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PIC and device status codes

Related Tech Tips: Change ERP status, Check ERP PIC status, Current status download, ERP PIC history report, Device status, Device status changes report, Device status enquiry

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

Table 14.9 of the NLIS Database Terms of Use specifies who can assign, remove, and see property and device statuses. Some statuses are assigned or removed automatically, based on defined rules. A device status remains active until the animal is killed or until the status duration expires or is removed. Originally, statuses related only to the NLIS (Cattle) program, but the database now accepts electronic sheep and goat devices for some transactions.

Examples:

- Properties with **Organochlorine (OC)** contamination rated 'high-risk' are assigned an [**OC T4**] status. If the property consigns cattle for sale or slaughter, this status highlights that animals within that consignment must be tested for OC residues at slaughter.
- Cattle that graze on 'high-risk' OC properties may be assigned an [**OC N1F**] status. When an animal is scanned at the abattoir, the NIF status highlights that the animal must be tested for OC.
- Cattle or sheep with an RFID tag may be assigned an [**NLS S**] status if they are reported as stolen.
- Devices that have been damaged or replaced are assigned an [**NLS D1**] or [**NLS R1**] status.

PIC Status Codes

Status codes are grouped by program code and listed alphabetically, by and within Program code.

Program	Status	Assigned to
AQ	AQ	Properties under quarantine due to anthrax.
CB	CBP	Properties that are using recycled water with a high risk of causing Cysticercus bovis (beef measles, <i>C. bovis</i>).
	CBW	Properties that have livestock with a CBA status, where the PIC does not have a CBP status.
CT	CTP	Properties that have had cotton trash delivered for use as mulch or stock feed.
	CTW	Properties that have livestock with a CTA status, where PIC does not have CTP status.
ENDO	E10	Properties that require checking of each 10 th lot for evidence of endosulfan residues.
	E30	Properties that require checking of each 30 th lot for evidence of endosulfan residues.
EW	EW1	Properties carrying cattle with a high-risk status that may be unfit for human consumption. The early warning status is disclosed when a database user conducts an ERP PIC status check to prepare for consignments. This allows them to talk to vendors about how to manage the cattle before they arrive.
FO	MC	Properties identified as a source of cattle with metal contamination.

Program	Status	Assigned to
LPA	A	Properties accredited under the LPA (Livestock Production Assurance) program.
	A1	Properties accredited under the LPA QA (Cattlecare/Flockcare) program.
	N	Properties not accredited under the LPA program.
NARM National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation	KV	Properties with a history of antibacterial residue detections in bobby calves . National Residue Survey (NRS) authorities monitor agricultural and veterinary chemical residues and environmental contaminants in Australian food commodities. The cost is largely industry-funded through levies on the animal and plant commodities tested. NRS assigns the KV status to a PIC when calves consigned to that PIC return a positive result below MRL after Microbial Inhibition Testing (MIT) of urine samples. The database removes the KV status after 28 days . NRS can remove the status earlier.
	KV2	Properties with a history of antibacterial residue detections in bobby calves . When confirmatory tests on an MIT positive calf detect residue equal to or higher than MRL, NRS assigns the KV2 status and all calves in the KV lot must be urine-sampled. The database automatically removes the KV2 status after 90 days.
NFAS	A	Properties accredited under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).
	N	Properties not accredited under National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).
NLS	EU	Properties accredited under European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS).
NORM (OC) National Organo Chlorine Residue Management	M	Properties with a low risk (nil/limited test history) of OC-contamination and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds tests. <u>Note:</u> M properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form. M is the same as T5 below, except that the M status <i>is</i> disclosed at saleyards.
	R	Properties at minimal risk of producing cattle with unacceptable OC residues . Properties with an R classification do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration (Cattle) purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD.
	T1F T2F	Properties with a reduced risk of OC-contamination . NRS funds a fat-sample OC test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if additional cattle are tested. Sampled carcass and companion animals can be released.
	T1V T2V	T1F/T2F properties automatically convert to T1V/T2V one year after any previous T status was assigned and has been in place continuously during that period.
	T3F T3V	Properties with a medium-high OC-contamination risk. NRS funds fat-sample test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if more cattle are tested. Sample and hold carcass and companion cattle until results are available. T3F properties automatically convert to T3V one year after any previous T status was assigned to the PIC, and has been in place continuously during that period.
	T4	Properties with a high risk of OC-contamination . NRS won't fund tests – commercial arrangements apply.
	T5	Properties with a low risk (nil or limited test history) of OC-contamination and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds test. <u>Note:</u> T5 properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form.
	X	Properties that should not be trading cattle (for sale or slaughter) as the PIC is under regulatory restrictions. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.
PI	PI	Properties of interest to police or States for surveillance of cattle movements.

Program	Status	Assigned to
PIC	XS	South Australian properties that should not be trading livestock.
	XM	Tasmanian properties that should not be trading livestock.
	XQ	Queensland properties that should not be trading livestock.
	XV	Victorian properties that should not be trading livestock.

Device Status Codes

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

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

Program	Status	Assigned to
AV	AV1	Cattle vaccinated against anthrax . The AV1 status converts to AV2 after 42 days.
	AV2	Cattle vaccinated against anthrax more than 42 days earlier.
CB	CBA	Cattle that have had access to land determined high risk Cysticercus bovis (beef measles, <i>C. bovis</i>). Applied automatically when a CBP status is applied to the PIC.
CT	CTA	Cattle that have or may have accessed cotton trash. Test and hold all animals with CTA status. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.
DOI	DN1	Devices of interest to States and Territories for surveillance of livestock movements.
	DN2	Devices of interest to States and Territories for surveillance of livestock movements. Animals associated with these devices may not be fit for human consumption.
IMPO	IM1*	Cattle imported from a country where BSE has been diagnosed.
	IM2*	Cattle imported from a country where BSE has not been diagnosed.
JD	JD1*	Cattle identified as non-clinical reactors to bovine Johne's disease .
	JD2*	Cattle identified as clinical cases of bovine Johne's disease .
	JDV*	Cattle vaccinated against bovine Johne's disease .
LEAD	PB1*	Cattle under restrictions due to lead residues and not to be sold for slaughter. If slaughtered, test meat for lead, at owner's expense. Condemn liver and kidneys.
	PB2*	Cattle under restrictions due to lead residues . Unacceptable residues may not apply to carcass meat. Condemn liver and kidneys, or test for lead at owner's expense.
LPA	NL1	Cattle that have moved from a non-LPA PIC to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than 60 days.
	NL2	Cattle that have moved from a non-LPA PIC with an OC status to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than six months. A

Program	Status	Assigned to
		test instruction is displayed when animals with this status arrive on the slaughter floor.
NARM National Antibacterial Residue Minimisation	K1F*	Cattle where urine and kidneys must be tested for antibacterial residues at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	K1V*	Cattle where urine and kidneys must be tested for antibacterial residues at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply fo tests.
	K3	Cattle treated by antibiotics such as streptomycin within the last 2 years. Cattle with a K3 status may have antibacterial residues and are unfit for human consumption.
NLS NLIS database program	B	Cattle where a producer has permission to transfer non-EU Breeding animals onto the property. Animals with a B status are ineligible for the EU market.
	D1	Devices that are damaged or no longer work.
	Y	Cattle eligible for the EU (European Union) market.
	N	Cattle ineligible for EU market. <u>NOTE:</u> The database applies the EU status automatically, but the status can also be set manually by DAFF, or by SA accounts, with approval from DAFF.
	IA	Inactive Devices , if it is not known whether a device was lost or damaged, or if the animal associated with the device is dead, has strayed, or moved off the property.
	L1	Devices that have not been used and were lost or stolen in transit , or on-farm.
	L2	Devices lost after attachment to an animal.
	LT	<u>Note:</u> The database applies the LT status automatically, but the status can also be set manually by State/Territory authorities.
	Y	Livestock that are lifetime traceable.
	N	Livestock that are not lifetime traceable.
	R1	Devices replaced due to loss or damage (R1 is applied by the database).
	RC1	Devices recovered from abattoirs for re-use outside the NLIS Cattle program. RC1 is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a recovered device , and that device is already recorded as deceased on the NLIS database.
	RC2	RC2 is applied by the database when a tag manufacturer uploads a recovered device which is not already recorded as deceased on the NLIS database.
	S	Livestock reported to police as stolen .
	S1	Livestock a producer claims were lost or stolen , but no police report containing specific device details has been lodged, and/or the animals may have strayed.
OC National Organo Chlorine Residue Management	N1F*	Cattle that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for organo-chlorines at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	N1V*	Cattle that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for organo-chlorines at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.
	N2F*	Cattle that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of organo-chlorines at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	N2V*	Cattle that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of organo-chlorines at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply for tests.

Program	Status	Assigned to
RAM	F1*	Cattle exposed to imported/unknown restricted animal material (RAM) within the last 30 months. The date of first-known RAM must also be recorded.
	F2*	Cattle exposed to RAM of imported/unknown origin more than 30 months ago.
	F3*	Cattle exposed to RAM of Australian origin.
TB	TB1*	Cattle subject to inspection of head, thorax, lymph nodes and abdomen at slaughter.
VBM	CB*	Cattle that grazed on properties where exposure to Cysticercus bovis (beef measles) may have occurred, e.g. from discharged sewerage. <u>NOTE:</u> This device status only applies to cattle before 18 January 2024. CBA replaces this status.