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# SHOW LIVESTOCK BIOSECURITY PLAN

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# SECTION 1 - EVENT DETAILS

## Event venue map

Include a copy of your event venue map/s here. Clearly identify locations of:

1. Where livestock are housed and exhibited.
2. Livestock entry/exit points.
3. Other points including waste (e.g., manure and bedding) disposal areas, isolation yard(s), loading and unloading points, water sources, office and location of first aid and PPE kits.
4. Zoning if applicable (competitor zones including parking, public areas, spectator areas)

## **Roles and responsibilities**

Biosecurity during an event is a **shared responsibility** between the event holder and exhibitors. It is important that everyone understands their role and plays their part in preventing the introduction and spread of diseases, pests or weeds during the event. Below are some of the roles and responsibilities that may be part of an event.

### Event organiser or management committee responsibilities

**Chief Steward/Event Biosecurity Manager -** is the person to contact in the event of a suspected biosecurity emergency. Their contact details should be displayed throughout the grounds as the contact person. The Biosecurity Manager is responsible for actioning the biosecurity plan by ensuring sickbay pens, etc. are constructed and that everyone named within the plan is aware of their role during the event.They should be aware of what may occur in the event of a biosecurity emergency and ideally undertake relevant training (e.g., through government emergency animal disease (EAD) training workshops).

**Event Secretary** – isresponsible for collecting and storing relevant livestock movement documentation and Animal Health Declarations. Animal Health Declarations, and any other documentation required to be kept by the Event Management Committee under state legislation, must be kept for the designated period of time.

**Event Stewards -** are event employees or volunteers that are in charge of:

* bit checking
* mouthing livestock
* class organisation

The Event Stewards report to the Chief Steward/ Biosecurity Manager.

**Event Committee -** are responsible for ensuring the biosecurity plan is completed and that the Biosecurity Manager has received a copy and actioned items within the biosecurity plan. The Event Committee is also responsible for ensuring that adequate pre-event communications are sent to exhibitors. For example, biosecurity information is either sent out, displayed on the website or forms part of the nomination process. The Event Committee is also responsible for ensuring that any legislation in relation to the movement of livestock or animal welfare in their state is adhered to at all times.

**Event Veterinarian** - is a veterinarian currently registered in the State in which the event is being held and has been appointed by the Event Biosecurity Event Committee. They oversee animal health and welfare of exhibitor’s animals at an event, providing veterinary advice and treatment, where necessary. They have a supplementary role to a Government Veterinarian in an Emergency Animal Disease incident and will work with Government Veterinarians, exhibitors, the Event Biosecurity Manager and Industry representatives, to manage disease spread, should one occur.

**Government Veterinarian/Inspector** - is a veterinarian currently registered in the state/territory in which the event is being held and is employed by the state/territory government and appointed under the state’s legislation relevant to disease management. They are not appointed by the Event Biosecurity Event Committee, but instead are enacted under State legislation to lead EAD responses when exotic diseases are suspected. Everyone present at the event must follow instructions given by the Government Veterinarian in the event of a suspected EAD incident.

### Exhibitor / Competitor Responsibilities

Exhibitors and competitors are responsible for understanding and discharging their obligations in relation to animal welfare, traceability and biosecurity of livestock and animals within their care.

It is important to convey to exhibitors/competitors the event rules and guidelines, including recommended biosecurity practices that are recommended at the event. These guidelines should be provided in the rules and regulations, entry forms and on the website to all participants.

* Exhibitors / competitors must not bring sick or injured livestock to an event.
* Livestock are loaded and transported in accordance with the [Is the Animal Fit to Load Guidelines](https://www.mla.com.au/fittoload) and the [Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Land Transport of Livestock](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport/).
* Livestock attending the event must be accompanied by the relevant movement document and [Animal Health Declaration](https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/) and a copy provided to a nominated person within the event committee.
* All animals must be appropriately identified according to state legislation, this may include a brand, ear tag or microchip depending on the species.
* Livestock are not permitted to graze in shared areas. Grazing at the grounds is at the risk of the exhibitor.
* Do not allow livestock or companion animals to share common water sources (where practical).
* Ensure livestock and companion animals go into a clean yard, pen or cage upon arrival.
* Facilities in which livestock and companion animals are housed are to be kept clean and free of manure for the duration of the event. This includes feeding and watering facilities.
* Exhibitor / competitor vehicles that are onsite should be clean of gross contaminants such as mud and manure
* Exhibitors must supply fit-for-purpose livestock feed for ruminants that does not contain restricted animal material (RAM).
* All exhibitors / competitors should minimise unnecessary contact with other exhibitors’ / competitors’ livestock and companion animals and should wash hands thoroughly after handling animals.
* Exhibitors should also limit sharing of equipment and tack. Any equipment bought onto the site must be brought to the event clean.
* Livestock and companion animals that become sick whilst at the showgrounds are to remain in their housed area and must be reported to the Event Biosecurity Manager or Event Veterinarian immediately. Keep other livestock, companion animals and people away from the animal until directed by the Event Veterinarian or Biosecurity Event Manager.
* Livestock returning home should be isolated for 7-21 days and kept under observation for any signs of disease.
* Exhibitors are responsible for complying with NLIS, animal movement requirements and other biosecurity requirements relevant to the species (e.g., for cattle tick).

# Emergency contacts

**Table 1. Emergency contact details**

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| **EMERGENCY CONTACTS** |
| **POSITION** | **NAME** | **CONTACT NUMBER** |
| **EVENT BIOSECURITY MANAGER** |  |  |
| **SCHOOL CONTACT**  |  |  |
| **EVENT VETERINARIAN**  |  |  |
| **LOCAL VETERINARIAN 1**  |  |  |
| **LOCAL ANIMAL HEALTH OFFICER**  |  |  |
| **DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY/ AGRICULTURE CALL CENTRE NUMBER**  |  |  |
| **EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE HOTLINE**  |  | **1800 675 888** |
| **ANIMAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  |  |  |
| **WH&S / FIRST AID OFFICER** |  |  |

### Priority diseases of concern for the event

Include diseases or pests of concern for the event in this table that you are specifically trying to manage with health entry requirements for the event. **Any diseases or pests below that are not relevant to the event may be deleted.**

* Diseases may include those referred to under current state/territory regulation or diseases specific to your local area. This section may be completed with the help of a private or government veterinarian, biosecurity officer or animal health and biosecurity manager.
* If you have identified specific diseases that your event is managing, record how they are being managed in Section 3 (livestock activities) and then communicated to competitors via your preferred method, identified in Section 2 (communications).

**Table 2. Priority diseases of concern for the event**

| **SPECIES** | **DISEASE** | **ACCREDITATION / DISEASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM** | **SUGGESTED MINIMUM HEALTH STATUS FOR ENTRY** | **PRACTICE IMPLEMENTED BY EVENT MANAGEMENT**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cattle** | Bovine viral diarrhoea virus (Pestivirus) | Testing (evidence may include either a signed veterinary certificate or laboratory report listing animals and individual identification) | Stud cattle: BVDV free (non- Persistently Infected (PI))Commercial cattle: negative test (non-PI) |  |
| Cattle tick *Rhipicephalus boophilus* and *microplus*  | Event grounds in cattle tick free zone  | Cattle to present tick free with accompanying documentation as required  |  |
|  | Event grounds in cattle tick infected zone  | Cattle to present visually tick free  |  |
| Johne’s disease | Johne’s Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS) | Minimum J-BAS entry score: JBAS 6  |  |
|  | Johne’s Disease Dairy Score (JDDS) | Minimum JDDS entry score: JDDS 4  |  |
| **Sheep** | Johne’s disease | SheepMAPTesting | Minimum entry level: MN1, test negative, Approved Vaccinates.  |  |
| Ovine brucellosis | Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme | Rams from ovine brucellosis accredited free flock or tested for *B. ovis* with negative results |  |
| Footrot |  | From a flock free of virulent footrot |  |
| Lice |  | From a flock free of lice |  |
| **Goats** | Caprine arthritis encephalitis | CAE accreditation scheme (some states only)Testing  | CAE whole herd test negative |  |
| Johne’s disease | GoatMAPTesting | Minimum entry level: herd test negative, non-infected or vaccinated  |  |

| **STAKEHOLDER** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**  | **PERSON RESPONSIBLE** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School exhibitors/students/volunteers** |[ ]  Provide training and information about what to do in the event of an emergency animal disease outbreak to all event staff/volunteers and keep accurate training records  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure students and volunteers have attended a briefing prior to conducting their role on the day, so they are aware of their responsibilities. All staff and volunteers to have access to the school show Biosecurity Plan. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure students and volunteers are aware of requirements for contact with other relevant livestock species (cattle, sheep, pigs etc) |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure students and volunteers are aware of requirements for overseas travel and contact with show animals  |  |  |
| **Livestock health** |[ ]  Ensure that all livestock are accompanied by an [Animal Health Declaration](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/), where available  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Provide students and volunteers with information around the diseases identified in Table 2 (Diseases of concern).  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Check for any signs of disease before livestock leave for the show  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Monitor livestock during the show for any signs of disease  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure livestock are up to date with relevant animal health treatments (vaccinations, parasite control etc)  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure livestock only have access to feed that is free from Restricted Animal Materials (RAM)  |  |  |
| **Livestock welfare** |[ ]  Monitor livestock regulary and ensure they have access to appropriate shelter, bedding, feed and water  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Keep a record of livestock health and welfare checks  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure livestock meet the fit for transport requirements before being transported to/from showgrounds  |  |  |
| **Livestock disease spread** |[ ]  Keep species segregated where possible including separate sheds, or distances between species.  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Reduce nose to nose contact where practical  |  |  |
| **Livestock movements** |[ ]  Ensure livestock movements that require NLIS reporting are completed within the specified time frame |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Ensure livestock movement records (Transport Stock Statements, NVD’s, Waybills, movement records) are correctly completed  |  |  |

| **BIOSECURITY RISK** | **RECOMMENDED PRACTICES** | **ADDITIONAL PRACTICES / PROCEDURES** | **PERSON RESPONSIBLE** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Manure management** |[ ]  Keep pens/enclosures free of manure  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Dispose of manure appropriately  |  |  |
| **Dead livestock** |[ ]  Have a plan for what to do if any livestock die (who to contact etc)  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Define cause of and keep a record of paperwork, including euthanasia consent forms where applicable.  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Remove healthy livestock and companion animals away from the carcass so they do have direct access, via the process set out in emergency disease action plan. |  |  |
| **Livestock feed** |[ ]  Purchase stock fodder from suppliers who can provide assurances consistent with [Commodity Vendor Declarations](https://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/meat-safety-and-traceability/documents/commodity-vendor-declaration.pdf). |  |  |
|  |[ ]  When buying fodder request a [Fodder Vendor Declaration](https://www.afia.org.au/files/2017Vendor_Declaration_Form%281%29.pdf) and enquire about what chemicals have been applied to the feed. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Inspect stock feed on delivery for evidence of pests, damage and contaminants.  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Dispose of feed that is not fit-for-purpose or spoiled where livestock cannot access it. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Store stock feed in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals, where practical. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  If there is any stock feed that includes RAM, make sure it is properly labelled and stored to ensure it is not fed to ruminant species. |  |  |
| **Contamination management** |[ ]  Restrict livestock access to contaminated sites (if applicable) and mark on map.  |  |  |
| **Water** |[ ]  Ensure water is fit for livestock consumption. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Discourage the sharing of common water troughs where practical. |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Drainage in pens should ensure that water runs away from other livestock pens.  |  |  |
| **Spread of disease by people and zoonotic disease** |[ ]  Use hand sanitisers and hand washing facilities after handling livestock  |  |  |
|  |[ ]  Restrict public from accessing/touching livestock |  |  |
| **Vehicles and equipment** |[ ]  Follow all parking instructions  |  |  |

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# Appendix 1: Checklist

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| **BIOSECURITY CHECKLIST** |
| Completed by: |  | Date: |
| **SECTION 1 EVENT DETAILS**  | **YES**  | **NO** | **COMMENTS**  |
| **1.1 SPECIES ATTENDING EVENT**  |
|  | Identify what species are attending the event |  |  |  |
| Identify the length of time livestock will be at the event grounds  |  |  |  |
| **1.2 EVENT VENUE MAP**  |
|  | Important locations identified on map* Livestock office and Event Veterinarian if not same place
* Livestock housing/enclosures
* Isolation yards
* Waste disposal areas
* Loading/unloading points
 |  |  |  |
| Map is available to all staff and exhibitors |  |  |  |
| **1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**  |
|  | Identify individual staff/volunteer roles and responsibilities  |  |  |  |
| Identify exhibitor roles and responsibilities |  |  |  |
| **1.5 CONTACTS LIST**  |
|  | Contact list table has been completed or updated |  |  |  |
| **1.6 PRIORITY DISEASES**  |
|  | Identify diseases of concern specific to the event |  |  |  |
| Set minimum entry requirements and management practices for specific diseases |  |  |  |
| **SECTION 2: COMMUNICATION**  | **YES** | **NO** | **COMMENTS**  |
| **2.1 STAFF/VOLUNTEERS**  |
|  | Staff and volunteers have undergone training |  |  |  |
| Staff briefed on biosecurity plan |  |  |  |
| Initial communication brief is developed in the event of an EAD  |  |  |  |
| **SECTION 3: LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL ACTIVITIES**  | **YES** | **NO** | **COMMENTS**  |
| **3.1 LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS**  |
|  | NLIS scanning (if applicable) and record on NLIS database |  |  |  |
| Movement records |  |  |  |
| **3.2 SPECIFIED LIVESTOCK DISEASES**  |
|  | Include specific livestock diseases and entry requirements  |  |  |  |
| **3.3 LIVESTOCK DISEASES SPREAD**  |
|  | Segregate livestock/animal species |  |  |  |
| Empty water troughs on site |  |  |  |
| **3.4 DECEASED ANIMALS**  |
|  | Carcass removal plan in place |  |  |  |
| **3.5 LIVESTOCK FEED**  |
|  | Commodity/Fodder vendor declarations |  |  |  |
| Inspect feed to ensure it is fit for purpose |  |  |  |
| Ensure any feed for ruminants does not contain restricted animal material |  |  |  |
| Ensure swill is not being fed on site or accessible by pigs  |  |  |  |
| **3.6 MANURE MANAGEMENT**  |
|  | Designate storage area to dispose of manure include signage  |  |  |  |
| **3.8 CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT**  |
|  | Restrict access to contaminated sites from livestock if applicable  |  |  |  |
| **3.9 ANIMAL WELFARE**  |
|  | Check livestock are fit for transport  |  |  |  |
| Monitor and report potential welfare issues  |  |  |  |
| **3.10 BEDDING**  |
|  | Commodity Vendor Declaration(s) obtained |  |  |  |
| Bedding used is fit for purpose |  |  |  |
| Enclosures and bedding cleaned  |  |  |  |
| **3.11 WATER**  |
|  | Water is fit for purpose |  |  |  |
| **5.2 NATIONAL LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NLIS)**  |
|  | NLIS scanning  |  |  |  |
| NLIS database upload |  |  |  |
| Report untagged livestock  |  |  |  |
| **5.3 ANIMAL HEALTH RECORDS**  |
|  | Collect and store records for \_\_\_\_\_ years *(describe how long you will keep your records e.g., in accordance with policy or state legislation)* |  |  |  |
| Record and report welfare incidences, including actions taken and follow up if needed |  |  |  |
| **5.5 FEEDING AND BEDDING**  |
|  | Keep records of purchased feed and bedding |  |  |  |
| **5.6 STAFF AND VOLUNTEER TRAINING**  |
|  | Keep records of staff and volunteer training including brief attendance  |  |  |  |

# Appendix 2: Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan

In the event of a suspected emergency disease, the Event Biosecurity Manager or alternative contact is to be notified and is to coordinate any immediate response. This person is responsible for managing the situation until such time as the risk has been addressed or an authority such as a Government Employee appointed under disease management legislation has taken control of the situation.

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| **STEPS TO TAKE** |
| **1** | Upon being notified of a sick animal, the Event Biosecurity Manager is to contact the Event Veterinarian for advice and request that they attend the situation as soon as possible.  |
| **2** | The Event Biosecurity Manager is to accompany the Event Veterinarian to the site of the affected animal. Only the Event Veterinarian and or the Biosecurity Manager should have direct contact with the animal, where possible. The event biosecurity kit to be taken to the site of the affected animal and an appropriate level of PPE used, based on the information supplied. If the affected animal is suspected of having a zoonotic disease, full PPE should be worn by all who are handling the livestock. |
| **3** | If upon arrival, multiple livestock are affected, or a notifiable disease is suspected then the situation should be reported to the relevant authority immediately. Details to be relayed to the EAD hotline include number of animals affected, species, symptoms and length of known sickness. Relevant government department contact details:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Emergency Animal Disease Watch hotline: **1800 675 888**Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: **1800 084 881** |
| **4** |  Isolate the livestock for treatment / assessment if the location permits. If movement to isolation/sick pen requires movement of sick livestock past multiple healthy livestock, the Event Veterinarian in consultation with the Event Biosecurity Manager should consider moving the healthy livestock away from the affected animal rather than moving the affected animal. In the event that healthy livestock must be moved away, it is best to coordinate this, so these livestock are moved together and remain together but are still kept away from the rest of livestock at the event.  |
| **5** | The Event Biosecurity Manager should set up a ‘hot zone’ around the affected livestock with an appropriate buffer zone. These buffer zones may already be in place if a sick pen was able to be utilised. The Event Biosecurity Manager is responsible for ensuring that no non-essential personnel or other animals enter the hot zone. Personnel inside the hot zone should not leave the hot zone until directed to by a government authority. Communication briefs should be updated as more information becomes available. Any communication with staff or the general public must be approved by the relevant authority before being distributed.  |
| **6** | After discussions with the relevant authorities the Event Biosecurity Manager must consider cessation or suspension of the event.  |
| **7** | The Biosecurity Manager, under direction of the relevant authority, may be required to assist with a lockdown of the facility. Law enforcement should be considered at this point for safety purposes. No movement onto or out of the grounds should be permitted at this point. Movement off should only be under the advice of the relevant authority. |
| **8** | The Event Biosecurity Manager, in consultation with the relevant authority, may convene an information session for exhibitors or persons on the event grounds to communicate information (as per the communication plan) about the situation and to stop panic.Not all livestock diseases are zoonotic or highly contagious. However, precautions should be taken until a diagnosis can be confirmed so that the disease is not spread further. |