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

Attached to accompanying NVD/Waybill No.

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 Heath 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*