

Stand by what you sell

The importance of accurate movement records

Elizabeth Bradley

Manager – Quality, Policy and Compliance, ISC

Tuesday 9 August 2022

PRIVATE PROPERTY

NO UNAUTHORISED ENTRY.

PLEASE RESPECT

FARM BIOSECURITY

Do not enter this property without prior approval

Call 08 9262 0410 or 078 272 272 before entering

UNLAWFUL PEOPLE AND EQUIPMENT CAN CARRY

WEED SEEDS, PESTS AND DISEASES.



Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

A subsidiary of Meat & Livestock Australia



PRESENTED BY:



WHY TRACEABILITY IS SO IMPORTANT



New foot-and-mouth disease case confirmed in Limpopo

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Defra plans to introduce new system to record livestock movements by next September

COUNTY

Mad cow disease UK:
Could mad cow disease come back?
What are the symptoms?

Race for African swine fever vaccine as disease kills estimated 200 million pigs globally

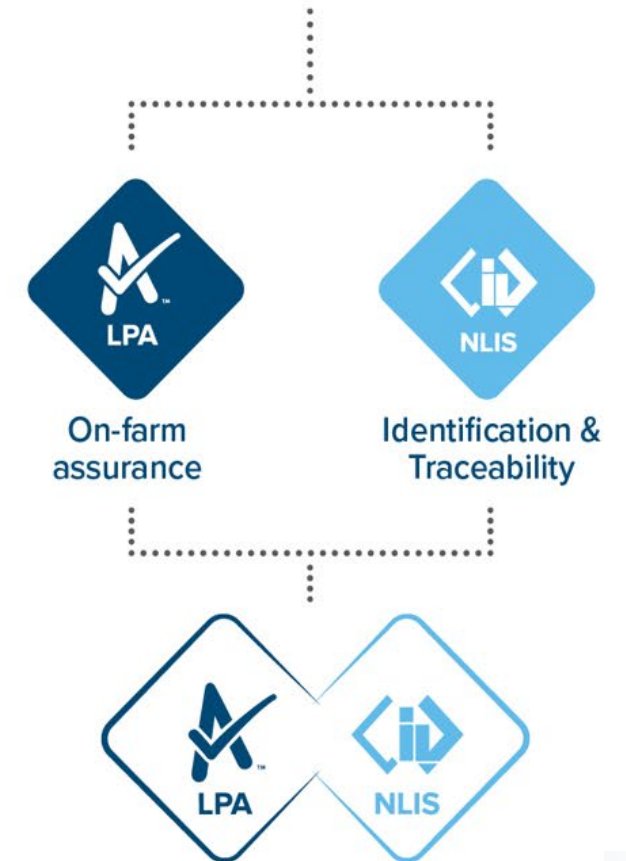
ISC and the red meat integrity system

ISC MANAGES AND DELIVERS AUSTRALIA'S RED MEAT INTEGRITY SYSTEM THAT:

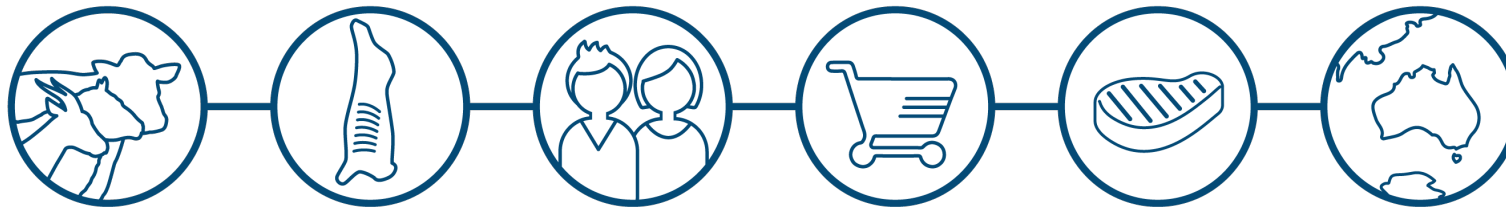
- **Ensures** Australian red meat is safe to eat and fully traceable
- **Provides** on-farm assurance, animal identification and traceability from paddock to plate
- **Underpins** the livestock selling system, giving confidence to buyers, retailers and consumers.

Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance



Practical tips to help producers in the case of an emergency animal disease outbreak



NLIS ... what it means on-farm

NLIS combines three elements to enable the lifetime traceability of animals:



1. ALL LIVESTOCK ARE IDENTIFIED BY A VISUAL OR ELECTRONIC EARTAG/DEVICE



2. ALL PHYSICAL LOCATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED BY MEANS OF A PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION CODE (PIC)



3. ALL LIVESTOCK LOCATION DATA AND MOVEMENTS ARE RECORDED IN A CENTRAL DATABASE

Property Identification Code

What is a PIC?

A PIC is an eight-character code allocated by your state or territory department

Why is this important?

Producers **MUST HAVE** a PIC to move livestock on and off a property – it forms the basis of Australia's food safety and trace programs

What can you do?

Ensure your PIC and details are up to date with your state or territory



ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

- All animals must be identified with an NLIS accredited tag before moving off a PIC
- Tag to remain with the animal for its life
- Cattle – electronic identification devices (EID)
- Sheep & goats – either eID or visual tag
- Buy breeder & post breeder tags

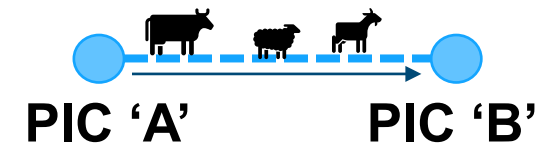
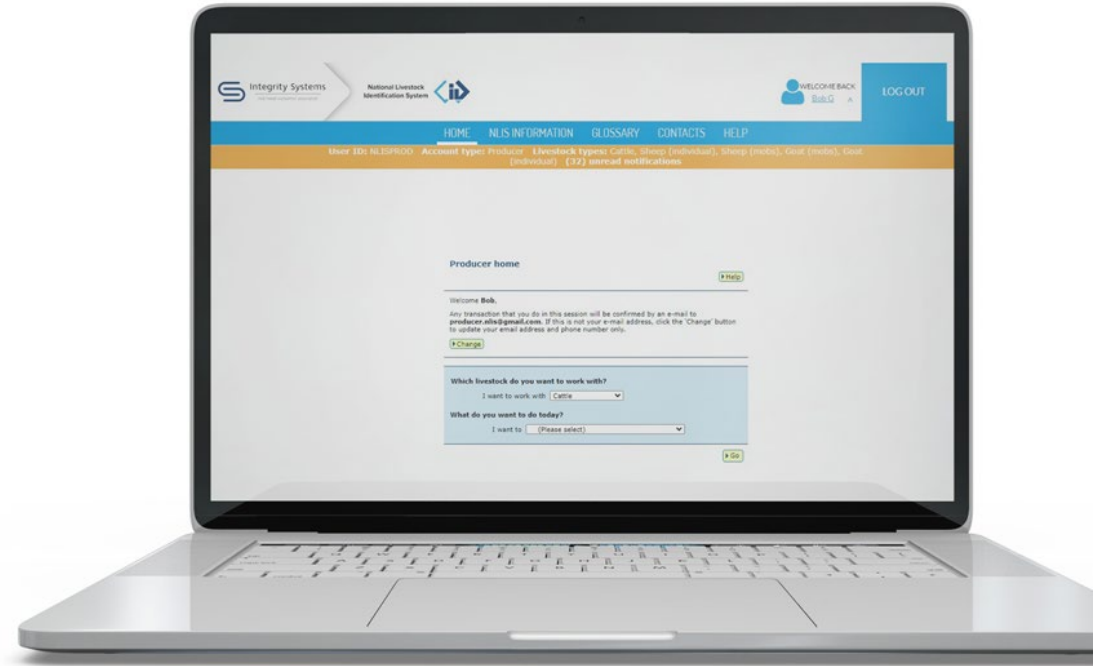


Breeder tags are used for animals born on your PIC – white for cattle, year of birth colour for sheep and goats. Post breeder tags are applied to animals when they are no longer on their PIC of birth –orange for cattle and pink for sheep and goats.



NLIS DATABASE - RECORDING LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS

- Record movements **onto** your PIC on the NLIS database
- Check transfers completed by agents, saleyards, processors
- Request the **UPLOAD ID**
- Create an NLIS account
- All livestock consignments must be accompanied by movement record (NVD)



CREATE AN NLIS ACCOUNT

Setting Up

1. Access www.nlis.com.au
2. Click register
3. Enter details:
 - Property/trading name
 - PICs
 - Type of livestock
 - Record a password
4. Receive a User ID via email
5. Log in at www.nlis.com.au
6. Link NLIS account to your myMLA account for easier access



Once submitted, your account request will need to be approved by your state or territory department to match the NLIS account with your PIC register details. This process can take several days.

KEY ACTIONS ON THE DATABASE

- Move livestock onto or off a PIC
- Check transfers completed
 - upload ID
- Check active devices on PIC
- Correct a transfer error
- Run reports
- Complete a PIC reconciliation

Which livestock do you want to work with?

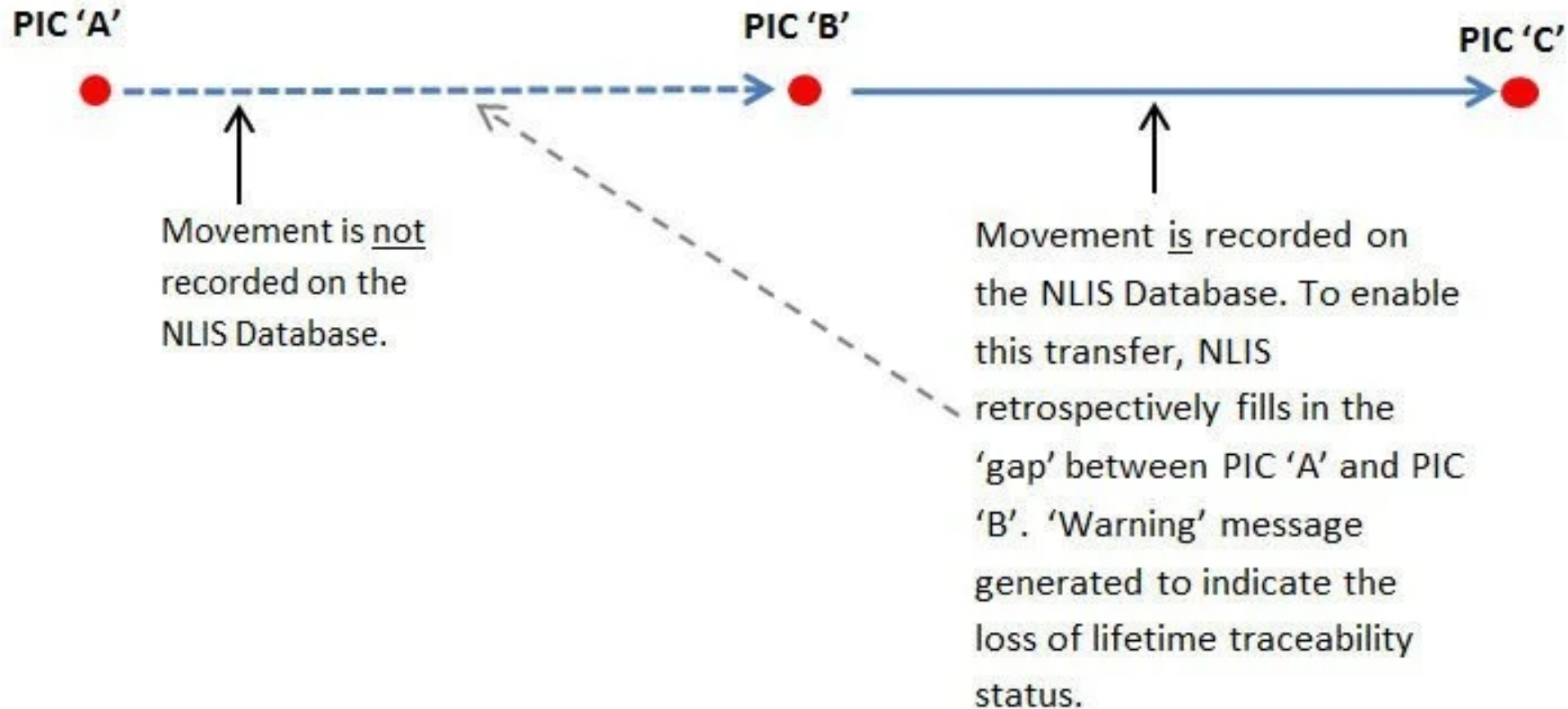
I want to work with

What do you want to do today?

I want to

- Change my types of livestock
- View/edit my account details
- Notify the database of:
 - Device status
 - Livestock moved off my property
 - Livestock moved onto my property
 - Livestock that have died on property
 - PIC reconciliation
 - Replaced tags
 - Transfer correction
- Reports
 - Audit property (producers and regulators)
 - Beast enquiries
 - Carcase feedback query
 - Search the PIC register
 - View devices on my property
 - View large report results
 - View my notifications
 - View my transaction history
 - View/generate all reports

Maintain livestock traceability



Complete a PIC reconciliation

- Stock take of all electronic NLIS devices on a property (PIC)
- Identifies discrepancies between electronic devices physically on a PIC and the those registered to that PIC on the database
- Do not attempt a PIC reconciliation until you are familiar using the database
- Use the How To guide



All devices/tags purchased on your PIC, including those not being used, are considered 'active' tags. Unused tag numbers must be included in the PIC reconciliation.

Which livestock do you want to work with?
I want to work with

What do you want to do today?
I want to

- (Please select)
- Account management
 - Change my types of livestock
 - View/edit my account details
- Notify the database of:
 - Device status
 - Livestock moved off my property
 - Livestock moved onto my property
 - Livestock that have died on property
 - PIC reconciliation**
 - Replaced tags
 - Transfer correction
- Reports
 - Audit property (producers and regulators)
 - Beast enquiries
 - Carcase feedback query
 - Search the PIC register
 - View devices on my property
 - View large report results
 - View my notifications

[Go](#)

Choose your file Step 1 2 3

Which file would you like?
Click 'Browse' to find the file you have already created.
Select the file and click 'Continue'.

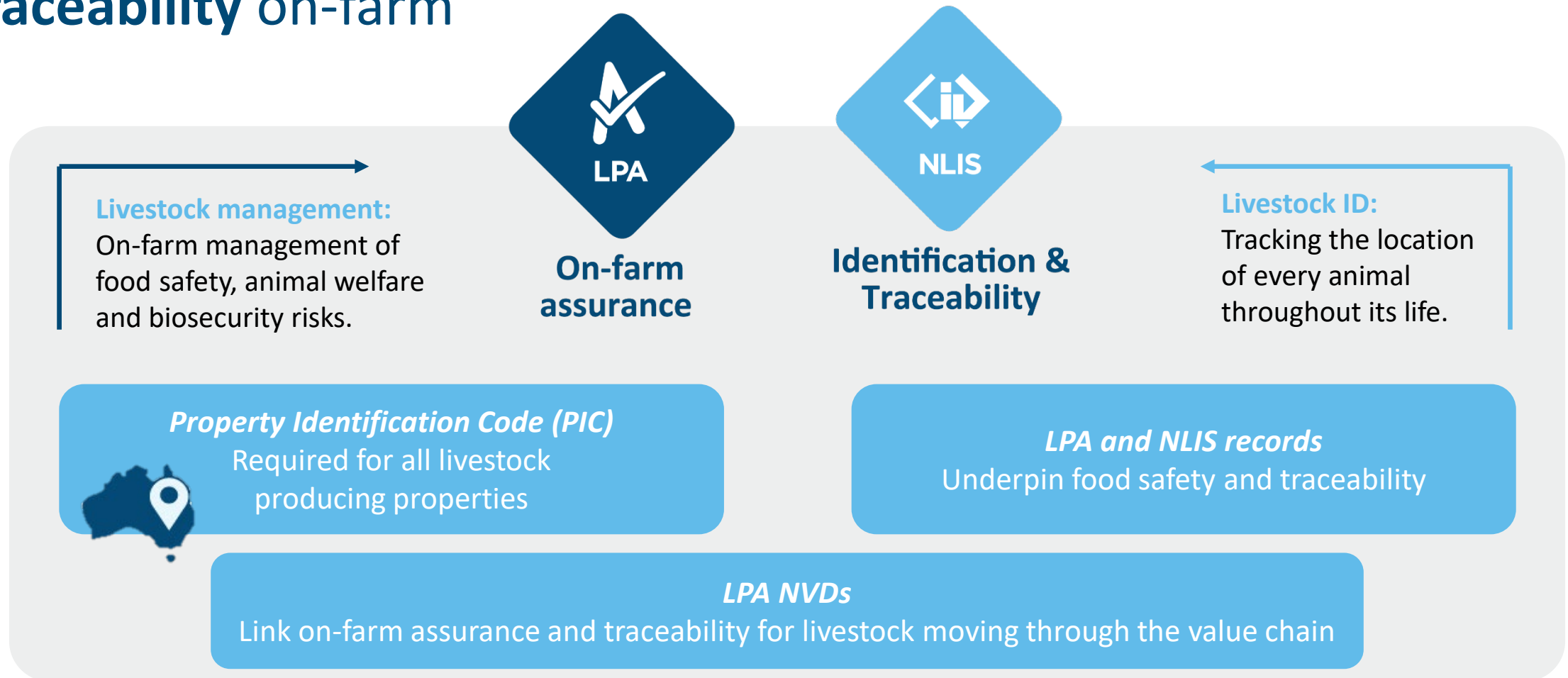
Choose File

[Help](#)

[View files I've already uploaded](#)

[Back](#) [Continue](#)

Two programs work together to underpin **food safety** and **traceability** on-farm



LPA ... what it means on-farm

LPA accredited producers commit to carry out on-farm practices that support the integrity of the entire system. This is verified when producers sign LPA NVDs for livestock movements:



1. PROPERTY RISK ASSESSMENT



2. SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE ANIMAL TREATMENTS



3. STOCK FOODS, FODDER CROPS, GRAIN AND PASTURE TREATMENT



4. PREPARATION FOR DISPATCH OF LIVESTOCK



5. LIVESTOCK TRANSACTIONS AND MOVEMENTS



6. BIOSECURITY



7. ANIMAL WELFARE



Record all livestock movements



Producers need to:

- Update the NLIS database if they are a receiver of livestock
- Complete an LPA NVD if those properties have different Property Identification Codes (PICs)



The collage displays various NVD forms:

- NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL (S0720)**: Includes fields for owner, property, and sheep/lamb details.
- NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (GOATS) AND WAYBILL (G0720)**: Includes fields for owner, property, and goat details.
- NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (CATTLE) AND WAYBILL (C0720)**: Includes fields for owner, property, and cattle details, including a table for animal descriptions.

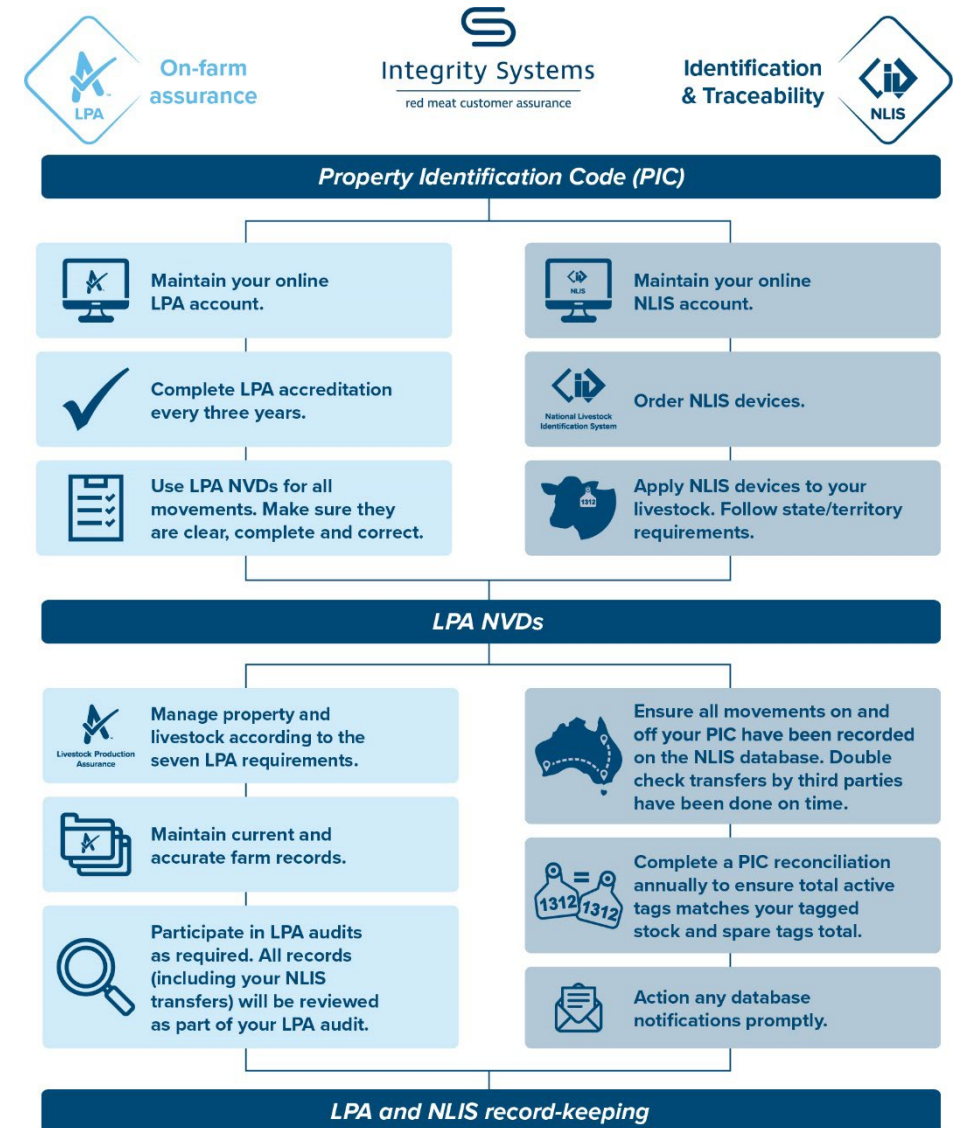
Key questions on the forms include:

- Are any sheep/lambs/goats still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)?
- Have any animals been on a property listed on the ERP database or placed under any restrictions because of chemical residues?
- Have any animals consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?
- Have any animals been treated with a hormonal growth promotant (HGP)?
- Have any animals been fed feed containing animal fat?
- Has the owner stated above owned these cattle since their birth?
- Have any of these cattle been fed by-product stockfeeds?

The bottom right shows the **eNVD** interface on a computer monitor and a smartphone.

SUMMARY

- Keep PIC details, NLIS & LPA account details up-to-date
- Maintain LPA accreditation to access LPA NVDs.
- Order and use NLIS tags
- Record movements of livestock in the NLIS database or check transfers completed.
- PIC reconciliation
- Complete NVD's properly
- Keep a copy of outgoing and incoming NVDs



NLIS & LPA Resources & Support

Website: www.integritysystems.com.au

Email: info@integritysystems.com.au

Phone: 1800 683 111

Between 8am and 7pm (AEDT), Monday to Friday.



Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

A subsidiary of Meat & Livestock Australia



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Stand by what you sell

Thank you

PROPERTY
ENTRY.
ECT
URITY
approval
enters
ENT CAN CARRY
DISEASES.



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Disclaimer ...

It's a declaration, we can't do it for you, but we're here to help!

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farmbiosecurity 

preparedness



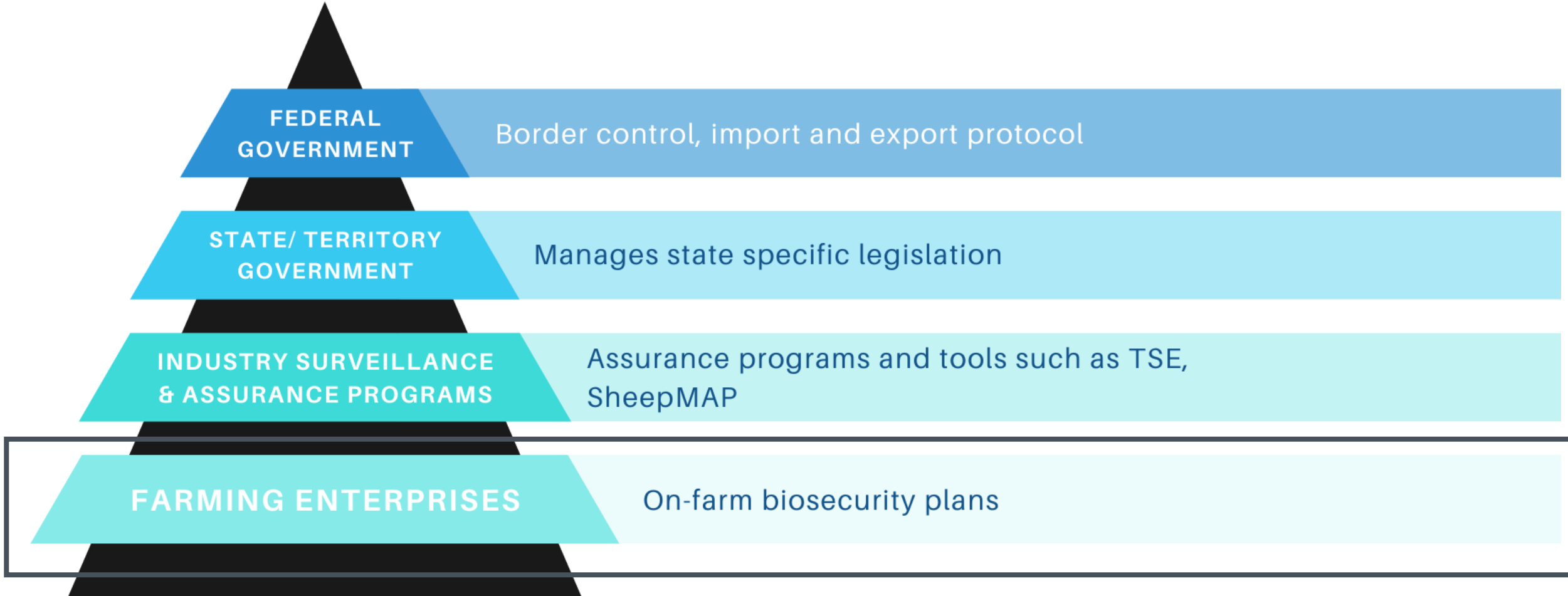
farmbiosecurity.com.au

Dr Rob Barwell

Head of Program - Biosecurity

 **animalhealth**
A U S T R A L I A

Biosecurity is a shared responsibility



What is on-farm biosecurity?



farmbiosecurity 

The logo for Farm Biosecurity, with "farm" in green and "biosecurity" in blue. To the right is a stylized icon of two hands shaking, with horizontal lines extending from the ends of the hands.

secure your farm: secure your future



farmbiosecurity.com.au

On-farm biosecurity

=

Risk analysis + practical
measures

*Keeping things out, keeping things in, minimising the impact
and making sure something doesn't happen.*

How can good biosecurity benefit you?

- **Managing risk** – pre farm gate assessments to support decision making and prevent a problem from coming onto your property
- **Ongoing surveillance** ensures disease is detected quickly
- **Increased productivity** through endemic disease management => **increased profitability**
- Ability to **demonstrate your on-farm practices** to purchasers of livestock and their product.

Why have a Biosecurity Plan?

- Reduces the risk of a pest, weed or disease incursion on your property
- Implementing practices outlined in your plan results in an immediate, ongoing and cumulative return on investment
- Quicker recovery and losses minimised if a disease event does occur
- Are required for farm assurance programs such as Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Some states have introduced additional regulations to address potential biosecurity risks of unauthorised entry to places where animals are kept, if a biosecurity management plan is in place

Developing a Biosecurity Plan

- A biosecurity plan document is designed for you to capture what they are doing on-farm to minimise the risk of a pest or disease incursion.
- There are many templates out there to use, e.g. Farm Biosecurity, LPA, BioCheck[®]



farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/planner

Preparing an On-Farm Biosecurity Plan



Determine what you want to achieve through implementing a biosecurity plan – what is your goal?



Assess your risks – what is the likelihood and consequence of a pest, disease and weed incursion?



Capture what you are already doing to minimise risks in a biosecurity plan



Create an action plan to prioritise improvements to your on-farm biosecurity

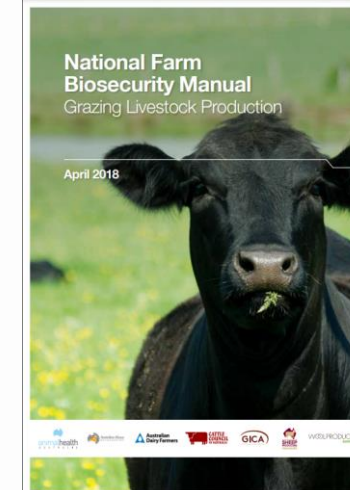


Review your plan at least annually

Components of a Biosecurity Plan

Property map and the “Six Essentials”

1. Inputs
2. People, Vehicles and Equipment
3. Production Practices
4. Pests and Weeds
5. Outputs
6. Train, Plan and Record



farmbiosecurity.com.au/essentials-toolkit

Essential #1: Inputs

- Make smart purchases – do not bring problems onto your property
- Know the livestock health history – ask for a Animal Health Declaration & ask further targeted questions, if required
- Implement isolation periods for new livestock and strays
- Consider feed sources coming onto your property
 - Inspect them on arrival and ideally ask for a commodity vendor declaration
 - Adhere to ruminant feed ban (i.e. RAM) and swill feeding ban rules
- Water sources as well

NATIONAL CATTLE HEALTH DECLARATION v. 02/05/18

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

Attached to accompanying NVD/Waybill No.

Biosecurity and health information

- Has the owner stated above owned all the cattle in this consignment since birth? Y N
- Does the property of origin have a completed on-farm biosecurity plan? Y N
- Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antigen?
If tested, were any cattle found to be persistently infected? Y N
- Have these cattle been tested for the presence of pestivirus antibody?
If tested what percentage of the tested cattle were antibody positive? Y N
- Has the property of origin had an occurrence of clinical Johne's disease (JD) in any species in the past five years? Y N Unsure
J-BAS of (Optional)
- On the property of origin, have cattle been co-grazed with dairy cattle?
See explanatory note for advice on co-grazing with non-bovine species Y N Unsure
- Has the source herd had a JD test? Y N Pending
If so, which test? Check Test Sample Test Date / /
Was the result negative? Y N
- If dairy cattle, the consignment has a Dairy Assurance Score of: Part A (hard base score) Part B (soft credits) Part C (total Dairy Score)
- Any other relevant health information

Treatments

Treatment type	Product	Date of treatment within last 6 months
Drench or pour-on		
Liver fluke		
Other treatments		

Current vaccinations for the cattle being moved (see explanatory note)

Clostridial (e.g. 5 in 1):	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Botulism:	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
Leptospira (e.g. 7 in 1):	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Bovine ephemeral fever:	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
Pestivirus:	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Tick fever:	Y <input type="checkbox"/>
JD (Sillium):	Y <input type="checkbox"/>	Vibrio:	Y <input type="checkbox"/>

Other vaccinations (specify):

Declaration (see explanatory notes for further information)

I (Full name)

(Address) (Town/suburb) (State) (Postcode)

declare that I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the cattle and that all the information in 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 I have inspected the animals and deem them to be healthy, free of signs of disease and fit to travel.

Signature* () Date / /

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

Tel. No. () Email

Essential #2: People, Vehicles and Equipment

- Install farm biosecurity signs on gates
- Implement entry and exit procedures
- Restrict access of people, vehicles and equipment to production areas of your property
- Assess the risk of visitors and machinery e.g. do they have regular contact with other animals? Have they been overseas?
- Keep records of visitors including areas they visited
- Minimise lending of vehicles, machinery and equipment to others

Biosecurity basics:
Make your own
footbath



animalhealthaustralia.com.au/shop



alhealth
T R A L I A

Essential #3: Production Practices

- Identify pests and diseases that your property is currently free of
- Monitor livestock regularly for unusual clinical signs
- Increase monitoring during periods of higher risk e.g. after rain when insect numbers increase.
- Report any unusual signs of disease in your livestock – if you think something is wrong, contact your local vet, animal health officer or the Emergency Animal Disease Hotline



EMERGENCY ANIMAL
DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE
1800 675 888

A red dashed-line sticker with the text "EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE WATCH HOTLINE" and the phone number "1800 675 888" in bold red font.

Essential #3: Production Practices Continued

- Use ag and vet chemicals and vaccinations according to their instructions and maintain records of all products including batch number, expiry and date administered
- Maintain boundary fences to reduce straying livestock or feral animal species
- Ensure carcass disposal is appropriate, where possible
- Fence off rubbish dumps and infrastructure such as old dips, sheds and yards, and chemical storage areas

Essentials #4: Pests & Weeds

- Identify feral animals, pests and weeds of significance to your district and their impact.
- Identify weed affected areas on your property and implement control to prevent spread
- Work with neighbours and regional groups on management of feral animals, e.g. National Feral Pig Action Plan and National Wild Dog Action Plan.

When to review your biosecurity plan

- It is recommended that biosecurity plans are reviewed at least every 12 months or when:
 - the risk to your property changes
 - your management practices change
 - you experience a disease pest or weed outbreak on your property.

Steps to take if you suspect an EAD

- 1 Contain and isolate livestock in a secure location on the premises
- 2 Contact the relevant authority or emergency disease watch hotline on **1800 675 888**
- 3 Follow instructions provided by the relevant authority and record their instructions in a notebook
- 4 Stop all movement of animals on and off the property
- 5 Stop all other movements onto the property – cancel all deliveries, close and lock the gate, etc.
- 6 Limit or prevent unnecessary movements of staff, vehicles and equipment around the property
- 7 Ensure NO staff, visitors, vehicles or equipment leave the property until cleared by the relevant authority
- 8 Locate your biosecurity plan and gather your livestock movement records in case the relevant authority requires them
- 9 Keep staff and visitors updated on the situation

Key Messages

- Having a biosecurity plan is important to know how you are preventing pests, weeds and diseases from entering your property.
- Understanding what would happen in an emergency animal disease incursion can help you plan for the worst.
- The better the biosecurity plan, the more likely it is to be able to get back to business sooner.

“PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE”



BOOT WASH PROCEDURE



Remove excess foreign material from the sole of your boots away from the production zone and washing area - you may do this by banging boots together or using a tool to scrape out the boot tread.



Wash boots/footwear in a bucket filled with water and use a scrubbing brush if required to remove all excess foreign material. Clean any tools or equipment in the same bucket of water.



Finally, rinse clean boots/footwear and tools in a separate bucket of disinfectant or use a spray bottle containing disinfectant.



Carefully and mindfully dispose of dirty water and waste disinfectant.

Foot and mouth disease Australia's response strategy

Dr Samantha Allan,
General Manager Emergency Response
Tuesday 9 August 2022

AUSVETPLAN

A series of manuals that sets out the agreed national policy and guidelines for agencies and organisations involved in a response to an outbreak.

They are **public** documents.



animalhealthaustralia.com.au/ausvetplan

Overview

Response strategies

Operational manuals

Enterprise manuals

Management manuals

Guidance documents

Resource documents



Signed in 2002



Only EADs



24 Signatories



Reviewed every 5 years



No technical details



Roles and responsibilities



Shared decision-making



animalhealthaustralia.com.au/eadra

About the EADRA

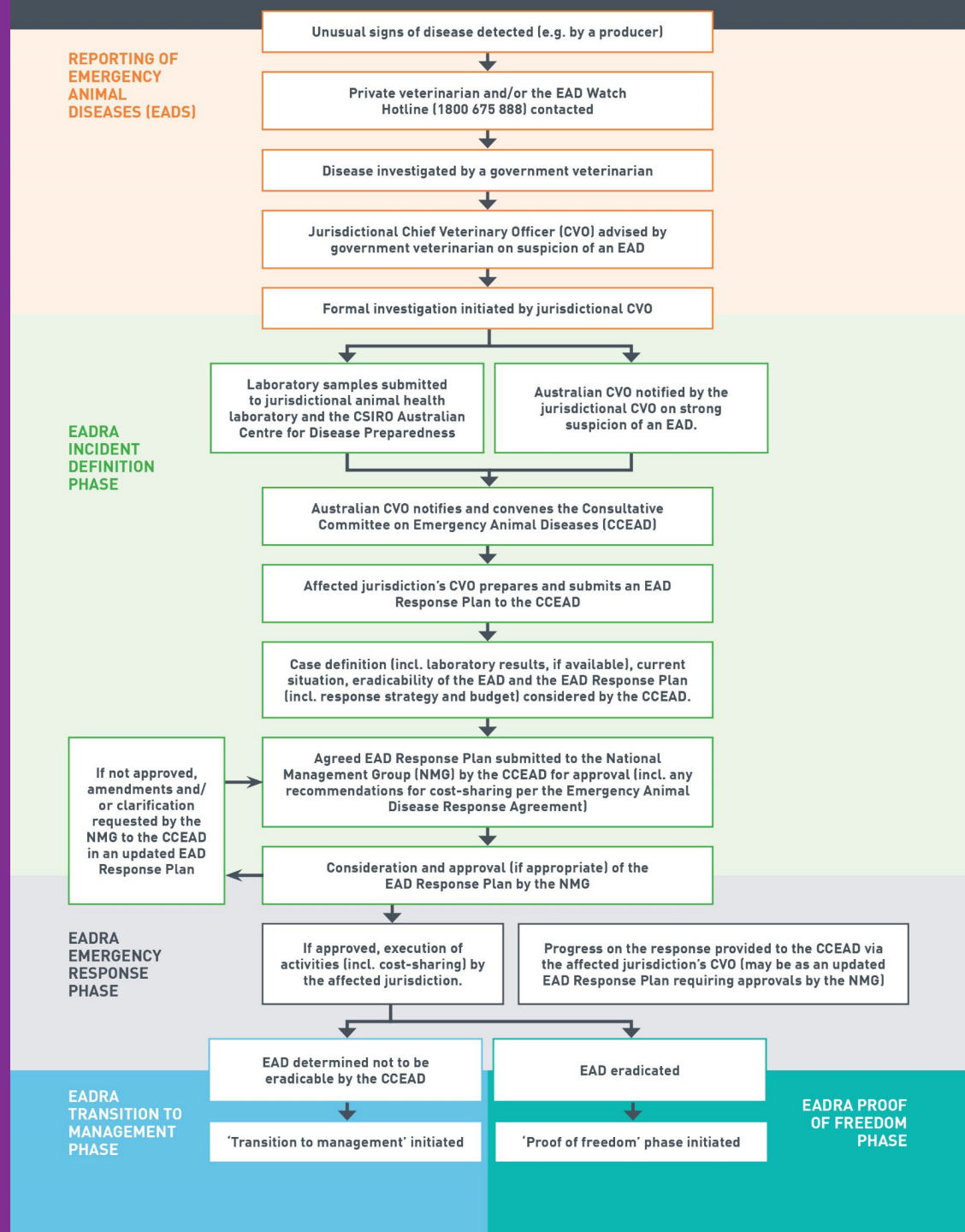
Parties to the EADRA



- The Commonwealth and all States and Territories
- Animal Health Australia
- Industry associations or other industry entities

1

What happens during an EAD outbreak



REPORTING OF EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASES (EADS)

Unusual signs of disease detected (e.g. by a producer)



Private veterinarian and/or the EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) contacted



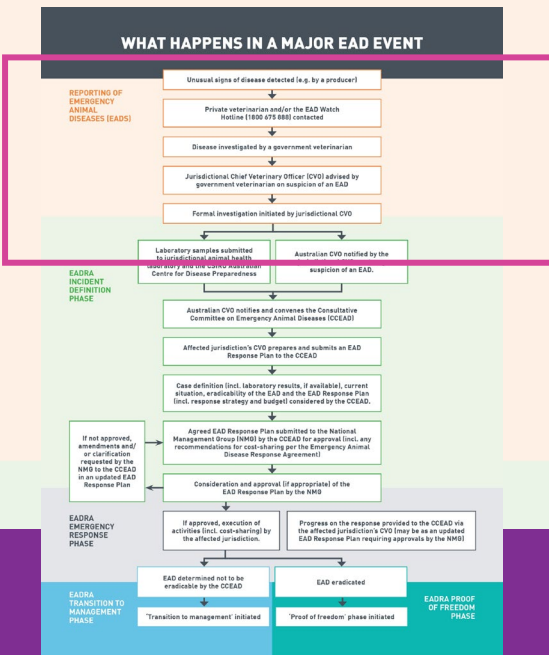
Disease investigated by a government veterinarian



Jurisdictional Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) advised by government veterinarian on suspicion of an EAD



Formal investigation initiated by jurisdictional CVO



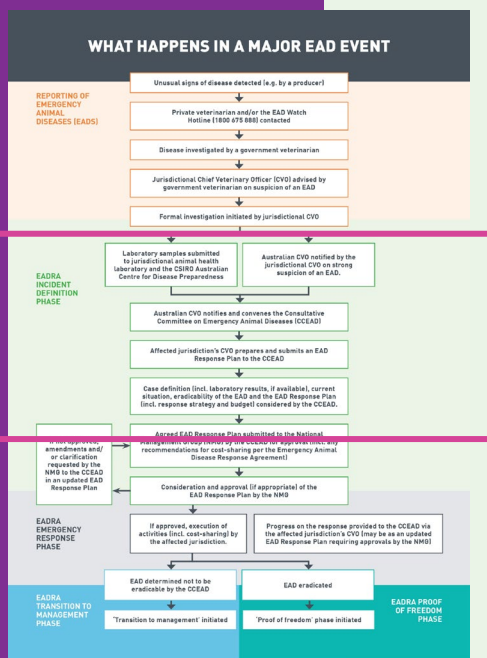
Laboratory samples submitted to jurisdictional animal health laboratory and the CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness

Australian CVO notified by the jurisdictional CVO on strong suspicion of an EAD.

Australian CVO notifies and convenes the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD)

Affected jurisdiction's CVO prepares and submits an EAD Response Plan to the CCEAD

Case definition (incl. laboratory results, if available), current situation, eradicability of the EAD and the EAD Response Plan (incl. response strategy and budget) considered by the CCEAD.



2

**The FMD
AUSVETPLAN
response
strategy**



<http://bit.ly/3o3hLzM?r=qr>



The disease



Acute, **highly** infectious disease of cattle, buffalo, pigs, sheep, goats, deer



One of the most contagious animal diseases – pigs are amplifiers



Not zoonotic



Now in Bali



Vaccine bank available



Response strategy



Rapid response – eradication asap



Minimise social and economic impacts



Stamping out



National livestock standstill



Declared areas and movement controls



Vaccination

The national livestock standstill

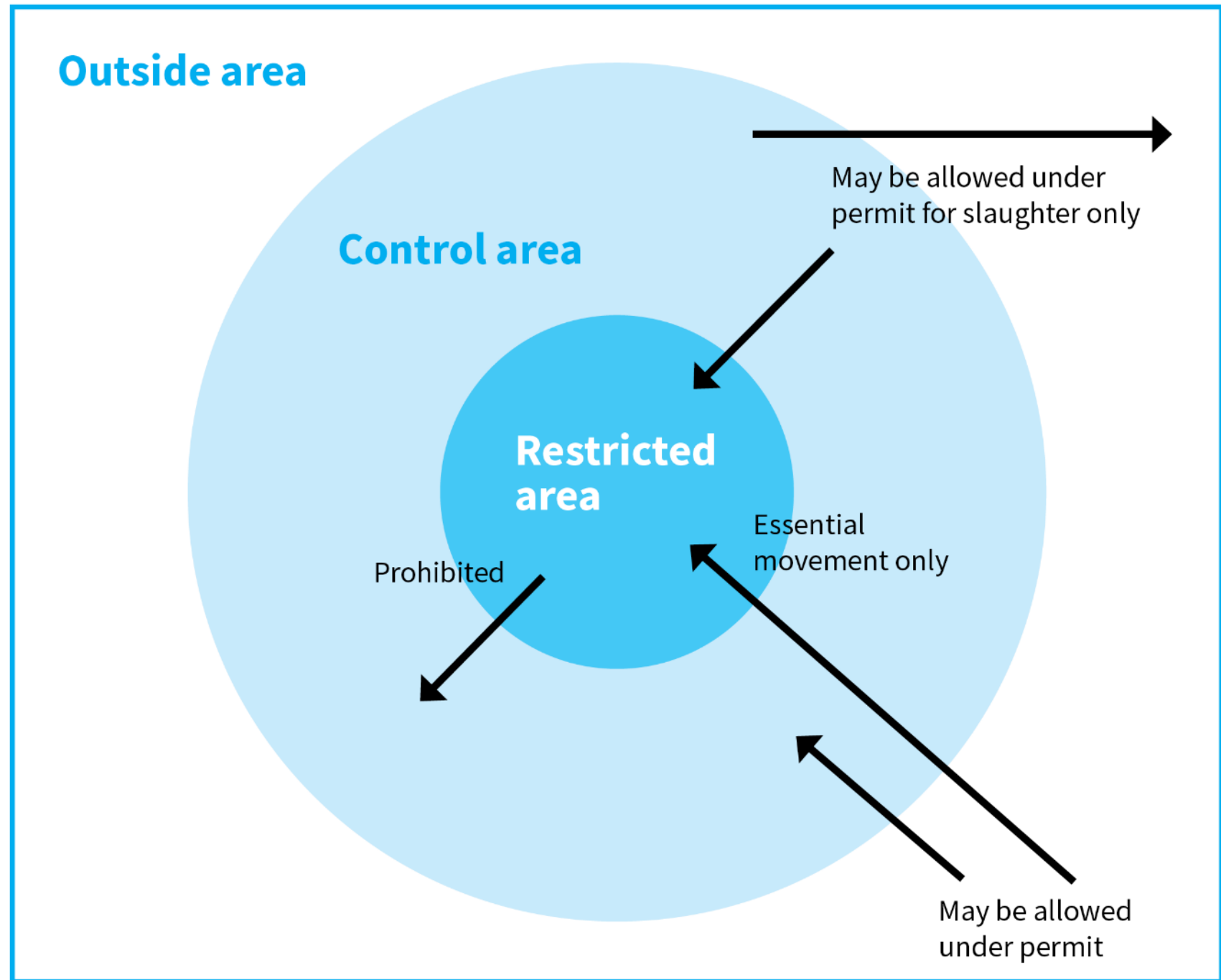
Following a diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) or a strong suspicion of FMD, a national livestock standstill will be imposed, leading to total movement controls on all species susceptible to FMD. The standstill will be triggered by the National Management Group (NMG), acting on the advice of the Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD) and will be implemented for at least 72 hours. Easing, lifting or extending the standstill will be based on a risk assessment and the developing knowledge of the epidemiology of the outbreak.

The national livestock standstill (2)

Livestock in transit in vehicles within a jurisdiction may continue their journey without a permit, provided that:

- the journey did not commence in another jurisdiction and
- the journey can be completed within 4 hours of declaration of the standstill and
- the movements are:
 - from farm to farm or feedlot or
 - to an abattoir or
 - livestock returning to their property or place of pick-up.

After the national livestock standstill



After the national livestock standstill (2)

Containment and eradication of FMD is the highest priority. Therefore, 'normal business movements' are not allowed.

Live animals pose the greatest risk of disease spread; therefore, their movements from all premises within the RA and CA must be strictly controlled.

The OA should remain as 'clean' as possible. Therefore, movement of animals from the RA to the OA is prohibited, and movement of products is generally prohibited. Movement of animals and products from the CA to the OA will also be restricted.

After the national livestock standstill (4)

Movements are also carefully controlled for other products and items such as:

- semen and embryos**
- meat and milk**
- dead stock, effluent, byproducts**
- livestock vehicles – decontamination**
- wool, fibres**
- people and non-susceptible animals – decontamination**
- crops, grains etc. from infected premises**

AHA Disease Alert Updates



[animalhealthaustralia.com.au/
subscribe-to-our-animal-disease-alerts/](https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/subscribe-to-our-animal-disease-alerts/)

animalhealthaustralia.com.au/online-training-courses