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

The European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS) operates under the Export Control Act 1982.

A copy of this form must be used for all cattle consigned from one EU accredited facility (farm, feedlot, saleyard or abattoir) to another.

If cattle are sent from an EU accredited facility to a non-accredited facility, then a LPA NVD form is required.

More information about the EUCAS can be found at www.daff.gov.au/biosecurity/eucas.

When you sign Part A of an LPA EU NVD, you are sharing information on livestock history and declaring compliance with all LPA requirements (www.mla.com.au/lpa).

As an LPA accredited producer you must provide an LPA EU NVD for any movement of stock – to processors, to saleyards or between properties - if they have different Property Identification Codes (PICs). You must also request a correctly completed NVD or post sale summary when buying cattle.

When transporting livestock, a waybill is required by law in all States except Victoria. Part B of this document satisfies these State requirements, except in the Northern Territory (NT). The NT only accepts the NT waybill as its mandatory movement document.

Your responsibility
All answers must be accurate. Any false, misleading or unverified statements may result in prosecution or civil action. Before signing you must be absolutely satisfied that you understand and have correctly completed all parts of the LPA EU NVD.

The document is in triplicate.

- **Top (white) sheet:** Purchaser copy.
- **Middle (green) sheet:** Carrier copy.
- **Bottom (pink) sheet:** Vendor copy. MUST be filed for auditing purposes.

*If you rely on the document to verify future claims about purchased stock, then the stock should be identifiable against their accompanying document.

Any residue testing is the responsibility and a commercial matter between the buyer and the vendor.

The following notes assist in accurately completing the LPA EU NVD:

PART A
*Part A **must** be completed by an EU accredited manager (usually the owner of the cattle or person responsible for their husbandry).*

Address and Property Identification Code (PIC) /place where the journey commenced
Make sure the pre-printed PIC on this LPA EU NVD is the PIC that the cattle are being moved from. If the stock are being moved from a different property (e.g. agistment), you must obtain an LPA EU NVD from the owner of that property.

If the cattle are loaded from a different property for the purpose of access to yards or loading facilities, do not record the PIC of the property on which the cattle were loaded.

A new LPA EU NVD must be completed if the cattle have been purchased or moved to a new property and then sold.

Description of Cattle
For consignments that require more lines to describe the stock, complete the Attachment to the LPA NVD. The total number of cattle being sold must be included on the original LPA EU NVD.

Consigned to
IInclude the name and full physical address of the person and/or company the cattle are being consigned to.

Destination
If different to the 'consigned to' address, include the full physical address of the destination of the cattle.

National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) devices
Where cattle carry NLIS approved breeder or post-breeder devices, the number of animals and device types must be recorded. For more information on NLIS visit http://www.mla.com.au/nlis

Details of other statutory documents
Examples include cattle health statements, permits, additional description sheets. All additional documentation must be labelled with the LPA EU NVD serial number and attached to each copy of the LPA EU NVD.

Q1. Animal fats
If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES

Only tick NO if: (a) they were bred on your property and you know they have never been fed feed containing animal fats (b) you have evidence showing that these cattle have never consumed feed containing animal fats.

Acceptable evidence includes an agent's post-sale summary or a signed statement or LPA EU NVD from the previous owner that declares:
- the animals as 'Saudi eligible', or
- the animals have not consumed feed containing animal fats.

Q2. Ownership
If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick NO

When sending in stock in one lot that are both vendor-bred and non vendor-bred, you must:
- tick NO and answer the subsequent question on how long they have been owned for, or
- use separate LPA EU NVDs for vendor-bred stock and the non vendor-bred stock.

Q3. By-product stockfeed
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.

Q4. Extended Residue Program (ERP) status
If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES

Participants in the LPA program must undertake a property risk assessment to identify sites on-farm that are unacceptably contaminated with persistent chemicals or physical contaminants.

Properties with known risks of persistent chemical residues such as DDT may have a 'T' status applied to that property by a state or territory authority. If you are unsure of the ERP status of your property, contact your state residue coordinator. www.mla.com.au/lpa

Answer YES to this question if, in the past 6 months:
- The cattle have been on a property that currently has a "T" status. 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 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 report or state authority letter of clearance to all copies of the LPA EU NVD.

Q5. Veterinary drugs and chemicals
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) are the period following treatment when cattle are unsuitable for export processing. Withholding Periods (WHPs) are the period following treatment when cattle are unsuitable for processing for consumption in Australia.

ESIs and WHPs for commonly used vet chemicals registered for use in cattle are listed in the table on the opposite cover. Up to date WHP and ESI information is available at www.apvma.gov.au/ESI

Q6. Agricultural chemicals
If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES

Unacceptable residues in livestock may be present in livestock after consuming conventional stockfeeds, such as pasture, crop, stubble, grain or a prepared stockfeed, previously treated with agricultural chemicals.

If the cattle have consumed purchased feeds within 60 days prior to sale the vendor must answer YES unless they hold commodity (CVD) or by-product (BVD) vendor declarations which confirm that all required WHPs have been met. If you are unsure, or there was no WHP on the label, you must answer YES and provide details.

Q7. Spray Drift
If you DON'T KNOW, you must tick YES

A spray drift risk area can exist for up to 10 weeks after any application and can include all grazing land, fodder and forage crops that at the time of application were within 750 metres downwind of a site treated by aerial application and 200m downwind of a site treated by ground rig. Refer to the product label for any downwind mandatory no-spray zone information. Label information is available at https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris

Q8. Additional information
List any required attached documents, and attach copies of the documents to the original LPA EU NVD and all copies of the LPA EU NVD. Examples include the Attachment to the NVD form, cattle health statements, by-product stockfeed list, residue reports and clearances, treatment details.

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. 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 include meat and bone meals, blood meal, fish meal, and feather meal. It does not include tallow, gelatine or milk products. www.mla.com.au/lpa

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PART B
*Part B **must** be completed by the carrier (or drover where applicable) in the states that require waybills.*

This 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.

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 the Attachment to NVD form should be used and attached to all copies of the LPA EU NVD. Some state regulatory authorities will require a copy of the LPA EU NVD/ waybill to travel with each individual vehicle. If any information is incorrect regulatory authorities may take legal action.

PART C
A photocopy of the original LPA EU NVD form with a completed and signed Part C must accompany the consignment when moving cattle from an EU accredited sale to accredited properties & abattoirs. Sending a copy by fax is not sufficient.

The Attachment to the NVD form template can be downloaded from www.mla.com.au/lpa

For information about the on-farm requirements of LPA accreditation visit: http://www.mla.com.au/lpa