Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)

Learning Course
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Welcome to LPA Learning

It is the responsibility of LPA-accredited producers to carry out specific on-farm practices in order to produce safe red meat. LPA Learning is a tool developed to assist livestock owners to better understand all practices required to produce safe food.

LPA Learning will:

• Explain the on-farm practices required to meet the five elements of LPA
• Show how to apply the LPA requirements to procedures and tasks in your work
• Prepare producers for the assessment required to become accredited and recommit to the LPA program

Once you have read through the LPA Learning document, you will need to complete the assessment and accreditation document included in the package. Details on how to submit the answers to the assessment via telephone are provided in the letter you received with this package.

It takes around 30 minutes to complete all five courses. Each course focuses on a separate element of LPA.

If you need assistance, contact the LPA Helpdesk on 1800 683 111. You can also find more information on the MLA website (www.mla.com.au/lpa).
Property Risk Assessment

Why do a property risk assessment?

Property risk assessments are needed to minimise livestock exposure to:

- Contaminated sites
- 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.
Identifying risks

John runs a cattle property and wants to make sure he is aware of any property risks.

“What are potential risks on my property?”

Persistent chemicals stay in the environment and may impact on human health, the environment, and trade.

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**Rubbish dump**

Rubbish dumps can contain hazardous materials such as chemical containers and lead acid batteries. Livestock need to be excluded from these sites.

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**Stock yard**

Old yards and dip sites may have been used historically to apply organochlorine pesticides (OCs) and arsenic.

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**Chemical storage shed**

Storage sheds that have been used to store or mix persistent chemicals can still present a residue risk to livestock. Other areas used to store chemicals, such as old hay sheds, piggeries and dairy sheds, may also present a residue risk to livestock.

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**Machinery**

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) can be present in hydraulic equipment and oil. Old paints may contain lead.

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**Power poles**

Soil around the base of power poles may have high concentrations of OCs from termite and ant treatment.

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**Paddock**

Land that previously grew OC-treated crops can contain enough residual OCs to cause unacceptable OC residues in grazing livestock.

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**Public roads**

Physical contaminants like buckshot from recreational shooters on nearby public lands, wire, old batteries and chemical drums may present a residue threat and remain in the meat after slaughter, posing a food safety risk.
**Question 1: What can John do to manage the risk?**

"I've just bought a new block of land which was previously used to grow bananas and sugar cane. I can't allow my cattle to graze here before I'm sure it is safe to do so. What can I do to manage the risk?"

*Select the correct options.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th>✓/✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Restrict livestock access to the site until the residue status is known</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sell the animals that came into contact with the paddock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Conduct soil tests for persistent chemicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Indicate the paddock on a property map so that staff know to restrict access</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Things to think about...**

Sometimes managing the risk is as simple as picking up and safely disposing of a contaminant. Other risks require more long-term management, e.g.

- Marking suspect areas on a property map
- Conducting soil tests for sites of concern
- Conducting animal fat tests of suspect sites
- Isolating contaminated sites
- Identifying compromised animals
Documenting risks

You must complete and document a risk assessment to ensure that you are doing all you can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals and physical contaminants entering the meat you produce.

You must update the risk assessment table and property map with any new potential risks on your property that may occur through changing activities.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer. Risk assessment documentation must be retained indefinitely.

Property Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible contaminated site (refer to property map)</th>
<th>Reason or risk identified</th>
<th>Results received (soil or fat samples)</th>
<th>Description of how site is managed to eliminate the risk of livestock contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish dump</td>
<td>Old chemical drums, batteries</td>
<td>Soil sample: Dieldren 0.20 mg/kg, BHC 0.40 mg/kg</td>
<td>Rubbish dump fenced out 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock yards</td>
<td>Plunge dip, Timber yards treated for termite control</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Cattle and sheep yards — plunge dip no longer in use and section of yards not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock yards</td>
<td>Plunge dip, Timber yards treated for termite control</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Aware of timber yards treated for termite control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical storage shed and wash down area</td>
<td>Sump oil and old batteries, Timber treated for termite control, Hydraulic oil on machinery, Chemical storage and area used to clean out spray equipment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Sheds — have area where old batteries and sump oil placed, fenced 2007 and also contains washed \chemical drums ready for Drum Muster collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical storage shed and wash down area</td>
<td>Timber treated for termite control</td>
<td>Soil sample: Dieldren 0.60 mg/kg</td>
<td>Power poles — to house and sheds are pre 1987 organochlorine ground treated poles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical storage shed and wash down area</td>
<td>Sump oil and old batteries, Timber treated for termite control</td>
<td>Soil sample: DDT 0.15 mg/kg</td>
<td>Old pole removed from paddock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining dam</td>
<td>Possible heavy metals</td>
<td>Soil sample: DDT 0.15 mg/kg</td>
<td>Stock not allowed to access to dam. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before they can go to slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddock 1</td>
<td>Paddock 1 old treated cane paddock</td>
<td>Soil sample: DDT 0.15 mg/kg</td>
<td>Sale cattle restricted access. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public road/adjacent public land</td>
<td>Potential for physical contamination, Rubbish from travellers including lead batteries</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Gates locked. Areas neighbouring public roads/land checked for rubbish on a regular basis. Rubbish removed as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential physical contamination N/A</td>
<td>Potential for physical contamination</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Potential for physical contamination minimised by collection of all loose fencing wire/clear policy regarding the use of firearms on the property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 2: Help John document a new risk

A mining company is commencing operations on John’s property. Help John document the risks associated with this new enterprise by selecting the information that he needs to document on the Risk Assessment form.

Select the correct options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th>✓/✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Identify the new site on the property map</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Develop a management strategy for any identified risks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Do nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Identify any residue risks, such as metals in water from a tailings dam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Record results of soil samples from affected and unrelated sites on the property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

When your property is audited, you will need to provide proof that you are aware of and are managing all persistent chemical and physical contaminant risks. Records need to be updated if new risks are introduced. Maintain a record of any advice received in relation to potential risks identified.
Safe & responsible animal treatment

Why do we need safe and responsible treatments?

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.
Treating livestock safely

Sarah is a sheep farmer and wants to know:

“What are my responsibilities to ensure that treatments are delivered in a safe and responsible manner?”

**Person administering treatment**

Only trained and competent people may administer treatments. Anyone applying or handling chemicals must be able to demonstrate competency in the storage, handling, preparation, use and disposal of chemicals.

The easiest way to demonstrate competency is by completing a chemical user course. Alternatively, evidence of internal training or supervision will assist.

**Stock yard**

When treating livestock it is important to:

- Ensure correct dosage for the weight of the animal
- Identify treated animals
- Keep treated livestock separate to prevent cross-contamination between treated and non-treated animals
- Record any adverse side effects
- Identify animals that have broken needles by a permanent identification method e.g. NLIS

**Veterinary treatments**

- Follow the directions from the vet or on the label
- Ensure you have written authorisation and directions from a veterinarian for any off-label use of animal treatments
- Use only approved veterinary drugs
- Store drugs according to the label, and keep in a secure location
- Make sure all equipment is working correctly and calibrated before use
- Clean equipment after use. It is preferable that items used for treating livestock are clearly identifiable and not used for other tasks
Identifying cattle treated with HGP

“I use HGPs on some of the cattle on my property. How can I make sure they are easy to identify?”

Cattle treated with Hormone Growth Promotants (HGPs) must be identified by a triangular ear punch.
Documenting treatments

You must keep a record of all livestock treatments, and update it every time an animal is treated with veterinary chemicals (including HGPs). These records must contain information on:

- Date of treatment
- Description, location and number of livestock treated
- The chemicals used (including trade name, batch number and dose)
- The relevant With Holding Period (WHP)/Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)

You must also permanently identify any animals that:

- May have been exposed to physical contaminants such as broken needles
- Are treated with HGPs

You will find a sample *Livestock treatment record* form that you can use to record livestock treatments on the MLA website ([www.mla.com.au/lpa](http://www.mla.com.au/lpa)).

**Note:** Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.
Question 1: Help Sarah document a new treatment

Sheep on Sarah’s property require treatment for liver fluke that has a withholding period of 21 days and an export slaughter interval of 56 days. Take a look at the excerpts from the Livestock treatment record form.

Which one of these is completed correctly according to the LPA requirements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

It is important that you keep complete and accurate records of all livestock treatments to manage the risk of unacceptable residues in meat and offals.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✗
Question 2: Selling an animal receiving treatment

“One of the rams on my property requires treatment for a foot abscess. The vet had prescribed a 2ml dose given daily for 3 days. The animal is due to be sold in a few days, just after the course of treatment is finished (within withholding period). Do I need to inform the buyer of the treatment?”

Select the correct option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

All livestock treatment details, including the relevant WHP and ESI, must be recorded on the LPA NVD to ensure that livestock are not processed for human consumption before these have expired.
Stock foods, fodder crops, grain & pasture treatments

Why do we need safe livestock feed practices?

Livestock exposed to contaminated food may contain unacceptably high chemical residues at the time of slaughter. Stockfeed prepared for other livestock such as pigs may contain restricted animal material (RAM) and must not be fed to ruminants.

Safe livestock feed practices:

- Minimise livestock exposure to feeds containing unacceptable chemical residues
- Guarantee livestock are not fed restricted animal material (RAM)
Alice runs a mixed livestock enterprise with goats, sheep and pigs.

“What feeds risks can occur on my property?

**Identify feed risks on a property**

**Directly spraying pastures or feed crops**

It is important to read and follow label instructions when applying agricultural chemicals to pastures and crops. Grazing and feeding withholding periods must be observed. Refer to the label instructions for more information.

**Introduced stock feed**

Bought in feedstuffs, including byproducts may contain residues of chemicals applied before or during harvest or in storage.

Ask for a commodity vendor declaration (CVD).

**Spraydrift**

Chemicals may drift onto pasture paddocks adjacent to crops being treated.

Grazing and feeding withholding periods must be observed.

**Restricted animal material (RAM)**

To manage risk to animal and human health, products containing RAM must not be fed to ruminants.

RAM includes meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, blood and bone meal, dog biscuits, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

Products that may contain RAM must be stored separately and securely from feed that will be fed to ruminant livestock.

Producers should be aware of the potential risks in utilising used cooking oils (UCOs) in stockfeed if not sourced from accredited suppliers.
**Question 1: Help Alice contain the feed risk**

“I need to spray a paddock for red legged earthmite. The label on the container says do not graze or cut for feed within 1 day of application.”

**Select the correct options.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th>✔️ ✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Restrict livestock access to the paddock for 1 day after spraying</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Remove livestock from the paddock before spraying and provide access 1 day after spraying</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leave the goats in the paddock but avoid spraying them directly with the chemical</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Things to think about...**

In addition to restricting access to compromised areas, there are some easy steps you can take to minimise chemical contamination:

- Ensure only competent, trained people use chemicals, and always follow the label directions
- Ensure equipment is clean and in working order
- Store chemicals in a safe place away from animals
- Keep records of treatments and introduced stock feeds
- Never use restricted animal materials (RAM) as stock feed for cattle, sheep or goats
- Permanently identify compromised animals and areas
Documenting chemical risks

You must keep a record of all chemical treatments, and update it every time chemicals are applied and feed is introduced to the property.

You will find a sample *Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record* form that you can use to record crop, pasture and paddock treatments on the MLA website ([www.mla.com.au/lpa](http://www.mla.com.au/lpa)).

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislations or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.

**SECTION 3B - Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of application</th>
<th>Paddock id &amp; location</th>
<th>Crop treated</th>
<th>Area treated</th>
<th>Treated by (name &amp; contact number of owner/employee/contractor)</th>
<th>Treatment Application Rate (L/ha) and Method</th>
<th>Wind direction &amp; speed (km/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tank mix used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Chemical Rate</th>
<th>Batch number</th>
<th><em>WHP/EGI/EAFI</em></th>
<th>Date safe to harvest/ graze</th>
<th>Notes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of application | Paddock id & location | Crop treated | Area treated | Treated by (name & contact number of owner/employee/contractor) | Treatment Application Rate (L/ha) and Method | Wind direction & speed (km/hr)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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Tank mix used:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Chemical Rate</th>
<th>Batch number</th>
<th><em>WHP/EGI/EAFI</em></th>
<th>Date safe to harvest/ graze</th>
<th>Notes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*WHP/EGI/EAFI: To calculate, add the WHP, EGI or EAFI number of days to the last treatment date. (If there is nothing listed, check with manufacturer or [https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris](https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris)).

**Refer to Chemical Inventory Form for additional information on all chemicals.**
Documenting introduced stock feeds

You should ensure that all introduced stock feeds are accompanied by a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD). This is your guarantee that the feed you purchased is safe from chemical contamination.

The CVD needs to provide details of:

- The chemical(s) used to treat the commodity
- The rate and date of chemical application
- The relevant WHP/ESI/Export Animal Feed Interval (EAFI) as shown on the chemical label

You will find a sample Commodity Vendor Declaration on the MLA website (www.mla.com.au/lpa).

In the absence of a CVD it is important that the residue status of the stockfeed be determined and/or that the stockfeed is not fed to livestock that are to be sold for slaughter within 60 days from date of last exposure. Records of stockfeed activities should be maintained, including date, description of stockfeed, mob and/or paddock identification, etc.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislations or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer
Question 2: Help Alice document a new risk

Alice runs a mixed livestock enterprise with goats, sheep and pigs. The pig feed may contain restricted animal material. What must Alice do to prevent feed contamination?

Select the correct options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th>✓/✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ensure feed containing RAM is stored securely and separately from stockfeed for goats and sheep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Thoroughly clean any shared feeding equipment to remove risk of cross contamination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Maintain a record of any stockfeed containing RAM feed and verify cross contamination has not taken place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Allow RAM to be fed to pet sheep only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

Restricting access to treated areas for the recommended period ensures that livestock are not exposed to chemical contamination.

To manage risk to animal and human health, products containing RAM must not be fed to ruminants.

RAM includes meat, meat and bone meal, blood meal, blood and bone meal, dog biscuits, poultry offal meal, feather meal, fishmeal or any other animal meals or manures.

Answers

1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 ✗
Preparation for dispatch of livestock

Why do we need to ensure livestock are fit for transport?

If livestock become stressed, contaminated or injured during assembly for transport, they may pose a food safety risk. Livestock not fit for transport may be an animal welfare concern.
Mark regularly moves cattle between his properties.

“What are typical risks to consider when preparing livestock for transport?”

**Livestock**

It is important that producers do not feed or water livestock destined for slaughter during the minimum curfew period, unless specified otherwise by the customer.

Livestock effluent can add to stress and contamination during assembly and transport.

Curfew periods can vary depending upon destination, class and condition of stock, feed type, transport duration and prevailing weather conditions. Typical curfew periods are six hours for cattle and 12 hours for sheep and goats.

**Sick/injured animal**

The condition of sick or injured animals may deteriorate during transport. Livestock should not be transported if they are unwell or injured.

For more information download the *Is it fit to load?* guide from the MLA website [www.mla.com.au/fittoload](http://www.mla.com.au/fittoload) or contact MLA on 1800 023 100 to order a copy.

**Vehicle**

Unclean and poorly maintained vehicles may lead to stress, injury and contamination.

Care needs to be taken to avoid injury and stress when loading and unloading.
Question 1: Containing the risks

“I had some feedback from the abattoir that cattle in my last consignment arrived dirty. What can I do to prevent this happening again?”

What can Mark do to manage the risk?

Select the correct options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Meet curfew requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Inspect truck for cleanliness before loading</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ensure animals are fit for travel, mustered and assembled with minimal stress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Load the truck lightly so cattle have plenty of room to move around</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

As a livestock producer, you are responsible for ensuring that animals experience a minimum of stress and contamination during transportation. Here are some easy steps you can take:

- Ensure all animals are fit for travel
- Don’t transport sick or injured animals
- Muster, assemble and transport livestock to ensure minimal stress
- Inspect the vehicle for cleanliness
- Ensure that multi-level trucks minimise soiling of livestock on the lower deck
- Meet curfew requirements

Answers

1 ✔️ 2 ✔️ 3 ✔️ 4 ✗
Documenting livestock movements

You must obtain or complete a LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD) for every animal that is introduced to and leaves your property. This NVD is your guarantee that your on-farm practices meet LPA requirements.

There are a suite of five LPA NVDs (Sheep and Lambs, Cattle, EU Cattle, Bobby Calves and Goats). Requirements are similar, but differ depending on NVD. Below is an example of a Sheep and Lamb NVD:

**NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL**

**Part A** To be completed by the owner or person who is responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs.

**Owner of sheep or lambs**

**Property/place where the journey commenced**

**Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property**

**Number of sheep or lambs**

**Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement**

**Vehicle registration number(s)**

**Movement commenced**

**Signature**

**Declaration**

1. In the past 60 days, have any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?

2. Have the sheep or lambs in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats?

3. Please include any additional information below:

4. You must obtain or complete a LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD) for every animal that is introduced to and leaves your property. This NVD is your guarantee that your on-farm practices meet LPA requirements.

5. There are a suite of five LPA NVDs (Sheep and Lambs, Cattle, EU Cattle, Bobby Calves and Goats). Requirements are similar, but differ depending on NVD. Below is an example of a Sheep and Lamb NVD:

**Part C** Agents declaration for sheep or lambs sold at auction. (Completion of Part C is optional.)

**Agent’s code**

**Bureau’s name**

**Destination PIC**

**Stock agent company**

**Agent’s signature**

**Date**

**Note:** Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.
1 Owner details

- Owner’s name
- Address of property

2 Description of livestock

- Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property
- This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year born (DROP)</th>
<th>Description (BREED, SEX &amp; TYPE E.G., CROSS BRED, WETHER, LAMB)</th>
<th>Month of shearing</th>
<th>PICs on Ear Tags/Brands (OF DIFFERENT TO PIC SHOWN ABOVE)</th>
<th>Earmarks (IF PRESENT OR REQUIRED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total

- Use the Attachment Forms for consignments that require more lines to describe the stock. (See Explanatory Notes)

- Have PICs on all NLIS tags in this consignment been listed in the Description table above (other than the PIC printed on this NVD)? Yes [ ] No [ ]
- OR
- Have all sheep in this consignment been tagged with an additional pink post breeder tag with the PIC printed on this NVD? (or WA brand as listed in the Description table above)? Yes [ ] No [ ]

- Property Identification Code (PIC)
- Number of livestock being moved
- Year born (Sheep and Lamb and Goat LPA NVD)
- Description, including breed, sex, type
- Other PICs on Ear Tags (Sheep and Lamb LPA NVD only)
- Brands and earmarks

3 Destination details

- Hours off feed and water before transporting
- Consigned to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/ place where the journey commenced</th>
<th>Consigned to</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Destination (if different) of sheep or lambs
- Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. health statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT TYPE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>OFFICE OF ISSUE</th>
<th>EXPIRY DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Name and address of the consignee
- Include the destination address if different from the consignee details

Note: In WA it is a requirement to also record the destination PIC on the NVD.
4 Questions

1. Have these sheep or lambs been raised consistent with the rules of an independently audited QA program on the property the PIC of which is shown above?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If Yes, give details: ____________________________

   NAME OF PROGRAM

   ACCREDITATION OR LICENSE NO.

2. Have all the sheep or lambs in this consignment been treated with a Scabby Mouth Vaccination either at marking or at least 14 days prior to their presentation for sale?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Were all of these sheep or lambs bred by the owner or vendor?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If No, how long ago were the sheep or lambs obtained or purchased?

   A. Less than 2 months ☐ B. 2-6 months ☐ C. 6-12 months ☐ D. more than 12 months ☐

4. Are any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) as set by APVMA or SAFEMEAT, following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If Yes, give details: ____________________________

   CHEMICAL PRODUCT ____________________________

   TREATMENT DATE ____________________________

   WHP ____________________________

   ESI (IF SET) ____________________________

5. In the past 60 days, have any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If Yes, give details: ____________________________

   CHEMICAL PRODUCT ____________________________

   DATE APPLIED ____________________________

   GRAZING WHP ____________________________

   DATE FIRST GRAZED ____________________________

   DATE FEEDING/GRAZING CEASED ____________________________

6. Have the sheep or lambs in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats? (See Explanatory Notes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Please include any additional information below

   eg: vaccination programs, animal health certification, additional declarations, etc.

   ____________________________

• Read and answer all questions
• Record details of any chemical treatments within a withholding period or export slaughter interval
5 Declaration

I, FULL NAME: ________________________________, FULL ADDRESS: ________________________________, declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct. I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the sheep or lambs were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Signature*: ________________________________ Date*: ________________________________

*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.

Tel no. ________________________________ Fax no. ________________________________

• Must only be completed by the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of the livestock
• Your signature verifies that the livestock described on the LPA NVD meets the LPA program requirements and that you have read and understood the explanatory notes

6 Carrier information

Movement commenced: ________________________________ / ________________________________ /20 ________________________________ (am/pm)

Vehicle registration number(s)*: ________________________________

I, FULL NAME: ________________________________, FULL ADDRESS: ________________________________, am the person in charge of the sheep or lambs during the movement and declare all the information in Part B is true and correct.

Signature: ________________________________ Date: ________________________________ Tel no. ________________________________

*When more than one truck is carrying the sheep or lambs, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

• Date and time of truck departure
• Registration number of vehicle
• Name and signature of person in charge of livestock being moved

7 Agent declaration

Agents completing Part C should retain the original or a scanned copy of the original declaration or a summary for a minimum of two (2) years, or three (3) years in WA and supply a copy or summary to any buyer on request.

Vendor code: ________________________________ Agent’s code: ________________________________

Stock agent company: ________________________________, Destination PIC: ________________________________

Buyer’s name: ________________________________, No. of sheep or lambs purchased: ________________________________, Saleyard arrival time (am/pm): ________________________________:

Agent’s signature: ________________________________, Date: ________________________________

• Agent information and declaration for livestock sold at auction.
• To be completed by agent.
Question 2: Help Mark complete an NVD

The details of the cattle Mark is selling are as follows:

• 12 Angus steers
• PIC cattle are being moved from: 3ABC123

Has he completed the NVD correctly?

---

**Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property**
This MUST be the PIC of the property that the stock is being moved from

**Description of cattle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (Breed, Sex, E.g. Hereford Cross Steers)</th>
<th>Brands or Earmarks (If Present or Required)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Angus steers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Destination (if different of cattle)**

Warren Saleyards

---

**Select the correct option.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Things to think about...**

Mark accurately completed the NVD. This identifies the origin of the cattle, and allows the livestock movement to be traced.
Livestock transactions & movements

Why do we need to record livestock movements?

Recording livestock movements ensures treatments and exposure to food safety hazards are traceable. If a food safety issue occurs and livestock are not fully traceable, the source of the problem may be impossible to identify.
Documenting livestock movements

Andy runs a sheep property and needs to keep records of livestock movements.

“What records do I need to keep?”

You need to keep records for all introduced and dispatched livestock. These records include:

- LPA NVDs for all livestock movements onto and off the property
- Livestock from properties with persistent residues like organochlorines or heavy metals
- HGP treated stock
- Exposure to physical contaminants

You must pay careful attention to the accuracy and completion of LPA NVDs and effective filing of records of all livestock that are introduced and leave your property.

Note: Keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the PIC, whichever is longer.
Updating NLIS

The NLIS is Australia's system for identification and traceability of livestock. It enables cattle, sheep and goats to be traced from property of birth to slaughter for:

- Biosecurity
- Meat safety
- Product integrity
- Market access

All livestock movements onto or off a property must be recorded on the NLIS database in accordance with NLIS requirements. See NLIS database screenshot below, outlining requirements to transfer livestock.

**Livestock details**

1. Enter the details
   - Enter the livestock you want to move
   - Type the visual number (NLISID) or electronic number (RFID) in the box below. Press the 'Enter' key ↓ after each device number.

    ![NLISID or RFID screenshot]

   - NLISID or RFID of each animal

**PIC details**

2. What PIC are you moving them from?
   - Select your source PIC below.

   ![Origin PIC screenshot]

3. What PIC are you moving them to?
   - Enter the destination PIC below.

   ![Destination PIC screenshot]

**NVD details**

4. What is the NVD/Waybill number?
   - Enter the NVD/Waybill number in the field below.

   ![NVD/Waybill number screenshot]

   - NVD/Waybill number

**Date**

5. When were the livestock moved?
   - Choose the date below.

   ![Date screenshot]

   - Date when livestock were moved
Question 1: Help Andy record his purchase

Andy bought some new cattle, and needs to enter the details of the movement on the NLIS database. What information does he need to capture?

Select the correct options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer option</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 RFID number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Source PIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Date of movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Destination PIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 NVD number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Today’s date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Things to think about...

Andy correctly captured the relevant details into the NLIS, ensuring traceability of all the livestock on his property.

Note: The ‘date of movement’ must reflect when the livestock were transported. This may be different from the actual day the information is entered into the NLIS database.
Need to know more?
Access and download:
LPA rules, checklists, record templates and factsheets at www.mla.com.au/lpa
Call: LPA Helpdesk 1800 683 111
Email: lpa@mla.com.au