CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION

Addross o	attie (Tull tra	ding name)							
Audiessu	f property/pl	ace where journey will	commence						
				State					
				Postcode					
		TION CODE (PIC) OF THI the property that the st		oved from					
DETAILS O	F OTHER STA	TUTORY DOCUMENTS F	RELATING TO T	HIS MOVEME	NT eg NV	D			
(document	document type) (document number) (offic				of issue) (expiry date)				
Note: If NVI) accompanyir	ng this declaration then yo	u may go straigh	nt to Question	1.				
DESCRIPT	ION OF CATTI	<u>.E</u>		I					
Number	Description (Breed, sex e.g. Wagyu fullblood)			Brands or Earmarks					
	TOTAL	If additional descripti	ons of cattle are	e required, a se	parate for	m should be	e usec		
Consigned	l to (Name of	person or business)							
Address Sta					:e				
				Postcode					
Destinatio	n address of	f cattle (if different)							
01 . Has th	e owner stat	ed above, owned these	es cattle since	birth?	YES	NO			
		above, has an on-farn			YES	NO			
	mplemented		N. D. O I.		<u> </u>				
	•	e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LB			YES	NO			
Q3a. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen?						NO			
If tested, were any found to be persistently infected? Q3b. Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antibody?						NO			
001 11	these cattle b	•	-	•	YES	NO			
	tad what nar	contago of the tested of							
If test		centage of the tested ca	ttie were antibo	bay positive.	VES	NO			
If test	ese cattle fro	centage of the tested ca matick-free area? cosis (EBL) test result fo			YES	NO			

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Q6. Are the cattle from an EBL accredited or					ertified free herd?			YES		NO	
			m a herd or propers within the last five			nce of	Johne	e's dise	ease (J	ID) in a	any
YES		NO	DON'T KNOW		J-B	AS of					
Q8 . 0	n the pro	perty sta	ted left, have cattl	e beer	n co-grazed	with d	airy ca	attle a	nd/or	sheep	?
YES		NO	DON'T KNOW								
Q9. Source herd has a negative JD test resu			gative JD test result	:?	CHECK TEST SAMP			MPLE	LE TEST		
			Date of tes	t:							
Q10.	Have the	cattle be	en tested for Infec	tious	Bovine Rhin	otrach	etis (I	BR)/(E	3HV-1)	?	
YES		NO	IBR NEGATIVE								
Q11. TREATMENTS			Product			Treatment date (within last 6 months					onths
Drend	ch										
Liver	Fluke tre	atment									
Other	treatme	nts (type)									
Q12.	Vaccinat	ions for tl	he cattle being mo	ved wi	thin the last	(6) m	onths	(see e	xplana	tory n	otes)
Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 5 in 1) YES				Clostridial vaccination (e.g. 7 in 1) YES							
Pestivirus vaccination YES				Clostridial vaccination (Botulism) YES							
Leptospira vaccination YES					Bovine ephemeral fever vaccination YES						
JD (Silirum) vaccination YES				Vibrio vaccination YES							
Q13.	Any othe	r relevant	health informatio	n or va	accinations?	•					
DECL	ARATION	(see expla	anatory notes for fu	ırther iı	nformation)						
Fulln		·	,		•						
Address						State)				
							Posto	code			
Phone				Email							
I declare that I am the owners or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in this document is true an correct. I also declare that I have reader 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.

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 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. Pestivirus antibody testing may be done to check the pestivirus status of the herd. Contact your veterinarian for assistance in understanding the test results.

QUESTIONS 5 and 6: ENZOOTIC BOVINE LEUCOSIS (EBL)

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

Cattle have been tested for EBL 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 that 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 EBL Control; OR

Beef or beef-cross breeds must come from herds in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia (excluding the cattle tick infected area), New South Wales (excluding the former 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 EBL infection in the last three (3) years.

QUESTIONS 7, 8 and 9: 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. 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 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'). 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 10: INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS (IBR)

IBR is a highly contagious, infectious disease that is caused by bovine herpesvirus-1 (BHV-1). Confirmation of exposure to BHV-1 is facilitated by measurement of antibody in serum, plasma or milk.

QUESTION 11 & 12: 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 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.