

AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY EMERGENCY PLAN

AUSVETPLAN

Glossary

Version 5.0

AUSVETPLAN is a series of response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incident. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency management plans.

National Biosecurity Committee

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EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE HOTLINE:

1800 675 888

The Emergency Animal Disease Hotline is a toll-free telephone number that connects callers to the relevant state or territory officer to report concerns about any potential emergency disease situation. Anyone suspecting an emergency disease outbreak should use this number to get immediate advice and assistance.

Approved citation

Animal Health Australia (2025). *Glossary* (version 5.0). Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN), edition 5, Canberra, ACT.

Publication record

Edition 5

- Version 5.0, 2025 (Glossary first published as a standalone document, rather than contained within each individual AUSVETPLAN document)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and scope

This document outlines the standard AUSVETPLAN terms and abbreviations and serves as a supporting reference for other AUSVETPLAN documents. It includes the standard terms and abbreviations used across AUSVETPLAN, while disease- and/or manual-specific terms and abbreviations are provided in the relevant individual documents.

1.2 Other documentation

This document should be read and implemented in conjunction with:

- other AUSVETPLAN documents—including the response strategies, enterprise and management manuals, and any relevant guidance and resource documents. The complete series of manuals is available on the Animal Health Australia website¹
- relevant nationally agreed standard operating procedures (NASOPs). These procedures complement AUSVETPLAN and describe in detail specific actions undertaken during a response to an incident. NASOPs have been developed for use by jurisdictions during responses to EAD incidents and emergencies
- relevant jurisdictional or industry policies, response plans, standard operating procedures, safety data sheets and work instructions
- relevant Commonwealth and jurisdictional legislation and legal agreements (such as the EADRA), where applicable.

¹ <https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/ausvetplan/>

2 Standard AUSVETPLAN terms

Term	Definition
Animal — wildlife (captive)	Native or exotic non-domesticated animal species that live under captive management or control (e.g. zoo animals and animals in care).
— domestic animal	An animal that is of a domesticated state and lives under captive management and control to serve a purpose.
— feral animal	Non-native animal species that do not live under captive management or control.
— wildlife (native)	Animal species that are endemic or indigenous to the whole or parts of Australia, whether captive or non-captive. Also referred to as native wildlife.
Animal byproducts	Products of animal origin that are not for consumption but are destined for industrial use (e.g. hides and skins, fur, wool, hair, feathers, hooves, bones, fertiliser).
Animal Health Committee	A committee whose members are the chief veterinary officers of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (CSIRO-ACDP) and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. There are also observers from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries. The committee provides advice to the National Biosecurity Committee on animal health matters, focusing on technical issues and regulatory policy. <i>See also</i> National Biosecurity Committee
Animal products	Meat, meat products and other products of animal origin (e.g. eggs, milk) for human consumption or for use in animal feed.
Approved disposal site (ADS)	A premises that has zero susceptible animals and has been approved as a disposal site for animal carcasses, or potentially contaminated animal products, wastes or things.
Approved processing facility (APF)	An abattoir, knackery, milk- or egg-processing plant or other such facility that maintains approved biosecurity standards. Such a facility could have animals or animal products introduced from lower-risk premises under a permit for processing to an approved standard.
Assessed negative (AN)	A qualifier that may be applied to at-risk premises, premises of relevance and premises previously defined as suspect premises, trace premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facilities that have undergone an epidemiological and/or laboratory assessment and have been cleared of suspicion at the time of classification, and can progress to another status.
At-risk premises (ARP)	A premises in a restricted area that contains one or more live susceptible animals but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, dangerous contact premises, dangerous contact processing facility, suspect premises or trace premises.

Term	Definition
Australian Chief Veterinary Officer	<p>The nominated senior veterinarian in the Australian Government Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry who manages international animal health commitments and the Australian Government's response to an animal disease outbreak.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Chief veterinary officer</p>
AUSVETPLAN	<p>Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan. A series of response plans that describe the proposed Australian approach to an emergency animal disease incident. The documents provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency-management plans.</p>
Carcase	<p>The body of an animal slaughtered for food.</p>
Carcass	<p>The body of an animal that died in the field.</p>
Case fatality	<p>The proportion of animals diagnosed with a disease that die from that disease. Sometimes referred to as case fatality rate.</p>
Chief veterinary officer (CVO)	<p>The senior veterinarian of the animal health authority in each jurisdiction (national, state or territory) who has responsibility for animal disease control in that jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Australian Chief Veterinary Officer</p>
Compartmentalisation	<p>The process of defining, implementing and maintaining one or more disease-free establishments under a common biosecurity management system in accordance with World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) guidelines, based on applied biosecurity measures and surveillance, to facilitate disease control and/or trade.</p>
Compensation	<p>The sum of money paid by government to an owner for livestock or property that are destroyed for the purpose of eradication or prevention of the spread of an emergency animal disease, and livestock that have died of the emergency animal disease.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Cost-sharing arrangements and Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement</p>
Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD)	<p>The key technical coordinating body for animal health emergencies. Members are state and territory chief veterinary officers, representatives of CSIRO-ACDP and the relevant industries, and the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer as chair.</p>
Control area (CA)	<p>A legally declared area that acts as a disease-free buffer² between the restricted area and the outside area (the limits of a control area and the conditions applying to it can be varied during an incident according to need) where the disease controls and movement controls applied are of lesser intensity than those in a restricted area.</p>

² The use of the term 'disease free' implies that disease is not known to occur within the geographic area described by the CA.

Term	Definition
Cost-sharing arrangements	<p>Arrangements agreed between governments (national and states and territories) and livestock industries for sharing the costs of emergency animal disease responses.</p> <p><i>See also Compensation and Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement</i></p>
Dangerous contact animal	<p>A susceptible animal that has been designated as being exposed to other infected animals or potentially infectious products following tracing and epidemiological investigation.</p>
Dangerous contact premises (DCP)	<p>A premises, apart from an abattoir, knackery or milk or egg processing plant (or other such facility) that, after investigation and based on a risk assessment, is considered to contain one or more susceptible animals not showing clinical signs, but is considered highly likely to contain one or more infected animals and/or contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires action to address the risk.</p>
Dangerous contact processing facility (DCPF)	<p>An abattoir, knackery, milk- or egg-processing plant or other such facility that, based on a risk assessment, appears highly likely to have received infected animals, or contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires action to address the risk.</p>
Declared area	<p>A defined tract of land that is subjected to disease control restrictions under emergency animal disease legislation. There are 2 types of declared areas: restricted area and control area.</p>
Decontamination	<p>Includes all stages of cleaning and disinfection.</p>
Depopulation	<p>The removal of a host population from a specified area to control or prevent the spread of disease.</p>
Destroy (animals)	<p>To kill animals humanely.</p>
Disease agent	<p>A general term for a transmissible organism or other factor that causes an infectious disease.</p>
Disinfectant	<p>A chemical used to destroy disease agents outside a living animal.</p>
Disinfection	<p>The application, after thorough cleansing, of procedures intended to destroy the infectious or parasitic agents of animal diseases, including zoonoses. Applies to premises, vehicles and different objects that may have been directly or indirectly contaminated.</p>
Disinsection	<p>The destruction of insect pests, usually with a chemical agent.</p>
Disposal	<p>Sanitary removal of animal carcasses, animal products, materials and wastes by burial, burning or some other process to prevent the spread of disease.</p>
Emergency animal disease	<p>A disease that is (a) exotic to Australia or (b) a variant of an endemic disease or (c) a serious infectious disease of unknown or uncertain cause or (d) a severe outbreak of a known endemic disease, and that is considered to be of national significance with serious social or trade implications.</p> <p><i>See also Endemic animal disease and Exotic animal disease</i></p>

Term	Definition
Emergency Animal Disease Hotline	24-hour free call service for reporting suspected incidences of exotic diseases — 1800 675 888.
Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement	<p>Agreement between the Australian, state and territory governments and livestock industries on the management of emergency animal disease responses. Provisions include participatory decision making, risk management, cost sharing, the use of appropriately trained personnel and existing standards such as AUSVETPLAN.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Compensation and Cost-sharing arrangements</p>
Emergency permit	<p>A legal document that permits the movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing that is otherwise prohibited, for which the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing must obtain prior written permission from the relevant government veterinarian or inspector. The permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements. Emergency permits are issued on a case-by-case basis under the authorisation of the relevant chief veterinary officer.</p> <p><i>See also</i> General permit and Special permit</p>
Endemic animal disease	<p>A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that is known to occur in Australia.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Emergency animal disease and Exotic animal disease</p>
Enterprise	<p><i>See</i> Risk enterprise</p>
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	<p>A serological test designed to detect and measure the presence of antibody or antigen in a sample. The test uses an enzyme reaction with a substrate to produce a colour change when antigen–antibody binding occurs.</p>
Epidemiological investigation	<p>An investigation to identify and qualify the risk factors associated with the disease.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Veterinary investigation</p>
Epidemiological unit	<p>In the context of infectious disease, an epidemiological unit is a unit which shares the same likelihood of exposure to a pathogen.³</p> <p>For the purposes of AUSVETPLAN premises classifications, an epidemiological unit can be defined as a discrete area encompassing all, or part, of a premises, within which control measures can be applied to achieve disease control outcomes.</p>
Epidemiology	<p>The study of disease in populations and of factors that determine its occurrence.</p>
Exotic animal disease	<p>A disease affecting animals (which may include humans) that does not normally occur in Australia.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Emergency animal disease and Endemic animal disease</p>
Exotic fauna	<p><i>See</i> Wild animals or Animal – feral animal</p>

³ www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahc/2018/en_glossaire.htm#terme unite epidemiologique

Term	Definition
Feeding prohibited pig feed	<p>Also known as 'swill feeding', it includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeding, or allowing or directing another person to feed, prohibited pig feed to a pig allowing a pig to have access to prohibited pig feed the collection and storage or possession of prohibited pig feed on a premises where one or more pigs are kept supplying to another person prohibited pig feed that the supplier knows is for feeding to any pig. <p>This definition was endorsed by the Agriculture Ministers' Council through AGMIN OOS 04/2014.</p>
Fomites	Inanimate objects (e.g. boots, clothing, equipment, instruments, vehicles, crates, packaging) that can carry an infectious disease agent and may spread the disease through mechanical transmission.
General permit	<p>A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which permission may be granted without the need for direct interaction between the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing and a government veterinarian or inspector. The permit may be completed via a webpage or in an approved place (such as a government office or commercial premises). The permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Special permit and Emergency Permit</p>
In-contact animals	Animals that have had close contact with infected animals, such as noninfected animals in the same group as infected animals.
Incubation period	The period that elapses between the introduction of the pathogen into the animal and the first clinical signs of the disease.
Index case	<p>The first case of the disease to be diagnosed in a disease outbreak.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Index premises</p>
Index premises	<p>The premises on which the index case is found.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Index case</p>
Infected area	An area on which wild/feral animals meeting the case definition are or were present, or the causative agent of the emergency animal disease is present, or there is a reasonable suspicion that either is present, and that the relevant chief veterinary officer or their delegate has determined to be an infected area. The area may be subject to wild/feral animal disease controls, including, as necessary, destruction, disposal and decontamination activities, vaccination, intense surveillance and movement controls.
Infected premises (IP)	A premises on which animals meeting the case definition are or the causative agent of the emergency animal disease is present, or there is a reasonable suspicion that either is present, and that the relevant chief veterinary officer or their delegate has declared to be an infected premises.

Term	Definition
Local control centre (LCC)	An emergency operations centre responsible for the command and control of field operations in a defined area.
Monitoring	Routine collection of data for assessing the health status of a population or the level of contamination of a site for remediation purposes. <i>See also</i> Surveillance
Movement control	Restrictions placed on the movement of animals, people and other things to prevent the spread of disease.
National Biosecurity Committee (NBC)	A committee that was formally established under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). The IGAB was signed on 13 January 2012, and signatories include all states and territories except Tasmania. The committee provides advice to the Agriculture Senior Officials Committee and the Agriculture Ministers' Forum on national biosecurity issues, and on the IGAB.
National management group (NMG)	A group established to approve (or not approve) the invoking of cost sharing under the Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement. NMG members are the Secretary of the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as chair, the chief executive officers of the state and territory government parties, and the president (or analogous officer) of each of the relevant industry parties.
Native wildlife	<i>See</i> Wild animals
Operational procedures	Detailed instructions for carrying out specific disease control activities, such as disposal, destruction, decontamination and valuation.
Outside area (OA)	The area of Australia outside the restricted and control areas.
Owner	Person responsible for a premises (includes an agent of the owner, such as a manager or other controlling officer).
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	A method of amplifying and analysing nucleic acid sequences (DNA or RNA) that can be used to detect the presence of viral genetic material.
Premises	<p>A geographically defined tract of land including its buildings. A premises may be represented geospatially (e.g. on maps) as a polygon for whole or parts of a property, or as a centroid to identify the entire property.</p> <p>A premises may be part of, or an entire property.</p> <p>Premises with a case number are assigned a premises classification for disease control management and monitoring purposes. As such, a premises is an 'epidemiological unit' for disease control purposes. A premises can also be a separate epidemiological unit internal of a land parcel in some circumstances.</p> <p>On an exceptional basis and subject to a risk assessment, a property may be divided into multiple, discrete biosecure epidemiological units. These units may then be reclassified as separate premises for disease control purposes.</p> <p>An epidemiological unit may define the extent of the premises.</p>

Term	Definition
Premises of relevance (POR)	A premises in a control area that contains one or more live susceptible animals but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, dangerous contact premises, dangerous contact processing facility, suspect premises or trace premises.
Premises with susceptible species (PSS)	A premises in the outside area that contains one or more live susceptible animals or other units of interest, but is not considered at the time of classification to be an infected premises, dangerous contact premises, dangerous contact processing facility, suspect premises or trace premises.
Prevalence	The proportion (or percentage) of animals in a particular population affected by a particular disease (or infection or positive antibody titre) at a given point in time.
Primary case	<p>The individual animal that introduces disease into a herd, flock or other group under study. Not necessarily the first case diagnosed case in that herd, flock or other group under study.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Index case</p>
Prohibited pig feed	<p>Also referred to as 'swill'.</p> <p>Material of mammalian origin, or any substance that has come in contact with this material, but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) milk, milk products or milk byproducts either of Australian provenance or legally imported for stock feed use into Australia (ii) material containing flesh, bones, blood, offal or mammal carcasses which is treated by an approved process¹ (iii) a carcass or part of a domestic pig, born and raised on the property on which the pig or pigs that are administered the part are held, that is administered for therapeutic purposes in accordance with the written instructions of a veterinary practitioner (iv) material used under an individual and defined-period permit issued by a jurisdiction for the purposes of research or baiting. <p>¹ In terms of (ii), approved processes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rendering in accordance with the Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products 2. under jurisdictional permit, cooking processes subject to compliance verification that ensure that a core temperature of at least 100 °C for a minimum of 30 minutes, or equivalent, has been reached 3. treatment of cooking oil, which has been used for cooking in Australia, in accordance with the National Standard for Recycling of Used Cooking Fats and Oils intended for Animal Feeds 4. under jurisdictional permit, any other nationally agreed process approved by the Animal Health Committee for which an acceptable risk assessment has been undertaken and that is subject to compliance verification. <p>The national definition is a minimum standard. Some jurisdictions have additional conditions for feeding of prohibited pig feed that pig producers in those jurisdictions must comply with, over and above the requirements of the national definition.</p>

Term	Definition
Qualifiers — assessed negative	Assessed negative (AN) is a qualifier that may be applied to premises previously defined as SPs, TPs, DCPs or DCPFs. The qualifier may be applied following surveillance, epidemiological investigation, and/or laboratory assessment/diagnostic testing, and indicates that the premises is assessed as negative at the time of classification.
— sentinels on site	Sentinels on site (SN) is a qualifier that may be applied to IPs and DCPs to indicate that sentinel animals are present on the premises as part of response activities (i.e. before it can be assessed as an RP).
— vaccinated	The vaccinated (VN) qualifier can be applied in a number of different ways. At its most basic level, it can be used to identify premises that contain susceptible animals that have been vaccinated against the EAD in question. However, depending on the legislation, objectives and processes within a jurisdiction, the VN qualifier may be used to track a range of criteria and parameters.
Quarantine	Legal restrictions imposed on a place or a tract of land by the serving of a notice limiting access or egress of specified animals, persons or things.
Resolved premises (RP)	An infected premises, dangerous contact premises or dangerous contact processing facility that has completed the required control measures and is subject to the procedures and restrictions appropriate to the area in which it is located.
Restricted area (RA)	A relatively small legally declared area around infected premises and dangerous contact premises that is subject to strict disease controls and intense surveillance. The limits of a restricted area and the conditions applying to it can be varied during an incident according to need.
Risk enterprise	A defined livestock or related enterprise that is potentially a major source of infection for many other premises. Includes piggeries, feedlots, abattoirs, knackeries, saleyards, calf scales, milk factories, tanneries, skin sheds, game meat establishments, cold stores, artificial insemination centres, veterinary laboratories, clinics and hospitals, road and rail freight depots, showgrounds, field days, weighbridges and garbage depots.
Sensitivity	The proportion of truly positive units that are correctly identified as positive by a test. <i>See also</i> Specificity
Sentinel animal	Animal of known health status that is monitored to detect the presence of a specific disease agent.
Sentinels on site (SN)	A qualifier that may be applied to infected premises to indicate that sentinel animals are present on the premises as part of response activities.
Seroconversion	The appearance in the blood serum of antibodies (as determined by a serology test) following vaccination or natural exposure to a disease agent.
Serosurveillance	Surveillance of an animal population by testing serum samples for the presence of antibodies to disease agents.

Term	Definition
Serotype	A subgroup of microorganisms identified by the antigens carried (as determined by a serology test).
Serum neutralisation test	A serological test to detect and measure the presence of antibody in a sample. Antibody in serum is serially diluted to detect the highest dilution that neutralises a standard amount of antigen. The neutralising antibody titre is given as the reciprocal of this dilution.
Slaughter	The humane killing of an animal for meat for human consumption.
Special permit	<p>A legal document that describes the requirements for movement of an animal (or group of animals), commodity or thing, for which the person moving the animal(s), commodity or thing must obtain prior written permission from the relevant government veterinarian or inspector. The permit must accompany the movement. The permit may impose preconditions and/or restrictions on movements.</p> <p><i>See also</i> General permit and Emergency permit</p>
Specificity	<p>The proportion of truly negative units that are correctly identified as negative by a test.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Sensitivity</p>
Stamping out	The strategy of eliminating infection from premises through the destruction of animals in accordance with the particular AUSVETPLAN manual, and in a manner that permits appropriate disposal of carcasses and decontamination of the site.
State coordination centre (SCC)	The emergency operations centre that directs the disease control operations to be undertaken in that state or territory.
Surveillance	A systematic program of investigation designed to establish the presence, extent or absence of a disease, or of infection or contamination with the causative organism. It includes the examination of animals for clinical signs, antibodies or the causative organism.
Susceptible animals	Animals that can be infected with a particular disease.
Surveillance area	A geographically defined area in which animals are subject to intensive surveillance for the purposes of early detection of, or proof of freedom from EADs. It may or may not be legally declared and may be used for disease control purposes in some jurisdictions.
Suspect animal	<p>An animal that may have been exposed to an emergency animal disease such that its quarantine and intensive surveillance, but not pre-emptive slaughter, is warranted.</p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>An animal not known to have been exposed to a disease agent but showing clinical signs requiring differential diagnosis.</p>
Suspect premises (SP)	Temporary classification of a premises that contains a susceptible animal(s) not known to have been exposed to the disease agent but showing clinical signs similar to the case definition, and that therefore requires investigation(s).
Swill	<i>See</i> Prohibited pig feed

Term	Definition
Swill feeding	<i>See Feeding prohibited pig feed</i>
Trace premises (TP)	Interim classification of a premises that tracing indicates may have susceptible animals that have been exposed to the disease agent, or contains potentially contaminated animal products, wastes or things, and that requires investigation.
Tracing	The process of locating animals, persons or other items that may be implicated in the spread of disease, so that appropriate action can be taken.
Transmission area	An area, not usually legally declared, that is used for vectorborne diseases for epidemiological purposes, recognising that vectors are not confined by property boundaries.
Unclassified processing facility (UPF)	An abattoir, knackery, milk- or egg-processing plant or other such facility where the current presence of susceptible animals and/or risk products, wastes or things is unknown.
Units of interest	<p>Units of interest may require classification commensurate with the needs of a response and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transporters and transport depots where trucks carrying potentially infected stock and animal products are stored, or through which livestock may transiently move • milk tankers • veterinarians and other personnel of specific interest that move between properties.
Unknown status premises (UP)	A premises where the current presence of susceptible animals and/or risk products, wastes or things is unknown.
Vaccination	Inoculation of individuals with a vaccine to provide active immunity.
Vaccine	A substance used to stimulate immunity against one or several disease-causing agents to provide protection or to reduce the effects of the disease. A vaccine is prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products or a synthetic substitute, which is treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.
— adjuvanted	A vaccine in which one or several disease-causing agents are combined with an adjuvant (a substance that increases the immune response).
— attenuated	A vaccine prepared from infective or 'live' microbes that are less pathogenic but retain their ability to induce protective immunity.
— gene deleted	An attenuated or inactivated vaccine in which genes for non-essential surface glycoproteins have been removed by genetic engineering. This provides a useful immunological marker for the vaccine virus compared with the wild virus.
— inactivated	A vaccine prepared from a virus that has been inactivated ('killed') by chemical or physical treatment.

Term	Definition
— recombinant	A vaccine produced from virus that has been genetically engineered to contain only selected genes, including those causing the immunogenic effect.
Vaccinated (VN)	A qualifier that may be used to identify premises that contain susceptible animals that have been vaccinated against the emergency animal disease in question.
Vaccination area	A geographically defined area in which emergency vaccination is applied for the purpose of EAD control. It may or may not be legally declared, and may be used for disease control purposes in some jurisdictions.
Vector	A living organism (frequently an arthropod) that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another. A <i>biological</i> vector is one in which the infectious agent must develop or multiply before becoming infective to a recipient host. A <i>mechanical</i> vector is one that transmits an infectious agent from one host to another but is not essential to the life cycle of the agent.
Veterinary investigation	An investigation of the diagnosis, pathology and epidemiology of the disease. <i>See also</i> Epidemiological investigation
Viraemia	The presence of viruses in the blood.
Wild animals	Non-domesticated animals living without captive management or control. <i>See also</i> Animal – feral animal and Animal – wildlife (native)
Wild animal management area	A geographically defined area in which wild animal management or control activities are conducted for the purpose of EAD control. It may or may not be legally declared, and may be used for disease control purposes in some jurisdictions.
WOAH Terrestrial Code	Describes standards for safe international trade in animals and animal products. Revised annually and published on the internet at: www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access .
WOAH Terrestrial Manual	WOAH Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals. Describes standards for laboratory diagnostic tests, and the production and control of biological products (principally vaccines). The current edition is published on the internet at: www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-manual-online-access .
Wool	Sheep wool.
Zero susceptible species premises (ZP)	A premises that does not contain any susceptible animals.
Zoning	The process of defining, implementing and maintaining a disease-free or infected area in accordance with World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) guidelines, based on geopolitical and/or physical boundaries and surveillance, to facilitate disease control and/or trade.

Term	Definition
Zoonosis	A disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans. ⁴

⁴ World Health Organization (WHO) definition: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses> Zoonoses (plural) includes diseases that can be transmitted through various routes, such as direct contact or via food, water, contaminated objects (fomites), or vectors such as insects.

3 Standard AUSVETPLAN abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full title
ACDP	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
ADS	approved disposal site
AN	assessed negative
APF	approved processing facility
ARP	at-risk premises
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan
CA	control area
CCEAD	Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CVO	chief veterinary officer
DCP	dangerous contact premises
DCPF	dangerous contact processing facility
EAD	emergency animal disease
EADRA	Emergency Animal Disease Response Agreement
EADRP	Emergency Animal Disease Response Plan
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (anticoagulant for whole blood)
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
GP	general permit
IETS	International Embryo Transfer Society
IP	infected premises
LCC	local control centre
NASOP	nationally agreed standard operating procedure
NMG	National Management Group
OA	outside area
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
POR	premises of relevance
PSS	premises of susceptible species
RA	restricted area

Abbreviation	Full title
RP	resolved premises
SCC	state coordination centre
SN	sentinel
SP	suspect premises
SpP	special permit
TA	transmission area
TP	trace premises
UP	unknown status premises
UPF	unclassified processing facility
VN	vaccinated
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
ZP	zero susceptible species premises