



## **BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

CENTRAL VICTORIA LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

PREPARED BY:

**REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PTY LIMITED**

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 CENTRAL VICTORIA LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE (CVLX)
- 1.2 LOCATION
  - 1.2.1 MANAGEMENT TEAM & CONTACTS
- 1.3 BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN SCOPE
- 1.4 PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C185 RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.5 EPA WORKS APPROVAL CONDITIONS

### **BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- 2.1 DISEASE MANAGEMENT
  - 2.2 LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY
  - 2.3 EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE (EADRP)
    - 2.3.1 STOCK STANDSTILL PLAN
    - 2.3.2 AUSVETPLAN
    - 2.3.3 EADRP CONSULTATION
    - 2.3.4 EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN SUMMARY
  - 2.4 DEAD STOCK MANAGEMENT
    - 2.4.1 ROUTINE MANAGEMENT
    - 2.4.2 EXOTIC DISEASE ORDER
    - 2.4.3 MASS DEATH DISPOSAL OPTIONS
  - 2.5 Q FEVER CONTINGENCY
- ANNEXURE 1 – Q FEVER RISK ASSESSMENT

# Introduction

## 1.1 CENTRAL VICTORIA LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE (CVLX)

Central Victoria Livestock Exchange (CVLX) is a new saleyard facility developed on a greenfield site located on the north western side of the intersection of the Sunraysia Highway and Western Freeway, Ballarat VIC.

The development of a **Biosecurity Management Plan** (BMP) for CVLX represents a commitment that all reasonable and practical efforts will be made to operate the business in a responsible manner to minimise the spread of livestock diseases.

The Biosecurity Management Plan manages a number of regulatory activities to support stock identification and traceability, disease surveillance, animal movement requirements and preparedness to respond to diseases

## 1.2 LOCATION

The CVLX site comprises 45 hectares of land approximately 10 kilometres from the centre of Ballarat, four kilometres from the perimeter of Ballarat and approximately one kilometre south-west of Miners Rest.

The site is bounded by the Sunraysia Highway to the north and east, Western Highway to the south and private property to the west. The land is within three allotments, which the Certificates of Title describe as:

- Lots 1 and 2, TP 840697G
- Lot 2, PS 341031L
- Lot 1, TP 944606J.

### 1.2.1 MANAGEMENT TEAM & CONTACTS

The company responsible for operating and managing CVLX is Regional Infrastructure Pty Limited (RIPL).

RIPL Management Team details are listed below:

**Management Team**

Name	Position
Garry Edwards	Managing Director
Andrew McCarron	Business Manager
James Thompson	Regional Operations Manager
Jonathan Crilly	Site Manager
Ross Wilson	Compliance Manager
Libby Hufton	Executive Officer

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CVLX Operator contacts:	Telephone	Email
• CVLX Operations Manager:	0419 302 850	<a href="mailto:manager@cvlx.com.au">manager@cvlx.com.au</a>
• Regional Operations Manager:	0409 964 733	
• RIPL Head Office:	(07) 3153 8803	<a href="mailto:admin@ripl.com.au">admin@ripl.com.au</a>

### 1.3 BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN SCOPE

- Operational aspects of the CVLX will be managed through the implementation of this Biosecurity Management Plan (**BMP**).
- The BMP provides a framework for managing biosecurity risks.
- This BMP details specific performance objectives, operational protocols and documented work practices for undertaking activities associated with;
  - Livestock Disease Management,
  - Q Fever Contingency,
  - Emergency Animal Disease Response and
  - Carcass Disposal.
- The scope of the BMP will be periodically reviewed after commencing operations at the new CVLX facility.

### 1.4 PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C185 RECOMMENDATIONS

The BMP addresses recommendations pursuant to P1.6 of the Planning Panel Assessment and Planning Scheme Amendment C185.

P1.6 specifically recommends that the Special use Zone include a requirement that *the Operations and Environmental Management Plan include measures for infection control including protocols for dealing with birthing fluids/material, the products of abortion and deceased animals.*

### 1.5 EPA WORKS APPROVAL CONDITIONS

The BMP also addresses the EPA Works Approval 128950 issued under the Environment Protection Act 1970, Section 19B, and specifically WA\_W1.1 which *states that before commencing construction of the following components of the works, the EPA must be provided with a report or reports with the plans and specifications of those components, including sub point 6 - Q Fever Contingency Plan.*

# Biosecurity Management Plan

## 2.1 DISEASE MANAGEMENT

CVLX will be managed and operate in accordance with all legislative obligations applicable to Saleyards under the;

- *Livestock Disease Control Act 1994,*
- *Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2006,*
- *Livestock Management Act 2010 and*
- *Livestock Management Regulations 2011.*

Operating policy and practices undertaken to achieve legislative and regulatory compliance include;

- Instituting a policy with respect to the unacceptability of livestock being consigned for sale that are ill, disease, distressed, blind, lame, or unfit to travel.

This overarching policy is considered one of the most effective disease management/biosecurity measures that CVLX can institute. Consequently, CVLX will emphasise this to all users, operators and patrons and reinforce that CVLX is not a place for livestock that are not healthy or fit for sale and transport.

It is on this basis that procedures to handle animals that do arrive that are ill, diseased etc. are set out noting these animals must not be accepted for sale without appropriate inspection, and/or treatment, disposal, euthanasia.

- Daily monitoring of stock for health and welfare (CVLX Staff and Selling Agents).
- Monitoring for unusual disease and mortality:
- Report incidents identified of unusual disease or mortality in livestock at CVLX to an appropriate animal health professional.
- Seek the advice of a veterinary practitioner, or animal health/veterinary officer, if an unusual disease, illness or mortality is observed in stock arriving at, or held at CVLX.

*“Unusual disease or illness”* means disease or illness that has not been observed before and is affecting a number of animals, or has signs similar to an emergency animal disease.

*“Unusual mortality”* means livestock held at (or arriving at) the saleyard are dying at a rate not observed before and without obvious cause.

- In support of this, the telephone number of a veterinary practitioner or local animal health office, and the National Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) are recorded and kept readily accessible to saleyard personnel.
- Provide a separate and designated holding area for the receipt of livestock from properties suspected of being quarantined or affected with diseases that are not permitted to be sold.
- Ensure that sick animals delivered to CVLX are placed in a designated suspect pen, in close proximity to a loading ramp, before the commencement of the sale. A veterinary officer/inspector, or saleyard manager, may approve the stock for sale.

- Ensure that any dead animal is removed and disposed of after it has been established that it is deemed not to be an 'unusual mortality'. A veterinary diagnosis must be obtained where a significant or unusual mortality has occurred.
- Maintain a written/electronic record of dead stock and the circumstances associated with the death is held at CVLX. Records are to include;
  - the category of stock;
  - NLIS identification number;
  - date and time of death;
  - cause of death;
  - agent/owner and contact number;
  - whether a veterinarian was present/consulted; and
  - method of disposal.

General operating procedures for disease management at CVLX will include:

- Ensure that only healthy livestock are placed in holding paddocks.
- Ensure that livestock are not able to drink treated water originating from truck wash down use.
- Managing on-site treated effluent irrigation to prevent spray drift. This is detailed in **EIP Section 5.4**;
- Water management – providing stock with fresh water from the rainwater pond system and ensuring no interaction with wastewater. This is detailed in **EIP Section 5.6**;
- Wastewater management – separation, collection and treatment of wastewater including Truck Wash Down water. This is detailed in **EIP Sections 5.2 and 5.6**;
- Cleaning of external yards and replacement of the cattle soft floor system. This is detailed in **EIP Section 5.3**;
- Dust control as detailed in **EIP Section 5.9**;
- Managing stock in the holding paddocks in accordance with **EIP Section 5.8**; and
- Control of any significant insect outbreaks using proprietary products and/or traps as required.

## 2.2 LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

Effective livestock identification and traceability underpins sound biosecurity in the livestock industry. Saleyards operate as significant points of stock aggregation and dispersal as part of the livestock supply chain. In recognition of this, CVLX takes seriously its obligations to ensure saleyard operations meet all legislative and industry requirements for livestock traceability.

In meeting its obligations, CVLX will:

- Ensure that a documented system is in operation that links all livestock to the property from which they were received and to the property to which they are sent, in accordance with NLIS Business Rules and Standards, and relevant legal requirements;
- Have documented procedures to ensure that stock identification and movement information is accurately recorded on the NLIS database, and accurate post-sale summaries and/or NVD copies are provided to buyers in a timely manner;
- At all times hold a current Property Identification Code (PIC) issued by Agriculture Victoria;
- Ensure that functioning equipment is available to enable cattle to have their NLIS tags read electronically, and when required by law, to enable sheep and goats to have their NLIS tags read electronically;
- Ensure that facilities are available to have the NLIS tags of bobby calves read automatically on entry to the saleyard;
- Ensure that software is in place, and trained staff are available following a sale, to register in accordance with legal obligations associated with cattle and sheep movements on the NLIS database;
- Ensure that NLIS (Cattle) Post-breeder tags and NLIS (Sheep) Post-breeder tags on which are recorded the PIC of the saleyard, are available for use on cattle and sheep respectively that arrive untagged for sale, or for use when cattle (and where required sheep) are found to be identified with an NLIS tag that cannot be read electronically;
- Keep, or ensure selling agents keep, a record of the use of NLIS Post-breeder tags, to identify animals that were found not to be identified at the time these tags are used; and
- Take reasonable steps to ensure that stock agents and transporters operating at the saleyard are aware of, and are complying with, the saleyard's procedures for preserving the traceability of animals traded in the saleyard.

## 2.3 EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE (EADRP)

CVLX will adopt an Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP) consistent with the AUSVET *Enterprise Manual: Saleyards and Transport*. This provides guidance to all people associated with the operation of the saleyards and transport and is used in two situations;

1. a saleyard in the vicinity of an outbreak of an emergency disease, and
2. when an emergency disease is detected in an animal within a saleyard.

Emergency Response protocols utilised as operational tools include, but are not limited to Stock Standstill Plans and Ausvetplan manuals and guidelines.



### 2.3.1 STOCK STANDSTILL PLAN

CLVX will have an up to date, documented and rehearsed Saleyard Standstill Action Plan with which key saleyard personnel (including saleyard staff, livestock agents and transport companies) are acquainted, for immediate reference and implementation in the event of a declaration of a national or state Livestock Standstill.

### 2.3.2 AUSVETPLAN

AUSVETPLAN provides the national planning structure for the management of animal disease emergencies in Australia. Detailed guidelines for the control and eradication of emergency diseases are contained in the AUSVETPLAN Disease Strategies, Operational Procedures Manuals, Management Manuals and Enterprise Manuals. Authority for the development and maintenance of AUSVETPLAN rests with Animal Health Australia.

AUSVETPLAN is a coordinated national response plan for the control and eradication of exotic diseases and certain emerging or endemic animal diseases.

The purpose of AUSVETPLAN is to:

- provide policy and guidelines for the consistent management of an animal disease emergency by appropriately trained personnel in combat States/Territories;
- provide coherence of emergency disease plans; provide compatibility of operation and procedures between Commonwealth/State animal health authorities and emergency management organizations;
- improve the technical validity of the underlying assumptions in the development of strategies to combat disease emergencies;
- identify deficiencies in technical knowledge required to combat a disease emergency and establish research priorities;
- provide a focus for the training of people in appropriate operational responses and procedures; and
- provide guidelines for the development of standard operating procedures for response personnel in combat agencies.

At a State/Territory level animal health authorities are responsible for developing and implementing operational plans consistent with AUSVETPLAN, within the legislative framework of that jurisdiction, for the implementation of the accepted national strategy. These plans are made in conjunction with the relevant state emergency management organisation, and support agencies so a whole-of-government response occurs.

At a local level, animal health officials in conjunction with local emergency management officials are responsible for developing and implementing plans to contain the initial outbreak of an emergency disease while the state control plans are being put into effect.

The CVLX Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan (EADRP) will be prepared for the local level.

### **2.3.3 EADRP CONSULTATION**

CVLX will, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, formulate contingencies/arrangements and plan for internal quarantine; decontamination; veterinary services/training; mass carcass disposal; record keeping; media and public relations.

The EADRP will, as appropriate, tie into the Local Disaster Plan/State Animal Health Emergency Plan/State Disaster Plan as, in the event of an emergency outbreak in Victoria. Agriculture Victoria has the role of combat agent for animal health emergencies under the State Disaster Plan.

The EADRP will therefore be developed in consultation with a range of relevant agency stakeholders to integrate effectively with this regulated emergency response regime.

### **2.3.4 EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN SUMMARY**

- An EADRP will be prepared for CVLX for local level preparation. The EADRP will, as appropriate, tie into the Local Disaster Plan/State Animal Health Emergency Plan/State Disaster Plan.
- The EADRP will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including Agriculture Victoria, Ballarat City Council and local District Veterinary Officers.

## 2.4 DEAD STOCK MANAGEMENT

### 2.4.1 ROUTINE MANAGEMENT

Routine management of dead stock will be undertaken in accordance with EIP Section 5.3 which includes the following:

- Deceased Cattle carcasses will be collected by a knackery - *Victorian Petfood Processors (VPP)* in Camperdown, VIC. Deceased animals are typically picked up, and removed within 12 hours of notification, and transported in leak proof vehicles.
- Deceased Sheep carcasses will be transported in leak proof vehicles and disposed of at Council's licenced landfill facility located on the Glenelg Highway approximately 2km north of Smythesdale.
- If an emergency disease (e.g. anthrax) is suspected, Agriculture Victoria will be notified immediately and they will advise CVLX about appropriate disposal procedures for deceased livestock.

### 2.4.2 EXOTIC DISEASE ORDER

Pursuant to the *Livestock Disease Control Act 1994*, the Minister may order the destruction of any animal which is infected, or is reasonably suspected by the Minister to be infected, with an exotic disease. A destruction order may specify the method by which animals are to be destroyed and the method of carcass disposal. The owner or person in charge of an animal/premise that is the subject of a destruction order must, on request by an inspector, give any assistance the inspector may reasonably require in carrying out the order.

CVLX commits to undertake any carcass disposal as ordered; notwithstanding that the method of disposal cannot be defined in advance, as the epidemiology of the emergency animal disease agent will affect the disposal method.

### 2.4.3 MASS DEATH DISPOSAL OPTIONS

For biosecurity purposes it is preferable to dispose of diseased animals and contaminated materials on the affected property. Where this is not practically possible, other options should be determined in conjunction with Agriculture Victoria and the EPA.

CVLX will develop and keep current, a Mass Carcass Disposal Plan. The Plan will be consistent with the *AUSVETPLAN Operational Procedures Manual: Disposal* and developed in consultation with Agriculture Victoria and the EPA.

Mass carcass disposal options include being buried (either at an existing licensed landfill or in a specially designed and excavated pit); burned (either on a constructed pyre or in an incinerator or pit burner), rendered or composted. The method chosen must prevent the dissemination of infection.

These options, as it pertains to the Ballarat environment, are discussed briefly below.

#### 2.4.3.1 Burial

The shallowness of the soil profile at the CVLX site limits its suitability for on-site burial.

AUSVETPLAN recommends that the base of the pit needs to be at least 2m above the water table, with 2m required depth of soil to cover the carcasses. Another burial alternate is mounding, which is above ground burial with anaerobic decomposition.

The alternative burial option is disposal to landfill. Individual carcass disposal is currently undertaken at Council's licenced landfill premise. This waste facility is licenced to take animal carcasses and waste and has environmental protection measures already designed and implemented. Biologically secure transport will be used. The CVLX site is approximately 27km from the landfill.

#### **2.4.3.2 Burning**

Burning can be undertaken on a constructed pyre or air curtain incineration (pit burning). In general burning will not be a feasible option for carcase disposal at the CVLX site.

#### **2.4.3.3 Rendering**

The feasibility of accessing rendering plants will be pursued. Rendering is the highly favoured disposal option. Matters requiring resolution will include temperatures of the rendering process and bio-secure separation of raw product and end product. A satisfactory rendering process will involve grinding the raw product, solvent extraction of lipids at about 100°C for one hour, and high temperature treatment of both the meat meal and tallow for at least another 40 minutes.

#### **2.4.3.4 Composting**

Aerobic composting can be used to effectively dispose of animal carcasses and associated waste. As part of the preparedness planning, options for using Council's licenced landfill facility located on the Glenelg Highway approximately 2km north of Smythesdale will be investigated. The CVLX facility is approximately 27km from this facility.

## 2.5 Q FEVER CONTINGENCY

### 2.5.1.1 Background

There are a number of disease agents that can cause disease in animals that are transmissible to humans. These diseases are called zoonoses.

People are exposed to the bacteria, protozoa, fungi, viruses and parasites that cause zoonoses in a number of ways and therefore anyone working with or handling animals needs to know about zoonoses and the precautions they must take to minimise their risk of infection.

People who have close contact with large numbers of animals, such as farmers, abattoir workers, shearers, knackery workers and veterinarians, are at a higher risk of contracting a zoonotic disease than the general community.

Members of the wider community are at risk from those zoonoses that can be transmitted by family pets but at very low risk of contracting a zoonotic infection from livestock.

Fortunately, the occurrence of zoonotic disease in the wider community is not common and contact with zoonotic disease agents is preventable by taking a number of precautions including:

- vaccination where available
- using personal protective equipment e.g. overalls, gloves, boots, goggles, aprons;
- good personal hygiene practices;
- cleaning and disinfecting work spaces and equipment;
- isolating and treating sick animals.

### 2.5.1.2 Q Fever

#### General Information

Q-fever is a highly contagious zoonotic infection of livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) and some wild animals, caused by an organism named *Coxiella burnetii*. Infected animals generally show no signs of ill health or disease. An infected animal may excrete organisms in urine, faeces and milk, but very high concentrations of the organism exist in birth fluids, placenta, on foetuses and in uterine discharges following birth.

People may become infected through contamination of skin abrasions or splashes in the eye, but most commonly become infected through inhalation of the organism in contaminated aerosols (fine mists or droplets) from the high risk tissues (placenta, birth fluids etc and urine). The clinical signs of this disease in humans range from no noticeable signs, to a severe flu like syndrome that may last for months. Once recovered, people have lifelong immunity to the disease.

The people most at risk of contracting this disease are abattoir workers (particularly those dealing with foetuses and reproductive tract tissues and fluids), veterinarians, shearers and farm workers.

An effective vaccine is available for people at risk which gives a high level of protection against Q Fever, but it cannot be administered without first testing for previous exposure. If an already immune person is vaccinated, a severe local reaction at the injection site can occur.

Feral goats represent the highest livestock infection risk. CVLX will not receive, hold or allow the sale of feral goats in its facility.

In the absence of feral goats, people are most at risk when coming into contact with livestock giving birth or that have recently given birth. Birth fluids, foetal and placental material are high risk and should be handled only by personnel with appropriate PPE.

Vaccination is the key means by which people at risk can protect themselves against infection.

### **Q Fever risk overview**

In the saleyard setting, and consistent with the provisions of this Biosecurity Management Plan, Q Fever risk is mitigated on account of the following factors:

- only healthy animals are accepted into the saleyard for sale;
- no goats will be held at the saleyards
- late pregnant, recently calved/lambbed/aborted stock are not accepted into the saleyard;
- holding of stock is transient; it is not a permanent husbandry facility such as a farm or feedlot;
- in the highly unlikely event that an animal gives birth or aborts while at the saleyard, there is a strict protocol in operation for the safe removal and disposal of birth products;
- contamination levels in manure and yard floor waste materials will be very low, and waste management/dust suppression procedures further reduce risk of airborne spread.

As a result of these mitigating factors, the "off site" community risks are vanishingly small. The primary health risk is to personnel working closely with stock within the saleyards, and this can be readily mitigated through vaccination.

### **2.5.1.3 Contingency Plan**

CVLX has developed a Q Fever Risk Register, which underpins this Plan (see Annexure 1)

The risk assessment outlines a range of elimination, isolation, engineering, and administrative controls that mitigate Q Fever infection risk to humans:

1. Vaccination of all CVLX staff, and encouraging and supporting vaccination of all saleyard users.
2. Use of infrastructure that reduces direct contact with livestock during handling and movement in inadvertent events that do arise where high risk animals are required to be handled;
3. A Q fever policy directed at all employees, licenced agent operators, transporters and other users;
4. An induction policy and process that incorporates Q fever policy to support management intelligence and raise awareness among site users;
5. A Safe Work Procedure issued during induction outlining procedures if operators or staff jobs require them to handle pregnant livestock or birthing products;
6. A management practice of registering inductee disclosure forms, operator clearance documentation, awareness campaign dates and details, incidents arising where livestock have inadvertently given birth on site, and a notification policy in the event management are informed of any infection;

7. Awareness campaigns targeting producers and agents promoting the fact that heavily pregnant livestock are not fit to transport and that animals in such condition are not suitable to send to saleyards, and risk awareness during calving and lambing seasons;
8. Regular promotion of policies, practice and information through operator and user groups represented on the CVLX advisory committee;
9. Development and implementation of protocols for the handling and disposal of the products of birth and abortion, and deceased animals;
10. Scheduled maintenance and cleaning of infrastructure that may be used to handle susceptible livestock;
11. Enact operating policies and procedures associated with use of dust suppression systems and general dust suppression management via sprinklers in accordance with EIP Section 5.9;
12. Enact operating policies and procedures associated with collecting, handling and disposal of solid waste in accordance with EIP Section 5.3;
13. Incorporate infrastructure features to facilitate safe handling of susceptible livestock including but not limited to designated isolation pen areas, air operated gates, force crowds, and husbandry crush equipment; and
14. Encourage the use of worker and operator facilities such as showers, lockers, and laundry for anyone that comes in contact with susceptible animals.

## **ANNEXURE 1 – Q FEVER RISK ASSESSMENT**



# CVLX Project

## Q Fever Risk Register

			RISK EVALUATION			RISK REDUCTION TREATMENT	POST TREATMENT EVALUATION		
Risk Category	Risk Description	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Level	Reduction Treatment	Consequence2	Likelihood2	Risk Level2
<b>Livestock</b>									
High Risk Livestock	Prevalent during birth (uterine discharges) and the week or so after birth (Urine).	Livestock in this condition are not fit for transport to saleyard	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
High Risk Livestock	Likelihood of Livestock Calving/Lambing at CVLX	Livestock in this condition are not fit for transport to saleyard	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
High Risk Livestock	Handling Birth Material	PPE used Material Contained Material immediately disposed of in specific area isolated and segregated from work areas Yard area in which event occurred is cleaned	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
High Risk Livestock	Likelihood of Livestock that have Calved/Lambed being consigned to CVLX	Livestock with newborn Calves or Lambs at Foot (i.e. 1 week after birth) will not leave farm, be transported off farm, or consigned for Sale	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
High Risk Livestock	Direct human contact with livestock that have calved or lambled in the past 5 days at saleyard	livestock with newborn calves or lambs at foot will not be fit to transport or consigned to saleyards	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
High Risk Livestock	Facility Design	Incorporating infrastructure features to facilitate safe handling of susceptible livestock including but not limited to designated isolation pen areas, air operated gates, ramp force yards and crowds, and modern cattle crush equipment	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
<b>People</b>									
People	Direct contact with livestock calving or lambing at saleyard.	Livestock are isolated, workers require PPE	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Provide Laundry and ensure Workers that are in direct contact with High Risk situations are vaccinated and wash clothes on site	Moderate	Unlikely	Low
People	Staff NOT involved in Livestock Handling infection risk	Site workers are inducted before commencing work on site. Staff are offered Q Fever vaccination Not in direct contact with Livestock at risk	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Suppliers and maintenance contractor infection risk	Must be inducted before working on site Not in direct contact with Livestock at risk	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Livestock Agents exposure whilst operating at Yards	Must be inducted before working on site	Moderate	Possible	Medium	All Agents to that are inducted at the new site declare Q Fever status (Had Q Fever, Have been Vaccinated, Wish to be Vaccinated) Ensure Vaccination if required. Wear PPE	Moderate	Unlikely	Low
People	Livestock Transporters risk whilst operating at Yards	Must be inducted before working on site	Moderate	Possible	Medium	Ensure Vaccination if required. Wear PPE	Moderate	Unlikely	Low
People	Public risk whilst at Yards	Only permitted access to public areas. At risk animals isolated from public access	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Veterinarians exposure to risk	Site induction before undertaking work likely to have been vaccinated use appropriate PPE adopt safety systems during work	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	No Operating Risk Policy	A Q fever policy directed at all employees and licenced agent operators exists	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				

# CVLX Project

## Q Fever Risk Register

			RISK EVALUATION			RISK REDUCTION TREATMENT	POST TREATMENT EVALUATION		
Risk Category	Risk Description	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Level	Reduction Treatment	Consequence2	Likelihood2	Risk Level2
People	Lack of Worker Risk Awareness	An induction policy and process that incorporates the Q fever policy to support management intelligence and raise awareness among site users exists	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Absence of Safe Work Procedures	A Safe Work Procedure issued during induction outlining procedures if operators or staff are required to handle pregnant livestock or birthing products; Safe Work Policy's - Q Fever Policy Safe Work Procedures: SWP-017 - Diseases that Spread from Animals to Humans; SWP-029 - Handling Pregnant Livestock	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Lack of Worker Q Fever Status Intelligence	A management practice of registering inductee disclosure forms, operator clearance documentation, awareness campaign dates and details, incidents arising where livestock have inadvertently given birth on site, and a notification policy in the event management are informed of any infection	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Lack of Awareness	Awareness campaigns targeting producers and agents promoting the fact that heavily pregnant livestock are not fit to transport and that animals in such condition are not suitable to send to saleyards, and risk awareness during calving and lambing seasons;	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Lack of Awareness	Regularly promote policy, practice and awareness through operator and user groups represented on the CVLX advisory committee;	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Policy	Enacting a protocol for dealing with the products of abortion and deceased animals;	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Facility Design	Encourage the use of worker and operator facilities such as showers, lockers, and laundry for anyone that comes in contact with susceptible	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
People	Site Staff involved in Livestock Handling infection risk	Site workers are inducted before commencing work on site. Staff are offered Q Fever vaccination Staff are issued uniforms and PPE	Moderate	Possible	Medium	All Site Staff to be screened and vaccinated if required	Moderate	Unlikely	Low
<b>Other Risks</b>									
Dust	Risk of dust inside Cattle Facility	Dust suppression throughout cattle facility	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Dust	Risk of dust inside Sheep Facility	Sheep yard surfaces are sealed (concrete/AC)	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Dust	Risk of dust on Roads	All traffic areas are sealed	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Dust	Risk of dust from Paddocks	Vegetation coverage maintained via rotational grazing management, irrigation used throughout to promote vegetation growth	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Dust	Risk of dust from Manure stockpiles	Crust forms over stockpile surface trapping wet material drying underneath	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				

# CVLX Project

## Q Fever Risk Register

			RISK EVALUATION			RISK REDUCTION TREATMENT	POST TREATMENT EVALUATION		
Risk Category	Risk Description	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Level	Reduction Treatment	Consequence2	Likelihood2	Risk Level2
Dust	No Operating Policy	Enacting an operating policy and procedure associated with use of dust suppression systems and general dust suppression management via sprinklers in accordance with EIP Section 5.9	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Facility's	Exposure via Direct contact with susceptible livestock (recently calving or lambing at saleyard).	Use of infrastructure that reduces the need for direct interaction between humans and livestock during handling and movement in inadvertent events that do arise where heavily pregnant animals are required to be handled	Moderate	Possible	Medium	People likely to be in direct contact are vaccinated Works wear PPE	Moderate	Unlikely	Low
Facility's	Facility's used to handle, isolate or quarantine animals deemed high risk are maintained	Scheduling maintenance and cleaning practices to infrastructure that may be used to handle susceptible livestock	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Solid Waste Management	Sheep Facility	sheep receival yard surface cleaned (washed down) weekly	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Spray Drift	Off-site spray drift during irrigation	Low pressure, large droplet irrigator, inspections during irrigation, no irrigation during strong winds	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				#N/A
Manure	Sheep Facility	sheep selling area surface cleaned weekly	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Sheep Facility	sheep delivery area surface cleaned (washed down) regularly	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Sheep Facility	sheep draft area surfaces cleaned (washed down) weekly	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Cattle Facility	Soft Floor material power harrowed after sales. Material replaced periodically	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Livestock Facility	Ramp Areas cleaned (washed down) regularly	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Truck Wash	Truck Wash traps cleaned weekly by Tele loader (operator isolated in sealed air condition cabin)	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Manure Stockpile Area	Manure collected from truck wash traps is stored in dedicated stockpile area	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				
Manure	Policy	Enacting an operating policy and procedure associated with collecting, handling and disposal of solid waste in accordance with EIP Section 5.3	Moderate	Unlikely	Low				