



Market Access Retention

Market Access retention post June 2017 (BJD)



Johne's disease 2016 -2017

- Johne's disease is still a notifiable disease – meaning it still needs to be reported to appropriate authorities.
- Most states deregulated Johne's in 2016 at the request of Industry and moved to implement JBAS
- WA are maintaining Johne's control measures –JBAS 7 (QLD) or JBAS 8 other states
- NT have implemented interim arrangements – JBAS 7 at this stage
- JBAS has replaced Cattle Map

Transitional Arrangements

- Transitional period June 2016-June 30th 2017 as Qld transitions from the old management system to the new.
- Most Qld properties (non assessed) transitioned from the protected zone to JBAS 7 automatically and will remain JBAS 7 until June 30th.
- Producers must have a biosecurity plan in place that addresses the elements of the JD checklist and that is overseen by a veterinarian by June 30th 2017 to retain a JBAS 7.
- If producers do not have a plan in place by June 30th they will need to undergo a check test and await the results to be eligible for JBAS-7.

The New Framework

- Under the new Johne's framework Johne's is to be managed on farm like many other diseases such as pesti virus.
- The frame work has tools available to assist producers in participating in the framework such as the Johne's Beef Assurance Scoring System (JBAS)
- Dairy cattle scoring is separate again as the new system recognises the increased risk Dairy cattle pose in respects to Johne's.

| Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) [numbers equate to Dairy Score] | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| On-farm biosecurity plan implemented* | Biosecurity plan implemented for minimum of 5 years | Testing, plus veterinary advisor for plan | Two successive negative Sample tests 2 years apart, and ongoing triennial Check Test | 8 High assurance |
| | | | One negative Sample test a minimum of 5 years after the last confirmed clinical case and ongoing triennial Check Test | 7 Assurance |
| | | Minimum 5 years since last clinical case of Johne's disease confirmed on property | | 6 Managed disease risk |
| | If previously infected, minimum of 2 years of biosecurity plan implemented and since last clinical case of Johne's disease confirmed on property, plus all high-risk animals identified and removed If no previous infection, biosecurity plan in place | | 4 Progressing | |
| | Biosecurity plan in place Clinical case(s) removed | | 2 First steps | |
| | Suspect, infected and unknown | | | 0 Unmanaged risk |

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JBAS 6 – Producers must implement a biosecurity plan before June 30th.

For JBAS 6 this plan does not need to be endorsed.

Producers must keep their plan and make it available if a person wishes to see it.

Example -

- A prospect buyer or agent
- A regulative authority whom might need that document to certify interstate movements

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JBAS 7 – Producers must implement a biosecurity plan before June 30th.

This plan does need to be endorsed by a veterinarian.

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The role of vets in JBAS

- The use of previous Cattle Map vets are encouraged because they have had previous training
- There is an online BJD course that vets can undertake free of charge on the Animal Health Australia website
- The preferred procedure is to have this training in conjunction with APAV accreditation recognised through Chief Veterinary Officer approval to demonstrate competency.
- However any vet can be used
- A vet will need to oversee your plan to ensure it is adequate
- A vet will need to assist you in check testing 50 head on your property
- This sample must be a representative of your herd
- Producers will incur the cost of sampling and laboratory testing
- There may be additional transport costs that producers need to think carefully about (North Australia)

Testing costs

- Veterinary sampling and submissions cost will be determined by practitioner
- Laboratory costs – depending on test (ELISA on blood, faecal culture, faecal HT-J PCR)
- HT-J-PCR is the most effective (low risk of false positives, faster turn around as faecal culture takes 3 months)
- HT-J potential \$1200 for 50 tests. (*subject to change*)

Interstate Requirements

(as at 20/04/2017) if looking at this slide at a later date please check the relevant states website

Western Australia from Qld -

- JBAS 7
- No co grazing with dairy or dairy cross cattle (other than MN3 or Dairy Score 8) for last 2 years
- Check test within previous 12 months
- No subsequent contact with cattle of lower score, plus
- LB1 form completed by relevant authorities – private vet / stock inspector
- Boarder inspection
- NVD / movement record (Qld requirement)
- If travelling via NT they will also require –
- NT health certificate and waybill
- Cattle Health Declaration
- Must adhered to NT entry requirements

Interstate Requirements

(as at 20/04/2017) if looking at this slide at a later date please check the relevant states website

Northern Territory from Qld -

- JBAS 7 (subject to change)
- NT health certificate and waybill
- Cattle Health Declaration
- NVD / movement record (Qld requirement)
- Must adhered to NT entry requirements

Show and saleyard entry

- Will be based on exhibitor demand and industry standard
- Low risk standard might be considered JBAS 7 – this is not a prescribed regulation

What is a biosecurity plan ?

A biosecurity plan is effectively a risk mitigation strategy that assesses and implements steps against biosecurity threats.

It outlines how you as producers manage the risks that threaten your operations but also how you manage the risk your operations pose to industry.

Why producers need a biosecurity plan ?

Peter Hall was interviewed at Yelvertoft Campdraft and raised 3 excellent advantages –

- 1) Producers need to demonstrate their understanding and control of BJD status to trade with NT including live export trades out of the NT
- 1) There is an increased risk of disease incursions in this country given our evolving culture and more people visiting Australia. People need to be aware of how to deal with disease incursions if and when they happen.
- 1) It has always been a requirement of the federal government to have a biosecurity plan in place to meet our emergency animal disease response arrangements. This is particularly important to cover us off on compensation if a disease incursion was to happen.

Implementing a biosecurity plan vs doing nothing ..

- Having a biosecurity plan is beneficial not only to Johnne's management but also to assist with how other pests, diseases and weeds can be managed which can result in a higher profit on farm.
- Having a biosecurity plan means you will be prepared in the event of a disease outbreak on or off farm. In the event of an on farm incursion you can significant decrease the spread of a serious disease by following emergency disease protocols and ensuring that your staff are aware of what diseases look like so that they can raise the alarm early. Early detection and immediate containment are fundamentally important in disease outbreaks.

Doing nothing -

- Part of the JBAS scoring system is to only trade in cattle from properties of the same status as you are, therefore you may experience trade barriers even if you do not trade directly with NT markets.

What resources are available for producers to implement a biosecurity plan ?

National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual and Checklist – this specifies the industry bare minimum.

Biosecurity Plan Templates – there are many out there.

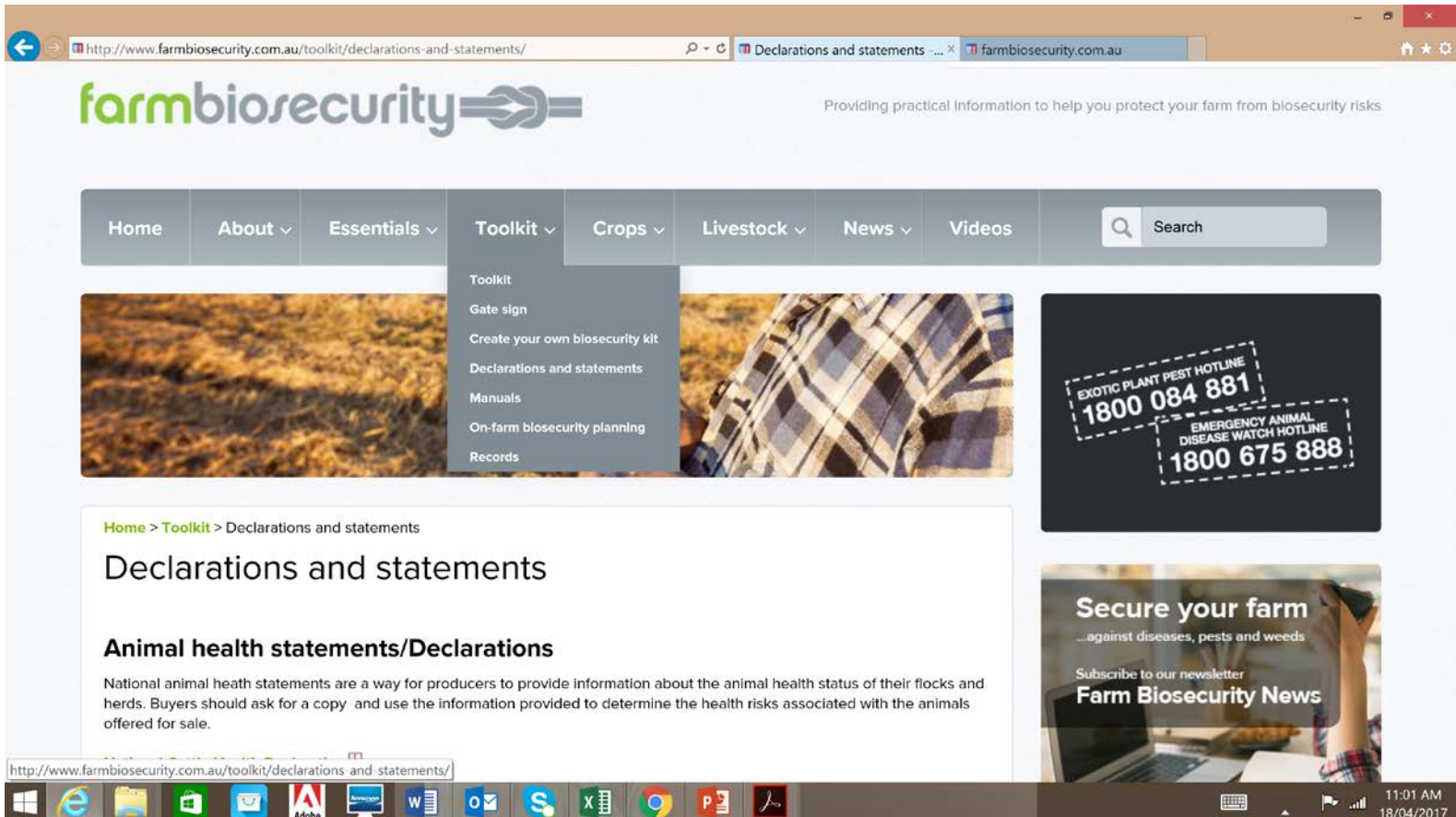
- Grazing Manual Checklist – Industry base line
- LBN template – LBN website

Johne's Checklist (must be included in the plan if using for NT entry)

Animal Health Declarations – available on the farmbiosecurity website.

Workshops – for those who want to learn more about biosecurity planning

Where can I find Animal Health Declarations ?



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the farmbiosecurity.com.au website. The URL bar shows <http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/>. The website header includes the farmbiosecurity logo and the tagline "Providing practical information to help you protect your farm from biosecurity risks". The navigation menu includes Home, About, Essentials, Toolkit, Crops, Livestock, News, and Videos. The Toolkit dropdown menu is open, showing options: Toolkit, Gate sign, Create your own biosecurity kit, Declarations and statements, Manuals, On-farm biosecurity planning, and Records. The main content area shows the breadcrumb "Home > Toolkit > Declarations and statements" and the title "Declarations and statements". Below this, the section "Animal health statements/Declarations" is highlighted. The text states: "National animal health statements are a way for producers to provide information about the animal health status of their flocks and herds. Buyers should ask for a copy and use the information provided to determine the health risks associated with the animals offered for sale." On the right side, there are two promotional banners: "EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE 1800 084 881" and "EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE 1800 675 888", and another banner for "Secure your farm" with a newsletter subscription link.

Animal Health Declarations –

Critical to Biosecurity Plans – Peter Hall explains why

Part of your biosecurity plan is to demonstrate how your property manages BJD.

Producers across Qld need to be aware of the fact that if they are going to maintain their disease free status they have to ask for Cattle Health Declarations when they procure cattle or any incoming cattle. Whether that be breeding stock, stud cattle, bulls, store cattle, ask for a Cattle Health Declaration so you do not put your disease status at risk.

Cattle health declaration

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

Version
24/10/2016

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Owner of cattle <small>(Full trading name)</small> | | |
| Property/place where the journey commenced <small>(Address)</small> | | |
| <small>(Address continued)</small> <small>(Town/suburb)</small> <small>(State)</small> <small>(Postcode)</small> | | |
| Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property | | |
| This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from | | |
| Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. NVD | | |
| <small>(Document type)</small> <small>(Document number)</small> <small>(Office of issue)</small> <small>(Expiry date)</small> | | |
| <i>Note: If NVD accompanying this declaration then you may go straight to question 1</i> | | |
| Description of cattle | | |
| Number | Description (Breed, sex e.g. Hereford Cross Steers) | Brands or Earmarks |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Total | | |
| Consigned to <small>(Name of person or business)</small> | | |
| <small>(Address)</small> <small>(Town/suburb)</small> <small>(State)</small> <small>(Postcode)</small> | | |
| Destination (if different) of cattle <small>(Location address)</small> | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since birth? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 2. On the property stated above, has an on-farm biosecurity plan been implemented? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| If yes, which plan (e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LPA, Grazing BMP) | | |
| 3a. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 3b. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antibody? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| If tested what percentage of the tested cattle were antibody positive? | | |
| 4. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) test result for animals being moved: | | |
| Date of test/...../..... | | |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 5. Are the cattle from an EBL accredited or certified free herd: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 6. Are these cattle from a herd or property with an occurrence of Johne's disease (JD) in any susceptible species within the last five years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> J-BAS of (optional) | | |
| 7. On the property stated above, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle and/or sheep? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 8. Source herd has a negative JD test result: Check Test <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Test <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Date of test/...../..... | | |
| 9. If dairy cattle, the consignment has a Dairy Assurance Score of: Part A (herd base score) Part B (calf credits) Part C (total Dairy Score) | | |
| 10. Treatments | | |
| Treatments | Product | Date of treatment within last 6 months |
| Drench | | |
| Liver fluke treatment | | |
| Other treatments (type) | | |
| 11. Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved (see explanatory note) | | |
| Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 5 in 1): Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | | Clostridial vaccination (Botulism) : Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pestivirus vaccination: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | | Bovine ephemeral fever vaccination: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Leptospira vaccination: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | | Vibrio vaccination: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| JD (Silirum) vaccination: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Other vaccinations (specify): | | |
| 12. Any other relevant health information | | |

DECLARATION (see explanatory notes for further information)

I
(Full name) (Full address)

.....
(Address continued) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

I declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that I have inspected the animals and deem them to be healthy, free of disease and fit to travel.

Signature* **Date**/...../20.....


*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.

Tel. no. (.....)..... **Email**

Biosecurity plan templates

On Farm Biosecurity Plan

Version 1.0 March 2017.



| Biosecurity Plan details | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Property ABAS status: | Biosecurity overseen by a veterinarian | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Veterinarian Name: | Veterinarian registration number: | |





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Instructions on completing this plan =



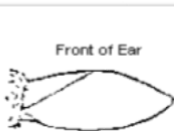
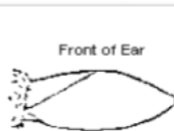


- Work through the plan from priority 1 – 7.
- The priorities include a series of procedures that are likely already in place on your property. You need only answer yes or no to most of the questions in this plan.
- The areas that are shaded in Green are considered to be industry minimum and therefore you must describe your practices for it to be considered a biosecurity plan.
- The areas that are shaded in Blue are actions required from you to tailor your plan to your property. This may include describing the paddock you use for empty out or the vaccinations used on your property.
- Unshaded areas are considered to be above industry standard and should be completed where possible. If you are intending on engaging with a private Veterinarian, your Veterinarian may request you complete these areas of the plan to be considered for a higher ABAS status.
- When you find prompts asking you to insert specific plans such as pest and weed management plans you may keep those documents with this plan to form a larger comprehensive document.
- The action planner on page 3 can help you keep track of your biosecurity goals.

For further assistance with On Farm Biosecurity planning please contact your state LBN Manager.



Stock identification

Did you know that in Qld you are required to submit a brand return each 12 months? You can do it online with a click of a button. Visit the [DAF brands database](#) search your brand and click the brand return button. It is that easy.

| Cattle brands | |
|--|-----------------|
| Three piece | Symbol |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  </div> </div> | |
| Cattle ear marks | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  <p>Front of Ear</p> <p>Back of Ear</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  <p>Front of Ear</p> <p>Back of Ear</p> </div> </div> | |
| Sheep and goat identifiers | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  <p>Front of Ear</p> <p>Back of Ear</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">  <p>Front of Ear</p> <p>Back of Ear</p> </div> </div> | |
| Other stock identifiers | |
| Horse brands | Pig slap brands |

Priority Area 1: Inputs -

| Biosecurity Practice | Documents | Procedures | Yes | No |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Livestock pre-purchase | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Check animals for health status before purchasing/agisting – including JBAS status. | NVD/Waybill Movement record National Health Declaration | Pre-purchase inspection or veterinary inspection/certification. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.2 Purchase livestock from suppliers who have a QA/Food Safety program and can provide information about animal treatments and the health status of their animals – such as a NVD and/or Animal Health Statement. | NVD/Waybill National Health Declaration Biosecurity certificate (if applicable) | Request information on vendor QA or farm management system Ensure property is LPA accredited. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Farm-gate | | | | |
| 1.1.3 Segregate, observe and treat or destroy (as required) newly introduced animals or returned stray animals. | Livestock receipt and inspection record Treatment Records | Isolation and segregate for ____ days (28 days recommended) Keep records of all treatments | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.4 Ensure introduced livestock have had time to empty out prior to release from the yards. | Livestock receipt and inspection record | 24-48 hours holding for empty out | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.5 For livestock that leave and return to the property (e.g. following shows, agistment, contract joining). If risky, separate. Observe and treat (if needed) the animals before returning them to companions. | Livestock receipt and inspection record Treatment records | Isolation and segregate for ____ days. 14-28 days recommended Treatments as required | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

GRAZING MANUAL BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST VERSION 1.0 [18/4/17]

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Name: Far Away Downs | PIC:QDDD0000 |
| Property Address: Far away downs Road Far Away QLD 5434 | Manager Name: R O'Brien |
| Date: 18/04/2017 | Owner Name: R O'Brien |
| Veterinarian: Dr Smith | Veterinarian's signature: (maybe required for J-BAS6; optional but preferred for J-BAS7 and below) |
| Local Animal Health Office number: 4545 4333 | EAD hotline: 1800 675 888 |

Attach property map

Stock Type

- ☒ Cattle Only
- ☐ Mixed Species (sheep, goats)
- ☐ Dairy Cattle

| 1.0 | INPUTS – LIVESTOCK, WATER, FEED, ETC. | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.1 | Livestock | Documents | Procedures | YES | NO | N/A |
| 1.1.1 | Are all new stock that arrive on the property inspected for their health status? | National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration | Pre-purchase inspection or veterinary inspection/certification <i>We purchase through an agent who inspects stock on our behalf.</i> <i>When unloading we inspect stock in yards and separate anything that looks unwell.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.2 | Are livestock purchased with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)? | National Vendor Declaration Animal Health Declaration | Request NVD/Waybills for all sales to ensure LPA accreditation. Request AHD for further information on herd health. <i>We request NVDs and Cattle Health Declarations</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.3 | Do all newly introduced livestock undergo a period of quarantine? | Livestock Receipt and Inspection Form | Isolate and segregate for 3 days (21 recommended) <i>Our cattle go into their own paddocks in mobs.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.6 | Are livestock of unknown health status kept separate from vulnerable stock (i.e. young or pregnant ones)? | Paddock records | Isolate and segregate for ___ days (21 recommended) <i>Our cattle are segregated by paddocks</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.4 | Do all livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release? | Livestock Receipt and Inspection Form | 24-48 hours holding for empty out <i>Yes we hold our cattle over for 3 days on hay before we move them to their paddock</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.5 | When livestock are away from the home property, e.g., for shows, on agistment or for contract joining, are hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage the biosecurity risks to livestock and properties? | Livestock Receipt and Inspection Form Treatment records | Isolate and segregate for ___ days (21 recommended) <i>As per normal entry procedures</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.1.7 | Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with the NLIS operational rules for species and jurisdictions? | NLIS Database | Receiving property to do NLIS transfers within 48 hours of arrival. All animals to bear an NLIS device before moving off the property. <i>Our transfers are done within 48 hours as per Qld legislation.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Are Biosecurity plans easy ?

LBN and Ag Force attended Yelvertoft Campdraft this weekend and helped producers get plans in place.

Lloyd Hick sat down and did his plan before his run in the restricted maiden.



Still unsure ?

Biosecurity planning workshops –

Winton – May 02nd

Cloncurry May 4th

Blackall May 9th

Hughenden May 11th

Emerald – 15th

Clermont –16th

Rockhampton 17th

Charters Towers 19th

For future information –

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QUESTIONS ?

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