

REGISTERED ESTABLISHMENT BIOSECURITY TEMPLATE

JULY 2020

This biosecurity template has been adapted from Animal Health Australia's (AHA) Export Depot Registered Premises Biosecurity Management Plan (workbook V.10, ASEL 3.0), the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) On-Farm Biosecurity Plan and aims to incorporate relevant ASEL 3.0 and Order 2.05 of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004* biosecurity requirements.

What is a registered establishment biosecurity plan?

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

Registered establishments have biosecurity legislative requirements under Order 2.05 of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004* as well as standards within the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) 3.0. This biosecurity plan template integrates these requirements into the relevant sections. Other documents associated with the registration process of a registered premise such as environmental licences and the operations manual may also outline processes and should be referred to when completing your specific RP biosecurity template.

Why have a registered establishment biosecurity plan?

The registered establishment biosecurity management plan:

- Defines your responsibilities
- 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 establishment managers, essential service providers and others that are legally allowed to access the property to ensure biosecurity procedures are being met.

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.

When to update your registered establishment biosecurity management plan?

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

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

Completing this registered establishment Biosecurity Management Plan

Adopting sound biosecurity practices within the premise assists in minimising the likelihood that you will experience 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](#)

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)

1. 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):	

2. ESTABLISHMENT MAP AND ZONING

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

⇒ **Action** - Attach a map of your RP

(You can copy the map from your Application for Livestock Establishment Registration – section 2.04 of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*. Which states: 2.04 Application of registration (b) an accurate map or plan clearly showing the location, boundaries and topography of the establishment in relation to adjoining property; and (c) detailed plans and specifications of the establishment showing fences, water and feed troughs, shelters, drainage, food and water storage, isolation areas and entry and access points and, for enclosed sheds, details of dimensions, ventilation and flooring).

After developing or copying your RP 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
House, office, parking areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boundaries, fences, roads	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sheds, dams, silos, machinery parking areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other significant structures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production areas, livestock pens, laneways & shelters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feed and water troughs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Feed storage and water storage	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stock yards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Location of designated clean down area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stock quarantine area/ isolation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water ways	<input type="checkbox"/>
Location of power lines and poles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant weed infestations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any current or past hazard areas e.g. rubbish dump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
<p>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.</p>		

1. MANAGEMENT OF INPUTS: LIVESTOCK, WATER, FEED							
1.1 LIVESTOCK ARRIVALS							
Livestock moving into a RP 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.						Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<p>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.</p> <p>ASEL 1.1.6 <i>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. Livestock that become sick, injured or show signs consistent with the rejection criteria at any stage of export preparation must be removed from the consignment, and arrangements must be made for their prompt and humane handling, care, treatment, euthanasia and/or disposal, in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.</i></p>		Livestock found with any of the signs shown in ASEL Table 1 must be rejected from the proposed export consignment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>Livestock destined for any RP should be transported as per ASEL 2.0.</p> <p>ASEL 2.1.1 <i>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.</i></p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0 Land Transport Standards
<p>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 Division 1A.5 1A.28 Information exporter must give operator of registered establishment where live-stock are held and assembled for export</p>		Outline the process that is in place to receive information from the exporter including the receipt and review of NOI, Approved Arrangement (AA) and applicable management plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Export Control (Animals) Order 2004
<p><i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i> (b) Receiving and identifying each animal</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for receipt of animals and confirmation of identification including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examination to confirm identification and health status of animals; - Confirmation of animals property of origin - Confirmation of eligibility for export and entry to establishment; - Winter exclusions; - Management of rejected animals on delivery; and 			In Operations Manual.				Export Control (Animals) Order 2004

- Provision of feed and water following delivery.					
ASEL 3.1.12 When receiving and identifying livestock, the operator of the RP must obtain a copy of all relevant NVDs/waybills regarding the property of source of the livestock before accepting the livestock.	All incoming livestock are accompanied with a fully completed National Vendor Declaration (NVD)/Waybill and that these are kept in accordance with state legalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ASEL 3.0 NVDs AHDs
Storage of transport documentation as per state legislation (Keep <u>Animal Health Declarations</u> and movement documents/ <u>National Vendor Declarations</u> (NVD's) that are provided).		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NVDs AHDs
ASEL 3.1.13 Livestock must be unloaded as soon as possible after arrival at the RP by competent stock handlers in a manner that prevents injury and minimises stress. ASEL3.1.14 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.	- Livestock are unloaded as soon as possible after arrival at the RP. - Facilities are safe and efficient to unload livestock. - Where possible, the mixing of newly arrived livestock are minimised - All livestock are offered water and feed as soon as possible.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ASEL 3.0 Land Transport Standards
ASEL S3.1.15 Livestock must be individually inspected at unloading to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export Any livestock identified as being distressed, injured or otherwise unsuitable for export (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 animals 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.	All livestock are individually inspected at unloading to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export. Receival & inspection forms are completed (attach template to this BP). Record of inspection is maintained that details identity, the method of treatment or euthanasia and disposal of all rejected animals (attach template to this BP). All livestock are inspected daily by a competent stock person. All sick or injured livestock are given immediate treatment, and that veterinary advice is sought as required by the ASEL 3.1.15b) A registered veterinarian investigates mortalities as required in ASEL 3.1.20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ASEL 3.0
Export Control (Animals) Order 2004 (c) Ensuring that each animal on the establishment continues to be identifiable Operations Manual: Procedures and records for monitoring and maintaining individual animals' identification.		In Operations Manual			Export Control (Animals) Order 2004

<p>Ensure all incoming livestock are National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) identified and recorded in accordance with NLIS requirements. ASEL 3.8.1 a) All livestock are transferred to the RP property identification code (PIC) within 48 hours.</p>	<p>- Know your state NLIS requirements</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		NLIS Database			
<p>Confirm identification instructions with the exporter, as there may be specific importing country or Exporter requirements.</p>	<p>Identification instructions provided by the Exporter are adhered to.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
1.2 WATER & FEED									
<p>Water can transport and harbor disease, contaminants and weed seeds. Some disease-causing organisms can survive for long periods in water.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds or weed seeds • Chemicals or other contaminants • Small animal carcasses <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- Poor feed storage encourages pests and diseases which may contaminate feed or reduce its shelf life.</p> <p>- Old feed can harbor disease organisms, fungal spores and pests that may be harmful to your livestock.</p> <p>- Certain stock feed can contain restricted animal material (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.</p> <p>- It is important that you identify any products that contain RAM (feeds, fertilisers, etc.) that you may use on the property and ensure ruminants cannot access these products.</p>					<p>Risk rating</p>				
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)			Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<p><i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i> (g) Supply of feed and water;</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for supply of feed and water including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storage of feed; - Daily feed allowance; - Supply during inclement weather; - Storage of water; and - Compliance with curfew requirements 								<p>Covered in Operations manual</p>	

<p>ASEL 3.1.8 To ensure adequate supply of feed and water, the registered establishment operator is responsible for ensuring that:</p> <p>a) 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</p> <p>b) 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</p> <p>c) 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</p> <p>d) all livestock in the registered establishment must have access to drinking water at all times unless under curfew; and</p> <p>e) water troughs are inspected daily, kept clean and positioned apart from bedding and feed sources to prevent fouling.</p>	<p>Troughs are regularly cleaned. Disinfected as required (e.g. after new stock)</p> <p>Hay is fed to livestock in ways that prevent spoiling and reduce spreading weeds.</p> <p>Feeding sites are monitored for germination of weeds</p> <p>Feed is 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.</p> <p>Feed supplies are regularly inspected to ensure they remain secured and fit-for-purpose</p> <p>Old or contaminated feed is disposed of safely, keeping it away from livestock and securing it from pests and feral animals</p> <p>Vermin populations are managed in feed storage areas wherever practical</p> <p>Feeders, self-feeders and water troughs are designed to allow for complete cleaning of all surfaces, to prevent spoilage of feed during inclement weather, and to minimise faecal contamination and injuries.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.1.9 Water quality must be suitable for the livestock.</p>	<p>Be aware of water requirements for livestock. Water sources are monitored for any form of contamination.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0 Water Requirements for Sheep & Cattle
<p>ASEL 3.1.10 The operator 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.</p>	<p>Have a backup up water storage or a contingency plan to ensure continuity of supply at peak demand for 2 days.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>Confirm feeding instructions with the Exporter, as there may be specific importing country requirements.</p>	<p>Receive feeding instructions from the Exporter.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Where feed is supplied by the Registered Establishment ensure it is sourced from reputable and reliable suppliers.</p>	<p>Stock fodder is purchased from reputable suppliers who can provide assurance such as Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD).</p> <p>When buying fodder Fodder Vendor Declaration is requested and enquiry made about what chemicals have</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Commodity Vendor Declaration

	<p>been applied to fodder and what weeds might be in fodder</p> <p>Stock feed is inspected on arrival and to ensure it matches what was ordered (free from pest damage and visual contaminants). Do not feed if fodder is spoiled.</p> <p>Stock feed is stored to prevent contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals, where practical.</p>								
Ensure the ban on feeding of animal products to ruminant livestock (Ruminant Feed Ban) complied with. Restricted Animal Material (RAM) or any material that may contain or may have been in contact with RAM must not be fed to ruminants.	Use the RFB checklist.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Ruminant Feed Ban Ruminant Feed Ban checklist		
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Swill Feeding Ban		
2 MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE, VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT									
2.1 PEOPLE, VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT									
<p>People, vehicles and equipment may unintentionally introduce and spread diseases, pathogens and weeds on your property. Where reasonable and practical control people, vehicles & equipment entering the establishment (i.e. minimise the number of entry points).</p> <p>How much of a risk this poses depends on whether these visitors are regularly in contact with other stock or crops.</p>						Risk rating			
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)			Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<p><i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i></p> <p>(f) Preventing unauthorised access to the establishment</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for security including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of establishment entry points, Identifying and recording visitors to establishment; Monitoring of establishment and animals 24/7; and Contingency plans. 					Covered in Operations Manual				
<p>ASEL 3.1.11 <i>The operator 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:</i></p> <p>a) <i>all entry points to the establishment being clearly signed and able to be secured; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>only those persons necessary for the day to-day operation of the establishment and government officials having direct access to the establishment; and</i></p>		Entry signage & directions to the office for sign-in by all visitors to the establishment.			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0

c) <i>all non-employees first reporting to reception for appropriate biosecurity checks and induction relevant to the requirements of the establishment.</i>						
<p>Ensure strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by people such as:</p> <p>Assess all visitors (including contractors) entering the establishment for their biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Ensure all visitors entering the establishment are directed to a designated meeting place i.e. the office.</p> <p>Ensure 'come clean, go clean' practices from all personnel and visitors.</p> <p>Provide entry signage & directions to the office for sign-in.</p> <p>Maintain a register of visitors and vehicles (including contractors) to the establishment.</p> <p>Restrict people who do not need to handle your livestock from yards and areas where livestock are kept</p> <p>If people have been overseas, restrict their access for seven days from the date of their arrival</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		visitor & staff risk assessment Come Clean, Go Clean factsheet
<p>Ensure strategies are in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by vehicles equipment and property supplies such as:</p> <p>Vehicles should be driven on designated roads / tracks on the property where possible</p> <p>Designate a car parking area for visitors</p> <p>Designate an area for visitors/contractors to clean down their vehicles if practical</p> <p>Minimise the lending/movement of equipment between properties. If moved off the establishment, clean and disinfect equipment and vehicles.</p> <p>Clean and disinfect vehicles and equipment prior to moving from a high-risk area to a low-risk area.</p> <p>Provide clean down equipment/facilities and disinfectant for personnel and visitors to clean their boots and equipment.</p> <p>Mark these areas on the property map.</p> <p>Inspect products on arrival to ensure they are pest and disease free.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
3.1	MONITORING, REPORTING & ANIMAL HEALTH					
					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources

<p><i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i></p> <p>(a) Management and control of operations at the establishment.</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and duty statements; Inspection and maintenance program including; Establishment inspection, cleaning and maintenance; Receipt and review of NOI/CRMP; • Managing amendments to the manual and gaining the Department approval. • Penning of livestock • Managing multiple consignments of livestock at a single establishment <p>Management of species specific requirements including stocking density, time at the establishment</p> <p>(d) Daily reconciliation of the animals and animal movements</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedure and records for management of animal movements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording daily location and movements of animals including identity and total number of animals by paddock/shed/pen; and • Recording any hospitalised and rejected animals. <p>(e) Daily monitoring and reporting of animals' health and mortality</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for daily health inspection including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of mortalities, location and identification • Record of hospitalised animals and treatments • Submission of daily records to Department of Agriculture regional office. <p>Procedures and records for managing post-mortems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of registered veterinarian(s) • Post mortem result <p>(i) The management of animals rejected (including isolation and removing any animal suffering from inappetence)</p> <p>Procedures and records for management of rejected animals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of reject animals; • Segregation of rejected animals; • Treatment; and • Recording of removal from establishment. 	Operations Manual		
<p>(k) Making and storing records taken in compliance with the manual</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures for management and storing of records including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Person responsible for managing records storage; - Storage location; and - Filing method. 	Operations Manual		
<p>ASEL 3.8.1 <i>Animal records must be kept by the registered establishment operator, 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:</i></p> <p>a) <i>the animal's identification in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements; including</i></p>	<p>Records for daily health inspections must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of mortalities, location & identification - Record of hospitalised animals and treatments - Submission of daily record to Department of Agriculture Regional Office 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Animal Treatment Record template</i>

<p>i) all management procedures relevant to export preparation, such as disease testing, pregnancy testing and shearing, and date(s) undertaken; and</p> <p>ii) 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</p> <p>b) daily inspections by competent stock handlers of livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export; and</p> <p>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</p> <p>d) all other information required to demonstrate compliance with relevant ASEL standards.</p>	<p>- Details of post-mortems including the name of the registered veterinarian(s) and the post-mortem results.</p> <p>Treatment records should at least include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Date of treatment - Description, location and number of livestock treated - The chemicals used (including trade name, batch number and dose) - The relevant Withholding Period (WHP)/Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) 					
<p>ASEL 3.8.2 Veterinary medicines, chemicals and equipment must be stored and used according to any applicable veterinary directions and/or manufacturers' recommendations.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.8.3 A report on the mortalities that occurred for each consignment at the registered establishment must be provided by the registered establishment operator 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.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
3.2 MANAGING A DISEASE OUTBREAK						
	<p>Whilst 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 symptoms of disease and that all RP's have a plan to manage disease outbreaks.</p>				Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<p>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</p> <p>(j) A plan for managing a disease outbreak</p> <p>Operations Manual: Procedures and records for managing a disease outbreak including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation of diseased animals; • Notification to State/Territory; • Notification to Department of Agriculture; • Veterinary identification of disease; and • Management and treatment of diseased animals 						

<p>Ensure the establishment has an Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) plan developed and ready for implementation at any time.</p> <p>Ensure unusual signs of disease are reported to either a local veterinarian, state government or the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline 1800 675 888</p>	<p>An EAD plan is developed and is ready for implementation.</p> <p>Advice is sought from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		See appendix
<p>Be familiar with common signs of diseases in your area</p> <p>Treat sick animals and seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>ASEL 3.1.20 Daily monitoring of livestock health, welfare and mortality must include:</p> <p>a) inspection of all livestock by a competent stock handler; and</p> <p>b) rejection of any livestock and their management as per Standard Error! Reference source not found.; and</p> <p>c) 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</p> <p>d) removal of dead livestock on a daily basis. Carcasses must be disposed of in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.</p> <p>Keep records as required in ASEL 3.8.1</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
3.3 SAFE & RESPONSIBLE LIVESTOCK TREATMENT						
<p>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.</p> <p>Irresponsible use of HGP's in animals can also threaten international trade agreement and erode consumer confidence and trust.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This may compromise food safety and harm the reputation of Australian livestock products.</p>					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A		
Follow directions (vet/label) when administering animal treatments		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Observe withholding periods and export slaughter intervals		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Store treatments as per label instructions in a secure location		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all equipment used to administer treatments are in working order and clean after use		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Record treatments accurately and as required.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If a third party applies chemicals to areas where livestock graze, ensure you are keeping records of treatment details		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.4 ZOONOTIC DISEASES						
Some livestock diseases can infect people who work in close contact with animals, and vice versa.					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Ensure all staff wear practical PPE when handling animals (e.g. long sleeve shirt, boots, hat, sunglasses).		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all staff Cover wounds with watertight dressings when handling livestock.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all staff get vaccinated for preventable zoonotic diseases (e.g. Q-Fever) and advise staff of the risks associated with zoonotic disease so they can choose to be vaccinated against some diseases		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all staff practice good hygiene at all times when handling livestock		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure you or your staff know the signs of common zoonotic diseases		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
If you or your staff have travelled overseas to countries that have exotic diseases to Australia (e.g. FMD), quarantine yourself from livestock for seven days after your return		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.5 LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES						
Animal welfare Poor animal welfare can reduce production, including lowering reproduction rates. 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.					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Ensure staff are familiar with relevant welfare legislation and Standards and Guidelines		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Livestock are penned in line with ASEL 3.1.16		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

<p>ASEL describes further requirements under the relevant species requirements in sections 3 and 6 relevant to weight, location and body score.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3.6 MANAGING PENNING AND ISOLATION						
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<p>ASEL 3.1.16 <i>Livestock must be penned so that:</i></p> <p>a) <i>animals of different species are not mixed in a single pen; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>different classes of animals are not mixed in a single pen; and</i></p> <p>c) <i>animals of different sexes, pregnancy status, or physical characteristics (such as those covered under any applicable management plans) are not mixed in a single pen; and</i></p> <p>d) <i>animals of different health status are kept separated; and</i></p> <p>e) <i>young animals are separated from older animals; and</i></p> <p>f) <i>animals of a dissimilar size and/or weight are separated.</i></p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.1.17 <i>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.</i></p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.1.18 <i>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.</i></p>	<p>It is vitally important to check the importing country requirements with the Exporter as different destinations have different requirements.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.1.19 <i>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 operator of the establishment must have procedures in place to ensure that:</i></p> <p>a) <i>handling facilities are not used simultaneously by livestock of differing health status; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>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</i></p> <p>c) <i>handling facilities, equipment and human resources used by different consignments of animals are managed in</i></p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0

accordance with the pre-export quarantine or isolation requirements of each importing country.							
4.0	CARCASE, MANURE & EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT						
4.1	CARCASE MANAGEMENT						
Carcasses can spread diseases to other livestock.						Risk rating	
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.							
	ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<i>Export Control (Animals) Order 2004</i> h) Disposal of carcasses; Procedures and records for disposal of carcasses, including							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording of animal identification, • Date of disposal, and • Notification to exporter. 							
ASEL 3.1.20 Daily monitoring of livestock health, welfare and mortality must include: d) removal of dead livestock on a daily basis. Carcasses must be disposed of in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation.		Implement a process for carcass management and disposal incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		For cattle, aim to satisfy the National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice . For sheep check the National Procedures and Guidelines for Intensive Sheep and Lamb Feeding Systems , section 4.11.
Dead stock should be disposed of in accordance with documented procedures that take into account environmental standards and public considerations.			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Ensure that carcase & animal wastes are disposed of promptly to an area that cannot be accessed by other animals.						
4.2 MANURE & EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT						
<p>Effluent includes waste removal systems, effluent ponds and grey water/septic systems.</p> <p>Bacteria such as E.coli, salmonella and campylobacter can be spread through effluent and cause disease.</p> <p>The Feedlot industry has published a useful summary of manure management in - Beef cattle feedlots: waste management and utilisation (see page 2 Pen cleaning and Appendix 6, page 3.).</p>					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Meet current legislative requirements and guidelines on waste management and regulation in your state	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure controls for the potential spread of disease from effluent are in place	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Planning for use of effluent with grazing management calendar	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Allow pasture to dry and keep livestock from pasture for minimum of 21 days	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Movements of manure and/or compost removed from the site should be recorded.	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Where pens are used, they should be cleaned at an interval to ensure for efficient production and to minimise odour emissions.	Refer to relevant licenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>ASEL 3.1.4 <i>To control drainage, surface water, groundwater and effluent run-off, the registered establishment must be located and/or constructed in such a manner that:</i></p> <p>a) <i>surface water and livestock effluent are directed away from laneways, livestock handling areas, livestock confinement areas and feed storage areas; and</i></p> <p>b) <i>the livestock confinement area of the registered establishment is free draining and that the surface remains firm; and</i></p> <p>c) <i>the surfaces around feed and water troughs are evenly graded and compacted to form a hard, durable surface that readily sheds surface water.</i></p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
5 FACILITY DESIGN & MANAGEMENT						
5.1 FACILITY DESIGN						
The design of facility infrastructure can play a part in both the safety of staff and livestock as they transition through the supply chain.					Risk rating	

<p>Poorly designed infrastructure can injure livestock resulting in their ineligibility for export and the need to further treat animals to reduce their levels of pain.</p> <p>Controlling entry points and maintaining fences separates classes of livestock within the facility, prevents feral animal contact and can assist in security of animals.</p>							
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
See ASEL 3.1.4 (above)							
<p>ASEL 3.1.5 <i>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:</i></p> <p>a) <i>shade; and/or</i> b) <i>windbreaks; and/or</i> c) <i>shelter; and/or</i> d) <i>other means provided in a registered establishment operations manual approved in writing by the department.</i></p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
<p>ASEL 3.1.6 <i>Livestock handling facilities and livestock sheds at registered establishment must meet specified conditions:</i></p> <p>a) <i>where sheds are used, these must:</i> b) <i>be constructed with sufficient drainage and ventilation to ensure that the shed is free draining; and</i> c) <i>have slatted or mesh floors designed and maintained to prevent entrapment of feet; and</i> d) <i>livestock handling facilities must be designed, constructed and maintained to facilitate livestock handling, inspection and separation of individual animals that prevents injury and minimises stress; and</i> e) <i>floors of yards, sheds, pens and loading ramps must have non-slip surfaces.</i></p>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
Control entry points into the registered facility by ensuring unused entry points are locked.			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

ASEL S3.1.7 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 d) be consistent with any importing country requirements.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
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5.2	PROPERTY RISK ASSESSMENT
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Persistent chemicals Livestock can ingest persistent chemicals that may result in death or high residues in their meat. Persistent chemicals maybe in sites like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old dip yards where chemicals have splashed onto the ground. • Older timber structures where chemicals may have been used to treat timber • Chemical storage sheds • Machinery Lead painted buildings	Risk rating	
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	ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
	Fence off high risk areas to prevent access by livestock		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Contact a local private veterinarian or relevant state/territory animal health authority immediately if you suspect livestock have eaten persistent chemicals		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Record high risk sites on your property by mapping them		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

6	MANAGEMENT OF FERAL ANIMALS, PESTS, VERMIN & WEEDS
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6.1	MANAGEMENT OF WEEDS
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Weeds compete with crops and pastures and in some cases can be toxic to livestock.	Risk rating						
	ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
	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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Record whether your intention is to eradicate or manage weeds. Outline weed management programs		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of programs						
Ensure chemicals are used according to label instructions and are the best chemicals for that use.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Keep records of chemicals used in weed management programs						
6.2 MANAGEMENT OF VERTABRATE PESTS						
Vertebrate pests (including pigs, kangaroos, dogs and vermin) can cause injury or death to livestock through the introduction of disease, or through damaging infrastructure.						
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Monitor and manage vermin, feral animals, and wildlife populations to prevent impact on stock		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Coordinate with neighbours and other local community members and groups to maximise the effectiveness of pest animal management		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Fence off rubbish dumps (no rubbish dump)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6.3 MANAGEMENT OF INVERTEBRATE PESTS						
Invertebrate pests such as ticks and flies pose a risk to livestock by introducing disease, impacting on animal health and decreasing production.						
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Treat animals for non-vertebrate pests to reduce pest numbers and production loss		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Record any chemicals used on animals and observe withholding periods or Export Slaughter Intervals		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. MOVEMENT OF OUTPUT FROM THE RP						
7.1 MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK OFF THE ESTABLISHMENT						
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
<i>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.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
Ensure traceability requirements are met (NLIS) and that all outgoing livestock are accompanied with the required documentation.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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	Only livestock fit to travel, which meet importing country requirements, can be loaded for transport to the port of embarkation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0 <i>Is it fit to Export Guide</i>

welfare to decline during transport or export preparation, are not transported.						
<p>ASEL 2.0. ASEL 2.1.1 <i>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.</i></p> <p>ASEL 2.1.2 <i>The land transport of livestock must also meet any importing country requirements for the land transport phases in the export supply chain.</i></p> <p>ASEL 2.1.3 <i>The maximum water deprivation time and minimum rest times in the Land Transport Standards must be adhered to for all land transport of livestock.</i></p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ASEL 3.0
7.2 MOVEMENT OF WASTE OFF THE ESTABLISHMENT						
<p>Outgoing hay or grain, fertilisers, soil, organic material, animal bedding and environmental waste (fill) may spread diseases, pests and weeds to other properties.</p> <p>Discarded bedding can include faecal matter and urine which can harbor disease.</p> <p>Manure can spread pathogens and sometimes disease.</p>					Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements	Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
Dispose of property waste in a responsible manner to ensure pests or diseases are not spread off your property		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Movements of manure and/or compost removed from the site should be recorded.</p> <p>Manage manure to ensure that its disposal or secondary use does not pose a risk to other livestock.</p> <p>The Feedlot industry has published a useful summary of manure management in - <i><u>Beef cattle feedlots: waste management and utilisation</u></i> (see page 2 Pen cleaning and Appendix 6, page 3.).</p>	Refer to relevant license agreements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure adequate processes for disposal of bedding 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.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

8 Administrative Procedures							
8.1 Training & Staff							
<p>Training is important not just for biosecurity but for workplace health and safety obligations. Staff not trained in biosecurity practices and welfare relevant to their roles increase the risk of injury to livestock, staff or visitors.</p> <p>Staff includes any family members who are exposed to production areas of your property.</p> <p>If you do not have staff, consider any person who may handle your livestock (e.g. contractors, agents, etc.).</p>						Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources
ASEL 3.1.3 <i>The operator 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.</i>		Maintain a staff training plan and/or qualification log. Induct employees, and contractors/short term employees (covering biosecurity, welfare and food safety)					ASEL 3.0
Ensure that all personnel responsible for management and husbandry understand their role in the implementation of biosecurity practices and that they know how to identify sick and injured livestock and are familiar with the establishment' animal health management plan.		Undertake personnel training and instruction on biosecurity animal health and welfare, including disease reporting. Display emergency contact lists in noticeable places on the RP and ensure all staff know where they are.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Farm Biosecurity Training record
Ensure all personnel responsible for management and husbandry know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and government animal health officer(s), and what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease.		Place EAD Plan and Hotline (1800 675 888) in a common and visible location.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all vulnerable personnel working on the property vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus		Request vaccination records from staff.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all staff are familiar with common zoonotic diseases and understand the risks and can recognise signs of infection			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ensure all hospital and chemical treatments conducted with suitable protective clothing and use of appropriate sanitisation methods.		Ensure that suitable protective clothing and appropriate sanitisation is available for staff. Employees have training in appropriate use of chemicals and medications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8.2 BIOSECURITY PLANNING							
<p>Planning is an instrumental part of sound biosecurity practices. If you plan for situations that may arise then you will always be in a position to respond quickly. 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.</p>						Risk rating	
ASEL 3.0 & Requirements		Practices /Procedures (RP to add to this)	Y	N	N/A	Comments	Resources

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

Appendix II: 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 emergency animal disease outbreak. The EAD covers the period between the time a disease is first suspected by the establishment and the subsequent preliminary confirmation or clearance of an emergency animal disease.

STEPS TO TAKE	
1	Contain and isolate livestock in the hospital pen
2	Contact the emergency disease watch hotline on 1800 675 888 . <i>Have a notebook handy to record instructions.</i>
3	Follow instructions and record their instructions in the notebook
4	Stop all movement of animals on and off the property by shutting and locking the front gate.
5	Stop all other movements onto the property <i>(Cancel all deliveries, close and lock the gate, etc.)</i>
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 NVDs and quarantine paperwork for interstate cattle in case the relevant authority requires it
9	Keep staff and visitors updated on the situation

Appendix III: 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 tracks into animal production areas, please negotiate this with management before entry.

PROPERTY CONTACT PERSON		CONTACT PHONE NUMBER / UHF	
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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 into 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 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. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return via the office and advise you are leaving by signing out of the visitor register.• Exit via designated tracks and main driveway.

Dealing with overseas visitors/ staff returning home – FMD world distribution Jun-Dec 2019

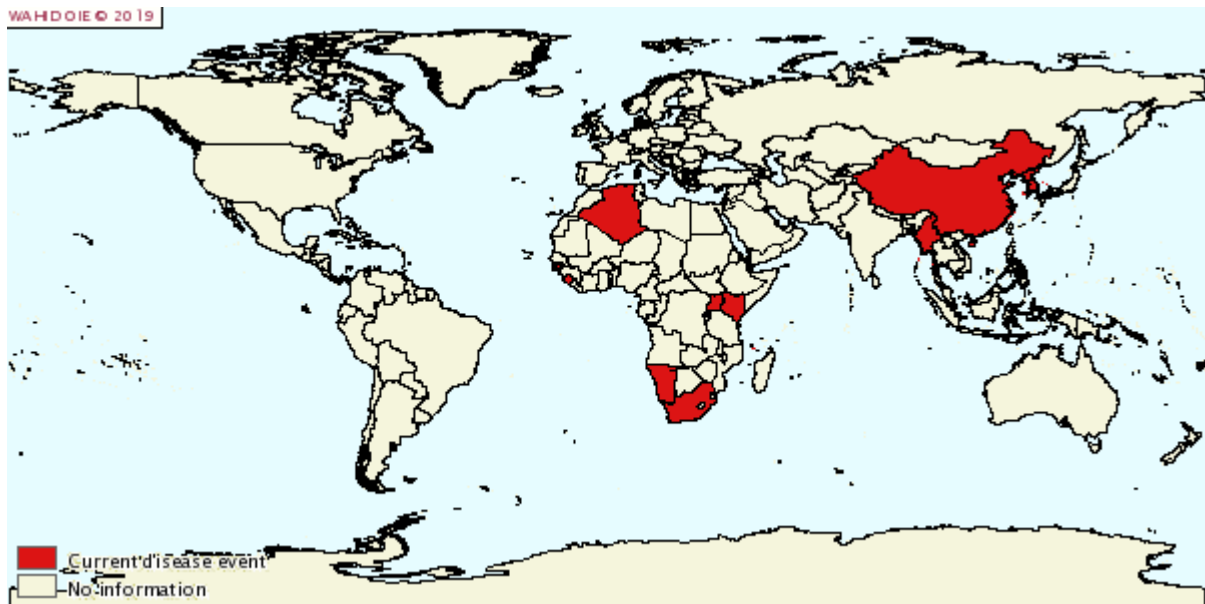


Image 1 (FMD world distribution OIE) [Reports](#) are available twice annually.

List of OIE Member free countries - December 2019

OIE Members' official FMD status map

Last update May 2019

[Click on a specific region to zoom in](#)

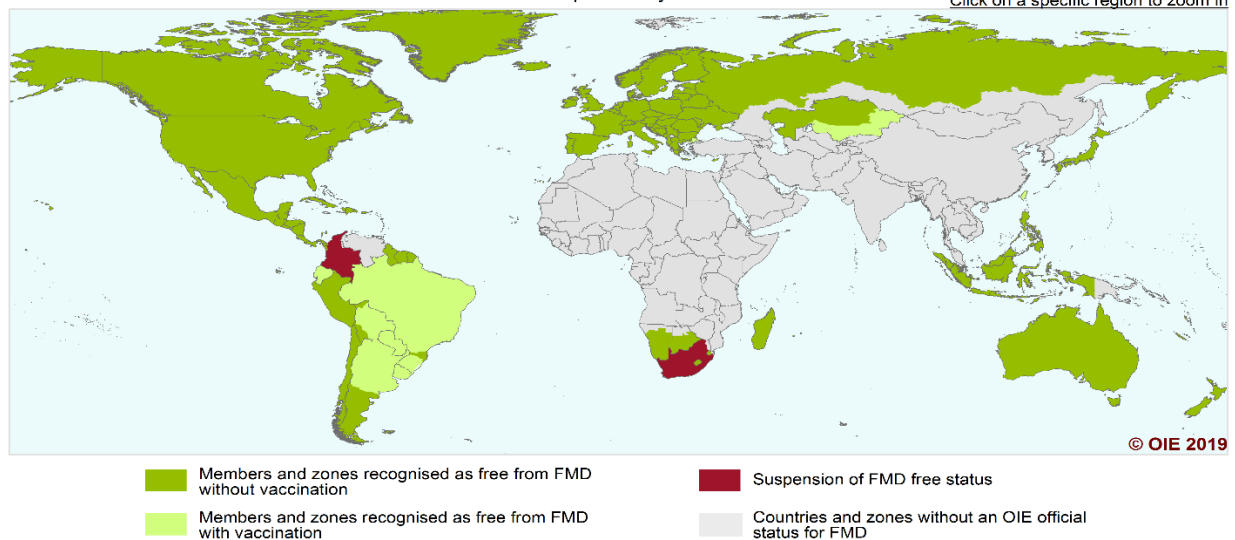


Image 2 [OIE Members' official FMD status map.](#)

List of [FMD free countries](#)

FMD free where vaccination is not practised

Members recognised as **FMD free where vaccination is not practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the [Terrestrial Code, Edition 2018](#) :

Albania	Germany	North Macedonia
Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Guatemala	Panama

Belarus	Guyana	Peru
Belgium	Haiti	Philippines
Belize	Honduras	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Portugal (4)
Brunei	Iceland	Romania
Bulgaria	Indonesia	San Marino
Canada	Ireland	Serbia (5)
Chile	Italy	Singapore
Costa Rica	Japan	Slovakia
Croatia	Latvia	Slovenia
Cuba	Lesotho	Spain (6)
Cyprus	Lithuania	Suriname
Czech Rep.	Luxembourg	Sweden
Denmark (1)	Madagascar	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Malta	The Netherlands
El Salvador	Mexico	Ukraine
Estonia	Montenegro	United Kingdom (7)
Eswatini	New Caledonia	United States of America (8)
Finland (2)	New Zealand	Vanuatu
France (3)	Nicaragua	

(1) Including Faroe Islands and Greenland.

(2) Including Åland Islands.

(3) Including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

(4) Including Azores and Madeira.

(5) Excluding Kosovo administered by the United Nations

(6) Including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands.

(7) Including Falkland Islands, Guernsey (incl. Alderney and Sark), Isle of Man and Jersey.

(8) Including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands.

- FMD free where vaccination is practised

Members recognised as **FMD free where vaccination is practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the [Terrestrial Code, Edition 2018](#) :
Paraguay, Uruguay

- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised

Members having an **FMD free zone⁽⁹⁾ where vaccination is not practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the [Terrestrial Code, Edition 2018](#) :

Argentina Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in January 2007; • the summer pasture zone in the Province of San Juan as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in April 2011; • Patagonia Norte A as designated by the Delegate of Argentina in a document addressed to the Director General in October 2013;
Bolivia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone in the Macro-region of the Altiplano designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2011;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone consisting of the Department of Pando as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;
Botswana Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four zones designated by the Delegate of Botswana in documents addressed to the Director General in August and November 2014 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone consisting of Zones 3c (Dukwi), 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; • one zone consisting of Zone 3c (Maitengwe); • one zone covering Zone 4a; • one zone covering Zone 6b; • one zone covering Zone 3b designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016; • one zone covering Zone 7 designated by the Delegate of Botswana in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018;
Brazil Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Santa Catarina designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in February 2007;
Colombia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 1995 and in April 1996 (Area I - Northwest region of Chocó Department); • one zone designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the Director General in January 2008 (Archipelago de San Andrés and Providencia);
Ecuador Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone consisting of the insular territory of the Galapagos, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
Kazakhstan Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five zones as designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2018 consisting of as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Zone 1 consisting of West Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Mangystau and south-western part of Aktobe region; ○ Zone 2 including north-eastern part of Aktobe region, southern part of Kostanay region and western part of Karaganda region; ○ Zone 3 including northern and central parts of Kostanay region, western parts of North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions; ○ Zone 4 including central and eastern parts of North Kazakhstan region and northern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions; ○ Zone 5 including central and eastern parts of Karaganda region and southern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions;
Malaysia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone covering the provinces of Sabah and Sarawak as designated by the Delegate of Malaysia in a document addressed to the Director General in December 2003;
Moldova Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone designated by the Delegate of Moldova in a document addressed to the Director General in July 2008;
Namibia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone designated by the Delegate of Namibia in a document addressed to the Director General in February 1997.
Russia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one zone designated by the Delegate of Russia in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2015 and March 2016;

(9) For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

FMD free zone where vaccination is practised
Member Countries having an **FMD free zone⁽¹⁰⁾ where vaccination is practised**, according to the provisions of Chapter 8.8. of the [Terrestrial Code, Edition 2018](#) :

Argentina Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> two separate zones designated by the Delegate of Argentina in documents addressed to the Director General in March 2007 and October 2013, and in August 2010 and February 2014;
Bolivia Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone covering the regions of Chaco, Valles and parts of Amazonas and Altiplano as designated by the Delegate of Bolivia in documents addressed to the Director General in October 2013, February 2014 and August 2018;
Brazil Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone covering the territory of State of Rio Grande do Sul (documentation of September 1997); one zone in State of Mato Grosso do Sul as designated by the Delegate of Brazil in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2010; one extended zone designated by the Delegate of Brazil in a document addressed to the Director General in September 2017, composed of the States of Amapá, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Acre, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, São Paulo, Bahia, Tocantins, Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and parts of Mato Grosso do Sul;
Chinese Taipei Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas, as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2016; one zone consisting of Kinmen County as designated by the Delegate of Chinese Taipei in a document addressed to the OIE Director General in September 2017;
Ecuador Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone consisting of the continental Ecuador, as designated by the Delegate of Ecuador in a document addressed to the Director General in August 2014;
Kazakhstan Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2016 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone consisting of Almaty region; one zone consisting of East Kazakhstan region; one zone including part of Kyzylorda region, northern part of South Kazakhstan region, northern and central parts of Zhambyl region; one zone including southern part of Kyzylorda region and south-western part of South Kazakhstan region; one zone including south-eastern part of South Kazakhstan region and southern part of Zhambyl region;
Turkey Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one zone as designated by the Delegate of Turkey in a document addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

(10) For detailed information on the delimitation of zones of Members recognised as FMD free, enquiries should be addressed to the Director General of the OIE.

Appendix IV– Carcass Management

The following information has been collated to assist disposal efforts during Emergency Animal Disease Response. It is not intended to replace advice given from a jurisdiction. During an Emergency Animal Disease outbreak The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development is the authority on all such matter relating to disposal.

Establishment information-

Distance from closest town		Adjoining establishment	
Distance from closest road		Number of animals	

Day to day carcass management-

Other factors to consider –

Disposal Options-

	Burning	On Farm Burial	Composting	Abattoir Slaughter	Professional Disposal (Landfill)
Option for disposal					
Notes					

† Not advisable may be re-evaluated by the jurisdiction during an EAD based on the disease agent and likelihood of spread.

Burning-

Impacted businesses –

Closest town-

Further Considerations –

Infrastructure-

Burial-

Current pit design –

Soil type –

Amount of cattle to be buried –

Preferred site location –

Pit lining -

Pit type –

Ground water depth-

Professional Landfill-

Composting-

Abattoir Slaughter-

Name of facility	Owner	Area	Approximate distance

Other items requiring special consideration-

Appendix V- Rejection Criteria for all species by sea (ASEL 3.0)

Table 1 Rejection criteria for all species by sea

<i>Category</i>	<i>Rejection criteria</i>
General requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to meet importing country requirements including sex or breed if specified • Pregnancy status not confirmed as appropriate for export • Lactating animals/lactating animals with young at foot • Viral diseases such as scabby mouth or infectious bovine rhinotracheitis • Animals displaying clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease or external parasites • Animals showing signs of injury such as but not limited to fractures or swelling
Systemic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body condition score not appropriate for export (such as emaciated or over-fat) • Anorexia (inappetence or 'shy feeders') • Uncoordinated, collapsed, weak • Unwell, lethargic, dehydrated • Ill-thrift
Gastrointestinal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysentery or profuse diarrhoea • Bloat
Musculoskeletal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal gait or lameness of any kind • Abnormal soft tissue or bony swellings
Nervous system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nervous symptoms such as head tilt, circling, incoordination • Abnormal or aggressive behaviour/intractable or violent
External/skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised papillomatosis or generalised ringworm or dermatophilosis • Generalised and extensive buffalo fly lesions • Generalised skin disease or infection • External skin cancer • Lacerations that penetrate the full thickness of the dermis or are likely to affect the health or welfare of the animal • Discharging wounds or abscesses • Cutaneous myiasis (flystrike) • Ballanitis (pizzle rot in sheep) • Blood/abnormal discharge from reproductive tract (vulva/prepuce) • Visible external parasites
Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation • Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Respiratory distress or difficulty breathing • Sharp horns • Horns causing damage to the head or eyes • Bleeding horn stumps or broken antlers

<i>Category</i>	<i>Rejection criteria</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horns longer than appropriate for export • Scabby mouth
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups of animals with unusual mortalities • Disparities in sex, size, weight or age that could cause an issue with the health or welfare of the animals (redraft animals in this case)

Appendix 7- Rejection Criteria for all species by AIR (ASEL 3.0)

Table 2 Rejection criteria for all species by air

<i>Category</i>	<i>Rejection criteria</i>
General requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to meet importing country requirements including sex or breed if specified. • Pregnancy status not confirmed as appropriate for export • Viral diseases such as scabby mouth or infectious bovine rhinotracheitis • Animals displaying clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease or of external parasites • Animals showing signs of injury such as but not limited to fractures or swelling
Systemic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body condition score not appropriate for export (such as emaciated or over-fat) • Anorexia (inappetence or 'shy feeders') • Uncoordinated, collapsed, weak • Unwell, lethargic, dehydrated • Ill-thrift
Gastrointestinal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysentery or profuse diarrhoea • Bloat
Musculoskeletal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal gait or lameness of any kind • Abnormal soft tissue or bony swellings
Nervous system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nervous symptoms such as head tilt, circling, incoordination • Abnormal or aggressive behaviour/intractable or violent
External/skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised papillomatosis or generalised ringworm or dermatophilosis • Generalised and extensive buffalo fly lesions • Generalised skin disease or infection • External skin cancer • Lacerations that penetrate the full thickness of the dermis or are likely to affect the health or welfare of the animal • Discharging wounds or abscesses • Cutaneous myiasis (flystrike) • Ballanitis (pizzle rot in sheep) • Blood/abnormal discharge from reproductive tract (vulva/prepuce)
Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation

<i>Category</i>	<i>Rejection criteria</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease• Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease• Respiratory distress-difficulty breathing• Sharp horns• Horns causing damage to the head or eyes• Bleeding horn stumps or broken antlers• Horns longer than appropriate for export• Scabby mouth
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Groups of animals with unusual mortalities• Disparities in sex, size, weight or age that could cause an issue with the health or welfare of the animals (redraft animals in this case)
