

Rockhampton Show Event Biosecurity Plan

Biosecurity Plan details			
Agricultural Event Organiser:	Rockhampton Regional Council	Event venue address:	Rockhampton Show grounds 1-47 Exhibition Road, Wandal QLD 4700
Name Of Event:	Rockhampton Show	Date of first arrivals/ last departures	Sunday 09 June 2024 – Wednesday 19 June 2024
Number of Entry/ Exit Points	Gates 1, 2,4,5,6,7,8	Event venue PIC:	QGRH0079
Event Biosecurity Manager	David Lawrence Property Pest Management Officer	Event biosecurity manager contact number/s:	0427 592 828
Electronic copies of this document can be found here:	https://www.rockyshow.com.au/Home	Event veterinarian:	Gracemere Vet 4933 1426 0401 217 675

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Version3.1 FINAL

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Purpose

The purpose of the *Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2023 Biosecurity Plan* is to provide a framework to manage biosecurity risks significant to the Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024. This plan manages biosecurity risks by establishing a minimum set of guidelines and procedures to be implemented by the Rockhampton Regional Council.

The overarching objectives of this plan are to:

1. Prevent the introduction of biosecurity matter to the Rockhampton Showgrounds during Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024.
2. Manage biosecurity risks to prevent or minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event during the Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024.
3. Prevent or minimise the impact of an established biosecurity event during the Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024.
4. Define responsibilities of event holders and exhibitors.

This plan provides the foundations and guidelines for Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024 to discharge their general biosecurity obligation and promote their role in shared responsibility to biosecurity.

Agricultural and livestock based events are an important part of the agricultural industries. These events use or display livestock and companion animals and are important both socially and to drive participation within events and communities. However, livestock and companion animal events are not without risk.

These events encourage multiple species to be in foreign and intensive environments, which range from a single day through to over a week.

Increased popularity of these events, has led to increased participant numbers and longer durations of events. It is also becoming more common for people to travel larger distances to attend events. All of these factors increase the risk of a biosecurity outbreak within the livestock and pest and weed transference occurring at an event. This does not mean we should stop holding events but it is important to understand the risk and build preparedness within event management to minimise the risk and be able to respond to a disease incursion.

Definitions

Animal Health Declaration	A legal declaration that provides information about the animal health status of a flock or herd when buying, selling or moving livestock. Declarations are available for sheep, cattle, goats and South American camelids on the Farm Biosecurity website . Show health directions are available on the same website for Alpaca and Llama Herd and Goats.
Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines	Documents that set out producer responsibilities and recommendations in relation to livestock welfare for sheep, goats and cattle. The standards are those which must be met under your state or territory legislation. The guidelines are recommended be adopted as best practice.
Carrier	Any animal or plant or part of any animal or plant or any other thing that is (a) capable of moving biosecurity matter attached to or contained in the animal plant or other thing from place to place or (b) containing biosecurity matter that may attach to or enter another animal or plant, or part of another animal or plant, or another thing.
Clinical signs	Any indication of a disease or condition that can be observed. For example, increased temperature, loss of body condition, lameness, drooling or diarrhoea.
Commodity Vendor Declaration	Legal declaration that provides information about chemicals used on any purchased commodity, including stock feed. It can be used to help manage potential chemical residues in your livestock.
Companion animals	Includes all domesticated non livestock species such as cats, dog and other pets.
Emergency Animal Disease (EAD)	These diseases pose a serious risk to the Australian economy, the environment or the livestock industry. Australia currently 66 diseases listed as an EAD. This list includes exotic diseases, emerging new diseases and some endemic diseases of significance.
Endemic disease	Diseases which are already established in the region, state/territory and/or country.
Exotic disease	Diseases which are not found in Australia.
Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)	Minimum period that must lapse between chemical application to livestock and there slaughter for export.
Feral animals	A group of pest species under the Biosecurity Act that have impacts on native, domestic and livestock species, by predation, competition for food, shelter, destroying habitat, and spreading diseases. For more information visit the pestsmart website.
Fodder Vendor Declaration	A legal declaration that provides information about chemicals used on purchased fodder. It can be used to help manage potential chemical residues in your livestock. For a copy visit the Australian Fodder Association Industry website.
Fomite	An object capable of spreading disease.
Johne's Beef Assurance Score (JBAS)	A voluntary industry risk profiling tool for the management of Johne's disease in beef cattle. More information on JBAS can be found here.
Livestock	Includes horses, cattle, sheep, goats, deer, pigs, South American camelids, poultry and any other production or farmed species.

Livestock Production Assurance Program (LPA)	A voluntary and auditable Australian red-meat industry on-farm assurance program covering food safety, livestock welfare and biosecurity.
Movement record	All paperwork associated with the movement of livestock and horses. This will differ in each state or territory. More information on the requirements in Queensland can be found at the DAF website.
National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)	Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, sheep, pigs and goats.
National Vendor Declaration (NVD)	A form of movement documentation available to LPA accredited producers.
Notifiable / reportable disease	Diseases, declared pests or declared or invasive plants which must be reported to your relevant state or territory government department. To check what diseases are notifiable in your area click here
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment and protective clothing worn by workers to reduce their exposure to hazards. PPE can also reduce the potential spread from the worker to other livestock.
Pests	These include feral livestock, insects and rodents, all of which can spread disease or weeds.
Residues	Chemicals that can be found in meat and livestock products that can pose a potential food safety concern. This includes persistent chemicals, livestock and weed treatments (such as antibiotics, insecticides, herbicides) or fertilisers.
Restricted Animal Material (RAM)	RAM is any material taken from a vertebrate animal, other than tallow, gelatine, milk products or oils. It includes rendered products such as blood meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, fish meal, poultry meal, feather meal, and compounded feeds made from these products. RAM must not be fed to ruminants but can be found in some stock feeds (e.g. for pigs and poultry).
Swill feeding	Swill feeding is the feeding of meat and meat products to pigs (and poultry in Queensland). Swill feeding has been banned in Australia since 1997.
Withholding Period (WHP)	Minimum time after an animal is treated with a veterinary medicine or pesticide before it may be legal slaughtered for human consumption.
Zoonotic disease (also referred to as zoonosis)	Diseases that can be transmitted from livestock to humans.

Section 1: Event Details

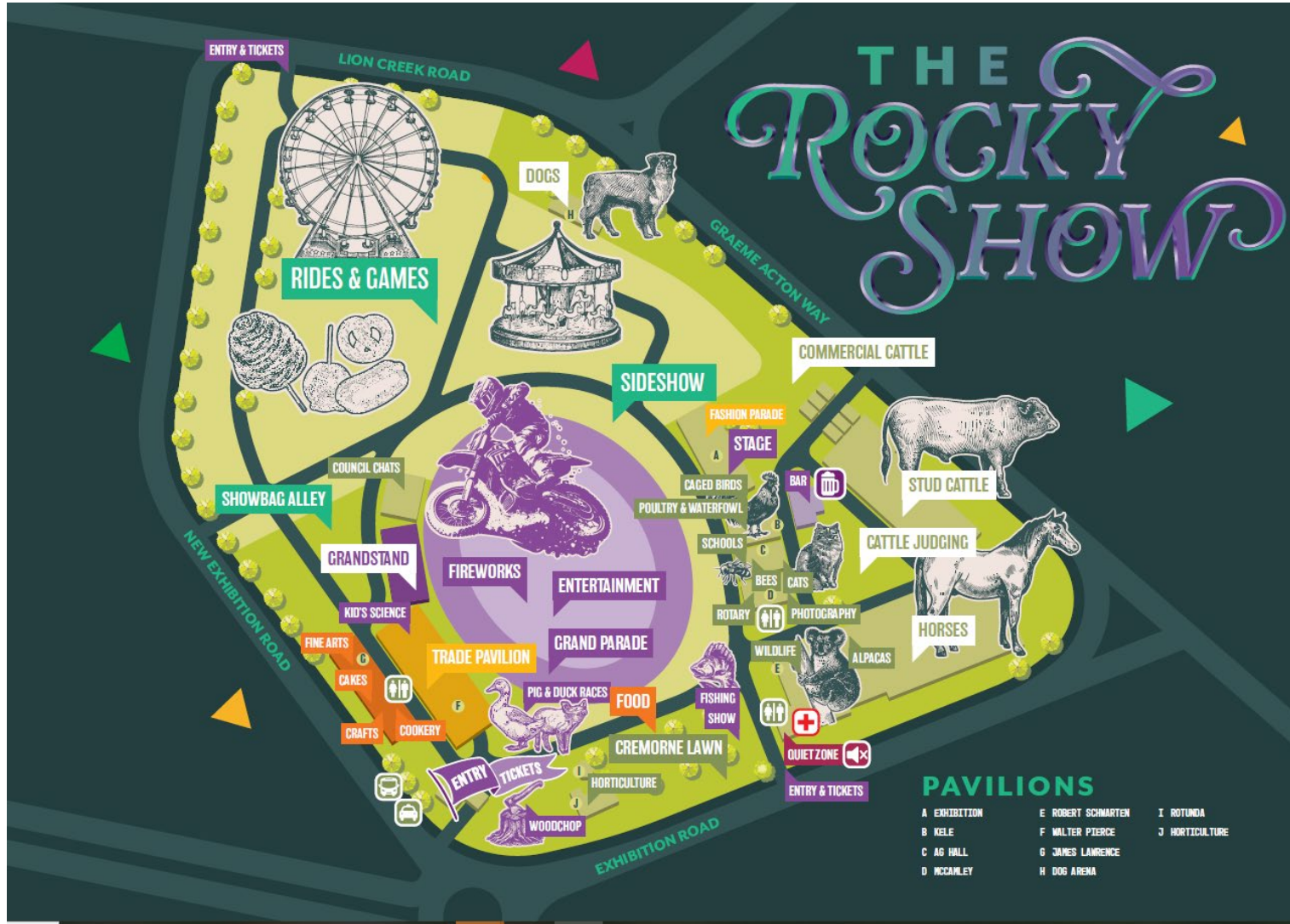
Species Attending the Event

Date(s) of event: Rockhampton Show 12 - 14 June 2023 (event). Set up from 7 June 2024 all animals out by 19 June 2024.

	Friday 07/06 /24	Saturday 08/06/24	Sunday 09/06/24	Monday 10/06/24	Tuesday 11/06/24	Wednesday 12/06/24	Thursday 13/06/24	Friday 14/06/24	Saturday 15/06/24	Sunday 16/06/24	Monday 17/06/24	Tuesday 18/06/24	Wednesday 19/06/24
Cattle													
Horses													
Poultry													
Caged Birds													
Dogs													
Cats													
Alpaca													
Bees													
Goats													
Ducks													
Piglets													
Sheep													
Guinea pigs													

Note: This table only outlines non-native animals. There is a reptile show at the show with native snakes, crocodiles and lizards. This show is covered by their own permit and requirements are not outlined in the Biosecurity plan.

Event Map



Roles and Responsibilities –

Event organiser or management committee responsibilities

Event Biosecurity Manager

The Event Biosecurity Manager is the contact person 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 sick bay pens, etc. are constructed and that everyone named within the plan is aware of their role during the event.

The Biosecurity Manager is responsible 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 7 years. This information is passed on to Advance Rockhampton after the event.

Event Stewards/Chief Stewards

The show stewards are event employees or volunteers that are in charge of:

- Bit checking
- Mouthing livestock
- Class organisation

The Event Stewards report to the Biosecurity Manager.

Event Committee

The Event Committee is 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 communications pre-event is 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.

Exhibitor/Competitor Responsibilities

It is important to convey to exhibitors/competitors their expected roles and responsibilities whilst participating in the event. These guidelines should be provided in the rules and regulations, entry forms and on the website to all participants.

- Exhibitors/competitors are not to bring sick or injured livestock or companion animals to an event.
- Livestock are loaded in accordance with the [MLA Fit to Load Guidelines](#), the [Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Land Transport of Livestock](#). And the [Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012 - Queensland Legislation - Queensland Government](#)
- Livestock attending the event must be accompanied by the relevant movement document and Animal Health Declaration. These documents must be provided BEFORE unloading.
- 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. Manure must be removed to the designated area provided by the event organiser.
- All exhibitors/competitors should minimise unnecessary contact with other exhibitor's/competitor's livestock and companion animals, and should wash hands thoroughly after handling animals.
- Livestock and companion animals that become sick whilst at the showgrounds are to remain in their housed area and must be reported to the Biosecurity Manager immediately. Keep other livestock, companion animals and people away from the animal.
- Livestock returning home should be isolated for 7-21 days and kept under observation.
- All animals must be appropriately identified according to state legislation, this may include a brand, ear tag or microchip depending on the species
- 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).
- Exhibitors are responsible for complying with NLIS, animal movement requirement and other biosecurity requirements relevant for the species (eg for cattle tick) and have a General Biosecurity Obligation to do so.

Emergency Contacts

Print this out and display around the grounds

Emergency Contacts		
Position	Name	Contact number
Event Biosecurity Manager	David Lawrence Property Pest Management Officer	0427 592 828
Event Coordinator	Eileen Brown	0419 319 143
Event veterinarian	Gracemere Vet Surgery	4933 1426 0401 217 675
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Doug Mc Naught	0427 582 113
Emergency animal disease Hotline		1800 675 888
Isolation bay located at:	Gate 5 – Stud Cattle Shed - Graham Acton Way	
Secretary box located at:	Gate 1 Centre Ring with Horse Donga	
Stud Cattle	Wendy Cole	0429 131 966
Commercial Cattle	Anna Keehn	0427 156 437
Poultry	Mel Slade	0418 620 180
Caged Birds	Dean Rothery	0418394406
Alpaca	Anne Vandholven	4927 2571
Dogs	Janet Scott	4939 7698
Petting Zoo –lambs, chicken, ducks, piglets, goats etc	Julie Mylrea	0412 299 307
Horses	Ellen Smith	0409 632 680
Bees	Les Rigby	0427 278 222
Cats	Jane Cockerton	0438169915

Priority Diseases of Concern for the Event

Species	Disease	Accreditation/ disease management program/testing	Minimum health status for event entry
Cattle	Bovine viral diarrhoea Virus (pestivirus)	Testing	Stud cattle: BVDV free (non-PI) Commercial cattle: negative test (non-PI) Owner to declare
	Cattle tick	Event grounds in cattle tick infected zone	Cattle to present visually tick free Owner to inspect (Refer to DAF website)
	Johne's disease	Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS)	Minimum J-BAS entry score : 6
Sheep	Johne's disease	SheepMAP Testing	Minimum entry level: MN1, test negative
	Ovine brucellosis	Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme	Rams from Ovine brucellosis accredited free flock or tested for <i>B. ovis</i> 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	GoatMAP Testing	Minimum entry level: herd test negative, non-infected or vaccinated
Horses	Hendra virus	Vaccination	Evidence of vaccination and microchip if applicable for individual horses
	Strangles	Vaccination	Vaccinated
Pigs	African Swine Fever		
	Japanese Encephalitis		
Poultry	Newcastle disease	Vaccination	Vaccinated
	Avian influenza		
Dogs	Canine parvovirus, distemper, adenovirus	C3 Vaccination	Vaccinated. Dogs to be vaccinated with either annual or triennial vaccination. Applies to dogs over 12 weeks of age. Dogs must be vaccinated no less than 14 days prior to an event

	Kennel cough (<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> , parainfluenza virus)	C5 Vaccination	Ehrlichiosis for dogs is a tick-borne disease. Brown dog ticks are the main carrier for this disease. Something to be aware about Canine ehrlichiosis Business Queensland
Cats	Feline Panleukopenia, Feline Rhinotracheitis, Feline Calicivirus	F3 Vaccination	
Bees	Varroa Mite	Regular Hive Inspections	

Biosecurity Kit Items

These items can be used for general biosecurity cleaning and disinfection. They should also be available in the event of a suspected disease outbreak. It is recommended to have both the Staff Biosecurity kits and Event Biosecurity kit available onsite.

Staff Biosecurity Kits (cattle mouthing stewards, bit checkers)

The staff biosecurity kits contain PPE required for staff who handle livestock in their general duties to protect them from zoonotic disease risks and spread of disease from animal to animal.

- Bucket
- Scrubbing brush
- Gloves
- Disinfectant
- Face mask
- Clear safety glasses/goggles

Event Biosecurity Kit

The kits are generally for use by the Event Manager to assess the situation when there is a suspected or confirmed case of a disease in livestock or companion animals attending the event.

- Foot bath
- Bucket x 2 (20L)
- Face mask
- Disposable overalls x 2
- Gloves
- Gumboots x 2
- Tarp
- Sharps container
- Rubbish bags
- Zip ties
- Disinfectant
- Scrubbing brush
- Clear safety glasses/goggles

Entry Points

Livestock will only be able to enter or leave the showgrounds through the following areas

Section	Entry Points
Stud Cattle	6
Commercial Cattle	6
Horses	5
Poultry	5
Birds	5
Petting Zoo	5

Section 2: Biosecurity Planning and Procedures

Input Management

Preventing the introduction of disease, pest and/or weeds to the event grounds.

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>All livestock</p> <p>The most likely disease incursion at an event may come from animals entering the venue without clinical signs of disease and then later becoming ill at the event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate entry requirements and competitor/exhibitor responsibilities to competitors via website and competitor entry forms. Clearly state legislation in relation to moving livestock to the event to exhibitors. Request that all livestock are accompanied with an <u>Animal Health Declaration</u> where available for the livestock species. Request that all poultry are accompanied by a show declaration if available. Provide exhibitors with information around endemic diseases including endemic diseases that may be specific to your area. This can include making your biosecurity plan available to attendees and providing them with information on how you manage endemic diseases at the event. 	<p>Website and event forms have relevant information</p> <p>All competitors and exhibitors are reminded of biosecurity responsibility on arrival to the event</p> <p>All animal health declarations are to be provided to the biosecurity manager before entry to the showgrounds</p> <p>Poultry - must be accompanied by show declaration and be provided on entry to the grounds</p>	<p>Advance Rockhampton</p> <p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p>

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
Johne's disease - cattle, sheep, goats, deer and camelids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request information from exhibitors on their Johne's disease status (can include relevant industry assurance score). Exhibitors should not bring diseased livestock to the event. Livestock from an infected herd/flock should be managed separately to those that are considered low risk at the event. 	Receive animal health declarations	Event Biosecurity Officer
Cattle tick (<i>boophilus microplus</i>) - cattle, sheep, goats and horses Cattle tick or tick fever is a notifiable disease if located in a tick free zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify Exhibitors from tick free zone entering tick area. 	Refer to https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/livestock-movement/cattle-tick-zones/zones)	Event Biosecurity Officer
Companion animals Companion animals can spread diseases or pests onto and off the showgrounds. As with livestock, they may not be showing clinical signs before the event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companion animals must be vaccinated and flea, tick and parasite control up to date Companion animals must be kept on lead or in enclosed and secure cages or enclosures. 	Companion animals that are well will be allowed into the show grounds. Animals found wandering may be seized. Companion animals of persons staying at the showgrounds will remain in the residential area If a companion animal falls ill it will need to be assessed by the on call event vet. Animal is to be located in bio-security quarantine area.	Event Biosecurity Officer RRC Local Laws
Bedding Bedding can spread pests, diseases or weeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request a Commodity Vendor Declaration or a fodder declaration for hay. 	Bedding is to be provided by Rockhampton Regional Council from an approved supplier. Soiled bedding must be disposed to the bulk collection area only.	Advance Rockhampton Exhibitors

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Livestock feed</p> <p>Includes management of Restricted Animal Material (RAM) and swill feeding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase stock fodder from suppliers who can provide assurances consistent with <u>Commodity Vendor Declarations</u>. • When buying fodder request a <u>Fodder Vendor Declaration</u> and enquire about what chemicals have been applied to the hay and any weeds that might be in the area. • 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. 	<p>Stock fodder will be sourced from approved suppliers</p> <p>Stock feed may be randomly inspected No swill feeding will be permitted during the event.</p> <p>Stock feed will be stored in respected Pavilion for the respected livestock. All exhibitors/competitors to supply their own stock feed with the exception of the commercial cattle which will be provided by the Committee</p> <p>Councils Vector Management team will check feed and manure piles at least once a day and treat if required to prevent vermin or fly nuisances.</p>	<p>Event Manager Agents Event Biosecurity Officer All Exhibitors and Competitors.</p>

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Other <i>Describe other items that are relevant that may carry disease, pests or weeds onto the showgrounds here e.g. fertilisers, soil, organic material, etc.</i></p> <p>BEES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Only people who are a registered Biosecurity entity with Biosecurity Queensland will be allowed to have bees on site</i> • <i>All hives bought onto the showgrounds must be marked with a hive identification number</i> • <i>Any swarms must be controlled as soon as possible</i> • <i>Bees from restricted areas will not be accepted into the event (Townsville/ Cairns)</i> 	<p>The keeper has a plan for capture swarms of bees</p> <p>Movement record with HIN to be completed by RBE beekeeper and a copy given to Biosecurity Manager for show records</p> <p>HIN number needs to be on display if whole hive is brought to the show but is not legally required to be displayed if only part of the hive is brought.</p>	<p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p> <p>Beekeeper</p>

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
Petting Zoo	Miniature Donkey-will be vaccinated for Hendra Llama Alpaca Cow Sheep and Lambs Goats Piglets Assorted Poultry Guinea Pigs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Scanning & movement records</i> 	All animals to be scanned upon arrival Movement records and health declarations to be filled out and given to Biosecurity Manager upon arrival.	Exhibitor CQLX (contract for scanning) Biosecurity Manager
Dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All dogs entering the showgrounds must be fully vaccinated</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All dogs entering the showgrounds must be fully vaccinated. This is self declared as a condition of registration to dog events. • All dogs transported around the showgrounds must be under effective control 	Dog show Show dogs
Japanese Encephalitis - Pigs - Horses - Humans - Water Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Checks • Minimise mosquitoes during event 	Pigs health to be checked on arrival especially piglets looking for signs of Japanese Encephalitis Vector control of showgrounds prior to and during event to minimise mosquitoes	Biosecurity manager RRC Vector control Unit

Event Day Biosecurity Management

Prevent or minimise the occurrence or spread of disease, pests and weeds during the event.

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Disease spread between livestock</p> <p>Many pests and diseases can infect a variety of livestock or companion animal species. This includes endemic, notifiable and exotic diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep species segregated where possible including separate sheds or distances between species. Discourage common drinking and feeding sources where practical. Have a process for reporting disease if it is unusual or it is a suspected notifiable disease. Have an emergency disease action plan (available in the back page of this plan). Display emergency contact details around the grounds. Provide training and information about what to do in the event of an emergency disease outbreak to all event staff/volunteers. Event Biosecurity Manager to undertake Animal Health Australia's EAD Online Foundation Training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals must be located in their relevant sections at all times. Animals must not be able to wander Reporting of diseases will be to the category coordinator and then to the event biosecurity Manager as per this Biosecurity Plan. Biosecurity Manager will be a pest management officer from RRC. 	Event Biosecurity Manager
<p>Spread of disease by people and zoonotic disease</p> <p>People can spread diseases, pests and weeds on their person, clothing or boots. This can include spread onto the grounds or around the grounds.</p> <p>There is also a risk of zoonotic disease for people working at or attending the event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place hand sanitisers around the event particularly around interactive animal activities (pet parade, petting zoo) and at entry and exit gates. Provide stewards who handle livestock (e.g. cattle mousers or horse bit checkers) with a biosecurity kit to use during their duties. 	<p>Hand sanitisers will be placed around the animal exhibit areas</p> <p>Stewards can access the Biosecurity Kit from the main office (sick bay in the stud cattle pavilion, gate 5) or directly from the Biosecurity Manager.</p>	<p>Advance Rockhampton</p> <p>Private company</p> <p>Event Biosecurity Manager</p>

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Johne's disease (cattle, sheep, goats, deer and camelids).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate livestock with different statuses (e.g. scores), where practical. • Separate young livestock from older livestock under different ownership when livestock cannot be separated by status. • Encourage exhibitors with livestock under 12 months to house livestock in the inner pens they have been allocated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate livestock with different statuses (e.g. scores), where practical. 	<p>Cattle Stewards</p>
<p>Dead livestock or companion animal management</p> <p>Carcasses can spread disease to other livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a plan for carcass removal, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact the event veterinarian for specific advice. ○ Define cause of death (e.g. euthanised due to broken limb / disease present). ○ Designate a person/entity that may be able to remove the animal (local council or service) and add their details to the contacts within this plan. ○ Remove healthy livestock and companion animals away from the carcass so they do not have direct access, via process set out in emergency disease action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event veterinarian will be contacted immediately in the event of a death of an animal. • If there is no biosecurity consideration eg accident Council officers will remove the dead animal in accordance with Biosecurity practices • The directions of the vet will be followed by all persons • Any healthy livestock in the immediate area will be moved away from the dead animal if there is a biosecurity consideration • Civil ops, RRC will be called to remove any dead carcasses (except cats and dogs). • Clean up after carcass has been removed which will be done in consultation with vet 	<p>Event Biosecurity Manager</p>

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Livestock and companion animal welfare</p> <p>Animal welfare is managed by state/territory specific legislation. Everybody has a responsibility to maintain good animal welfare. Poor animal welfare can also place undue stress or suffering on livestock and make stock more susceptible to disease.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be clear with all exhibitors or livestock owners at the event what your expectations on animal welfare are. • Monitor and maintain livestock and companion animal welfare to appropriate standards. • Ensure all facilities used to house livestock and companion animals are fit for purpose, and maintained to state/territory legislation. 	<p>Biosecurity manager will check all animal areas at least 2 times per day to check animal welfare</p> <p>All equipment and facilities have been checked prior to the show</p> <p>Any animal welfare concerns will be referred to appropriate agencies eg RSPCA</p>	<p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p>
<p>Livestock feed</p> <p>Includes management of Restricted Animal Material (RAM) and swill feeding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have signage asking people not to feed livestock. • 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. • Bins located around animal pavilions to have lids on them. 	<p>No swill feeding will be permitted</p> <p>Regular inspections by Event Biosecurity Officer</p>	<p>Exhibitor/ Owner</p>
<p>Manure management</p> <p>Manure can contain pathogens, pests, and weed seeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage exhibitors to keep their pens free of manure. • Have a designated area for manure to be disposed of/ stored. • Signpost manure pits so they can be easily identified. 	<p>Designated manure stored area is outside the cattle shed</p> <p>Exhibitors must remove manure at least once per day</p> <p>Bulk manure removed by RRC daily prior to opening hours.</p> <p>Council's vector management officers will inspect and treat manure piles as required</p>	<p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p>

<p>Agricultural chemicals</p> <p>Chemicals used at the event grounds may have a withholding period that needs to be adhered to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record use and details of any agricultural chemicals such as weed sprays or pesticides. Observe withholding periods and use chemicals accordingly (particularly when dealing with livestock being sent to slaughter). 	<p>Advise exhibitors no chemicals are to be used during the show</p> <p>Talk to showgrounds/ parks staff on chemicals used on grasses and ground</p> <p>Check withholding periods to ensure chemicals are not being used within the timeframe for slaughter</p> <p>Advise showground/parks staff when chemicals/ pesticides must stop being used</p>	<p>Pest Management Unit</p>
<p>Contamination management</p> <p>Contaminated sites such as old yards and old dips can have had old chemicals with long lasting residues applied to them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict contaminated sites from livestock access (if applicable). 	<p>No contaminated sites are identified in the Rockhampton showgrounds</p>	<p>Coordinator H&E – Check Councils mapping program</p>
<p>Visitors that have been overseas recently</p> <p>Visitors that have travelled overseas recently may be a risk for bringing back diseases that are not present in Australia – this can be on their boots, clothing or person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have signage asking people that have recently travelled overseas to not have contact with livestock and companion animals. 	<p>Relevant Signage erected</p>	<p>Advance Rockhampton Biosecurity Manager</p>
<p>Bedding</p> <p>Bedding can spread pests, diseases or weeds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide bedding to competitors that it is free of weeds, pests and chemical residues. Securely store used bedding away from livestock and companion animals. All soiled bedding to be stored in the designated area 	<p>Provide bedding to competitors</p> <p>Have area for contaminated bedding to be removed to</p> <p>Have regular collections of contaminated bedding.</p> <p>Contaminated bedding is removed from site daily.</p>	<p>Advance Rockhampton</p>

		Clean bedding is stored at the Cattle Shed for distribution throughout the show.	
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Outputs and After Event Management

Biosecurity Risk	Recommended Biosecurity Practice	Procedure	Who is Responsible?
<p>Livestock</p> <p>Livestock leaving an event can risk spreading diseases back to the property they came from. There are also important welfare requirements that must be adhered to for transporting livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returning livestock that are not fit-to-load should remain on the event grounds and be assessed or treated by a registered veterinarian. Have a process to assess and, where required, euthanase livestock that are seriously injured. If livestock remain on the event grounds after the event, monitor stock for any signs of disease. 	<p>If an animal is not fit to load the event veterinarian must check the animal out prior to leaving the event.</p> <p>Separate and monitor livestock for disease over an extended period of time once returned home.</p>	Event Biosecurity Manager
<p>Bedding</p> <p>Bedding can spread pests, diseases or weeds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure any leftover or used bedding is disposed of securely. 	Leftover bedding will be disposed of by RRC	RRC
<p>Weeds</p> <p>Weeds can be brought in on vehicles, people, livestock, feed and bedding. New weed seeds can germinate in the weeks following an event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the event, monitor the event grounds for any new weed germinations. If weeds are found, manage appropriately for the individual weed/s found. 	<p>Pest Management officer to discuss issue with showgrounds staff and advise of inspection program.</p> <p>Pest management officer will inspect the showgrounds post event, to check for invasive weed species</p> <p>Pest management officers will treat any individual weeds found onsite.</p>	Pest Management Officers
<p>Record keeping</p> <p>See <i>Event Record Management</i> section below for more information on individual record keeping requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the event records are up to date after each event. 	<p>Records are kept throughout the event</p> <p>Records are kept for 7 years post event</p>	<p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p> <p>Advance Rockhampton</p>

Event Record Management

Record requirement	Why do we keep these records?	Links / records to be kept	Who is responsible?
Livestock movement records	<p>Livestock movement records may need to be kept for a certain period of time and is dependent upon state or territory legislation.</p> <p>Records will be kept for 7 years</p>	<p>Competitor records</p> <p>National Vendor Declaration and waybill (NVD)</p>	<p>Event biosecurity officer during event</p> <p>Post event – Advance Rockhampton</p>
National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)/ traceability	<p>Sporting events must record information on the NLIS database to comply with state/territory regulations relating to traceability unless they qualify for an exemption. NLIS records are mandatory for sheep, cattle, goat and pigs.</p> <p>Event organisers must record the movement of these livestock from their property of origin onto the event PIC and off again.</p> <p>All cattle, sheep and goats, and pig movements to an event must be accompanied by either a National Vendor Declaration and waybill (NVD), a movement record or a PigPass NVD for the movement of the stock from their property of residence to the event ground.</p> <p>Untagged livestock may also be required to be reported in your state.</p>	<p>NLIS database</p> <p>Traceability standards for cattle</p> <p>Traceability standards for pigs</p>	<p>Event Biosecurity Officer</p> <p>CQLX</p>
Animal health records	<p>Records of animal health are important for disease traceability, chemical usage and demonstrating animal welfare practices.</p> <p>Animal welfare incidents may also be required to be reported in your state (animals that travel that are unfit for loading, etc.)</p>	<p>Animal Health Declarations</p> <p>Record all Livestock and Companion Animal Welfare Incidents and store with biosecurity records.</p> <p>Obtain Vet report for all applicable incidents requiring a Vet.</p>	<p>Event biosecurity officer during event</p> <p>Post event – Advance Rockhampton</p>

	Records can assist events in proving they abide by animal welfare legislation in your state.	Animal Care and Protection Act 2001. State/territory legislation or codes of practice for animal welfare.	
Chemicals used on premise (pesticides and herbicides)	Records of chemicals including chemicals used for weed spraying. Contaminated sites, contaminated infrastructure, discarded batteries and other equipment should be recorded. Chemical usage records should include the chemical used, date applied, location applied and details of any withhold periods.	Chemical usage record Contaminated site records Map including location of any old equipment dumps on premises	Rockhampton Showgrounds – pre and post event
Feed and bedding purchases records	Keep records of any purchases of feed and bedding bought for the event.	Commodity Vendor declaration Fodder Vendor Declaration	
Biosecurity plan	The biosecurity plan should be reviewed at the conclusion of the event and before the commencement of an event if it is an annual or ongoing event. A copy of the plan should be made available to all interested parties (employees, competitors/participants etc.).	This biosecurity plan will be reviewed prior to the next show event. Action plan in the event of a livestock standstill during an event. All other policies and procedures referred to in this document	Pest Management Unit Advance Rockhampton

Biosecurity Emergency Action Plan

If an emergency animal disease is suspected Biosecurity Queensland will be notified immediately by the on-call veterinarian. Immediate steps must be taken to prevent the transmission of the disease to other livestock and people.

1. Contact On call Veterinarian, Gracemere Vet 0401 217 675, 4933 1426 or Emergency Disease Watch Hotline 1800 675 888.
2. Follow instructions provided by veterinarian, veterinarian will liaise directly with Biosecurity Queensland.
3. Use PPE and follow decontamination procedures provided by veterinarian.
4. Isolate and contain livestock in onsite quarantine facility.
5. Stop all people, livestock and vehicle movements in area.
6. Communicate instructions clearly.

Biosecurity Queensland Response

This biosecurity plan does not give complete assurance against all biosecurity risks. If a biosecurity event is highly suspected or confirmed, emergency biosecurity measures will be implemented under the instruction of Biosecurity Queensland.

Upon suspicion or confirmation of a biosecurity event, Biosecurity Queensland will respond to the disease based on the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan ([AUSVETPLAN](#)). Biosecurity Queensland will work closely with the Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024 and other affected stakeholders to implement control and/or eradication measures.

Biosecurity Queensland will assume control of the response, however cooperation with industry and other government agencies are necessary.

During an emergency animal disease response, exhibitors will continue to be responsible for the husbandry and welfare of their livestock at the event grounds. Rockhampton Agricultural Show 2024 and exhibitors will follow instructions and guidance provided by Biosecurity Queensland and abide by any regulatory provisions enacted.

If any unusual plant pest or disease symptoms are noticed, report to the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline immediately on 1800 084 881.

Appendix Two: Animal Health Declarations/ Movement Records

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

V: 24/10/22

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

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Attached to accompanying NVD/Waybill No.

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No. of cattle in consignment

Biosecurity and health information

1. Has the owner owned all the cattle in this consignment since birth? Y N

2. Does the property of origin have a completed on-farm biosecurity plan? Y N

3. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV, pestivirus)? Y N

If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Y N

4. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of BVDV (pestivirus) antibody? Y N

Test results

5. Has the source herd had a test for Johne's disease (JD)? Y N

If so, which test? Check Test Sample Test HEC Test (dairy only)

Was the result negative? Y N Pending Date / /

6. Has the property of origin had an occurrence of clinical JD in any species in the past five years? Y N Unsure

JDDS of J-BAS of

7. BEEF CATTLE: On the property of origin, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle? Y N Unsure

See explanatory note for advice on co-grazing with non-bovine species

8. Any other relevant health information

.....

Treatments

Treatment for	Product name and type (e.g., pour-on, drench)	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Parasites		/ /
Ticks		/ /
Pain relief		/ /
Other treatments		/ /

Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved (see explanatory note)

Clostridial (e.g. 5 in 1): Y Date / /

Leptospira (e.g. 7 in 1): Y Date / /

Pestivirus: Y Date / /

JD (Silirum): Y Date / /

Botulism: Y Date / /

Bovine ephemeral fever: Y Date / /

Tick fever: Y Date / /

Vibrio: Y Date / /

Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis: Y Date / /

Mannheimia haemolytica: Y Date / /

Other vaccinations (specify): Date / /

Declaration (see explanatory notes for further information)

I (Full name)

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

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 signs of disease and fit to travel.

Signature* Date / /

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

Tel. No. () Email

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION EXPLANATORY NOTES

OVERVIEW

The Cattle Health Declaration is a legal document. Please complete accurately before signing.

Cattle Health Declarations are a way for producers to provide information about the health status of the cattle they are selling. Buyers should ask vendors for a Declaration and use the information provided to determine the health risks associated with the animals on offer.

Some states/territories require testing or certification additional to that outlined in this document e.g. Johne's disease (JD) in WA and for Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) in Tasmania. Please check the entry requirements for any interstate movements at:

www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/endemic-disease/livestock-movements

The original of this form is to be attached to the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form accompanying the cattle, if applicable. A duplicate remains with the vendor; it is recommended the vendor retains a copy of this declaration for seven (7) years.

QUESTIONS 3 & 4: BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHOEA VIRUS (PESTIVIRUS) TESTING

Persistently infected animals can be detected by conducting a pestivirus antigen test. This test only needs to be conducted once in an animal's life. Cattle that test positive in most cases are persistently infected animals. Pestivirus antibody testing may be done to check the pestivirus status of the herd. Dairy cattle may be tested through bulk milk testing. Contact your veterinarian for assistance. Producers who don't know the answer to these questions should tick the 'N' box.

QUESTION 5: JOHNE'S DISEASE TESTING

Note: JD is a notifiable disease, so it is important to answer these questions.

Check test – testing of 50 adult animals in the herd (or all eligible animals in a herd if less than 50 adult animals) biased to increase the probability of detecting infection, tested by (pooled) faecal culture or (pooled) HT-J faecal PCR. An ELISA test is available but is not recommended and also not accepted for entry of cattle to WA.

Sample test – screening of the adult herd or a large representative sample of the adult herd by an approved test (pooled) faecal culture or (pooled) HT-J faecal PCR. See note above for ELISA test.

Herd Environmental Culture (HEC) Check Test (for dairy cattle) – a test of a representative sample of faecal material from the yard (see JD in *Cattle Definitions & Guidelines* for details). Details are available at www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/jd-cattle-tools.

QUESTIONS 6 & 7: JOHNE'S DISEASE

Occurrence of JD refers to clinical disease in the herd or on the property(s). Clinical disease is an infected animal with chronic diarrhoea and weight-loss that does not respond to treatment.

The **Johne's Beef Assurance Score** (J-BAS) is a voluntary tool developed for JD risk profiling. Details are available at www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/jd-cattle-tools. The J-BAS is an initial guide and purchasers should ask for more information about JD in the origin herd (see the JD in Cattle Biosecurity Checklist on the 'JD in cattle' webpage). The *National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual - Grazing Livestock Production* provides a template to use for the property biosecurity plan. All plans should include the JD in Cattle Biosecurity Plan Checklist.

The **Johne's Disease Dairy Score** (JDDS) is a voluntary tool for JD risk profiling in dairy cattle. Information is available at www.dairyaustralia.com.au/bjd

Grazing of non-bovine species – Buyers of cattle from this consignment may consider the grazing of other JD-susceptible species (sheep, goats, alpacas) on the source property as important to their risk-management decisions. These buyers are entitled to seek information on how you have managed disease risks for all your livestock.

TREATMENTS & VACCINATIONS

Provide details on any cattle treatments in the last six (6) months and vaccinations within the last twelve (12) months.

Some manufacturers include more than one of the categories listed in the same vaccine, known as a combination vaccine. If you use a combination vaccine, each agent(s), as appropriate, should be detailed.

For vaccinations to be current, you must have followed the manufacturer's recommendation for vaccination. Typically, young animals or first time vaccinated animals need two (2) doses, followed by annual boosters. As variations to this general rule do occur (e.g. Silirum is given once only), you must use the manufacturer's recommendations.

At the date the declaration is made and as a result of the vaccination(s) given, the animals are considered protected from the diseases marked as treated.

DECLARATION

This section must only be completed by the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle in the consignment.

For more information on what is fit to travel, please see MLA's *Is it fit to load?* at www.mla.com.au/isitfittoload.

For more information on biosecurity go to www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

NATIONAL GOAT HEALTH DECLARATION

SECTION 1 – CONSIGNMENT INFORMATION

Owner of goats:
(Full trading name)

Property/place where the journey commenced:.....
(Address)

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

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock are being moved from **Description of goats**

Number	Year born (Month)	Description (Breed, sex)	Brands or Earmarks
		Total	

Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. NVD

..... / /
(Document type) (Number) (Office of issue) (Expiry date)

SECTION 2 – JOHNE’S DISEASE (JD)

1. This consignment has an assurance rating of: *(refer and complete overleaf)*

Section A..... **Section B**.....

Consigning Herd Rating + Risk Management Rating = TOTAL ASSURANCE RATING

2. Were **all** these goats born on the above property? Yes No

If no, date introduced:...../...../.....

Assurance rating of introduced goats at time of introduction:.....

3. Have goats with a lower assurance rating than the consigned goats been introduced into the herd in the last 2 years? Yes No

If yes, what was the lowest assurance rating of those introduced goats?.....

4. How many different sources of goats have been introduced to the consignor’s property in last 2 years?

None 1-5 6 + Bucks only

5. Are all the goats in this consignment from a GoatMAP flock? Yes No

Status:..... Expiry date:...../...../.....

SECTION 3 – FOOTROT

6. Have the goats in this consignment been observed for, and any suspect goats examined for, signs of **FOOTROT** during the past 14 days? Yes No

7. To the best of your knowledge, are the goats in this consignment free from **VIRULENT FOOTROT**? Yes No

8. To the best of your knowledge, are all sheep and goats on the consignor’s property free from **VIRULENT FOOTROT**? Yes No

SECTION 4 – OTHER HEALTH INFORMATION

9. Is the herd **CAPRINE ARTHRITIS ENCEPHALITIS (CAE) ACCREDITED FREE**? Yes No

Flock Accreditation No. Expiry Date:...../...../.....

10. a. The goats in this consignment are derived from a herd which has had a whole herd negative test for **CAE** within the last 90 days. Yes No

OR

b. The goat herd has undertaken a negative whole herd test in the last 12 months. Yes No

Date of last test:/...../..... Laboratory reference number:.....

11. To the best of your knowledge, are the goats in this consignment free from **LICE**? Yes No

12. Treatments	Product	Date of last treatment
External Parasite Treatment		
Drench		
Vaccination other than JD (eg CLA)		
Other		

DECLARATION

I
(Full name)

as the owner and /or person responsible for the husbandry of the goats in this consignment, declare that the information in this statement is true and correct.

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

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

SECTION A: Choose 1 Category in this section

Tick **only one** rating in this section and enter that rating at the bottom of Section A.

The herd from which the goats are consigned is:	Assurance Rating
In the GoatMAP with MN3 status	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
In the GoatMAP with MN2 status	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
In the GoatMAP with MN1 status	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Not known infected and has no risk factors ⁽¹⁾	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Not known infected, but has risk factors ⁽¹⁾	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Restricted 2 status – RD2 ⁽²⁾	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Restricted 1 status – RD1 ⁽³⁾	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Infected but undertaking an approved Property Disease Management Plan ⁽⁴⁾	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Infected or suspected of being infected ⁽⁵⁾	0 <input type="checkbox"/>
CONSIGNING HERD RATING SECTION A:	

SECTION B: Choose 1 Category in this section

Tick the number where applicable and add them at the bottom of Section B

The following management factors reduce the risk of Johne’s disease in this herd:

The herd is not in the GoatMAP, but has had a Check Test ⁽⁶⁾ with negative results in the past 12 months	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
The consignment of goats are Approved Vaccinated Goats ⁽⁷⁾	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
The consignment of goats has been reared under a nationally approved and independently audited kid rearing plan ⁽⁸⁾	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
RISK MANAGEMENT RATING FOR SECTION B:	

TOTAL ASSURANCE RATING = A + B =.....

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Risk Factors:

- (a) The herd contains goats that were born or raised with dairy goats.
The herd contains dairy breeds or dairy cross breed goats. *Exceptions are* goats that are from Goat MAP herds, or goats born and raised in WA.
- (b) The herd has grazed land in the past 5 years that is at risk of Johne’s disease (JD) contamination. Land at risk of JD contamination includes land that is being grazed, or has been grazed in the preceding 12 months, by:
- Dairy breeds or dairy cross bred goats, which are not sourced from GoatMAP herds.
 - Goat herds with RD2 or lower status.
 - Dairy cattle with a Dairy Assurance Score of less than 7.
 - Beef cattle, other than those in the CattleMAP, Johne’s Beef Assurance Score 6 or greater.
 - Sheep other than SheepMAP flocks from areas without an audited Regional Biosecurity Plan which includes ovine Johne’s disease.

2. RD2: A herd which has had a second negative herd test of all animals over 12 months of age in the herd, at least 2 years after RD1 status was achieved. This is part of an Approved Property Disease Management Plan approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) of the jurisdiction.

3. RD1: A herd with a history of infection which has had 1 negative herd test of all animals over 12 months of age in the herd, at least 12 months after the last infected animal was removed from the herd. This is part of an approved Property Disease Management Plan approved by the CVO of the jurisdiction.

4. Infected but undertaking an approved Property Disease Management Plan: An infected herd that has not yet progressed to RD1 status but is complying with an on-farm disease control program combining elements of testing, kid rearing and biosecurity that has been approved by CVO of the jurisdiction.

5. Infected or suspected of being infected: Means infected or suspected of being infected with JD. Herds are no longer regarded as infected or suspected of being infected when a Property Disease Management Plan, which has been approved by the CVO of the jurisdiction, has been completed.

6. Check Test: A test of 50 homebred goats over 12 months of age in the herd (or all goats over 12 months of age in smaller herds) by serology or faecal culture or pooled faecal culture of 2 pools each of 25 goats, with negative results. The animals should be selected so as to increase the probability of detecting infection, i.e. older animals, animals in poor body condition.

7. Approved Vaccinated Goat: A goat that is:

- Vaccinated with an approved JD vaccine by 16 weeks of age; or
- Vaccinated with an approved JD vaccine after 16 weeks, when the flock
 - was in the GoatMAP, or
 - had undertaken a negative Sample Test by PFC in the 2 years preceding the vaccination; or
- is identified as an Approved Vaccinate in accordance with State legislation.

8. Nationally approved kid rearing plan: A kid rearing plan designed to minimise the spread of JD in intensively managed herds, which has been documented and agreed by GICA and Animal Health Committee.

NATIONAL SHEEP HEALTH DECLARATION

July 2019

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

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Attached to accompanying NVD/Waybill No.

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SECTION A – Biosecurity Information

1. All consigned sheep are from a Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) accredited property?* Y N
2. The number of different sources of sheep that have been **introduced** onto the consignment property in the last 5 years is:
- 0 (closed flock) 1-5 6+ Rams Only

SECTION B – Animal Health Information

3. All consigned sheep are from a flock that is free of **virulent footrot**?* Y N
4. All consigned sheep are from a flock that is free of benign footrot or scald?* Y N
If (N) please provide further information below
5. All consigned sheep are from a flock that is free of **lice**?* Y N
6. All consigned sheep are from a flock in an **ovine brucellosis** accreditation scheme? Y N
If Yes, Flock Accreditation No. (except Qld) Expiry Date / /
7. All consigned sheep are Johne's disease (JD) Approved Vaccinates?* Y N
If Yes, I have been continuously vaccinating all retained lambs in the consignment flock against JD for years. (*Vendor-bred sheep only*)
8. All consigned sheep are from a SheepMAP flock?* Y N
If yes, Status Year commenced Certificate Number

*See explanatory notes on back page for further information

9. All consigned sheep are from a flock with a negative test for JD?* Y N
If Yes, which test? Date of test / /

10. Any other JD management practices carried out on the property?
.....

11. Any other relevant health information
.....

SECTION C – Treatment Information of Consigned Sheep

Treatment type	Product	Date of last treatment
External Parasite Treatment		
Internal Parasite Treatment		
Other treatments		
Vaccination (other than JD)		

Declaration (see explanatory notes for further information)

I
(Full name)

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

Tel. No. () Email

declare that, I am the owner and/or person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep in this consignment and all the information on this Sheep Health Declaration is true and correct:

Signature Date / /

Producers are advised to retain appropriate records to support this declaration. Persons making false statements may be liable under fair trading and other relevant state legislation.

NATIONAL SHEEP HEALTH DECLARATION - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Overview

Completing this National Sheep Health Declaration (NSHD) will assist prospective buyers to make an informed decision about the health status and management history of these sheep. The NSHD is mandatory for all sheep movements in SA and for sheep being moved into NSW and Tasmania. It is voluntary in other states.

Livestock Production Assurance (1)

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program accreditation means that a property must have a biosecurity plan for the property. [The National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual for Grazing Livestock Production](#) can be used to develop plans or further information including templates is available at: www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/endemic-disease/farm-biosecurity-plan

Footrot (3 and 4)

3. Virulent footrot is defined differently in each state. For information on this and interstate movements of sheep, producers should visit the relevant state department website or contact animal health staff from that department.

4. If answered Yes, all mobs should have been checked during at least one spread period, and any lameness investigated, with no symptoms of the disease observed. If answered no, producers can add any information about the disease and their management of it; e.g. whether any testing has been carried out, or what treatments may have been used recently.

Lice (5)

All mobs should be checked for lice at least twice each year. Any sheep seen with rubbed fleece or pulled wool should be checked for lice as a matter of urgency. Further information is available at: www.paraboss.com.au

Approved Vaccinate (7)

A sheep that is identified by an NLIS (sheep) 'V' tag and is:

- vaccinated with an approved JD vaccine by 16 weeks of age, OR
- vaccinated with an approved JD vaccine after 16 weeks of age, when the flock:
 - was in the SheepMAP, or
 - had undertaken a negative Faecal 350 test in the two (2) years preceding the vaccination, or
 - had a Negative Abattoir 500 status at the time of vaccination.

SheepMAP (8)

An audited quality assurance program incorporating a property biosecurity plan, animal health risk assessment, testing, and movement controls that provide a source of low risk animals. Note - the level of testing varies depending on the status. Date of last test should be recorded in Q9.

Types of tests that may be recorded (9)

Faecal 350: A test of 350 representative sheep over 2 years of age (or all sheep over 2 years of age in smaller flocks) by Pooled Faecal Culture (PFC) or High Throughput Johnne's (HT-J) PCR in pools of up to 50 sheep. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

Abattoir 500: At least 500 sheep, over 2 years of age, have been submitted to an abattoir in the past 24 months, in 1 or more lots, have been examined and all found negative for JD. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

Abattoir 150: At least 150 sheep, over 2 years of age, have been submitted to an abattoir in the past 12 months, in 1 or more lots, have been examined and all found negative for JD. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

JD management practices (10)

Any other management practices carried out for JD could be recorded here; e.g. types of introductions to the flock, or veterinary investigations.

Other relevant health information (11)

Any other information that a producer thinks may be relevant can be recorded here; e.g. participation in an active grower group, One Biosecurity, or other biosecurity initiatives, mulesing status, pain relief usage, etc.

Declaration

Signing this declaration has legal significance under fair trading and other relevant state legislation. Regulatory authorities may also take legal action, and purchasers may seek damages for any information that is incorrect. Before signing you must be satisfied you understand all elements of the document, and these explanatory notes.

For more information on biosecurity go to www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

NATIONAL SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELID DECLARATION AND WAYBILL

August 2022

SECTION 1 – Consignment Information

Owner of camelids: Trading name:

Address of origin of camelids:

Consignment origin PIC: Destination PIC (if known):

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Consigned to Name: Address:

Description of camelids:				
Name (or number in the herd)	Species/Breed	M/F	Age	IAR, AAR or tag no. (NLIS)

Please attach a list if more information is required. Llamas – record microchip number in last column.

SECTION 2 – Biosecurity

2.1 Were all the camelids born on the property of origin? Y N

2.2 The number of different properties from which camelids have been introduced onto the property in the last 5 years not including drive-by and mobile mating⁽²⁾ 0 1-5 6+

2.3 Is the herd from which the consignment originates in Alpaca CheQA? Y N

Cert no Expiry date: / /

SECTION 3 – Johne’s disease⁽³⁾

3.1 Is the herd from which the consignment originates:

Q Alpaca Cert no Expiry date: / /
 Check tested Expiry date: / /
 None of above

3.2 Is the herd from which this consignment originates infected or suspected to be infected with Johne’s disease? Y N

3.3 Is the lifetime history known for all the animals being consigned Y N

3.4 Has the consignment ever, since birth, been co-grazing with any of the following animals that are known or suspected to be infected with Johne’s disease?

Beef cattle Dairy cattle Deer Goats Sheep Don’t know No

SECTION 4 – Lice

To the best of my knowledge, the camelids in the consignment are free of lice Y N

SECTION 5 – Treatment information for consigned camelids

Treatment	Product	Date of last treatment
Drench		
Lice Treatment		
Vaccination		
Other		

SECTION 6 – Additional information

6.1 In the past 60 days have any of these camelids consumed stock feed that was still within a Withholding Period (WHP) when harvested or first grazed? Y N Don’t know

6.2 Any other information such as additional documents attached, date of last mating, results of drenchresistance testing:

SECTION 7 – Declaration⁽⁷⁾

I (Full name): Address:

declare that I am the owner and/or person responsible for the husbandry of the camelids in this consignment and all the information in sections 1 to 6 of this document is true and correct. I also declare that, while under my control, the camelids were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Tel. No. () Email:

Signature: Date: / /

Persons making false statements may be liable under fair trading and other relevant state or territory legislation.

Owners are advised to retain appropriate records to support this declaration.

SECTION 8 – Cattle tick⁽⁸⁾

(This declaration is only required for certain interstate and some Qld intrastate movements)

I (Full name of inspector or authorised person):

- Declare that the stock described above are from a non-restricted property in a cattle tick free area, OR
- Declare that the stock described above comply with the cattle tick entry requirements for OR
- Where treatment and/or inspection was required the following inspection and/or treatment was undertaken:

Type of inspection: Treatment: Method of treatment:

Signature: Designation:

Tel. No. () Location: Date: / /

SECTION 9 – To be completed by the person in charge of the camelids while they are being moved.

(Completion of this part is optional in SA, TAS and VIC)

Movement commenced: / / Time: am pm

Vehicle registration number(s)* Tel. No. of the driver(s)* ()

I (Full name):

am the person in charge of the camelids during the movement and declare all the information in Section 9 is true and correct.

Signature: Date: / / Tel. No. ()

*When more than one truck is carrying the camelids, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELID DECLARATION AND WAYBILL - EXPLANATORY NOTES

South American camelids are alpacas, llamas, vicunas, and guanacos.

Section 2 – Biosecurity introductions

Drive-by mating is taking a female to the property on which the male resides, conducting the mating, and leaving immediately afterwards.

Mobile mating is taking the male to the property on which the female resides, conducting the mating, and leaving immediately afterwards.

The visiting camelid MUST NOT reside at the receiving farm.

Introduction of camelids to your property of unknown disease status exposes your herd to potential risk. You should always obtain a written declaration of the health status of introduced animals. The use of quarantine provisions before introduction of other livestock to your herd is recommended.

For more information on Alpaca CheQA see:

<https://alpaca.asn.au/alpaca-resources/alpaca-biosecurity>

Section 3 – Johne’s disease

Q Alpaca: a voluntary alpaca quality assurance program maintained by the Australian Alpaca Association.

Check tested: A negative pooled faecal culture test of 50 adults in a herd (one-year-of-age and over), or all eligible animals in a herd of less than 50 adult animals, in which there is no suspicion of infection.

Lifetime history known for all animals being consigned: Unless all of the properties, and the animal health status (e.g. JD) of those properties, where the camelids in this consignment have resided since birth are known, this question should be answered ‘No’. Good herd records should be kept for both purchased and homebred animals to justify answering ‘Yes’.

Section 7 – Restricted Animal Material (RAM)

RAM includes any tissue, blood or other material taken from an animal and any meals derived from animals. Examples are meat and bone meals, blood meal, fish meal, feather meal etc. It does not include tallow, gelatine or milk products of Australian origin. Contact your State or Territory Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries for more details on these feeding restrictions.

Section 8 – Cattle tick

Parts of Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia are declared under the relevant state legislation as Cattle Tick Infected/Infested Zones. All other parts of Australia are Cattle Tick Free Zones. Section 8 is mandatory for camelids moving:

- From a Cattle Tick Infected/Infested Zone unless to another Cattle Tick Infected/Infested Zone
- From a property in the Free Zone with cattle tick infestation
- Between some states (please check with the local animal health officer).

Interstate movements

Owners planning to move camelids interstate should check the destination state’s entry requirements well in advance of moving the animals. Testing or further certification may be required.

For further information contact the relevant State or Territory department of agriculture or primary industries.

For more information on biosecurity go to www.farmbiosecurity.com.au



This is a sample form. It is not mandatory to use this exact form, you can tailor it to suit your purposes.

HIVE MOVEMENT RECORD

BRF_001

Bee Brands on Hives (registration number)	Name (person moving the hives)	Date of hive movement	Number of hives moved	From location (address)	To location (address)	Additional Comments
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				
		___/___/___				

TO REPORT EXOTIC BEES OR BEE PESTS/DISEASES CALL: Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or email info@daf.qld.gov.au



Queensland Agricultural Shows Horse Health Declaration

Name of Event/Activity: **Rockhampton Agricultural Show**

Date:

Owner or person in charge of horse/s			
Full name:			
Property Address:			
		Postcode:	
Phone:		Mobile:	
Email:			

Property of Origin of horse/s	
Property of Origin Address:	
	Postcode:

Are horses being stabled overnight at this event?

YES

NO

Please complete details of horse/s overleaf

Declaration by owner or person in charge of horse/s

I, _____ declare that the horse/s named on this declaration has / have been in good health, eating normally and not shown signs of illness during the last 3 days leading up to the above event. I give authorisation for designated Stewards to call for veterinary inspection of the horse/s named on this declaration and in my care should they be showing signs of illness at any time during the course of the event. I agree to pay veterinary fees incurred as a result of this callout.

I AGREE TO ENSURE THAT:

1. If required before movement, all horses will be shampooed, rinsed and allowed to dry, and their hooves will be picked clean of all solid material and washed with shampoo.
2. All vehicles and equipment accompanying the horses should be in a clean condition at the start of travel to the above mentioned event.
3. The information contained in this Horse Health Declaration is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
4. I agree to abide by all conditions and directions of the Agricultural Societies and QCAS rules and regulations.
5. I acknowledge that failure to comply with the above may result in refusal of entry to the venue, disqualification or other disciplinary action as decided by the Societies Management Committee.
6. In the event of horse movement restrictions, each participant will be responsible for the care, maintenance and cost of their horse including feeding and watering.

Privacy Statement

7. Rockhampton Regional Council deals with your personal information in accordance with law including the Information Privacy Act 2009. Some of this information may be given to relevant departments for contact tracing in the case of an outbreak or control of bio security issues.

Print full name

Signature

---/--/----
Date

Please complete details of horse/s overleaf

Movement record

Movement record number
*Special designated animals only*²

Please note this movement record is a guide only. You may keep a movement record in any format that captures the required information. Examples include but are not limited to diaries, log books, emails, or other industry documents (that are species specific) such as National Vendor Declarations (NVDs), horse health declarations, or Pig Passes.

Proposed movement date

Person completing movement record

Full name of the person completing the movement record.

First name/s

Last name

Origin of designated animal

Address (including "Name of place" if applicable) of the holding, saleyard or place of departure of the designated animal/s.

Name of place

Address

Postcode

Destination details

Full name of the person taking receiving the designated animal/s.

First name/s

Last name

Organisation/trading name

Address of the destination (including "Name of place" if applicable)

Name of place

Address

Postcode

Mobile

Business hours telephone

After hours telephone

² *Special designated animals include: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, bison, buffalo, alpacas, llamas.*

Particulars of designated animal(s)

A description of the designated animal with any distinguishing marks or features sufficient to be able to identify the designated animal being moved.

No. of stock	Breed	Class (e.g. bull, ram, mare, sow)	Identification marks ¹	Property Identification Code (PIC) (other PICs for non-vendor breed sheep and goats)																	

¹ Identification marks may include, but are not limited to, animal colour, brand, earmark, or microchip number.

Cattle tick risk minimisation requirements (low risk carriers only)

State the cattle tick risk minimisation requirements that have been met for low risk carriers moving between Queensland cattle tick zones.

Low risk carriers include horses, camels, sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas, vicunas, guanacos.

Declaration *Special designated animals only*²

Full name of person completing form

Signature

Date

Phone number



Rockhampton Agricultural Show Poultry Health Declaration/Entry Form

Rockhampton Agricultural Show
PO Box 1860, ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700
Email: show@rrc.qld.gov.au
Rockhampton Showground PIC No: PIC QGRH0079

Please complete the below details and sign the declaration		
Full name of person in charge of poultry:		
Number of Poultry on site		
Are birds being stabled overnight at this event? (Please circle)	YES	NO

Declaration by Owner or Person in Charge of Birds

I, _____ declare that the birds named on this declaration has / have been in good health, eating normally and not shown signs of illness during the last 3 days leading up to the above event . I give authorisation for designated Stewards to call for veterinary inspection of the birds named on this declaration and in my care should they be showing signs of illness at any time during the course of the event. I agree to pay veterinary fees incurred as a result of this callout.

I AGREE TO ENSURE THAT

- If required before movement, all birds will be cleaned to standards requested by Biosecurity Manager
- All vehicles and equipment accompanying the birds should be in a clean condition at the start of travel to the above mentioned event.
- The information contained in this Livestock/Birds Health Declaration is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- I agree to abide by all conditions and directions of the Agricultural Societies and QCAS rules and regulations.
- I acknowledge that failure to comply with the above may result in refusal of entry to the venue,
- disqualification or other disciplinary action as decided by the Societies Management Committee.
- In the event of birds' movement restrictions, each participant will be responsible for the care, maintenance and cost of their bird including feeding and watering.

Signature

--/--/----
Date

Appendix Three – Map of Entry Points

