

ELEMENT LM7 – Biosecurity

OUTCOME: *The likelihood of disease entry into and spread from the Feedlot and associated utilization area is minimised.*

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. The feedlot has conducted a Risk Assessment addressing the biosecurity risk at the feedlot site and formulated a *Biosecurity Management Plan*.
2. Staff are aware of and understand the mechanisms of the spread of disease including the potential for the introduction and transmission of diseases by:
 - a) livestock and feedstuffs;
 - b) visitors and employees;
 - c) vehicles, machinery and equipment;
 - d) feral animals and wildlife; and
 - e) manure and effluent.
3. Routes used by all incoming and outgoing vehicles, machinery and equipment are designed to minimise entry and spread of disease, that movements are controlled and that movements outside designated access areas are minimised at all times.
4. All visitors (including contractors) entering the Feedlot are assessed for their biosecurity risk prior to being granted access to the Feedlot complex and surrounds. The risk assessment addresses the potential for visitors to have been previously exposed to a disease and the subsequent potential for them to introduce a disease into the Feedlot.
5. A register of visitors to the Feedlot (including contractors) is maintained which includes records of:
 - a) date;
 - b) time in;
 - c) name;
 - d) time out;
 - e) company;
 - f) contact number;
 - g) signature; and
 - h) biosecurity risk assessment.
6. All Cattle are inspected on arrival at the Feedlot to assess the animal health status and ensure that a record of inspection is maintained.
7. All Cattle in the Feedlot are routinely monitored and records maintained as part of a health management program.
8. Staff involved in the daily monitoring of livestock health are trained in the early detection of livestock diseases and are aware of and understand their key responsibilities within the *Feedlot Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan*.
9. Procedures are in place that ensure stockfeed is not contaminated by equipment and machinery utilised for multiple activities such as the handling of stockfeed, manure and dead stock.
10. An *EAD Action Plan* is documented that describes the activities and management practices that are to be undertaken by the feedlot 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 Feedlot and the subsequent preliminary confirmation or clearance of an emergency animal disease. Where an EAD contingency plan is invoked to address deaths or illnesses caused by an emergency/infectious disease, follow the procedures set out in the *AUSVETPLAN Enterprise Manual – Feedlots, Version 3 2010* (as amended or superseded).
11. The *EAD Action Plan* includes the following minimum information/actions:
 - a) name of the Feedlot;
 - b) name and contact details of the person responsible at the Feedlot;
 - c) name and contact details of the consulting Veterinarian;

- d) the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline (refer current AUSVETPLAN);
- e) allocation of responsibilities to relevant personnel;
- f) actions for isolating suspect livestock;
- g) actions to ensure that the Feedlot perimeter is controlled and secure;
- h) restrictions on movement of all unnecessary personnel and machinery to and from suspect cattle holding areas;
- i) actions to restrict or halt livestock movements; and
- j) actions to compile history of all livestock, personnel and vehicle movements for previous seven (7) days.