

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

Version
01/08/2016

Owner of cattle
(Full trading name)

Property/place where the journey commenced
(Address)

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

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. NVD
...../...../.....
(Document type) (Number) (Office of issue) (Expiry date)

Note: If NVD accompanying this declaration then you may go straight to question 1

Description of cattle

Number	Description (Breed, sex e.g. Hereford Cross Steers)	Brands or Earmarks
	Total	

Consigned to
(Name of person or business)

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

Destination (if different) of cattle
(Location address)

1. Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since birth?

Yes No

2. On the property stated above, has an on-farm biosecurity plan been implemented?

Yes No

If yes, which plan (e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LPA, Grazing BMP)

3. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen? Yes No

a) If tested, were any cattle positive for pestivirus antigen? Yes No

b) If tested, were the cattle found to be persistently infected? Yes No

c) Other (specify):

4. Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL) test result for animals being moved:

Date of test/...../.....

5. Are the cattle from an EBL accredited or certified free herd: Yes No

6. Are these cattle from a herd or property with an occurrence of Johne's disease (JD) within the last five years?

Yes No Don't know J-BAS of (optional)

7. On the property stated above, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle and/or sheep?

Yes No Don't know

8. Source herd has a negative JD test result: Check Test Sample Test

Date of test/...../.....

9. If dairy cattle, the consignment has a Dairy Assurance Score of:

Part A (herd base score) Part B (calf credits) Part C (total Dairy Score)

10. Treatments

Treatments	Product	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Drench		
Liver fluke treatment		
Other treatments (type)		

11. Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved

Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 5 in 1): Yes Clostridial vaccination (Botulism): Yes

Pestivirus vaccination: Yes Bovine ephemeral fever vaccination: Yes

Leptospira vaccination: Yes Vibrio vaccination: Yes

Silirum vaccination: Yes

Other vaccinations (specify):

12. Any other relevant health information

DECLARATION (see explanatory notes for further information)

I
(Full name) (Full address)

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

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 disease and fit to travel.

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

*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

Version
01/08/2016

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 offered for sale.

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

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

The original 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.

QUESTION 3: 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. Contact your veterinarian for assistance in understanding the test results or go to www.bvdaustralia.com.au.

QUESTIONS 4 & 5 – ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS (EBL)

All cattle entering Tasmania must meet at least **ONE** of the following criteria:

- Cattle have been tested for Enzootic Bovine Leucosis with the ELISA test within 42 days before shipment with negative results and evidence supplied via an attached laboratory report. If samples were pooled, no more than 10 sera or 30 milk samples were combined in each pool. Unweaned calves less than 12-weeks-of-age transported with their dam do not require testing for EBL; *OR*
- Dairy cattle from a registered dairy herd must be accredited as Monitored Negative (MN) or better, according to the national guidelines for Enzootic Bovine Leucosis Control; *OR*
- Beef or beef-cross breeds must come from herds in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia (*excluding the cattle tick infested area*), New South Wales (*excluding North Coast Livestock Health and Pest Authority District*), or Queensland (*excluding the cattle tick infested area*). The herd of origin must have been in existence for at least three (3) years with no evidence of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis infection in the last three (3) years.

QUESTIONS 6, 7 & 8: JOHNE'S DISEASE BEEF CATTLE

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

Occurrence of JD refers to clinical disease in the herd or on the property.

The **Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS)** is a tool developed for JD risk profiling. Details are available on the Animal Health Australia website under JD in cattle. The J-BAS is an initial guide and purchasers should ask for more information about JD in the origin herd (see JD in Cattle Biosecurity Checklist on the AHA website under JD in cattle). Transitional arrangements are in place until 30 June 2017. 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.

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 ELISA, (pooled) faecal culture or (pooled) HT-J faecal PCR.

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

QUESTION 9: JOHNE'S DISEASE DAIRY CATTLE

JD herd status information about Dairy Assurance Score calculation is available at www.dairyaustralia.com.au/bjd

QUESTION 10 & 11: TREATMENTS & VACCINATIONS

Provide details on any cattle treatments and vaccinations within the last six (6) months. Some manufacturers include more than one of the categories listed below 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. Silirim is given once only), you must use the manufacturer's recommendations.

At the date the declaration is made, the animals must be considered protected from the diseases listed.

DECLARATION

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