Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

Livestock Production Assurance

Record Keeping Booklet

The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is the Australian livestock industry's on-farm food safety program. It meets the stringent requirements of our domestic and export markets, providing an assurance of the safety of red meat grown on Australian farms.

LPA accredited producers need to maintain records that demonstrate compliance with LPA requirements. This booklet contains templates which can be used to keep these records.

This Record Keeping Booklet and individual record templates are available for download on the Integrity Systems website (https://www.integritysystems.com.au/recordkeeping/).

NAME .....

DATE .....

PIC .....

PROPERTY/ADDRESS .....

.....

PHONE .....

EMAIL .....

mla MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

Integrity Systems red meat customer assurance

LPA NLIS

Stand by what you sell

Ph 1800 683 111 | lpa@integritysystems.com.au | integritysystems.com.au

About the integrity system, LPA and record keeping

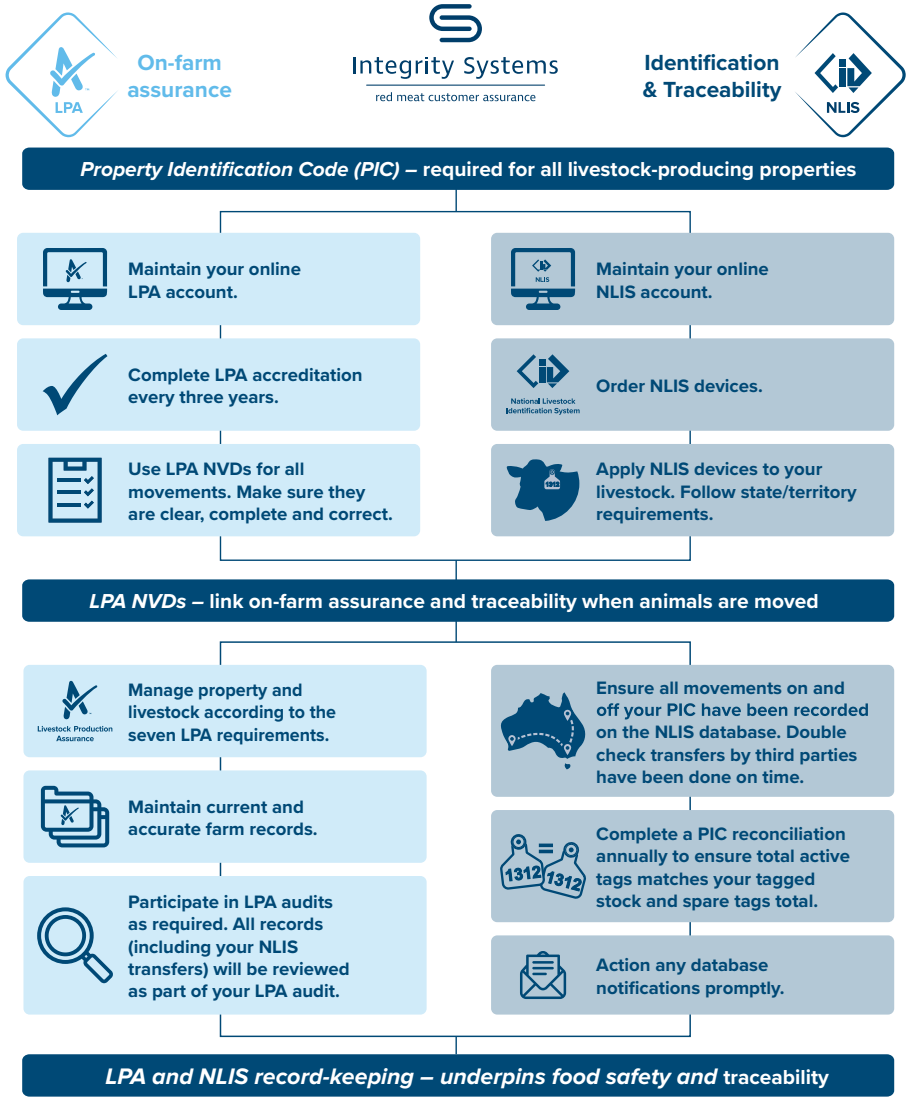
Livestock Production Assurance

People who enjoy Australian red meat trust that it's safe to eat, ethically produced and high quality. The integrity system that underpins this trust supports the premium prices and positive international reputation of our red meat.

The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is an independently audited, quality assurance program that is a foundational component of the Australian red meat integrity system. Working in conjunction with the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS), LPA provides evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices along the value chain.

LPA accreditation gives access to LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVDs), providing you with more marketing options for your livestock. When you tick the boxes on your NVD, you are guaranteeing your on-farm practices meet LPA requirements, and ultimately customer expectations. Your declaration must be backed up by accurate farm records.

This record-keeping booklet will assist you in keeping the records and maintaining the standards required of the LPA program. It is not a substitute for record-keeping required by other assurance programs. It is not a requirement that it be filled out to be a part of LPA. It is simply a guide that can be used to assist you in fulfilling your responsibilities as an LPA-accredited producer.



Livestock Production Assurance

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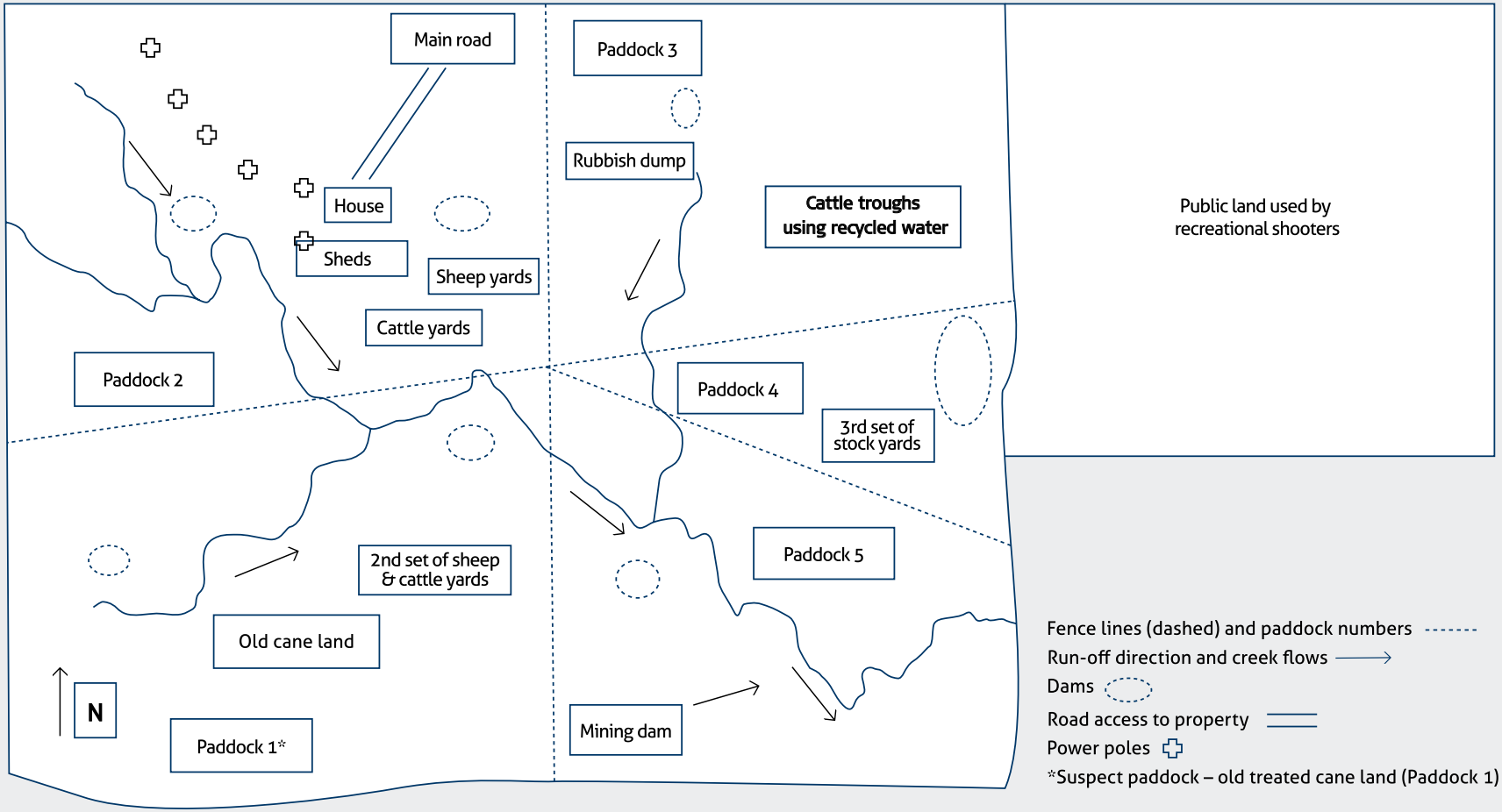
SECTION 1 - Property risk assessment – example map



SECTION 1A - Property risk assessment – map

Livestock Production Assurance

Draw or print out a map of your property. Highlight the location of old batteries, farm rubbish tips, old painted timbers, commercial painted surfaces (e.g. 200L drums), machinery and any potential chemical storage or disposal area, or land which shares a boundary with public land (e.g. roadways, railways, State Forest, National Park etc).

You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.

SECTION 1B - Property risk assessment documentation

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The risk assessment involves mapping the property for potential risk sites and recording management of such sites, to ensure a livestock producer is doing all they can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals, pathogens from recycled water, and physical contaminants entering the meat they produce. The risk assessment should be reviewed periodically and updated according to changes in land use and management. Responses to the risk assessment questions and the map must be documented and filed, and both made available should the property be subject to an LPA audit. ***You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.***

Possible risk / risk site (refer to property map)	Reason or risk identified	Results received (soil or fat samples)	Description of how site is managed to eliminate the risk of livestock contamination	Date reviewed	Action required?
Rubbish dump	*Old chemical drums, batteries, food scraps*	*Soil sample; Dieldren 0.20mg/kg BHC 0.40mg/kg*	*Rubbish dump fenced out 2005*	*31/07/2021*	*Review in 12 months*
Stock yards	*Plunge dip* *Timber yards treated for termite control*	*NA*	*Cattle and sheep yards – plunge dip no longer in use and section of yards not used. Aware of timber yards treated for termite control.*	*3/07/2021*	*No*
Chemical storage shed and wash down area *Sheds* *Machinery sheds* *Machinery*	*Sump oil and old batteries* *Timber treated for termite control* *Hydraulic oil on machinery* *Chemical storage and area used to clean our spray equipment*	*NA*	*Sheds – have area where old batteries and sump oil placed, fenced 2007 and also contains washed chemical drums ready for DrumMuster collection. Aware of machinery with oil leaks and endeavour not to leave machinery in paddocks where stock are.*		
Power poles	*Organochlorine ground treated poles*	*Soil sample: Dieldren 0.60mg/kg*	*Power poles to house and sheds are pre-1987. Organochlorine ground treated poles. Old pole removed from paddock.*		
Mining dam	*Possible heavy metals*		*Stock not allowed access to dam. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before they can go to slaughter.*		
Paddock 1 *Old cane paddock*	*Paddock 1 old treated cane paddock*	*Soil sample: DDT 0.15mg/kg*	*Sale cattle restricted access. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before slaughter.*		
Public road / adjacent public land	*Potential for physical contamination* *Rubbish from travellers including lead batteries*	*NA*	*Gates locked. Areas neighbouring public roads/lands checked for rubbish on a regular basis. Rubbish removal as required.*		
Potential physical contamination	*Potential for physical contamination*	*NA*	*Potential for physical contamination minimised by collection of all loose fencing wire / clear policy regarding the use of firearms on the property.*		
Treated recycled water used for irrigation	*Potential for presence of pathogen that can cause beef measles (Cysticercus bovis or C. bovis) in cattle.*	*Documentation from water supplier that water has been treated to achieve a:* *- Log Reduction Value (LRV) of 4.0 in T. saginata egg concentration or equivalent; or* *- LRV of 3.0 - only if the producer is supplying other fresh drinking water to cattle.*	*The recycled water supplier has confirmed that the recycled water has been adequately treated.* *Other fresh drinking water is available to cattle. If exposed to inadequately treated recycled water, cattle are identified, traceable and declared as exposed to C. bovis on outgoing NVDs.*		

SECTION 1B – Property risk assessment documentation

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SECTION 2 - Livestock treatment record

Every LPA-accredited producer must take steps to ensure that animal treatments are administered in a safe and responsible manner that minimises the risk of chemical residues and physical hazards. ***Veterinary chemical product details should be recorded within 48 hours of use.***

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Treatment date	Livestock description & location	Tag no. or mob/herd no.	Number of livestock	Product trade name	Batch number	Product expiration date	Dose rate/dipping or jetting rate *(mL/L)* & approx. live weight	Treated by (name and contact number of owner/ employee/ contractor)	
12/07/2021	*Back gully cows, Back gully paddock*	*X1234ABXC*	*50*	*Dectomax pour on*	*1223456T*	*11/04/2022*	*1mL/10kg*	*John Smith*	*0400 000 000*
Withholding period *(days)*	**Export Slaughter Interval (days)**	**Date safe for slaughter**	**Adverse reactions**		**Broken needle still in animal?**	**Equipment used for livestock treatment is cleaned / calibrated?**		**Equipment cleaned / calibrated by *(name and contact number of owner/ employee/ contractor)***	
42 days	*42 days*	*24/08/2021*	*Nil noted*		*No*	*Yes*	*12/07/2021*	*John Smith*	*0400 000 000*

Treatment date	Livestock description & location	Tag no. or mob/herd no.	Number of livestock	Product trade name	Batch number	Product expiration date	Dose rate/dipping or jetting rate *(mL/L)* & approx. live weight	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/ employee/ contractor)*	
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SECTION 2 – Livestock treatment record

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SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

LPA producers should update records every time chemicals are applied to grain and fodder to be fed to livestock.

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Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
5/07/2021	*Grain silo 1*	*Sorghum*	*50 tonne*	*1L/tonne*	*Ute pack with wand*	*Contractor, Grain Treatments Pty Ltd*	*0400 123 456*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		
Dichlorvos	*530ml/100L of water*	*1089766R*	*7-28 days*	*3/08/2021*	*Safety gloves and eye-wear provided. Westerly, 15km/hour*		
ICR Grain Protectant	*1L/50L of water*	*12358984R*	*24 hours*	*7/07/2021*	*Safety gloves and eye-wear provided. Westerly, 15km/hour*		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

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SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**	

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*
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SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**	

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**	

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**	

SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

SECTION 3A – Grain and fodder (hay and silage) treatment record

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

Date of application	Silo/storage ID & location	Product treated	Amount treated	Treatment application rate	Method	Treated by *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to feed**	**Notes**		

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

LPA producers must take steps to ensure agricultural chemicals are applied and treated correctly, and that their animals are not exposed to chemical residues.

Includes boom spraying in a whole of paddock situation, as well as spot spraying.

Livestock Production Assurance

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
5/07/2021	*River paddock, lot 1*	*Canola*	*400 ha*	*100l/ha*	*Boom spray*	*Westerly, 15km/h*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Atrazine 500 SC	*3L/Ha*	*1234565W*	*15 weeks*	*19/10/2021*	*Contractor, Grain Treatments Pty Ltd*	*0400 123 456*
Wetting agent BS 1000	*1L/Ha*	*12358984R*	*1 week*	*13/07/2021*		
Notes						
Safety gloves and eye-wear provided.						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3B – Crop, pasture and paddock treatment record

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

Date of application	Paddock ID & location	Crop treated	Area treated	Treatment application rate *(L/ha)*	Treatment method	Wind direction & speed *(km/hr)*
Product name	**Chemical rate**	**Batch number**	**WHP/EAFI/EGI**	**Date safe to harvest/graze**	**Treated by** *(name and contact number of owner/employee/ contractor)*	
Notes						

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Every LPA-accredited producer must take steps to minimise exposure of livestock to foods containing unacceptable chemical contamination and guarantee cattle, sheep and goats are not fed stockfeed derived from animal products in accordance with the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban.

Livestock Production Assurance

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	
Lucerne hay	*Hay shed 1*	*2016 weaners*	*5/07/2021*	*7/07/2021*	*T Boss*
Molasses	*Tank 1*	*2016 weaners*	*8/07/2021*	*13/07/2021*	*T Boss*

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	

SECTION 3C – Livestock feeding record

Feedstuff description	Storage location	Mob(s) fed	Feeding period		Person responsible for activity
			Start	Finish	

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Every LPA-accredited producer must take steps to minimise exposure of livestock to foods containing unacceptable chemical contamination and guarantee cattle, sheep and goats are not fed stockfeed derived from animal products in accordance with the Australian Ruminant Feed Ban. Producers must ensure all feed fed to stock is fit for purpose. Extra focus is required when feeding livestock any by-product stockfeeds.

Livestock Production Assurance

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed
3/07/2021	*Lucerne hay (round)*	*75 bales / 25 tonnes*	*Dubbo, NSW*	*3421*	*No*	*Shed 1*	*T Boss*
8/07/2021	*Molasses*	*2000 litres*	*CSR Bundaberg, Qld*	*456621*	*No*	*Tank 1*	*T Boss*

*CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed

**CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration*

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed

**CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration*

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed

**CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration*

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed

**CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration*

SECTION 3D – Introduced stock feed

Date received	Feedstuff	Amount	Origin of feedstuff	CVD* or equivalent reference no.	Residue Analysis Certificate available / product tested	Storage location	Signed

**CVD = Commodity Vendor Declaration*

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

Every LPA-accredited producer must take steps to ensure livestock are fit for transport and minimise the risk of stress and contamination of livestock during assembly and transport. All livestock must be NLIS identified in accordance with relevant statutory requirements at all times.

Livestock Production Assurance

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			
6	*Friesian bobby calves. Mixed sex. Minimum 5 days old.*	*28/07/2021 / 4.30pm*	*2/08/2021 / 10am*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Pen 5, met the animal welfare conditions as per bobby calf NVD explanatory notes.*
12	*HFRD x FRS cows, 8-9 years old*	*16/11/2021 / 8am*	*16/11/2021 / 2.30pm*	*Yes*	*Yes*	*Hill paddock. Access to water only in yards.*

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			

SECTION 4 – Preparation of livestock for dispatch

No. of livestock	Description *(breed, sex and age)*	Yarding	Dispatch	Fit to load?	Do all livestock have NLIS devices applied?	Any known risks / comments
		Date/time	Date/time			

SECTION 5A – Livestock purchases and movements record
(bringing livestock onto the property)

Every LPA producer must keep sufficient records to enable the traceability of stock purchased and introduced onto the property. It is your responsibility as the receiver of livestock to ensure the NLIS database is updated to reflect all movements onto your PIC. Where livestock are purchased through a saleyard this activity will have been undertaken by the livestock agent/saleyard operator. ***You could file a copy of each of your LPA NVDs or Post Sale Summaries rather than complete this form and record the NLIS upload ID directly on the NVD form. Please visit the ISC website for information on NLIS upload IDs.***

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Destination paddock	Breed	Sex	Vendor name	Vendor address	Vendor PIC	Notes
2/08/2021	*12345*	*12345678*	*120*	*Creek paddock 1*	*Angus*	*Heifers*	*John Smith*	*Cattle Creek, Texas, Qld*	*QCHT0987*	*Purchased ex-saleyard*

SECTION 5A – Livestock purchases and movements record (bringing livestock onto the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Destination paddock	Breed	Sex	Vendor name	Vendor address	Vendor PIC	Notes

SECTION 5A – Livestock purchases and movements record (bringing livestock onto the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Destination paddock	Breed	Sex	Vendor name	Vendor address	Vendor PIC	Notes

SECTION 5A – Livestock purchases and movements record (bringing livestock onto the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Destination paddock	Breed	Sex	Vendor name	Vendor address	Vendor PIC	Notes

SECTION 5A – Livestock purchases and movements record (bringing livestock onto the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Destination paddock	Breed	Sex	Vendor name	Vendor address	Vendor PIC	Notes

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record
(moving livestock off the property)

Every LPA producer must keep sufficient records to enable the traceability of stock sold or moved off the property. All livestock must be NLIS-identified in accordance with relevant statutory requirements at all times. ***You could file a copy of each of your LPA NVDs or Post Sale Summaries rather than complete this form and record the NLIS upload ID directly on the NVD form. Please visit the ISC website for information on NLIS upload IDs.***

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination
2/08/2021	*12345*	*12345676*	*120*	*Creek paddock 1*	*Angus*	*Cows*	*Hamilton saleyards*
16/11/2021	*45678931*	*45653457*	*15*	*Hill Paddock 2*	*Angus*	*Heifers*	*PIC 3584651*

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record (moving livestock off the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record (moving livestock off the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record (moving livestock off the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record (moving livestock off the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination

SECTION 5B – Livestock sales and movements record (moving livestock off the property)

Date	NVD Serial No.	NLIS upload ID	No. of stock	Paddock of origin	Breed	Sex	Destination

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

Keeping a record of all agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs brought onto your farm will assist in satisfying the seven key elements of the LPA program. Veterinary chemicals include all vaccines and husbandry chemicals. Agricultural chemicals include all paddock, crop, storage chemicals.

Livestock Production Assurance

This inventory is for:
(tick relevant box)

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)
2/08/2021	*Cydectin*	*20L*	*2/08/2021*	*Expiry date*	*3456*	*John Smith*
16/11/2021	*Round-up*	*100L*	*16/11/2021*	*DOM*	*00-C12956*	*Joe Black*

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

This inventory is for: *(tick relevant box)*

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

This inventory is for: *(tick relevant box)*

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

This inventory is for: *(tick relevant box)*

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

This inventory is for: *(tick relevant box)*

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)

SECTION 6 – Chemical inventory

This inventory is for: *(tick relevant box)*

☐ Veterinary chemicals only ☐ Agricultural chemicals only ☐ Combined inventory

Date received	Product name	Quantity	Expiry date or date of manufacture (DOM)		Batch number	Updated by (name of person)

SECTION 7A – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan template

Livestock Production Assurance

KEEP THIS PLAN WITH YOUR OTHER FARM RECORDS AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE IF REQUESTED BY AN AUDITOR OR VISITOR.

Completing this Farm Biosecurity Management Plan template will support producers to meet the biosecurity requirements of the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) Program. If you have implemented a farm biosecurity plan for other purposes (e.g. J-BAS, SheepMAP) and it covers the elements listed within this template, you do not need to complete an additional farm biosecurity plan for LPA. ***You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.***

You should complete the template to reflect your current farm biosecurity practices. Where sections are not relevant for your property, you can select 'Not applicable'. If the section is relevant but you do not currently have systems in place, select 'No' on the template. This will not affect your LPA accreditation but should be used to help you identify areas for improvement in order to reduce any potential biosecurity risks on your property. This template should be reviewed by the owner on an annual basis.

Please check with your state or territory for any additional requirements that may be applicable to your biosecurity plan.

Property name		**Owner**	
Property address		**Manager**	
PIC		**Veterinarian name**	
Date		**Veterinarian phone number**	
Review date *(12 months from date above)*		**Local Animal Health Office number** *(government)*	
Completed by *(signature)*		**Emergency Animal Disease hotline: 1800 675 888**	
Map	It is recommended to document any elements relating to biosecurity risks or management measures, for example, farm entry points, signage, clean down areas, carcase or household waste disposal areas, on a property map. ***You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.***		
	A map example and template are available in the Property Risk Assessments templates.		

STOCK INVENTORY	
Stock Type (i.e. cattle, sheep, goats)	**Stock number (average for the year)**

STOCK INVENTORY	
Stock Type (i.e. cattle, sheep, goats)	**Stock number (average for the year)**

1	INPUTS – LIVESTOCK AND FEED						
1.1	**Livestock**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
1.1.1	Are all stock that arrive on the property (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) checked for their health status?	☐	☐	☐	Pre-purchase inspection for introduced stock conducted.	☐	
					Hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage livestock returning to the property.	☐	
1.1.2	Are all introduced livestock accompanied with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	☐	☐	☐	NVDs received for all purchased livestock.	☐	
					AHD obtained for further information on livestock health, where required.	☐	
1.1.3	Do all introduced livestock (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) undergo a period of quarantine where practical?	☐	☐	☐	Where practical, newly introduced livestock are segregated, observed and treated.	☐	
1.1.4	Do all introduced livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock given 24-48 hours holding for empty out (including any time off feed before arrival).	☐	
1.1.5	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with NLIS requirements?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock are checked for identification on arrival.	☐	
					When receiving livestock, confirm the NLIS transfer is completed within 48 hours.	☐	
1.2	**Feed**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
1.2.1	Is stock feed inspected on delivery to ensure it is fit for purpose (e.g. free from pest damage and visual contaminants)? If damaged or contaminated, is there a plan in place for its return or disposal?	☐	☐	☐	Stock feed inspected on arrival and checked to ensure it matches what was ordered.	☐	
					If stock feed is spoilt, feed is returned or a disposal plan is implemented.	☐	
1.2.2	Is stock feed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types e.g. those containing Restricted Animal Material (RAM)?	☐	☐	☐	RAM and non-RAM products are segregated to minimise accidental feeding.	☐	
					Livestock feed is stored protected from vermin, wildlife and pests, where practical.	☐	
2	**PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**						
2.1	**People, vehicles and equipment**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
2.1.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by visitors or machinery? *(continued on next page)*	☐	☐	☐	Where reasonable and practical, the number of entry points is reduced.	☐	
					Entry signage such as farm biosecurity signs, or directions to office/house for sign-in, provided.	☐	
					A visitor log of people in regular contact with farm animals (contractors, shearers, vets, stock agents) is maintained.	☐	
					Own vehicle used to transport contractors and visitors rather than their vehicle.	☐	
					Farm contractors such as veterinarians, livestock agents and transport vehicles notified of permitted areas of access prior to entry.	☐	

2	**PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT** *(continued)*						
2.1	**People, vehicles and equipment**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
2.1.1	Are there strategies in place to minimise the risk of disease incursion onto the property by visitors or machinery? *(from previous page)*				The lending of equipment is minimised, and if lent, equipment and vehicles cleaned down before use on farm.	☐	
					Vehicles and equipment cleaned prior to moving from a high-risk area to a low-risk area.	☐	
					'Come clean, go clean' practices encouraged from visitors including agents and stock contractors.	☐	
					Clean down equipment or facilities provided for farm contractors and visitors to clean their boots and equipment.	☐	
					Clean down areas marked on property map.	☐	
					Register of companies/organisations who have authorised access to your property (such as utility companies and mining or gas companies) is maintained, detailing any negotiated arrangements around access.	☐	
					Risk assessment for each entity completed, identifying the risks involved (such as the treatment of power poles or vegetation with chemicals) and the processes in place to manage the risks.	☐	
					Utility workers informed to make contact before accessing the property where practicable.	☐	
					Utility providers informed of any complications, including high biosecurity risks, to drive on designated tracks, abide by signage, avoid moving through certain areas of high risk and leave gates as they find them.	☐	
					Workers returning to work from overseas trips or overseas workers have clean boots and are well.	☐	
3	**PRODUCTION PRACTICES**						
3.1	**Livestock monitoring**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
3.1.1	Are livestock inspected regularly to ensure the early detection of sick animals?	☐	☐	☐	Routine stock inspections conducted.	☐	
					Frequency of livestock inspections increased during periods of higher risk (e.g. increased insect and wildlife activity or growing periods for weeds).	☐	
					Aware of the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases.	☐	

3	PRODUCTION PRACTICES *(continued)*						
3.2	**Animal health management**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
3.2.1	Have you implemented practices that help protect your livestock from diseases endemic to your region?	☐	☐	☐	Best practice management practices for livestock health and welfare documented and updates reviewed as they arise.	☐	
					Subscribed to local bulletins and in regular communication with local vet about disease risks.	☐	
					In regular contact with neighbours to discuss any issues on their farms.	☐	
3.2.2	Do you seek advice from a veterinarian or government officer in relation to any unusual sickness or death event?	☐	☐	☐	Unusual signs of disease reported as soon as possible to vet or local animal health authority.	☐	
					In the event of a disease outbreak, affected and suspected animals isolated and treated where necessary.	☐	
3.2.3	Have you implemented any strategies for managing livestock diseases on-farm (e.g. Johne's disease)?	☐	☐	☐	Where applicable, relevant disease management strategies documented and reviewed on a regular basis.	☐	
					Veterinary advice on disease risks sought where relevant.	☐	
3.3	**Carcase, manure, and waste management**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
3.3.1	Are carcase disposal and household garbage areas contained and secure to prevent access by livestock, feral animals and wildlife?	☐	☐	☐	Dead animal pits and garbage tips fenced off to prevent livestock and feral animals accessing carcases and food waste.	☐	
					Where practical, carcases disposed of immediately in a way that takes into account environmental and public considerations (e.g. burning, burial or composting).	☐	
					Disposal sites marked on property map.	☐	
3.3.2	Are you minimising the risk of salmonella or botulism when applying chicken litter?	☐	☐	☐	All litter is stored in fenced off areas.	☐	
					A period of at least three weeks allowed between application of litter and grazing.	☐	
3.4	**Fences**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
3.4.1	Are fences, especially boundary fences, regularly inspected and adequately maintained?	☐	☐	☐	Existing fences regularly inspected and maintained.	☐	
					Fencing replaced where required.	☐	

SECTION 7A – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan

4	PESTS AND WEEDS						
4.1	Pests and weeds	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
4.1.1	Are there documented feral animal, wildlife and weed-control programs in operation and do they include monitoring and management activities?	☐	☐	☐	Feral animal, wildlife and weed-control plans documented as required.	☐	
					In regular contact with neighbours and regional feral animal, wildlife and weed control groups to maximise the effectiveness of control programs.	☐	
5	OUTGOING PRODUCTS						
5.1	Outgoing products	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
5.1.1	Are all livestock moved off the property accompanied with information on animal treatments, and is a health status provided via an NVD/eNVD and AHD?	☐	☐	☐	NVD/Waybills completed for all livestock movements off the property.	☐	
					AHD completed to provide further information on livestock health where necessary.	☐	
6	TRAIN – PLAN - RECORD						
6.1	Training	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
6.1.1	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry understand their role in the implementation of biosecurity practices on-farm, and know how to identify sick and injured livestock?	☐	☐	☐	Personnel training and instruction on animal health and welfare, including disease reporting, conducted.	☐	
					Emergency contact lists displayed in noticeable places on farm and all staff know where they are.	☐	
					Personnel have completed the LPA Learning modules.	☐	
6.1.2	Do all personnel responsible for management and husbandry know where to find contact details for the local vet(s) and government animal health officer(s), and what to do in the event of a suspected emergency animal disease?	☐	☐	☐	EAD Watch Hotline (1800 675 888) is displayed in a common and visible location.	☐	
6.2	Documentation and record keeping	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
6.2.1	Do you record animal health activities and treatments to maintain herd/flock health history and provide accurate NVDs/eNVDs and AHDs when selling livestock?	☐	☐	☐	Livestock treatments accurately recorded.	☐	
6.2.2	Are all vulnerable personnel working on the property vaccinated for identified risk diseases such as Q Fever and tetanus and, where appropriate, have stock been vaccinated to prevent animal-to-human transmissible diseases such as leptospirosis?	☐	☐	☐	Vaccination records from staff requested/on file.	☐	
					Vaccination programs on property implemented if necessary and records maintained.	☐	
6.2.3	Do you review your farm biosecurity management plan annually?	☐	☐	☐	Biosecurity activities to be undertaken over the next 12 months identified and documented.	☐	
					Regular property inspections for actual or potential biosecurity issues undertaken.	☐	

SECTION 7A – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan – Queensland producers

Livestock Production Assurance

QUEENSLAND PRODUCERS, please complete this section.

7	QUEENSLAND BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS	
I DECLARE:		
This is a biosecurity management plan in accordance with Section 41B of the Queensland Biosecurity Regulation 2016.		☐
The purpose of this plan is to state the measures to prevent, control or stop the spread of biosecurity matter into, at, or from the management areas as defined in the biosecurity management plan, pursuant to the Queensland Biosecurity Regulation 2016.		☐
Signage is in place at the entry to all areas covered by this biosecurity management plan to instruct visitors to contact the person and sign in either in a visitor logbook or using the Farm Check-In app.		☐
This plan is available to all visitors during business hours.		☐

_____

[producer name]

_____

[producer signature if printed]

SECTION 7B – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan – Johne's Disease specific practices for cattle

Livestock Production Assurance

COMPLETING THIS SECTION IS *OPTIONAL*. **You can complete and save property risk assessments and biosecurity plans online in your LPA account.*

- This section is for producers running CATTLE who want to attain a Johne's Beef Assurance Score (J-BAS)
- A veterinarian's signature is only required if this section is completed AND only if a J-BAS 7 or 8 score is desirable
- A veterinarian's signature is voluntary for J-BAS score 6 and below
- A veterinarian's signature is NOT required for any other sections of the LPA on-farm biosecurity management plan template

8	JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR CATTLE						
8	**JOHNE'S DISEASE SPECIFIC PRACTICES**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Recommended measures**	**Actioned?**	**Comments**
8.1.1	Do you know the Johne's Disease (JD) status and level of risk of the livestock being introduced?	☐	☐	☐	Relevant questions asked on the JD checklist.	☐	
					Cattle Health Declarations requested from sellers and retained for seven years.	☐	
					JD status of introductions and risk management practices recorded.	☐	
8.1.2	Are all suspect clinical cases investigated and notified to state department as required?	☐	☐	☐	Veterinary investigation of suspect cases conducted.	☐	
					Clinical cases reported as per state legislation.	☐	
8.1.3	If there is JD on the property, is the potential exposure minimised to limit the spread of infection (or risk of infection) through the culling of infected livestock, grazing management and vaccination, as appropriate?	☐	☐	☐	If JD on property, work with veterinarian to prioritise high-risk animals for culling including clinical cases, suspect clinical cases, test-positive animals, animals originated from high-risk sources, etc.	☐	
					Young animals not grazed in high-risk areas e.g. adjacent to high-risk neighbours with infected livestock, land grazed by clinical or suspect cases.	☐	
8.1.4	If there are other JD susceptible ruminants on the property (e.g. sheep, goats or alpaca), do you prevent them from co-grazing with cattle, and/or have practices (e.g. testing and vaccination) in place to minimise JD risk?	☐	☐	☐	JD status of other species on the property determined and, if suspected infected or of unknown JD status, co-grazing prevented if possible.	☐	
					Sheep and goats vaccinated as appropriate.	☐	
8.1.5	If JD infection is detected, are risks within the herd assessed and people who have previously received cattle as coming from a low-risk herd been notified to enable them to manage their revised risk?	☐	☐	☐	Herd health monitored.	☐	
					People who have received animals notified of higher risk than first thought/advised.	☐	
8.1.6	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has there been veterinary oversight in the development of this biosecurity plan?	☐	☐	☐	Veterinarian oversight into biosecurity plan and testing provided.	☐	
					Vet has signed below.	☐	
8.1.7	Only for J-BAS 7 and 8 – Has a triennial Check Test been completed with negative results (or Sample Test if progressing to a higher J-BAS level)?	☐	☐	☐	Triennial Check Test completed.	☐	
					Laboratory results recorded and property managed based on outcomes.	☐	

Veterinary declaration:

I, _____

[vet name]

have discussed with the person filling out the optional Section 7B of this template the major biosecurity risks relating to Johne's Disease, and plans to manage these risks, appropriate to the individual farm.

_____

[vet signature if printed]*

** Inclusion of the vet's signature is required for J-BAS 7 and 8, but voluntary for 6 and below. By signing, the vet is stating that the discussion has occurred.*

SECTION 7C – LPA property visitor register template

A property owner is required to keep records, where reasonable and practicable, of visitor movements onto and around their property. This both reduces the risk of a disease or pest incursion occurring and strengthens the property owner's and authorities' ability to trace an outbreak's origin and contact visitors who may have been exposed to potential contamination on-farm.

Livestock Production Assurance

Date	Name	Company	Phone	Reason for visit	Farm area visited	Time in	Time out
6/07/2021	*Fred Smith*	*Riverlea Veterinary Practice*	*02 9999 9999*	*Pregnancy testing 2016 heifers*	*Main cattle yards*	*7:30am*	*11:25am*
7/07/2021	*George Adams*	*Local Rural Supplies*	*0444 444 444*	*Pasture inspection*	*Paddocks 1-4*	*10:15am*	*12:10pm*

SECTION 7C – LPA property visitor register template

Date	Name	Company	Phone	Reason for visit	Farm area visited	Time in	Time out

SECTION 7C – LPA property visitor register template

Date	Name	Company	Phone	Reason for visit	Farm area visited	Time in	Time out

SECTION 7C – LPA property visitor register template

Date	Name	Company	Phone	Reason for visit	Farm area visited	Time in	Time out

SECTION 7C – LPA property visitor register template

Date	Name	Company	Phone	Reason for visit	Farm area visited	Time in	Time out

SECTION 8 – LPA training record

LPA accredited producers may undertake a range of training in the management of their livestock business.
Use this template to record training in on-farm practices undertaken by people working on an LPA-accredited PIC.

Under **LPA Requirement 7** - Animal welfare, people responsible for the management of livestock handling must have successfully completed training in relation to the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for cattle, sheep and goats. This may be done through the LPA Learning tool or an equivalent and should be documented.

Training may also be required under **LPA Requirement 2 - Safe and responsible animal treatments** and **Requirement 3 - Fodder crop, grain and pasture treatments, and stock foods** to ensure animal treatments and chemicals are handled and administered correctly.

Person trained	Course name and qualification	Training provider	Training date	Duration	Date to renew / refresh
Peter Adams	*LPA Animal Welfare module*	*LPA Learning*	*2/08/2021*	*20 minutes*	*2022*
Sue Adams	*AQF-3 Chemical Accreditation*	*ChemCert*	*16/11/2021*	*1 day*	*2023*

SECTION 8 – LPA training record

Person trained	Course name and qualification	Training provider	Training date	Duration	Date to renew / refresh

SECTION 8 – LPA training record

Person trained	Course name and qualification	Training provider	Training date	Duration	Date to renew / refresh

SECTION 8 – LPA training record

Person trained	Course name and qualification	Training provider	Training date	Duration	Date to renew / refresh

SECTION 9 – LPA Animal Welfare Management Plan

KEEP THIS PLAN WITH YOUR OTHER FARM RECORDS AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO LPA AUDITORS

Livestock Production Assurance

You can complete your Animal Welfare Management Plan online in your LPA account.

Instructions

1. ALL producers must complete sections 2 to 6 and section 15.
2. In section 1, select the on-farm activities that best represent your business or operations to identify **additional** other questions you need to answer.
3. At the beginning of each section, you will be presented with relevant standards from the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines* for cattle, sheep and goats. Answer questions under each section (multiple choice or write a response).
4. Information boxes contain guidance to help you answer.

Please check with your state or territory for any additional requirements that may be applicable to animal welfare in your location.

Property name		**Owner**	
Property address		**Manager**	
PIC		**LPA User ID:**	
Date		**Review date** *(12 months from completion date)*	
Completed by *(signature)*		**Confirm livestock to be covered under your LPA Animal Welfare Management Plan** *(Select all that apply)*	☐ Cattle ☐ Goats ☐ Sheep ☐ Bobby Calves

SECTION 1: TELL US A BIT ABOUT YOU

Which of the following activities do you undertake on your farm?

ALL LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Breeding Management *(Answer question 11.1, section 11)*
- ☐ Artificial breeding procedures *(Answer question 11.2, section 11)*

CATTLE

- ☐ Castration *(Answer question 7.1, section 7)*
- ☐ Dehorning, disbudding or tipping *(Answer question 7.2, section 7)*
- ☐ Spaying *(Answer question 7.3, section 7)*
- ☐ Calf rearing system *(Answer question 12.1, section 12)*
- ☐ Dairy management *(Answer question 13.1, section 13)*

SHEEP

- ☐ Shearing or crutching *(Answer question 6.4, section 6)*
- ☐ Castration and tail docking *(Answer question 8.1, section 8)*
- ☐ Mulesing *(Answer questions 10.1 and 10.2, section 10)*
- ☐ Intensive livestock system (eg. Feedlots and confinement feeding) *(Answer question 14.1, section 14)*

GOATS

- ☐ Shearing *(Answer question 6.5, section 6)*
- ☐ Castration *(Answer question 9.1, section 9)*
- ☐ Dehorning, disbudding or tipping *(Answer question 9.2, section 9)*
- ☐ Dairy management *(Answer question 13.1, section 13)*
- ☐ Intensive livestock system (eg. Feedlots and confinement feeding) *(Answer question 14.1, section 14)*
- ☐ I only harvest rangeland goats and perform no husbandry

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES AND TRAINING

Standard 1.1 A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of livestock under their care.

Standard 7.1 or 8.1 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on livestock must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 10.2 or 11.2 A person must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill livestock, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:

1) the livestock are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and
2) there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.

Cattle Standard 6.1 A person castrating or dehorning cattle must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Goat Standard 6.1 A person performing castration, disbudding and/or dehorning must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Sheep Standard 6.1 A person performing tail docking and castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Sheep Standard 7.1 A person performing mulesing must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

2.1

What actions do you undertake to ensure the welfare of livestock under your care?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- ☐ Read and understand the animal welfare standards and guidelines for livestock.
- ☐ Provide staff with access to the animal welfare standards and guidelines for livestock.
- ☐ Understand and have experience in livestock behaviour.
- ☐ Plan and take action to meet the welfare standards and address contingencies that may arise.
- ☐ Obtain knowledge of local patterns of disease and disease prevention.
- ☐ Humanely kill by appropriate methods or seek someone who is capable and equipped.
- ☐ Provide staff induction or training program relevant to the welfare of livestock.
- ☐ Understand and follow instructions for chemical and drug treatments.
- ☐ Have no additional staff so not required to provide training.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 3: FEED & WATER

Standard 2.1 A person in charge must ensure livestock have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.

Preamble: It is important to have plans in place to cater for water and feed shortages during the drier months or during drought periods as required in the standard.

3.1	**Please explain how you provide adequate feed and water to your livestock?** ***Please provide a written response in the box below.***	Guideline information: • *Livestock have daily access to water at troughs / dam.* • *Provide feed to livestock based on their requirements and adjust accordingly.* • *Inspect, clean, and maintain water infrastructure.* • *Monitor diet changes.* • *Use MLA feed budget calculators to plan and manage feed budgets.*
3.2	**Please explain how you monitor feed and water on your property?** ***Please provide a written response in the box below.***	Guideline information: • *Regularly monitor and assess your feedbase and livestock on your property.* • *Use MLA feed budget calculators to plan and manage feed budgets.* • *Monitor water availability or levels – daily, weekly, monthly.* • *Monitor water quality regularly if known to be variable and that livestock are drinking.* • *Medicated water systems are closely monitored to ensure livestock are not overdosed.* • *Refer to **Making more from Beef Module 2 Pasture Growth** and **Module 3 Pasture Utilisation**.* • *Refer to **Making more from Sheep Module 7 Grow more Pasture** and **Module 8 Turn Pasture into Product.***
3.3	**What contingency plans do you have for when there is insufficient feed and water available to maintain health and wellbeing of your livestock?** ***Please provide a written response in the box below.***	Guideline information: • *Source and provide supplementary feed to livestock.* • *Use commodity vendor declarations to monitor and track where sourced feed has come from.* • *Source and provide alternative water to livestock e.g. a second bore to provide additional water.* • *Relocation or agistment of livestock.* • *Sell livestock early.* • *Destock livestock if animals are fit to load. Use **MLA Fit to Load guide**.* • *Use of stock containment areas.* • *Segregation of livestock according to risk.* • *Early weaning of livestock.* • *Monitor and observe livestock.* • *Emergency euthanasia and disposal.* • *Refer to the **Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs** for more information on drought planning.*

SECTION 4: RISK MANAGEMENT OF EXTREME WEATHER, NATURAL DISASTERS, DISEASE, INJURY AND PREDATION

Standard 3.1 A person in charge must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of livestock from threats, including extremes of weather, drought, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation.
Standard 3.2 A person in charge must ensure the inspection of livestock at regular intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system and the risks to the welfare of livestock.
Standard 3.3 A person in charge must ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured, or diseased livestock at the first reasonable opportunity.

Extreme weather and other natural disaster threats

4.1

How do you monitor extreme weather events (i.e. floods and fire)?
Please provide a written response in the box below.

Guideline information:
- *Check grazier warnings for extreme weather.*
- *Monitor the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) for weather warnings.*
- *Monitor the media and radio for warnings and alerts around fire and flood warnings.*
- *Monitor the local fire warning notification services during extreme weather events.*

4.2

What plans do you have in place to overcome weather and natural disaster threats?
Please provide a written response in the box below.

Guideline information:
- *Have feed on hand for emergency scenarios.*
- *Have appropriate emergency contact details available for local government, fire and SES.*
- *Gates are positioned in paddocks to enable emergency escape routes during periods of floods or fires.*
- *Have fire equipment and mobile tanks in place to help manage fires.*
- *Manage pasture and vegetation loads via slashing/clearing or rotational grazing.*
- *Move livestock to higher ground during periods of floods.*
- *Provide wind breaks and shade in paddocks.*
- *Move livestock into sheds or paddocks that provide shelter during emergencies.*
- *Emergency euthanasia and disposal.*
- *Refer to the **MLA Bushfire Hub** for more information on fire preparation, during a fire and recovery.*

Diseases, injury and predation risks

4.3

How frequently do you inspect and monitor your livestock?
Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

☐ Daily ☐ Every 2 days ☐ Weekly ☐ Bi weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

Diseases, injury and predation risks

4.4

What do you use to mitigate disease, injury and predation?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- ☐ Vaccination programs.
- ☐ Parasite control.
- ☐ Predator control programs (e.g., 1080 baiting, shooting, local program).
- ☐ Reporting unexplained diseases and deaths to vets.
- ☐ Consult a vet where necessary, disease diagnosis, preventative measures and treatments.
- ☐ Adequate boundary fencing.
- ☐ Biosecurity plan in place to manage introduced livestock, sick animals and disease outbreaks.
- ☐ Use MLA Fit to Load to ensure livestock are fit to load.
- ☐ Ensure all incoming livestock have an animal health declaration.
- ☐ Use the Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline to report a pest or disease outbreak.
- ☐ Plan in place for emergency killing and disposal.
- ☐ Separate and treat sick and injured livestock.

SHEEP ONLY:

- ☐ Development of a sheep health management calendar.
- ☐ Use preventative flystrike strategies.

- ☐ None of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 5: FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Standard 4.1 A person in charge must take reasonable actions in the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities and equipment to ensure the welfare of livestock.

Definition of facilities and equipment:

- *Facilities: Any yard, raceway, ramp, crush, building or enclosure used for the purposes of housing and handling livestock, including portable facilities and equipment.*
- *Does not include a paddock or laneway with conventional wire fencing.*
- *Fences, yards, sheds, raceways, feed and water troughs, portable yards, ramps, and equipment including kid and lamb cradles, dips and sprays.*

5.1

Which reasonable actions do you undertake in the construction, maintenance and operation of your facilities and equipment?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- ☐ Shade or shelter is provided.
- ☐ Feed and water facilities provided with appropriate space.
- ☐ Facilities are non-slip and free of protrusions to avoid injuries.
- ☐ Use of appropriate stocking density (rates) for the available space.
- ☐ Designed to enable cleaning and waste disposal.
- ☐ Fencing suitable for type of livestock.
- ☐ Ramps are structurally sound and suitable for the livestock.
- ☐ Maintenance and repairs conducted when needed.
- ☐ Annual audit of facilities.
- ☐ Staff training provided for using facilities and equipment.
- ☐ Not applicable – no facilities or equipment in use.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

CATTLE HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must handle cattle in a reasonable manner.

Standard 5.2 A person handling cattle must not:

1. lift cattle off the ground by only the head, ears, horns, neck or tail unless in an emergency; or
2. drop cattle except to land and stand on their feet; or
3. strike, punch or kick, cattle in an unreasonable manner; or
4. drag cattle that are not standing, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. deliberately dislocate or break the tail of cattle; or
6. use metal pellets to wound cattle as an aid for mustering.

Standard 5.3 A person must not drive cattle to the point of collapse.

Standard 5.4 A person must consider the welfare of cattle when using an electric prodder, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of cattle; or
   b. on facial areas, unless cattle welfare is at risk; or
2. on calves less than three months old, unless their welfare is at risk; or
3. on cattle that are unable to move away; or
4. in an unreasonable manner on cattle.

Standard 5.5 A person in charge of a dog, must have the dog under effective control at all times during the handling of cattle.

Standard 5.6 A person in charge must ensure a dog is muzzled when moving calves less than 30 days old that are without cows.

Standard 5.7 A person in charge must ensure tethered cattle are able to exercise daily.

Electro-immobilisation

Standard 5.8 A person must only use electro-immobilisation on cattle if:

1. the device is approved for use in the jurisdiction; and
2. the cattle are more than six months old; and
3. the operator is trained, or it is done under direct supervision of a veterinarian or a trained person; and
4. alternative restraining methods are not adequate to hold cattle sufficiently for the procedure being performed.

Standard 5.9 A person must not use electro-immobilisation on cattle as an alternative to pain relief.

SHEEP HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must handle sheep in a reasonable manner.

Standard 5.2 A person handling sheep must not:

1. lift sheep off the ground by only one leg, or by the head, ears, horns, neck, tail or wool, unless in an emergency; or
2. throw or drop sheep, except to land on their feet from a height less than 1.5 metres; or
3. strike, punch or kick sheep in an unreasonable manner; or
4. drag sheep that are not standing by only one leg, except in an emergency to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. drag sheep by only the ears, or tail; or
6. drag sheep by mechanical means, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing.

Standard 5.3 A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites sheep must ensure the dog is muzzled while working sheep.

Standard 5.4 A person in charge must ensure a sheep is shorn before the wool length is greater than twice the average annual growth for that breed.

Standard 5.5 A person must consider the welfare of sheep when using an electric prodder, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of sheep; or
2. on facial areas, unless sheep welfare is at risk; or
3. on sheep less than three months old unless sheep welfare is at risk or;
4. on sheep that are unable to move away; or
5. in an unreasonable manner on sheep.

Standard 5.6 A person must not trim or grind the teeth of sheep.

Standard 5.7 A person must not alter the anatomy of the prepuce of sheep by incising the surrounding skin (pizzle dropping).

Standard 5.8 A person in charge must ensure that tethered sheep are able to exercise daily.

GOAT HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Standard 5.1 A person must manage and handle goats in a manner that minimises pain, stress or injury to goats.

Standard 5.2 A person handling goats must not:

1. lift goats off the ground by only one leg, or by the head, ears, horns, neck, tail or fibre, unless in an emergency; or
2. throw or drop goats, except to land on their feet from a height of less than 1.5 metres; or
3. strike, punch or kick goats; or
4. drag goats that are not standing by only one leg, except in an emergency to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing; or
5. drag goats by only the ears, horns, or tail; or
6. drag goats by mechanical means, except in an emergency, for the minimum distance to allow safe handling, lifting, treatment or humane killing.

Standard 5.3 A person in charge must take reasonable action, where goats have not adapted to confinement within a reasonable period of time.

Standard 5.4 A person in charge of a dog that habitually bites goats must ensure the dog is muzzled while working goats.

Standard 5.5 A person in charge must ensure goats that grow and retain long fleece are shorn annually.

Standard 5.6 A person must consider the welfare of goats when using an electric prodder, and must not use it:

1. on genital, anal, or udder areas of goats; or
2. on facial areas, unless goat welfare is at risk; or
3. on goats less than three months old unless goat welfare is at risk or;
4. on goats that are unable to move away; or
5. on visibly pregnant goats; or
6. on visibly weak, injured or sick goats; or
7. in an unreasonable manner on goats.

Standard 5.7 A person in charge must ensure that tethered goats are able to exercise daily.

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT

Handling

6.1

What actions do you undertake when handling livestock?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

- ☐ Use low stress stock handling and flight zones to move livestock.
- ☐ Appropriate use of dogs.
- ☐ Don't use dogs.
- ☐ Draft livestock into suitable groups.
- ☐ Use of electric prodders on appropriate areas and class/age of livestock.
- ☐ Avoid handling in extreme weather.
- ☐ Appropriate use of handling aids (drafting canes, flappers, flags, rattles).
- ☐ Rest or slow handling if livestock are showing signs of exhaustion.
- ☐ Handle young, heavily pregnant and lame livestock with care.
- ☐ Train staff in correct handling practices.
- ☐ Don't have staff so training is not required.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

Animal Husbandry

6.2

Generally, when carrying out husbandry procedures which of the below measures do you undertake?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

- ☐ Closely supervise and take care when completing husbandry procedures.
- ☐ Maintain and use instruments that are clean and in good working order.
- ☐ Restrain livestock for the minimum duration for a procedure to be done safely and efficiently.
- ☐ Return livestock to feed and water as soon as possible after holding in yards.
- ☐ Regularly inspect and monitor livestock for signs of post-operative complications.
- ☐ Treat wounds as soon as practicable.
- ☐ Wean in an appropriate and secure area.
- ☐ Employ competent staff.
- ☐ Ensure staff are adequately trained or supervised.

CATTLE ONLY

- ☐ Electro-immobilisation is performed by a trained person and only used when no other alternative restraint method is adequate.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

Identification – Cattle only question

Standard 5.10 A person must use the most appropriate and least painful method to identify cattle that is applicable to the jurisdiction and the production system.
Standard 5.11 A person must not place a permanent brand on the head of cattle.

6.3

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle or bobby calves.

How do you identify your cattle?

☐ Ear tagging ☐ Tattooing ☐ Hot Branding ☐ Other – please provide details in the box opposite:

SECTION 6: HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Shearing and crutching – Sheep only question

Standard 5.4 A person in charge must ensure a sheep is shorn before the wool length is greater than twice the average annual growth for that breed.

6.4

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered shearing and crutching in Section 1.

How do you maintain the welfare of sheep during shearing and crutching?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

Guideline information:

- *Use experienced shearers.*
- *Provide adequate time off feed and water prior to shearing (curfew).*
- *Use appropriate equipment and facilities.*
- *Provide instructions to shearers and shed staff about animal welfare standards.*
- *Shear at the optimum time of year. Things to consider physiological state of sheep, body condition, seasonal conditions, weather and available shelter.*
- *Sheep shorn annually are always crutched prior to shearing.*
- *Minimise cuts and treat severe cuts during shearing and crutching.*
- *Provide feed and water for newly shorn sheep.*
- *Avoid shearing in extreme weather.*
- *Avoid turning sheep out without adequate time to graze before nightfall in bad weather.*
- *Provide shelter to newly shorn sheep if required.*
- *Manage sedated rams to prevent heat exposure, sunburn and smothering.*
- *Closely observe weather forecasts during and after shearing and provide shelter in severe weather.*
- *Refer to **Best practice preparation for shearing** for more information.*

Shearing – Goat only question

Standard 5.5 A person in charge must ensure goats that grow and retain long fleece are shorn annually.

6.5

Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered shearing in Section 1.

How do you maintain the welfare of goats during shearing?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

Guideline information:

- *Use experienced shearers.*
- *Provide adequate time off feed and water prior to shearing (curfew).*
- *Use appropriate equipment and facilities.*
- *Provide instructions to shearers and shed staff about animal welfare standards.*
- *Minimise cuts and treat severe cuts during shearing.*
- *Provide feed and water for newly shorn goats.*
- *Avoid shearing in extreme weather.*
- *Provide shelter to newly shorn goats if required.*
- *Manage sedated bucks to prevent heat exposure, sunburn and smothering.*

SECTION 7: CASTRATION, DEHORNING AND SPAYING – CATTLE QUESTIONS ONLY

Castration

Standard 6.1 A person castrating must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when castrating cattle, unless cattle are:

1. less than six months old; or
2. less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.

Standard 6.3 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to castrate cattle.

7.1	*Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered castration in Section 1.* **How do you maintain the welfare of your cattle during castration?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Sterilise equipment between each animal.* • *Use appropriate tools and methods that causes the least pain during castration.* • *Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies (eg.Tri-Solfen or Meloxicam).* • *Calves are castrated as young as possible (less than 12 weeks) or before weaning.* • *Calves are always more than 24 hours old when castrated.* • *Use the rubber ring method on calves less than 2 weeks old.* • *Ensure the rubber ring is in the correct position and tension block the arterial blood flow.* • *Ensure the incision for surgical castration is sufficient size, extends to the base of the scrotum, to allow effective drainage and reduce risk of infections.* • *Release livestock out to paddock straight away after castration.* • *Regularly inspect and monitor cattle for signs of post-operative complications.* • *Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet weather to minimise infection.*

Disbudding, dehorning or tipping

Standard 6.1 A person dehorning cattle must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.4 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning cattle, unless cattle are:

1. less than six months old; or
2. less than 12 months old if at their first yarding and where the later age is approved in the jurisdiction.

Standard 6.5 A person must consider the welfare of the calf when using caustic chemicals for disbudding the calf, and must only use it if the calf:

1. is less than fourteen days old; and
2. can be segregated from its mother for four hours after treatment; and
3. can be kept dry for 12 hours after treatment; and
4. is not wet.

Standard 6.6 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn cattle and disbud calves.

7.2

Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered disbudding, dehorning or tipping in Section 1.

How do you carry out disbudding, dehorning and tipping to ensure the welfare of cattle?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

Guideline information:

- *Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies (eg.Tri-Solfen or Meloxicam)*
- *Select naturally polled cattle for breeding.*
- *Select the disbudding method in preference for dehorning.*
- *Use hot-iron cautery for disbudding calves in preference of excision methods.*
- *Ensure calves are disbudded or dehorned as young as possible*
- *Tipping should only remove a solid, nonvascular portion of the horn and result in blunt horn end.*
- *Disinfect equipment between each animal.*
- *Release livestock out to paddock straight away after dehorning or disbudding.*
- *Regularly inspect and monitor cattle for signs of post-operative complications.*
- *Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet weather to minimise infection.*

SECTION 7: CASTRATION, DEHORNING AND SPAYING – CATTLE QUESTIONS ONLY *(continued)*

Spaying

Standard 6.7 A person spaying a cow must be a veterinarian or, if permitted in the jurisdiction, be accredited or be under the direct supervision of a veterinarian or a person who is accredited.
Standard 6.8 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when performing the flank approach for spaying or webbing of cattle.
Standard 6.9 A person must not use vaginal spreaders to spay small or immature cattle.

7.3	*Only answer this question if you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered spaying in Section 1.* **How do you carry out spaying to ensure the welfare of cattle?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Use passage webbing or dropped ovary technique (DOT) for spaying cattle in preference to other surgical methods.* • *Use passage webbing only in mature cows to minimise risk of harmorrhage.* • *The procedure was done by a veterinarian or qualified personnel.* • *Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies.* • *Restraint of cow is as short as possible.*

SECTION 8: TAIL DOCKING AND CASTRATION – SHEEP QUESTION ONLY

Standard 6.1 A person performing tail docking or castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person must not tail dock sheep that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the sheep.

Standard 6.3 A person must leave a docked tail stump of a sheep with at least one palpable free joint remaining.

Standard 6.4 A person must not castrate or use the cryptorchid method on sheep that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the sheep.

Best practice for tail docking involves:

- Use of appropriate pain relief preferably a short acting local anaesthetic and a long acting analgesic. Analgesic should be administered as the very first thing at the cradle to ensure maximum protection during procedures.
- Link to MLA pain relief webpage.
- Hot knife is preferred method, particularly for mulesed lambs.
- Docking at a minimum of three, preferably four, palpable joints – non-mulesed lambs should have their tails docked no shorter than the fourth joint
- Keeping the caudal folds (flaps of skin that attach the underside of the tail to the lamb's body) intact for ewes, ensure the healed tail covers the vulva.

8.1

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered tail docking and castration in Section 1.

How do you undertake tail docking and castration to ensure the welfare of sheep?

Please provide a written response in the blank box below.

Guideline information:

- *Use tools and methods that cause the least pain. Best practice is to use the hot knife or rubber ring methods.*
- *Use of appropriate pain relief and management strategies*
- *Good hygiene practices in place and disinfectant should be used and changed frequently.*
- *Lambs are not castrated if destined for slaughter before they are 12 weeks old, or before the onset of puberty.*
- *Lambs are castrated or made cryptorchid as young as possible (before 12 weeks old). Best practice is lambs are castrated at 2-8 weeks of age.*
- *Lambs are separated from their mothers for the shortest time possible.*
- *Lambs are tail docked as young as possible (before 12 weeks old).*
- *Lambs are appropriately restrained in a lamb cradle during procedure.*
- *Operate the hot knife at the recommended temperatures.*
- *Dock the tail at the joint space.*
- *Docked tail should cover the vulva in female sheep and similar length in males.*
- *Avoid tail dock and castration during extreme weather and when conditions are ideal for flies (severe fly change).*
- *Use appropriate preventative flystrike treatments.*
- *Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection.*
- *Use **Are you docking to the right length** to understand what best practice is for tail docking.*
- *Use **MLA Sheep Husbandry guide** and **Plan, prepare and conduct best welfare practice lamb marking procedures training guide** for castration and tail docking.*

SECTION 9: CASTRATION, DISBUDDING AND DEHORNING – GOAT QUESTIONS ONLY

Castration

Standard 6.1 A person performing castration must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.2 A person must not castrate goats that are more than six months old without using appropriate pain relief and haemorrhage control for the goat.

9.1	*Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered castration in Section 1.* **How do you perform castration to ensure the welfare of your goats?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Use tools and methods that cause the least pain during castration.* • *Castrate kids as young as possible (less than 12 weeks).* • *Surgical castration without the use of pain relief is only used on bucks less than 12 weeks of age.* • *Kids are appropriately restrained in a kid cradle during procedure.* • *Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies.* • *Use good hygiene practices in between animals.* • *Kids are separated from their mothers for the shortest time period possible.* • *Avoid mustering and yarding until wounds are healed.* • *Regularly inspect and monitor kids for signs of post-operative complications.* • *Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection.* • *Avoid castration during extreme weather and when fly activity is minimal.*

Disbudding and dehorning

Standard 6.1 A person performing disbudding and/or dehorning goats must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.

Standard 6.3 A person in charge must ensure the use of appropriate pain relief when dehorning goats more than six months old.

Standard 6.4 A person must use appropriate tools and methods to dehorn goats and disbud kids.

Standard 6.5 Disbudding by means of chemicals must not be performed on goats.

Standard 6.6 Scoop dehorners must not be used on goats.

Standard 6.7 Elastrator rings must not be used for dehorning goats.

9.2	*Only answer this question if you have goats and you answered disbudding and dehorning in Section 1.* **How do you carry out disbudding and dehorning to ensure the welfare of goats?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Use appropriate pain relief and management strategies.* • *Select naturally polled goats for breeding.* • *Select disbudding method in preference for dehorning.* • *Use hot-iron cautery for disbudding kids in preference of excision methods.* • *Select horn tipping over dehorning.* • *Tipping only removes a solid, nonvascular portion of the horn and result in blunt horn end.* • *Horn trimming or removal of sharp horn points performed to minimise injury to other goats.*

SECTION 10: MULESING – SHEEP QUESTIONS ONLY

Standard 7.1 A person performing mulesing must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills.
Standard 7.2 A person must not mules sheep that are less than 24 hours old or more than 12 months old.
Standard 7.3 A person must not mules sheep that are 6–12 months old without using appropriate pain relief.
Standard 7.4 A person must not mules sheep showing signs of debilitating disease, weakness or ill thrift.
Standard 7.5 A person mulesing sheep must only remove wool-bearing skin.

Best practice for mulesing involves:

- Mulesing should be performed when lambs are as young as possible, ideally two weeks after the end of lambing and before 3 months of age.
- Reduce stress before, during and after mulesing by:
  - Good planning and preparation.
  - Adequate number of well-trained staff.
  - Use well-maintained equipment.
  - Use low-stress stock handling.
  - Use of appropriate pain relief preferably a short acting local anaesthetic and a long acting analgesic. Analgesic should be administered as very first thing at the cradle to ensure maximum protection during procedures.
- Reduce the time lambs are separated from mothers.
- Release lambs from the yards as quickly as possible into well-shaded holding paddocks with feed and water.
- Avoid immediately walking or moving ewes and lambs over large distances to paddocks.
- Use temporary or portable yards to reduce the distance sheep need to travel before and after mulesing.
- Minimise dehydration by avoiding hot weather. Allow animals to rest in the yards after mustering and provide fresh water between mustering and the procedure. Minimise the time animals are off water and perform the procedures in the coolest part of the day.
- Minimise bleeding by using good technique and taking steps to ensure livestock are not hot at the time of the procedure. Always allow animals to settle and cool after yarding, handle them calmly and perform the procedures in the coolest part of the day.
- Reducing the risk of infection through strict attention to hygiene, and use of disinfectants, minimising dust in the work area and providing adequate protection against tetanus.

10.1

Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered mulesing in Section 1.

How do you determine what animals are selected for mulesing?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business.

☐ Dag score ☐ Wrinkle score ☐ Breech cover score ☐ High risk of breech flystrike on property ☐ Sex and time of retention of animals on property
☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 10: MULESING – SHEEP QUESTIONS ONLY *(continued)*

10.2	*Only answer this question if you have sheep and you answered mulesing in Section 1.* **How do you undertake mulesing to ensure the welfare of sheep?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Performed by a person with relevant knowledge, experience and skills.* • *Mulesing is only performed on 2-12 weeks old lambs. Recommended age to mules lambs is 2-8 weeks.* • *Use appropriate pain relief (Note: this is Mandatory in Victoria and Tasmania).* • *Good hygiene practices in place and disinfectant should be used and changed frequently.* • *Sheep showing signs of disease, weakness or illness are not mulesed.* • *Only remove sufficient wool-bearing skin appropriate to the conformation of the lamb.* • *Avoid muddy or dusty yards, and wet or humid weather to minimise infection.* • *Avoid mulesing during extreme weather and when conditions are ideal for flies.* • *Use appropriate preventative flystrike treatments.* • *Vaccinate lambs and mothers to minimise the risk of common infections.* • *Appropriately restrain lambs in a lamb cradle during procedure.* • *Lambs are separated from their mothers for the shortest time possible.* • *Avoid mustering and yarding until wounds are healed.* • *Regularly inspect and monitor lambs for signs of post-operative complications.* • *Use the training guide **Plan, prepare and conduct best welfare practice lamb marking procedures** to understand best practice for mulesing.* • *Use **Visual Sheep Scores and Management of Flystrike** to understand how to assess and select sheep for mulesing and managing flystrike on farm.*

SECTION 11: BREEDING MANAGEMENT

Cattle breeding management standard	Sheep breeding management objective	Goat breeding management standard
Standard 7.3 A person in charge must ensure the inspection of calving cattle at intervals appropriate to the production system and the level of risk to the welfare of cattle. **Standard 7.4** A person in charge must ensure calving induction is done under veterinary advice. **Standard 7.5** A person in charge must ensure that induced calves receive adequate colostrum or be humanely killed at the first reasonable opportunity, and before they are 12 hours old.	**Objective:** Breeding and management practices are appropriate and minimise the risk to the welfare of sheep.	**Standard 7.4** A person in charge must ensure kidding induction is only performed under veterinary advice.

11.1

Only answer this question if you answered Breeding Management in Section 1.

Which of the following measures do you undertake to maintain animal welfare in relation to breeding?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

ALL LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Timing and duration of breeding period is managed to align with feed availability and weather.
- ☐ Measures in place to minimise stress and metabolic diseases in the last 4-6 weeks of pregnancy.
- ☐ Appropriate treatment provided if injuries are received when giving birth.
- ☐ Selection of suitable females for breeding based on weight, body condition, age, genetics etc.
- ☐ Weak or orphaned young with limited chance of survival are humanely killed without delay.

CATTLE ONLY

- ☐ Calving cows monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Selection of suitable males or semen for breeding.
- ☐ Calving induction is only carried out under veterinary guidance.
- ☐ If newborn calves are removed from their mothers provided them with colostrum.

SHEEP ONLY

- ☐ Lambing ewes monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Weak or orphaned lambs are given colostrum as soon as possible after birth and mothered onto another ewe or hand raised.

GOAT ONLY

- ☐ Kidding does are monitored, disturbed as little as possible and early intervention provided if required.
- ☐ Newborn kids are provided colostrum in the first 6 hours after birth.

- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

Artificial breeding		
Standard 7.1 and 8.1 A person performing artificial breeding procedures on livestock must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills. **Cattle Standard 7.2** A person performing artificial breeding procedures on cattle must take reasonable actions to minimise pain, distress or injury. **Goat Standard 7.2** A person performing artificial breeding procedures on goats must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to goats. **Goat Standard 7.3** A person must be a veterinarian, or operating under veterinary supervision, to perform surgical embryo transfer and laparoscopic insemination of goats and be done using appropriate sedation, analgesia and aseptic technique. **Sheep Standard 8.2** A person performing artificial breeding procedures on sheep must not cause unreasonable pain, distress or injury to sheep. **Sheep Standard 8.3** A person must be a veterinarian, or operating under veterinary supervision, to perform surgical embryo transfer and laparoscopic insemination of sheep.		
11.2	*Only answer this question if you answered artificial breeding in Section 1.* **How do you maintain the welfare of your livestock when performing artificial breeding procedures?** *Please provide a written response in the blank box below.*	Guideline information: • *Appropriate equipment used to collect semen to inseminate females or for embryo transfer.* • *The procedure was done by a veterinarian or qualified personnel.* • *Restraint time of females for insemination is as short as possible.* • *Laparoscopic artificial insemination and embryo transfer conducted by veterinary professional or suitable qualified personnel.* • *Refer to **Making more from Beef Module 5 Artificial Insemination**.*

SECTION 12: CALF REARING SYSTEMS – CATTLE QUESTION ONLY

Standard 8.1 A person in charge must ensure the feeding and inspection of calves in calf rearing systems are performed daily.
Standard 8.2 A person in charge must ensure that calves housed in pens can turn around, lie down and fully stretch their limbs.
Standard 8.3 A person in charge must ensure sufficient iron in the diet to prevent anaemia in calves in veal production systems.
Standard 8.4 A person in charge must not allow the faeces and urine of calves housed in indoor systems to accumulate to the stage that compromises calf health and welfare.

12.1

Only answer this question If you have cattle, dairy cattle and bobby calves and you answered calf rearing systems in Section 1.

How do you ensure the welfare of calves in rearing systems? *Select the options that best represent your operations or business.*

- ☐ Inspection and feeding of calves in rearing systems is performed at least daily.
- ☐ Housing facilities allow calves in pens can turn around, lie down and fully stretch their limbs.
- ☐ Sufficient iron in the diet to prevent anaemia in calves in veal production systems.
- ☐ Faeces and urine of calves housed in indoor systems cleaned regularly.
- ☐ Calves may be housed individually for disease control purposes.
- ☐ Sheds are not enclosed to the extent that ventilation or temperature control is an issue.
- ☐ Calves kept in the company of other calves from three weeks old and in suitable groups.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 13: DAIRY MANAGEMENT – CATTLE AND GOAT QUESTION ONLY

Standard 8.1 and 9.1 A person in charge must ensure the daily inspection of lactating dairy cows and does.
Standard 8.2 and 9.2 A person in charge must implement appropriate actions to minimise heat stress of cattle and does.
Standard 8.3 and 9.4 A person in charge must ensure dairy cattle and goats that are kept on feed pads for extended periods have access to a well-drained area for resting.
Cattle Standard 9.3 A person must tail dock cattle only on veterinary advice and only to treat injury or disease.

13.1

Only answer this question If you have cattle and goats and you answered dairy management in Section 1.

How do you manage dairy animals to minimise the risk to their welfare? *Select the options that best represent your operations or business*

- ☐ Daily inspection of lactating animals.
- ☐ Minimise heat stress from adverse weather.
- ☐ Livestock held on feed pads for extended areas have access to well drained rest areas.
- ☐ Heat stress management plan in place.
- ☐ Drinking water available at all times.
- ☐ Milking machinery and equipment regularly tested and maintained.
- ☐ Milking techniques minimises discomfort, injury and disease.
- ☐ Lameness management strategy place.
- ☐ Mastitis management strategy in place.

CATTLE ONLY

- ☐ Tail dock cattle on veterinary advice to treat an injury or disease.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 14: INTENSIVE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS – SHEEP AND GOAT QUESTION ONLY

Standard 9.1 A person in charge must ensure that feed and water is available daily to sheep and goats in intensive production systems.
Standard 9.2 A person in charge must ensure the daily inspection of all sheep or goats in the intensive production system.
Standard 9.3 A person in charge must take reasonable action where sheep or goats have not adapted to an intensive production system.
Standard 9.4 A person in charge must not allow faeces and urine to accumulate to the stage that compromises the welfare of sheep or goats in an intensive production system.
Standard 9.5 A person in charge must ensure an indoor housing system for sheep or goat has effective ventilation.
Standard 9.6 A person in charge must ensure sufficient space to allow all sheep or goat to lie on their sternums at the same time in an intensive production system.
Sheep Standard 9.7 A person must not permanently house a sheep in a single pen for the purpose of fine wool production.
Goat Standard 9.7 A person must not permanently house a goat in a single pen.

14.1

Only answer this question If you have sheep or goats and you answered intensive production system in Section 1.

How do you manage your intensive production system to minimise the risk to the welfare of sheep or goats?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

- ☐ Feed and water is available and accessible daily.
- ☐ Person in charge inspects livestock daily.
- ☐ Action is taken when livestock do not adapt to the intensive system.
- ☐ Regular removal of faeces and urine to maintain welfare.
- ☐ Effective ventilation and lighting of indoor housing systems.
- ☐ Sufficient space is available to allow livestock to lie on sternum at same time.
- ☐ Feed and drinking equipment cleaned and maintained.
- ☐ Feed troughs adequate to prevent shy feeders and bullying.
- ☐ Adequate diet, fibre and supplementation is provided to maintain health.
- ☐ Livestock are grouped with others of the same class.
- ☐ Daily inspections of livestock carried out.
- ☐ Disease prevention practices, hospital pens and adequate carcase disposal.
- ☐ Pen density meets minimum space requirements.
- ☐ Pen facilities are constructed and maintained to reduce build up on manure and reduce slips and falls.
- ☐ Shade and shelter provided for adverse weather conditions.
- ☐ Contingency plans in place for emergencies.
- ☐ Fire alarms and adequate firefighting equipment available.

GOAT ONLY

- ☐ Goats housed in single pens have visual access to other goats.

SHEEP ONLY

- ☐ Sheep housed in single pens have visual access to other sheep.

- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

SECTION 15: HUMANE KILLING

Standard 10.1 and 11.1 A person in charge must ensure humane killing methods for livestock result in rapid loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.

Standard 10.2 and 11.2 A person must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill livestock, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless:

1. the livestock are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and
2. there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.

Standard 10.3 and 11.3 A person in charge of livestock suffering from severe distress, disease or injury that cannot be reasonably treated must ensure that the livestock are killed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Standard 10.4 and 11.4 A person killing livestock must take reasonable action to confirm the animal is dead.

Standard 10.5 and 11.5 A person killing a calf/lamb/kid by a blow to the forehead must first ensure that the calf/kid is less than 24 hours old or lamb weighs less 10 kilograms and only use this method when no other humane killing methods are reasonably available.

Standard 10.6 A person must only use bleeding-out by neck cut to kill a conscious sheep/goat when there is no firearm, captive bolt or lethal injection reasonably available.

15.1

How do you perform humane euthanasia on your livestock when required?

Select the options that best represent your operations or business

- ☐ Close-range firearm.
- ☐ Captive bolt to the brain.
- ☐ Confirm death by checking for lack of eye movement or corneal 'blink' reflex when touched.
- ☐ Confirm death by absence of rhythmic respiratory movements for at least five minutes.
- ☐ Confirm death by loss of consciousness and deliberate movement.
- ☐ Bleeding out of unconscious animals done using a suitable, sharp knife.
- ☐ Not applicable or none of these.
- ☐ Other – please provide details in the box below:

Stand by what you sell

MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

Integrity Systems
red meat customer assurance

LPA NLIS