Final report

Update of registered establishment biosecurity management plan template

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Abstract

All livestock shipments departing from Australia via sea must be held and prepared at registered establishments (REs), which play a critical role in maintaining biosecurity. Recognising the increased importance of biosecurity and increased awareness of the potential risks posed by emergency animal diseases (EADs) to Australia, coupled with the release of ASEL 3.2 and ASEL 3.3, it was deemed essential to revisit and enhance the *Registered Establishment Biosecurity Plan Template* developed in 2020.

This revision aimed to ensure that the template contained the most relevant and up-to-date information, empowering RE operators to develop and implement effective biosecurity plans tailored to their respective establishments. The template is provided in an accessible Word document format.

Furthermore, this undertaking entailed close collaboration with three RE operators, state and territory authorities and Animal Health Australia. This collective effort ensured that the revised template aligned with specific requirements and remained highly relevant, promoting widespread adoption. One-on-one consultations were conducted with RE operators, offering valuable support and fostering accountability in the implementation of their biosecurity plans.

Tailored and effectively implemented RE biosecurity plans ensure proactive measures are in place to prevent, detect, and respond to potential biosecurity risks within each establishment.

Executive summary

Background

All livestock shipments exported from Australia via sea are required to be held and prepared at a registered establishment (RE), formerly referred to as registered premises. A key deliverable of a previous project, W.LIV.01902, involved the creation of a *Registered Premises Biosecurity Plan Template* along with an Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan. This document underwent a thorough review in 2020 concurrent with the release of the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.0.

Given the heightened awareness and ever-increasing importance of biosecurity within Australia, as well as the release of ASEL 3.2 and ASEL 3.3, it was deemed essential to revisit and enhance the *Registered Establishment Biosecurity Plan Template*. This was done to ensure that it contained the most pertinent and current information for RE operators, enabling them to update and implement effective biosecurity plans for their respective establishments.

Objectives

Update the *Registered Establishment Biosecurity Management Plan Template* to incorporate all current (pertinent) regulatory and biosecurity resources.

This was achieved with the updated template attached at Appendix 1.

Methodology

This included the following steps:

- Review of regulatory requirements and EAD resources
- Template review by state and territory jurisdictions and Animal Health Australia
- Industry webinar
- One on one consultation with three RE operators
- Stocktake of EAD resources
- Finalisation of the template (attached at Appendix 1)

Results/key findings

Feedback from the state and territory jurisdictions, Animal Health Australia and the RE operators was integrated into the final template.

One-on-one consultation was conducted with RE operators, offering valuable support and fostering accountability in the implementation of their biosecurity plans.

Benefits to industry

Good biosecurity practices help to protect individual premises and the wider livestock industry from diseases, protecting both humans and animals.

Having plans in place also helps to demonstrate to our overseas trading partners that biosecurity is an important and practised part of animal production in Australia.

Future research and recommendations

The development of RE biosecurity management plans by individual RE operators in Australia plays a critical role in preserving Australia's reputation and disease-free status in livestock health, facilitating market access. These tailored plans ensure proactive measures are in place to prevent, detect, and respond to potential biosecurity risks within each establishment. However, the true effectiveness of these plans lies in their implementation, not merely their creation.

To ensure that these biosecurity plans are not relegated to 'gathering dust on a shelf', the one-on-one approach offered by AgSTAR Projects working with individual RE operators played a pivotal role. It offered operators personalised support and mentoring, catering to their specific needs and challenges. This close collaboration fostered a sense of accountability, compelling operators to actively put their plans into action.

By providing one-on-one support to other RE operators, there is a potential to transform RE biosecurity plans from theoretical documents into practical safeguards, actively bolstering biosecurity across the livestock export industry.

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1. Background

All livestock shipments exported from Australia via sea are required to be held and prepared at a registered establishment (RE), formerly referred to as registered premises. A key deliverable of a previous project, W.LIV.01902, involved the creation of a *Registered Premises Biosecurity Plan Template* along with an Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan. This document underwent a thorough review in 2020 concurrent with the release of the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.0.

Given the heightened awareness and ever-increasing importance of biosecurity within Australia as well as the release of ASEL 3.2 and ASEL 3.3, it was deemed essential to revisit and enhance the *Registered Establishment Biosecurity Plan Template*. This was done to ensure that it contained the most pertinent and current information for RE operators, enabling them to update and implement effective biosecurity plans for their respective establishments.

2. Methodology

2.1. Review of regulatory requirements and EAD resources

A review was conducted of all regulatory materials, to identify any regulatory requirements that relate to biosecurity of REs and update the RE Biosecurity Plan Template (the template) as required, including review of:

- *Export Control Act 2020*
- *Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021*
- *Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.2 and 3.3*
- Livestock Registered Establishments – new application, renewal & variations requirements (official form under section 377 of the *Export Control Act 2020*)

A review of EAD resources was also conducted to ensure consistency with the template and to include links where relevant. This included consultation with the Australian Lot Feeders Association (ALFA) and Integrity Systems Company (ISC) on biosecurity resources.

2.2. Review by jurisdictions

Once the review of regulatory requirement listed above was complete, the draft template was provided to Animal Health Australia (AHA) and three state and territory jurisdictions for review/input and to ensure that the draft document met state and territory biosecurity and animal welfare legislation.

Relevant feedback provided was incorporated into the draft template as well as an emphasis to ensure that the template refers RE operators to their respective state and territory regulations.

The valuable feedback provided was integrated into the draft template and the process emphasised the importance of guiding RE operators to reference their specific state and territory regulations to ensure compliance.

Key issues raised by the jurisdictions were also relayed back to LiveCorp.

2.3. Industry webinar

AgSTAR Projects collaborated with the LEP RD&E Program to devise an agenda that would attract industry representatives, including RE operators, to a webinar.

The webinar was held on 10 May 2023 and provided an update on multiple projects underway to enhance industry's capabilities in biosecurity planning and preparedness.

Following the webinar, RE operators were encouraged to submit an expression of interest to AgSTAR Projects if they wished to engage in one-on-one consultations for the revision of their individual biosecurity plans.

2.4. Pilot biosecurity template with RE operators

AgSTAR Projects initiated discussions with three RE operators to arrange online consultation. These operators were located in the following regions:

- Northern Territory
- Northern Western Australia
- Southern Western Australia

Before the online meetings, the template was shared with the RE operators, and they submitted their current respective biosecurity plans to AgSTAR Projects. During the consultation, a detailed review of the template was conducted, step by step, to gather feedback on its appropriateness, any encountered challenges, identified gaps, and recommended modifications.

Each consultation included:

- Format/layout
- How it relates to your current biosecurity plan/operations manual
- Challenges with implementing your biosecurity plan
- Use of technology (i.e. visitor sign in/out, apps)

After each consultation, the feedback and findings were communicated to the RE operators via email.

Six weeks following the initial consultation each RE operator was contacted to seek any additional feedback/learnings from their implementation process.

2.5. Investigate biosecurity planning tools

An online stocktake was conducted on biosecurity planning tools and digital resources including from other industries. This included online meetings with various companies to understand their products.

3. Results

3.1. RE biosecurity management plan template

The final RE biosecurity management plan template is included in Appendix 1.

3.2. One on one RE operator engagement

Feedback captured from the three RE operator meetings included:

- Visitor registers was a key theme discussed at each meeting. From this, RE operators were provided with the biosecurity visitor register options outlined in 3.1.2.
  - Feedback from REs included the importance of ensuring that the tools do not breach company privacy rules.
- Feedback on the template was that it makes sense for the document to remain as a Word document so that the individual REs can change the template to suit their needs. One RE indicated that the ASEL Standards were not needed in the document; however, feedback from the other REs was that it is important to have them included. The Word document format allows for REs to reference the ASEL Standards if they wish.
- REs requested that the industry explore the opportunity for the AHA EAD online training resources to be developed with a livestock export/northern beef industry focus.
- REs also noted that it is important to ensure that RE operators are connected and regularly communicated with. This is fundamental for EAD planning and preparedness.
  - Is there an opportunity for licenced REs to become an affiliate member of LiveCorp to ensure that the gap is filled?
  - Or for a more formalised process for REs to register with LiveCorp to ensure that the comms/consultation/extension gap may be addressed?

3.3 Biosecurity planning tools

The following biosecurity planning resources are available to complement the implementation of the RE Biosecurity Plan template.

3.1.1. Farm biosecurity website resources

The Farm Biosecurity website is a joint initiative of Animal Health Australia (AHA) and Plant Health Australia (PHA). It has a suite of resources – manuals, templates and records to help manage farm biosecurity.

National Farm Biosecurity Manual for grazing livestock
A tool for the grazing industries to translate biosecurity practices into operating procedures and work instructions: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/National-Farm-Biosecurity-Manual-Grazing-Livestock.pdf

National biosecurity manual for cattle feedlots
A tool that feedlots can use to translate biosecurity practices into operating procedures and work instructions: https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/National-Biosecurity-Manual-for-Beef-Cattle-Feedlots1.pdf

Vehicle cleaning record
If not appropriately managed, visiting vehicles can inadvertently carry pests, seeds, and diseases onto a property, posing a risk to farm biosecurity. This is particularly true if they frequent various farms, increasing the chance of cross-contamination. A cleaning record will help https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Vehicle-Contamination-Cleaning-Record.pdf

Farm biosecurity plan template
https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/On-Farm-Biosecurity-Plan-Template.pdf

Visitor and staff risk assessment
https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Visitor-and-Staff-Risk-Assessment.pdf

Visitor register
https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Visitor-Register1.pdf

Saleyard biosecurity plan template
Saleyards pose unique biosecurity risks, due to the volume and diversity of livestock which might pass through. Animal Health Australia has developed the template to assist in identifying and mitigating biosecurity risks in these facilities. https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Template_Saleyard-Biosecurity-Plan_v1.docx

Australian pork industry resources
Australian Pork provides free templates to assist piggeries with biosecurity:
https://www.australianpork.com.au/biosecurity/biosecurity-management-plan-and-resources

Pig Emergency Animal Disease contingency plan
Documenting operational contingencies is an important part of emergency animal disease (EAD) preparedness.
https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Pig-EAD-Contingencies_PRINT.pdf

Pig biosecurity checklist
A simple, printable checklist for biosecurity https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/BMP-Checklist-for-a-simple-plan_2022-PRINT-PDF.pdf

3.1.2. Apps and digital resources
As of August 30, 2023, the following apps and digital resources were accessible. It is important to highlight that AgSTAR Projects recommended utilising versatile platforms like Microsoft Forms, which allow for the customisation of questions and information. These platforms offer the additional feature of generating QR codes, which can be integrated into RE signage and visitor instructions.

ONSIDE - https://getonside.com/au/
A convenient digital toolkit that supports rural operations by simplifying visitor management, onsite communication, health & safety compliance, and on-farm biosecurity. Reduce the paperwork and keep everyone in the loop at the touch of a button.

Day-to-day, any number of tasks can crop up on a farm, vineyard or orchard, especially when managing staff and visitors and keeping them safe and on task.

Relevant to: livestock producers, plant producers
How to download: Google Play, Apple App Store

BIOPLUS- https://www.bioplus.live/
A biosecurity app that allows farmers to manage and track visitors on their property. The app provides geofenced zones and notifications for when boundaries have been crossed, prompting appropriate biosecurity questions for both visitors and owners.

Relevant to: livestock producers, plant producers
How to download: Google Play, Apple App Store

EXOFLARE – https://www.exoflare.io
A website that acts as an easy-to-use digital record of all people's movements on your properties to prevent and trace diseases. Assess risks in real-time by pre-authorising visitors, conducting real-time biosecurity assessments and creating automated risk mitigation actions.

Relevant to: livestock producers, plant producers

3.1.3. Feedback from RE operators on biosecurity resources

Feedback was received through the RE operator consultation process that there is some reluctance to use apps and digital biosecurity platforms due RE data privacy policies.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the update of the *Registered Establishment Biosecurity Management Plan* template is essential to ensure individual RE operators in Australia can develop and implement biosecurity plans for their establishments, to protect the livestock's health and disease status, maintain access to importing markets and be able to effectively plan, prepare and respond if an emergency animal disease event occurs.

5. Future research and recommendations

The development of RE biosecurity management plans by individual RE operators in Australia plays a critical role in animal disease prevention planning, preparedness and response. These tailored plans ensure proactive measures are in place to prevent, detect, and respond to potential biosecurity risks within each establishment. However, the true effectiveness of these plans lies in their implementation, not merely their creation.

To ensure that these biosecurity plans are not relegated to 'gathering dust on a shelf', the one-on-one approach offered by AgSTAR Projects working with the three individual RE operators played a pivotal role. It offered operators personalised support and mentoring, catering to their specific needs and challenges. This close collaboration fostered a sense of accountability, compelling operators to actively put their plans into action.

By providing one-on-one support to other RE operators, there is a potential to transform RE biosecurity plans from theoretical documents into practical safeguards, actively bolstering biosecurity across the livestock export industry.

6. References

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- Animal Health Australia, *Property Biosecurity Management Plan, Reference Guide V1.0*
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- Australian Government, Department of Agriculture Water and the Environment, March 2021, Livestock Registered Establishments – new application, renewal and variations, Official Form approved under section 377 of the *Export Control Act 2020*
- Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2022, *Registered establishment guidelines for the export of livestock by sea Version 1.0*, December 2022
- Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.2
- Chapter 4 of the *Export Control Act 2020*
- Chapter 4 of the Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021
- Meat & Livestock Australia, 2021, *Handbook of best practice guidelines for the Australian feedlot industry*
- Meat & Livestock Australia, 2016, *NLIS (Cattle) Traceability Standards*, Integrity Systems Company.
- National Feedlot Accreditation Standards, August 2021, *Element LM7 – Biosecurity* (page 23 of 40)
- PigBytes, 2020, A newsletter for pork producers – *Biosecurity Top 30*, Issue 43, February 2020

Manual

Biosecurity management plan template for Registered Establishments

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Foreword

This biosecurity management plan template has been adapted from Animal Health Australia's (AHA) Export Depot Registered Premises Biosecurity Management Plan (workbook V.10) and the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) On-Farm Biosecurity Plan. It aims to incorporate relevant biosecurity requirements from ASEL 3.3 and Registered Establishment (RE) guidelines for the export of livestock by sea Version 1.0, December 2022.

The document must be read in conjunction with Commonwealth, state and territory laws, regulations, standards, and other guidelines relevant to the health, welfare, handling, husbandry, treatment, transport and carriage of livestock. Importing country requirements relevant to the proposed export consignment must also be met.

Requirements for premises assembling livestock for export by air are not addressed within the scope of this template.

What is a registered establishment biosecurity plan?

A registered establishment (RE) biosecurity plan is a practical way of showing how you are preventing the introduction of pests, disease, weeds and contaminants to or from the RE.

Establishments are registered to prepare and hold livestock in accordance with a regulatory framework, comprising:

- Relevant state, territory or Commonwealth legislation
- Chapter 4 of the *Export Control Act 2020*
- Chapter 4 of the Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021
- Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.2
- Registered establishment guidelines for the export of livestock by sea Version 1.0, December 2022
- Importing country requirements
- An exporter's approved arrangement (AA), including an individual AA for each exporter with livestock at the RE

This template aims to integrate these requirements into the relevant sections. Other documents associated with the registration process of a registered establishment such as environmental licences and the Operations Manual may also outline processes and should be referred to when completing your specific RE biosecurity template.

Why have a RE biosecurity management plan?

The RE biosecurity management plan:

- Defines your responsibilities for biosecurity
- Outlines your emergency disease protocols
- Supports governments during an emergency animal disease response by ensuring all property biosecurity information is accessible
- Acts as a communications opportunity between RE occupiers, essential service providers and others that are legally allowed to access the property to ensure biosecurity procedures are being met

When to update your RE biosecurity management plan?

You should update your RE biosecurity management plan at least every 12 months or when:

- the risk to your property changes,
- your management practices change, or
- you experience a disease, pest or weed, outbreak at the establishment.

Limits of the Registered Establishment Biosecurity Management Plan

No biosecurity management plan is designed to be used to restrict access to people that have a legal right to enter the property, such as essential service providers (i.e. gas, water, energy or telecommunication providers) or emergency service personnel such as police, fire or ambulance.

Essential services have a right under legislation to access the property to access their infrastructure. Emergency services may also need to access your property in the event of an emergency without complying fully with your biosecurity plan.

Completing this Registered Establishment Biosecurity Management Plan

Adopting sound biosecurity practices within the RE assists in minimising the likelihood that you will experience and spread a disease, pest or weed outbreak. If you are familiar with addressing risks (workplace health and safety, etc.) you can utilise any risk matrix with this template. Animal Health Australia has developed a Risk Assessment Fact Sheet

		CONSEQUENCE				
		negligible	low	moderate	high	very high
LIKELIHOOD	very high	moderate	moderate	high	very high	very high
	high	low	moderate	moderate	high	very high
	moderate	low	low	moderate	high	high
	low	negligible	low	moderate	moderate	high
	negligible	negligible	low	low	moderate	moderate

The biosecurity risk column identifies the specific risk to your business.

Next, look at the recommended practices column and tick off any that are currently in place on your property. You may choose to expand on your practices, including any which are not listed, in the additional practices/ procedures column.

Finally assess your practices in the risk rating column. Your risk rating should factor in the practices you use to mitigate risks. In the case of negligible or low risks, you should be prepared to demonstrate how you arrived at your rating. In the case of high risks, consider implementing additional procedures that will bring the risk down to a more acceptable level (i.e. moderate or low).

Registered Establishment Biosecurity Plan – Contact details

Establishment Name:	**Owner Name & Phone Number or UHF:**
Establishment Address:	**Manager Name & Phone Number or UHF (if different from owner):**
Property Identification Code (PIC):	**Veterinarian Name & Phone Number:**
Depot location (north or south) 15 south and 26 south parallels:	**Local Animal Health Office Number (government):**
Date:	**Emergency Animal Disease hotline:** **1800 675 888**
Review date (12 months from date above or when management practices change):	**Shire/town area**
Completed by (name & signature):	

Map and zoning

A property map is an important part of any Biosecurity Plan, it gives a visual representation of your RE and the zoned areas.

Action - Attach a map of your RE

You can copy the map from your Operations Manual or the Livestock Registered Establishment Application which requires:

- An accurate map or plan clearly showing the location, boundaries and topography of the premises in relation to adjoining properties and public roads;
- Detailed plans and specifications of the establishment showing fences, water and feed troughs, shelters, sheds, livestock handling facilities, drainage, food and water storage, isolation areas, entry, exit and access points, refuse disposal sites and carcase disposal sites including any area that may be suited for mass disposal.

Or refer to the RE Operations Manual if the specific risk areas have been identified in the Operations Manual.

After developing or copying your Registered Establishment map consider zoning. This is the division of the property into separate areas for the management of movement between and within these zones. A three-zone system helps to manage movement, create separation between different areas of management activities and articulate areas where access needs to be managed.

Mark significant points	Y/N
Where entry & access points to the property	☐
House, office, parking areas	☐
Boundaries, fences, roads	☐
Sheds, dams, silos, machinery parking areas	☐
Other significant structures	☐
Production areas, livestock pens, laneways & shelters	☐
Feed and water troughs	☐
Feed storage and water storage	☐
Stock yards	☐
Location of designated clean down area	☐
Stock quarantine area/ isolation areas	☐
Water ways	☐
Location of power lines and poles	☐
Significant weed infestations	☐
Any current or past hazard areas e.g. rubbish dump	☐
Other	☐

Zone	Examples	Recommended biosecurity action
Cool Zone	Areas where visitors may access property but have minimum to no contact with livestock. For example: residence	Little action required. No need to limit access.
Warm Zone	Area where a number of people and vehicles may need to access in order to drop off inputs and/or pick up product. For example: Sheds, silos, roadways, stock loading ramps.	Limit access to those who need to enter the area. Monitor regularly for weeds and pests.
Hot Zone	This is the area where production is undertaken. For example: Livestock pens, stock yards, stock quarantine area.	Restrict access where practical to this zone. Only people or vehicles who have a need to enter the zone should have access. "Come clean go clean" methods should apply.

Access for Essential Services

Essential Services have a right to access their infrastructure. Consider access for utility providers and their contractors and provide suggested route for the workers to take to gain access. You should consider where infrastructure is located and associated risks. It is likely Essential Services will need to utilize their own vehicles. Consider ways of achieving your outcomes of managing pests, weeds and disease that are practical for contractors.

1. Management of inputs: livestock, water, feed

1.1 Managing incoming livestock movements				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Before moving livestock Livestock moving into a RE must meet eligibility criteria, including being free of disease and injury. Ensuring livestock that will not meet eligibility criteria do not enter the facility helps to minimise the risk to other livestock already at the premise and protects trade market access.	☐ Relevant animal health and welfare and road transport requirements under state and territory legislation must be met by the consignor and transporter. ☐ Livestock destined for any registered establishment for export by sea should be sourced as per **ASEL 1.1** and the relevant species sourcing and export criteria **ASEL 1.2-1.7**. ***ASEL 1.1.6*** *Livestock must not be sourced for export or exported unless they have been inspected by a competent stock handler and do not show signs consistent with the rejection criteria specified in Table 1, or any other condition that could cause the animal's health or welfare to decline during export preparation or transport.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Look up your State & Territory legislation
	☐ Livestock found with any of the signs shown in ASEL Table 1(or species-specific sourcing and export criteria from **ASEL 1.2-1.7)** must be rejected from the proposed export consignment. **ASEL 1.4.8** sets out the requirements re horn length. Note- Dehorning (i.e. removing any part of the horn of an animal other than keratinised epidermis with no blood supply) of cattle older than 6 months will require appropriate pain relief. Ensure that withholding periods for the use of the products registered for this purpose are met.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3

	☐ Livestock destined for any RE are transported as per any relevant animal health and welfare and road transport requirements under state and territory legislation and **ASEL Standard 2**. ***ASEL 2.1.1*** *The land transport of livestock must meet the Land Transport Standards, as well as any relevant animal health and welfare and road transport requirements under state and territory legislation and relevant requirements under national animal welfare standards and guidelines, and model codes of practice.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Land Transport Standards
Managing livestock arrivals	☐ All incoming livestock must be accompanied with a fully completed National Vendor Declaration (NVD)/Waybill before the livestock are accepted. ***ASEL 3.1.12*** *When receiving and identifying livestock, the occupier of the registered establishment must obtain a copy of all relevant NVDs/waybills regarding the property of source of the livestock before accepting the livestock.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 NVDs AHDs
	☐ All documentation is retained for at least 2 years after the date of export for ASEL and a minimum of 7 years in accordance with state and territory regulatory requirements.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Livestock are unloaded as soon as possible after arrival at the RE. All livestock are offered water and feed as soon as possible. ***ASEL 3.1.14*** *All livestock accepted into the registered establishment must be offered water and feed as soon as possible after unloading and no more than 12 hours after arrival at the registered establishment. Maximum water deprivation times, as outlined in the Land Transport Standards and relevant legislation, must not be exceeded.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Land Transport Standards

	☐ Ensure facilities are safe and efficient to unload livestock. ☐ Where possible, the mixing of newly arrived livestock are minimised		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Animal identification and traceability	☐ Ensure all incoming livestock are National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) identified and recorded in accordance with state and territory NLIS requirements. ***ASEL 3.8.1 a)***		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	NLIS
	☐ Complete NLIS transfers within 48 hours or prior to departure of animals, whichever one occurs first and ensure specific export protocols and state and territory legislation are met.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	NLIS
Incoming Livestock Inspections and treatments Animals that fail to meet specifications may be diseased, injured or sick. Additional health monitoring is required for these animals.	☐ Ensure all livestock are individually inspected at unloading. ☐ Any livestock that have lost their NLIS device, must be tagged with a 'post-breeder' NLIS device assigned to the RE and recorded accordingly. ☐ Have a process is in place for receival & inspection forms to be completed. ☐ All sick or injured livestock are given immediate treatment, and veterinary advice is sought as required by the **ASEL 3.1.15 b)** ☐ Maintain record of inspections that detail identity, the method of treatment or euthanasia and disposal of all rejected animals ☐ Livestock found unsuitable for export should be managed in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation. ☐ All livestock are inspected daily by a competent stock person. ***ASEL 3.1.15*** *Livestock must be individually inspected at unloading, and inspected at least daily, to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export. Any livestock identified as being distressed, injured or otherwise unsuitable for export*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3

	(including the rejection criteria outlined in Standard 1 Table 1) must be rejected from the consignment, marked by a semi-permanent or permanent method and isolated from the rest of the consignment. Any other condition that could be defined as an infectious or contagious disease or would mean that the animal's health or welfare could decline or that the animal would suffer distress during transport, also requires the animal's rejection from export preparation. *For any livestock found unsuitable, arrangements must be made for their prompt and humane handling, treatment and care, including:* *a) provision of treatment to all sick or injured livestock; and* *b) provision of veterinary advice if the cause of a sickness or injury is not obvious, or if action taken to prevent or treat the problem is ineffective; and* c) *where required euthanasia and/or disposal, in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.*			
	☐ A registered veterinarian investigates mortalities as required in **ASEL 3.1.20 c)**			
1.2 Water and feed				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Sourcing Feed Animal feeds pose a biosecurity risk as they are a direct input for disease spread potential. Raw stock feeds such as hay and grain may contain: • Weeds or weed seeds. • Chemicals or other	☐ Receive feeding instructions from the Exporter, as there may be specific importing country requirements. Livestock must be fed appropriate to their species and class.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Purchase stock fodder from reputable and reliable suppliers who can provide assurances such as Commodity Vendor Declarations.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Commodity Vendor Declaration

contaminants • Small animal carcasses Commercial stock feeds are feeds for livestock. There are national programs in place around what stock feeds can be fed to certain species of livestock.	☐ Ensure the recording and management of any feed with additives.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ When buying fodder request a Fodder Vendor Declaration and enquire about what chemicals have been applied to fodder including any WHPs and what weeds might be in fodder		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Fodder Vendor Declaration
	☐ Store stock feed to prevent contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals, where practical.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Inspect stock feed on delivery for evidence of pests, damage and contaminants. Do not feed if fodder is spoiled		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Restricted Animal Material (RAM) Certain stock feed can contain RAM. Feeding RAM to ruminants is illegal in Australia due to the risk of introducing bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or 'mad cow disease'). RAM in stock feed is monitored via the National Ruminant Feed Ban Program.	☐ Ensure people feeding animals are aware of the Ruminant Feed Ban Program and their responsibilities. Consult the Restricted Animal Material Checklist.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Ruminant Feed Ban
	☐ Identify any products that contain Restricted Animal Material (RAM) (feeds, fertilisers, etc.) that you may use on the property and ensure ruminants cannot access these products.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RAM Checklist
Swill feeding Swill feeding has been banned in Australia due to its high-risk pathway of introducing diseases such as foot and mouth disease (FMD).	☐ Ensure all staff are aware of the Swill Feeding Ban and state/territory government auditing procedures.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Swill Feeding Ban
Feeding management and feed storage Hay and grain seeds may contain weed seeds that can be spread by feeding to livestock. Areas where livestock feed, such as troughs, can become contaminated by manure, which could be a disease risk.	☐ Clean feed troughs regularly to avoid contamination. ☐ Design and install feeders, self-feeders and water troughs to allow for complete cleaning of all surfaces, to prevent spoilage of feed during inclement weather, and to minimise faecal contamination and injuries. ☐ Feed hay to livestock in ways that prevent spoiling		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea - Element 7

	and reduce spreading weeds. ☐ Store feed in a manner that maintains the integrity and nutritional value of the feed, and protects it from weather, pests and external contaminants (including chemical spray drift) and from direct access by animals. ☐ Regularly inspect feed supplies to ensure they remain secured and fit-for-purpose ☐ Dispose of old or contaminated feed safely, keeping it away from livestock and securing it from pests and feral animals **ASEL 3.1.8** *To ensure adequate supply of feed and water, the registered establishment occupier is responsible for ensuring that:* • *feeders, self-feeders and water troughs must be of a design or managed in such a way that prevents spoilage of feed, particularly during adverse climatic conditions; and* • *livestock must be fed feed that is neither contaminated nor spoiled, and all pelletised feed must be placed in troughs so that animals do not eat from the ground or floor; and* • *all livestock feed must be stored in a manner that maintains the integrity and nutritional value of the feed, and protects it from weather, pests and external contaminants including chemical spray drift, and from direct access by animals; and* • *all livestock in the registered establishment must have access to drinking water at all times unless under curfew; and* • *water troughs are inspected daily, kept clean*			

	and positioned apart from bedding and feed sources to prevent fouling.			
	☐ Monitor feeding sites for germination of weeds		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Manage vermin populations in feed storage areas wherever practical.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Water Water can transport and harbor disease, contaminants and weed seeds. Some disease-causing organisms can survive for long periods in water.	☐ Water troughs are inspected daily. ☐ Ensure water troughs are positioned apart from bedding and feed sources to prevent fouling. ☐ Regularly clean toughs. Disinfect if required (e.g. after new stock) ☐ ***ASEL 3.1.8*** *To ensure adequate supply of feed and water, the registered establishment occupier is responsible for ensuring that:* *d) all livestock in the registered establishment must have access to drinking water at all times unless under curfew; and* *e) water troughs are inspected daily, kept clean and positioned apart from bedding and feed sources to prevent fouling.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea – Element 8
	☐ Conduct regular testing of water sources, particularly salinity during times of drought. ☐ Monitor water sources for any form of contamination. ***ASEL 3.1.9*** *Water quality must be suitable for the livestock.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
	☐ Know or have access to the water requirements for livestock. ☐ Have a backup up water storage or a contingency plan to ensure continuity of supply at peak demand for at least 2 days and to meet ASEL requirements.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Livestock water requirements

	ASEL 3.1.10 *The occupier of the registered establishment must have arrangements in place to ensure that backup water storage exists, or a contingency plan to address loss of supply is in place, to ensure continuity of water supply to all livestock held at the registered establishment at peak demand for at least 2 days. This must be a minimum daily amount of 12% of liveweight for cattle and buffalo, and 4 litres/head for sheep and goats. If temperatures exceed 35°C, water supply must be increased by 25%.*			

2. Management of people, vehicles and equipment

2.1 People, vehicles and equipment				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
All Visitors Visitors to your property may unintentionally introduce diseases, pests and weeds via their clothing and equipment.	☐ Assess all visitors (including contractors) entering the establishment for their biosecurity risk. ☐ Maintain a register of all visitors and vehicles (including contractors) to the establishment. ☐ Ensure all visitors entering the establishment are directed to a designated meeting place i.e. the office. ☐ Provide entry signage & directions to the office for sign-in. ☐ Use entry points to your property that prevent visitors entering production areas e.g. higher risk areas. ☐ Have an entry and exit procedure for your property which you can give to people that need to access your property such as 'come clean, go clean' practices from all personnel and visitors. ☐ No footwear that has been overseas is allowed on any part of property. ***ASEL 3.1.11*** *The occupier of the registered establishment must have arrangements in place to prevent unauthorised entry and access to the establishment, including feed storage areas, when livestock are being prepared for export. Access to the establishment must be controlled at all times, with:* a) *all entry points to the establishment being clearly signed and able to be secured; and* b) *only those persons necessary for the day to-day operation of the establishment and government officials having direct access to the establishment; and* *all non-employees first reporting to reception for appropriate biosecurity checks and induction relevant to the requirements of the establishment.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Visitor & staff risk assessment Come Clean, Go Clean factsheet

Visitors who do not handle livestock Note: This section excludes Essential Services such as power companies, water and telecommunications. For essential services please see below.	☐ Restrict people who do not need to handle your livestock from yards and areas where livestock are kept.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Visitors who handle livestock Visitors who handle your livestock may unintentionally introduce disease, pests or weeds. How much of a risk this poses depends on whether these visitors are regularly in contact with other stock or crops.	☐ Ensure hygienic practices such as sanitisation before and after handling animals. ☐ Ensure clothing, footwear and any equipment is clean and free from soil or livestock excrement. ☐ Provide biosecurity measures including foot baths and sanitisation stations. ☐ Encourage changing clothes and the use of PPE. ☐ If people have been overseas, restrict their access for seven days (7 sleeps in Australia) from the date of their arrival. ☐ Check with people regularly involved in animal husbandry (e.g. vets) or crop monitoring and protection to find out their biosecurity procedures when leaving other properties		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Essential Services and Utilities Essential Services include power companies, water services and telecommunication providers. These companies have the right to access their infrastructure under state legislation. When dealing with essential services a risk assessment process should be carried out specific to each individual and their impact on the property.	☐ Where essential services require access to infrastructure on your property, contact these organisations to discuss how to manage entry/exit (e.g. use of daisy-chain padlocks) ☐ Provide essential service personnel with a property map including any high-risk areas that you are managing before/as they enter the property		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	

When in doubt about the joint management of biosecurity risks, contact the service provider to discuss your options.				
Emergency Services Emergency services include fire, ambulance and police but they can also include other service providers required to assist during an emergency	Due to the critical nature of an emergency, it is not always practical for these services to meet your biosecurity requirements therefore the best course of action is for you to assess the risk after the event by: ☐ Checking fences, gates and making repairs ☐ Monitoring the property for new diseases, pests and weeds.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Vehicles, equipment and property supplies Vehicles & equipment can spread pathogens and weeds onto your property due to their large surface area and ability to trap weed seeds and soil in things such as tyre treads, radiator grills, chassis, and debris in the interior or tray of vehicle.	☐ Designate a car parking area for visitors. ☐ Vehicles and equipment should be driven on designated roads/tracks on the property where possible. ☐ Request that people visiting your property use a farm vehicle for driving around the property. ☐ Ask visitors who must use their own vehicles to follow a 'come clean, leave clean' procedure. ☐ Designate an area for visitors/contractors to clean down their vehicles if practical. ☐ Minimise the lending/movement of equipment between properties. If moved off the establishment, clean and disinfect equipment and vehicles. ☐ Clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment prior to moving from a high-risk area to a low-risk area. ☐ Provide clean down equipment/facilities and disinfectant for personnel and visitors to clean their boots and equipment. Mark these areas on the property map. ☐ Inspect products on arrival to ensure they are pest and disease free.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	

3. Management of animals and animal products

3.1 Monitoring, reporting and animal health				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Monitoring and surveillance Active monitoring and surveillance can provide early warning of potential or emerging problems with pests and diseases.	☐ All livestock are inspected daily by competent stock handlers for livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export with records kept as below.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea – Element 9
Records Record management is a key component of Element 2 of your Operations Manual.	☐ Records are kept for daily health inspections including: ☐ any mortality, sickness, injury or other signs consistent with the rejection criteria found, and actions taken to identify and remove any rejected livestock from the consignment. This includes: - identification of the livestock - their handling, care, treatment - euthanasia and disposal (if relevant) - record of livestock movements off the RE or deaths on the NLIS as per state and territory legislation and national standards. - details of post-mortems including the name of the registered veterinarian(s) and the post-mortem results. ☐ all management procedures relevant to export preparation, such as disease testing, pregnancy testing and shearing, and dates undertaken. ☐ all veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals used to vaccinate, treat or otherwise prepare the animal. This includes:		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	

	- species - treatment dates - trade name or active ingredient - expiry date, batch number and if used according to manufacturer's directions (including relevant withholding periods (WHP) and Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) Note: If not used according to manufacturer's directions, the dose administered is to be included. **Records are:** ☐ kept by the occupier, from the time the livestock are unloaded at the RE, until the time they are loaded onto trucks for transport to the port of embarkation. ☐ are able to be provided on request to the department. ☐ retained for at least 2 years after the date of export for ASEL and a minimum of 7 years in accordance with state and territory regulatory requirements. ***ASEL 3.8.1*** *Animal records must be kept by the registered establishment occupier, from the time of unloading of livestock at the registered establishment to their loading for transport to the port of disembarkation, and retained for at least 2 years after the date of export. These must include:* *a) the animal's identification in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements including:* o *all management procedures relevant to export preparation, such as disease testing, pregnancy testing and shearing, and date(s) undertaken; and* o *all veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals used to vaccinate, treat or*			

	otherwise prepare the animal (including species, treatment date(s), trade name or active ingredient, batch number and if used according to manufacturer's directions. If not used according to manufacturer's directions, the dose administered is to be included); and *b) daily inspections by competent stock handlers of livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export; and* *c) any mortality, sickness, injury or other sign consistent with the rejection criteria found, and actions taken to identify and remove any rejected livestock from the consignment, including handling, care, treatment, euthanasia and/or disposal; and* d) *all other information required to demonstrate compliance with relevant ASEL standards*			
	ASEL 3.8.3 *A mortality report for each consignment at the registered establishment must be provided by the registered establishment occupier to the department within 5 days of departure of the last animal in the consignment from the registered establishment. The report must be in the form provided on the department's website and include all information required in the form.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
	☐ Record treatments accurately and as required. ***ASEL 3.8.2*** *Veterinary medicines, chemicals and equipment must be stored and used according to any applicable veterinary directions and/or manufacturers' recommendations.* **Operations Manual 2.5. – Consignment Reporting** *For all export consignments, RE occupiers must submit an RE mortality report using LIVEXCollect.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Animal Treatment Record template RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea
3.2 Managing a disease outbreak				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**

While all efforts are made to exclude sick livestock from entering a RP, an EAD outbreak may occur. It is important that staff are able to identify abnormal signs and symptoms of disease and that all RP's have a plan to manage disease outbreaks.	☐ The RE has an Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) plan developed and ready for implementation at any time. ☐ **Operations Manual 2.4 - Disease outbreaks** *In the event of a major disease outbreak, the RE occupier must notify all relevant parties, including:* • *the department's relevant regional office and the central office in Canberra.* • *other parties, which may include the local vet and the state or territory government.* *Contact details, including names and phone numbers, must be provided for all parties.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea
	☐ Ensure unusual signs of disease are reported to either a local veterinarian, state government or the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline 1800 675 888. ☐ Advice is sought from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Be familiar with common signs of diseases in your area. ☐ Identify and isolate sick animals, where practical.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Treat sick animals and seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
3.3 Safe and responsible livestock treatment				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and sanitisation	☐ Ensure you know and understand the Worksafe requirements for your state and territory. ☐ Ensure staff know where to access relevant PPE. ☐ Ensure all hospital and chemical treatments are used with suitable protective clothing and use of appropriate sanitisation methods. ☐ Ensure that suitable protective clothing and appropriate sanitisation is available for staff.			
Treating Animals	☐ Consult with the RE's veterinarian prior to treating/		Likelihood –	

Animal veterinary medicines (including antibiotics) and agricultural animal chemicals (such as parasite control) which are not used responsibly may cause physical harm to the livestock, create resistance issues or cause the meat of that animal to contain a high chemical residue.	administering animal treatments and follow directions (vet/label) when administering animal treatments. ☐ Observe withholding periods and export slaughter intervals. ☐ Store treatments as per label instructions in a secure location ☐ Ensure all equipment used to administer treatments are in working order and clean after use. ☐ Record treatments accurately and as required (see treatment record requirements above at 3.1		Consequence – Risk –	
HGPs Irresponsible use of HGP's in animals can also threaten international trade agreements and erode consumer confidence and trust.	☐ Permanently identify animals that have been treated with hormone growth promotants (HGP) or exposed to physical contaminants (e.g. a broken needle)		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	HGP fact sheet
Chemical use Livestock exposed to other agricultural chemicals such as herbicides or pesticides may become unwell or contain unacceptably high chemical residues at the time of slaughter. This may compromise food safety and harm the reputation of Australian livestock products.	☐ Follow the label directions when applying and storing agricultural chemicals to pasture or crops. ☐ Observe withholding periods when grazing or feeding pasture or crops. ☐ Be aware of spray drift and observe the withholding periods. ☐ If a third party applies chemicals to areas where livestock graze, ensure you are keeping records of treatment details.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Mortality Management	☐ Animals that require euthanising are to be treated in accordance with the culling policy. ☐ **ASEL 3.1.20** *Daily monitoring of livestock health, welfare and mortality must include:* • *inspection of all livestock by a competent stock handler; and* • *rejection of any livestock and their management as per Standard* ***Error! Reference s***		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	

	***ource not found.**; and* • *investigation by a registered veterinarian if mortalities in any 1 paddock or shed exceed 0.1% or 3 deaths, whichever is the greater, on any 1 day for cattle and buffalo, or 0.25% or 3 deaths, whichever is greater, on any 1 day for any other species of livestock; and* • *removal of dead livestock on a daily basis. Carcases must be disposed of in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.* ☐ Staff involved in the removal of dead livestock should ensure that they follow livestock disposal protocols and ensure a thorough clean and disinfectant of any equipment and themselves prior to returning to other areas on the RE ☐ Keep records including a mortality register as required in **ASEL 3.8.1**			
3.4 Zoonotic diseases				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Some livestock diseases can infect people who work in close contact with animals, and vice versa.	☐ Ensure all staff wear practical PPE when handling animals (e.g. long sleeve shirt, boots, hat, sunglasses).		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure all staff cover wounds with watertight dressings when handling livestock.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Advise staff of the risks associated with zoonotic diseases (e.g. Q-Fever) and encourage them to be vaccinated against some diseases. ☐ Keep a record of staff vaccinations		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure all staff practice good hygiene at all times when handling livestock		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure you or your staff know the signs of common		Likelihood –	

	zoonotic diseases.		Consequence – Risk –	
3.5 Livestock management practices				
ANIMAL WELFARE RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Animal welfare Poor animal welfare can reduce production. It can also place undue stress or suffering on livestock and make stock more susceptible to disease. Poor practices may also breach your state or territory animal welfare legislation.	☐ Ensure staff are familiar with relevant welfare legislation and Standards and Guidelines		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Australian Animal Welfare Standards Guidelines
	☐ Livestock management practices should be proactively reviewed and improvements identified and implemented.			
	☐ Livestock are penned in line with ***ASEL 3.1.16*** (see below)		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	ASEL describes further requirements under the relevant species requirements in **Standards 3** and **3.2 – 3.7** relevant to feed requirements, weight, body score and space allocation. ASEL 3.2 Buffalo Management requirements ASEL 3.3 Camelid Management requirements ASEL 3.4 Cattle Management requirements ASEL 3.5 Deer Management requirements ASEL 3.6 Goat Management requirements ASEL 3.7 Sheep Management requirements		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
3.6 Managing penning and isolation				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
	☐ Manage the pens and the livestock to meet the requirements of the below ASEL standards: ☐ ***ASEL 3.1.16*** *Livestock must be penned so that:* *a) animals of different species are not mixed in a single pen; and* *b) different classes of animals are not mixed in a single pen; and*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea – Element 6

	c) animals of different sexes, pregnancy status, or physical characteristics (such as those covered under any applicable management plans and entire vs castrated male livestock) are not mixed in a single pen. This excludes differences in the following categories where animals may be penned together: *i) ewe and wether lambs;* *ii) entire and spayed female livestock;* *iii) ≤500kg and >500kg cattle and buffalo (provided the weight of each animal in the pen does not vary from the pen average weight by more than 50 kg, and that all animals in the pen are managed in accordance with ASEL and an approved heavy management plan); and* *iv) immature bulls and steers which have been socialised in the source mob.* *d) animals of different health status are kept separated; and* *e) immature animals are separated from mature animals; and* *f) animals of a dissimilar size and/or weight are separated.* ☐ ***ASEL 3.1.17*** *Livestock for export must be held and assembled at the registered establishment in accordance with the exporter's approved arrangement and any applicable management plans.*			ASEL 3.3
It is vitally important to check the importing country requirements with the Exporter as different destinations have different requirements.	☐ ***ASEL 3.1.18*** *Where a period of pre-export quarantine or isolation is required by the importing country, animals forming the consignment must at all times be physically isolated to prevent contact with all other animals and as per the importing country requirements, whether the other animals are for an alternative export market or domestic use.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3

	☐ ***ASEL 3.1.19*** *Where handling facilities used for loading, holding, treating or inspecting livestock (including roadway and lanes) are to be used for both domestic and export livestock (including livestock with different health status), the occupier of the establishment must have procedures in place to ensure that:* *a) handling facilities are not used simultaneously by livestock of differing health status; and* *b) a minimum livestock traffic separation of 2 metres is maintained at all times, or livestock are separated by a physical barrier such as a fenced road or lane or a fully fenced empty paddock, unless otherwise specified by the importing country; and* *c) handling facilities, equipment and human resources used by different consignments of animals are managed in accordance with the pre-export quarantine or isolation requirements of each importing country.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
Animals that fail to meet specifications. Animals that fail to meet specifications may be diseased, injured or sick. Additional health monitoring is required for these animals.	☐ A detailed management process is in place for livestock rejected from the consignment (as per ASEL table 1). This process must include details of: – how rejected animals will be marked (semi-permanently or permanently), such as with spray paint or a reject tag. – how rejected animals will be isolated from the rest of the consignment. – the provision of veterinary advice if the cause of a sickness or injury is not obvious, or if actions taken to prevent or treat the problem are ineffective. – actions taken to manage livestock rejected from the consignment, including the prompt and humane handling, care, treatment,		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea – Element 11

	euthanasia and disposal (if required) of the animal. ☐ A process is in place to record details of rejected livestock, including the animal's identity and treatment details. The process must include a treatment register and may include a rejected livestock register. If the livestock require euthanasia and disposal, ensure the procedures developed to address Element 11 are followed.			

4. Carcase, manure and effluent management

4.1 Carcase management				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Carcases can spread diseases to other livestock. Certain diseases such as botulism and anthrax can remain in/on the carcass and be a risk to other stock. Animals in areas where there has been a history of carcass chewing are at higher risk. Carcasses also attract feral animals such as wild dogs, pigs, foxes (see Invasive Species). Note that during an EAD, large numbers of animals may need to be destroyed and disposed of to contain an outbreak.	☐ Know what your state and territory requirements are for carcase management including environmental legislation. ☐ Dead stock should be disposed of in accordance with documented procedures that take into account environmental standards and public considerations. ☐ Ensure a process is in place for carcase management and disposal incorporating: - Burning - Burial in an appropriate location - Relocating to less trafficked area, ensuring sites are segregated from other animals. - Landfill - Professional disposal ☐ Thoroughly clean and disinfect equipment used for disposal including PPE. ***ASEL 3.1.20*** *Daily monitoring of livestock health, welfare and mortality must include:* *d) removal of dead livestock on a daily basis. Carcases must be disposed of in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	For cattle, National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice. For sheep National Procedures and Guidelines for Intensive Sheep and Lamb Feeding Systems, section 4.11.
	☐ Ensure that carcase & animal wastes are disposed of promptly to an area that cannot be accessed by other animals. ☐ If carcasses are being moved to another location they may need to be accompanied by movement documents waybill. Check your relevant state and territory legislation.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
4.2 Manure and effluent management				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**

Effluent includes waste removal systems, effluent ponds and grey water/septic systems. Bacteria such as *E. coli*, salmonella, campylobacter and leptospirosis can be spread through effluent and cause disease.	☐ Meet current legislative requirements and guidelines on waste management and regulation in your state or territory. ☐ Refer to any relevant license agreements.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure controls for the potential spread of disease from effluent are in place. This should include excluding livestock and unauthorised people from accessing effluent ponds. Refer to relevant licenses.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐Plan for use of effluent with grazing management calendar. Refer to relevant licenses		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐Allow pasture to dry and keep livestock from pasture for minimum of 21 days. Refer to relevant licenses		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Movements of manure and/or compost removed from the site should be recorded.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Where pens are used, they should be cleaned at an interval to minimise odour emissions.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	ASEL 3.1.4 *To control drainage, surface water, groundwater and effluent run-off, the registered establishment must be located and/or constructed in such a manner that:* *e) surface water and livestock effluent are directed away from laneways, livestock handling areas, livestock confinement areas and feed storage areas; and* *f) the livestock confinement area of the registered establishment is free draining and that the surface remains firm; and* g) *the surfaces around feed and water troughs are evenly graded and compacted to form a hard, durable surface that readily sheds surface water.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3

5. Facility design, construction and management

5.1 Facility design				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Facility design, construction and maintenance can impact on livestock health, welfare and biosecurity as well as staff health and safety.	The RE facility design, construction and management meets the requirements of the below ASEL standards: ☐ ***ASEL 3.1.5*** *The registered establishment must be located and/or constructed in such a manner as to provide the livestock with adequate protection from adverse climatic conditions, that addresses the particular needs of the species, class and maximum number of animals to be held at the establishment and the types of operations to be carried out, by the means of:* *a) shade; and/or* *b) windbreaks; and/or* *c) shelter; and/or* *d) other means provided in a registered establishment operations manual approved in writing by the department.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea
	☐ **ASEL 3.1.6** *Livestock handling facilities and livestock sheds at registered establishment must meet specified conditions:* *a) where sheds are used, these must:* *i) be constructed with sufficient drainage and ventilation to ensure that the shed is free draining; and* *ii) have slatted or mesh floors designed and maintained to prevent entrapment of feet; and* *b) livestock handling facilities must be designed, constructed and maintained to facilitate livestock handling, inspection and separation of individual animals that prevents injury and minimises*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3

	stress; and c) *floors of yards, sheds, pens and loading ramps must have non-slip surfaces.*			
Access control/fencing for registered premises. Controlling entry points and maintaining fences separates classes of livestock within the facility, prevents feral animal contact and can assist in security of animals.	☐ Access to the RE must be controlled at all times and able to be secured. ☐ Control entry points into the registered facility by ensuring un-used entry points are locked. ☐ Entry points must be clearly signed and include advice on entry requirements. ☐ Check your state and territory legislation to ensure your biosecurity signage meets requirements. ☐ **ASEL 3.1.7** *Fencing at the registered establishment must:* *a) be appropriate to hold livestock and to prevent the unintended entry or exit of livestock; and* *b) be maintained in a good state of repair; and* *c) be inspected by the registered establishment operator to ensure that the fences are fit for purpose, before the entry of each consignment and twice a week while livestock are in the registered establishment; and* *be consistent with any importing country requirements.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
	☐ Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021 Ch 4, Part 2, Division 1, 4-3 (7) *Adequate measures must be in place to ensure security at the establishment. Control entry points into the registered facility by ensuring un-used entry points are locked.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Cleaning and disinfection	☐ Hand and boot washing facilities are readily available, kept functional and easy to use. ☐ Cleaning and disinfection – use an appropriate disinfectant. Make sure you and your staff are trained to use it properly and safely		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	AUSVETPLAN operational manual Decontamination Version 5.0

	☐ Use a detergent to clean yards and equipment before you apply disinfectant. Detergents remove organic matter which water alone will not fully remove (feed, faeces, dirt). Disinfectants do not work well in the presence of organic matter.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
5.2 Property risk assessment				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Risk assessment The risk assessment involves mapping the property for potential risk sites and recording management of such sites, to ensure the RE occupier is doing all they can prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals and physical contaminants entering the meat they produce.	☐ Record high risk sites on your property by mapping them. ☐ Fence off high risk areas to prevent access by livestock.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Persistent chemicals Livestock can ingest persistent chemicals that may result in death or high residues in their meat. Persistent chemicals maybe in sites like: • Old dip yards where chemicals have splashed • Older timber structures where chemicals may have been used to treat timber (old stock yards, power poles, rail way lines, farm building) • Chemical storage sheds • Machinery and batteries • Lead painted buildings	☐ Where old infrastructure such as power poles exist on the property, contact your essential service provider to request a treatment description for the assets on your property. ☐ Contact a local private veterinarian or relevant state/territory animal health authority immediately if you suspect livestock have clinical signs of chemical/ heavy metal exposure or ingestion. ☐ Check with your state and territory department regrading requirements for your dip and dipping area.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	

• Old property dumps				

6. Management of feral animals, pests, vermin and weeds

6.1 Management of weeds				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Weed Management Weeds compete with crops and pastures and in some cases can be toxic to livestock.	☐ Ensure state and territory biosecurity regulatory requirements for weeds are met. ☐ Identify and document current and (where possible) historical weed populations on your property. An awareness of these populations within your local area and greater region is also advised.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Record whether your intention is to eradicate or manage weeds. ☐ Outline weed management programs. ☐ Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of programs.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure chemicals are used according to label instructions and are the best chemicals for that use.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Keep records of chemicals used in weed management programs.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
6.2 Management of vertebrate pests				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Vertebrate pests (including pigs, dogs and vermin) can cause injury or death to livestock through the introduction of disease, or through damaging infrastructure.	☐ Ensure state and territory biosecurity regulatory requirements for vertebrate pests are met. ☐ Monitor and manage vermin, feral animals, and wildlife populations to prevent impact on stock		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of pest animal management		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐Fence off rubbish dumps (or no rubbish dump)		Likelihood –	

			Consequence – Risk –	
6.3 Management of non-vertebrate pests				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Invertebrate pests such as ticks, mosquitoes and biting flies pose a risk to livestock by introducing disease, impacting on animal health and decreasing production.	☐ Ensure state and territory biosecurity regulatory requirements for non-vertebrate pests are met. ☐ Treat animals for non-vertebrate pests to reduce pest numbers and production loss		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Record any chemicals used on animals and observe withholding periods or Export Slaughter Intervals		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Check with exporter re import country requirements		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Lumpy Skin Disease Control of mosquitoes, other biting insects and possibly ticks is important practice in parts of the world where lumpy skin disease occurs.	Effective insect management may include measures such as: ☐ On-farm monitoring of mosquito and biting fly numbers (larval and adult stages) ☐ Management of the farm environment, for example, removing standing water from containers, filling potholes, and making sure that drains are free flowing. ☐ Applying larvicide control in large bodies of water ☐ Applying adulticide control, such as residual spraying and fogging ☐ Chemical residues can pose a risk to food quality and trade. The product label must always be followed when using chemicals and professional advice sought if required. ☐ Records should be kept of the chemicals used to control mosquitoes, biting flies and ticks.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Fast Focus: Lumpy Skin Disease

7. Movement of outputs from the Registered Establishment

7.1 Movement of livestock off the Registered Establishment – Loading out				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Livestock preparation and transport for movements off the registered premises. Livestock leaving your property can spread diseases, pests and weeds present on your property to their next destination	☐ Only livestock fit to travel, which meet importing country requirements, can be loaded for transport to the port of embarkation. ☐ Livestock are inspected prior to loading and any animal showing signs consistent with the rejection criteria in ASEL, or any other condition that could cause the animal's health and welfare to decline during transport or export preparation, are not transported.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 RE Guidelines for the export of livestock by Sea Element 12
	☐ ***ASEL 3.1.2*** *Livestock must not leave the registered establishment to be loaded onto a vessel until the vessel is in a fit state to load livestock in relation to AMSA, biosecurity and the master's requirements, unless otherwise provided in a leaving registered establishment before vessel clearance management plan approved in writing by the department.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Land Transport Standards
	☐ Livestock destined for a port of embarkation are transported as per any relevant animal health and welfare and road transport requirements under state and territory legislation and **ASEL Standard 2**. ***ASEL 2.1.1*** *The land transport of livestock must meet the Land Transport Standards, as well as any relevant animal health and welfare and road transport requirements under state and territory legislation and relevant requirements under national animal welfare standards and guidelines, and model codes of practice.* ***ASEL 2.1.2*** *The land transport of livestock must also meet any importing country requirements for the land transport phases in the export supply chain.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3 Land Transport Standards

	ASEL 2.1.3 *The maximum water deprivation time and minimum rest times in the Land Transport Standards must be adhered to for all land transport of livestock.*			
	☐ Ensure all outgoing livestock are NLIS identified in accordance with state and territory NLIS requirements and are accompanied with the required documentation.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	NLIS
	☐ Feed and water curfew arrangements will be implemented if required under an exporter's approved arrangement. ☐ Ensure that a system is in place to communicate to the livestock transporter any time off water and curfews.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
7.2 Movement of waste off the Registered Establishment				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Outgoing materials Outgoing hay or grain, fertilisers, soil, organic material, manure, animal bedding and environmental waste (fill) may spread diseases, pests and weeds to other properties.	☐ Dispose of property waste in a responsible manner to ensure pests or diseases are not spread off your property.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
Manure Management Manure can spread pathogens and disease.	☐ Movements of manure and/or compost removed from the site should be recorded. Refer to 4.2 above.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Beef cattle feedlots: waste management and utilisation (see page 2 Pen cleaning and Appendix 6, page 3.)
Bedding	☐ Ensure adequate processes for disposal of bedding		Likelihood –	

Discarded bedding can include faecal matter and urine which can harbor disease.	are in place. Including its storage prior to being used as bedding. ☐ Storage of bedding should reflect feed storage management practices including purchasing from reputable sources and storing to ensure bedding is free from vermin.		Consequence – Risk –	

8. Administrative procedures

8.1 Training and staff - Training is important not just for biosecurity but for workplace health and safety obligations.				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Staff not trained in biosecurity practices and welfare relevant to their roles increase the risk of injury to livestock, staff or visitors. Staff includes any family members who are exposed to production areas of your property. Consider staff to be any person who may handle livestock (e.g. contractors, agents, etc.).	☐ Maintain a staff training plan and/or qualification register. ***ASEL 3.1.3*** *The occupier of a registered establishment must employ sufficient appropriately trained staff for the effective day-to-day operation of the establishment and management of the livestock.*		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	ASEL 3.3
Staff induction is important for workplace health and safety and the safety of animals in the premises to ensure they are handled by appropriately trained staff.	☐ Induct employees, and contractors/short term employees (covering biosecurity, welfare and food safety)		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	Ensure you: ☐ Place EAD Plan and Hotline (1800 675 888) in a common and visible location. ☐ Display emergency contact lists in prominent places on the RE and ensure all staff know where they are. ☐ Provide training and instruction on biosecurity animal health and welfare, including disease reporting. Ensure all staff: ☐ Understand their roles and responsibilities to ensure good biosecurity on your property. ☐ Know how to identify sick and injured livestock and are competent livestock handlers.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	Farm Biosecurity Training record EAD Foundation Course FMD Awareness

	☐Know what to do in the event of a suspected EAD. ☐ know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and government animal health officer(s). ☐ Ensure all staff are familiar with common zoonotic diseases and understand the risks and can recognise signs of infection. ☐ Have staff complete: - Queensland Government's FMD Awareness Training - AHA's EAD Foundation Course			training
	☐ Request vaccination records from staff. ☐ Ensure all vulnerable personnel working on the property are vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
	☐ Ensure employees have training in appropriate use of chemicals and medications.		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
8.2 Biosecurity planning				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Biosecurity planning A property biosecurity plan contains all the measures used to mitigate the risks of disease entry or spread. Failure to be prepared can delay time to detection, reporting and response in the event of a biosecurity outbreak. This could increase the impact on your property and the industry more broadly.	☐ Review and update your biosecurity plan to ensure it accurately reflects your operations and addresses key risks, ideally every 12 months or sooner if: • the risk to your property changes • your management practices change. • you experience a significant biosecurity incursion		Likelihood – Consequence – Risk –	
8.3 Contingency planning				
BIOSECURITY RISK	**RECOMMENDED PRACTICES & REQUIREMENTS**	**ADDITIONAL PRACTICES/PROCEDURES**	**RISK RATING**	**SIGN POST**
Contingency planning	☐Have a contingency plan, including factors which		Likelihood –	

From time to time, an emergency situation may arise which can change the biosecurity risks affecting your property. These situations may include fire, flood, drought and extreme weather, or any circumstances which might cause you to suspend your normal management practices, including your biosecurity plan.	would trigger it. ☐Have procedures in place for evacuating livestock if necessary. ☐Include backup feed and water supplies in your plan. ☐Provide adequate shelter from the elements for livestock and people. ☐Clean and disinfected infrastructure following an incident. ☐Increase your monitoring of livestock for signs of disease following an incident. ☐ Inspect pens for new pests and weeds following an incident.		Consequence – Risk –	

Appendix 1: Action plan template

Risk factor	Actions to take	Person responsible	Due date	Status	Next review

Appendix 2: Emergency animal disease planning

An Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan is a document that describes the activities and management practices that are to be undertaken by the establishment in the event of a suspected EAD outbreak. The EAD Action Plan covers the period between the time a disease is first suspected by the establishment and the subsequent preliminary confirmation or clearance of an EAD.

Steps to take	
1	Contain and isolate livestock in a secure location on the premises
2	Contact the relevant authority or the emergency animal disease watch hotline on 1800 675 888. Have a notebook and pen handy when you make the call
3	Follow instructions provided by the relevant authority and record their instructions in the notebook
4	Stop all movement of animals on and off the property
5	Stop all other movements onto the property (cancel all deliveries, close and lock the gate, etc.)
6	Limit or prevent unnecessary movements of all staff, vehicles, and equipment around the property
7	Ensure NO staff, visitors, vehicles, or equipment leave the property until cleared by the relevant authority
8	Locate your biosecurity plan and gather your livestock movement records in case the relevant authority requires it
9	Keep staff and visitors updated on the situation

Appendix 3: Entry/exit procedures for visitors

Dear Visitor,

The establishment you are visiting has a biosecurity management plan in place to manage pests, diseases and weeds. To adequately manage risk, we have incorporated this entry and exit procedure. If you intend to conduct activities that deviate from designated lane ways into animal production areas, please negotiate this with management before entry.

Property contact person		**Contact phone number/UHF**	

Steps to take	
Prior to entry	
1	Visitors are required to call prior to entering the registered establishment (or as directed by signage) unless prior arrangement has been made with management.
2	Staff and visitors must have clean boots and clothing when entering the registered establishment. Soil, organic material, etc., must be removed from boots and clothing prior to entry.
3	Staff or visitors who have been overseas must not enter the property until seven days after arriving back in Australia (see attached section for specifics on FMD infected countries).
4	Entering vehicles and equipment must be clean and free from weed seeds. If not, discuss with management prior to entry, you may be directed to the clean down area.
While on the property	
5	Upon entry, drive to office along the main driveway indicated on attached map and make contact with the manager. Record your details of visit and purpose in the visitor register book.
6	Vehicles must park in the designated car park area as indicated on the property map.
7	Toilets are located on at the registered premise for visitor use.

8	Unless prior arrangement is made, access to 'hot zone' areas is prohibited to visitors (see property map). Visitors must remain in 'cool zones' unless management has granted permission for entry into the hot zone.
Exiting the property	
9	No rubbish is to be left behind by visitors except in the designated bins provided.
10	When exiting the property, we expect you to: • Return via the office and advise you are leaving by signing out of the visitor register. • Exit via designated laneways and main driveway.

Appendix 4: Dealing with overseas visitors/staff returning home – FMD world distribution

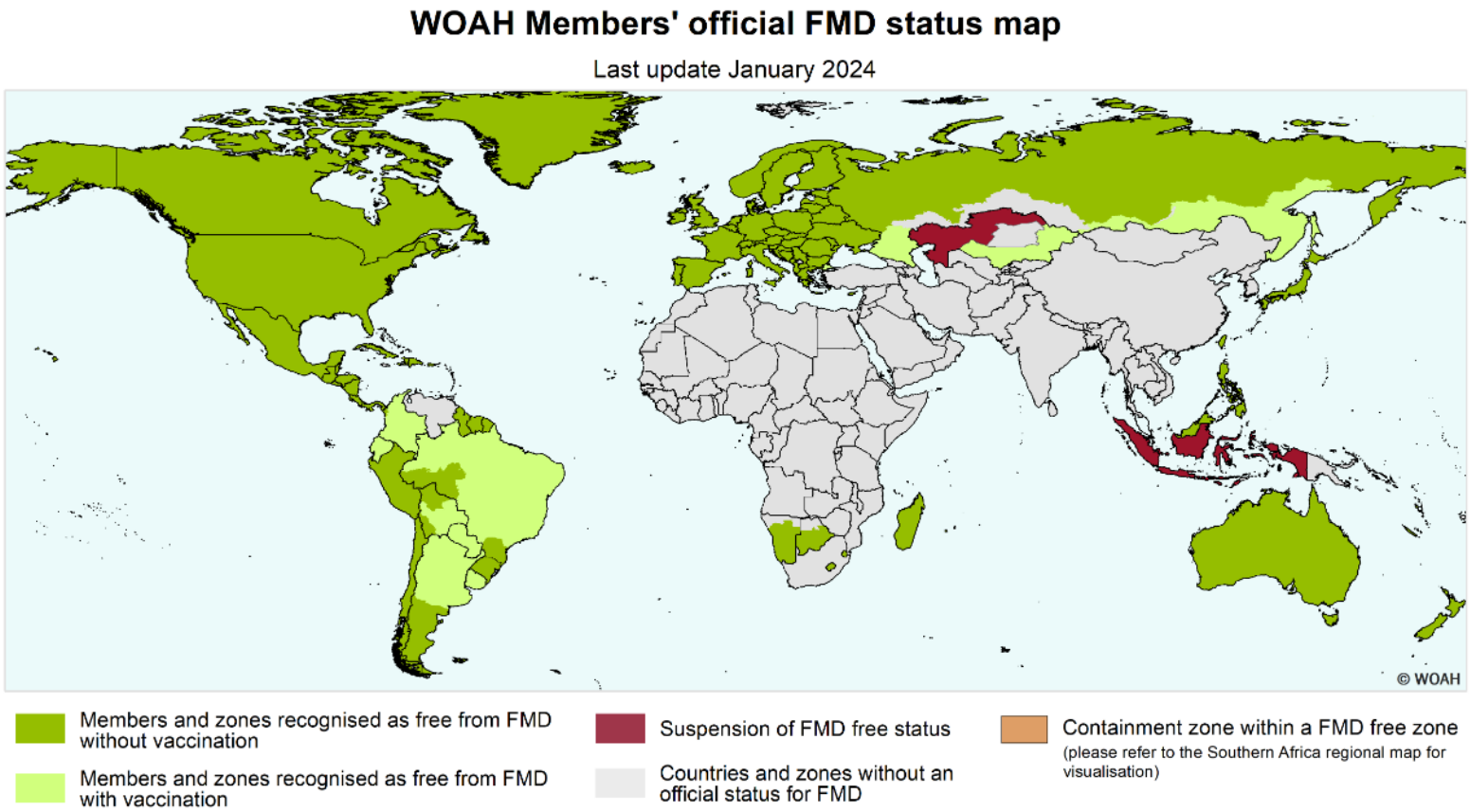

Image 1 WOAH Members' official FMD status map

Visit the map and list of FMD free countries

Appendix 5: Carcase management

The following information has been collated to assist disposal efforts during an Emergency Animal Disease Response. It is not intended to replace advice given from a jurisdiction. During an Emergency Animal Disease outbreak, State & Territory Departments are the authority on all such matters relating to disposal.

Establishment information

Distance from closest town		**Adjourning establishment**	
Distance from closest public road		**Number of animals**	

Day to day carcase management

<Insert description>

Other factors to consider

Disposal options

	Burning	On-farm burial	Composting	Abattoir slaughter	Professional disposal (landfill)
Option for disposal?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Notes					

Burning

Impacted businesses	
Closest town	

Infrastructure	
Further considerations	

Burial

Current pit design	
Soil type	
Number of animals to be buried	
Pit lining	
Pit type	
Ground water depth	

Professional landfill

Name of facility	
Contact details	

Composting

Location on property	

Abattoir slaughter

Name of facility	Contact	Location	Approximate distance