



Biosecurity New Zealand

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

NEIGHBOURING A RESTRICTED PLACE

Information pack for farmers



Version: June 2022



**This pack will be updated as information changes.
Please check if this is the latest version.**

For further copies:

This publication is available on the *M. bovis* website at
www.mbovis.govt.nz

Or contact:

Email: **mbovis_liaison@mpi.govt.nz**

Phone: 0800 00 83 33

More contact information is available at the end of this document.

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Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure the information in this publication is accurate, the Ministry for Primary Industries does not accept any responsibility or liability for error of fact, omission, interpretation, or opinion that may be present, nor for the consequences of any decisions based on this information.

Overview

A neighbour of yours has cattle with *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) infection and is currently under Active Confirmed Property movement controls.

What you need to know:

- Your property will require on-farm testing for *M. bovis* to ensure that the infection has not spread. We will contact you to arrange testing.
- Movement restrictions will not be implemented, so you can continue normal farming activities.
- In this pack we will cover steps you can take to reduce the chances of cattle getting *M. bovis* on your property.

What you can do:

- Continue your normal farming activities.
- Review your on-farm biosecurity practices.
 - Use the **Biosecurity Planner** to help manage biosecurity risks on your farm
- Check your NAIT records are current.
- Let us know about activities that could increase the risk of infection. For example:
 - you have traded animals with your neighbour
 - stock have crossed the boundary, either from your neighbour's farm to your farm, or vice versa
 - you have fed milk or colostrum to your calves
 - you have used service bulls supplied by your neighbour or supplied service bulls to your neighbour.
- Support your neighbour. They are facing a tough situation right now. We'll make sure they have access to a range of support to help them get through, but the support and understanding of mates and colleagues is also hugely important.
- Read the sections on Support available (see page 13) and Contact details (see page 14).

We hope you find the information provided in this pack helpful.

Stay informed

Receive updates on the *M. bovis* Eradication Programme.

Email mbovis_liaison@mpi.govt.nz and ask to be signed up or sign up directly on the *M. bovis* website: mbovis.govt.nz.

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What neighbours of properties under a Restricted Place Notice need to know

The main way that *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) spreads is through close contact between cattle. *M. bovis* can also be spread to calves that are fed milk or colostrum from infected cows.

Reinforcing your property's boundaries

Keep all fences in a good state of repair so they are sufficient to prevent break-ins and break-outs. Secure fencing and manage cattle so they cannot have nose-to-nose contact with cattle from bordering properties.

Planned grazing

Talk to your neighbours about any plans you or they have for grazing between your properties.

Avoid grazing a particular area while your neighbour has stock in the adjacent paddock.

Wandering stock

If you find cattle on your property that may have come from a neighbouring property that is under a Restricted Place Notice (RP Notice):

- isolate the cattle from your own stock, as soon as you can
- contact your neighbour to find out if they are missing cattle, and ask them to return the cattle to their property as soon as possible
- find out where the break-out occurred and repair the fencing.

Testing your cattle

Properties with cattle that are grazed near to properties with confirmed *M. bovis* infection require precautionary testing under Active Surveillance. Infected cattle pose a risk of infection to neighbouring properties and testing ensures that all risk is investigated to determine whether any infection has spread.

You can find out more about the type of tests we use to detect *M. bovis* in the Testing for *Mycoplasma bovis* section (see page 11).

You can also find the most current information on our website: **What's involved with testing?**

Improving your protection

We recommend you have good biosecurity measures in place to enhance your protection against *M. bovis* and other pests and diseases. Good biosecurity practices include:

- **Run cattle in management units that don't mix.** Minimise introductions and keep any introductions low risk (for example, keep mobs separate for their duration on grazing blocks).

- **Secure boundaries through fencing.** Make sure nose-to-nose contact is not possible between cattle held on neighbouring properties.
- **Keep NAIT updated.** NAIT is a legal requirement and key to good biosecurity, as it makes it easier and faster to trace animals.

For more information on NAIT requirements over Moving Day go to:
<https://www.ospri.co.nz/farmers-and-livestock-owners/moving-animals/moving-day-moving-animals-or-farm/>.

Remember the important NAIT timeframes to ensure you remain compliant.

- **Ensure any equipment or biological products you bring on-farm are *M. bovis* free.** Make sure equipment (such as borrowed milk feeding equipment) is clean and disinfected prior to use on your property.

Avoid trading colostrum and milk – the lowest risk for spread of *M. bovis* is calf milk replacer.

Make sure introduced bulls have been tested for *M. bovis*.

If you use AI (Artificial Insemination) ask your semen supplier what assurance they can provide that the semen is free of *M. bovis*.

These good on-farm biosecurity practices – that help to control the spread of *M. bovis* – will also help limit the spread of other diseases as well.

Supporting your neighbour

Consider how you can support your neighbour who has had *M. bovis* confirmed in the cattle on their property.

They will be facing the culling of cattle, followed by a process of cleaning and disinfection, and/or a stand down, of affected parts of their property.

We'll make sure they have access to a range of support to help them get through, but the support and understanding of mates and colleagues is also hugely important.

About *Mycoplasma bovis*

What is *Mycoplasma bovis*?

Mycoplasma bovis (*M. bovis*) is a bacterial disease that can cause serious health conditions in cattle, including mastitis (udder infection), pneumonia, arthritis, and ill-thrift in calves. Less commonly, it can cause progressive neurological disease in calves, conjunctivitis, and reproductive losses.

The infection is difficult to diagnose in an individual animal as the bacteria can hide from the immune system within the body, making it hard for cattle to fight off infection.

How *Mycoplasma bovis* is spread

Infected animals may shed (release) bacteria in milk, colostrum, nasal secretions, or semen, enabling the bacteria to spread to other cattle.

M. bovis typically spreads between cattle when they have close contact, such as:

- cattle mixing together in a paddock, pen, milking shed, and calf shed
- cattle walking down a road where nose-to-nose contact is possible with cattle held in paddocks adjacent to the road
- cattle straying across boundaries via break-ins or break outs
- calves fed milk or colostrum from infected cows
- equipment used on infected cows as part of the milking process.

M. bovis most commonly spreads between properties when *M. bovis* infected cattle are introduced into a healthy (previously uninfected) herd.

Cattle can be infected with *M. bovis* without showing any signs of disease.

M. bovis in the environment:

- *M. bovis* is fragile in the environment – it only survives for very short times when exposed to heat, drying and UV light. It can survive longer in cool, moist, and dark environments.
- *M. bovis* is unlikely to survive in grazing paddocks or areas used in baleage and silage production.
- The risk of *M. bovis* spreading via organic material such as soil, effluent, or feed types (including baleage and silage), is extremely low.

M. bovis was first detected in New Zealand during 2017. A law-change in 2018 means *M. bovis* is now listed as an Unwanted Organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

For more information about *M. bovis* visit our website:

About *Mycoplasma bovis* | *Mycoplasma bovis* (mbovis.govt.nz)

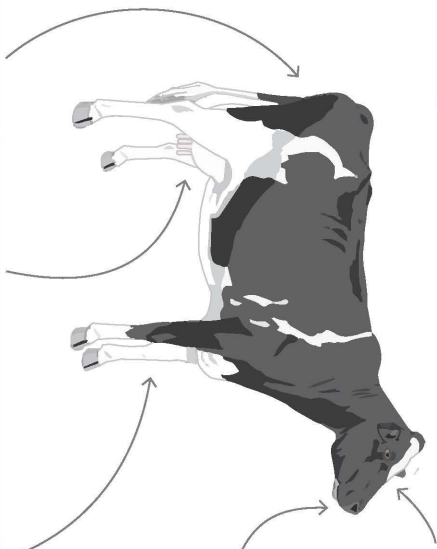
Clinical signs of *M. bovis*

MYCOPLASMA BOVIS – what to look out for

Mycoplasma bovis is an unwanted organism in NZ. It is important for all farmers to contact their veterinarian and/or MPI if they see the following unusual signs in their herd.

- M. bovis* is spread mainly by prolonged close contact between animals and feeding milk from infected cows to calves.
- Equipment used on animals must be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly between farms.
- Don't wait if you have animals with suspicious signs, early intervention from a veterinarian is important.
- In some cases animals can be infected and show no signs of disease.

Cattle



Conjunctivitis

- Sticky eyes, white eyes



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Pneumonia

- Hacking cough

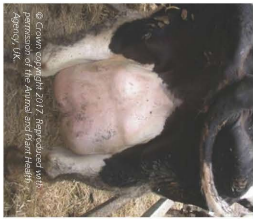


Abortions

- Slips, early calves, small calves

Mastitis

- Swollen (rubbery quarters), involves multiple quarters
- Non responsive to treatment
- Affected quarters will rapidly dry off



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Lame cows with swollen legs/joints

- Painful and hot



© The New Zealand Dairy Board

Calves / young stock



Ear infections

- Droopy ear
- Ear discharge
- Head tilt
- Droopy eyelid
- Abnormal gait



© Biosecurity New Zealand

Conjunctivitis

- Sticky eyes, white eyes



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Pneumonia

- Hacking cough



Lame calves with swollen legs/joints

- Painful and hot



Fading calves

- Inflammation of the joints, and sometimes the brain
- Anorexia



© Photo by Andrew Sear, Agripoint



How the eradication programme works

The *Mycoplasma bovis* Eradication Programme (the Programme) is a Government Industry Agreement between MPI, DairyNZ and Beef + Lamb New Zealand. It is co-funded, governed and operated by these three organisations.

Background

M. bovis was first discovered in New Zealand during 2017. In 2018, the government and beef and dairy industries agreed that eradicating *M. bovis* was the best action to protect our national herd of dairy and beef cattle. The welfare of both farmers and their animals was at the heart of the decision. Allowing *M. bovis* to spread would have caused an estimated \$1.2 billion in lost productivity over the next 10 years.

Eradicating *M. bovis* will:

- protect productivity and trade for the cattle sectors
- reduce our reliance on antibiotics
- ensure animal welfare in New Zealand.

Programme surveillance

The Programme combines network surveillance and background surveillance to identify infected herds.

Network surveillance

Network surveillance aims to control the spread of *M. bovis* by using tracing tools to follow-up properties linked to the network of Confirmed Properties. All cattle movements onto and off confirmed properties are identified through tracing. Any properties which could be the source of infection, or could have received infected cattle, are investigated.

Properties in proximity to a Confirmed Property, or operated by the same owner/enterprise (owner other), are also determined to be at risk. A risk event is created against a property when it is determined that there is an increased risk of *M. bovis* infection on that property. Risk events require further investigation and may lead to on-farm sampling with or without movement controls.

Cattle on a property determined to be at low risk of infection are sampled under Active Surveillance (no movement controls). Cattle on a property determined to be at high risk are sampled under a movement control Notice of Direction (NOD). This balanced approach means we stop the risk of spread from those properties assessed to be at higher risk of infection, while not impacting the business of those properties which are considered at lower risk.

Background surveillance

Background surveillance includes the Bulk Tank Milk Surveillance and the Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance. As we progress towards eradication, we also accumulate data supporting an absence of *M. bovis* infection across New Zealand.

Bulk Tank Milk Surveillance

Bulk Tank Milk Surveillance is a monthly screening tool used to test each commercial milk supplier. This allows us to identify infected properties faster than we could by tracing cattle movements alone.

If a bulk tank milk sample is reported with a “detect” result, this means that there is an indication that an immune reaction may be present. This is **not** a confirmation of infection. To resolve a detect result, we need to carry out further on-farm sampling to determine the true infection status of the milking herd.

Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance

Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance covers a range of farming systems including commercial terminal beef herds, beef breeding herds, dairy heifer grazing properties, and small and non-commercial farming enterprises. Survey properties are not being tested because we think they might be infected. Instead, Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance is a type of risk-based surveillance.

Cattle are blood sampled during routine farm management procedures, at meat processing plants, and at a feedlot.

So far, the findings indicate that *M. bovis* is not widespread in beef and drystock properties outside of the network of Confirmed Properties.

Programme property categories

Properties directly involved in the *Mycoplasma bovis* Eradication Programme will fall into one of the following categories:

- under **Active Surveillance**
- under a movement control **Notice of Direction**
- an **Active Confirmed Property**
- a **Cleared Confirmed Property**.

Active Surveillance

Properties are placed under Active Surveillance when the risk of infection is low. Testing is necessary to determine the infection status of the cattle. This will require at least one or possibly more rounds of testing for cattle on your property. No movement controls are placed on your property so you can continue normal farming activities while initial testing is carried out.

Properties under a movement control Notice of Direction

Where the risk of *M. bovis* infection is considered high, the property will be put under a movement control Notice of Direction (NOD) – a legal notice issued under sections 121 or 122 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

This includes properties where:

- there are, or have been, high-risk trace cattle present
- there has been a movement of high-risk goods (infected milk or colostrum)
- a Bulk Tank Milk Surveillance detect result has been produced
- a round of Active Surveillance testing was positive
- a Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance screen positive result has been determined
- a positive commercial PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test result has been determined.

The movement control NOD prevents cattle, milk, colostrum, and equipment that's at risk of spreading *M. bovis* from being moved off-farm (without a permit), while more testing is carried out.

Permits can be sought from MPI for normal farm management culls.

In conjunction with the movement control NOD, a Duty to Provide Information notice (section 43 of the Biosecurity Act 1993) may be issued, for the purposes of requesting information or for the maintenance of accurate information.

A census (section 121 of the Biosecurity Act 1993) of all cattle on-farm may also be required. This is a stocktake and involves scanning the NAIT-approved RFID ear tags of all cattle on the property. It is usually completed at the same time as sampling. The census provides an accurate picture of all cattle present on the property, allowing farmers to update their NAIT records. It also allows the Programme to confirm the absence or presence of any trace cattle or cattle of interest.

Active Confirmed Property

Active Confirmed Properties are farms that have been confirmed to have *M. bovis*. They are under a Restricted Place Notice (RP Notice), which stops animal movement and at-risk goods/equipment on and off the affected part of the property.

All cattle subject to the Restricted Place Notice will be culled.

Depending on the type of property, it will go through cleaning and disinfection, and/or a standdown period, before repopulation is allowed. Once this has been completed and movement controls lifted, a farm becomes a Cleared Confirmed Property and can be repopulated with replacement cattle.

Cleared Confirmed Property

Cleared Confirmed Properties have had *M. bovis*, and have been depopulated, cleaned and disinfected (and/or stood down), and had legal notices lifted.

Disease eradication phases

Delimiting phase

The Programme is currently in a delimiting phase. Delimiting is where we use Network Surveillance to establish the extent of *M. bovis* associated with Confirmed Properties in places with the greatest potential risk.

Tracing and testing on-farm are major activities performed in this phase. Properties connected to Confirmed Properties (via cattle movements) are at risk of infection and will be tested as required. Farms in proximity to Confirmed Properties and farms under the same ownership of a Confirmed Property are also tested as required.

To move out of the delimiting phase, we need to clear infection from all Confirmed Properties and finish the Network Surveillance activities.

Provisional absence phase

The Programme will use Background Surveillance to declare that New Zealand is free from *M. bovis*. The provisional absence phase will need to run for one dairy production cycle (at least two years) without finding any Confirmed Properties. This gives us the opportunity to capture any potentially infected dairy heifers entering the milking herd. During this phase we will carry out Bulk Tank Milk Surveillance and Beef and Drystock Cattle Surveillance.

If we do find infection during the provisional absence phase due to incomplete tracing information and a lack of specific or overt clinical signs, we will need to repeat delimiting activities and run our background surveillance streams for another dairy production cycle.

If we have not found any Confirmed Properties during the provisional absence phase, we can then move to the next phase – the confidence of absence phase.

Confidence of absence phase

Once a dairy production cycle has elapsed without finding any Confirmed Properties, we already have a good level of confidence that *M. bovis* is absent in New Zealand. To gain the very high level of confidence that is required to declare a country free from a disease, we need to complete at least another dairy production cycle (two years) without finding any Confirmed Properties via Background Surveillance activities.

Our intention is to submit a declaration of freedom to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). We need to give strong supporting evidence of our declaration. The background surveillance data gathered during the provisional absence and confidence of absence phases will form a key piece of evidence in this declaration.

Testing for *Mycoplasma bovis*

M. bovis is difficult to diagnose in an individual animal. Clinical signs are not seen in all infected animals, so diagnostic testing is necessary to identify infected animals and groups of animals.

To detect low levels of infection we test many animals, often multiple times.

The types of tests we use

The tests we use to detect *M. bovis* are the:

- ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test
- PCR (polymerase chain reaction) test.

The number and groups of cattle that have samples collected varies from property to property depending on several factors, such as the:

- number of cattle on-farm
- way in which cattle are organised into groups (management groups and group sizes)
- age of the cattle
- presence of stock classes of interest (beef breeding, breeding bulls and dairy replacements)
- way the property was identified as being at risk of *M. bovis* infection.

About the ELISA test

The ELISA test detects antibodies to *M. bovis* in blood or milk. In other words, it looks for the immune response to the bacteria, rather than the bacteria itself. An individual animal that returns a positive ELISA test result is referred to as a “reactor”.

ELISA test results are interpreted across the management group of cattle tested, often referred to as “herd-level interpretation”. If a certain percentage of the cattle tested in a management group are reactors, the herd-level result is positive.

About the PCR test

The PCR test detects the presence of *M. bovis* DNA in a sample from the animal (for example, tissue, milk, colostrum, or swabs from tonsils excluding blood).

The PCR test is used routinely to test samples from trace cattle at slaughter.

There are challenges in using PCR to determine the infection status of animals and groups of animals. The bacteria are shed from infected animals intermittently and sometimes at low levels. Samples taken from infected cattle may not contain the bacteria, or enough bacteria to enable detection.

A negative PCR result is referred to as “not detected”.

A positive PCR result confirms infection, as the bacteria must be present in the animal for it to be present in the sample and be detected by the test. If any sample from a group of cattle returns a positive PCR result, that management group of cattle is considered infected.

Testing rounds

A round of testing is when all the management groups of interest have been sampled. Cattle presented for sampling must be identified individually with a NAIT-approved RFID ear tag.

Testing of cattle on your property will be required immediately, and again after the infected cattle on the neighbouring property have been depopulated.

It may take up to three weeks to receive test results. These are initially provided over the phone and followed up with written confirmation.

Round 1

All management groups of interest will be identified and have blood samples collected.

Any trace cattle present will be identified with a blue ear tag, as they will be sent for slaughter sampling after this round of testing. A nasal swab is collected from any trace cattle less than six months old.

Round 2

To allow any infected cattle time to develop antibodies, round 2 testing will occur at least three weeks after round 1, and at least two weeks after any trace cattle have been removed from the property for slaughter.

Properties that require more than one round of testing include those where:

- round 1 sampling results are positive
- trace cattle were present in the management group
- trace cattle are alive at the time of casing but are no longer on farm at the time of round 1 sampling
- the management group contained less than 40 animals.

All management groups that require round 2 of testing will be identified and blood samples taken from individual cattle.

3 + Rounds

It is uncommon for properties to require more than two rounds of testing to determine their infection status.

Properties that require 3 + rounds include those:

- that disease status has been unable to be determined
- the Programme has identified additional trace animals through the farm census.

All management groups that require further rounds of testing will be identified and blood samples taken for ELISA testing.

Slaughter sampling

All trace cattle are considered high risk and will be sampled at slaughter (under Section 121 of the Biosecurity Act 1993).

After round 1 of on-farm sampling, all trace cattle are sent to slaughter and have a blood sample and tonsillar swab collected. This is an essential element of determining the infection status of a property and removes the risk trace cattle present to the rest of the property.

Support available



Biosecurity New Zealand

Ministry for Primary Industries

Manatū Ahu Matua

Support available



Looking after yourself, your family, neighbours, staff, and community, as we aim to eliminate the *Mycoplasma bovis* bacteria

Rural Support Trusts

RSTs have trained facilitators who can support you with some of the issues you are facing. They can also refer you to experts and services you might need, such as planning and management advice, health information, and government support agencies.

- Call **0800 78 72 54 (0800 RURAL HELP)**
- Select "0" for *Mycoplasma bovis* questions, or select your region to chat about other matters. This line supports rural people: farmers, families, and workers.

Managing stress

When times get tough it is important to get a support team around you. Family, friends, and trusted advisors will be able to help you. Sometimes it can be helpful to seek support, assistance, and expertise from someone objective and not so involved in the process.

Increased stress might look like:

- not sleeping
- drinking more alcohol
- finding it hard to make decisions
- tense family relationships.

If you do find stress levels are beginning to impact on your day-to-day quality of life, talk with your GP or a trusted health professional. They can help you work on improving coping strategies and keeping yourself well.

A free, anonymous counselling service is also available.

Phone or text **1737** anytime for support from a trained counsellor.

General Contacts

Mycoplasma bovis website: www.mbovis.govt.nz

Questions for MPI: 0800 00 83 33
or email: mbovis_liaison@mpi.govt.nz

Rural Support Trust for farmer welfare:
0800 78 72 54

Your GP or your vet

MPI Exotic Pest and Disease Hotline:
0800 80 99 66



Rural People Helping Rural People

Rural Support Trusts are well-connected with:

- MPI
- Work and Income
- Financial support
- Mentoring
- Planning & management advice
- Health providers

Contact us any time for a free, confidential chat.

0800 78 72 54
www.rural-support.org.nz



Contact details

Query	Contact	Phone	Email/Website
<i>M. bovis</i> enquiries	Farmer Liaison Team	04 894 5656	mbovis_liaison@mpi.govt.nz
MPI general enquiries	MPI Contact Centre	0800 00 83 33	info@mpi.govt.nz www.mbovis.govt.nz
Report clinical signs of <i>M. bovis</i>	Biosecurity New Zealand Pest & Disease Hotline	0800 80 99 66	info@mpi.govt.nz
NAIT enquiries	NAIT	0800 48 24 63	info@nait.co.nz
Industry group enquiries	DairyNZ	0800 43 24 79 69	www.dairynz.co.nz/mbovis
	Beef + Lamb NZ	0800 23 33 52	www.beeflambnz.com
	Federated Farmers	0800 32 76 46	www.fedfarm.org.nz
Human welfare concerns	Rural Support Trust	0800 78 72 54	www.rural-support.org.nz
Income concerns	Work and Income	0800 55 90 09	www.workandincome.govt.nz
Compensation Assistance	DBCAT (DairyNZ & Beef + Lamb NZ Compensation Assistance Team)	0800 32 22 81	admin@dbcat.co.nz
Compensation: general enquiries	MPI Compensation Team	0800 00 83 33	CompensationCoordinator@mpi.govt.nz

Definitions

Here are some *M. bovis* Eradication Programme (the Programme) terms you may hear and what they mean.

Active Surveillance	Properties with a low risk of exposure to <i>M. bovis</i> undergo precautionary testing to ensure that there is no infection in their cattle.
Backward trace	A low-risk movement of cattle and risk goods (such as milk and colostrum) onto a property before it was infected with <i>M. bovis</i> .
Cattle	Animals of any age in the subfamily Bovinae, including domestic cattle, buffalo, bison, and other breeds.
Cattle of interest (low-risk cattle)	<p>Cattle that are associated with a risk event and require sampling to determine infection status.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cattle from a Confirmed Property that have clear evidence that these cattle did not have close contact with the infected management groups on the property • cattle from a Confirmed Property that have likely had close contact with infected cattle, but have been contributing to the bulk tank milk supply • backward trace cattle that moved onto a property before it was confirmed to be infected with <i>M. bovis</i>.
Census	A legal direction under section 121 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. It involves a stocktake and scanning of the NAIT-approved RFID ear tags of all cattle on the property.
Confirmed Property	A property where <i>M. bovis</i> infection in cattle has been confirmed, after two positive rounds of herd-level serology testing or a PCR-positive sample has been detected.
Duty to Provide Information	A legal direction under section 43 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that allows an authorised person to request information or request the maintenance of accurate information for the purposes of disease control.
Exotic Disease Investigation Report (EDIR)	An on-farm investigation completed by a vet when a property is likely to become, or becomes, a Confirmed Property. Information is gathered about farm management practices and cattle movements is assessed to determine the risk of infection spread across the property or multiple properties.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	A diagnostic test that detects the presence and concentration of antibodies to a specific organism.
Farm Systems Manager (FSM)	A case manager who works with farmers involved in the Programme to oversee <i>M. bovis</i> -related activities and assist with farm recovery.
Forward trace (low or high risk)	A movement of cattle and risk goods (such as milk and colostrum) from a Confirmed Property during the infection risk period. The cattle or goods are determined to be either low risk or high risk.
In-contact cattle	Cattle that have had close contact with high-risk cattle (trace cattle) or ingested milk that has moved off a Confirmed Property during its infection risk period.
Infection risk period	The period a Confirmed Property is considered to have been infected.
Management group	A group of cattle that presently share the same grazing paddock or pen or are being reared in the same facility. They share the same likelihood of infection from <i>M. bovis</i> .
Management group of interest	A management group of cattle that is associated with a risk event and requires sampling to determine its infection status.
Notice of Direction (NOD)	A legal notice under sections 121 or 122 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 requiring the owner or person in charge of animals (PICA) to complete an activity. A Notice of Direction (NOD) may be served for movement control purposes, to restrict movements of cattle or risk goods off a property, or as a direction to census, isolate, decontaminate, destroy, or sample cattle.
Owner other	Another property or enterprise operated or owned by the same owner or person in charge of animals (PICA) of a Confirmed Property. These properties are determined to be at risk and require further investigation.
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	A diagnostic test that detects DNA from a target organism.
Programme	A reference to the <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> Eradication Programme.
Property in proximity	A farm that neighbours, or is in proximity to, a Confirmed Property that is determined to be at risk.

Reactor	Cattle that have reacted on an ELISA test above the threshold of that test.
Restricted Place Notice (RP Notice)	<p>A legal notice served on the occupier of a place – under section 130 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 – on the belief or suspicion that <i>M. bovis</i> is, or has been, in a place.</p> <p>An RP notice prevents unauthorised movements of cattle or risk goods on or off the property.</p>
Risk event	<p>A risk event is created against a property when it is determined (via network or background surveillance) that there is an increased risk of <i>M. bovis</i> infection on that property.</p> <p>Risk events require further investigation.</p>
Risk goods	Organisms, organic material, or other things that may harbour or contain <i>M. bovis</i> . Examples include cattle, by-products, milk, colostrum, bedding, troughs, equipment, vehicles, and personal protective equipment.
Trace cattle (high-risk cattle)	<p>Cattle that are at high risk of being infected with <i>M. bovis</i>, having had close contact with the infected cattle on a Confirmed Property during the infection risk period.</p> <p>Trace cattle have never contributed to the bulk tank milk supply. A legal notice to conduct sampling at slaughter is issued for all trace cattle.</p>