



LPA REQUIREMENT #6 – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan template



KEEP THIS PLAN WITH YOUR OTHER FARM RECORDS AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE IF REQUESTED BY AN AUDITOR OR VISITOR.

Completing this Farm Biosecurity Management Plan template will support producers to meet the biosecurity requirements of the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) Program. If you have implemented a farm biosecurity plan for other purposes (e.g. J-BAS, SheepMAP) and it covers the elements listed within this template, you do not need to complete an additional farm biosecurity plan for LPA. ****You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.***

You should complete the template to reflect your current farm biosecurity practices. Where sections are not relevant for your property, you can select 'Not applicable'. If the section is relevant but you do not currently have systems in place, select 'No' on the template. This will not affect your LPA accreditation but should be used to help you identify areas for improvement in order to reduce any potential biosecurity risks on your property. This template should be reviewed by the owner on an annual basis.

Please check with your state or territory for any additional requirements that may be applicable to your biosecurity plan.

Property name		Owner	
Property address		Manager	
PIC		Veterinarian name	
Date		Veterinarian phone number	
Review date (12 months from date above)		Local Animal Health Office number (government)	
Completed by (signature)		Emergency Animal Disease hotline: 1800 675 888	
Map	It is recommended to document any elements relating to biosecurity risks or management measures, for example, farm entry points, signage, clean down areas, carcase or household waste disposal areas, on a property map. <i>*You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.</i> A map example and template are available in the Property Risk Assessments templates.		

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STOCK INVENTORY	
Stock Type (i.e. cattle, sheep, goats)	Stock number (average for the year)

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1 INPUTS – LIVESTOCK AND FEED							
1.1	Livestock	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
1.1.1	Are all stock that arrive on the property (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) checked for their health status?	☐	☐	☐	Pre-purchase inspection for introduced stock conducted.	☐	
					Hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage livestock returning to the property.	☐	
1.1.2	Are all introduced livestock accompanied with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	☐	☐	☐	NVDs received for all purchased livestock.	☐	
					AHD obtained for further information on livestock health, where required.	☐	
1.1.3	Do all introduced livestock (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) undergo a period of quarantine where practical?	☐	☐	☐	Where practical, newly introduced livestock are segregated, observed and treated.	☐	
1.1.4	Do all introduced livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock given 24-48 hours holding for empty out (including any time off feed before arrival).	☐	
1.1.5	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with NLIS requirements?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock are checked for identification on arrival.	☐	
					When receiving livestock, confirm the NLIS transfer is completed within 48 hours.	☐	
1.2	Feed	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
1.2.1	Is stock feed inspected on delivery to ensure it is fit for purpose (e.g. free from pest damage and visual contaminants)? If damaged or contaminated, is there a plan in place for its return or disposal?	☐	☐	☐	Stock feed inspected on arrival and checked to ensure it matches what was ordered.	☐	
					If stock feed is spoilt, feed is returned or a disposal plan is implemented.	☐	
1.2.2	Is stock feed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types e.g. those containing Restricted Animal Material (RAM)?	☐	☐	☐	RAM and non-RAM products are segregated to minimise accidental feeding.	☐	
					Livestock feed is stored protected from vermin, wildlife and pests, where practical.	☐	
2 PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT							
2.1	People, vehicles and equipment	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
2.1.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by visitors or machinery? <i>(continued on next page)</i>	☐	☐	☐	Where reasonable and practical, the number of entry points is reduced.	☐	
					Entry signage such as farm biosecurity signs, or directions to office/house for sign-in, provided.	☐	
					A visitor log of people in regular contact with farm animals (contractors, shearers, vets, stock agents) is maintained.	☐	
					Own vehicle used to transport contractors and visitors rather than their vehicle.	☐	
					Farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles notified of permitted areas of access prior to entry.	☐	

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2	PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT <i>(continued)</i>						
2.1	People, vehicles and equipment	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
2.1.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by visitors or machinery? <i>(from previous page)</i>				The lending of equipment is minimised, and if lent, equipment and vehicles cleaned down before use on farm.	☐	
					Vehicles and equipment cleaned prior to moving from a high-risk area to a low-risk area.	☐	
					'Come clean, go clean' practices encouraged from visitors including agents and stock contractors.	☐	
					Clean down equipment or facilities provided for farm contractors and visitors to clean their boots and equipment.	☐	
					Clean down areas marked on property map.	☐	
					Register of companies/organisations who have authorised access to your property (such as utility companies and mining or gas companies) is maintained, detailing any negotiated arrangements around access.	☐	
					Risk assessment for each entity completed, identifying the risks involved (such as the treatment of power poles or vegetation with chemicals) and the processes in place to manage the risks.	☐	
					Utility workers informed to make contact before accessing the property where practicable.	☐	
					Utility providers informed of any complications, including high biosecurity risks, to drive on designated tracks, abide by signage, avoid moving through certain areas of high risk and leave gates as they find them.	☐	
					Workers returning to work from overseas trips or overseas workers have clean boots and are well.	☐	
3	PRODUCTION PRACTICES						
3.1	Livestock monitoring	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
3.1.1	Are livestock inspected regularly to ensure the early detection of sick animals?	☐	☐	☐	Routine stock inspections conducted.	☐	
					Frequency of livestock inspections increased during periods of higher risk (e.g. increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds).	☐	
					Aware of the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases.	☐	

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3	PRODUCTION PRACTICES <i>(continued)</i>						
3.2	Animal health management	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
3.2.1	Have you implemented practices that help protect your livestock from diseases endemic to your region?	☐	☐	☐	Best practice management practices for livestock health and welfare documented and updates reviewed as they arise.	☐	
					Subscribed to local bulletins and in regular communication with local vet about disease risks.	☐	
					In regular contact with neighbours to discuss any issues on their farms.	☐	
3.2.2	Do you seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event?	☐	☐	☐	Unusual signs of disease reported as soon as possible to vet or local animal health authority.	☐	
					In the event of a disease outbreak, affected and suspected animals isolated and treated where necessary.	☐	
3.2.3	Have you implemented any strategies for managing livestock diseases on-farm (e.g. Johne's disease)?	☐	☐	☐	Where applicable, relevant disease management strategies documented and reviewed on a regular basis.	☐	
					Veterinary advice on disease risks sought where relevant.	☐	
3.3	Carcase, manure, and waste management	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
3.3.1	Are carcase disposal and household garbage areas contained and secure to prevent access by livestock, feral animals and wildlife?	☐	☐	☐	Dead animal pits and garbage tips fenced off to prevent livestock and feral animals accessing carcasses and food waste.	☐	
					Where practical, carcasses disposed of immediately in a way that takes into account environmental and public considerations (e.g. burning, burial or composting).	☐	
					Disposal sites marked on property map.	☐	
3.3.2	Are you minimising the risk of salmonella or botulism when applying chicken litter?	☐	☐	☐	All litter is stored in fenced off areas.	☐	
					A period of at least three weeks allowed between application of litter and grazing.	☐	
3.4	Fences	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
3.4.1	Are fences, especially boundary fences, regularly inspected and adequately maintained?	☐	☐	☐	Existing fences regularly inspected and maintained.	☐	
					Fencing replaced where required.	☐	

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4	PESTS AND WEEDS						
4.1	Pests and weeds	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
4.1.1	Are there documented feral animal, wildlife and weed-control programs in operation and do they include monitoring and management activities?	☐	☐	☐	Feral animal, wildlife and weed-control plans documented as required.	☐	
					In regular contact with neighbours and regional feral animal, wildlife and weed control groups to maximise the effectiveness of control programs.	☐	
5	OUTGOING PRODUCTS						
5.1	Outgoing products	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
5.1.1	Are all livestock moved off the property accompanied with information on animal treatments, and is a health status provided via an NVD/eNVD and AHD?	☐	☐	☐	NVD/Waybills completed for all livestock movements off the property.	☐	
					AHD completed to provide further information on livestock health where necessary.	☐	
6	TRAIN – PLAN - RECORD						
6.1	Training	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
6.1.1	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry understand their role in the implementation of biosecurity practices on-farm, and know how to identify sick and injured livestock?	☐	☐	☐	Personnel training and instruction on animal health and welfare, including disease reporting, conducted.	☐	
					Emergency contact lists displayed in noticeable places on farm and all staff know where they are.	☐	
					Personnel have completed the LPA Learning modules.	☐	
6.1.2	Do 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?	☐	☐	☐	EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) is displayed in a common and visible location.	☐	
6.2	Documentation and record keeping	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
6.2.1	Do you record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history and provide accurate NVDs/eNVDs and AHDs when selling livestock?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock treatments accurately recorded.	☐	
6.2.2	Are all vulnerable personnel working on the property vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus and, where appropriate, have stock been vaccinated to prevent animal-to-human transmissible diseases such as leptospirosis?	☐	☐	☐	Vaccination records from staff requested/on file.	☐	
					Vaccination programs on property implemented if necessary and records maintained.	☐	
6.2.3	Do you review your farm biosecurity management plan annually?	☐	☐	☐	Biosecurity activities to be undertaken over the next 12 months identified and documented.	☐	
					Regular property inspections for actual or potential biosecurity issues undertaken.	☐	



LPA REQUIREMENT #6 – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan – Queensland producers

QUEENSLAND PRODUCERS, please complete this section.

7	QUEENSLAND BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS
I DECLARE:	
This is a biosecurity management plan in accordance with Section 41B of the Queensland Biosecurity Regulation 2016.	☐
The purpose of this plan is to state the measures to prevent, control or stop the spread of biosecurity matter into, at, or from the management areas as defined in the biosecurity management plan, pursuant to the Queensland Biosecurity Regulation 2016.	☐
Signage is in place at the entry to all areas covered by this biosecurity management plan to instruct visitors to contact the person and sign in either in a visitor logbook or using the Farm Check-In app.	☐
This plan is available to all visitors during business hours.	☐

[producer name]

[producer signature if printed]



LPA REQUIREMENT #6 – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan – Johne’s Disease specific practices for cattle



COMPLETING THIS SECTION IS **OPTIONAL**. **You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.*

- This section is for producers running CATTLE who want to attain a Johne’s Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS)
- A veterinarian’s signature is only required if this section is completed AND only if a J-BAS 7 or 8 score is desirable
- A veterinarian’s signature is voluntary for J-BAS score 6 and below
- A veterinarian’s signature is NOT required for any other sections of the LPA on-farm biosecurity management plan template

8 JOHNE’S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR CATTLE							
8	JOHNE’S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
8.1.1	Do you know the Johne’s Disease (JD) status and level of risk of the livestock being introduced?	☐	☐	☐	Relevant questions asked on the JD checklist.	☐	
					Cattle Health Declarations requested from sellers and retained for seven years.	☐	
					JD status of introductions and risk management practices recorded.	☐	
8.1.2	Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required?	☐	☐	☐	Veterinary investigation of suspect cases conducted.	☐	
					Clinical cases reported as per state legislation.	☐	
8.1.3	If there is JD on the property, is the potential exposure minimised to limit the spread of infection (or risk of infection) through the culling of infected livestock, grazing management and vaccination, as appropriate?	☐	☐	☐	If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high-risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, test-positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources, etc.	☐	
					Young animals not grazed in high-risk areas e.g. adjacent to high-risk neighbours with infected livestock, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases.	☐	
8.1.4	If there are other JD susceptible ruminants on the property (e.g. sheep, goats or alpaca), do you prevent them from co-grazing with cattle, and/or have practices (e.g. testing and vaccination) in place to minimise JD risk?	☐	☐	☐	JD status of other species on the property determined and, if suspected infected or of unknown JD status, co-grazing prevented if possible.	☐	
					Sheep and goats vaccinated as appropriate.	☐	
8.1.5	If JD infection is detected, are risks within the herd assessed and people who have previously received cattle as coming from a low-risk herd been notified to enable them to manage their revised risk?	☐	☐	☐	Herd health monitored.	☐	
					People who have received animals notified of higher risk than first thought/advised.	☐	
8.1.6	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has there been veterinary oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan?	☐	☐	☐	Veterinarian oversight into biosecurity plan and testing provided.	☐	
					Vet has signed below.	☐	
8.1.7	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has a triennial Check Test been completed with negative results (or Sample Test if progressing to a higher J-BAS level)?	☐	☐	☐	Triennial Check Test completed.	☐	
					Laboratory results recorded and property managed based on outcomes.	☐	

Veterinary declaration:

I, _____
[vet name]

have discussed with the person filling out the optional Section 7B of this template the major biosecurity risks relating to Johne’s Disease, and plans to manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm.

[vet signature* if printed]

** Inclusion of the vet’s signature is required for J-BAS 7 and 8, but voluntary for 6 and below. By signing, the vet is stating that the discussion has occurred.*