

## CATTLE HEALTH STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

**PLEASE NOTE:** It is law in all States/Territories for all cattle to be identified with NLIS devices before being moved. It is the owner/receiver of the cattle at the destination (unless purchased at a saleyard) who is required to send the necessary NLIS information to the NLIS database. This is a voluntary form however, those owners planning to move cattle interstate should check that state's requirements and contact the local animal health officer to obtain any additional paperwork.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

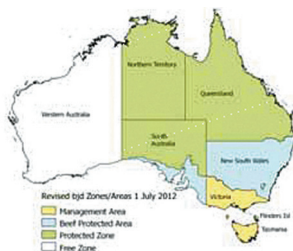
Consignor - complete all relevant sections and SIGN at section 6  
 Authorised Person - complete all relevant sections and SIGN at section 7 & 8

- Beef cattle sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7
- Dairy cattle (all cattle born on a dairy farm) sections 1, 3, 5

### SECTION 2 – JOHNE'S DISEASE BEEF CATTLE

#### BJD Zones/Areas

The accompanying map shows the BJD zones in Australia. For more information, go to [www.bjdaware.com.au](http://www.bjdaware.com.au)



#### Beef Only Herds

Beef cattle are all cattle except those born on a dairy farm. For a herd to be eligible as Beef Only, it must meet ALL the following criteria:

- The cattle are from a beef herd that has not grazed with dairy cattle, or first generation dairy-cross cattle, at any time during the past five (5) years, unless those cattle were from a herd enrolled in the CattleMAP.
- The cattle are from a beef herd that has not, at any time in the past, grazed on land that had been grazed by adult dairy cattle (two years or older) during the 12 months before the arrival of the beef herd, unless those dairy cattle were part of a CattleMAP herd.
- If introduced into the herd or onto the property(s) in the past five (5) years, the cattle are from herds of the same Beef Only or higher status. This must be supported by a completed National Cattle Health Statement or a signed BJD Vendor Declaration. Without these declarations, you cannot claim Beef Only status for any cattle sold from the herd.
- The cattle do not include animals that have been part of a herd classified as Infected (IN), Suspect (SU) or Restricted (RD), according to the National Johne's Disease Standard Definitions and Rules and Guidelines (SDR&Gs) for Johne's Disease in Cattle.

#### Tested to MAP Standard (TMS)

A herd Tested to MAP Standard (TMS) is one that does not have an assessed status but which has undergone testing on the herd equivalent to a Sample Test under a MAP program in the last 24 months with negative results.

#### Tested Four Years Old and over (T4YO)

A herd Tested Four Years Old and over (T4YO) is one in which cattle aged four years old and over have been tested in accord with sample sizes in the Testing strategies section of the CattleMAP program.

#### Beef Protected Area beef cattle (non-assessed) eligible for the Protected Zone

A beef herd in the Beef Protected Area that, in the past five years, has not introduced dairy cattle or dairy-cross cattle, or grazed on land used by dairy cattle, unless the dairy cattle concerned had a CattleMAP status of MN1 or better.

*Note: Cattle from the Management Area are only eligible for the Protected Zone if they have an MN1 status or above in the CattleMAP, or are Beef Only.*

### SECTION 3 – JOHNE'S DISEASE DAIRY CATTLE

Johne's disease herd status information about Dairy Assurance Score calculation is available at [www.dairyaustralia.com.au/bjd](http://www.dairyaustralia.com.au/bjd)

### SECTION 4 – 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.

### SECTION 5A, 5B AND 5C – TREATMENTS, CURRENT VACCINATIONS AND TESTING

#### Treatments

- Provide details on any cattle treatments, vaccinations and management procedures 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, you must use the manufacturer's recommendations.
- At the date the declaration is made, the animals must be considered protected from the diseases listed.

#### Current Vaccinations

- A Clostridial 5-in-1 vaccine provides protection against tetanus, blackleg, black disease, pulpy kidney (enterotoxaemia) and malignant oedema.

#### 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.bvdvaustralia.com.au](http://www.bvdvaustralia.com.au).

### SECTION 6 – DECLARATION

- This section must only be completed by the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle in the consignment.
- The original is to be attached to the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form accompanying the cattle. The duplicate remains with the vendor.

### SECTION 7 – CATTLE TICK

Parts of Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia are declared under the relevant state legislation as Cattle Tick Infected Zones. All other parts of Australia are Cattle Tick Free Zones. Section 7 is mandatory for cattle moving:

- From an Infected Zone unless to another Infected Zone
- From a property in the Free Zone with cattle tick infestation
- Between some states (please check with the local animal health officer).

### SECTION 8 – CERTIFICATION BY AN AUTHORISED PERSON

- This section must be signed by an authorised person if required for intrastate and interstate movements (please check with your local agriculture department or on departmental websites for this information).
- Some states require testing or certification additional to that outlined in this document. Please check the entry requirements for any interstate movements at [www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/johnes-disease/disease-movement-requirements-for-stock/](http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/johnes-disease/disease-movement-requirements-for-stock/)

**NOTE: The Cattle Health Statement is a legal document- Please read carefully before signing.**