# Tech Tips
## NLIS DATABASE

All account types

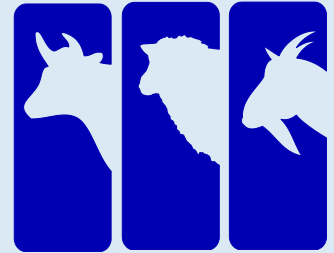**National Livestock Identification System Ltd**

**August 2014**

# PIC and device status codes

<u>Related Tech Tips</u>:
*Change ERP status, Check ERP PIC status, Current status download, ERP PIC history report, Device status, Device status changes report, Device status enquiry*

A status can be assigned to properties, livestock or devices, so that animals can be traced along the supply chain, for residue testing and food safety purposes. Regulatory authorities can assign **PIC** statuses to properties. Many account types can assign **Device** statuses to livestock or devices, but only statuses that are appropriate for their account type.

Table 14.9 of the NLIS Database Terms of Use specifies who can assign, remove and see property and device statuses. Some statuses are assigned or removed automatically, based on defined rules. A device status remains active until the animal is killed or until the status duration expires or is removed.

Originally, statuses related only to the NLIS (Cattle) program but the database now accepts electronic sheep and goat devices for some transactions.

**Examples:**

- **Properties** with Organochlorine (OC) contamination rated 'high-risk' are assigned an [**OC T4**] status. If the property consigns cattle for sale or slaughter, this status highlights that animals within that consignment must be tested for OC residues at slaughter.

- **Cattle** that graze on 'high-risk' OC properties may be assigned an [**OC N1F**] status. When an animal is scanned at the abattoir, the NIF status highlights that the animal must be tested for OC.

- **Cattle** or **sheep** with an RFID tag may be assigned an [**NLS S**] status if they are reported as stolen.

- **Devices** that have been damaged or replaced are assigned an [**NLS D1**] or [**NLS R1**] status.

<u>Note</u>: **Status codes** are grouped by program code and listed alphabetically, by and within **Program code**.

## PIC status codes

| Program | Status | Assigned to … |
|---------|--------|---------------|
| AQ | AQ | **Properties** under quarantine due to **anthrax**. |
| ENDO | E10 | **Properties** that require checking of each 10th lot for evidence of **endosulfan** residues. |
| | E30 | **Properties** that require checking of each 30th lot for evidence of **endosulfan** residues. |
| EW | EW1 | **Properties** carrying cattle with a **high-risk** status that may be unfit for human consumption. The **early warning** status is disclosed when feedlots or processors conduct an ERP PIC status check to prepare for consignments. This allows them to talk to vendors about how to manage the cattle before they arrive. |
| FO | MC | **Properties** identified as a source of cattle with metal contamination. |
| LPA | A | **Properties** accredited under the **LPA** (Livestock Production Assurance) program. |
| | A1 | **Properties** accredited under the **LPA** QA (Cattlecare/Flockcare) program. |
| | N | **Properties** not accredited under the **LPA** program. |

## PIC status codes

| Program | Status | Assigned to … |
|---|---|---|
| **NARM**<br>National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation | **KV** | **Properties** with a history of **antibacterial residue detections** in **bobby calves**.<br>National Residue Survey (NRS) authorities monitor agricultural and veterinary chemical residues and environmental contaminants in Australian food commodities. The cost is largely industry-funded through levies on the animal and plant commodities tested.<br>NRS assigns the **KV** status to a **PIC** when calves consigned to that PIC return a positive result below MRL after Microbial Inhibition Testing (MIT) of urine samples.<br>The database removes the KV status after **28 days**. NRS can remove the status earlier. |
| | **KV2** | **Properties** with a history of **antibacterial residue detections** in **bobby calves**.<br>When confirmatory tests on an MIT positive calf detect residue equal to or higher than MRL, NRS assigns the **KV2** status and all calves in the KV lot must be urine-sampled.<br>The database automatically removes the KV2 status after **90 days**. |
| **NFAS** | **A** | **Properties** accredited under the **National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme** (NFAS). |
| | **N** | **Properties** not accredited under **National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme** (NFAS). |
| **NLS** | **EU** | **Properties** accredited under **European Union** Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS). |
| **NORM (OC)**<br>National Organo Chlorine Residue Management | **M** | **Properties** with a low risk (nil/limited test history) of **OC-contamination** and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds tests.<br><u>Note</u>: M properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form. M is the same as T5 below, except that the M status *is* disclosed at saleyards. |
| | **R** | **Properties** at minimal risk of producing cattle with unacceptable **OC residues**. Properties with an R classification do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration (Cattle) purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD. |
| | **T1F**<br>**T2F** | **Properties** with a reduced risk of **OC-contamination**. NRS funds a fat-sample OC test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if additional cattle are tested. Sampled carcase and companion animals can be released. |
| | **T1V**<br>**T2V** | T1F/T2F properties automatically convert to T1V/T2V one year after any previous T status was assigned, and has been in place continuously during that period. |
| | **T3F**<br>**T3V** | **Properties** with a medium-high **OC-contamination** risk. NRS funds fat-sample test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if more cattle are tested. Sample and hold carcase and companion cattle until results are available.<br>T3F properties automatically convert to T3V one year after any previous T status was assigned to the PIC, and has been in place continuously during that period. |
| | **T4** | **Properties** with a high risk of **OC-contamination**. NRS won't fund tests – commercial arrangements apply. |
| | **T5** | **Properties** with a low risk (nil or limited test history) of **OC-contamination** and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds test.<br><u>Note</u>: T5 properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form. |
| | **X** | **Properties** that should not be trading cattle (for sale or slaughter) as the PIC is under regulatory restrictions. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions. |
| **PI** | **PI** | **Properties of interest** to police or States for surveillance of cattle movements. |
| **PIC** | **XS** | **South Australian properties** that should not be trading livestock. |
| | **XM** | **Tasmanian properties** that should not be trading livestock. |
| | **XQ** | **Queensland properties** that should not be trading livestock. |
| | **XV** | **Victorian properties** that should not be trading livestock. |

State authorities may use the **Device status for properties** transaction to assign statuses marked with an asterisk (*) to all devices on a property within their jurisdiction. They may also check which of these statuses have been assigned by running the **Device status for properties** report.

Related Tech Tips: *Device status for properties*, *Device status for properties report*

## Device status codes

| Program | Status | Assigned to … |
|---------|--------|---------------|
| **AV** | **AV1** | **Cattle** vaccinated against **anthrax**. The AV1 status converts to AV2 after 42 days. |
| | **AV2** | **Cattle** vaccinated against **anthrax** more than 42 days earlier. |
| **DOI** | **DN1** | **Devices of interest** to States and Territories for surveillance of livestock movements. |
| | **DN2** | **Devices of interest** to States and Territories for surveillance of livestock movements. Animals associated with these devices may not be fit for human consumption. |
| **IMPO** | **IM1***  | **Cattle** imported from a country where **BSE** has been diagnosed. |
| | **IM2***  | **Cattle** imported from a country where **BSE** has not been diagnosed. |
| **JD** | **JD1***  | **Cattle** identified as non-clinical reactors to bovine **Johne's disease**. |
| | **JD2***  | **Cattle** identified as clinical cases of bovine **Johne's disease**. |
| | **JDV***  | **Cattle** vaccinated against bovine **Johne's disease**. |
| **LEAD** | **PB1***  | **Cattle** under restrictions due to **lead residues** and not to be sold for slaughter. If slaughtered, test meat for lead, at owner's expense. Condemn liver and kidneys. |
| | **PB2***  | **Cattle** under restrictions due to **lead residues**. Unacceptable residues may not apply to carcase meat. Condemn liver and kidneys, or test for lead at owner's expense. |
| **LPA** | **NL1** | **Cattle** that have moved from a **non-LPA PIC** to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than 60 days. |
| | **NL2** | **Cattle** that have moved from a **non-LPA PIC with an OC status** to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than six months. A test instruction is displayed when animals with this status arrive on the slaughter floor. |
| **NARM**<br>National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation | **K1F***  | **Cattle** where urine and **kidneys** must be tested for **antibacterial residues** at slaughter. NRS funds tests. |
| | **K1V***  | **Cattle** where urine and **kidneys** must be tested for **antibacterial residues** at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply to tests. |
| | **K3** | **Cattle** treated by antibiotics such as streptomycin within the last 2 years. Cattle with a K3 status may have antibacterial residues and are unfit for human consumption. |
| **NLS**<br>NLIS database program | **B** | **Cattle** where a producer has permission to transfer non-EU **Breeding** animals onto the property. Animals with a B status are ineligible for the EU market. |
| | **D1** | **Devices** that are **damaged** or no longer work. |
| | **Y** | **Cattle** eligible for the **EU** (European Union) market. |
| | **N** | **Cattle** ineligible for **EU** market.<br><br>Note: The database applies the **EU** status automatically, but the status can also be set manually by AQIS, or by SA accounts, with approval from AQIS. |
| | **IA** | Inactive **Devices**, if it is not known whether a device was lost or damaged, or if the animal associated with the device is dead, has strayed, or moved off the property. |
| | **L1** | **Devices** that have not been used and were **lost** or stolen **in transit**, or on-farm. |
| | **L2** | **Devices lost after attachment** to an animal. |

## Device status codes

| Program | Status | Assigned to … |
|---|---|---|
| **NLS** *continued* | **LT** | Note: The database applies the **LT** status automatically, but the status can also be set manually by State/Territory authorities. |
| | **Y** | **Livestock** that are lifetime traceable. |
| | **N** | **Livestock** that are not lifetime traceable. |
| | **R1** | **Devices replaced** due to loss or damage (R1 is applied by the database). |
| | **RC1** | **Devices recovered** from abattoirs **for re-use** outside the NLIS Cattle program.<br>**RC1** is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a **recovered device** and that device is **already recorded as deceased** on the NLIS database. |
| | **RC2** | **RC2** is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a **recovered device** which is **not already recorded as deceased** on the NLIS database. |
| | **S** | **Livestock** reported to police as **stolen**. |
| | **S1** | **Livestock** a producer claims were **lost or stolen**, but no police report containing specific device details has been lodged, and/or the animals may have strayed. |
| **OC** National Organo Chlorine Residue Management | **N1F\*** | **Cattle** that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for **organo-chlorines** at slaughter. NRS funds tests. |
| | **N1V\*** | **Cattle** that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for **organo-chlorines** at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests. |
| | **N2F\*** | **Cattle** that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of **organo-chlorines** at slaughter. NRS funds tests. |
| | **N2V\*** | **Cattle** that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of **organo-chlorines** at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests. |
| **RAM** | **F1\*** | **Cattle** exposed to imported/unknown **restricted animal material** (RAM) within the last 30 months. The date of first-known RAM must also be recorded. |
| | **F2\*** | **Cattle** exposed to **RAM** of imported/unknown origin more than 30 months ago. |
| | **F3\*** | **Cattle** exposed to **RAM** of Australian origin. |
| **TB** | **TB1\*** | **Cattle** subject to inspection of head, thorax, lymph nodes and abdomen at slaughter. |
| **VBM** | **CB\*** | **Cattle** that grazed on properties where exposure to **cysticercus bovis** (beef measles) may have occurred, e.g. from discharged sewerage. |