

STEP 1 – Getting Started

List what you aim to achieve in relation to horse health at your venue.

This is a statement that will guide your goals when it comes to biosecurity practices on your venue. It can be an addition or extension to an existing statement you may have already had in your business plan or organisational strategy, noting that smaller venues or weekend events will not have these sorts of plans.

The following pages will guide you through eight steps in the development of a *Horse Venue Biosecurity Plan*.

Guidelines for horses and other livestock

Additional threats from horses entering the venue

Potential risks of disease transfer from horses leaving the venue

Recommended situation at the venue

1. The health status of horses is known.
2. Horse movement is managed to minimise the transfer of disease – both on, off and within the venue.
3. Horses are prepared for travel before arriving at the venue, or before leaving.
4. The health status of other livestock is considered as part of horse health management.
5. Sick or suspect horses are separated, or refused entry.

1. How do you currently manage the health of horses residing at the venue?

Examples:

- Out-of-date administrative processes?
- Multiple entry points to venue?

Notes:

Notes:

2. What steps can you take to improve horse health management?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Guidelines for vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding

Additional threats from vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding entering the venue

Potential threats of disease transfer from vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding leaving the venue

Vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding movement on to, within, and leaving the venue is managed to prevent transfer of disease.

3. What procedures do you currently use to manage vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding?

Examples:

- All equipment for resident horses is stored in a separate room from equipment used by visitors

Notes:

Notes:

4. What steps can you take to improve your management of vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Guidelines for people

Additional threats from people entering the venue

Potential threats from people leaving the venue

People coming onto the venue, moving within and leaving the venue are managed to prevent transfer of disease.

5. How do you currently manage people coming onto, moving within and leaving the venue?

Notes:

Notes:

6. What steps can you take to improve your management of people coming onto, moving within and leaving the venue?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Venue design facilitates horse health (biosecurity) practices for general operations.

7. How does the current venue design assist you to manage horse health?

Examples:

- Having multiple entrances makes monitoring of horse and vehicle movements difficult.

Notes:

Notes:

8. What steps can you take to improve the venue design?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Guidelines for pests, waste and stock disposal

Additional threats relating to pests, waste and stock disposal

Potential threats relating to pests, waste and stock disposal

- Waste management practices for movement, collection and storage, to minimise disease transfer – including water.
- Pest animals and vermin are identified and a control program put in place.
- A plan for the disposal of deceased horses.

9. How do you currently manage pests, waste and stock disposal?

Examples:

- Feed room is swept clean and feed bins closed to prevent rodent access.

Notes:

Notes:

10. What steps can you take to improve your management or venue design?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Training records of venue personnel are kept

13. How do you currently manage staff/volunteer training programs?

Notes:

Notes:

14. What steps can you take to improve your management?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

Guidelines for information provision

Incoming threats

Outgoing threats

Information is provided on venue horse health practices

15. How do you currently manage information provision?

Examples:

- Promotion of horse health practices needs to be at all levels – including horse owners, venue managers and the public.

Notes:

Examples:

- Organisational capability
- Reputation and image

Notes:

16. What steps can you take to improve your provision of information?

Where are you now?

Ideal

Nearly there

Just beginning

Haven't thought about it

STEP 2 – Summary of Results

In the following table, record your rating for each topic, then assign each an action and a **HIGH**, **MEDIUM** or **LOW** ranking.

	Ideal	Nearly there	Just beginning	Haven't thought about it	Ranking
Guidelines for horses and other livestock					
1. The health status of horses is known.					
2. Horse movement is managed to minimise transfer of disease on, off and within the venue).					
3. Horses are prepared for travel.					
4. The health status of other livestock is considered.					
5. Sick or suspect horses are separated.					
Guidelines for vehicles, equipment, fodder and bedding					
6. Vehicles, equipment, feed and bedding movement onto, within and leaving the venue is managed to prevent the transfer of disease.					
Guidelines for people					
7. People coming onto the venue, moving within and leaving the venue are managed to minimise disease transfer.					
Guidelines for venue design					
8. Venue design facilitates horse health (biosecurity) practices for general operations.					
Guidelines for pests, waste and stock disposal					
9. Waste management movement, collection and storage practices minimise disease transfer – including water.					
10. Pest animals and vermin are identified and a control program put in place.					
11. A plan exists for the disposal of deceased horses.					
Guidelines for record keeping procedures					
12. Records for venue operations are up-to-date.					
Guidelines for training of staff and volunteers					
13. Training records of venue personnel are kept.					
Guidelines for information about horse health practices					
14. Information is provided on venue horse health practices.					

Horse Venue Biosecurity Action Plan Template

Name of Venue:

Vision Statement (aim or goal)

Short Term				
	List the changes you can implement this year. Risks ranked EXTREME or HIGH must be attended to. Action: Steps needed to achieve the action:			
When to do it	Start date	Responsibility	Any special notes, additional resources, training, etc.	Action completion date
How will monitoring and recording take place?				
Review date				

Long Term

List the changes you can implement this year. **Risks ranked EXTREME or HIGH must be attended to.**

Action:

Steps needed to achieve the action:

When to do it	Start date	Responsibility	Any special notes, additional resources, training, etc.	Action completion date
How will monitoring and recording take place?				
Review date				

Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan

This document details the actions and responsibilities that are necessary in the event of an emergency disease outbreak.

[A] Important Contact Details

	Name	Contact Number
Property name or PIC number		
Manager		
Person responsible for the EAD Action Plan		
Consultant veterinarian		
District veterinary officer		
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline		1800 675 888

[B] Management Commitment

Management undertakes that unfamiliar signs of disease will be investigated, and the following actions undertaken, without delay, if an emergency disease is suspected.

[C] Action Plan

Develop an action plan allocating responsibilities to relevant personnel.

1. Contact the relevant authority through the district veterinary officer or the Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline – 1800 675 888.
Responsibility:
2. Follow all instructions as directed by the relevant authority.
Responsibility:
3. **Do not dispatch any livestock** from the farm until authorised by the relevant authority.
Responsibility:
4. Ensure suspect livestock are **isolated** within the farm.
Responsibility:
5. Ensure companion animals of the suspect livestock are **segregated** from other livestock.
Responsibility:
6. Ensure movement of all other livestock within the farm, and surrounds, is **restricted**.
Responsibility:
7. Delay or halt the shipment of livestock onto the farm.
Responsibility:
8. Delay or halt the delivery of all non-essential commodities.
Responsibility:
9. Secure the farm perimeter, limiting access to the farm and ensuring all vehicles and visitors only enter the farm under controlled conditions.
Responsibility:
10. Remove unnecessary personnel and machinery from livestock feeding and holding areas.
Responsibility:
11. Ensure that any personnel, equipment or machinery do not leave the farm until authorised by the relevant authority.
Responsibility:
12. Compile a list of all livestock (number of head, identification and location), personnel and machinery movements over the past seven days. Prepare a site plan that details current allocations of livestock.
Responsibility:
13. Ensure all staff are made aware of the actions being taken and their individual responsibilities towards the action plan.
Responsibility:
14. Ensure that customers are advised if they are immediately affected by the delay in the supply of livestock.
Responsibility:
15. If an emergency disease is identified, the farm will follow the requirements of the AUSVETPLAN, and directions from the relevant authority.
Responsibility:

Visitor Risk Assessment

Date:		Visitor's Name:	
Service or Occupation:		Contact Number:	
Time In:		Time Out:	
Reason for Visit:			

Farm visitors can be classified by the risk they represent. These visitors are... [please tick]

	Low-risk visitors	<p>People coming from urban areas and do not contact livestock. They present almost no risk of introducing disease.</p> <p>No need to impose restrictions.</p>
	Moderate-risk visitors	<p>People who travel from farm-to-farm, but do not directly come in contact with livestock or manure.</p> <p>Need to ensure footwear and clothing is clean.</p>
	High-risk visitors	<p>People who travel from farm-to-farm and work directly with livestock or manure. These people must be the most diligent with their biosecurity practices.</p> <p>Need to ensure footwear and clothing is clean and disinfected. Alternatively, provide clean footwear and clothing on arrival.</p>
Comments		

