

Stand by what you sell

WEBINAR



PRESENTED BY:



INCORPORATING ISC PROGRAMS:



SUPPORTED NATIONALLY BY:



WEBINAR SERIES Q&A TRANSCRIPT

July-August 2020

Integrity Systems Company partnered with industry stakeholders to host the Stand By What You Sell Webinar Series in July and August, designed to help everyone in the livestock industry understand the elements of Australia's red meat integrity system. The webinars generated lots of practical questions about using the integrity system – find out more in this special edition of Q&A, collated throughout the series.

Contents

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)	2
LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVD)	3
LPA Electronic National Vendor Declaration (eNVD).....	6
National Livestock Identification System (NLIS).....	8
Goat webinar Q&A	12
Property Identification Codes (PIC).....	15
Q&A – Other topics.....	16
Q&A – State-specific.....	16
Saleyards Webinar Q&A	22

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)

Q: Where can producers get information about export slaughter intervals and chemical withholding periods?

A: Visit the APVMA website at www.apvma.gov.au/ESI

Q: From what date would producers need to have these records if they have an audit for Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)?

A: The requirement for LPA is to hold the documents for a minimum of three years for both records and NVD copies. States require up to seven years of records kept, and seven years for traceability purposes as well.

Q: When you have a vet call out to your farm and the vet gives the animal an injection is the farmer required to ask for the batch number from the medication bottle? What if the batch number is not visible anymore?

A: Yes, you do need to record the batch number and expiry date for every treatment given, even from a vet. A good tip is to ask the vet to put the product expiry date and batch number on the invoice. Any product that does not have a visible batch number or expiry date should not be used.

Q: Are there any standard record keeping sheets/books that are in place for producers?

A: Yes you can access them on the ISC website here:

<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/recordkeeping>

Q: Can the templates be produced in Word format rather than the current PDF, to facilitate using them/populating the tables?

ISC is continually reviewing all documentation and will flag to progress these documents in Word format.

Q: Where can a fodder supplier obtain the Commodity Vendor Declaration forms for their hay? Do producers need one if they grow their own?

The Commodity Vendor Declaration is available on the ISC website at www.integritysystems.com.au/CVDtemplate. If you grow your own, you don't need a CVD because you would be recording the treatment of the fodder as part of that element to LPA.

Q: In my experience, getting a vendor declaration form from a hay supplier is hard. The best I've got is an email from a producer telling me what chemicals he's used. Is that good enough?

A: It is an LPA requirement that you obtain CVDs for hay so try [downloading a Commodity Vendor Declaration](#) and completing as much as you can then asking the farmer to complete the rest and sign. The more producers request CVDs the more accustomed farmers will get at filling them out.

Q: On the Commodity Vendor Declaration, if I cannot get one for feed – mainly hay – is the 60-day withholding from supply of the feed or consumption by the cattle?

A: It is 60 days from last consumption by the animals, as you feed it out. It is recommended feeding in the same paddock or area so you can manage any weeds that may come up over a 12-month period.

Q: How can we stand by what we sell when we have such enormous challenges in biosecurity and breeches of biosecurity? For example, feral animal invasion.

A: As part of the LPA Program, biosecurity is a key requirement which assists our producers in standing by what we sell. Challenges with biosecurity such as feral animal invasion are something that ISC understands can be out of your control. Being aware of this risk and noting risks such as

these in your Biosecurity Plan and how you attempt to manage this is the key to keeping on top of how this risk can affect your enterprise should you ever be questioned on this as an LPA Producer.

Q: How do I know when my LPA accreditation is due? Am I notified?

A: You can check your reaccreditation due date by logging into your LPA account online. As soon as you are logged in, you will be able to see your accreditation date on the home page otherwise we will contact you via email at least 60 days before your accreditation is due.

Q: Can you sell through the saleyards or to an abattoir without LPA accreditation?

A: The LPA Program is a voluntary program so you are not required to be accredited with LPA although many supply chain entities throughout Australia including saleyards and abattoirs do require you to be LPA accredited in order to sell livestock to them. It is recommended that if you are not yet LPA accredited you contact the saleyard or abattoir prior to consigning your livestock to identify if they require you to be accredited with the LPA program.

LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVD)

NVD – how to complete

Q: Do we still need to declare ‘Russian and Saudi eligible’? Farmers are still writing this on many NVDs. Also, what about Flockcare?

A: No producers do not need to declare these on NVDs. If producers are correctly answering Question 6 on the NVD then the processors will know what markets the animals are suitable for. Flockcare is an additional production assurance scheme that goes above the requirements of LPA. For more information, visit [the ISC website](#).

Q: Can you please explain Question 1 on the sheep NVD?

A: Question 1 on the Sheep NVD specifically relates to independently audited QA programs such as LPA QA, otherwise known as Flockcare, as well as other industry wide programs that are branded based on a breed or region that you may be part of.

Q: What happens with Question 3 when there is a third-party feeder who does not own the animals but is filling in the NVD?

A: The person filling in the form should know if all the livestock in the consignment have been bred on the property the livestock are moving from. If all the livestock have been bred on the property, then the answer is yes. If the person filling in the declaration is unsure, they should tick no and select a timeframe to the best of their knowledge.

Q: Can you please explain Question 3 on the Sheep NVD again, what would you tick if you had 50% born and bred?

A: Question 3 on the NVD is required to be filled out with the minimum time stock have been on your property. So, if you have a mixed consignment of 50% vendor bred and 50% purchased, you must tick NO and select the period of time that those purchased sheep have been on your PIC for. Alternatively, if you are able to separate the consignment you could use two NVDs identifying which consignment is vendor bred or purchased.

Q: What is the ‘number of electronic devices’ field on the NVD form? Is this the number of sheep or lambs? I’m wondering if/when the number of electronic devices would be different to the number of livestock?

A: Some producers may be selling older sheep that do not have electronic NLIS (Sheep) devices as well as lambs that are electronic NLIS (Sheep) identified or they may be selling non-vendor bred

interstate sourced sheep that have visual tags, as well as EID identified sheep. So yes, the number of electronic devices can be different to the number of sheep/lambs in the consignment.

Q: If selling bobby calves to other producers, which NVD should dairy farmers use, bobby or cattle?

A: You will need to use a National Vendor Declaration (Bobby Calves) and Waybill, identified by version number BC0720.

Q: In regard to the livestock ownership section, what is the recommendation if you are selling a mix of cattle you have bred yourself on farm and cattle you have previously purchased? Are two or more NVDs required and then separation at the saleyards?

A: If you use one NVD, then tick the box that relates to the most recent date of purchase. If you feel there is a marketing advantage to selling them separately then use two NVDs, but make sure the agent is aware and the animals can be identified and separated. If there is no marketing advantage, then just use one NVD.

Q: For two neighbouring properties with a common boundary and stock moving back and forward between the two, do I need to do an NVD for each time they change properties?

A: If the stock graze between the two properties and they have the same PIC there is no need to do an NVD. If the properties continuously graze between the two properties and they have different PICs, currently there is no need to record that movement or use an NVD because it sounds like the two properties are worked as a single property. However, if there are distinct movements the movements should be recorded on the NLIS database to the different PICs.

Q: Just to clarify, with the new NVD ... if I'm selling sheep at a saleyard, the consignee is the agent and the destination is the saleyard location?

A: Yes, this is correct. Ensuring the Destination PIC of the saleyard and its full physical address is included in the destination location will ensure your NVD is complete and correct.

Q: How do we handle the case of a sharefarmer managing the sheep for NVDs? Should the sharefarmer fill out the eNVD or is it the PIC owner? The sharefarmer is "on the ground" at truck loading time?

A: Technically, the person responsible who has ownership of the stock should be completing the NVD to ensure all questions specifically regarding food safety are answered correctly. However, so long as the owner has given responsibility to the sharefarmer to complete the NVD on their behalf, then this is suitable.

Q: If we have animals born on our property and some we have purchased and we are sending them all off, do we need to have two separate declarations or do we use the latest stock purchase date?

A: If you are unable to separate the consignment by livestock born on your property and livestock purchased then you can use the single NVD but record that all animals are not born on your property and the latest purchase date as you suggested.

NVD - policy

Q: Will this be the last time the NVD is changed?

A: The NVD versions for all species are reviewed on an annual basis by both industry and government. Where changes are requested, they will go through the annual process and, once agreed upon by all parties, will be rolled out through a 12-month notification period. ISC recommends only purchasing a maximum of 12 month's supply to ensure you are always using the most up-to-date NVD.

Q: Next time these NVDs get updated, is there any chance that in the carrier section can there be a tick box indicating whether the charge is going to be direct, to agent or own transport please.

A: The NVDs are reviewed each year through SAFEMEAT and are then rolled out over a 12-month period. To suggest changes for consideration through SAFEMEAT, contact your producer representation body – either [Cattle Council of Australia](#), [Sheep Producers Australia](#), or the [Goat Industry Council of Australia](#) or if you are a transporter, the [Australian Livestock and Rural Transporters Association](#). Those groups put forward suggested changes and agree on what needs to be included. ISC is then tasked with rolling out the changes.

Q: Is the health statement going to change as the current one doubles up on questions that have to be answered on NVDs?

A: The National Health Declarations are administered by Animal Health Australia and reviewed using the national SAFEMEAT process. When there are changes ISC will make these updates in our systems where required. If you use the new eNVD, you only answer questions once and it automatically populates those answers across all the forms within the consignment including the health declarations.

NVD – access, use and 2020 changes

Q: What is the phone number to order NVDs

A: 1800 683 111

Q: Can you use both NVD and eNVD or do you have to use only one system?

A: Yes, you can use either solution, any time. Please keep in mind you will need to keep a record of any hard copy NVDs that are used as well as your eNVDs.

Q: Are the hard copy books free at the moment?

A: Yes, the fee for NVD books is covered by the Accelerated Adoption Initiative until 30 June 2021.

Q: Do we still need a back-up NVD book just in case the internet goes down or there's a computer crash?

A: You can transition between the eNVD and hard copy NVD version because they are identical. You just have to be aware that if you are audited, you will need to have the hard copies on-hand.

Q: Are the purple NVD books out of date?

A: The version number or edition determines the currency of the NVD and not the colour. The current version is '0720' while '0413' is still acceptable until 31 December 2020.

Q: My computer skills are limited, can I still use paper versions?

A: Hard copy versions of the NVD will still remain available for the foreseeable future, although eNVD is an alternate faster and easier online option.

Q: Is the new NVD version for both sheep and cattle or will we still need two books?

A: You will still need two books, one for sheep and another for cattle.

Q: Can Integrity Systems Company automatically replace those NVDs already purchased? Will there be refunds for old books (C0413 version number)?

A: Unfortunately, there are no refunds for old books. The NVD books you have can continue to be used until 31 December 2020. You will need to order a new hard copy book (currently provided at no cost through the MLA Accelerated Adoption Initiative). These can be ordered through the LPA Service Centre online via your LPA login or by calling 1800 654 743. You can also access the eNVD

system – there is no charge for eNVDs and they are always the latest version, they can be obtained from the LPA site at <https://lpa.nlis.com.au>

Q: Will the new NVDs be available electronically?

A: The new NVDs are available as part of the eNVD. Watch the webinar recording for more information or visit [the eNVD section](#) on the ISC website.

LPA Electronic National Vendor Declaration (eNVD)

eNVD – how to complete

Q: If using eNVD do you need to print out or is on the system sufficient?

A: You do not have to print if you have completed the form in its entirety and the receiver is aware you are using the eNVD. The supply chain can log-in to access the completed eNVD prior to delivery, however make sure it is complete and submitted including the transporters details. If all else fails, you can print any time and use it like the current NVD book.

Q: Can you cut and paste your signature onto your eNVD?

A: ISC has received a lot of similar feedback about the digital signature and we are reviewing this solution now. Please keep an eye on the [ISC website eNVD updates](#) to the digital signatures in eNVD coming soon.

Q: If you complete the eNVD then load the truck and end up sending less stock, how do you amend the eNVD?

A: The eNVD can be updated for up to 48 hours after submitting (printing). This allows livestock numbers to be corrected if needed.

Q: Can you fill out an eNVD a few days in advance and then not 'submit' it until the day of animal transfer?

A: You are able to create draft consignments up to 28 days in advance. You can also update the number of head in the consignment after you've submitted it. This provides flexibility in the event of an inaccurate count or an unforeseeable incident occurring.

Q: I am relatively new to this process. To clarify, does the new eNVD replace the former eDec and National Sheep Health documents I have had to provide previously when we have sold stock? So only the one form is required now?

A: The new eNVD system does replace the eDEC platform that is being decommissioned. The new eNVD system combines all your livestock consignment forms including NVD and National Health Declarations. The eNVD system keeps all of these records in one secure, online place for you to access whenever you need.

Q: The PICs of saleyards and agents, for example, are not easily searchable on the eNVD. In the current search, the terms had to be exact. Does the new eNVD have inexact searching?

A: ISC is working with state departments to improve the information in the PIC register. However, you are able to update the destination information or complete it manually. ISC is encouraging saleyards, agents, feedlots and processors to share their PICs so producers know where the animals need to be assigned.

Q: If you finish the eNVD offline, do you then edit the online copy later?

A: You can update the online version at a later time and ISC advises you do this to ensure your records are kept in one place.

Q: Can I do an EU (European Union) NVD online as well?

A: Yes, you can. It is included in the eNVD solution as well as animal health declarations, MSA and NFAS forms.

eNVD – access, use and technology

Q: What is the cost of eNVDs?

A: The eNVD is free. Using the eNVD ensures you will be on the correct NVD version every time.

Q: On an eNVD, how does the truckie fill in details and sign?

A: The livestock transporter can fill out Part B on a mobile device or on the printed eNVD.

Q: How do you get the truck driver to fill in the eNVD?

A: The transporter can fill in the eNVD digitally on your mobile device or, if you or the transporter are not comfortable doing this, you can print the eNVD and have the transporter fill in Part B on the hard copy.

Q: Just to add to the truckie filling in the NVD, what happens when they are transported. Does this change when using the eNVD?

A: The eNVD works in the same way as the hard copy does in this situation.

Q: How does that truck driver sign an eNVD if it remains in electronic form?

A: At this stage, the transporter will need to be comfortable signing the form on your mobile device. We understand this is not ideal and is not always possible. In the next six months, ISC will be developing the eNVD to cater for these situations and ensure it provides offline capability to those who require it. Please keep an eye on the ['what's new' page](#) on the ISC website for updates.

Q: When completing the eNVD online, what is best way to add transporter details if they are not known at the time of online completion? There's no wifi at our yards or phone service.

A: You can still print an eNVD which is partially completed. While you may not know the number of head or the transporter, you can complete as much as you can. Print the form (3 copies) and provide that to the transporter, then you can then update the online eNVD to reflect the hard copy.

Q: With the eNVD, does it need to be printed for carrier and receiver?

A: No, it does not need to be printed if the transporter and receiver are comfortable with digital (PDF) copies of the consignment forms. However, if you're unsure you can print eNVDs at any time.

Q: What is the use of an eNVD when you still need connectivity and still requires you to print copies for cartage and agent? Where is the time saving and paper saving takes place?

A: The new eNVD system has a number of features that help NVD creators at this stage of its development. For example, the ability to answer questions once for all consignment forms, the use of consignment templates, and its mobile-friendly application etc. These features combined save a lot of time and effort for those that are fortunate enough to have connectivity and we will continue to improve the system to deliver these features to those who are not in range as well.

Q: Do the integrity system programs support the use of the Axichain app that integrates with the NLIS database and can be used online or offline at the yards to capture all data?

A: Axichain Pty Ltd is a licensed provider of eNVDs.

Q: To access the mobile log-in for eNVD, is this accessible through a dedicated 'app' or a unique website address?

A: The eNVD is currently accessible on mobile devices using this web address <https://envd.integritysystems.com.au> and in the next 6-12 months, ISC will be working on an offline solution which is likely to include a native mobile app amongst other solutions like Bluetooth and SMS transaction if consignments.

Q: Could a text copy of the eNVD be sent via SMS to a truck driver or receiver?

A: ISC is planning on enhancing eNVD around the processes and transactions completed by users in the yards, including SMS. Please keep an eye on the eNVD system updates for continuous improvement in this area over the next 6-12 months.

Q: Is there an app for eNVD?

A: At the moment, we don't have an eNVD native app but we are continuously improving the platform to ensure it meets all users requirements. We will be focusing on offline capability in the next 6 to 12 months. This may mean native mobile apps amongst other solutions like bluetooth transfer and SMS. Please keep an eye on the ['what's new' page](#) on the ISC website for updates in this area.

Q: Can we fill out our NVDs on a smart phone in the yards?

A: The eNVD website is mobile-friendly meaning you are able to fill it out on a mobile device.

Q: I used the app and it printed my signature too small. What device can I use to sign on the phone? A stylus does not work and using my finger does not look like my signature.

A: The signature size is a known issue and we are working on resolving this ASAP. However, ISC has not been informed of any issues using the digital signature box. If you would like to send more details (type of device, stylus etc.) to envd@integritysystems.com.au we can look into finding a solution for you.

National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

Q: Looking at my NLIS account, I can no longer see a record of my past eDecs? Is there a way to retrieve these?

A: You should be able to access your completed eDECs through your LPA account up until two years old. ISC is currently working on making all older eDECs available in a historical format. Should you have any queries please contact us at operations@integritysystems.com.au

Buying, selling and moving livestock

Q: I'm new to all of this. I didn't know that I had to do a transfer on purchase, I thought the vendor was doing this. Can I just do this now and bring it up-to-date if it hasn't been recorded?

A: Yes, you can. Firstly, check that the transfer has not been done as in some cases the vendor may have done the transfer. If they have not, a PIC reconciliation will help to identify what animals are on your property compared with the NLIS database. The process is to scan all animals on your property and the spare tags you have in the cupboard and compare this against the tags assigned to your PIC on the NLIS database. ISC has a detailed Tech Tip on how to do a [PIC reconciliation by file upload](#) and if you are seeking more of these step-by-step documents to use the NLIS database, visit www.integritysystems.com.au/techtips.

Once you have identified the animals that have not been transferred onto your PIC, you can complete the transfer of their NLIS devices, referring back to the NVD that you received with the

animals for the details and including the NVD serial number. Please contact the ISC Helpdesk for assistance.

Q: If I buy stock privately through an agent, who does the update on the NLIS database?

A: It is your responsibility as the receiver of stock to make sure it is done. You can do it yourself or your agent may do it for you, but clarify this at point-of-sale as to who is going to do it. Ask for the Upload ID as a receipt to show it has been done. This Upload ID can be written on the NVD waybill the stock arrive with – making it easy to check later and to show the LPA auditor.

Q: What if your neighbour sells the cattle in error?

A: If the cattle were recorded on the NLIS database to your PIC, then this will generate a ‘system transfer’ warning – an automated warning from the database that notifies the PIC holder that an animal registered on their PIC has moved off another PIC. You will need to have an NLIS database account to receive the email notifications/warnings. [Read more](#) about warning emails on the ISC website.

Q: If I agist animals, who updates the NLIS database?

A: The owner of the livestock should ensure the transfer is completed as it is in their best interest. The producer receiving the animals should transfer them onto their property, however it is good practice to check if these have been moved on (via the NLIS Database) and then off again once returned to the original property.

Q: We recently bought some heifers but their NLIS tag does not match the number on our sale invoice. The agent assured us that they were registered to the number on the invoice and were transferred to our PIC. How do we sell them when the time comes?

A: If you are unsure that your heifers were vendor-bred and came from the PIC on the invoice you received, you can easily check this by looking at livestock located on your PIC within the NLIS database and making sure the transfer was completed by your agent. The NLIS database is located at www.nlis.com.au and it would be the first step to ensure they have been transferred onto your PIC (a requirement of your LPA accreditation). Once you have completed this, it is the responsibility of the purchaser after your sale to complete the NLIS transfer of those heifers by scanning the RFID tags and doing this on the NLIS database.

Q: We will be selling our current property and buying another, what do we have to do as we intend to take our stock with us?

A: When you move your stock to the new property you must transfer all the stock from your current property to the new property on the NLIS database. This will mean scanning cattle RFIDs and transferring them individually on the database. Sheep and/or goats are moved as mobs. An NVD for the current property for all cattle and sheep consignments must also be filled out when the stock move to the new property. If in NSW, you will also need to update your details with Local Land Services when you move to your new place.

Q: What should we do if the buyer does not perform the NLIS transfer?

A: If the buyer does not perform the transfer, please contact them and ask them to do it. They should have the NVD from you with all the details to do it. You could also ask your agent to do it. Otherwise you could do it yourself but talk to your agent and buyer first to ensure they have not.

Q: Looking at my own NLIS records it appears only the cattle movements are recorded and not sheep. Is this because the NLIS database only records stock with electronic tags?

A: If you are using the visual tag system, these sheep movements will be recorded as mob-based movements on the NLIS Database. The reports will look slightly different to that of cattle but all the

records should be there. Should you have any trouble accessing these results, please contact the NLIS Helpdesk at support@integritysystems.com.au

Tagging and scanning livestock

Q: If transferring sheep from one property with its own PIC to another of our properties with a different PIC, do we need to scan every single tag or just comment on the number of sheep we are moving?

A: You will need to scan every individual animal and transfer them.

Q: Historically we have applied our NLIS tags along with our identification tags when the calves are young and are being vaccinated. Over the course of time, the retention rate of the NLIS tag has become a problem with a number of tags lost in the paddock and are not identifiable. How do we reconcile our 'lost' tags?

A: Instructions on how to complete a PIC reconciliation is on the ISC website – we will provide you with the link in the webinar follow up email. By completing a PIC reconciliation, you can make those lost tags 'inactive'. To identify which tags have been lost, you will need to have taken note of what NLIS tags have been applied to each group of calves. You can look back at the tag numbers you have ordered on your NLIS account and start to work out which ones have been applied and when by matching up the date they were ordered. Otherwise to do a complete reconciliation, the process is to scan all animals on your property and the spare tags you have in the cupboard and compare this against the tags assigned to your PIC on the NLIS database.

Q: Rookie question ... how do I scan the cattle NLIS ear tags? Where do we access a scanner?

A: You can buy a scanner or wand or ask your agent to hire or borrow it.

Q: What happens to lifetime traceability if cattle lose their NLIS tag?

There are a number of possibilities. All cattle must be tagged with a white coloured Breeder tag before leaving their property of birth, and:

- If an animal loses its tag while still on the property of birth, it will need to have another White Breeder tag applied. The animal will maintain its lifetime traceability regardless. If the number of the old tag is known, then a 'Replacement' can be done in the NLIS Database.
- If an animal loses its tag after it has left the property of birth, it will need to have an Orange Post Breeder tag applied. If the number of the old tag is known, then a 'Replacement' should be done in the NLIS Database - linking the original tag to the replacement tag. The animal will then maintain its life time traceability.

If an animal loses its tag after it has left the property of birth, it will need to have a new Orange Post Breeder tag applied. If the number of the original tag is not known and cannot be linked to the replacement tag, then the animal will lose its lifetime traceability.

Q: With the total number of NLIS devices in the consignment – is that one per animal, so 3 steers = 3 devices?

A: Yes, one per animal.

Q: When a home bred animal loses a NLIS tag in the paddock, can we replace with the white tags from our own supply or do we need an orange tag?

A: For home bred cattle that have not left their PIC of birth, you can replace lost tags with your own white breeder tag for that PIC.

Q: I bought 400 NLIS tags for my cattle ... does ISC assume I own 400 cattle?

A: Each NLIS account holder is responsible for accounting for the tags on their NLIS account. It does not matter if they are in cattle or in the cupboard.

Q: How do you guarantee that people will not take the tags out?

This is always going to be a challenge for our industry however through a variety of programs, ISC is working to ensure that producers understand their responsibility and are accountable for the role they play in ensuring the system is maintained.

Technical support

Q: How do I access my NLIS database for my PIC to ensure that the database is up-to-date?

A: The NLIS Database is accessible by logging into www.nlis.com.au. If you're not sure whether or not you have a NLIS account, you are able to enter in your PIC details to apply for one. Keeping your NLIS movements on and off your PIC up-to-date will ensure you are complying both with state legislative NLIS requirements and the LPA Program.

Q: Is there any way you can enter one of your cattle ear tags into the system on the NLIS platform and find out the date you purchased the animal?

A: If the tag HAS been transferred to your PIC when you purchased the animal (it should have been) – you can generate the report 'Device query' on the NLIS database and enter the tag number. The report will tell you the date the animal was transferred to your PIC and the PIC it was transferred from. If the animal does not appear, it means it was not transferred onto your PIC.

Q: How do I do a PIC reconciliation?

A: The process is to scan all animals on your property and the spare tags you have in the cupboard and compare this against the tags assigned to your PIC on the NLIS database. ISC has a detailed Tech Tip on how to do a [PIC reconciliation by file upload](#) and if you are seeking more of these step-by-step documents to use the NLIS database, visit www.integritysystems.com.au/techtips

Q: To help with reconciliation, is there an option on the NLIS database to select whether a tag is currently active (on an animal) or sitting in a box waiting to be used?

A: No – When completing a PIC reconciliation, it is recommended to scan any tags sitting in a box and add these to the PIC reconciliation file so they are not deemed inactive within the NLIS Database at the time of upload. Should you forget to do this, they will be made inactive and only become active once they are transferred off your PIC or by altering this in your account on the NLIS Database.

Q: If I find that an animal is not transferred during the reconciliation, what do I do them?

A: A PIC reconciliation will identify two groups of animals – those that are on your NLIS account but not physically on your property (either lost tags or animals that have not been transferred off). These can generally be set to inactive. The other group are animals (devices) that you **do** physically have but are not appearing on your NLIS account. Tracking down where this group came from to complete the transfer may be easy or difficult – the visual tag that has the PIC number of the animal's place of birth may help you when going through your NVD records. Please contact the ISC Helpdesk for assistance, you may also need to talk to your State department.

Q: We purchased a property and have just found out that the previous owner did not transfer her cattle off the property correctly and are still showing as active on our PIC code. Will a PIC reconciliation correct this and what documentation do I need?

A: Yes, you are correct, a PIC reconciliation will correct this. To complete a PIC reconciliation, you will need to scan all RFID tags on your PIC both in livestock and any yet to be used and upload this file to the NLIS Database in your NLIS account at www.nlis.com.au – there's more information in the [PIC reconciliation by file upload](#) Tech Tip.

Q: How do you reconcile lost tags on database if tags are not able to be located?

A: The process for a PIC reconciliation is to scan all your livestock plus all your spare tags in the cupboard - this gives you a list of 'active' tags to compare to the tags assigned to your account on the NLIS database. For all your 'breeder' tags that are on the database list but not on your 'active' list – it is likely these are the ones that have been lost and can be set to 'inactive'. There's more information in the [PIC reconciliation by file upload](#) Tech Tip.

Q: What is the best way to reconcile your database? Do it yourself or is there a business that can help?

A: To complete a PIC reconciliation, you will need to scan all RFID tags on your PIC both in livestock and any yet to be used and upload this file to the NLIS Database in your NLIS account at www.nlis.com.au – there's more information in the [PIC reconciliation by file upload](#) Tech Tip. If you tackle this yourself then you can always call the ISC Helpdesk for assistance.

Q: Can we trace where our weaner cattle go after sale and how they end up performing when processed via the NLIS tracking system?

A: Depending on where these livestock ended up in the supply chain, you can access this information via the Livestock Data Link (LDL) program. For more information about this program, visit the [LDL webpage](#). If those animals are not sent to a processor participating in LDL, you can ask to receive feedback from the purchaser.

Goat webinar Q&A

Livestock Production Assurance

Q: How do we comply with LPA requirements with so few chemicals registered for use in goats?

A: If there are no chemicals used on your goats then there is nothing to record. When you do use animal health treatments on farmed goats just ensure all the relevant categories in relation to the product are recorded in your on-farm documentation.

Q: Is LPA a mandatory requirement for all producers, including small producers?

A: LPA is a voluntary program so only producers wishing to use LPA NVDs and state that they are LPA accredited are required to become registered with the program. Some producers find that their desired supply chain may require livestock to be LPA Accredited before purchasing stock. ISC recommends checking this before selling any livestock.

Q: I am keen to start a goat feedlot as I only have a few hectares. I have registered in myMLA but cannot register in LPA.

A: If you cannot register in LPA make sure you have registered your PIC with your local state department before doing so as this is all ISC needs to get you LPA accredited. Once you have done this, you will be provided with your individual LPA User ID and you can then purchase LPA NVDs with your PIC pre-printed. After purchasing your goats then be sure to obtain an NLIS Database account and record the movement of goats onto your PIC.

Q: Is it possible to transfer livestock from one PIC to another without LPA accreditation?

A: The LPA Program is a voluntary program so you are not required to be accredited with LPA although many supply chain entities throughout Australia require you to be LPA accredited in order to sell livestock to them. Transferring livestock is completed on the NLIS database and is mandatory. Should you wish not to be LPA accredited and use an NVD, be sure to identify which movement document is relevant in your state when moving your livestock.

National Vendor Declarations – NVD and eNVD

Q: Is the new goat NVD going to be upgraded to include ‘Number of electronic NLIS devices in this consignment’ and ‘time off feed and water’?

A: The current version (0720) does not include the number of electronic devices or time off feed and water. In Victoria, goats born after 2017 are required to have an electronic tag. In other states, the requirement is for a visual tag. The inclusion of the electronic devices was to align the sheep NVD with the Victorian legislation. There is a yearly review of NVDs so GICA can provide these types of suggestions to SAFEMEAT and once agreed, ISC rolls out the changes.

Q: With Question 2 on the NVD regarding feedlots or animals being treated with chemical or veterinary treatment, none of the other species has this. Is this to do with the increased requirement for testing of farmed goats at slaughter?

A: There are some differences in questions across the different NVDs and this is a result of the consultation to set the NVD through the SAFEMEAT framework. Also, there is no more testing of goats at processing plants than other species. However, there are similar questions across the other NVDs particularly relating to chemical and veterinary treatments – they are just worded differently.

Q – part 1: How do you fill in an eNVD for moving stock from a property that you own to another property for agistment purposes. The second property has its own PIC but ownership is not being transferred?

A: The LPA NVD form is used for traceability, so regardless of ownership you need to record where the animals are moving from and where they are going to (the destination), which is the second property in this case. You can put yourself as the consignee (consigned to) so that ownership is retained. Just a friendly reminder, the NLIS transfer is still required in this situation. If you are responsible for the management of your livestock on the agisted PIC, you are required to obtain third party authorisation from the PIC owner to access LPA and NLIS programs (allowing you to issue eNVDs from that PIC and complete NLIS transfers).

Q – part 2: And in reverse, to bring stock back or to sell them directly from a property where they are being agisted, can you go from a different PIC code to the buyer or does it mean you need to transfer the stock back to your PIC code and then on-sell from there?

A: When you are selling those livestock, you can have them moving from the PIC you've been agisting them from but record yourself as the owner. ISC has made this available in eNVD for scenarios like custom-feeding and agistment. There are a number of help tools on the movement information page in eNVD that will help you navigate these scenarios.

Q: Goats consigned to a depot and then sent to abattoir – is the destination PIC the depot or the abattoir?

A: The goat is consigned to the depot and will be transferred onto the depot PIC. The depot will send the goat on their NVD to an abattoir.

Q: Old NVDs previously had a field for time of last feed and water. Why was this removed? Seemed like a very important aspect of welfare information sharing between buyer and seller.

A: This is something GICA is discussing through SAFEMEAT to include in updates to the NVDs. Through GICA, this can be raised as an additional update in the future. The use of the Animal Health

Declaration is another key document you can use to outline additional information to understand the history of the animals you are purchasing.

Q: Is there an intention to roll out the eNVD system to non- LPA accredited producers as well?

A: All types of LPA NVDs are only accessible to accredited producers. This includes eNVDs and hard copy books. For this reason, ISC is not creating an electronic waybill for non-LPA producers.

Q: When completing a day trip, eg, to a show, can I use the one NVD document and write "return on the same day on it" or do I need to fill out two documents?

A: The consignee generally will issue an NVD for the PIC where the animals are consigned from so the showground will most likely provide you an NVD or other transport document dependant on the state and showground and their LPA accreditation status. It is the showground's responsibility to transfer your animal onto their PIC but remember it will be your responsibility to complete the movement back onto your PIC on the NLIS Database.

Q: Can you please clarify, if cattle are being sent to an agent, does the agent's PIC need to be noted on the NVD?

A: The key thing to remember is that the destination needs to be the physical location where these animals are being transferred to, and you can consign the animals to the agents PIC as they are taking carriage of the animals. These will be different.

National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

Q: Do all individual goats need to have a NLIS tag in their ear and when was this made mandatory?

A: This was brought in as a mob-based movement system in 1 January 2006. All farmed goats leaving a property must be identified with an accredited NLIS Goats tag, must be accompanied by an NLIS movement document and all movements of sheep and goats between properties with different PICs must be recorded as a mob-based movement in the NLIS database. Please note, there are exemptions in some states, especially when moving animals through depots and straight to slaughter. ISC recommends reaching out to the state you operate in to confirm specific requirements. In Victoria, goats born after 2017 are required to have an electronic tag.

Q: When are electronic tags coming for goats?

Electronic tags for use in the goat industry are available via your tag supplier. The visual NLIS tag is the minimum standard for traceability. In Victoria, goats born after 2017 are required to have an electronic tag. ISC recommends checking the specific requirements for your state. [Find state contacts on the ISC website](#).

Q: What do you mean 'check that the transfer is done to record movement of livestock'?

A: When purchasing livestock, it is your responsibility to record the movement onto your property. At times, producers pay for this service through their agent. ISC recommends that you receive confirmation that the movement has been recorded on the NLIS Database by requesting an 'upload ID confirmation' or checking through your own NLIS account in the 'Movements onto my PIC reporting'. To access the NLIS database go to www.nlis.com.au.

Q: With tag-free movements, what are the requirements for stud registered goats? I have dairy goats and we tattoo the animals, is this enough? They have a movement record for everywhere that they go.

A: The current tag free movement options for dairy goats are under review and will be removed in the future once an appropriate NLIS identifier is approved. Each state has their own requirements with regard to the tag free movement options. An NVD is required to accompany the animal and the database be updated within two days.

Q: What if a receiver only buys two baby goats?

A: You can definitely complete the transfer off your property to ensure that the livestock have transferred off your PIC, especially if the receiver does not have access or the ability to complete the transfer. Providing them confirmation would be helpful for their management systems and LPA accreditation, should they be registered.

Q: Do dairy milking herds grazing next door's property for less than 12 hours have to log the movement?

A: As per state legislation, for any livestock that move from one PIC to a different PIC, an NLIS transfer is required. Depending on which state you are located in, ISC would recommend discussing this with your local state department to ensure you are working in with your state's requirements. ISC has a [state contacts list](#) on the website.

Q: I have never done an NLIS transfer. Can I log in and update my records, ie, tags etc of sheep and goats, on the site?

A: ISC would suggest completing a PIC reconciliation to determine if the tags you have assigned to your account match the tags you actually have on your farm (both in animals and spare tags in the cupboard). Using the NLIS database takes some practice, so first check out all the [information on the ISC website](#) as a starting point.

Policy

Q: The NGHD (NGHS) is a voluntary document but is very valuable and should be promoted more. Its importance to the industry is underrated in my opinion. Will it ever become a mandatory document?

A: Through the peak industry councils (GICA) they can push to have these documents made mandatory, similar for sheep in South Australia. ISC will continue to improve the functionality of the eNVD system so you are not completing the same questions twice which will also improve the experience. GICA is encouraging all producers to provide these forms when purchasing animals.

Property Identification Codes (PIC)

Q: If you are invited to lease (long term) a neighbouring property, can you add their PIC code to yours? To save having to keep having to record movements every week?

A: So, it is not advisable to join PICs. The aim of the traceability standards are to identify each unique parcel of land. This will also mean that when the lease expires you will need to change PICs again. There will also be an issue if someone else uses the PIC as the PIC will be linked to you.

Q: With sheep eartags which already have a PIC & Property Id on them, would it be useful if they were numbered individually so as to ID individual sheep from the property or is tracing back to property sufficient?

A: The PIC and NVD is sufficient for tracing back to property for the visual tags.

Q: If a hobby farmer does not have a PIC or LPA accreditation, do they need it?

A: A hobby farmer does need to have a PIC, even if they only have one animal. They must also complete all of the documents when they consign the animal off the property

Q: Do all saleyards and abattoirs currently have a PIC?

A: Yes all saleyards and abattoirs do have a PIC, some abattoirs have multiple PICs. It is recommended, when coordinating your consignment to be sent to the saleyard or abattoir, you request the PIC that you can include in the Destination PIC field on the NVD.

Q: Does moving sheep on-foot between properties with different PICs cost a fee? The properties are both managed by the same people, i.e. no change of livestock ownership nor management.

A: If the stock graze between the two properties and they have the same PIC, there is no need to do an NVD. If the properties continuously graze between the two properties and they have different PICs, currently there is no need to record that movement or use an NVD because it sounds like the two properties are worked as a single property. However, if there are distinct movements then those movements should be recorded on the NLIS database to the different PICs. The only fees that may be associated is ensuring that both PICs are LPA accredited and have separate LPA NVDs, although this is currently at no cost due to the MLA Accelerated Adoption Initiative until 30 June 2021.

Q: What are the tokens? Are they our NLIS tags?

A: Tokens are what you purchase to gain access to the eDEC solution. Sales of eDEC tokens ceased in April. The functionality of the faster, easier eNVD replaces that of the eDEC, which is being decommissioned.

Q&A – Other topics

Q: Will we still need multiple logins e.g. NLIS, MLA, ISC, MSA and NVD? Or can we get into each system now with one login?

A: Livestock producers can now have all of their integrity system accounts in one place and using one password through MyMLA. The site enables personalised, applicable content to be delivered to an online dashboard unique to each user. To get started, visit www.mla.com.au/mymla

Q: Does the myMLA app account bring together LPA, NLIS and PIC?

A: Yes, when you set up your myMLA account you'll be prompted to log-in to your LPA account as well as your NLIS account. Both of these accounts are then linked into your myMLA account. This means when you next log-in, you can use your myMLA credentials and not have to log-in to NLIS directly.

Q: Do producers get feedback via Livestock Data Link if they sell cattle to a feedlot as then they in turn are processed by a participating abattoir?

A: Unfortunately, Livestock Data Link only provides carcass feedback from abattoirs. However, they are always looking for ways to improve the system so please send your idea through to ldl@integritysystems.com.au

Q: When is the ISC team hitting the ground to get this out to producers face-to-face?

A: ISC has been doing a lot of producer communication and education over the course of 2020 in the lead up to the new NVD becoming available from 1 July. Since we are limited in what we can do face to face due to COVID-19 restrictions at the moment, we have these webinars as well as an advertising campaign and regular updates via email. We will certainly do more and plan some local events once restrictions ease. Thanks for your suggestion.

Q&A – State-specific

Victoria

Q: How do I know the destination PIC number if my stock are going to a saleyard?

A: ISC encourages you to contact the destination and/or use our PIC search on NLIS or eNVD.

Q: What if a property where we are agisting sheep doesn't have a PIC, i.e. a small, out-of-town lifestyle block. How would we handle that one?

A: You can speak to the owner of the land and then apply for a PIC for that parcel of land.

Q: If you have a lease property, who is responsible for registering for the PIC for that property?

A: Usually the owner or person responsible for the livestock is the PIC applicant however the owner of the property can apply for a PIC.

Q: If you make an error on the destination PIC, how do you fix that? Our experience is that we could go back and change numbers etc but it would not let us alter the destination PIC.

A: If you discover you've consigned to the wrong PIC, it can be corrected manually on a paper NVD or in the eNVD, a new consignment can be created and the previous consignment deleted. You cannot update the destination on a submitted consignment, but they are able to be deleted them for these scenarios.

Q: Can a property have more than one PIC if the landowner has registered for a PIC and the leasee has registered a PIC for the same property?

A: Yes, a parcel of land can have multiple PICs.

Q: If I am sending my stock to a saleyard, do I search for the PIC number of the saleyard or my stock agent's company? It's not possible to know where my stock are going in advance ...

A: In this example, the saleyard is the destination and the agent is the consignee. Therefore, when filling out the LPA NVD you should search for the saleyard PIC and enter it as the livestock destination (ie, where the livestock are being transported to). You can consign to the agent without a PIC by putting their name and location if that is different.

Q: If cattle are going over the hooks, do you still need the PIC for there?

A: Yes, or the name and address of the abattoir they are going to.

Q: When agisting dairy heifers off-farm why or do they need to be transferred onto that properties PIC. The animals haven't been sold and will be coming back onto the dairy farm to join the herd.

A: The animals need to be transferred onto the PIC of the property they move onto, even if for agistment. They must be accompanied with an NVD as well. When moving back to their previous PIC they will need to be transferred back again. This is very important from a disease/biosecurity purpose so that state/territory jurisdictions can have accurate movement data.

Q: Do you sell the ear tags for digital recording of animals?

All sheep and goats born in Victoria after 2017 are required to be identified with an electronic NLIS (Sheep) ear tag. Electronic NLIS (Sheep) ear tags are purchased through Agriculture Victoria's tag purchasing platform. You can access this online at tags.agriculture.vic.gov.au or by calling the Agriculture Victoria NLIS Helpline on 1800 678 779.

Q: Why wasn't the number of electronic NLIS devices in the consignment also included on the goat NVD?

A: Agriculture Victoria will raise this with ISC for the next review process, if it is not already listed for review. There is no spot to record additional PICs either.

Q: Question about the destination PIC. If I send my sheep to the Horsham yards does Horsham yards have its own PIC? We do not know who is going to purchase them when they leave the farm.

A: Yes, the saleyards have a PIC – contact either your agent or the saleyards to find out what it is. It will be the destination PIC and the consignee will be your agent.

Q: Does the truck driver transporting the stock still need to carry the paper form?

A: In Victoria, the transporter is not required to carry the NVD with the livestock. The NVD is not required to accompany the livestock, as long as it is available when the livestock arrive at the destination.

Q: Victorian legislation requires goats to be electronically NLIS tagged - is that going to be added, similar to the sheep?

A: GICA's policy is that electronic tags be used for management and not be mandatory. In Victoria, electronic identification tags are mandatory for goats born after 2017. Find more information about [NLIS for sheep and goats in Victoria](#) on the Agriculture Victoria website.

Queensland

Q: In Queensland, we walk (not truck) a mob to cattle yards for transporting to saleyards and so there are two different PICs involved. How do you suggest I complete the transport section of the NVD?

A: In Queensland, if your neighbours yards are within 50km of your boundary, you can truck from those yards without doing a NLIS transfer but you need to acknowledge on the NVD that the cattle went via that set of yards to their destination PIC.

Q: If stock are spelled en-route to their final destination, does a PIC for the spelling yards need to be entered?

A: The transfer to the spelling yard needs to be uploaded onto the NLIS Database. The destination PIC is still the saleyards but you need to write on the NVD that the animals have gone via the spelling facility. The facility will do the transfer.

New South Wales

Q: How long do you need to keep completed NVDs for in NSW?

A: When you receive NVDs for stock you have bought in you should keep them for 7 years.

Q: We have properties in NSW and Victoria and both have a PIC. Do we complete an NVD to move stock from one property to the other or just log a transfer via NLIS?

A: Yes, you should complete an NVD to accompany the stock on the journey between properties. It is a NSW requirement that there be a Transported Stock Statement (TSS) with the stock when they are transported by road in NSW. The Livestock Production Assurance NVD is a TSS. You must record the movement on the NLIS database and use the serial number of the NVD which is with the stock when they move.

Q: Can a Transported Stock Statement TSS be used to transfer stock between properties?

A: Yes, a TSS can be used to transfer stock between properties in NSW however LPA rules prefer/require that an NVD be used for these.

Q: Is it correct that you still need to print out an eNVD to give to the freight contractor and destination agent? And do you also need mobile coverage for the eNVD to work?

A: In NSW it is still the best thing to do to print out the eNVD to give the transporter and agent. Yes, the eNVD system does need mobile signal to work. Best to speak with LPA directly as to what to do with off-line issues.

Q: Is the sheep health statement still needed? Has it been changed in any way?

A: The sheep health statement is not mandatory in NSW when selling sheep, but some buyers may request it. Visit the Farm Biosecurity website at www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/industry/sheep/ and note the form for sheep (dated July 2019) can be [downloaded here](#)

Q: Any idea when small goat sales might resume at Camden near Sydney? It seems that COVID-19 has shut down the previous open auction system due to inability to have social distancing around the pen holding the goats?

A: Unfortunately, ISC doesn't have oversight regarding the COVID-19 restrictions around sales although it is recommended you contact the Camden LLS office or the saleyard manager for their advice as to when the yards may re-open for goat sales.

Q: Which local state organisation will register my PIC near Dubbo?

A: Dubbo Local Land Services will be able to help you register your property and help you obtain your Property Identification Code.

Q: Do alpacas and dairy goats need an NLIS tag?

A: In NSW, all goats must be tagged prior to moving off-farm, including dairy goats. Alpacas have no state requirement to be tagged with NLIS. The NLIS only includes cattle, sheep and goat movements.

Western Australia

Q: Will it become compulsory for all sheep to have NLIS in WA?

A: To be identified with an NLIS tag prior to leaving property has been a legal requirement since 2006. Visual tags or eID can be used.

Q: What are the main changes to the sheep NVD waybill for WA producers to be aware of?

A:

1) The questions below the description table now allow WA producers to indicate that they have tagged all the sheep in a consignment with their NLIS tags printed with their brand. It doesn't matter if they are homebred with year of birth colour tags, or brought in sheep that you have pink tagged, or a combination of home-bred / brought in, ticking **YES** for **OPTION B** under the table allows you to declare that all sheep in the consignment have been tagged with your brand. You must still write your brand in the table.

WHAT'S CHANGED?

Sheep - under the description table, the questions are changed. **WA producers should select Option B**

All sheep in this consignment have an NLIS tag with the PIC on this NVD or the associated WA brand

The image shows a portion of the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form for sheep and lambs. It includes a table for describing the sheep or lambs, with columns for number, sex, description, NLIS tag details, and PIC or brand information. Below the table are several declaration questions, including one about the PIC on the NLIS tag. A blue arrow points from the text 'WA producers should select Option B' to the question about the PIC on the NLIS tag.



Stand by what you sell



2) There is now a dedicated place to write in the **Destination PIC** where the sheep are going. It is mandatory for WA producers to enter the destination PIC in every waybill. Please note that **'Consigned to'** may be a person or company, such as your agent or contract buyer, and **Destination (if different)** is the place and road address of the actual destination, such as the saleyard or abattoir.

WHAT'S CHANGED?

Inclusion of destination PIC
It's mandatory in WA and Tasmania (optional for other states)



INTEGRITY INSIGHTS

How to find a destination PIC in WA

- Ask the agent, buyer or destination property owner/manager before you're loading at the yards.
- Search the WA Brands register or call 1300 WA NLIS (1300 926 547). Request a 'Common PIC card' that lists commonly used PICs for sheep/cattle producers.
- If using the eNVD, use the search function.

The image shows a portion of the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form for sheep and lambs. It includes a table for describing the sheep or lambs, with columns for number, sex, description, NLIS tag details, and PIC or brand information. Below the table are several declaration questions, including one about the destination PIC. A blue arrow points from the text 'It's mandatory in WA and Tasmania (optional for other states)' to the 'Destination PIC (REQ: WA & TAS)' field.



Stand by what you sell



3) For sheep, there is space to include the number of electronic devices in the consignment.

WHAT'S CHANGED?

Sheep - inclusion of number of electronic devices in the consignment.

Caters for the mandatory use of eID in Victoria and increasing use in other states.

NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL S0720

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

Owner of sheep or lambs

Property/place where the journey commenced

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

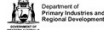
Number	Year born	Description (NVD, NLS or LPA)	Month of shearing	PIC or Brand on Ear Tag	Earmarks
Total					

Declaration

I, _____, declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct.

I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the sheep or lambs were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Signature* _____ Date* / / 20



Stand by what you sell



4) Across all NVDs, the agent's declaration has been removed

WHAT'S CHANGED?

Removal of the agent's declaration section.

To order:

www.integritysystems.com.au/nvd

Call 1800 683 111

NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL S0720

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

Owner of sheep or lambs

Property/place where the journey commenced

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property

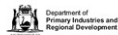
Number	Year born	Description (NVD, NLS or LPA)	Month of shearing	PIC or Brand on Ear Tag	Earmarks
Total					

Declaration

I, _____, declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct.

I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the sheep or lambs were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.

Signature* _____ Date* / / 20



Stand by what you sell



Q: How long do we have to keep our NVD waybills in WA?

A: All waybills must be kept for at least 7 years. This applies to the person writing the waybill, the transporter and the receiver at the other end. Keep all the ones you write and all the ones you get as they are essential to verify movements in a disease or residue traceback. This is a legal requirement.

Q: We will continue to use paper NVDs. How do we load movement details to the NLIS database?

A: ISC has a whole range of detailed PDFs called Tech Tips to help with navigating the NLIS database. You can access these at www.integritysystems.com.au/techtips or call the Help Desk for further information on 1800 683 111. DPIRD also has a helpline – 1300 WA NLIS (1300 926 547) where you can select the option for NLIS.

Saleyards Webinar Q&A

Q: Saleyards may need to ask software providers to add 0720?

A: ISC has provided the required technical information to major scanning software providers into saleyards, to ensure they are ready to handle the new versions.

Q: What needs to happen for saleyards and agents to be able to digitally receive eNVDs, ie, completely paperless and done via either mobile phone or ipad?

A: ISC is about to start a significant project creating a solution for eNVD receivers. This will include understanding the processes and workflows involved in taking carriage of consignments with offline capability so that consignments are kept digital. There are also a number of solution providers that integrate with ISC eNVD who provide saleyard/agent software. For example, ISC is aware that Agrinous is working on technologies to assist your sector process eNVDs.

Q: Does the new eNVD (sheep and lambs) provide an option for unshorn sheep as well as providing the option of which month they were shorn? Most young lambs are sold unshorn.

A: The eNVD does not currently have an 'unshorn' option in the question about when shearing occurred. ISC appreciates the feedback and we'll have a look into this requirement to improve the eNVD system.

Q: Post-sale, what paperwork is required to be carried by transporters/purchasers when leaving the saleyards?

A: Each state is different in what they require regarding a movement, however there should be a post-sale summary and the NVD provided prior to starting the movement.

Q: How many farm audits are done each year?

A: At this point, LPA conducts 2000 random and 1000 targeted on-farm audits annually although an additional 2000 audits are completed through the National Residue Survey (NRS) program also looking at LPA requirements. ISC is working to increase these numbers in line with the Integrity Systems 2025 Strategy where we hope to increase annual audit numbers to cover a greater percentage of the 190k+ producers accredited with LPA.

Q: Will there be a provision for health statements with the eNVDs?

A: Yes, currently the eNVD has the ability to easily select an Animal Health Declaration and complete it at the same time as the NVD. It is not mandatory to complete this form however it is quite easy to select, update and attach the document to the NVD consignment.

Q: What details are necessary with providing post-sale summaries to processors out of saleyards markets.

A: Post-sale summaries are the legal requirement of the selling agent and need to be provided to processors before midnight of the sale day. A post-sale summary provided by a selling agent to the operator of an abattoir must include:

- sale venue
- date of the sale
- selling agent's name
- number of head in each purchased lot

- unique identifier, if present, associated with the consignor's *movement document*
- the PICs present on the electronic NLIS (Sheep) and visually readable NLIS (Sheep) tags present on the sheep or goats in the lot
- destination PIC provided by the purchaser, and
- whether the sheep and goats in each *sale lot* were bred by the owner or vendor.