

NATIONAL SHEEP HEALTH DECLARATION

Completing this National Sheep Health Declaration (NSHD) will assist prospective buyers to make an informed decision about the health status and management history of these sheep. The NSHD is mandatory for all sheep movements in SA and for sheep being moved into NSW and Tasmania. It is voluntary in other states (**Version 5, May 2017**).

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.

4. JD is suspected or known to occur in the flock of the consigned sheep ⁽⁷⁾. Yes No

5. All consigned sheep are from a flock with a negative test for JD ⁽⁸⁾. If Yes, which test? Yes No

Faecal 350 within the past 24 months Abattoir 500 within the past 24 months

Abattoir 150 within the past 12 months Other ⁽⁹⁾

6. Sheep **INTRODUCED** onto the consignment property in the last 5 years were from a flock with ^(4, 5 and 8): (*multiple answers may be applicable*)

SheepMAP accreditation Negative Faecal 350

Negative Abattoir 500 Negative Abattoir 150

All Approved Vaccinates Unknown status

Other ⁽¹⁰⁾

SECTION A – BIOSECURITY INFORMATION

1. All consigned sheep were born on the consignment property. Yes No

2. The number of different sources of sheep that have been **INTRODUCED** onto the consignment property in the last 5 years is:

0 (closed flock) 1- 5 6+ Rams Only

3. All consigned sheep are from a property with a livestock biosecurity plan ⁽¹⁾.
If Yes, Property Plan Regional Biosecurity Plan (name)

4. Have the consigned sheep had access to weeds that are declared noxious in your region? ⁽²⁾ Yes No
If yes, please provide further information.
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SECTION B – FOOTROT/LICE/OVINE BRUCELLOSIS

1. All consigned sheep are from a **flock that is free** of VIRULENT FOOTROT ⁽³⁾. Yes No

2. All consigned sheep are from a **flock that is free** of LICE. Yes No

3. All consigned sheep are from a flock in an OVINE BRUCELLOSIS accreditation scheme. Yes No

If Yes, Flock Accreditation No. (except Qld) Expiry Date / / 20.....

SECTION C – JOHNES DISEASE (JD)

1. (a) All consigned sheep are Approved Vaccinates ⁽⁴⁾. Yes No
(b) If Yes, I have been continuously vaccinating all retained lambs in the consignment flock against JD for years.

2. All consigned sheep are from a SheepMAP flock ⁽⁵⁾. Yes No
If yes, Status Year commenced in SheepMAP.....

3. All consigned lambs are NLIS 'T' tag (terminal) lambs ⁽⁶⁾. Yes No

SECTION D. TREATMENT INFORMATION OF CONSIGNED SHEEP

Treatments	Product	Date of last treatment
External Parasite Treatment		
Internal Parasite Treatment		
Vaccination (other than JD)		

E. DECLARATION ⁽¹¹⁾

I (full name):
.....

Address.....

declare that, I am the owner and/or person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep in this consignment and all the information on this Sheep Health Declaration is true and correct:

Signed:Date: / / 20.....

Phone number: Fax/Email:

Producers are advised to retain appropriate records to support this declaration. Persons making false statements may be liable under fair trading and other relevant state legislation.

National Sheep Health Declaration - Explanatory Notes

1: Biosecurity Plan: Agreed and documented actions and activities to prevent the incursion of animal disease(s) into a flock or onto a property. It may outline measures including (but not limited to) conditions on sheep movements into an area, vaccine policy and response to disease detection. These plans can be at a property or regional level and can cover a range of diseases. The National Farm Biosecurity Reference Manual for Grazing Livestock Production and Regional Biosecurity Plan guidelines can be used to develop plans.

2: Declared noxious weeds: Declared noxious weeds can be referred to as declared weeds or plants, noxious weeds or Weeds of National Significance. Details regarding your relevant state information and legislation can be found at: <http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit/ferals-weeds/#weeds>

3: Footrot: Virulent footrot is defined differently in each state. For information on interstate movements of sheep, producers should visit the relevant state department website or contact animal health staff from that department.

4: Approved Vaccinate: A sheep that is identified by an NLIS (sheep) 'V' tag and is:

- vaccinated with an approved OJD vaccine by 16 weeks of age, or
- vaccinated with an approved OJD vaccine after 16 weeks of age, when the flock:
 - was in the SheepMAP, or
 - had undertaken a negative Faecal 350 test in the two (2) years preceding the vaccination, or
 - had a Negative Abattoir 500 status at the time of vaccination.

5: SheepMAP: An audited quality assurance program incorporating a property biosecurity plan, animal health risk assessment, testing, and movement controls that provide a source of low risk animals. (Note: level of testing varies depending on status)

6: NLIS 'T' tag (terminal) lamb: A lamb which is to be slaughtered before it cuts its first permanent teeth and is identified by an NLIS (sheep) 'T' tag. The 'T' tag may be a requirement for trading into some areas.

7: Answering this question is important for movements of sheep into or within Regional Biosecurity Plan areas and to other low risk properties. It is less important for movements which rely on vaccination to manage Johne's disease (JD, previously referred to as OJD) impacts. Flocks which are not known or suspected of being infected should answer 'No'.

Infected Flocks: A flock which is infected with JD, and there is evidence of or likely potential for transmission of infection within the flock, and the flock has not met the requirements for resolution of infection in accordance with the current [National OJD Standard Definitions, Rules and Guidelines \(SDR&Gs\)](#).

Suspected of being infected: A flock is suspected of being infected with JD if the owner has reasonable grounds to believe that the flock has been exposed to JD infection or that JD may exist in the flock, based on:

- trace back or trace forward contact with an infected flock
- contact with JD contaminated land or facilities
- a positive JD screening test, e.g. abattoir monitoring or blood (ELISA) test
- is a neighbour of an infected flock unless there is an effective biosecurity barrier
- clinical signs of JD, or
- advice from the relevant state agricultural department.

AND the flock has not met the requirements for resolution of suspicion in accordance with the SDR&Gs.

8: Faecal 350: A test of 350 representative sheep over 2 years of age (or all sheep over 2 years of age in smaller flocks) by Pooled Faecal Culture (PFC) or High Throughput Johne's (HT-J) PCR in pools of up to 50 sheep. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

Abattoir 500: At least 500 sheep, over 2 years of age, have been submitted to an abattoir in the past 24 months, in 1 or more lots, have been examined and all found negative for JD. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

Abattoir 150: At least 150 sheep, over 2 years of age, have been submitted to an abattoir in the past 12 months, in 1 or more lots, have been examined and all found negative for JD. The sheep must have been on the property for at least 2 years.

9: Other: Post mortem examination by a SheepMAP vet with no indication of JD, or other negative test.

10: Other: This could include sheep sourced from historical Low Prevalence Areas (LPA).

11: Declaration: Signing this declaration has legal significance. Regulatory authorities may take legal action, and purchasers may seek damages for any information that is incorrect. Before signing you must be satisfied you understand all elements of the document, and these explanatory notes.

For more information on biosecurity go to

www.farmbiosecurity.com.au