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# PIC and device status codes

## (BY PROGRAM A-Z)

Statuses can be assigned to a PIC (properties) or to NLIS Devices (livestock) to enable traceability throughout the supply chain. Regulatory authorities can assign statuses to both PICs and devices. Other account types can assign device statuses, but only those that are permitted for their account type.

This document provides a brief description for each status. Some statuses are applied or removed automatically based on predefined rules.

More detailed information, including who can assign, remove and view property and device statuses, is available in Table 14.9 of the NLIS Database Terms of Use.

### DOCUMENT TIP:

To search within this document, click 'CTRL + F' or hit the magnifying glass icon and enter the status you are looking for.

### NLIS TIPS:

To check a device status of an eID, run a **Device status** inquiry in the NLIS database. The Early Warning status is disclosed when a database user conducts an **ERP enquiry** to prepare for consignments.

## PIC Status Codes

Status codes can be assigned to PICs (Property Identification Codes) to help identify properties for biosecurity, food safety, market access, or other industry-related purposes. Below is a list of all programs and status codes used in the NLIS database, along with a brief description of what each status means.

Program	Status	Description
<b>AQ</b> Anthrax Quarantine	<b>AQ</b>	<b>Properties</b> under quarantine due to anthrax. Livestock are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.
<b>CB</b> <i>C. bovis</i>	<b>CBP</b>	<b>Properties</b> that are using recycled water with a high risk of causing <b>Cysticercus bovis</b> (beef measles, <i>C. bovis</i> ). All animals residing on a PIC with a CBP status will have a CBA device status applied when they move off the PIC.
	<b>CBW</b>	<b>Properties</b> that have livestock with a CBA status, where the PIC does not have a CBP status.
<b>CT</b> Cotton Trash	<b>CTP</b>	<b>Properties</b> that have had cotton trash delivered for use as mulch or stock feed.
	<b>CTW</b>	A cotton trash warning status is automatically applied to <b>properties</b> that have livestock with a CTA device status, where the PIC does not have CTP status.
<b>ENDO</b> Endosulfan	<b>E10</b>	<b>Properties</b> that require checking of each 10th consignment for evidence of endosulfan residues.
	<b>E30</b>	<b>Properties</b> that require checking of each 30th consignment for evidence of endosulfan residues.

<b>EW</b> Early Warning	<b>EW1</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> that have livestock with any of the below device statuses applied. You can run an ERP (Extended Residue Program) query in the NLIS database to check if a PIC has any livestock with the following statuses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AV (AV1)</li> <li>• BTV (BTV)</li> <li>• BB (BBV)</li> <li>• DOI (DN2)</li> <li>• FMD (FMI, FMV)</li> <li>• IMPO (IM1)</li> <li>• JD (JD2)</li> <li>• LEAD (PB1, PB2)</li> <li>• LPA (NL2)</li> <li>• NARM (K1F, K1V, K3)</li> <li>• NORM (N1F, N1V, N2F, N2V)</li> <li>• RAM (F1, F2, F3)</li> <li>• RVF (RVV, RVI)</li> </ul>
<b>FO</b> Foreign Object	<b>MC</b>	<b>Properties</b> identified as a source of cattle with metal contamination. This status can only be assigned after the agreed process requiring investigation and consultation.
<b>JD</b> Johne's disease	<b>JDP</b>	<b>Properties</b> with cattle vaccinated against bovine Johne's disease.
<b>LPA</b> Livestock Production Assurance	<b>A</b>	<b>Properties</b> accredited under the Livestock Production Assurance ( <b>LPA</b> ) program.
	<b>A1</b>	<b>Properties</b> accredited under the LPA QA (Cattlecare/Flockcare) program.
	<b>N</b>	<b>Properties not</b> accredited under <b>LPA</b> .
	<b>HRG</b>	<b>Properties</b> accredited under LPA's Harvested Rangeland Goat module.
<b>NARM</b> National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation	<b>KV</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> where calves consigned from that property have tested positive during a Microbial Inhibition Test (MIT) and antibacterial residue testing is encouraged.</p> <p>KV status is automatically removed after 28 days or earlier by National Residue Survey (NRS) where the result for antibacterial residue is less than the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL).</p> <p>If another MIT positive is detected, the 28-day period starts again. If the result is greater than the MRL, a KV2 status is applied.</p> <p>Commercial arrangements apply in relation to test costs.</p>
	<b>KV2</b>	<p>Properties where samples taken from a MIT positive calf return a result greater than the Maximum Residue Level (MRL).</p> <p>KV2 status includes the original 28-day (KV) sanction and is automatically removed after 90 days. If another positive test is higher than the MRL, the 90-day period starts again.</p> <p>Commercial arrangements apply in relation to test costs.</p>
<b>NFAS</b> National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme	<b>A</b>	<b>Properties</b> accredited under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme ( <b>NFAS</b> ).
	<b>N</b>	<b>Properties</b> that are not accredited under <b>NFAS</b> .
<b>NLS</b> NLIS database program	<b>EU</b>	<b>Properties</b> accredited under the European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme ( <b>EUCAS</b> ).

<b>NORM III (OC)</b> <b>National Organo Chlorine Residue Management</b>	<b>M / T5</b>	<p>Applied to low-risk <b>properties</b> with nil or limited OC test history and/or in areas with significant past OC use, to monitor/check for evidence of OC contamination.</p> <p>NRS funds the OC fat sample tests.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> M / T5 properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form. M and T5 are the same, however, M status <b>is</b> disclosed at saleyards; T5 status <b>is not</b> disclosed.</p>
	<b>R</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> that operate under a proven Property Management Plan (PMP) or Residue Management Plan (RMP) and are considered to be at minimal risk of producing cattle with unacceptable <b>OC residues</b>.</p> <p>Properties with an R classification do not have an ERP status and, for National Vendor Declaration (Cattle) purposes, can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD.</p>
	<b>T1F / T2F</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> with a low risk of Organo Chlorine contamination and where a Property Management Plan (PMP) is being developed and validated.</p> <p>NRS funds testing of one animal in each consignment. One carcase in every consignment is to be fat sampled for OC testing. Sampled carcase and companions can be released.</p>
	<b>T1V / T2V</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> with a low risk of Organo Chlorine contamination and where a Property Management Plan (PMP) is yet to be developed or validated.</p> <p>NRS will not fund testing.</p> <p>One year after T1F / T2F status has been applied, it will automatically convert to T1V / T2V status.</p>
	<b>T3F / T3V</b>	<p>Assigned to properties with a medium to high risk of Organo Chlorine contamination and where a Property Management Plan (PMP) is being developed and validated.</p> <p>NRS to fund testing of one animal in each consignment. One carcase in every T1F consignment is to be fat sampled for OC testing. Sampled carcase and companions can be released.</p> <p>One year after the T3F status has been applied, it automatically converts to a T3V status.</p> <p>F = NRS pays for testing. V = Vendor pays for testing.</p>
	<b>T4</b>	<p>Assigned to properties with a high risk of Organo Chlorine contamination.</p> <p>Commercial arrangements apply in relation to test costs.</p>
	<b>X</b>	<p><b>Properties</b> that should not be trading cattle (for sale or slaughter) as the PIC is under regulatory restrictions. Contact relevant State/Territory DPI for instructions.</p>
<b>PARS</b>	<b>P</b>	Tasmanian survey to check for the presence of narcotic alkaloids.
<b>PI</b> <b>PIC of Interest</b>	<b>PI</b>	<b>Properties</b> of interest to police or states for cattle movements.
<b>PIC</b> <b>PIC regulation</b>	<b>XS</b>	<b>South Australian properties</b> that should not be trading livestock. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.
	<b>XM</b>	<b>Tasmanian properties</b> that should not be trading livestock. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.
	<b>XQ</b>	<b>Queensland properties</b> that should not be trading livestock. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.
	<b>XV</b>	<b>Victorian properties</b> that should not be trading livestock. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.

## Device Status Codes

Status codes can be assigned to individual devices to help identify livestock for biosecurity, food safety, market access, or other industry related purposes. Below is a list of all programs and status codes used in the NLIS database, along with a brief description of what each status means.

Program	Status	Description
<b>AV</b> Anthrax Vaccine	<b>AV1</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>anthrax</b> .  The status remains attached to the device for 42 days from the status date (vaccination date). After 42 days, the status is automatically converted by the database to AV2. <b>Note:</b> Anthrax vaccine has a 42-day withholding period (WHP).
	<b>AV2</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>anthrax</b> more than 42 days earlier, i.e. the WHP has expired.
<b>BB</b> Bovine brucellosis	<b>BBV</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>bovine brucellosis</b> and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.  The status remains attached to the device for 60 days from the status date (vaccination date). After 60 days, the status is automatically converted by the database to BBH.
	<b>BBH</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>bovine brucellosis</b> and are suitable for human consumption.
<b>BTV</b> Bluetongue Virus	<b>BTV</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>bluetongue virus</b> and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.  The status remains attached to the device for 60 days from the status date (vaccination date). After 60 days, the status is automatically converted by the database to BTH.
	<b>BTH</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>bluetongue virus</b> and are suitable for human consumption.
<b>CB</b> <i>C. bovis</i>	<b>CBA</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have had access to land determined high risk <b><i>Cysticercus bovis</i></b> (beef measles, <i>C. bovis</i> ). This status is applied automatically when a <b>CBP</b> status is applied to the PIC.  CBA remains on the device for lifetime of an animal.
<b>CT</b> Cotton Trash	<b>CTA</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have or may have accessed <b>cotton trash</b> .
<b>DOI</b> Device of interest	<b>DN1</b>	<b>Devices of interest</b> to States and Territories.
	<b>DN2</b>	<b>Devices of interest</b> to States and Territories. The animals associated with these devices may not be fit for human consumption.
<b>FMD</b> Foot and Mouth Disease	<b>FMV</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.  The status remains attached to the device for 60 days from the status date (vaccination date). After 60 days, the status is automatically converted by the database to FMH.
	<b>FMH</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease and are suitable for human consumption.
	<b>FMI</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been naturally infected with foot and mouth disease and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.
<b>IMPO</b> Imported	<b>IM1</b>	Assigned to <b>cattle</b> imported from a country where bovine spongiform encephalopathy ( <b>BSE</b> ), commonly known as mad cow disease, has been diagnosed.
	<b>IM2</b>	Assigned to <b>cattle</b> imported from a country where <b>BSE</b> has <b>not</b> been diagnosed.
<b>JD</b> Johne's Disease	<b>JD1</b>	<b>Cattle</b> identified as from a property/area with <b>bovine Johne's disease</b> but which has been tested and identified as a non-clinical reactor. May only be sold for immediate slaughter.
	<b>JD2</b>	<b>Cattle</b> determined by a State or Territory authority to be a clinical case of <b>bovine Johne's disease</b> . Not suitable for human consumption.
	<b>JDV</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have been vaccinated against <b>bovine Johne's disease</b> .

<b>LEAD</b>	<b>PB1</b>	<b>Cattle</b> under movement restrictions due to <b>lead residues</b> and <b>not</b> to be sold for slaughter. If slaughtered, test meat for lead, at owner's expense.
	<b>PB2</b>	<b>Cattle</b> under movement restrictions due to <b>lead residues</b> . This animal is fit for human consumption as unacceptable residues are not anticipated in carcase meat. Liver and kidneys must be condemned unless tested for lead at owner's expense.
<b>LPA</b> Livestock Production Assurance	<b>NL1</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have moved from a <b>non-LPA PIC</b> to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than 60 days.  The status remains attached to the device for 60 days from the transfer date. After 60 days, the status is automatically removed by the database.
	<b>NL2</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that have moved from a <b>non-LPA PIC with an OC status</b> to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC.  The status remains attached to the device for 6 months from the transfer date. After 6 months, the status is automatically removed by the database.
<b>NARM</b> National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation	<b>K1F</b>	<b>Cattle</b> where urine and kidneys must be tested for <b>antibacterial residues</b> at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	<b>K1V</b>	<b>Cattle</b> where urine and kidneys must be tested for <b>antibacterial residues</b> at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.
	<b>K3</b>	<b>Cattle</b> identified to have antibacterial residues in edible tissues, treated by antibiotics such as streptomycin within the last two years. Cattle may have antibacterial residues and are <b>unfit</b> for human consumption.  The status remains attached to the device for two years from the status date. After two years, the status is automatically removed by the database.
<b>NLS</b> NLIS database program	<b>B</b>	<b>Breeding livestock</b> that have come from a non-EU accredited property onto an EU accredited property. Animals with a B status are ineligible for the EU market.
	<b>D1</b>	<b>Devices</b> that are <b>damaged, defective</b> or no longer work.
	<b>EU</b>	<b>Cattle</b> that are eligible for the <b>EU</b> (European Union) market.
	<b>N</b>	EU status has been downgraded and <b>cattle</b> are ineligible for the <b>EU</b> market.
	<b>IA</b>	<b>Devices</b> that are not active on the property.
	<b>L1</b>	Assigned to a <b>device</b> at the request of the States/Territories, or by the database administrator to unused devices that producers and/or device manufacturers claim were lost or stolen.
	<b>L2</b>	Assigned by any NLIS account holder when a device has been lost.
	<b>LT (Y)</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that are lifetime traceable on the NLIS Database.
	<b>LT (N)</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that are not lifetime traceable on the NLIS Database.  <b>Note:</b> The database applies the LT status automatically, but the status can also be set manually by state/territory authorities.
	<b>R1</b>	<b>Devices replaced</b> due to loss or damage.
	<b>RC1</b>	<b>Devices recovered</b> from abattoirs for <b>re-use</b> outside the NLIS program. <b>RC1</b> is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a <b>recovered device</b> and that device is <b>already recorded as deceased</b> on the NLIS database.
	<b>RC2</b>	<b>RC2</b> is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a <b>recovered device</b> which is <b>not already recorded as deceased</b> on the NLIS database.
	<b>S</b>	<b>Devices</b> that have been reported to police as <b>stolen</b> .
	<b>S1</b>	<b>Livestock</b> a producer claims were <b>lost or stolen</b> , but no police report containing specific device details has been lodged and/or the animals may have strayed or are missing from a saleyard.

<b>NORM III (OC)</b> <b>National Organo Chlorine Residue Management</b>	<b>N1F</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for <b>organo-chlorines</b> at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	<b>N1V</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for <b>organo-chlorines</b> at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.
	<b>N2F</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of <b>organo-chlorines</b> at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	<b>N2V</b>	<b>Livestock</b> that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of <b>organo-chlorines</b> at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.
<b>RAM</b> <b>Restricted animal material</b>	<b>F1</b>	<p><b>Cattle</b> exposed to <b>restricted animal material (RAM)</b> within the last 30 months. Only suitable for domestic consumption if slaughtered within 30 months of exposure, and specific risk material (SRMs) must be removed at slaughter. If slaughtered &gt;30 months after exposure to RAM, carcase not suitable for human consumption or production of meat and bone meal (MBM). The date of first-known RAM must also be recorded.</p> <p>The status remains attached to the device for 30 months from the status date. After 30 months, the status is automatically converted by the database to F2.</p>
	<b>F2</b>	<b>Cattle</b> exposed to <b>RAM</b> more than 30 months ago. Not fit for human consumption or rendering.
	<b>F3</b>	<b>Cattle</b> exposed to <b>RAM</b> of Australian origin. Such cattle are unsuitable for export to prescribed export markets, and specific risk material (SRMs) must be removed at slaughter.
<b>RVF</b> <b>Rift Valley Fever</b>	<b>RVV</b>	<p><b>Cattle</b> vaccinated against <b>Rift Valley Fever</b> and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.</p> <p>The status remains attached to the device for 60 days from the status date (vaccination date). After 60 days, the status is automatically converted by the database to RVH.</p>
	<b>RVH</b>	<b>Cattle</b> vaccinated against <b>Rift Valley Fever</b> and are suitable for human consumption.
	<b>RVI</b>	<b>Cattle</b> naturally infected with <b>Rift Valley Fever</b> and are <b>not</b> suitable for human consumption.
<b>TB</b> <b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>TB1</b>	<b>Cattle</b> determined by States/Territories to require specific inspection procedures and laboratory granuloma submission.