

EXPLANATORY NOTES – EUROPEAN UNION VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE) AND WAYBILL

Background

The European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS) operates under the Export Control Act 1982. The LPA European Union Vendor Declaration (Cattle) and Waybill replaces the third edition of the European Union Vendor Declaration. Waybills are required when Cattle (and other stock) are moved in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), Northern Territory (NT), New South Wales (NSW), Queensland (QLD) and Western Australia (WA). Only this combined LPA NVD/waybill need be completed in these States/Territories when Cattle are being moved. The completion of Part B of this combined LPA NVD/waybill is optional in those States where waybills are not required.

A copy of this form must be used for all cattle consigned from one EU accredited facility to another EU accredited facility. EU accredited facility means farms, feedlots, saleyards and abattoirs that are accredited or licensed under the Export Control Act 1982 to handle EU eligible cattle. Where cattle are sent from an EU accredited facility to a destination that is not EU accredited the LPA National Vendor Declaration (cattle) should be used. Cattle must be individually identified with an AQIS approved NLIS endorsed Breeder or Post-breeder device (ear tag with a microchip, or rumen bolus with a microchip and linked ear tag). This form does not list all the rules of the European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme. The rules are on www.aqis.gov.au

General

Answer all items accurately. Any false, misleading or unverified statements may result in prosecution and/or civil action. If you rely on the document to verify future claims about purchased stock, then the stock should be identifiable against their accompanying document.

The cost of any residue testing required or undertaken in response to information given on the document is a commercial matter between the vendor and buyer (except where industry funds such testing).

The document is in triplicate.

- **Top sheet:** (White) goes with the cattle to the purchaser.
- **Middle sheet:** (Green) goes to the carrier.
- **Bottom sheet:** (Pink) stays in the book and should be kept for auditing purposes.

PART A

Part A is only to be completed by the accredited manager responsible for the husbandry of the cattle. The "accredited manager" as defined under the EUCAS rules can also include a person who is responsible for the husbandry of cattle and is authorised by the accredited manager to sign the LPA EU NVD

Address and PIC (Property Identification Code) of property/place where the journey commenced

This LPA NVD can only be used when the stock are being moved from the property to which the pre-printed PIC is assigned. If the cattle are being moved from a different property (e.g. agistment), you should obtain an LPA NVD from the owner of the property or an emergency LPA NVD if available from your stock agent.

If the cattle were walked to yards on another property

exclusively for the purpose of loading at the commencement of this journey, do not record the PIC of the property on which the cattle were loaded.

A new LPA EU NVD/waybill must be completed if the cattle have been purchased and/or moved to a new property, and then despatched to a saleyard, abattoir or other destination.

Description of cattle

If there is insufficient space, attach the required information on an additional sheet in the same format (columns). Ensure that the total number of cattle being sold is put in the "Total" box.

Consigned to / Destination (If different)

Include in "Consigned to" the name of the person and/or company the cattle are being consigned to including full location address of person and/or company e.g. Mr Smith ABC Stock Agents, Town, and State.

Include in "Destination (if different)" the full location address of the destination of the cattle if they are not being sent to the location address of who the cattle are being consigned to e.g. ABC Saleyards, Town, State.

NLIS devices

Where cattle carry National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) approved Breeder or Post-breeder devices, record the number of identified animals and device type(s) in the spaces provided.

Under State/Territory law, NLIS Breeder and Post-breeder devices must not be removed until cattle are processed in an abattoir or knackery. Cattle only need one NLIS device. Never attach a second NLIS device if a NLIS device is already present. Attach NLIS devices in the right (off-side) ear.

Details of other statutory documents

Other documents relating to this movement e.g. permit, animal health certificate, animal health statement, including additional sheets of descriptions of cattle. The words "Attachment to NVD/Waybill serial number..." must be on every additional document with the serial number recorded. Additional document (s) must be attached to the original and both copies.

Animal Fats (Question 1) (If you don't know you must tick YES)

Whilst State law prohibits feeding of most animal materials to ruminants, products such as animal fats (examples include tallow) are not prohibited. However, some overseas customers for various reasons also require that beef and offal they receive be sourced from cattle that have never in their lives been fed animal fat such as tallow, which may be included in supplementary feed materials. If you answer NO to this question, ensure that you have all LPA NVDs for introduced cattle to substantiate this claim.

Ownership (Question 2) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick NO)

By-product stockfeed (Question 3) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES)

Includes any plant material not produced primarily for livestock consumption, such as waste fruit, vegetables and fibre crops including peel, pulp, pressings, stem and leaf material. (It does not include grain and grain by-products, cotton seed, oilseed meals, tallow or molasses).

(ERP) status and grazing restrictions (Question 4) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES)

Answer "Yes" if, in the past 6 months:

- The cattle have been on a property that currently has a "T" status, other than T5, allocated by a state/territory authority under the NORM program. [Note: Properties with a C (clear), R, M or T5 classification do not have an ERP status for the purposes of this question.] **OR**
- The cattle have been placed under restrictions, such as quarantine or detention, by a state/territory authority due to chemical residues that exceeded the maximum residue limit (MRL) for agvet chemicals or the maximum level (ML) for contaminants such as lead or cadmium.

Attach any relevant analysts report or letter of clearance from state authority to the original and all copies of the declaration.

Veterinary drugs and chemicals (Question 5) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES)

Veterinary drugs include chemicals administered orally, by injection or to the skin such as antibiotics, vaccines, worm and externally applied insecticides but exclude vitamin and mineral treatments.

Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) and Withholding Periods (WHPs) for commonly used vet chemicals that are registered for use in Cattle are listed in the table in this booklet. ESIs are the period following treatment when Cattle are unsuitable for export processing. ESIs are industry standards to ensure export requirements are met. WHPs are the period following treatment when Cattle are unsuitable for processing for consumption in Australia.

Updated ESI information is available at

<http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/ESI.shtml>

Agricultural chemicals (Question 6) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES)

This question is important to ensure that cattle do not have unacceptable residues after consuming conventional stockfeeds, such as pasture, crop, stubble, grain or a prepared stockfeed, previously treated with agricultural chemicals. If the answer is "Yes" record all requested details in the space provided.

If the cattle have consumed purchased feeds within 60 days prior to sale the vendor should answer "Yes" to this question unless they hold SAFEMEAT endorsed vendor declarations for that feed and those declarations confirm that all required WHPs have been met and/or that the feed complies with all requirements relating to chemical residues through a QA testing program.

If any of the cattle consumed pasture, stubbles or failed crops previously treated with a chemical that had no grazing/ fodder WHP on the label the question should be answered "Yes" and details provided.

Endosulfan (Question 7) (If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES)

An endosulfan spray drift risk area exists for 10 weeks after any endosulfan application. The risk area includes all grazing land and all fodder and forage crops within 750m downwind of a site treated by aerial application and 200m downwind of a site treated by ground rig.

Additional information (Question 8)

List any required attached documents, and attach copies of the documents to the original and all copies of the declaration. Examples of documents that could be attached include a list of by-product stockfeeds and date when last fed, analysts' reports of residue tests done on by-product stockfeeds (Question 3), or biopsy testing of cattle (Questions 4, 5, 6 and 7), letters from State authorities detailing the residue status of the cattle, details of treatments within the withholding period or Export Slaughter Interval (Question 5). Use this section to provide other information on chemical use, animal health status, or commercial matters that are not covered specifically on the form including specific market eligibility.

Declaration

Signing this declaration has legal significance. Regulatory authorities may take legal action, and purchasers may seek damages if any information in part A is incorrect. Before signing you must be absolutely satisfied you understand all elements of the document, and these explanatory notes.

Restricted Animal Material includes any tissue, blood or other material taken from an animal and any meals derived from animals. Examples are meat and bone meals, blood meal, fish meal, feather meal etc. It does not include tallow, gelatine or milk products. Contact your State Agriculture or Primary Industries Department for more details on these feeding restrictions.

PART B

The carrier (or drover where applicable) must complete this part and sign it. When more than one truck is carrying the cattle all vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded. If there is insufficient space to record all the vehicle registration numbers an additional document must be attached to the original and all copies. Some state regulatory authorities will require a copy of the LPA NVD/waybill to travel with each individual vehicle. If any information is incorrect regulatory authorities may take legal action. Completion of this part is optional within South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. This LPA NVD/Waybill is valid for one journey only, e.g. from vendor's property to saleyard. A separate waybill must be completed for any subsequent journey, e.g. from saleyard to buyer's property.

PART C

Cattle moving to accredited properties & EU abattoirs must be accompanied by a photocopy of the original LPA EU NVD, with Part C – Agent's Declaration completed by the selling agent to show the number of cattle travelling in the consignment and signed by the selling agent:

- (a) the original LPA EU NVD must be kept on file by the agent;
- (b) it is not acceptable to fax LPA EU NVD to the recipient of the Scheme cattle. The copy of the LPA EU NVD must travel with the consignment; and
- (c) agents may attach a post-sale summary or stock agent's invoice and a list of the RFID/NLIS number of the cattle purchased.