posted and alternative assembly points nominated in case the first is affected by the emergency.
- ☐ First aid kits are maintained and easily accessible to all workers. Location of the kits is signed and kits contain a list of contents (usually on the back of the door or lid).
- ☐ Correct and adequate fire extinguishers are located strategically in major hazard areas (e.g. the dairy, workshop, feed sheds, chemical and fuel storage and all accommodation).
- ☐ Fire extinguishers are routinely checked and tagged.
- ☐ Smoke alarms fitted in accommodation and other areas, routinely tested and batteries replaced.
- ☐ All power outlets covered by a safety switch (include houses and accommodation, workshop and feed shed).

## **What to do if you suspect an unusual animal disease**

- 1. Contain and isolate livestock in a secure location on the premises**
- 2. Contact the relevant authority or EAD watch hotline 1800 675 888**
- 3. Follow instructions provided by the relevant authority**
- 4. Ensure any companion animals are segregated from the animals of concern**
- 5. Stop all movement of animals on and off the property**
- 6. Limit or prevent unnecessary movements of all staff, vehicles and equipment on the property**
- 7. Ensure no staff, visitors, vehicles or equipment leave the property until cleared by the relevant authority, prevent the entry of any further visitors, staff or vehicles onto the farm**
- 8. Keep staff and visitors updated on the current situation**

# Appendix 1

## **Documents and templates that may be included in your plan:**

- Visitor Register - to be completed when vehicles/people enter property
- Visitor/staff Risk Assessment – to identify risk associated with visitors and their vehicles and equipment
- Vehicle entry log
- Vehicle contamination cleaning record
- Weed hygiene declaration, Noxious weed declaration (or similar)
- Vehicle inspection record
- Cattle/Sheep Health Statement – request for purchased stock, supply with stock sold
- NVD/Waybill or Livestock Waybill – used with all livestock movements
- Stock receipt and inspection record (3 example templates provided in resources) – ON-FARM movements
- Arrivals Quarantine Record (may also be recorded on Stock receipt and inspection record)
- Consignment/Dispatch Register or Livestock Sales and Movement records – OFF-FARM movements
- Stock feed/fodder purchase, storage and usage record
- RAM checklist for producers
- Fodder/Commodity/By-product vendor declaration
- Local Poisonous plants list and or fact sheets
- Water infrastructure map for your property (if not included in the Farm Map)
- Poison Baits used for Pest Animal Control
- Pest animal control plans
- Weed control plan
- Animal Treatment Record
- Herd Management Calendar
- Endemic disease prevention and control strategy record
- Disease risk management template
- Carcass disposal plan
- Farm Waste Management template
- Staff training record (Three versions provided – find whichever suits your needs best)
- Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan (as well as in the planning section 8a)
- Staff responsibilities list
- Ag-vet chemical inventory record
- Chemical usage record
- Pest animal baiting record
- Emergency contact numbers
- Emergency response checklist (general)
- Emergency animal disease action plan
- Livestock care during natural disasters planning template
- Risk identification and correction action list

Many of these can be sourced from [www.farmbiosecurity.com.au](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au) or from the websites provided on the following pages.

## Some useful websites for Biosecurity Planning

| <b>Document or Reference topic</b>                                       | <b>Information, document name, source or link</b>   |
|--|---|
| <b>Visitor Register</b>  | These forms can be found at <a href="http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au">www.farmbiosecurity.com.au</a>  |
| <b>Visitor/Staff Risk Assessment</b>                                     |   |
| <b>Supplier/Service provider/Contractor Register</b>                     |   |
| <b>Vehicle entry log</b>   |   |
| <b>Vehicle contamination cleaning record</b>                             | Checklist for cleandown procedures<br><br><a href="http://archive.agric.wa.gov.au/objtwr/imported_assets/content/pw/ph/contractor_guidelines.pdf">http://archive.agric.wa.gov.au/objtwr/imported_assets/content/pw/ph/contractor_guidelines.pdf</a>   |
| <b>Weed hygiene declaration or weed control certificate (or similar)</b> | More information is available in your training manual and in your resources.  |
| <b>Vehicle inspection record</b>   | Cleandown procedures for preventing weed spread<br>Inspection Procedures<br>Washdown facility guidelines<br><br>Department of Natural Resources, Queensland (2000). Queensland checklist for clean-down procedures. Queensland weed seed spread project, July 2000. Queensland Government, Brisbane.<br><a href="http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Vehicle-Contamination-Cleaning-Record.pdf">http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Vehicle-Contamination-Cleaning-Record.pdf</a><br><br>Department of Natural Resources, Queensland (2000). Queensland checklist for inspection procedures. Queensland weed seed spread project, July 2000. Queensland Government, Brisbane.<br><a href="http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0016/64006/IPA-Inspection-Procedures.pdf">http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0016/64006/IPA-Inspection-Procedures.pdf</a> . Access date 13/02/2014 |
| <b>NVD/Waybill copies</b>  | Use for all livestock movements, NVD/Waybills can be sourced from <a href="http://www.mla.com.au/Meat-safety-and-traceability/Livestock-Production-Assurance/Vendor-declarations">http://www.mla.com.au/Meat-safety-and-traceability/Livestock-Production-Assurance/Vendor-declarations</a>   |
| <b>Animal Health Certificate</b>   | Recommended by Cattle Council, Sheepmeat Council and Woolproducers Australia as a disease risk management tool for your enterprise. A selection of animal health certificates (species specific) are provided in your resources or please go to <a href="http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au">www.farmbiosecurity.com.au</a>  |
| <b>NLIS</b>  | For a complete source of NLIS information please go to <a href="http://www.nlis.com.au">www.nlis.com.au</a>   |
| <b>Fit-to-load guidelines</b>  | MLA fit-to-load Guide (provided) or can be downloaded from <a href="http://www.mla.com.au/News-and-resources/Publication-details?pubid=5873">http://www.mla.com.au/News-and-resources/Publication-details?pubid=5873</a>  |
| <b>Livestock Transport Code</b>  | Land Transport code of Practice (provided) or can be downloaded from: <a href="http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/files/2011/02/Land-transport-of-livestock-Standards-and-Guidelines-Version-1.-1-21-September-2012.pdf">http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/files/2011/02/Land-transport-of-livestock-Standards-and-Guidelines-Version-1.-1-21-September-2012.pdf</a>   |
| <b>Low stress stock handling</b>   | More information on low stress stock handling can be found at: <a href="http://www.mla.com.au/Research-and-development/Animal-health-welfare-biosecurity/Husbandry/Animal-handling">http://www.mla.com.au/Research-and-development/Animal-health-welfare-biosecurity/Husbandry/Animal-handling</a><br><br><a href="http://www.lss.net.au/">http://www.lss.net.au/</a>   |

## Some useful websites for Biosecurity Planning - CONTINUED

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Safe yarding and handling facilities</b>                      | <p>Yard design information:</p> <p><b>Cattle</b><br/> <a href="http://futurebeef.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Cattle_yards_third_edition.pdf">http://futurebeef.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Cattle_yards_third_edition.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/beef/equip">http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/beef/equip</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/management-reproduction/constructing-cattle-yards-small-landholders?page=0%2C2">https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/management-reproduction/constructing-cattle-yards-small-landholders?page=0%2C2</a></p> <p><b>Sheep:</b><br/> <a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/sheep/yards-equipment">http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/sheep/yards-equipment</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.wool.com/fl/on-farm-research-and-development/wool-harvesting-and-quality-preparation/shearing-sheds-and-sheep-yards/sheep-yards-design-and-construction">http://www.wool.com/fl/on-farm-research-and-development/wool-harvesting-and-quality-preparation/shearing-sheds-and-sheep-yards/sheep-yards-design-and-construction</a></p> |
| <b>Transit Management</b>  | Welfare in transit checklist. Your state government department may be able to provide you with information on transit management relevant to your area.  |
| <b>RAM checklist for producers</b>                               | Checklist recommended, (RAM requirements compulsory)<br>Checklist available from <a href="http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au">www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au</a> or provided in your training manual.   |
| <b>Stock feed/fodder purchase, storage and usage record</b>      | Use this record as document control for the vendor declarations that arrive with purchases of feed, the date the feed arrives and who delivers the product. It also includes information on storage and usage (may be supported by other documents if required, such as baiting records). This document is provided in your resources.   |
| <b>Commodity/By Product Vendor Declarations</b>                  | Recommended with all purchased fodder. Electronic form available from <a href="http://www.mla-eform.com.au/industry/commodity/index.asp">http://www.mla-eform.com.au/industry/commodity/index.asp</a>  |
| <b>List of common poisonous plants and management Strategies</b> | Source a good book or utilise website resources. Some examples are given in your resources. Your state government Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or NRM group will also likely have some online resources  |
| <b>Water infrastructure map and monitoring plan</b>              | Can be added to property map. Monitoring plan can be addressed in this section also  |
| <b>Livestock drinking water references</b>                       | Livestock drinking water guidelines<br>Reasonable stock water requirements   |
| <b>Wild Dog control plan</b>                                     | <p>Individual property plan for wild dog control</p> <p>Control planning calendar for wild dogs</p> <p>Coordinated pest control models (Paroo shire model given as an example of a successful collaborative plan)</p> <p>Baiting record template</p> <p>PestSmart wild dog control and management planning (Green Book and Brown Book) which can also be found at:<br/> <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/52516/IPA-Wild-Dogs-guideline.pdf">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/52516/IPA-Wild-Dogs-guideline.pdf</a></p>  |
| <b>Wild pig control plan</b>                                     | <p>PestSmart Feral Pig management guidelines:<br/> <a href="http://www.feral.org.au/pestsmart/best-practice-pest-animal-management/">http://www.feral.org.au/pestsmart/best-practice-pest-animal-management/</a></p> <p>Feral pig control manual</p>   |
| <b>Vermin control (Rats, mice)</b>                               | <p>It is also recommended that a baiting record be kept when using poisons to control these species.</p> <p>Pest species controlled baiting record</p>   |
| <b>Invasive insect control (Locusts, ants)</b>                   | More specific information on these pests can be obtained from your local biosecurity inspector, or state government departments.   |

## Some useful websites for Biosecurity Planning - CONTINUED

| <i>Document or Reference topic</i>   |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Feral animals and pests continued</b>   |  |
| <b>Other feral species (e.g. cats, foxes, deer, camels, wild horses, goats, rabbits)</b> | Best practice management information for many feral species have been provided in the resources.<br><a href="http://www.feral.org.au/pestsmart/best-practice-pest-animal-management/">http://www.feral.org.au/pestsmart/best-practice-pest-animal-management/</a>  |
| <b>Weeds</b>   |  |
| <b>Weed recognition</b>  | <a href="http://www.growmeinstead.com.au/declared-plants.aspx">http://www.growmeinstead.com.au/declared-plants.aspx</a>  |
| <b>Weed distribution maps</b>  | <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-mapping/annual-pest-distribution-maps">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-mapping/annual-pest-distribution-maps</a><br><a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/content/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds/weed-maps">http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/content/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds/weed-maps</a><br><a href="http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/">http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/</a><br>You may also wish to investigate state government department resources such as predictive maps. |
| <b>Weed control and action plans</b>   | We recommend you liaise with your local council, Catchment or NRM group and invasive pest authority.<br>Weed control handbooks provided in resources   |
| <b>Weed prevention</b>   | Also see Priority Area 2 for forms and procedures relating to the prevention of the introduction of weeds onto your property<br>Vehicle contamination cleaning record<br>Vehicle inspection record<br>Weed hygiene declarations/certificates   |

### **Management Calendars:**




A management calendar may assist in planning your animal health operations for the year.

- Cattle Northern Territory:  
[http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Content/File/p/pi/KBP\\_Chapter\\_2.pdf](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Content/File/p/pi/KBP_Chapter_2.pdf)
- Cattle Southern NSW: <http://www.smallfarms.net.au/BeefCalendarDraft1.pdf>
- Cattle Western Australia: (Drenching Fact Sheet)  
[http://archive.agric.wa.gov.au/objtwr/imported\\_assets/content/pw/ah/drenching%20cattle%20fact%20sheet%20final%2015%20oct%202012.pdf](http://archive.agric.wa.gov.au/objtwr/imported_assets/content/pw/ah/drenching%20cattle%20fact%20sheet%20final%2015%20oct%202012.pdf)
- Sheep: [http://www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/healthy-contented-sheep/tool\\_11.3.htm](http://www.makingmorefromsheep.com.au/healthy-contented-sheep/tool_11.3.htm)

| <i>Document or Reference topic</i>    | <i>Information, document name, source or link</i>  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Carcass disposal references</b>    | <a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/deadstockdisposal.htm">http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/mao/deadstockdisposal.htm</a><br>Also provided in your references  |
| <b>Farm Waste Management template</b> | <a href="http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/agriculture/about-agriculture/legislation-regulation/legal-information/waste-management-legal-booklet">http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/agriculture/about-agriculture/legislation-regulation/legal-information/waste-management-legal-booklet</a><br><br><a href="http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/animal-industries/animal-health-and-diseases/protect-your-animals/disposal-of-food-waste">http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/animal-industries/animal-health-and-diseases/protect-your-animals/disposal-of-food-waste</a> |
| <b>Wastewater disposal</b>            | <a href="http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/water/monitoring/wastewater.html">http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/water/monitoring/wastewater.html</a>  |
| <b>Chemical Waste checklist</b>       | On farm risk assessment for persistent chemical and contaminants.<br><a href="http://www.mla.com.au/files/0c3e0f45-90a8-4856-81a7-a1d3010f9eca/LPA-FACTSHEET-Propertyriskassessment.pdf">http://www.mla.com.au/files/0c3e0f45-90a8-4856-81a7-a1d3010f9eca/LPA-FACTSHEET-Propertyriskassessment.pdf</a>   |



## Some useful websites for Biosecurity Planning - CONTINUED

| <b>Document or Reference topic</b>                      | <b>Information, document name, source or link</b>  |
|---|--|
| <b>Staff training record</b>                            | Three versions provided – find whichever suits your needs best. These can also be found at <a href="http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au">www.farmbiosecurity.com.au</a>                    |
| <b>Training requirements and requalification's list</b> | Can be a useful list to document who needs training refreshers or has requalification requirements and the dates pertaining to these requirements.                                       |
| <b>Record Keeping</b>                                   |  |
| <b>Chemical and Poisons inventory</b>                   |  If you are using an LPA farm records book, this relates to section 6.                                  |
| <b>Hazard Substances register</b>                       | (similar to above – select which is most suitable for your enterprise)   |
| <b>Ag-vet Chemical use record</b>                       |  If you are using an LPA farm records book, this relates to section 3B (or 3A depending on treatments). |
| <b>Pest animal baiting record</b>                       |  If you are using an LPA farm records book, this relates to section 3A.                                 |
| <b>Chemical and poison WHP and ESI information</b>      | Can be found at <a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/esi_whp/index.php">http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/esi_whp/index.php</a>  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Emergency Contact list – 000 and medical</b> | Keep this list of numbers in prominent places for quick access in an emergency.  |
| <b>Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan</b>     | This tool has been provided by AHA, and is a step-by-step action plan for suspicion of an emergency animal disease.  |
| <b>Natural Disaster Biosecurity Planning</b>    | This planning tool relates specifically to livestock in natural disasters. It is provided in the Priority Area 8 resources.  |
| <b>Emergency response checklist – general</b>   | Use this a general checklist to help develop an emergency response plan for emergencies on farm. It is provided in your resources.   |
| <b>Managing livestock in drought</b>            | <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/environment/drought/managing-drought/drought-strategies">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/environment/drought/managing-drought/drought-strategies</a>  |
| <b>Managing livestock in natural disasters</b>  | <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/animal-management/land-management-for-livestock-farms/welfare-and-transport-of-livestock/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-disasters/disaster-animal-prepare">http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/animal-management/land-management-for-livestock-farms/welfare-and-transport-of-livestock/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-disasters/disaster-animal-prepare</a><br><a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/104278/risk-management-for-stock-owners-in-times-of-fire-and-flood.pdf">http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/104278/risk-management-for-stock-owners-in-times-of-fire-and-flood.pdf</a> |



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