



Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

Strengthening the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) Program

Integrity Systems Company

September 2017



Overview

- MLA and the Integrity Systems Company
- Australia's red meat integrity system
- What is LPA?
- What is changing?
- Tools and resources



About MLA

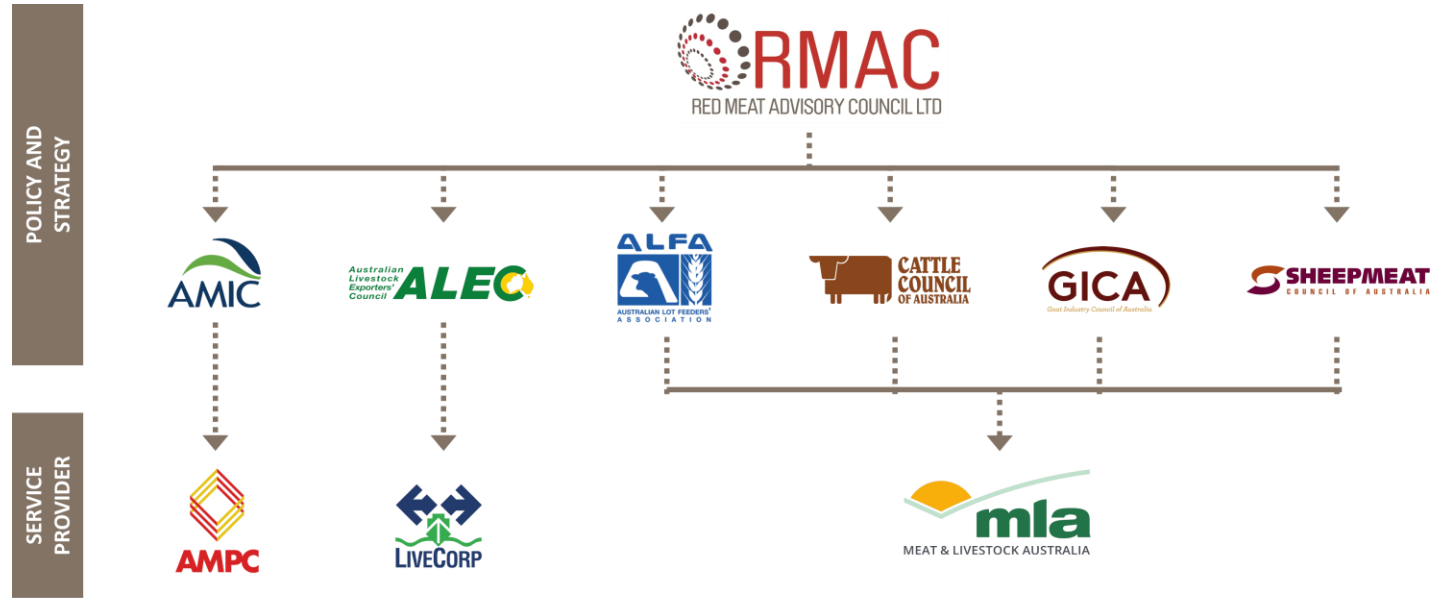
- Working in collaboration with the Australian Government and the wider red meat industry
- MLA invests in initiatives that contribute to **producer profitability**, **sustainability** and **global competitiveness**.

MLA's Remit

- Research, Development and Adoption
- Marketing



Industry Structure



MLA is a **service provider** to the red meat industry.



About the Integrity Systems Company

- Wholly-owned subsidiary of MLA (formerly NLIS Ltd)
- Management and delivery of industry's integrity programs
 - National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
 - Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
 - National Vendor Declarations (NVDs)
- Customer service, operations and IT support

“Growing red meat value chain opportunities through integrity and information systems innovation”.



Australian red meat

Beef – Sheepmeat – Goatmeat

Customers in 100+ countries trust
Australian meat is:

- Safe to eat
- Ethically produced
- High quality



Maintaining & growing our reputation

This trust:

- Underpins a \$23 billion industry
- Has been earned over time
- Must not be taken for granted
- Allows product to be sold at a premium and supports expansion into new markets
- Is defended by a national industry-driven integrity system



Australia's red meat integrity system

1. **Livestock Production Assurance Program (LPA)**
2. **LPA National Vendor Declaration (LPA NVD)**
3. **National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)**



Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)

- LPA is the Australian livestock industry's on-farm assurance program covering food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity.
- LPA provides evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices when transferring livestock through the value chain.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ASSURANCE

STAND BY WHAT YOU SELL



Livestock Production Assurance

- 220,000 accredited PICs
- Evidence of safe farming practices
- Evidence of livestock management practices
- Compliance with export market assurance requirements
- Independently audited (2,000 random audits per year)



Current elements of LPA

1. Property risk assessment
2. Safe & responsible animal treatments
3. Fodder, crop & grain treatments
4. Preparation of livestock for dispatch
5. Livestock transactions & movements

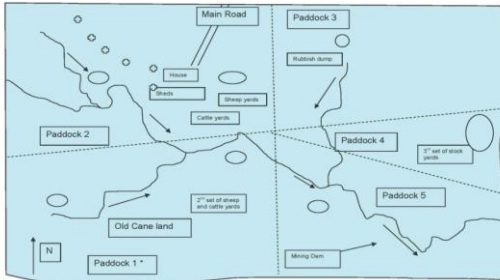


Addition of two new elements from **1 October 2017**.



1. Property risk assessment

LPA outcome: Minimise the risk of livestock being exposed to sites that may be contaminated with persistent chemicals



SECTION 1A - Property risk assessment – Example documentation

Property risk/issue site type (property map)	Risk or risk identified	Results received (not to be completed)	Description of how site is managed to control risk of livestock contamination
Rubbish dump	Old chemical drums, batteries	Soil sample Dieldrin 0.20 mg/kg BHC 5.0 mg/kg	Rubbish dump fenced and sealed
Stock yards	Foreign oil Tanks partly covered for livestock contact	NA	Cattle and sheep pens - always allow to longer tanks and location of pens not used. Avoid all horses and horses for animal contact.
Chemical storage shed and wash down pens Sheeds Machinery Machinery	Storage of and oil/batteries Tanks covered for livestock contact Machinery oil on machinery Chemical storage and areas used to clean out some equipment	NA	Sheeds - have area where old batteries and some oil placed. Annual 2021 and also contains washed chemical drums ready for destruction. Oil used to clean machinery in shed and on equipment used to clean machinery in paddock where used etc.
Power poles	Organophosphorus treated poles	Soil sample Dieldrin 0.00 mg/kg	Poles covered in plastic and earth and poles 1000m away from paddock. Poles not used in paddock.
Mining dam	Possible heavy metals		Stock not allowed access to dam. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 30 days before slaughter.
Paddock 1 Old cane paddock	Paddock 1 old treated cane paddock	Soil sample DDT 0.11 mg/kg	Safe cattle treatment access. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 30 days before slaughter.
Public residential public land	Potential for physical contamination Rubbish from landfills including land batteries	NA	Cattle fencing. Access and blocking public roads from access for stock of any regular loads. Rubbish removed as required.
Potential physical contamination	Potential for physical contamination	NA	Potential for physical contamination addressed by removal of land and blocking access to property regarding the use of feed on the property.

Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Completing a risk assessment & map
- ✓ Updating the risk assessment when changes occur on farm
- ✓ Documenting and filing the risk assessment



2. Safe & responsible animal treatments

LPA outcome: Veterinary drugs must only be used when necessary, and all treated livestock must be identified and recorded



Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Documenting and filing all animal treatment details
- ✓ Completing a chemical users course
- ✓ Noting when equipment used for livestock treatment is cleaned
- ✓ Having written authorisation and directions for off-label use of chemicals
- ✓ Noting animals exposed to physical contaminants (e.g. broken needles)
- ✓ Marking animals treated with HGP's with a triangular ear mark



3. Safe livestock feed

LPA outcome: Animals must not be exposed to foods containing chemical contamination and must not be fed animal products



Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Keeping records of all agricultural chemical treatments
- ✓ Having management systems to identify livestock that may have become contaminated
- ✓ Mapping or listing treated or contaminated sites
- ✓ Sourcing and filing all CVDs that accompany introduced stock feed



4. Preparation for dispatch

LPA outcome: Livestock must be fit to transport and must experience a minimum of stress and contamination during transport



Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Record transport details including vehicle registration and key times
- ✓ Only select animals that are fit to travel
- ✓ Inspect vehicles prior to transport
- ✓ Observe pre-consignment curfews
- ✓ Choose transport operators that are in recognised QA programs



5. Livestock transactions & movements

LPA outcome: Animals presented for sale must be traceable and accompanied by an LPA NVD, and the details of livestock moving onto and off a property must be recorded

A screenshot of a Livestock Purchase and Sale (LPS) form. The form is titled "LIVESTOCK PURCHASE AND SALE" and contains various fields for recording transaction details, including date, location, and animal information. It is a detailed document used for tracking livestock movements.

Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Recording all purchases and sales
- ✓ Keeping copies of all LPA NVDs
- ✓ Recording vendor's name, address and PIC
- ✓ Recording livestock details/description
- ✓ Keeping records of all animals purchased while within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)
- ✓ Documenting animals that may have been exposed to physical contaminants (e.g. broken needles)



Strengthening LPA



Click [here](#) to watch a short video about the LPA program changes



Changes to LPA

From 1 October 2017:

- Two new LPA elements will be introduced: **biosecurity** and **animal welfare** practices
- LPA-accredited producers will need to renew accreditation by completing an assessment **every three years**
- New online learning modules to upskill producers (LPA Learning)
- Rollout of free electronic National Vendor Declarations (eNVD)
- As part of a new secure funding model, producers will pay \$66 (inc GST) for LPA accreditation every three years



Meet biosecurity requirements

By 1 October 2017, have a Farm Biosecurity Plan in place to:

- minimise the risk of introducing and spreading infectious diseases on their properties
- manage and record the introduction and movement of livestock
- **where reasonable and practical**, control and record people, equipment and vehicles entering the property
- control and regularly monitor livestock health on farm

If producers have completed a J-BAS farm biosecurity plan, this will meet LPA requirements.

Click [here](#) to access the LPA biosecurity plan template



Meet biosecurity requirements

LPA outcome: Minimise the risk of introducing infectious diseases onto livestock production properties and the risk of spreading disease



Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Having a documented farm biosecurity plan
- ✓ Sourcing a livestock health declaration or equivalent for introduced livestock
- ✓ Inspecting introduced livestock for signs of ill health or disease
- ✓ Keeping introduced stock in isolation for a period of time
- ✓ Minimising the risk of straying stock
- ✓ Having systems in place for notifying unusual disease, illness or mortalities
- ✓ Controlling movements of people, vehicles and equipment entering your property (where reasonable and practical)



Meet animal welfare requirements

From 1 October 2017, those responsible for livestock management will need to:

- have access to a copy of the the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs)*.
- be familiar with its content
- complete the LPA Learning Animal Welfare module or other equivalent training
- train and oversee others handling your livestock in a manner that is consistent with the S&Gs



Click [here](#) to access the Standards and Guidelines



Meet animal welfare requirements

LPA outcome: Ensure the handling of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the Australian Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines (S&Gs)



Demonstrated by:

- ✓ Have a copy of the S&Gs accessible as a reference
- ✓ The person responsible for the property has received training in the S&Gs (e.g. through LPA Learning)
- ✓ Staff involved in livestock husbandry are familiar with the contents of the S&Gs and have been trained in a manner consistent with the S&Gs



LPA Learning

Online modules:

- Explain the on-farm practices required to meet the seven elements of LPA
- Show how to apply the LPA requirements to procedures and tasks
- Prepare producers for the assessment they must undertake when seeking or renewing LPA accreditation

Click [here](#) to access LPA Learning



Reaccreditation

A regular assessment will keep you up to date with system improvements and what this means on-farm.

You will be prompted to complete the assessment when you apply for your three-yearly LPA accreditation. To make it easy:

1. Review the learning modules provided (allow up to 1 hour)
2. Complete the assessment (allow 15 minutes)
3. Agree to the LPA conditions
4. Pay the \$66 (including GST) fee – once every three years



What do producers need to do?

LPA-accredited producers must:

- familiarise themselves with all of the LPA requirements including the new biosecurity and animal welfare elements
- complete a biosecurity plan
- **when their accreditation is due**, complete the assessment and pay the fee

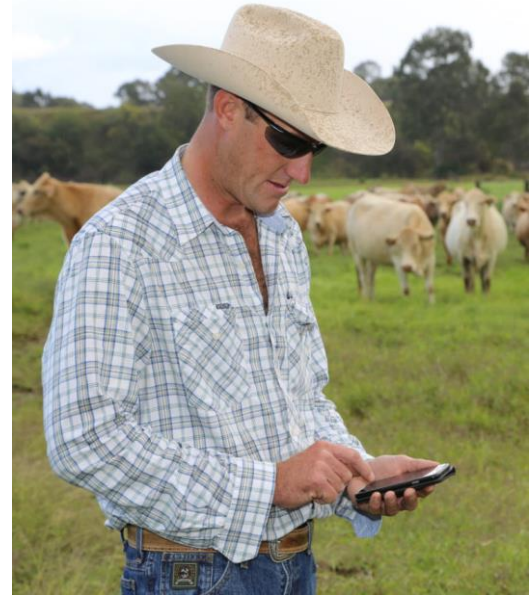
Producers can complete the LPA Learning modules at anytime to prepare for the assessment and if you don't want to wait, you can complete the reaccreditation process any time after 1 October 2017



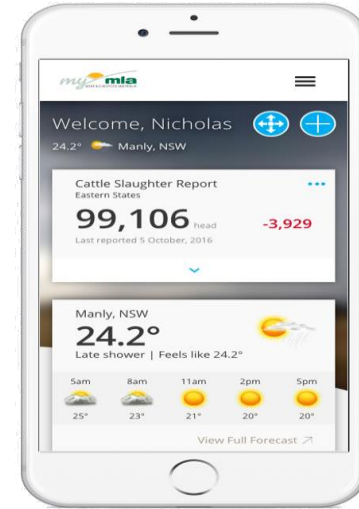
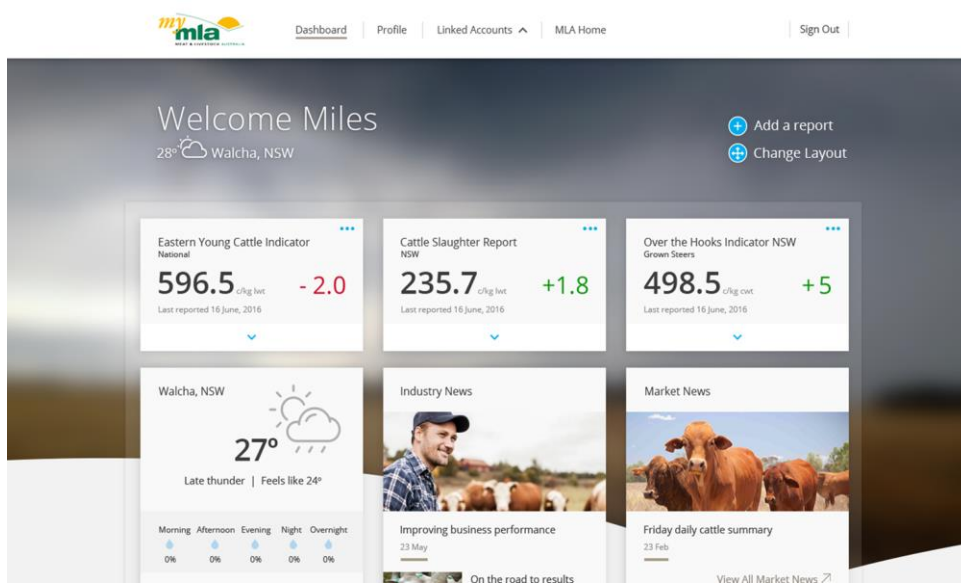
LPA eNVDs

eNVDs

- can be accessed and used free of charge
- include LPA, MSA, NFAS and animal health declarations
- are available through the LPA Service Centre and licensed software providers
- are not yet able to be received by all receivers in the red meat supply chain
- check the list of software providers at www.mla.com.au/envd



myMLA – a personalised online dashboard



www.mla.com.au/mymla



Tools & resources

- Integrity videos
- LPA Learning
- Frequently asked questions
- LPA fact sheets
- Record keeping templates

www.mla.com.au/lpa

By clicking on the course images, you can test your LPA knowledge or practice prior to seeking accreditation or recommitment. Alternatively, you can download the pdf version of the courses by clicking here.



Course 1: Property Risk Assessment >

Property risk assessments are needed to minimise livestock exposure to contaminated sites and physical contaminants. If livestock come in contact with persistent chemicals from contaminated sites, the meat they produce may contain unacceptably high chemical residues. Physical contaminants such as wire could cause harm to animals and people if they become lodged in meat tissue.



Course 2: Safe and responsible treatments of livestock >

If animal treatments are not used responsibly, livestock may suffer. The meat they produce may contain unacceptably high chemical residues or pose a physical hazard.



Course 3: Stock feed, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments >

Livestock exposed to contaminated food may contain unacceptably high chemical residues at the time of slaughter. Safe livestock feed practices are needed to minimise livestock exposure to feeds containing unacceptable chemical residues and guarantee livestock are not fed restricted animal material (RAM).



Course 4: Preparation for dispatch of livestock >

If livestock become stressed, contaminated or injured during



Course 5: Livestock transactions and movements >

Responsible livestock movements



Course 6: Biosecurity >

On-farm biosecurity systems minimise both the risk of infectious



Find out more

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