Baiada

National Feed Mill Biosecurity Manual

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Introduction

All staff MUST share in both the concern for and the practice of quarantine and hygiene procedures designed to achieve this. The introduction and/or transmission of pathogens can have devastating implications for animal welfare, bird performance and/or food safety targets. A culture of adherence to the procedures should be fostered and compromises minimised to only those which are strongly sustainable on argument.

Purpose

The purpose of this Biosecurity Manual is to provide guidelines and procedures to minimise the risk of disease transmission and protect the health and welfare of our livestock. Adhering to this policy is essential for maintaining the productivity and sustainability of the poultry industry while safeguarding public health.
Also, to provide a provide a set of minimum biosecurity practices expected for the manufacture and delivery of feed produced by Baiada Feed Mills, reduce the risk of feed contamination at the feed mill and too reduce the risk of disease spread onto and between farms resulting from feed deliveries.

Baiada Feedmills are Feed Safe accredited Feed Mill. Many of the practices currently covered, in part or in whole, within the requirements of FeedSafe. FeedSafe accredited feed mill operators should ensure that the required linkage is made between the current elements of FeedSafe and the practices set out the Biosecurity manual.

A yearly biosecurity risk assessment is conducted to establish the level of risk that exists in each phase of operations at the site and to identify and implement control measures that are appropriate for the risk.

The Risk Assessment is to determine the feed mill specific biosecurity measures. It is important to account for all factors that may impact on sound biosecurity measures. These factors can include:

- Size of the operation
- Location and layout of the property and feed mill
- Sources of water supply
- Feed ingredients and additives (domestic & international supply)
- Disease status of the district in which the feed mill is located and the district from where products are sourced
- Proximity of the feed mill to livestock production sites and the type of wildlife present around the mill
- Customer/supplier interactions (pick-ups, servicing, trades, industry personnel, contractors, deliveries of livestock & feed etc)
- Customer requirements
- Operational management considerations

The FeedSafe Biosecurity self-audit checklist is the template used for the yearly risk assessment. Baiada's Feed mill has procedures in place for managing and minimising food safety risks (e.g. Salmonella) within the stock feed being procedure.

Disease can be spread in many ways including:

Animals

- Wild birds
- Feral and domestic animals
- Insects

- Rodents e.g. rats and mice
- Domestic birds e.g. poultry
- products that include ingredients of animal origin e.g. processed meats

People
- feed mill personnel and family members living on site
- clients – producers who collect, transport and utilise feed stuffs
- contractors, maintenance personnel, neighbours, service personnel and visitors
- disease transmitted on hands, boots, clothing, hair

Vehicles and Equipment
- Utes, cars, front end loaders and trucks
- Veterinary equipment
- Spray Packs
- Tools

Air
- As an aerosol e.g. Dust, bacteria, viruses, moulds

Feed and Water Supply
- faeces from avian or other pest animal species
- raw materials used for the production of feed e.g. prohibited pig feed
- post-production contamination or spoilage during transport and storage
- bacteria and mould in poor quality or damaged feed
- restricted animal material (RAM)
- pollutants and infectious micro-organisms

Biosecurity Policy

Baiada's Biosecurity and Quarantine Policy (IMS-POL-1098-NAT) underpins the framework and principles to manage biosecurity risks across hatcheries, breeders, broilers, feedmills and processing plant operations.

All staff and affiliated personnel must read and acknowledge this policy.

1. Biosecurity Plan

Objective	*To ensure all staff and contractors understand the importance of the biosecurity requirements for the operation in which they work and can implement the agreed practices for which they are responsible.*

A detailed site-specific risk assessment shall be conducted for every site to identify potential hazards and vulnerabilities to the flocks. This assessment shall consider the specific disease risks associated with the region, neighbouring properties and businesses, birds and farming practices in the area and other relevant sections in this manual.

2. Quarantine

Objective	▪ *To restrict and segregate the movement of people between sites who may act as carriers of pathogens.* ▪ *To allow for isolation times between site visits minimising the potential for property contamination by the movement of people, equipment and vehicles.*

Baiada's biosecurity program helps protect the health of our birds and avoid unwanted disease and disruption to chicken supply. The exclusion of diseases from our poultry livestock is therefore a vital part of Baiada's flock management and Animal Welfare program.

Quarantine reduces the RISK of introducing infectious organisms to a site with its primary goal in a biosecurity program being to minimise the spread of disease organisms in birds. Access to Baiada poultry facilities are therefore restricted to authorised personnel only following quarantine procedures.

Visits to Baiada farms coming from an external farm, including external broiler and commercial layer farms, require a quarantine period to be determined prior to the visit. Entry may be denied at any time and without notice if there is any doubt as to the necessity of the visit or the ability of the visitor to meet company biosecurity and entry requirements.

For internal visitors, isolation times between production levels within the same region must be observed as per the table below and apply only in the absence of clinical signs, mortality or laboratory results that indicate a disease is identified in a farm and/or region. External visitors and their movements between sites are subject to approval.

Movement between sites shall be from youngest to oldest, and reviewed accordingly dependant on flock health status

Minimum stand-down time between levels in hours
Visits to different production levels must not occur in a single day

FOR INTERNAL VISITORS ONLY

		TO (in hrs)						
		Level 7	Level 6	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
		GP	Breeder Hatchery	Parent	Broiler Hatchery[+]	Broiler / Starter Pullet	Feedmill	Processing plant
FROM	GP[‡]	0	24	24	12	12	0	0
	Breeder Hatchery	24	0	0	12	0	0	0
	Parent	48	48	0	12	12	0	0
	Broiler Hatchery	48	48	24	0	0	0	0
	Livestock Office*	48	48	48	12	0	0	0
	Broiler / Starter Pullet	72	72	48	12	0	0	0
	Feedmill	Not permitted	Not permitted	48	24[+]	12	0	0
	Processing plant	Not permitted	Not permitted	72	24[+]	12	12	0

‡ GP farms must be visited at the beginning of the week (Monday). Only essential visits are permitted
** Office spaces located within an existing biosecurity level (e.g. Breeder-only office, Hatchery, Processing Plant) must follow the corresponding quarantine stand-down times*
+ Stand-down times to Hatcheries are on the provision that showering-in is in place. If showering facilities are not available, an additional 24hrs stand-down time is required

A maximum number of farm visits per day must also be observed to allow:

Visits to different production levels must not occur in a single day. Maximum number of farms visits per day:

- GP: maximum 2 farms
- Parent: maximum 2 farms
- Broilers: maximum 4 farms

Clear display of biosecurity signage at entry points and throughout the facility shall be used to remind personnel and visitors on the importance of following Baiada biosecurity protocols, restricted areas and contact details

Internal and External visitors must refer to the relevant documents for detailed Quarantine procedures and approvals prior to visiting any Baiada sites.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Quarantine requirements	▪ Biosecurity and Quarantine Requirements (IMS-TI-1464-NAT)	▪ Livestock Visitors Checklist (LST-F-1254-NAT)
Approval forms		▪ Quarantine Declaration - Employee Induction (BAI-F-1171-NAT) ▪ Quarantine Declaration – Visitors (BAI-F-1437-NAT) ▪ NSW Biosecurity Salmonella Enteritidis Control Order (LST-F-1362-NAT)
Visitor's Register		▪ Visitor Register (LST-F-1100-NAT)

3. Routine Biosecurity

3.1 Potable Water

Objective	▪ *To ensure that the water used in feed mill is of a suitable quality.*

i. The use of a suitable water supply is important for good biosecurity. In general, water with a high level of organics matter is unsuitable. It may be necessary to seek expert advice to ensure a safe water supply.
ii. Seek expert advice on water treatment options if water testing shows the available water to be of unsuitable quality
iii. IF the water treatment systems are used, the system must be regularly monitored and tested to ensure effectiveness
iv. The treated water supply should be kept in a closed system from point of treatment to the point of use.

3.2 Purchase of feed inputs

Objective	▪ *To manage the introduction of movement of grains, roughages, additives and feed ingredients in a way that minimises the risk of introducing or spreading diseases, pests and weeds*

i. Purchase feed inputs from preferred and approved suppliers that maintain an accredited quality assurance program which includes a biosecurity component.
ii. Feed ingredients should be sources though an approved supplier that meets the feed mills biosecurity and food safety standards.
iii. Ensure feed commodities are fit for purpose. All purchase inputs must be accompanied by a vendor declaration stating it meets Australian Legislation regarding chemical residues/contaminants and is fit for the purpose of feeding to livestock.
iv. Undertake a Risk Assessment of all products being purchased. Where does it come from, Are there plant or animal diseases or pests of concern in the region the products is sourced from, production methods used, is it bagged in new or recycled bags, what were the loads carried in the truck prior to this delivery, how long since the product was manufactured.
v. Develop a supplier verification program that includes the specific requirements fot the ingredients being purchased. Communicating the business safety expectations to the ingredient supplier is an important step of preventing entry of a biological hazard.

3.3 Receival of Feed Ingredients

Objective	▪ *To manage the receival of feed ingredients in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination of feed whilst being received.*

i. Delivery vehicles carrying feed ingredients must provide a signed declaration of cleanliness before loading and identity of the previous three loads. Any vehicle carrying feed ingredients must not have carried products that may contaminate the feed (e.g. chicken litter, municipal waste, animal based fertilisers or restricted animal material (RAM) in the previous three loads).
ii. On ground visual checks are to be conducted to verify the cleanliness of vehicles entering the site. The frequency of checks should be in accordance with individual company risk ratings.
iii. All feed ingredients must be inspected as part of the receival process. Weed seeds, odours, discoloured and deformed grains, fines etc should be checked for unusual signs.
iv. Feed spills are to be cleaned up as soon as practicable. Spilt and spoiling feed attracts pests and vermin to the feed mill.
v. Minimising the contamination of feed when unloading in drive-over pits is essential. The use of drive-over mats is a useful way of minimising contamination of the feed. Mud, dust, etc can carry weed seeds and diseases.
vi. High risk products, such as meat meal, soybean meal and canola meal are tested for Salmonella. Salmonella routine testing is carried out on raw materials.
vii. Product delivered in reused bags is of a higher risk than the same product in new bags. Product must not be accepted if in reused bags from regions (domestic or international) with known disease risks.
viii. Traceability of ingredients is a mandatory element within FeedSafe®, and maintaining records that document information such as the date of receival, time, lot number during unloading, allows for a quick response if a pest or disease is suspected. It also allows for product recall as per FeedSafe® standards.

3.4 Mange the movement of employees and family

Objective	*To manage the risk of introduction and spread of disease or contaminants by feed mill employees or family*

i. Feed mill personnel must wear laundered clean clothes each day at the commencement of their work.
ii. Staff are to either leave their boots at the feed mill or use the boot dip prior to re-entering the feed mill, as they are the most likely method of diseases being spread by personnel.
iii. Protective clothing and footwear must be worn in the feed mill area at all times and clean clothing is top be worn for each rostered shift.
iv. Hands must also be sanitised and disinfected on entering and leaving the control room and weighbridge where staff clock on and contractors sign in.
v. Personal quarantine declarations must be completed by all employees annually.
vi. Food should only be consumed in designated areas to minimise the potential of feed

being contaminated.

3.5 Manage the movement of visitors, contractors, suppliers and other service personnel

Objective	*To manage the risk of introduction and spread of disease or contaminants by contractors, suppliers service personnel and visitors*

i. Be aware of the potential for the introduction and transmission of an emergency disease by visitors. Ensure visitors are provided information on essential biosecurity practices for the site.
ii. Wherever possible, control the access of visitors/suppliers to the designated feed mill area. Signage will play an important part in ensuring procedures and risks are reinforced to visitors.
iii. Ensure that all visitors entering the feed mill are directed to a designated meeting place away from the main feed mill area, preferably the office, before access is allowed to the main feed mill area.
iv. Maintain a register of visitors and vehicles (including contractors) to the feed mill (Appendix 4) which includes a record of:
    - date
    - time in
    - name(s)
    - company
    - contact number (i.e. mobile number)
    - vehicle registration number if the vehicle enters site past weighbridge
    - signature
    - biosecurity risk assessment
    - time out
v. Assess all visitors (including contractors) entering the feed mill for their biosecurity risk prior to being granted access to the feed mill complex and surrounds. The risk assessment must consider the potential for visitors to have been previously exposed to a disease and the subsequent potential for them to introduce a disease into the feed mill.
vi. Those visitors allowed to enter the feed mill must follow the same hygiene procedures employees undertake and use the QR code upon entry to site.

3.6 Manage the Movement and use of equipment

Objective	▪ *To prevent the introduction of disease agents and contaminants into the feed mill through the movement of equipment.*

i. Employees and contractors can use their own tools and personal equipment (e.g. laptops, cameras or phones), noting the equipment must be cleaned, ensuring it is free of organic matter.
ii. Be aware of the potential for introduction and transmission of disease by borrowed/hired or second-hand equipment.
iii. Wherever possible, do not use the same equipment for handling feed and waste. If you must use equipment for multiple purposes, then wash and disinfect it between uses to ensure that manure does not contaminate feed commodities.
iv. If any equipment is taken onto site, it needs to be assessed as to its risk and washed and disinfected prior to entry and exit as required.

3.7 Mange the movement and use of vehicles

Objective	▪ *To minimise the risk of contamination due to the movement of vehicles*

i. Be aware of the potential for introduction and transmission of diseases by visiting vehicles and machinery.
ii. Limit the entry of non-feed mill vehicles, machinery and equipment into areas of the feed mill beyond the specified delivery areas.
iii. There must be a designated parking area for vehicles not entering the production area.
iv. All visitors should park their vehicles outside the production area unless it is essential that the vehicle be taken on site e.g. maintenance contractors. Ensure that all vehicles and machinery entering the feed mill area are directed to specified locations and delivery areas within the feed mill.
v. If any vehicle is taken onto site, it needs to undergo a risk assessment, washed and disinfected prior to entry and exit as determined by the production area manager.
vi. Delivery vehicles need to have mud, dust and dirt removed from the underbelly (including wheel arches, mud flaps, tailgate) or drive-over covers put in place before unloading into grain pits.
vii. Trucks containing livestock, livestock products, contaminated/not washed down or vehicles loaded or contaminated by other organic commodities that aren't destined for use at the feed mill should not be admitted into the feed mill area.

3.8 Maintenance

Objective	▪ *To minimise the introduction of disease, pests and contaminants into the feed mill and reduce the attraction of rodents and birds to production areas*

i. Grass on and around the feed mill site should be kept cut; long grass attracts rodents and favours the survival of viruses, fungi, moulds and bacteria.
ii. Maintenance operations should not present any hazard to the integrity of product. As much as possible, maintenance should be conducted between production runs. Ensure that all hardware is removed in the clean-up.
iii. Ensure perimeter fences and barriers are adequately maintained to minimise exposure of the feed mill to wildlife, feral animals and vermin.

3.9 Storage of Ingredients

Objective	▪ *To minimise the risk of contamination of feed ingredients whilst being stored prior to use*

i. Store ingredients and additives in a manner that reduces contamination by livestock, vermin, insects, wildlife, feral and domestic animals, and other feed types.
ii. Stock should be rotated on a first in, first used basis.
iii. Feed spills must be cleaned up as soon as practicable. Spilled and spoiling feed attracts pests and vermin to the feed mill
iv. The integrity of the feed ingredients must be maintained during storage, with adequate procedures in place to prevent cross contamination. Ensure that the storage of animal products (ruminant feed ban) is complied with. Restricted animal material (RAM) must not be fed to any ruminants and must therefore be segregated from other feeds. There are specific regulations in each state dealing with the storage of RAM.
v. Medications (S4 products) must be kept in a locked environment so that unauthorized or inappropriate access and use is eliminated. Access to these products and records of use should be controlled by strict protocols.

3.10 Manage pests and vermin

Objective	▪ *To minimise the potential for introducing infectious agents and pathogens by pests and vermin through their presence in the production and storage areas.*

i. Store ingredients and additives in a manner that reduces contamination by livestock, vermin, insects, wildlife, feral and domestic animals, and other feed types.
ii. Stock should be rotated on a first in, first used basis.
iii. Feed spills must be cleaned up as soon as practicable. Spilled and spoiling feed attracts pests and vermin to the feed mill
iv. The integrity of the feed ingredients must be maintained during storage, with adequate procedures in place to prevent cross contamination. Ensure that the storage of animal products (ruminant feed ban) is complied with. Restricted animal material (RAM) must not be fed to any ruminants and must therefore be segregated from other feeds. There are specific regulations in each state dealing with the storage of RAM.
v. Medications (S4 products) must be kept in a locked environment so that unauthorized or inappropriate access and use is eliminated. Access to these products and records of use should be controlled by strict protocols.

3.11 Manage feral animals and wildlife

Objective	▪ *To minimise the risk of site and feed ingredient contamination by managing feral animals and wildlife.*

i. Be aware of the potential for introduction and transmission of pests and diseases by feral animals and wildlife.
ii. Where possible, minimise the potential for introduction and transmission of disease and pests by feral animals and/or wildlife through control mechanisms.

3.12 Site Standards

Objective	▪ *To minimise potential sources of contamination onto the site through people, pests, raw materials, vehicles and equipment*

i. The site must be secure with all access onto the site controlled.
ii. Roadways must be maintained regularly to minimise any puddles, mud and dust.
iii. The hardstand in both the receiving and load out areas must be clean and free of rubbish, mud, dust, feed, grain or animal matter (including bird and rodent faeces) to minimise possible contamination of raw materials and finished feed.
iv. To avoid cross contamination, traffic flow for incoming (receiving) and outgoing (load out) traffic should be separate.
v. All feed and grain spills must be cleaned up as soon as practical. Spilt feed is an attractant for pest animals to enter the site.
vi. Site must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition with cleaning procedures and schedules in place. Line surveys should be conducted regularly as verification that feed mill hygiene practices are working.
vii. Cleaning and flushing of equipment must be conducted regularly, as per site hygiene procedures.
viii. Assess the site for no-walk zones or even hygienic zoning as it may be appropriate to include in the biosecurity risk assessment for feed mills that have a higher risk of introducing pests or diseases.

3.13 Personnel Standards

Objective	▪ *To minimise the risk of contamination arising from staff, contractors, family and general visitors*

i. All staff working on site must wear clean work-specific clothing and footwear, including appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at the commencement of each work shift and change if required (e.g. after cleaning machinery) to minimise contamination.
ii. All visitors (including contractors) on site must be signed in and inducted in on-site biosecurity and safety.

3.14 Feed Manufacturing Process

Objective	▪ *To minimise the risk of feed contamination during the manufacturing process*

i. Feed movement should flow in one direction to minimise the risk of contamination. If due to the design of the feed mill and surrounds this is not possible then risk mitigation steps must be assessed, recorded and, if possible, implemented.
ii. Procedures to prevent the cross contamination of feed mixes must be in place. This may include sequencing, and regular cleaning and flushing schedules. Records must be kept.
iii. Sequencing must occur in the following order:
a. oldest raw materials in stock

to
b. most recently received stock

iv. If possible, dedicated production lines should be in place to avoid any cross contamination.

v. Flushing and cleaning between feed types and between species must occur and be conducted in accordance with the risk mitigation schedule of the site.

vi. Different pieces of equipment in feed manufacturing will require different levels and frequency of cleaning. A robust cleaning schedule must identify each piece of equipment and their individual cleaning requirements and frequency. Compliance with the schedule, including verification of the cleaning effectiveness should be monitored.

vii. Certain feed safety control procedures (e.g. Salmonella) must be followed as per individual site protocols.
This may include:
- Higher manufacturing temperature for certain feeds
- The post-pelleting cooling area should have especially high cleanliness standards.

This phase of production presents the highest risk of feed contamination as product is subjected to no further treatment processes that can address contamination issues.

viii. Ensure that the ban on feeding of animal products (ruminant feed ban) to ruminants is complied with. Restricted animal material (RAM) must not be fed to ruminants. This includes any material that may contain or may have been in contact with RAM, including the flushing's. There are specific regulations in each state prohibiting the feeding of RAM and outlining labelling requirements for both RAM and non- RAM feeds.

ix. Critically assess the reuse of grain cleaner and dust collection materials, floor sweepings, including those from the unloading process. It has been well established that dust and other screened particles can act as a carrier for pests and diseases.

x. Cleaning of equipment is required regularly. The required frequency will vary with the feed being produced and the ingredients being used. Mitigation strategies that may be possible in some feed mill systems may not work in others because of differences in facility design and equipment, manufacturing operations, and other associated risk factors.
N.B.: The surface type (concrete, plastic, rubber, stainless steel, etc.) impacts pathogen survivability in the presence of different decontamination procedures. Stainless steel and smooth plastic surfaces, while easier to clean than tires, rubber belts, or polyethylene totes, are more difficult to disinfect due to the formation of biofilms that protect bacteria or virus
virus from a chemical disinfectant. Therefore, both cleaning and sanitisation is often necessary, noting that in some instances this is nearly impossible based on current equipment design constraints.

xi. Limiting and controlling dust created during manufacture should be a priority, as it can serve a vector for pest and disease transmission as well as for general hygiene purposes.

3.15 Training

Objective	▪ *To ensure awareness by training of all feed mill employees in all relevant biosecurity requirements*

i. Ensure that all employees involved in the daily monitoring and handling of feed (e.g. feed receival) are aware of the importance of the early detection of contamination (pest, disease, chemical) and know what to do if they suspect raw materials, intermediate, or final product has been contaminated. Standard operating procedures are to be developed and put into practice.
ii. All employees involved in the usage and application of disinfectants and herbicides must be competent to do so. Refer to AgChem and VetChem training where appropriate. Maintain the necessary safety data sheets for all products being used.
iii. All feed mill staff, including delivery drivers, must be inducted and trained in biosecurity practices (including the Emergency Disease Action Plan). Records of training are to be kept.
iv. Training must be provided to all staff annually in line with FeedSafe® standards.

3.16 Documentation & record keeping

Objective	▪ *To assist in the early detection of feed contamination and the response to an biosecurity breach.*

i. A sketch or map of the layout of the property, showing the production area, sheds, paddocks, access roads and gates must be created and kept up to date.
ii. Maintain records and documentation in line with previous sections of this manual.
iii. Each site must have an Emergency Disease Action Plan and make available a copy of the plan for all staff.
iv. Receival of product must be accompanied by a commodity vendor declaration (CVD). Product must not be unloaded until appropriate documentation is received.
v. Documentation, including batch processing records, verifying that product has been treated in
accordance with established procedures must be kept.
vi. All products being received will have specified sampling procedures and receival testing in place. The results must be recorded and kept for an appropriate period of time.

4. Manage Outgoing products

4.1 Scheduling Deliveries

Objective	▪ *To minimise the spread of pests and disease a s a result of feed deliveries*

i. Scheduling of deliveries should always be:
a. breeder first, or designated delivery vehicles and drivers for breeder farms only
b. youngest to oldest
c. clean to dirty, or lowest risk profile to highest risk profile.
ii. If deliveries cannot meet the scheduling listed in 17.1, truck(s) must undergo a stand down period of at least 24 hours and must be flushed and appropriately cleaned before delivering to a breeder farm.

iii. Communication between feed mills, external contractors, and clients regarding any known disease outbreaks is paramount when scheduling delivery routes.
iv. During times of high-risk feed delivery, such as during a disease outbreak, truck routes should be altered where possible to avoid driving past clean farms after delivering to a known 'dirty' farm. Amend routes as required to avoid any known areas of disease. Very defined procedures will need to be followed and deliveries will be under government control.
v. Movement restrictions may prohibit entry of vehicles onto sites where disease outbreaks have been confirmed or are under investigation by government authorities. Deliveries are to be approved by the responsible government in these circumstances.

4.2 Feed Delivery

Objective	▪ *To minimise the spread of pests and disease as a result of feed deliveries*

i. Drivers must complete a personal quarantine declaration, stating that they have no contact with birds, poultry or pigs (see Appendix 3). Declarations are to be kept on-file by the feed mill.
ii. Drivers must commence each day in clean and appropriate work attire.
iii. Drivers must follow individual on-farm biosecurity procedures, including shutting gates and keeping to roadways.
iv. Drivers must not enter production areas (e.g. sheds or range areas).
v. Feed spills must be cleaned up as soon as possible and disposed of on-farm using equipment kept on farm. Records must be maintained, and notification must be made back to the feed mill.
vi. Where available, wheel wash or vehicle wash down facilities or unload pit protection mats should be used prior to entering the farm or unloading.
vii. Drivers must follow the direction of on-farm personnel regarding:
    a. the use of biosecurity personal protective equipment (e.g. overalls, boot covers, hair nets, gloves). All used items must be disposed of on-farm prior to leaving.
    b. the use of sanitation equipment for footwear and hands prior to and after unloading feed.
    c. Items that cannot be brought on-site.

4.3 Delivery Trucks

Objective	▪ *To minimise the spread of pests and disease as a result of feed deliveries*

Note: Given many feed mills and/or customers use freight contractors to move stock, discussions should be
held between the freight contractor and the purchaser of their services as to biosecurity requirements when
delivering feed to site.

i. A full truck decontamination should occur:
   a. weekly
   b. immediately before leaving and after returning from a disease infected farm
   c. when changing from broiler or grower to breeder feed delivery.
ii. Drivers must keep the truck cabin in a clean and tidy condition. This includes no rubbish, only approved passengers, no pets, no dust and no used biosecurity personal protective equipment.
iii. Cabins need to be cleaned and disinfected daily. Key areas include the foot well and dust on the dashboard.
iv. When requested, trucks must use feed mill approved wash down facilities before returning to and entering the feed mill.

4.4 Delivery of feed during high level biosecurity incidents

Objective	▪ *To minimise the spread of pests and disease as a result of feed deliveries*

To be used in instances where an endemic or exotic disease outbreak has occurred or is occurring. Please note that access to farms in certain areas (e.g. restricted and control zones) will only be allowed
under permit by the state/territory government in an emergency disease response. There will be strict
decontamination protocols for both the delivery vehicle and the people involved. In some cases, vehicle(s) may
not be allowed out once it has entered into these zones.

i. The infected farm must be scheduled as the last delivery for the day.
ii. Drivers must wear biosecurity PPE, including hair nets, when delivering feed. All used PPE must be left and disposed of on-farm.
iii. When feed silos are positioned at the outlet fan end of any shed, hair nets and masks must also be worn by the delivery driver.
iv. A full change of clothing may be required between farms of similar disease status.
v. Truck cabins must be cleaned of organic material and disinfected after every delivery.
vi. Trucks must use wheel and vehicle wash down facilities, where available, before and after going onto the property and before returning to the feed mill.
vii. All deliveries to disease control zones will be under government supervision so liaison with the relevant authority will be required.
viii. If something occurs during the delivery run and the driver is unsure of the next step,

stop and ask for the feed mill for advice.

5. Auditing

Feed safe audit is completed yearly
Biosecurity Audit completed yearly

6. Appendix 1

Important Contact Details – Beresfield Feed Mill

	Name	Contact Number
Property name or PIC Number	Beresfield Feed Mill	02 4924 4459
Feed Mill Manager	Steve Romero	0418 118 031
Person responsible for the ED Action Plan	Richard Sevil	0401 704 063
Government Biosecurity Officer/ Veterinarian	**Brendan Sharpe** *BVSc (Hons) PhD* Snr Veterinary Policy & Project Officer NSW DPI Biosecurity & Food Safety | Animal Biosecurity | Primary Industries **Department of Regional NSW**	0439 236 324 brendan.sharpe@dpi.nsw.gov.au
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 675 888
Emergency Plant Pest Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 084 881

Important Contact Details – Cardiff Feed Mill

	Name	Contact Number
Property name or PIC Number	Cardiff Feed Mill	02 4924 4246
Feed Mill Manager	Steve Romero	0418 118 031
Person responsible for the ED Action Plan	Richard Sevil	0401 704 063
Government Biosecurity Officer/ Veterinarian	**Brendan Sharpe** *BVSc (Hons) PhD* Snr Veterinary Policy & Project Officer NSW DPI Biosecurity & Food Safety | Animal Biosecurity | Primary Industries **Department of Regional NSW**	0439 236 324 brendan.sharpe@dpi.nsw.gov.au
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 675 888
Emergency Plant Pest Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 084 881

Important Contact Details – Hanwood Feed Mill

	Name	Contact Number
Property name or PIC Number	Hanwood Feed Mill	02 6961 9841
Feed Mill Manager	Mark Goirigolzarri	0412 913 434
Person responsible for the ED Action Plan	Richard Sevil	0401 704 063
Government Biosecurity Officer/ Veterinarian	**Brendan Sharpe** *BVSc (Hons) PhD* Snr Veterinary Policy & Project Officer NSW DPI Biosecurity & Food Safety | Animal Biosecurity | Primary Industries **Department of Regional NSW**	0439 236 324 brendan.sharpe@dpi.nsw.gov.au
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 675 888
Emergency Plant Pest Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 084 881

Important Contact Details – Tangaratta Feed Mill

	Name	Contact Number
Property name or PIC Number	Tangaratta Feedmill	02 6760 7272
Feed Mill Manager	Paul McGivern	0408 118 042
Person responsible for the ED Action Plan	Richard Sevil	0401 704 063
Government Biosecurity Officer/ Veterinarian	**Brendan Sharpe** *BVSc (Hons) PhD* Snr Veterinary Policy & Project Officer NSW DPI Biosecurity & Food Safety | Animal Biosecurity | Primary Industries **Department of Regional NSW**	0439 236 324 brendan.sharpe@dpi.nsw.gov.au
Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 675 888
Emergency Plant Pest Hotline	Local Land Services	1800 084 881

6.1 Management Commitment

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

6.2 Emergency Disease Action Plan

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 or Emergency Plant Pest Hotline 1800 084 881. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

2. Follow all instructions as directed by the relevant authority. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

3. Do not dispatch any feed/ingredients from the feed mill until authorised by the relevant authority **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

4. Ensure suspect feed/ingredients are isolated within the feed mill property. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

5. Ensure movement of all feed/ingredients within the property, and surrounds, is restricted. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

6. Delay or halt the delivery of all commodities. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

7. Secure the feed mill property perimeter, limiting access to the affected area and ensuring all vehicles and visitors only enter the farm under controlled conditions. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

8. Do not move personnel and machinery from affected areas unless a person's health is in jeopardy. Do not let these people or machinery leave the property until cleared by officials. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

9. Ensure that any livestock, livestock products, personnel, equipment or machinery do not leave the feed mill property until authorised by the relevant authority. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

10. Compile a list of all feed and ingredients (quantities, identification and location), personnel and machinery movements over the past seven days. Prepare a site plan that details current allocations of ingredients. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

11. Ensure all staff are made aware of the actions being taken and their individual responsibilities to this plan. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

12. Ensure that customers are advised if they are immediately affected by the delay in the supply of product. **Responsibility:** Feed Mill Manager/Richard Sevil

13. If an emergency disease/pest is identified, the feed mill will follow the requirements of the relevant AUSVETPLAN, and directions form the relevant authority. **Responsibility:**