



Border controls for Johne's disease susceptible stock entering Western Australia from 1 July 2017

The border controls outlined below for Johne's disease (JD) susceptible stock entering Western Australia will be implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (DAFWA) on behalf of the [WA Cattle Industry Management Committee \(Cattle IMC\) and Industry Funding Scheme \(IFS\)](#) from 1 July 2017. These border controls are designed to minimise the risk of JD in cattle entering WA while facilitating trade. The controls should be read in conjunction with the remainder of WA's livestock entry conditions in the *Health certificate for movement of stock to Western Australia (Form LB 1)* on the DAFWA website, agric.wa.gov.au. An updated Form LB 1 encompassing these changes will be released on 1 July 2017.

Definitions

1. An **eligible property** is one on which there have not been, within the past 24 months:

- dairy or dairy-cross animals with less than a revised Dairy Score of 8 including a history of three negative triennial sample or herd environmental culture (HEC) tests; and
- no animals suspected or known to be infected with Johne's disease (JD).

2. **Property of origin** refers to any and all properties the stock resided on before 12 months of age.

3. **Check test** (faecal culture or HT-J faecal PCR)

- Testing of 50 adult animals in the herd (or all eligible animals in a herd of less than 50 adult animals) age biased to increase the probability of detecting infection.

4. **Sample test** (faecal culture or HT-J faecal PCR)

- A sample test for JD involves screening a representative sample (i.e. a sample large enough to accurately represent the whole herd) of adult animals to provide a high level of assurance that the cattle have a low risk of being infected with JD. In herds of 210 or fewer animals, all are tested; in large herds, the maximum number tested is 300 animals.

5. **Herd environmental culture** (HEC)

- A herd-based test in dairy cattle, which is currently recognised as equivalent of a check test. A composite slurry faecal sample is collected from the dairy yard immediately after milking for faecal culture.

6. Details of **testing and sampling requirements** for the check test, sample test and HEC are documented on [Animal Health Australia's website](#).

Beef cattle (beef breeds only)

All states and territories direct to slaughter or live export:

Beef cattle entering Western Australia to be sent directly to export facilities or to abattoir facilities must meet the following requirements:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin that has a J-BAS 6 or higher; and
- are accompanied by a list of radio frequency identification devices (RFIDs) of all animals in the consignment.

Beef cattle entering the WA herd

– from Northern Territory:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the cattle:

- have been born and grazed only in the Northern Territory; and
- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin that has a J-BAS 7 or higher, and
- from 1 January 2018, the property of origin must have had a negative check test within the last 12 months.

Important disclaimer

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Food and the State of Western Australia accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from use or release of this information or any part of it.

– from Queensland:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the cattle:

- have been born and grazed only in Queensland or Northern Territory; and
- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin that has a J-BAS 7 or higher, and has had a negative check test within the last 12 months.

– from New South Wales and South Australia:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the cattle:

- have been born and grazed only in New South Wales or South Australia; and
- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin with a J-BAS 8, with a history of at least two negative sample tests two years apart, and the animals have had no subsequent contact with cattle of a lower JD status.

– from Victoria and Tasmania:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the cattle:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin with a J-BAS 8, with a history of at least three negative sample tests two years apart, and the animals have had no subsequent contact with cattle of a lower JD status.

Dairy cattle

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the cattle:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with cattle that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- are from a property of origin with a Dairy Score 8, with a history of three negative sample tests two years apart, an annual audit of the on-farm biosecurity plan, and the animals have had no subsequent contact with cattle of a lower status.

Camelids (other than alpacas)

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the animals:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with camelids that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- have had, or if less than two years of age, the dam of the animals has had, a negative ELISA and a negative faecal HT-J-PCR test or faecal culture for JD with the results being obtained within 30 days prior to movement; **or** be from a property of origin that has, within 12 months prior to movement, had a negative check test and no subsequent contact with camelids of a lower JD status.

Alpacas

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the animals:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties and only with alpacas that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- have MN1 or higher status in the AlpacaMAP; **or** are from a herd in the Q-Alpaca Biosecurity Program that has been eligible for or had equivalence with MN1 for at least 6 months prior to movement.

Goats

– from Northern Territory and Queensland:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the goats:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties in Northern Territory or Queensland and only with goats that meet these conditions; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- have a GoatMAP status of MN2 or higher; or have a Goat Assurance Score of 7 or higher, including a negative check test within the last 12 months.

– from the rest of Australia:

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the goats:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- have a GoatMAP status MN3 **or** have a Goat Assurance Score of 8, including a negative check test within the last 12 months.

Accessibility

Copies of this document are available in alternative formats upon request.

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Deer

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that the deer:

- have been born and grazed only on eligible properties; and
- are not from a herd infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years; and
- have had, or if less than two years of age the dam of the animals must have had, a negative ELISA **and** a negative faecal HT-J PCR test or a faecal culture for JD with the results being obtained within 30 days prior to movement; **or** are from a property of origin that has had, within 12 months prior to movement, a negative check test and have had no contact with deer of a lower JD status.

Sheep

Be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner that:

- the animals have been born and grazed only on eligible properties; and
- are not from a flock infected or suspected to be infected with JD for the last 5 years.

Explanatory notes

Acceptable tests for entry to WA

The WA Chief Veterinary Officer has stipulated that testing by HT-J PCR and faecal culture are acceptable tests for check testing, sample testing or herd environmental testing to enter WA. ELISA testing has a low sensitivity and will not be accepted alone as a screening test.

Beef cattle

Beef cattle for export or slaughter

A protocol for beef cattle entering WA to go direct to export or abattoir facilities has been introduced to manage the business models of pastoral beef producers in Northern Australia.

These cattle will require a J-BAS 6 or higher, as well as meeting requirements around property eligibility and not being infected or suspected to be infected with JD.

Post-border protocols will be put in place to manage the risk of these animals entering the WA herd.

Beef cattle entering the WA herd

– from Northern Territory:

With the Northern Territory moving to accept J-BAS 6 from 1 July 2017 as their import requirement, the risk of JD in the Northern Territory will increase over time.

To accommodate this change, a requirement to meet J-BAS 7 or higher has been introduced. Testing requirements in line with those required for Queensland will be introduced from 1 January 2018.

The timeline for introduction of testing requirements will allow businesses to undertake testing and receive results, including accommodating sampling in extensive production systems, and faecal culture where necessary.

From 1 January 2018, the requirements for beef cattle from the Northern Territory and Queensland will be harmonised.

– from Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia:

J-BAS and testing requirements are designed to maintain a similar level of risk to previous import conditions (equivalent testing as per previous CattleMAP status accepted).

– from Victoria and Tasmania:

J-BAS and testing requirements are designed to maintain a similar level of risk to previous import conditions (equivalent testing as per previous cattleMAP status accepted).

The stipulation of three negative sample tests creates an acceptable level of risk for WA producers importing animals from Victoria and Tasmania, and is in keeping with the previous requirements for CattleMAP 3.

Goats

There are no longer distinctions between dairy and meat breeds. This simplifies the border controls while maintaining an acceptable level of risk.

More information

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Important disclaimer

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