Biosecurity plan template

Horse event organisers



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What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, the environment, social amenity or human health from the negative impacts associated with pests and diseases.

A biosecurity plan is a set of preventative measures and actions aimed at reducing the risk of infectious diseases and pests at a venue, and between horses, other animals and humans at the venue.

Scope

This document is to assist horse event organisers develop and implement a biosecurity plan.

Biosecurity measures are venue specific and can vary greatly depending on factors such as site design, management, climate and type of event, so it is important to develop your own biosecurity plan to suit the specific requirements of your event and venue.

Biosecurity planning

A good biosecurity plan will identify potential biosecurity risks, document and implement sound management practices. This will assist with preventing the introduction of disease onto the grounds, the spread of disease within the grounds and traceability should a horse disease incident occur.

Traceability is a component of a disease control program that Biosecurity Queensland may implement in the event of a disease response. It assists Biosecurity Queensland to identify and locate the origin of the disease and possible areas of spread.

All groups associated with a horse event, including event organisers, competitors and spectators have a joint responsibility to ensure the successful implementation of a biosecurity plan.

Documenting your actions and procedures, along with maintaining accurate records, will ensure a consistent approach and understanding of your biosecurity plan by all parties involved.

Biosecurity planning is like an insurance policy for your event. Ensure everyone involved in the event is aware of the plan.



Principle 1- Prevention of the introduction of disease onto the grounds

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This is a critical first step in biosecurity planning. Biosecurity is everyone's business, in therefore the responsibility of everyone involved, including event organisers, competitor spectators to understand and implement the measures in Principle 1.
Identify biosecurity hazards
Biosecurity rules Event organisers need to establish biosecurity rules or conditions. Competitors and
spectators should be made aware of all conditions prior to entry.
Person in charge
Record keeping

Horse Health Declaration (HHD) & other options for recording accurate details

Legal documentation

Event organisers should be aware of any legal requirements competitors must comply with if moving horses from interstate or from different cattle tick zones.

Property identification code (PIC)

It is a legal requirement that all properties in Queensland with one or more horses are registered with Biosecurity Queensland and obtain a PIC.

Principle 2- Prevention of the spread of disease within the grounds

At horse events there is an increased risk of spread of disease. Horses from diverse geographic regions are usually confined in close proximity to each other, have been transported to the venue and public access to them is often uncontrolled. Handling of multiple horses by competitors and officials can facilitate the spread of disease e.g. gear check, measuring, health examination.

Controlling the movement of horses, tack, vehicles and people within the grounds are the major components of Principle 2.
People
Horses
Site
Site
Venue map
Tolido liidp

<u>Principle 3- Minimising the effect and spread of a disease incident within the grounds</u>

If after all your efforts you find that a horse/s is on the grounds with an illness, what steps would you take to minimise the spread and effects of this disease amongst the other animals, or to people at your venue. Your actions in dealing with a disease incident in a timely and effective manner will greatly assist in minimising the extent of the incident.

Event	Vete	rin	arian
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Isolation areas

Contingency plan

In the event of a disease incident being declared, a standstill or quarantine may be imposed. In this case all participants will remain at the venue until cleared to leave by Biosecurity Queensland or event organisers. Planning for this worst case scenario should occur. Thorough biosecurity planning and implementation will greatly assist the ease of operations in the event of a quarantine.

SICK HORSE

Contact list? PPE gear? Decontamination gear? Who has responsibility now? Who is the person in charge? Who will make the decision to isolate and when? What other actions need to be considered?

NOT ISOLATE

Why?

ISOLATE

Where? How? Who? Why? How many?

VET

Which vet?

Who has contacted the vet?

Who will be the main person talking with the vet? What options do you have if the vet is unable to attend immediately?

VET CONFIRMS SICK HORSE IS NOT A BIOSECURITY ISSUE

VET SUSPECTS SICK HORSE MAY BE A BIOSECURITY ISSUE

Who is the person in charge?

Is the person in charge able to work with the vet? Is there a 'chain of command'?

Who is going to call Biosecurity Queensland?

What actions can be taken to control movement of people on and off the venue? Can you obtain records of people who may start to leave the event?

CONFIRMED BIOSECURITY ISSUE

Can it be controlled? Do you have records & a venue map available to produce to Biosecurity Queensland?

EVENT CONTINUES

Biosecurity Queensland will manage disease incidents in conjunction with event organisers

EVENT CEASES

Biosecurity Queensland will manage disease incidents in conjunction with event organisers

If there is a lock down, event organisers will need to arrange and manage the daily welfare needs of the horses and people on the grounds

Emergency contact lists

Organisation	Phone Number	Mobile Number	Comments
Emergency Disease Watch Hotline	1800 675 888		
Biosecurity Queensland	13 25 23		
Person in charge			
Second in Charge			
Event Veterinarian			
Local Veterinarian 1			
Local Veterinarian 2			
Body disposal company			
Local police			
Venue owner/Manager			
Neighbours with horses			

Equipment to have on hand

Adequate hand sanitiser (antiseptic gel, wipes or soap)

Personal protective equipment (gloves, overalls, boots, P2 respirator, safety glasses).

Ensure staff/volunteers are trained in the use of PPE

Decontamination equipment (buckets, spray bottles, scrubbing brush, foot bath – kitty litter tray works well, disinfectant)

Paper hand towels

Heavy duty garbage bags

Biohazard waste bags

Large tarpaulin

Hazard tape

Star pickets or panel fencing

Rolls of hessian

Microchip scanner

Public address system

Human first aid kit

Other