



National Livestock  
Identification System

# NLIS SHEEP AND GOAT STANDARDS

June 2024





**National Livestock  
Identification System**

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The NLIS Sheep and Goat Standards (this document) was endorsed by SAFEMEAT Partners on 18 June 2024. These Standards have been updated to align with the July 2022 Agriculture Ministers' agreement to progress a national mandatory implementation of electronic identification for sheep and goats.

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# INTRODUCTION

## CONTEXT

The **National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)** is Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs. The NLIS reflects Australia's commitment to biosecurity and food safety and it enables Australia to compete in a global market.

With national agreement by Agricultural Ministers to mandate the implementation of electronic individual identification for the **NLIS (Sheep & Goats)** in September 2022, these Standards provide detail for electronic traceability requirements. Each industry sector should refer to the relevant section under the Standards when animals are moving across the supply chain.

## PURPOSE OF THE STANDARDS

The purpose of this document is to specify minimum supply chain operating standards that will ensure traceability and rapid response to a disease outbreak, market access, food safety or public health incident.

**While it is recognised that state/territory legislation may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards, industry participants must comply with relevant legislation in the jurisdiction in which they operate.**

These rules form the basis for generating harmonised legislation across jurisdictions to support and achieve consistent identification and traceability outcomes by industry.

These Standards also represent minimum mandatory operating requirements needed to meet the **National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards (NLTPS)**, **Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot** and for **Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation** and the Primary Production and Processing Standards for Meat and Meat Products.

## SCOPE

These Standards apply to:

- 1) All sheep and goats and their movements in Australia to or from farms, saleyards, knackeries and processing establishments, feedlots, agricultural shows or events, registered goat depots, export depots, **holding yards**/transit centres, artificial breeding centres, pounds, veterinary clinics or any other location with a different **Property Identification Code (PIC)**.
- 2) Any **person in charge** of sheep and goat and their movements, including **producers**, transporters, **livestock agents**, event managers and supply chain **property** operators.



## INTERPRETATION

Each numbered section or part of the document covers a particular responsible person and contains the following information:

- Scope – specifies the parties to whom the section or part applies.
- Objective – the intended outcomes for each section of the Standards.
- Standards – the sheep and goat identification and traceability requirements which are the minimum requirements for supply chain operating and legislating under state and territory law.

The Standards:

- are intended to be clear, essential and verifiable statements.
- use the word ‘must’.
- are numbered with the prefix ‘SE’.

Notes are an explanation of the context of the Standards.

**Definitions** of words or phrases highlighted in the text are described in the glossary.

Further details on sheep and goat identification and traceability requirements can be found in other industry and state/territory legislation and publications. These include the mandatory **Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot** (Appendix 1) and **Industry NLIS Standards for Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation** (Appendix 2), which were developed through consultation between Australian goat industry sectors, represented by the Goat Industry Council of Australia, and state/territory government agencies. The documents outline requirements for the ongoing cooperation of goat industry sector supply chain participants and government agencies to deliver market access and traceability integrity and to maximise animal **welfare** and workplace safety.

Standards describe the required identification and movement recording processes to achieve traceability outcomes without prescribing the exact actions that must be done to achieve that Standard.

Note:

- The use of ‘**a person**’ means more than one person and not just a specific person.
- The use of ‘**a person in charge**’ is appropriate where responsibility is shared and may extend along a hierarchy of management.

## PURPOSE OF SHEEP AND GOAT IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

The rapid traceability of sheep and goats is critical in order to:

- *Facilitate swift responses by government and industry in the event of **emergency** animal disease outbreaks.*

The spread of infectious animal disease is primarily by the movement of infected sheep and goats. Often disease is first detected at a distance from where the stock were infected. Delay in determining the identification and origins of stock, their cohorts and at-risk contacts will delay an **emergency** disease response. This can have devastating impacts, particularly for highly infectious diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).

- *Maintain national and international market access.*

Australia negotiates preferential access to markets in part by promoting its robust export certification processes, ability to meet importing countries requirements and ability to provide assurances on the safety of the products being imported.

Minimum standards for livestock identification and traceability are set for global trade by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly OIE) and the NLIS is the system by which Australia meets, and exceeds, those standards

- *Manage food safety and public health.*

Sheep and goats may be contaminated with residues or infectious agents that pose a risk to other animals and humans. Rapid tracing of livestock is essential to manage and reduce the impacts of a food safety risk, preventing food contamination and minimising trade effects of such incidents.

The ability to determine where a sheep or goat has been from the point of enquiry back to the **property** of birth is termed '**lifetime traceability**'.

The ability to trace forward to locate companions at various points in the life history of an animal is equally important for disease control and food safety.

## TRACEABILITY SYSTEM

The importance of animal identification and traceability is recognised in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the WOAH and in a dedicated Codex Alimentarius Standard.<sup>1</sup>

The Australian **NLIS** provides traceability as a result of combining multiple **property** and stock management components:

- Stock owner registration
- **PIC** allocation to **properties** registered where stock is run
- Stock identification requirements
- **Movement documents** and
- Movement recording on a central **database**.

<sup>1</sup> World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) 2019, *Terrestrial animal health code, Volume 1: general provisions*, <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/>; Codex Alimentarius 2006, *Principles for traceability/product tracing as a tool within a food inspection and certification system, CAC/GL 60-2006*, [http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FCX-G%2B60-2006%252FCXG\\_060e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252Fstandards%252FCX-G%2B60-2006%252FCXG_060e.pdf).



The **NLIS (Sheep & Goats)** covered by these Standards links all the components in a supported framework of elements designed to address clearly defined biosecurity, food safety, market access and industry productivity related objectives and achieve the required level of traceability. Australia's system for tracing sheep and goats has the following elements:

- a) A **property** registration system that allocates a unique identifying **PIC** to all properties where stock is kept or managed. PIC Registers are managed in each jurisdiction and contain information on the species present, contact details for the person who is responsible for the animals and a mapping capability. A subset of data fields from each PIC Register is stored on the central **NLIS database** for national use.
- b) Electronically readable, approved **NLIS** sheep and goat **devices** to physically identify animals.
- c) Movement documentation with mandatory data requirements.
- d) An official secure central **NLIS database** where **devices** are registered, movement records are stored and **statuses** can be recorded against **devices** and **PICs**.
- e) Standards and associated legislative, policy and quality assurance frameworks, developed with input from all sectors of the supply chain.
- f) An ongoing program to educate industry participants about their responsibilities and to provide training and technical support.
- g) Documented arrangements for performance monitoring, enforcement, evaluation and periodic review.
- h) A query system that allows authorities to easily establish the movement history and locations of individual animals or groups and their cohorts, particularly during **emergency** responses.
- i) An ability for the system to display geospatial and temporal information.

## PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION: PICS

Individual properties and enterprises are identified by a **PIC**, which is linked to contact details of the stock owners or managers. A **PIC** has 8 characters and indicates the state/territory jurisdiction in which the **property** is located.

## ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION: NLIS DEVICES

The **NLIS (Sheep & Goats)** requires the utilisation of an **approved electronic NLIS device** to identify sheep or goats individually on the **NLIS database**. **NLIS devices** are either **breeder** or **post-breeder devices**. They are printed with the **NLIS logo** and the **PIC** of the **property** where they are applied as part of the 16-character **NLIS ID** on the outside of the **device**. This is linked on the **NLIS database** to the 16-character **RFID** within the **device**.

- **Breeder devices** are either yellow, or one of the eight year of birth colours, and show the **PIC** of the **property** of birth
- **Post-breeder devices** are pink and show the **PIC** of the **property** where the **device** is applied.

Only **approved NLIS devices** can be used.

**NLIS devices** for sheep and goats

- can only be used for the species they are approved and purchased for
- are registered on the **NLIS database** at purchase by the manufacturer to the **PIC** of the **property** where they are to be used
- must not be removed unless they fail to scan or under direction or **permit** issued by the state/territory **animal health authority**.

Where '**NLIS device**' is mentioned, it implies any identifier approved by the **NLIS Device Standards Committee** under **Integrity Systems Company Ltd (ISC)** now or in the future.

## MOVEMENT INFORMATION

There are mandatory details that need to be recorded on the movement documentation when sheep and goats are moved off a **property**, including the owner or consignor of the stock, the **PIC** from which the sheep and goats were dispatched, the numbers and description of sheep or goats being dispatched, the intended destination of the sheep and goats, the serial number of the **movement document** that accompanies the stock, the name and signature of the person completing the document and the date of dispatch.

## CENTRAL DATABASE

The **NLIS database** receives, processes, stores and facilitates the prompt retrieval of entered information relating to individual sheep and goat movements between **PICs**. Movement information is recorded on the **NLIS database** to allow tracing in accordance with the **NLTPS**. Interrogation of the **NLIS database** allows movements of individual sheep and goats to be efficiently traced between **PICs**.

The Terms of Use governing the operation of the **NLIS database** and the process for opening a **database** account are available at [www.nlis.com.au](http://www.nlis.com.au) and through [mla.com.au/myMLA](http://mla.com.au/myMLA). With a **database** account, industry participants can record movements of sheep or goats between **PICs** in accordance with their obligations and timeframes under these Standards.

Assistance with the operation of the **NLIS database** is available Monday to Friday 8am-7pm during AEST and AEDT on 1800 683 111.

## APPENDICES FOR THESE STANDARDS

Appendix 1: Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot and User Manual (Standard Operating Procedures)

Appendix 2: Industry NLIS Standards for Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation and User Manual (Standard Operating Procedures)

Appendix 3: NLIS Standards for Mob-Based Movement and Visual NLIS Identification (v.2020)





# ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

## PART 1: PRODUCERS

### SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to:

- persons owning and/or managing a **property** on which sheep or goats are bred, agisted, reared or kept, including those kept as pets;
- persons responsible for the husbandry of sheep or goats and persons owning and/or managing sheep or goats moving off or onto a **property** at any point of the animal's life for any reason.

Note:

- **Producer** includes persons owning and/or managing sheep or goats moving off or onto: artificial breeding centres, veterinary premises, animal sanctuaries, registered goat depots, farms, feedlots and sheep and goats kept as pets by lifestyle farmers irrespective of whether the owner or manager has an Australian Business Number or is registered as a 'primary producer' with the Australian Taxation Office.

### OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device** prior to movement off **property** and that their movement between **PICs** is recorded on the **NLIS database** enabling them to be traced effectively and rapidly.

Note:

- Jurisdictions will allow, under regulated approval, the device-free movement of **harvested rangeland goats** from their **property** of capture directly to an abattoir, or to an abattoir via one registered goat depot consistent with the mandatory **Industry NLIS Standards for both Operating a Goat Depot** (Appendix 1) and **Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation** (Appendix 2).

### STANDARDS

#### Property Identification

##### SE1.1.1

All persons owning or managing a **property** upon which sheep or goats are or will be kept must obtain and hold a current **PIC** registered for that **property** from their state/territory **animal health authority**. This includes farms, private residences and any other **property** where sheep and goats are kept.

SE1.1

## SE1.1.2

The state/territory **animal health authority** must be notified within 14 days of any changes to the following details relating to a **PIC**:

- a) Owner/manager contact details including name, address and phone number
- b) Changes to **property** boundaries involving their expansion through purchase, lease or agistment or their reduction through sale or the relinquishing of a lease or agistment right.

## SE1.2

# Sheep and Goat Identification

## SE1.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard must be a single, **approved NLIS electronic device (breeder or post-breeder)**.

Note:

- Where '**NLIS device**' is mentioned, it means any electronic identifier approved by **ISC Ltd** for the identification of sheep and/or goats and any other type of electronic identifier approved by **ISC Ltd** in the future.

## SE1.2.2

**NLIS devices** must comply with the **NLIS** Animal Identification Technology Standards for sheep and goat **device** size and composition.

## SE1.2.3

Electronic **NLIS devices** must be applied as per the manufacturer instructions and in the location on the stock as determined by jurisdictions.

## SE1.2.4

Electronic **NLIS** sheep and goat **devices** must only be used to identify the species for which they are approved.

## SE1.2.5

Sheep and goat **devices** must only be used to identify the species designated at ordering.

Note:

- **NLIS devices** are registered by the manufacturer on the **NLIS database** against the species on which they will be used. **Approved NLIS devices** are issued by manufacturers with packaging clearly designating whether they are to identify sheep or goats.

## SE1.2.6

**NLIS devices** are issued for use on a specific **PIC** and must not be applied to sheep or goats on a **property** with a different **PIC** unless approved in writing by an authorised officer.

Note:

- The **PIC** forms the first eight characters of the **NLIS** number printed on the exterior of the **NLIS device** and on which the **NLIS devices** are to be used. Arrangements for registering unused **NLIS devices** against a different **PIC** can be made by contacting your state/territory **animal health authority**.



## SE1.2.7

Prior to departure:

- a) All sheep and goats born on a **property** must be identified with an **NLIS breeder device** assigned for use on that **property**.
- b) All introduced sheep and goats and those of uncertain origin that do not already have an existing **NLIS device** must be identified with a **NLIS post-breeder device** assigned for use on that **property**.

Note:

- Consistent with the mandatory **Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot** (Appendix 1) Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation (Appendix 2), there are provisions for **harvested rangeland goat** movements:

- from **property** of capture directly to a registered goat depot,
- from **property** of capture directly to an abattoir, and
- from a registered goat depot directly to an abattoir,

that must include movement documentation to be completed and can occur without the goats being identified by an **NLIS device**.

## SE1.2.8

Sheep and goats must not be dispatched from a **property** without an **NLIS device** unless:

- a) circumstances deem it that an **NLIS device** is not fit for purpose to identify the sheep or goats on **property** prior to dispatch AND the **person in charge** of the stock has received **written authority** (a **permit**) from an authorised officer of their **animal health authority** AND the person complies with all terms and conditions of the **written authority**.
- b) the stock are unweaned lambs or kids moving with their mothers to another **property** with the same **PIC**.
- c) in instances of extreme **emergency**, such as imminent threat from bushfire or floods. This must be recorded in auditable records which contain the details set out in SE1.4.1 and be provided within 14 days to the state/territory **animal health authority**. The sheep and goats may be returned directly back to their **property** of origin **unidentified**, however they must be identified and accompanied by a **movement document** if they are sold or sent for slaughter or moved forward from the **property** resided on during the **emergency**.

## SE1.2.9

If a sheep or goat on a **property** loses its **NLIS device**, the **device** must be replaced according to SE1.2.3 and SE1.2.7 before the animal leaves that **property**.

## SE1.2.10

The **NLIS device** must not be removed from a sheep or goat unless it is found to not function, or the person is acting under direction from a relevant state/territory **animal health authority**.

### SE1.2.11

If the **NLIS device** on a sheep or goat located on a **property** is removed under SE1.2.10:

- a) that **NLIS device** must be removed and replaced in accordance with SE1.2.3 and SE1.2.7 before the sheep or goat leaves that **property**; and
- b) the non-functioning or removed **NLIS device** number must be linked with the replacement **NLIS device** on the **NLIS database**.

## SE1.3

## Movement Documentation

### SE1.3.1

A completed **movement document** must be generated by the person dispatching, or person authorising the dispatch of sheep or goats from a **PIC**.

### SE1.3.2

The **movement document** must be complete and accurate in respect to each animal in the **consignment** and must include:

- a) the **PIC** and road address of the **property** the sheep or goats are moving off
- b) the date of dispatch of the sheep or goats
- c) the number and description of sheep or goats
- d) a unique identifying number for the **movement document**
- e) the date the document is completed
- f) the intended destination of the sheep or goats, which may be the **PIC** of the destination **property**, the road address of the destination **property**, or the name of the saleyard or **processor**
- g) the name and signature of the transporter
- h) the name and signature of the person completing the document.

Note:

- The unique identifying number on a **movement document** can be a serial number or electronically generated date and time stamp. It will be linked to the **NLIS devices** on animals in the **consignment** at the destination where these **devices** are scanned.
- If a single **movement document** cannot accurately describe and record information about all animals in a **consignment**, additional **movement document/s** should be used and each animal marked or drafted into groups relating to each document.

### SE1.3.3

One of the following **movement documents** with the elements under SE1.3.2 legibly and accurately completed must be generated when sheep and goats are moved off a **property**:

- a) **National Vendor Declaration (NVD) waybill**
- b) An alternative document approved in and by the relevant jurisdiction where the movement commences.



Note:

- The **Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) NVD waybill** is the red meat industry's preferred **movement document** and may be used for all sheep and goat movements.
- The **NVD waybill** may be in hardcopy or electronic.

### SE1.3.4

The person responsible for dispatching sheep or goats must ensure that the transporter has access to the **movement document** (either in written or electronic form) prior to departure from the **property**.

### SE1.3.5

The person responsible for dispatching sheep or goats must ensure that the **movement document** is provided to the receiver of the stock by no later than the time of their arrival at the destination **PIC**.

### SE1.3.6

At the time of purchase or at the point when possession changes if no sale occurs, the person acquiring sheep or goats must provide the person dispatching or releasing the stock or selling agent in the case of a saleyard purchase, with the **PIC** of the **property** to which they will be taken.

Note:

- If animals are to be taken initially to a transit depot before travelling to their next **property** of residence, the **PIC** of this final destination **property** rather than the transit depot must be provided to the consignor. Refer to Part 8 for **Holding Yards**, Assembly Points and Transit Depots.

### SE1.3.7

The person generating or receiving a **movement document** must keep a copy of the document for five years.

Note:

- **Movement documents** can be kept in hardcopy or in a retrievable electronic format and need to be produced as requested by an authorised officer.

### SE1.3.8

A person must not dispatch introduced sheep or goats from the **property** on which they are currently located before receiving the **movement document** supplied by the previous stock owner or manager, or the **post-sale summary** or **vendor's NVD waybill** supplied by the selling agent if the animals were acquired at a saleyard or public auction.

## SE1.4

## Database Notification

### SE1.4.1

After arrival onto a **property** from a different **PIC** (other than a saleyard), the owner/receiver must ensure the following information is uploaded to the **NLIS database** within two days of arrival. The information to be uploaded to the **database** includes:

- a) the RFID or **NLIS ID** of the **devices** in the **consignment**
- b) the total number of sheep or goats received
- c) the origin **PIC** (From **PIC**)
- d) the destination **PIC** (To **PIC**)
- e) the serial number on the **movement document**
- f) the date of arrival.

### SE1.4.2

The person uploading the information to the **NLIS database** must ensure that only correct and accurate information is recorded.

### SE1.4.3

The person uploading the movement information on the **database** must check for error and warning messages and resolve any issues promptly.

Note:

- A **producer** may engage a third party to scan **NLIS devices** and report movements to the **NLIS database** on their behalf.
- Where **non-written authority** is not available or used, the **NLIS** website contains the authorisation form to allow a third party to access and record information on the **NLIS database** on a **producer's** behalf.
- If another party records the transfer onto a **PIC** for a **producer**, the **producer** should request the **Upload ID** as proof that the transfer has been done for them.

## SE1.5

## Managing Supply Chain Risks

### SE1.5.1

The owner or person responsible for the husbandry of sheep and goats must ensure that the sheep and goats being dispatched meet food safety, biosecurity, market eligibility and product integrity regulatory restrictions.

## SE1.6

## Application of Standards in States/Territories

### SE1.6.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.



# ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

## PART 2: TRANSPORTERS

### SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons or businesses transporting sheep and goats between properties, saleyards, processing establishments and knackeries, export depots, transit centres, holding properties or assembly points, livestock events or between any other properties for any reason or purpose.

### OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are identified and that their movement between *properties* can be traced effectively and rapidly.

### STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on *Producers* by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction.

## Sheep and Goat Identification

### SE2.1

#### SE2.1.1

A person must only transport sheep and goats that are identified in accordance with Part 1, unless the movement is:

- a) in accordance with the conditions of a *permit* issued by the relevant state/territory *animal health authority* and the transporter has a valid copy of the permit or
- b) in the case of extreme *emergencies*, such as the imminent threat of bushfire or flood.

## Movement Documentation

### SE2.2

#### SE2.2.1

The person transporting sheep and goats must ensure all sheep and goats are accompanied by a completed *movement document* provided prior to departure from a *property*.

Note:

- The *movement document* could be a sheep or goat *NVD waybill /eNVD* or an alternative state/territory approved *movement document*.

#### SE2.2.2

The transporter must complete and sign the transport section of the *movement document*.

### SE2.2.3

The transporter must deliver the **movement document** provided by the consignor to the person receiving the sheep or goats by no later than the time the receiver takes possession of the stock.

Note:

- A transit centre is a temporary waypoint and not a destination. Requirements for provision of **movement documents** and recording on the **NLIS database** at these locations are covered in Part 8.

### SE2.2.4

The transporter must retain a copy of the **movement document** provided by the consignor for a minimum of 2 years.

## SE2.3

## Application of Standards in States/Territories

### SE2.3.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.





# ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

## PART 3: LIVESTOCK AGENTS

### SCOPE

This Part of the Standards **APPLIES** to:

- persons involved in the commercial preparation and presentation of sheep and goats for sale for their clients;
- persons who purchase stock on behalf of their clients; and
- persons considered **livestock agents** who may conduct the physical auction at a saleyard or a public auction at any venue.
- Where a **livestock agent** manages the auction facility, e.g.: at a physical saleyard, on-farm sale, or showground, **livestock agents** are considered **Saleyard Operators** and must also comply with Part 4 of these Standards.

This Part of the Standards **DOES NOT APPLY** to:

- Online sales where the **vendor** is responsible for ensuring the animals are identified prior to sale and for movement documentation and the purchaser is responsible for uploading the transfer to the **NLIS database**.

### OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device** and that their movement between properties, saleyards, processing establishments and export depots can be traced effectively and rapidly.

### STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on **Producers** by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

## Property Identification

### SE3.1

#### SE3.1.1

Properties that sheep or goats are consigned from, or introduced onto, must have an active **PIC** as issued by their state/territory **animal health authority**.

#### SE3.1.2

When a **livestock agent** is the buyer at a sale and is uncertain of the destination **PIC** for purchased stock, the agent must provide their **Agent PIC/Buyer code** to the **saleyard operator**.

### SE3.1.3

The **livestock agent** must transfer the sheep or goats from their **Agent PIC/Buyer code** to the actual buyer's correct destination **PIC** on the **NLIS database** within two days, before slaughter or before the stock move off the buyer's **property**, whichever occurs first, as per SE3.4.2.

Note:

- The buyer is required by SE1.3.6 to provide the **livestock agent** with their **PIC** at the time of purchase.

## SE3.2

### Sheep and Goat Identification

#### SE3.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard must be an **approved NLIS electronic device** that has been attached to the animal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and as described in SE1.2.

#### SE 3.2.2

**Livestock agents** facilitating the sale of sheep and goats must ensure that animals are correctly identified and traceable to **PIC** of **consignment**.

Note:

- **Vendors** and their agents are not permitted to bring **NLIS devices** printed with the **PIC** of the **property** of dispatch to a different **property PIC**, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a **permit** issued by the state/territory **animal health authority**.
- Where adequate facilities are not available to safely apply an **NLIS device**, the state/territory **animal health authority** may issue a **permit** for non-NLIS identified sheep and goats to move off a **property** to a saleyard for identifying prior to sale with **NLIS post-breeder devices** registered to the saleyard **PIC**.
- Agents and saleyards are advised to refer to jurisdictional requirements in relation to their corrective action obligations when one or more animals in any lot are found to be missing a **device** or have a **device** that does not scan successfully.

## SE3.3

### Movement Documentation

#### SE3.3.1

The **livestock agent** must ensure a completed **movement document** as described at SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3 has been provided by the **vendor** for the sheep or goats presented for sale, before being offered for sale.

#### SE3.3.2

The **livestock agent** must provide post-sale documentation to the destination **PIC** owner/manager.

### SE3.3.3

Post-sale documentation provided by a selling agent to a purchaser must include the following details:

- a) sale venue, including **PIC**
- b) date of the sale
- c) selling agent's business name
- d) number of sheep or goats in the sale lot
- e) the **PIC** of **vendor** (From **PIC**)
- f) unique serial number associated with the **vendor's movement document**
- g) destination address and **PIC** provided by the purchaser (To **PIC**).

## SE3.4

### Database Notification

#### SE3.4.1

For each sale lot of sheep or goats, the **livestock agent** must provide the following information to the **saleyard operator** before the sheep or goats leave the saleyard or sooner if required to do so by the operator:

- a) date of sale
- b) sale lot number
- c) species
- d) number of head in each sale lot
- e) **vendor's PIC**
- f) **RFIDs** of stock in each lot
- g) the serial number on the accompanying **movement document**.

#### SE3.4.2

For each sale lot, the destination **PIC** provided by the buyer, or by the **vendor** for a sale lot that was passed in, or the **Agent PIC/Buyer Code**, must be provided to the **saleyard operator** by the end of the sale or sooner if required to do so by the operator.

#### SE3.4.3

The information specified in SE3.4.1 and SE3.4.2 must be provided to the saleyard operator in the format specified by the saleyard operator.

#### SE3.4.4

The buyer of sheep or goats through a private sale facilitated by a **livestock agent** must ensure that the **devices** on purchased stock are transferred to the **PIC** to which the sheep or goats have been taken on the **NLIS database** within two days of arrival at the **PIC** or prior to onward movement, whichever occurs first.

Note:

- It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure the transfer between **PICs** is completed, however the **livestock agent** can perform this as part of their service.
- If a **livestock agent** transfers the stock to the buyer's **PIC** on their behalf, the agent should provide the **Upload ID** of the transfer to the buyer for their records to confirm the transfer has been completed successfully.

### SE3.4.5

The **livestock agent** must transfer any sheep or goats purchased against their **Agent PIC/Buyer code** to the correct destination **PIC** on the **NLIS database** by providing the following information within two days of date of purchase, or before slaughter:

- a) **RFID** or **NLIS ID** of each **device** in the sale
- b) Number of head in the **consignment**
- c) **Agent PIC/Buyer code** (From **PIC**)
- d) **PIC** of destination/buyer (To **PIC**)
- e) Serial number of the **movement document**
- f) Date of movement to the destination **PIC**.

Note:

- The buyer is required by SE1.3.6 to provide the **livestock agent** with their **PIC** at the time of purchase.
- When an agent/buyer acting on behalf of a **processor** provides an **Agent PIC/Buyer code** and the purchased sheep or goats are processed at an abattoir within two days and the **devices** of slaughtered stock are uploaded in a **kill file** on the **NLIS database**, the agent/buyer will be deemed to have completed the transfer of the animals. The agent/buyer is responsible for ensuring this occurs.

## Managing Supply Chain Risks

### SE3.5

#### SE3.5.1

Where sheep and goats have a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility **status** derived from the **movement document** and/or the **database**, the agent must inform the buyers and/or make it known to the buyer, prior to the facilitation of sale.

## Application of Standards in States/Territories

### SE3.6

#### SE3.6.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.



# ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

## PART 4: SALEYARD OPERATORS

### SCOPE

This Part of these Standards **APPLIES** to:

- persons responsible for the operating and management of a sheep and/or goat saleyard (mobile or fixed) and any other location where sheep and goats are offered for sale by public auction (including on-farm sales and showgrounds).

This Part of these Standards **DOES NOT APPLY** to:

- persons who may physically auction the stock at a saleyard but not manage the saleyard in its entirety; or
- persons involved in facilitating the trading of sheep and goats via an internet platform where stock are not congregated at a premises.

### OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device**, and their movement into and out of the saleyard is recorded on the **NLIS database** that can be traced effectively and rapidly.

### STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

## Property Identification

### SE4.1

#### SE4.1.1

All persons operating a sheep and goat saleyard must ensure the **property** the saleyard is located on has an active **PIC** from their state/territory **animal health authority**.

#### SE4.1.2

An active **PIC**, for the **property** that stock purchased through the saleyard will be transported to, is required to be provided to the **saleyard operator** by the buyer or a person acting on their behalf.

#### SE4.1.3

If stock is passed in, the **vendor** or their agent must provide the **saleyard operator** the active **PIC** for the **property** where the stock will be returned.

## SE4.2

## Sheep and Goat Identification

### SE4.2.1

The **saleyard operator** must ensure the sheep and goats on their premises are correctly identified with an **NLIS device** in accordance with Part 1 of these Standards.

### SE4.2.2

A **saleyard operator** must provide **approved NLIS post-breeder devices** registered to the **PIC** of the saleyard as the only method of identifying animals that arrive for sale **unidentified**, or for replacement on sheep and goats whose devices do not function.

Note:

- **Vendors** and their agents are not permitted to bring **NLIS devices** printed with the PIC of the **property** of dispatch to a different **property PIC**, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a **permit** issued by the state/territory **animal health authority**.
- Where adequate facilities are not available to safely apply an **NLIS device**, the state/territory **animal health authority** may issue a **permit** for non-NLIS identified sheep and goats to move off a **property** to a saleyard for identifying prior to sale with **NLIS devices** registered to the saleyard **PIC**.

### SE4.2.3

Saleyard **post-breeder devices** are to be applied in accordance with the requirements of SE1.2.

### SE4.2.4

Saleyard **post-breeder NLIS devices** are issued to an individual saleyard and must not be attached to sheep and goats on any other **property** with a different **PIC** unless approved in writing by both the saleyard and the relevant state/territory **animal health authority**.

### SE4.2.5

The **saleyard operator** or their authorised representative (which may be the selling agent) must make an auditable record of stock identified with a saleyard **post-breeder device**, including the:

- a) **RFID** or **NLIS ID** number of the **post-breeder device**
- b) date **device** was applied
- c) **PIC** of origin/**vendor** of the sheep or goats
- d) The serial number of the **movement document** provided by the **vendor**
- e) the destination **PIC** provided by the buyer.

### SE4.2.6

The record regarding saleyard **NLIS device** use as stated in SE4.2.5 must be kept for at least two years and be retrievable within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state/territory **animal health authority**.

Note:

- An electronic record on the **NLIS database** as described at SE4.4.1 will meet SE4.2.6.



### SE4.2.7

**NLIS devices** must not be removed unless found to be non-functioning or under direction from the state/territory **animal health authority**.

### SE4.2.8

The replacement **device** must be linked to the non-functioning **device** on the **NLIS database**.

### SE4.2.9

The **saleyard operator** must ensure functioning equipment and software is available to scan all sheep and goats coming onto the premises.

### SE4.2.10

All sheep and goats must be scanned prior to sale.

## SE4.3

## Movement Documentation

### SE4.3.1

A summary of the information provided on the **vendor's movement document** or a copy of the **movement document** must be provided to the purchaser by the **saleyard operator** within two days of the sale.

### SE4.3.2

The **saleyard operator** must keep a copy of the **movement document** supplied by each **vendor** for two years from the date of the sale and be able to retrieve the document within 24 hours of request from the state/territory **animal health authority**.

### SE4.3.3

Post-sale documentation for purchased sheep and goats consigned:

- a) directly to slaughter must be provided by close of business on the day of sale
- b) to any other **property** not for slaughter need not accompany the stock during delivery as long as the documentation is provided to the purchaser within two days of sale.

Note:

- Accepted formats for post-sale documentation include:
  - a) **Saleyard Out Movement Record**
  - b) **Buyer's Reconciliation Report**
  - c) **Post-Sale Summary**; and
  - d) Copies of **vendor movement documents**.

### SE4.3.4

**Post-Sale Summaries** or **Buyer Reconciliation reports** must include:

- a) Place where sale occurred
- b) Saleyard **PIC**
- c) Date of sale
- d) Number of sheep and goats from each source **property** and source **property PIC**
- e) **Movement document** serial number from each source **property**
- f) Destination **PIC** address and purchaser owner/trading name.

Note:

- Transporter details from saleyard **PIC** can be included in post-sale documentation to satisfy movement documentation requirements.

## Database Notification

### SE4.4

#### SE4.4.1

The **saleyard operator** must ensure the inward movement file (take possession file) for each sale lot is uploaded to the **NLIS database** before sheep or goats leave the saleyard. The upload must contain:

- a) the date of sale
- b) number of head in each sale lot
- c) species
- d) **RFID / NLIS ID** of all stock in the **consignment**
- e) the **PIC** of the **property** from which the sheep or goats were dispatched
- f) the serial number on the **movement document**

#### SE4.4.2

The **PIC** of the **property** (if not a **processor**) to which the sheep or goats will be taken as provided by the purchaser or agent at the time of sale, which may be the **vendor PIC** if passed in, must be uploaded to the **NLIS database** to complete the movement out file by the close of business the next day.

#### SE4.4.3

To manage sheep and goats purchased for slaughter, the saleyard movement in (take possession) file must be completed and uploaded to the **NLIS database** by the end of the sale day.

#### SE4.4.4

When a public auction occurs at a venue other than a saleyard (e.g. on-farm or at a showground or exhibition), the selling agent as the **saleyard operator** is responsible for creating and uploading movement files to the **NLIS database** as specified in SE4.4.1 and SE4.4.2.





### SE4.4.5

The **saleyard operator** must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the **database** and undertake corrective action within two days for all error messages received from the **database**.

### SE4.4.6

The **saleyard operator** must **reconcile** the numbers of animals recorded against its **PIC** on the **database** with the number remaining on the premises after each sale.

### SE4.4.7

The **saleyard operator** must ensure that where sheep or goats have died in transit to the saleyard, are euthanized or die at the saleyard, that the **NLIS device** on each dead animal is scanned and recorded on the **NLIS database** as 'deceased' using the saleyard **PIC** as the **From PIC**, by the close of business the next day.

### SE4.4.8

The **saleyard operator** is responsible for ensuring that where the saleyard receives sheep or goats other than for public auction, i.e. where the saleyard is being used as a transit depot, that these movements are recorded in accordance Part 8 of these Standards.

## Application of Standards in States/Territories

### SE4.5

#### SE4.5.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.

## ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

# PART 5: PROCESSORS (ABATTOIRS AND KNACKERIES)

## SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons owning, managing and/or operating processing or knackery premises for the slaughter and processing of sheep and goats and their carcasses, and to persons operating a mobile abattoir that slaughters sheep or goats on-farm and where all or part of an animal's carcass leaves the farm.

Note:

- This Standard does not include butcher shops or stock slaughtered on farm by the owner for personal consumption.

## OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are identified with an **approved NLIS device** and that their last **property** of residence prior to arriving at the **processor** can be rapidly established.

To ensure that all sheep and goats that are identified with an **NLIS device** when processed have their device scanned and recorded in a **kill file** on the **NLIS database**.

## STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on **Producers** by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

### Property Identification

#### SE5.1

#### SE5.1.1

All persons owning or operating a business that slaughters and/or processes sheep and goats and/or their carcasses must have an active **PIC** relating to the **property** on which the business is located from their state/territory **animal health authority**.

#### SE5.1.2

All holding properties and depots used by a **processor** must hold a current **PIC** relating to each location from their state/territory **animal health authority**.



## SE5.2

# Sheep and Goat Identification

## SE5.2.1

Sheep and goats must not be slaughtered unless they are identified with an **NLIS device**, except:

- a) in circumstances deemed to be dangerous or **unsafe** to identify stock and they are moved under a state/territory **animal health authority** permit,
- b) under the direction of the state/territory **animal health authority** for any other reason, including operating within mandatory **Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot** (Appendix 1) or **Industry NLIS Standards for Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation** (Appendix 2),
- c) due to an animal **welfare emergency** situation or,
- d) where permitted under an Approved Program describing the **processor's** system for managing untagged sheep and goats,

And their last **property** of residence (which may be a saleyard) before arriving at the abattoir or knackery has been established and a record made of the number of head that were untagged, the **PIC** from which they were sourced and the accompanying **movement document** or **post-sale summary**.

## SE5.2.2

Once slaughtered, the sheep or goat carcass must be identified in a manner that correlates with the **NLIS device** of that animal and enables traceability to the last **PIC** of residence (other than the **PIC** of a saleyard) until the point at which:

- a) it has passed meat inspection and/or any residue testing if destined for the human food chain
- b) it has been inspected, and tested if appropriate, and found suitable for feeding to pets as required by the *Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Pet Meat*, if destined for the pet food chain or
- c) it has been inspected and found to be fit for purpose and free from obvious notifiable diseases if processed for other purposes.

Note:

- If sheep or goats are moved or slaughtered without an **NLIS device** under **permit** or direction of the state/ territory **animal health authority**, the **permit** number or other reference number provided by that authority is to be used.

## SE5.2.3

The **processor** must dispose of all **NLIS devices** in a manner that prevents unauthorised recovery and re-use.

## SE5.3

## Movement Documentation

### SE5.3.1

A **processor** must not slaughter or process a sheep or goat unless it is accompanied by completed movement documentation that records the **PIC** of last residence. This movement documentation may be:

- a) a sheep or goat **NVD waybill/eNVD**
- b) an alternative document approved in the jurisdiction containing the required movement information.

Note:

- For saleyard sourced sheep and goats, **movement documents** may be provided to the receiving **processor** with the transported sheep and goats or be electronically transmitted prior to slaughter.
- A **processor** may slaughter stock without a **movement document** to relieve suffering (**welfare** reasons), provided a record of source **PIC** and number of stock involved is made and kept for two years.
- A state/territory **animal health authority** permit for moving **unidentified** sheep and goats does not replace the need for a completed **movement document**.

### SE5.3.2

**Processors** must keep the movement documentation described in SE5.3.1 for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours of request from the **animal health authority**.

Note:

- Movement documents can be stored in hardcopy, or in a retrievable electronic format.

## SE5.4

## Database Notification

### SE5.4.1

The **processor** must upload a **kill file** with information relating to each **RFID** and/or carcass to the **NLIS database** within two days after the sheep and goats are slaughtered or processed. The upload includes the following information:

- a) species
- b) date of slaughter or collection
- c) the **RFID/NLIS ID** of each **device**
- d) the **PIC** from which the sheep or goats were sourced (which may be the **PIC** of a saleyard or depot)
- e) their establishment identifier
- f) a unique body number for each animal in the processed lot
- g) the **movement document** serial number for sheep or goats consigned directly from a farm or feedlot.

### SE 5.4.2

The **processor** must **reconcile** the number of head killed with the numbers and details of bodies uploaded to the **NLIS database** within two days of the time of slaughter or processing.



### SE5.4.3

The **processor** must monitor the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against its **PIC** on the **NLIS database** compared with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each week and **reconcile** the account numbers.

Note:

- This requires '**current holdings**' to equal the number of animals in lairage and/or the number of bodies listed in **kill files**.

### SE5.4.4

If inconsistencies are noticed in SE5.4.2 or SE5.4.3, the **processor** must resolve it on the **NLIS database** by close of business the next day.

### SE5.4.5

The **processor** must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the **NLIS database** and undertake corrective action within two days for all error messages received from the **database**.

### SE5.4.6

The **processor** must ensure that where sheep or goats have died in transit to the **processor**, are euthanized or die at the premises other than at slaughter, that the **NLIS device** on each dead animal is scanned and recorded on the **NLIS database** as 'deceased' using the **processor holding yard PIC** as the From **PIC**, by the close of business the next day.

### SE5.4.7

The **processor** must ensure functioning equipment and software is available to scan all sheep and goats.

## SE5.5

### Managing Supply Chain Risks

#### SE5.5.1

The **processor** must establish if they are processing sheep and goats with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility **device-based status** or are coming from a **property** with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility **PIC-based status**.

#### SE5.5.2

The **processor** must ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

## SE5.6

### Application of Standards in States/Territories

#### SE5.6.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.

## ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

# PART 6: AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND EVENTS

## SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons organising or managing an agricultural show or other public event to which sheep and goats will be taken for exhibition, competition or public display.

## OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device** and that their movement to and from agricultural shows and other such events is recorded on the **NLIS database** and can be traced effectively and rapidly.

## STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on **Producers** by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

### SE6.1

## Property Identification

### SE6.1.1

The agricultural show/event operator must ensure that the **property** or location where the event is to be held has an active **PIC** from their state/territory **animal health authority**.

### SE6.2

## Sheep and Goat Identification

### SE6.2.1

Sheep and goats attending agricultural shows or other events must be identified correctly with an **approved NLIS device**, as per Part 1 of these Standards.

### SE6.3

## Movement Documentation

### SE6.3.1

The agricultural show/event operator in states must collect a completed **movement document** as described at SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3 from each exhibitor bringing sheep and goats to the show or event.



### SE6.3.2

Where stock are not returning from the event to their **property** of last residence, a **movement document** to leave the grounds must be created by the stock owner prior to departure.

### SE6.3.3

The showground operator/event manager must keep copies of **movement documents** for two years.

Note:

- When the **consignment** composition into an event remains unchanged to return to **property** of last residence, sheep and goats can be accompanied by the one **movement document** stating 'to showground and return' or similar (i.e. all into showground/all back to exhibitor **PIC**).
- **Movement documents** can be stored in hard copy or in a retrievable electronic format.

## Database Notification

### SE6.4

#### SE6.4.1

A person operating an agricultural show, exhibition or similar event, must ensure sheep and goats attending the show/event have their **NLIS device** scanned and **sighted** against the event location **PIC** on the **NLIS database** within two days of their arrival at the show/event and provide the following information to the **NLIS database**:

- a) **RFID** of each animal
- b) **PIC** of showground/event (To **PIC**)
- c) Date of movement to the show.
- d) The species
- e) The dates the livestock are present at the show must be entered into comments section of the upload

#### SE6.4.2

A person who acquires a sheep or goats at an agricultural show or similar event, but not via public auction, must ensure the stock are transferred to the destination **PIC** in accordance with SE1.4.1 and SE1.4.2 within two days of arrival or prior to onward movement, whichever occurs first.

#### SE6.4.3

If sheep or goats are not returning after the event to the last **property** of residence, the receiver of the stock must ensure the stock are transferred to the destination **PIC** in accordance with SE1.4.1 and SE1.4.2 within two days of arrival or prior to onward movement, whichever occurs first.

#### SE6.4.4

If sheep and goats are sold by public auction at the event, it is the selling agent managing the sale who is responsible for transferring the stock onto the event **property PIC** and then to the destination/buyer's **PIC**, as per Part 4 of these Standards for **Saleyard Operators**.

### SE6.4.5

The agricultural show/event operator must take steps to confirm that the correct information has been uploaded to the **database** and undertake corrective action within five days for all error messages received from the database.

## SE6.5

### Application of Standards in States/Territories

#### SE6.5.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.





# ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

## PART 7: EXPORT DEPOT OPERATORS AND EXPORTERS

### SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons operating or using an export depot.

A depot is:

- a location registered by the Commonwealth that is involved in the assembling of **consignments** of sheep or goats for the live export trade prior to movement to the wharf or airport.

### OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device** and that movements involving export depots are accurately recorded on the **NLIS database** so that animals can be effectively and rapidly traced.

### STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on **Producers** by Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

## Property Identification

### SE7.1

#### S7.1.1

The person responsible for export stock must ensure that the depot has a current **PIC** issued by the relevant state/territory **animal health authority**.

## Sheep and Goat Identification

### SE7.2

#### SE7.2.1

The sheep and goats being prepared for export, during all stages including pre-export quarantine and on export depot properties must be correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device**.

#### SE7.2.2

If sheep or goats arrive onto a pre-export quarantine or export depot **property** without an **NLIS device**, the person responsible must identify the animal with a **NLIS post-breeder device** registered to the depot and link it on the **NLIS database** to the **PIC** of last residence.

### SE7.2.3

If sheep or goats are dispatched from an export depot other than for export, the exporter and depot manager must ensure that each sheep and goat in the **consignment** is identified with an approved **NLIS device** prior to dispatch.

## SE7.3

### Movement Documentation

#### SE7.3.1

The person responsible for export stock must ensure that all incoming sheep and goats are accompanied by a completed **movement document** as described in SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3.

#### SE7.3.2

The person responsible for export stock must ensure that a **movement document** or equivalent is completed for all subsequent movements off or between export-related properties; except for the final movement from export depot to port where separate export certification/documentation is required.

#### SE7.3.3

Movement documentation must be kept for five years and be able to be produced within 24 hours of request by a state/territory **animal health authority**.

Note:

- **Movement documents** can be stored in hardcopy or in a retrievable electronic format.

## SE7.4

### Database Notification

#### SE7.4.1

The person responsible for export stock must upload to the **NLIS database** the following information for all sheep and goats moving onto (except saleyard purchases) and between export-related properties within two days of the movement or prior to the next movement, whichever is sooner:

- The **RFID /NLIS ID** of each sheep or goat
- The number of head in the **consignment**
- The **PIC** of the **property** of dispatch (From **PIC**)
- The **PIC** of the **property** consigned to (To **PIC**)
- The **movement document** serial number
- The date of the movement.

#### SE7.4.2

When sheep and goats are moved to the port of departure, the exporter must ensure that the stock are transferred on the **database** to the port **PIC** and then to the **NLIS** export **PIC** of **EEEEEEEE (8E)** within two days of that movement.



### SE7.4.3

The person responsible for export stock must **reconcile** the number of head exported with the numbers and details uploaded to the **NLIS database** within two days of export.

### SE7.4.4

The person responsible for export stock must **reconcile** the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against the **PIC** on the **NLIS database** with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each shipment.

### SE7.4.5

The person responsible for export stock must ensure that where sheep or goats have died in transit to the depot, are euthanized or die at the depot, that the **NLIS device** on each dead animal is scanned and recorded on the **NLIS database** as 'deceased' using the depot **PIC** as the **From PIC**, by the close of business the next day.

### SE7.4.6

Both the exporter and responsible person must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the **database** and undertake corrective action within seven days for all error messages received from the **database**.

## SE7.5

### Managing Supply Chain Risks

#### SE7.5.1

The person responsible for export stock must establish if they are receiving sheep and goats with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility **device-based status** or from a **property** with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility **PIC-based status**.

#### SE7.5.2

The export depot operator must ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

## SE7.6

### Application of Standards in States/Territories

#### SE7.6.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.

## ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

# PART 8: HOLDING YARDS, ASSEMBLY POINTS AND TRANSIT CENTRES

## SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons transiting sheep and goats through holding properties, assembly points and transit centres (*holding yards*), and the operators at those locations.

Note:

- This Part does not apply to a registered goat depot operating under the *Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot* as described in Appendix 1.

## OBJECTIVES

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an *approved NLIS device* and that their movement between properties is correctly recorded on the *NLIS database* and can be traced accurately and rapidly.

## STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on *Producers* by Part 1 and Transporters Part 2 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

## Property Identification

### SE8.1

### SE8.1.1

All properties on which sheep and goats can be held during transit from one *property* to another must have an active *PIC* from their state/territory *animal health authority*.

## SE8.2

# Sheep and Goat Identification

## SE8.2.1

The owner of sheep and goats being transited must ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an **approved NLIS device** prior to dispatch as per Part 1 of these Standards.

## SE8.3

# Movement documentation

## SE 8.3.1

When sheep or goats leave a **holding yard**

- within seven days of arrival, and
- the **consignment** is unchanged,

the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that **holding yard** is required to record the **PIC** of that **holding yard** on the **movement document** that the stock arrived on with.

Note:

- The **PIC** of the **holding yard** can be written in the destination section or in the 'Additional information' section of the **NVD waybill** as 'via **Holding yard PIC**'.

## SE 8.3.2

When sheep or goats leave a **holding yard**

- more than seven days after arrival, and
- regardless of change of ownership or **consignment** composition or not,

the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that **holding yard** is required to complete a new **movement document**.

## SE 8.3.3

When sheep or goats leave a **holding yard** and the **consignment** is split or changes ownership, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that **holding yard** is required to complete new **movement documents**.

## SE 8.3.4

Persons dispatching sheep or goats from a **holding yard** must keep a copy of the movement documentation for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours of request from the state/territory **animal health authority**.

Note:

- **Movement documents** can be stored in hardcopy or in a retrievable electronic format.

## SE8.4

## Database Notification

### SE8.4.1

When sheep or goats arrive at a **holding yard** and

- leave that premises within seven days and
- leave in the same **consignments** they arrived in,

the person responsible for the animals at that location must ensure all **NLIS devices** on the sheep and goats are **sighted** against the **PIC** of the **holding yard** on the **NLIS database** within two days of arrival, or prior to departure, whichever occurs first and provide the following information to the **NLIS database**:

- a) **RFID** of each animal
- b) **PIC** of **holding yard** (To **PIC**)
- c) Date of movement to the **holding yard**.

### SE8.4.2

When sheep or goats arrive at a **holding yard** and are to

- leave that premises within seven days and
- leave in different **consignments** to that which they arrived,

the person responsible for the animals at the **holding yard** must scan all **NLIS devices** and transfer them to the **holding yard PIC** on the **NLIS database** within two days of arrival or prior to their departure, whichever occurs first.

### SE8.4.3

When sheep or goats arrive at a **holding yard** and are to

- leave those premises after seven days
- regardless of change of ownership or **consignment** composition or not,

the person responsible for the animals must scan and transfer all **NLIS devices** to the **PIC** of the **holding yard** on the **NLIS database** within two days of their arrival, or prior to departure, whichever is sooner.

### SE8.4.4

The **holding yard** operator must **reconcile** the number of head transiting with the numbers and details uploaded to the **NLIS database** within two days of stock leaving the **holding yard**.

### SE8.4.5

The **holding yard** operator must **reconcile** the numbers of sheep and goats recorded against the **PIC** on the **NLIS database** with the number of stock remaining on the premises at the end of each transit phase.

### SE8.4.6

If inconsistencies are noticed in SE8.4.4 or SE8.4.5, the operator must resolve them on the **NLIS database** within two days.



### SE8.4.7

The **holding yard** operator must ensure that where sheep or goats have died in transit to the yard, are euthanized or die at the yard, that the **NLIS device** on each dead animal is scanned and recorded on the **NLIS database** as 'deceased' using the **holding yard PIC** as the From **PIC**, by the close of business the next day.

### SE8.4.8

The **holding yard** operator must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the **database** and undertake corrective action within two days of any error messages received from the **database**.

## SE8.5

### Managing Supply Chain Risks

#### SE8.5.1

The **holding yard**, assembly point or transit centre operator must ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

## SE8.6

### Application of Standards in States/Territories

#### SE8.6.1

Industry participants must be aware of and comply with relevant legislation in the state/territory in which they operate, which may impose more demanding or additional requirements than specified in these Standards.

# GLOSSARY

Agent PIC/Buyer code	A <b>PIC</b> or Buyer code used by a <b>livestock agent</b> when the <b>PIC</b> of the <b>property</b> to which purchase stock will be taken is not known at the time of purchase.
Animal health authority	Refers to the government department in each state/territory that is responsible for livestock traceability legislation and for the administration of <b>PICs</b> in that state/territory.
Approved NLIS device	A <b>device</b> approved by the Integrity Systems Company Ltd administered <b>NLIS Device Standards Committee</b> for use on sheep and goats and which complies with the NLIS Standards and is printed with the <b>NLIS logo</b> and a 16-character external code that is linked to the internal <b>RFID</b> in the <b>device</b> .
Breeder device	NLIS breeder devices are either yellow or coloured in accordance with the national 'year of birth' colour system and are used by a breeder to permanently identify sheep or goats before they leave their <b>property</b> of birth.
Buyer Reconciliation Report	A document provided by a selling agent/ <b>saleyard operator</b> to a purchaser of sheep or goats that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Place where sale occurred</li> <li>b) Saleyards <b>PIC</b></li> <li>c) Date of sale</li> <li>d) Number of sheep and goats from each source <b>property</b> and source <b>property PIC</b></li> <li>e) Destination <b>PIC</b> address and</li> <li>f) Purchaser owner/trading name.</li> </ul>
Consignment	One or more sheep or goats having a common owner leaving a <b>property</b> ; One or more sheep or goats having a common destination if leaving saleyard/depot.
Current Holdings	<b>Devices</b> that remain registered on the <b>NLIS database</b> against a <b>PIC</b> including devices on live animals and <b>devices</b> that have not yet been used.
Database / NLIS database	The <b>NLIS database</b> is Australia's central livestock traceability database administered by <b>ISC Ltd</b> for the purposes of biosecurity, food safety, product integrity and market access. It stores <b>device</b> numbers, movement records and any status assigned to a <b>device</b> or <b>PIC</b> .
Device	An electronic <b>device</b> that contains an <b>RFID</b> encoded transponder that can be read by an ISO compliant reader. It is printed with an external visual number ( <b>NLIS ID</b> ) that can be visually read. The <b>RFID</b> and <b>NLIS ID</b> are linked on the <b>NLIS</b> .
EEEEEEEE / 8Es	The <b>PIC</b> that is recognised on the <b>NLIS database</b> to indicate that the stock in that <b>consignment</b> have been exported live from the country.
Emergency	An <b>emergency</b> exists when animal <b>welfare</b> or human safety is at risk.
Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot	Mandatory <b>NLIS</b> business rules for the operation of registered goat depots across Australia.
Harvested rangeland goat	A goat that has been captured from a wild state, that has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program and has not been subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment





Holding yard	A location where stock is unloaded and held for a short duration. Also refers to <b>assembly yard, transit depot</b> .
Integrity Systems Company / ISC Ltd	A wholly owned subsidiary company of Meat and Livestock Australia that administers the <b>NLIS database</b> and the <b>NLIS Device Standards Committee</b> and operates the <b>NLIS database</b> helpdesk.
Kill file	The electronic file generated by a <b>processor</b> (abattoir or knackery) and submitted to the <b>NLIS database</b> to register slaughter of sheep or goats at the <b>processor</b> .
Lifetime traceability	The ability to determine where a sheep or goat has been from the point of enquiry back to the <b>property</b> of birth.
Livestock agent	A person involved in the commercial preparation and presentation of sheep and goats for sale for their clients, including through digital / virtual platforms; and persons who purchase stock on behalf of their clients and persons who may conduct the actual auction at a saleyard but not provide or upload the sale data to the <b>NLIS database</b> or manage the saleyard premises in its entirety themselves.
Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)	The Livestock Production Assurance program is the red meat livestock industry's voluntary on-farm food safety and market assurance program. The LPA program coordinate audits of accredited members and administers the <b>NVD waybill</b> .
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia.
Movement	Any movement involving one or more sheep or goats between two <b>properties</b> with different <b>PICs</b> .
Movement document	A document that contains critical details that need to be recorded when sheep and goats are moved, including the <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Owner of the stock</li><li><b>PIC</b> from which the sheep and goats were dispatched</li><li>address and/or <b>PIC</b> of the destination of the sheep and goats</li><li>Date of dispatch</li><li>Numbers and description of sheep and goats being dispatched</li><li>Serial number of the movement document</li><li>Name and signature of the person completing the document.</li></ol> Includes an <b>LPA National Vendor Declaration Waybill</b> , a Transported Stock Statement, a <b>Waybill</b> or a regulated approval or <b>permit</b> granted by the relevant <b>animal health authority</b> .
NLIS database	The <b>NLIS database</b> is Australia's central livestock traceability <b>database</b> administered by ISC Ltd for the purposes of biosecurity, food safety, product integrity and market access. It registers electronic <b>NLIS devices</b> and stores records of sheep, goat, pig and cattle movements between PICs and any status assigned to a <b>device</b> or <b>PIC</b> .
NLIS ID	The 16-character alpha-numeric code printed on the outside of the <b>NLIS device</b> , commencing with the <b>PIC</b> of the <b>property</b> where devices are to be applied to stock.

National Livestock Identification System / NLIS	Australia’s system to provide traceability of livestock for biosecurity, food safety and market access.
NLIS (Sheep & Goats)	The national system for identifying and tracing sheep and goats from <b>property</b> of birth to slaughter, death or export.
NLIS logo	Registered Trademark [781314] belonging to <b>Integrity Systems Company Ltd</b> , that is used to designate that a livestock identification device has been approved as an <b>NLIS device</b> .
NLIS Device Standards Committee	The committee administered by <b>ISC Ltd</b> that oversees the applications, trials, performance and full/conditional approvals of <b>NLIS devices</b> .
National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards / NLTPS	The Standards that dictate the level of traceability required by the <b>NLIS</b> for FMD susceptible species to appropriately respond to a food safety, biosecurity or market access incident.
National Vendor Declaration (NVD) waybill / eNVD	The <b>movement document</b> completed by an LPA accredited <b>producer</b> consigning or selling sheep or goats that describes the stock, records the locations where the movement commenced and ended and provides a declaration on information about health treatments or food safety issues. May be paper-based or electronic.
Non-written authority	The ability for an authorised officer of an <b>animal health authority</b> to move stock on ad hoc request of the either the consignor or receiver.
Permit	A document issued by an authorised officer allowing movement of stock outside of the jurisdictional regulations which contains conditions which must be complied with to maintain traceability of the stock involved.  See also <b>written authority, written approval</b> .
Person	Means more than one person (plural) and not just a specific person.
Person in charge	Where responsibility is shared and may extend along a hierarchy of management.
Property Identification Code / PIC	A unique identifier for a parcel of land where stock is kept or where they move through that is linked to the land and/or stock owner’s details.  An 8-character code recognised by the <b>NLIS database</b> as a location in a movement record.
Post-breeder device	<b>NLIS post-breeder devices</b> are pink and are used to permanently identify introduced sheep or goats have either lost their <b>device</b> or required a replacement <b>device</b> and are no longer on their <b>PIC</b> of birth.
Post-sale summary	A document provided by a selling agent/ <b>saleyard operator</b> to a purchaser of sheep or goats that includes the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Place where sale occurred</li> <li>b) Saleyards <b>PIC</b></li> <li>c) Date of sale</li> <li>d) Number of sheep and goats from each source <b>property</b> and source <b>property PIC</b></li> <li>e) Movement document serial number from each source <b>property</b></li> <li>f) Destination <b>PIC</b> address.</li> </ul>



Processor	<p>A premise where stock is slaughtered and/or carcasses processed.</p> <p>Also refers to <b>abattoir, knackery</b>.</p>
Producer	<p>A person, organisation or business owning and/or managing sheep or goats and engaged in breeding, feeding, raising or simply keeping sheep or goats. It includes feedlot operators and any person keeping sheep or goats for commercial and non-commercial purposes, including for lifestyle reasons or as pets.</p>
Property	<p>A parcel of land, consisting of one or more blocks within the one locality, operating as part of a livestock enterprise, hobby/lifestyle farm or residence where sheep or goats are bred, agisted, reared or kept, including those kept as pets.</p> <p>A <b>property</b> includes farms, feedlots, and saleyards, <b>holding depots/yards</b>, artificial breeding centres, veterinary practices, export depots, knackeries, abattoirs, animal sanctuaries and agricultural showgrounds where stock are kept or move through, and all must have a <b>PIC</b>.</p>
Reconcile	<p>To make consistent with another, particularly by taking into account transactions or stock movements that have commenced but are not yet completed.</p>
RFID	<p>Radio Frequency Identification number, comprising 15 numbers and a space (16 characters), encoded on the transponder present in an <b>NLIS device</b>.</p>
Saleyard operator	<p>The person/s responsible for managing the premises at which stock are sold through public auction and uploading the <b>NLIS database</b> records for the sale. Employees/other persons (including agents) may assist by providing data (<b>RFIDs, NVD waybills</b>, buyers' details) to the <b>saleyard operator</b> to meet <b>database</b> recording requirements of the sale.</p> <p>In some locations, a person referred to as a <b>livestock agent</b> may perform the role of a <b>saleyard operator</b>.</p>
Saleyard Out Movement Record	<p>A movement document generated by the saleyard which contains the same information as a post-sale summary as well as transport details.</p>
Sight / sighted	<p>To 'sight' stock at a location means that the <b>NLIS device</b> is scanned and recorded at that <b>PIC</b> at that time, but it does not transfer the stock from the source <b>PIC</b> to that location. Sighting is an option when stock is at a temporary location for a limited time and <b>consignment</b> composition does not change.</p>
Status - PIC-based	<p>A <b>status</b> can be applied against a <b>PIC</b> to denote that there is a potential food safety, biosecurity or market access issue linked to that <b>property</b>. Example – cotton trash has been used on that <b>property</b>.</p>
Status - Device-based	<p>A <b>status</b> can be applied to an individual device to denote that the animal could pose a potential food safety, biosecurity or market access risk. Example – heavy metal residue.</p>
Unidentified	<p>Sheep or goats without an <b>approved NLIS device</b>.</p> <p>In the case of saleyards, stock without a <b>functioning</b> approved <b>device</b> are considered <b>unidentified</b> and require their <b>device</b> to be replaced and linked on the <b>NLIS database</b>.</p>

Unsafe	<p>Re: circumstances of identifying stock</p> <p>Referring to conditions that may cause harm to either the animal or the handler as a result of identifying stock.</p>
Upload ID	The receipt number for a transaction/record processed on the <b>NLIS database</b> .
Vendor	A person, organisation or company offering livestock for sale.
Welfare	Maintaining the good health and wellbeing of an animal; avoiding and removing harm.
Written authority / Written approval.	<p>A document issued by an authorised officer or published by the <b>animal health authority</b> allowing movement of stock without identification and which contains conditions that must be complied with to maintain traceability of the stock involved.</p> <p>See also <b>permit</b>.</p>

# APPENDIX 1

## INDUSTRY NLIS STANDARDS FOR OPERATING A GOAT DEPOT AND USER MANUAL (Standard Operating Procedures)

The Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Registered Goat Depot and User Manual (Standard Operating Procedures) is a partnership between State Governments and the Goat Industry Council of Australia.

18 June 2024

### 1. Purpose

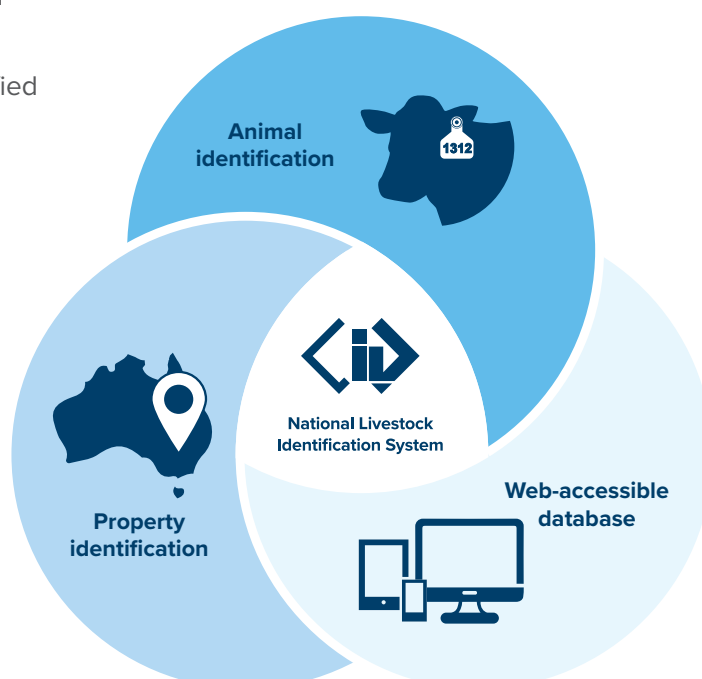
The purpose of this User Manual and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) is to outline the *NLIS industry standards for operating a goat depot* and to provide detail of how to meet these requirements including explanations, checklists and further information.

### 2. What is the NLIS?

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) (Sheep & Goats) is Australia's system for identification and traceability of sheep and goats for biosecurity, food safety, and product integrity and market access purposes. The NLIS, along with the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program and National Vendor Declarations (NVD) make up the red meat integrity system.

The NLIS combines three elements to enable the lifetime traceability of animals:

- All livestock are identified by an electronic device
- All physical locations are identified by a Property Identification Code (PIC)
- All livestock location data and movements are recorded in a central database



## a. Why does Australia need NLIS (Sheep & Goats)?

The Australian red meat industry is valued at approximately \$31b. Australia is the largest exporter of mutton and goat meat and the second largest exporter of lamb. Around 200,000 people are involved in the industry, including on-farm production, processing and retail. Australia is free from most agricultural and aquatic pests and diseases and its 'clean and green' reputation provides a major trading advantage, so an animal disease epidemic or chemical residue incident could cripple the industry and lead to the collapse of export markets.

## b. Why is traceability important?

The Australian red meat industry has a world-class reputation and our premium meat products are in high demand globally. This success is underpinned by the red meat integrity system. A failure to meet the requirements of the integrity system can put producers, the community and the industry at risk. If a livestock disease epidemic or chemical residue incident occurred, the ability to trace animals quickly will significantly reduce the financial and social impact, maintain consumer confidence in the safety and quality of Australian sheep meat and goat meat products and preserve access to export markets. The National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards specify timeframes within which authorities must be able to trace livestock, for disease control or food safety purposes.

## 3. How does NLIS work for goats?

In accordance with NLIS requirements as outlined in the NLIS (Sheep and Goats) Standards – all goats must have an approved NLIS device applied before being moved to another PIC. Harvested rangeland goats may be moved without an NLIS device if they are consigned (moved) from the property of capture either directly or via one registered depot, to slaughter in accordance with the Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation requirements.

## 4. What is a registered goat depot?

A registered goat depot is a holding facility used to hold goats between the place of capture and the next destination. Goat depots must be approved as registered goat depot with their relevant state jurisdiction.

To meet the requirements for registration and approval, the goat depot must:

- have a PIC specifically for the depot
- have this PIC LPA Goat accredited
- agree to participate in an annual LPA audit
- register for a goat depot NLIS database account
- obtain a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis.

## 5. What are the requirements for registered goat depots?

- Harvested rangeland goats can ONLY move to and from a registered goat depot, and must be accompanied by a fully completed LPA HRG NVD (unless held for more than 10 days).
- All harvested rangeland goat movements to (receipts) a registered depot must be uploaded to the NLIS database within two business days or before the onward journey.

Any harvested rangeland goats moved from a registered depot to another depot, saleyard, property or to export must have a post-breeder NLIS device printed with the depot PIC applied, if they were originally moved to the depot device-free.

If device-free harvested rangeland goats are retained in a depot for longer than 10 days, they must have a post-breeder NLIS device applied, printed with the depot PIC before being moved from the depot regardless of the destination.

In summary, for goat depots to receive or consign onwards harvested rangeland goats device-free, the operator must:

- Ensure the registered goat depot is APPROVED by the relevant State/Territory jurisdiction
- Ensure the depot has a PIC which is LPA accredited
- Agree to participate in an annual LPA audit
- Have a goat depot NLIS database account
- Have a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis
- Agree to comply with all integrity system requirements relating to the ongoing operation of a registered goat depot.

## 6. Definitions

- Breeder device - these are NLIS approved devices, usually colour coded to year of birth, applied to goats before leaving the property on which they were born. The PIC on the breeder device must be the same as the PIC of the property on which the stock was born and tagged.
- ESI - the export slaughter interval (ESI) is the minimum time recommended after an animal is treated before slaughter for consumption in an overseas country that has a lower maximum residue limit than applies in Australia. To ensure that you have the latest version, visit [www.apvma.gov.au/esi](http://www.apvma.gov.au/esi)
- Farmed/managed goats - all goats other than harvested rangeland goats.
- Registered goat depot - a property that is used to aggregate goats prior to sale and/or slaughter. A registered goat depot is approved by the relevant state/territory jurisdiction and meets the conditions agreed to by Industry and Government to operate NLIS device-free for harvested rangeland goats destined for slaughter; is LPA accredited; has agreed to participate in an annual LPA audit; has a goat depot NLIS database account; and has a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis.
- Harvested rangeland goat - a goat that has been captured from a wild state, that has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program and has not been subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.
- LPA - Livestock Production Assurance program.
- LPA NVD - LPA National Vendor Declaration is a traceability and food safety document that outlines livestock history and management which incorporates a waybill to satisfy state movement regulations.
- NLIS - the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for identification and traceability of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats and pigs.
- NLIS database - the national database that stores records of livestock movements.
- PIC - Property Identification Code. A Property Identification Code (PIC) is an eight-character code allocated by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) or an equivalent authority in each state or

territory to identify a livestock-producing property (including State forests and National parks) or other sites/businesses which handle livestock (stock agents, saleyards, processing plants). Producers must have a PIC to buy, sell or move livestock on and off a property.

- Post-breeder devices (also called pink tags) - these are usually pink NLIS approved devices applied to goats where a device is required (i.e., not covered by a permitted device-free movement) and are attached to:
  - goats no longer on their property of birth
  - goats that have lost their original device
  - any goats, as well as harvested rangeland goats, that have been subject to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment no longer on their property of birth
  - kept on the registered depot for 10 days or longer, consigned to another property or saleyard from the depot
- Device-free movement – Harvested rangeland goats can be moved device-free if they are moved from the property on which they were captured directly to an abattoir for slaughter or via one registered goat depot. Goats cannot be moved device-free regardless of their captured state if they have been moved to more than one depot, been moved to another property, have been consigned to a feedlot or managed in any way including in a breeding program or subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.
- WHP - the withholding period (WHP) is the minimum time after an animal is treated with a veterinary chemical or consumed material treated with a pesticide before it may be legally slaughtered for human consumption in Australia.

## 7. The User Manual/ Standard Operating Procedures

This manual is comprised of two sections:

- i) **Getting started – the basics:** this outlines the requirements for the establishment of a registered goat depot.
- ii) **Meeting the NLIS requirements:** this outlines NLIS device, movement documentation and database requirements when operating a registered goat depot.

The tables on the following pages provide the industry standards (requirements), a checklist comprising questions and suggestions of how to meet the standards, and further information.

The Further Information page provides links to further information and contact details for ISC Customer Service and state and territory departments.



## 8. Getting Started – The Basics

The 'getting started' module outlines the requirements for the establishment and maintenance of a registered goat depot. These requirements are aligned with the NLIS (Sheep and Goat) Standards.

Property identification and accreditation		
<i>Industry standard - A goat depot must have a valid property identification code (PIC), a goat depot account on the NLIS database and be LPA Accredited for goats.</i>		
Checklist	YES	NO
The goat depot has a valid PIC specific for the depot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The depot is LPA Accredited for goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The depot has an NLIS goat depot account linked to the goat depot PIC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>What is your goat depot PIC?</b> This is the same as the goat depot PIC on your LPA NVD	Add the goat depot PIC number: <input type="text"/>	

### Further information:

- Goats are the only species allowed on your NLIS goat depot PIC. You must apply for a PIC that will be used specifically for the goat depot to only run goats. Only goats that are received and dispatched from the depot are to be recorded on the goat depot PIC.
- More information about the red meat integrity system including how to obtain a PIC, the NLIS and LPA programs can be found on the [Integrity Systems website](#).
- Contact your relevant state jurisdiction (see Further Information page for contact details) to apply for a goat depot PIC or to confirm your PIC.
- Contact the ISC Customer Service team to set up and link a Goat Depot NLIS account with your goat depot PIC.
- Login to your [myMLA](#) account to check your LPA accreditation.

## Goat depot registration (and Renewal)

*Industry standard - A goat depot must meet a number of requirements and be approved by the relevant State or Territory jurisdiction in order to operate as a registered goat depot and accept or consign harvested rangeland goats device-free. The requirements include:*

- *Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) accreditation for goats for the depot PIC*
- *the depot operator must agree to participate in an annual LPA audit as well as any State or random auditing requirements and programs*
- *the depot must have a dedicated goat depot NLIS database account, and*
- *the depot operator must have a letter from a goat meat processor confirming that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis.*

Checklist	YES	NO	
1. Do you agree to participate in an annual LPA audit as well as any State/Territory or other auditing program?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Do you have a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that your depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, ensure you keep a copy of this letter on hand
3. Has the Goat Depot PIC been APPROVED as a registered goat depot by the relevant jurisdiction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	See below for Further Information

### Further information:

- **The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program**
- **LPA on-farm audits**
- Registration of your goat depot: For information about how to become a registered goat depot in your state or territory, or renewing your goat depot registration please contact the relevant State/Territory (Further Information page).

Note that the State/Territory goat depot registration permit, certificate or approval will be issued for a certain time frame (e.g., 12 months). It is the registered goat depot operator’s responsibility to renew the registration by contacting the relevant State/Territory authority before the registration is due.



## 9. Meeting the integrity system requirements

The 'Meeting the integrity systems requirements' module outlines the NLIS identification/device, movement documentation and database requirements when managing a registered goat depot.

### Goat identification and management

*Industry standard - Harvested rangeland goats are eligible to be moved device-free if they are managed and moved in accordance with the requirements of the Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation framework:*

- they are consigned from the property of capture either directly or via one registered goat depot to an abattoir for slaughter; and
- they are retained in a goat depot for 10 days or less

*Industry standard - Harvested rangeland goats must be identified with a post-breeder approved NLIS device assigned for use on the depot PIC if the goats are retained in a registered goat depot for longer than 10 days or are to be moved from the goat depot to:*

- another depot or any other property
- a saleyard for sale, or
- live export.

*NOTE: Goats born in a goat depot or any goats that have undergone any husbandry procedure or treatment, have been in the depot for more than 10 days or are being moved to another depot, property or saleyard **must** be identified with a goat depot NLIS device, either a breeder or post-breeder device printed with the depot PIC.*

*NOTE: Regardless of whether the goats are moved device-free or with an NLIS device – the movement/consignment must be accompanied by the applicable LPA NVD.*

Checklist	YES	NO	
1. For each consignment of goats received at the depot, all incoming goats are inspected and any NLIS devices are checked against the LPA NVD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. All goats retained in the goat depot for longer than ten (10) days are identified with a goat depot post-breeder NLIS device prior to departure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, include number of goats tagged on your records
3. Any goats that are to be moved to another depot, any other property, to a saleyard for sale, or for live export are identified with a post-breeder NLIS device prior to departure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, include number of goats tagged on your records
4. Goats born at the depot or goats that have received any form of husbandry procedure or treatment whilst at the depot, are identified with a post-breeder NLIS device.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, include the treatment details & any WHP or ESI on your records
5. The property and goats at the registered goat depot have been managed according to LPA requirements (LPA Goats and/or LPA HRG).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, describe

### Further information:

- More information about the NLIS program including NLIS devices can be found here: [Animal Identification | Integrity Systems](#)
- Information about meeting LPA requirements by managing your property and livestock can be found here: [Livestock Production Assurance \(LPA\) | Integrity Systems](#)

**Movement documentation (An LPA NVD must be used to accompany a consignment of goats into and out of a registered goat depot regardless of whether they are tagged or not)**

*Industry standard - all goat movements to and from a registered goat depot must be accompanied by an LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD).*

*Industry standard - the depot operator must obtain a completed LPA NVD when goats are received. If not, the stock should be held until a completed LPA NVD is provided.*

*Industry standard - The depot operator must complete an LPA NVD for every consignment of goats leaving the depot.*

*Industry standard - The depot operator must keep a copy of all movement documents (either in paper or electronic form) for seven (7) years.*

*NOTE: Harvested rangeland goats may be moved to a registered goat depot device-free if they are managed in accordance with LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation. Accredited harvested rangeland goats must be accompanied by the LPA NVD HRG. All other goats must be identified with an NLIS device and be accompanied with an LPA NVD Goat.*

Checklist	YES	NO	
1. When goats arrive at the goat depot, the LPA NVD is received and checked by the depot operator or nominated staff member?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Has the correct LPA NVD been used for the consignment? <i>(Note: Harvested rangeland goats may be moved device-free to a registered goat depot if they are managed in accordance with LPA HRG Accreditation framework and are accompanied by an LPA NVD HRG. All other goats must be accompanied by the LPA NVD Goats.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Does the total number of incoming goats correspond with the 'Total' number on the LPA NVD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If no, re-check & re-count.
4. Is the LPA NVD clear, complete, and correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. If the LPA NVD is not provided or is unclear, incomplete or incorrect, are the goats held at the depot until the owner/consignor is contacted and the issues are rectified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. For goats leaving the goat depot, is the LPA NVD clear, complete, and correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Further information:**

- LPA NVDs can be accessed through the myMLA website. To access NVDs you will need to link your LPA account to your **myMLA** account.
- NVDs can be ordered as hard copy books or by using the eNVD web application or eNVD app.
- Information on LPA record keeping requirements can be found here: **Record keeping | Integrity Systems**
- More information about completing NVDs can be found here: **National Vendor Declaration | Integrity Systems**



## Movement notification

*Industry standard - A registered goat depot must have a goat depot account on the NLIS database. As the receiver of livestock, the depot operator is responsible for uploading incoming movements to the depot on to the NLIS database.*

*Industry standard - All movements of goats into and out of a registered goat depot must be recorded on the NLIS database by the receiver of the livestock within two business days of the stock arriving or prior to them leaving the depot.*

### Checklist

YES

NO

1. All goats received at the registered goat depot are recorded on the NLIS database within two business days of arrival at the depot or prior to their onward journey.
  - Data to be uploaded must include:
    - a) the RFID or NLIS ID of the devices in the consignment or in the case of a device-free movement – notified as ‘no device’
    - b) the total number of goats received including animals in the mob that are not identified with an electronic NLIS goat device
    - c) the origin PIC (From PIC)
    - d) the destination PIC (To PIC) = depot PIC
    - e) the serial number on the National Vendor Declaration or other movement document
    - f) the date of the movement
    - g) a copy of the LPA HRG NVD for harvested rangeland goat movements to the depot

*NOTE: A scanned image of the movement document must be uploaded for all HRG movements to all NSW abattoirs receiving HRG with an LPA HRG NVD (Note - this meets the requirements for retaining movement document records).*

### Further information:

- When goats move from one PIC to another, the person who receives the livestock and accompanying movement document (the LPA NVD) must ensure the movement is recorded on the NLIS database within two days. This enables animals to be traced for food safety and biosecurity purposes.
- Information on how to notify the NLIS database and record details of goats received can be found on the ISC website at: [NLIS how-to guides | Integrity Systems](#)

## Further information and State/Territory Contacts

### Integrity Systems Customer Service

For assistance with all red meat integrity system queries including NLIS, LPA, NVDs  
8am – 7pm AEST (Monday to Friday)

- 1800 683 111
- [info@integritysystems.com.au](mailto:info@integritysystems.com.au)

### NLIS State Contacts

#### New South Wales

- [enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- NLIS Helpline: 1300 720 405
- Local Land Services (LLS) Helpline: 1300 795 299
- NSW PIC: [Apply for a property identification code - Local Land Services \(nsw.gov.au\)](#)
- NSW NLIS: [NLIS Sheep and goats | Department of Primary Industries \(nsw.gov.au\)](#)
- [Goat Depot Registration form on the NSW DPI website](#)

#### Queensland

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/>
- Biosecurity Queensland Business Information Centre: 13 25 23
- [nlis\\_admin@daf.qld.gov.au](mailto:nlis_admin@daf.qld.gov.au)
- QLD PIC: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/entity-registration/pic>
- QLD NLIS: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/animal/nlis/goat>

### South Australia

- Primary Industries & Regions of South Australia (PIRSA): <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/>
- Phone: Biosecurity SA NLIS Hotline: 1800 654 688
- Email: [pirsa.nlisdatabasenotifications@sa.gov.au](mailto:pirsa.nlisdatabasenotifications@sa.gov.au)
- SA PIC: [https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal\\_health/property\\_identification\\_code\\_pic](https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal_health/property_identification_code_pic)
- SA NLIS: [https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal\\_health/sheep/nlis\\_sheep\\_goats](https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal_health/sheep/nlis_sheep_goats)

### Victoria

#### Agriculture Victoria

- Biosecurity Helpline: 1800 678 779
- [nlis.victoria@agriculture.vic.gov.au](mailto:nlis.victoria@agriculture.vic.gov.au)
- <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/>
- VIC PIC: <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/property-identification-codes>
- VIC NLIS: <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/livestock-and-animals/national-livestock-identification-system>

### Western Australia

- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Agriculture and Food: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/>
- 1300 WA NLIS (1300 926 547) Option: NLIS
- [goats.nlis@dpird.wa.gov.au](mailto:goats.nlis@dpird.wa.gov.au)
- WA PIC: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/stock-brand-and-pic-register-search-guide>
- NLIS Goats: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/livestock-identification-and-movement-goats>

# APPENDIX 2

## INDUSTRY NLIS STANDARDS FOR HARVESTED RANGELAND GOAT ACCREDITATION AND USER MANUAL (Standard Operating Procedures)

The Industry NLIS Standards for Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation and User Manual (Standard Operating Procedures) is a partnership between State Governments and the Goat Industry Council of Australia.

18 June 2024

### 1. Purpose

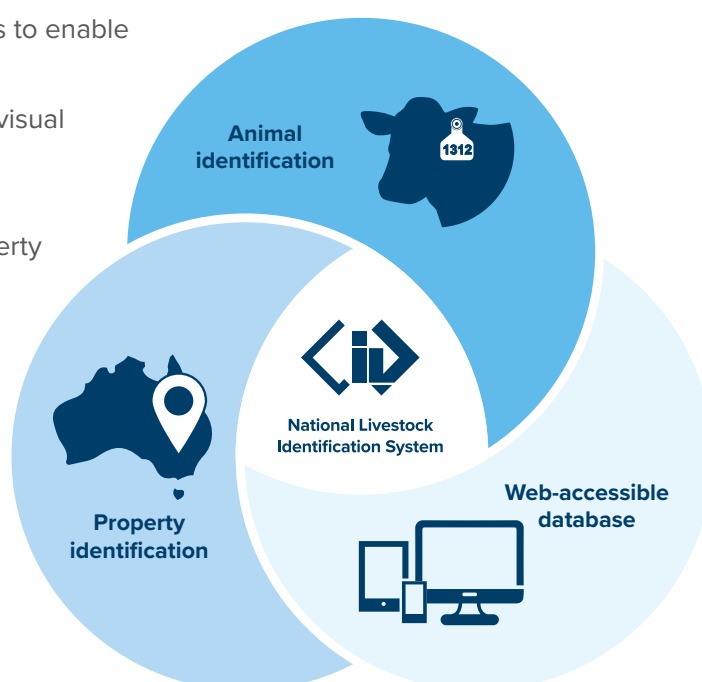
The purpose of this User Manual and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) is to outline the *NLIS industry standards for the harvested rangeland goat accreditation* and to provide detail of how to meet these requirements including explanations, checklists and further information.

### 2. What is the NLIS?

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) (Sheep & Goats) is Australia's system for identification and traceability of sheep and goats for biosecurity, food safety, and product integrity and market access purposes. The NLIS, along with the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program and National Vendor Declarations (NVD) make up the red meat integrity system.

The NLIS combines three elements to enable the lifetime traceability of animals:

- All livestock are identified by a visual or electronic device
- All physical locations are identified by a means of a Property Identification Code (PIC)
- All livestock location data and movements are recorded in a central database



## a. Why does Australia need NLIS (Sheep & Goats)?

The Australian red meat industry is valued at \$31b. Australia is the largest exporter of mutton and goat meat and the second largest exporter of lamb. Around 200,000 people are involved in the industry, including on-farm production, processing and retail. Australia is free from most agricultural and aquatic pests and diseases and its 'clean and green' reputation provides a major trading advantage, so an animal disease epidemic or chemical residue incident could cripple the industry and lead to the collapse of export markets.

## b. Why is traceability important?

The Australian red meat industry has a world-class reputation and our premium meat products are in high demand globally. This success is underpinned by the red meat integrity system. A failure to meet the requirements of the integrity system can put producers, the community and the industry at risk. If a livestock disease epidemic or chemical residue incident occurred, the ability to trace animals quickly will significantly reduce the financial and social impact, maintain consumer confidence in the safety and quality of Australian sheep meat and goat meat products and preserve access to export markets. The National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards specify timeframes within which authorities must be able to trace livestock, for disease control or food safety purposes.

## 3. How does NLIS work for goats?

In accordance with NLIS requirements as outlined in the NLIS Sheep and Goats Standards – all goats must be identified with an approved NLIS individual electronic device prior to dispatch from the property of birth or, in the case of introduced goats of unknown or uncertain origin without an existing identification device, prior to dispatch from the property. Harvested rangeland goats may be moved without an NLIS tag or device if they are consigned (moved) from the property of capture either directly or via one registered depot, to slaughter in accordance with the LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation program requirements.

## 4. What is the Livestock Production Assurance Program?

The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is the on-farm assurance program that underpins market access for Australian red meat. LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVDs) provide evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices when transferring livestock through the value chain. Producers who participate in the LPA program commit to carrying out on farm practices that support the integrity of the red meat industry and provide assurance to our customers and consumers around the world. This integrity is verified when producers sign LPA NVDs for livestock movements.

LPA accredited producers commit to managing their property and livestock according to seven requirements of the LPA program:

- Property risk assessments
- Safe and responsible animal treatments
- Stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments
- Preparation for dispatch of livestock
- Livestock transactions and movements
- Biosecurity
- Animal welfare





## a. What is the LPA National Vendor Declaration (LPA NVD)?

- The LPA NVD is a food safety document. It includes questions regarding livestock history and management.
- The LPA NVD is a signed declaration that accompanies livestock each time they are moved along the supply chain between PICs.
- NVDs are a legal document that provide assurance from producer through to processor that the meat will be safe to eat and has been ethically produced
- When an LPA NVD is signed, the producer shares information on livestock history and declares compliance with all seven LPA requirements.
- LPA NVDs have two purposes:
  - In completing and signing the LPA NVD, the seller provides the buyer with a declaration relating to the food safety status of the animals they are receiving.
  - The LPA NVD with the incorporated waybill enables livestock movements to be traced if necessary and to provide proof of authority to move the stock.

## 5. What is the LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation program?

- The Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation is part of the LPA program.
- To be able to move harvested rangeland goats device-free direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot (refer depot SOP) – producers must be LPA Harvest Rangeland Goat Accredited.
- Producers or harvesters of goats must have an LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation to be able to move goats device-free.
- Similar to cattle, sheep, goats and bobby calves – harvested rangeland goats is a separate species covered by the LPA program with specific requirements and a unique NVD available for the documentation for movements.

## 6. What is a registered goat depot?

A registered goat depot is a holding facility used to hold goats between place of capture and the next destination. Goat depots must be approved as a registered goat depot with their relevant state jurisdiction.

To meet the requirements for registration and approval, the goat depot must have:

- a PIC specifically for the depot
- have this PIC LPA Goat accredited
- agree to participate in an annual LPA audit
- have a goat depot NLIS database account, and
- a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis.

## 7. What are the specific requirements for registered goat depots?

- All movements of harvested rangeland goats ONLY to and from a registered goat depot must be accompanied by a fully completed LPA NVD HRG.
- All movements to (receivals) a registered depot must be uploaded to the NLIS database within two business days or before the onward journey.
- Any harvested rangeland goats moved from a registered depot to another depot, saleyard, property or to export must be tagged with a post-breeder NLIS device with the depot PIC if they were originally moved to the depot untagged.
- If untagged harvested rangeland goats are retained in a depot for longer than 10 days, they must be tagged with a post-breeder NLIS device with the depot PIC before being moved from the depot regardless of the destination.

In summary, for goat depots to receive or consign onwards harvested rangeland goats device-free, the operator must:

- Be a registered goat depot APPROVED by the relevant State/Territory jurisdiction
- Ensure the depot has a PIC which is LPA accredited
- Agree to participate in an annual LPA audit
- Have a goat depot NLIS database account
- Have a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis
- Agree to comply with all integrity system requirements relating to the ongoing operation of a registered goat depot.

## 8. Definitions

- Breeder device - these are NLIS approved devices, usually colour coded to year of birth, applied to goats before leaving the property on which they were born. The PIC on the breeder device must be the same as the PIC of the property on which the stock were born and tagged.
- ESI - the export slaughter interval (ESI) is the minimum time recommended after an animal is treated before slaughter for consumption in an overseas country that has a lower maximum residue limit than applies in Australia. To ensure that you have the latest version, visit [www.apvma.gov.au/esi](http://www.apvma.gov.au/esi).
- Farmed/managed goat - all goats other than harvested rangeland goats.
- Registered goat depot - a property that is used to aggregate goats prior to sale and/or slaughter. A registered goat depot is approved by the relevant state/territory jurisdiction and meets the conditions agreed to by industry and government to operate NLIS device-free for harvested rangeland goats destined for slaughter; is LPA accredited; has agreed to participate in an annual LPA audit; has a goat depot NLIS database account; and has a letter from a goat meat processor indicating that the depot is, or will be, a supplier of goats on a commercial basis.
- Harvested rangeland goat - a goat that has been captured from a wild state, that has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program, and has not been subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.
- LPA - Livestock Production Assurance program.

- LPA NVD - LPA National Vendor Declaration is a food safety document that outlines livestock history and management and incorporates a waybill to satisfy state movement regulations.
- NLIS - the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for identification and traceability of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats.
- NLIS database - the national database that stores records of livestock movements.
- PIC - Property Identification Code. A Property Identification Code (PIC) is an eight-character code allocated by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) or an equivalent authority in each state or territory to identify a livestock-producing property (including State forests and National parks) or other sites/businesses which handle livestock (stock agents, saleyards, processing plants). Producers **must have** a PIC to buy, sell or move livestock on and off a property.
- Post-breeder devices (also called pink tags) - these are usually pink NLIS approved devices applied to goats where a tag is required (i.e. not covered by a permitted device-free movement) and include:
  - goats no longer on their property of birth
  - goats that have lost their original device
  - any goats, as well as harvested rangeland goats, that have been subject to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment no longer on their property of birth
  - Or kept on a registered goat depot for more than 10 days
- Rangeland conditions - is a term used by industry for marketing purposes to describe the environment from which goats have originated.
- Device-free movement – Harvested rangeland goats can be moved device-free if they are moved from the property on which they were captured directly to an abattoir for slaughter or via one registered goat depot. Goats cannot be moved device-free regardless of their captured state if they have been moved to more than one depot, been moved to another property, have been consigned to a feedlot or managed in any way including in a breeding program or subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.
- WHP - the withholding period (WHP) is the minimum time after an animal is treated with a veterinary chemical or consumed material treated with a pesticide before it may be legally slaughtered for human consumption in Australia.

## 9. The User Manual / Standard Operating Procedures

This manual is comprised of three sections:

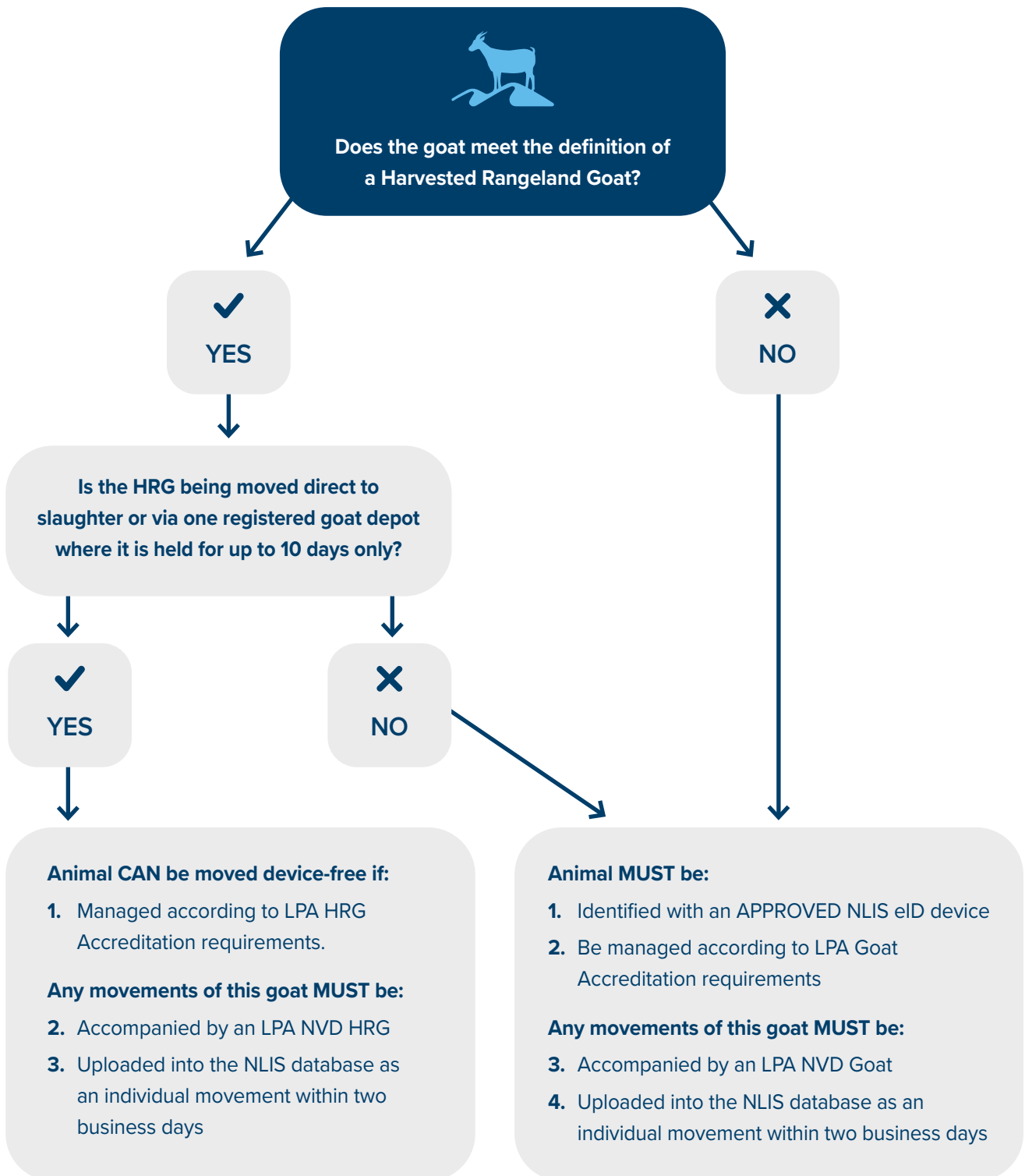
- i) **Goat movements explained** – HRG accredited or not?
- ii) **Getting started – the basics:** this outlines the requirements to become LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accredited.
- iii) **Meeting the integrity system requirements:** this outlines NLIS device, movement documentation and database requirements when moving/consigning harvested rangeland goats.

The tables on the following pages provide the industry standards (requirements), a checklist comprising of questions and suggestions of how to meet the standards and further information.

The Further Information page provides links to further information and contact details for ISC Customer Service and state/territory jurisdictions.

## 10. Goat movements explained – Harvested rangeland goat? Eligible to be moved device-free?

The diagram below outlines the integrity system pathway (LPA accreditation, NLIS identification and NVD required) for the different types of goat movements.



# 11. Getting Started – The Basics

The 'getting started' module outlines the requirements to become LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accredited. These requirements are aligned with the Standards in the NLIS Sheep and Goat Standards.

Property identification and existing accreditation		
<p><i>Industry standard - A producer/harvester of harvested rangeland goats must be LPA HRG Accredited. To be eligible for LPA HRG Accreditation the producer/harvester must have a valid property identification code (PIC) in an area where there are HRGs, a HRG species/livestock type as part of their NLIS Producer Account on the NLIS database, and be LPA Accredited for goat.</i></p>		
Checklist	YES	NO
The site/property has a valid PIC linked to a Producer Account on the NLIS database	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> If no, see further information
The site/property is currently LPA Accredited for goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The site/property is in a geographical area that has harvested rangeland goats?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The PIC has a HRG species/livestock type associated with their Producer Account on the NLIS database?  Note: The HRG livestock/species type will be verified by the relevant State department and is required for LPA HRG Accreditation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>What is your PIC?</b>  This is the same as the PIC on your LPA NVD	Add the PIC number: <input type="text"/>	

## Further information:

- More information about the red meat integrity system including how to obtain a PIC, the NLIS and LPA program can be found here: [www.integritysystems.com.au](http://www.integritysystems.com.au).
- Contact your relevant state jurisdiction (see Further Information page for contact details) to apply for a PIC or to confirm your PIC number.
- Contact the ISC Customer Service team to set up and link a Goat Producer NLIS account or apply for a HRG NLIS species type.
- Login to your [myMLA](#) account to check your LPA accreditation.

## Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation

*Industry standard - A producer or harvester of harvested rangeland goats must be LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat (HRG) accredited to be able to move harvested rangeland goats device-free and have access to an LPA NVD for HRG. In order to have a separate LPA Accreditation for HRG – a producer harvester must:*

- *Have existing Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) accreditation for goats for the property/site PIC*
- *Have an NLIS Producer Account species/livestock type for Goats and Harvested Rangeland Goats, agree to participate in a targeted audit every three-year LPA accreditation cycle as well as any State or random auditing requirements and programs*
- *Apply for and maintain LPA HRG Accreditation and manage their property and livestock according to the LPA HRG Accreditation requirements*

*Note: The NLIS Producer Livestock/species type Account for HRG will need to be verified by the relevant State department prior to initial LPA HRG Accreditation and for each subsequent renewal*

Checklist	YES	NO
1. Do you agree to participate in a targeted LPA audit once every three-year LPA accreditation cycle as well as any State/Territory or other auditing program?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you have a current LPA HRG Accreditation for the site/property PIC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Further information:

- [The Livestock Production Assurance \(LPA\) program](#)
- [LPA on-farm audits](#)



## 12. Meeting the integrity system requirements

The 'Meeting the integrity systems requirements' module outlines the NLIS identification/device, movement documentation and database requirements as part of the LPA HRG Accreditation scheme.

### Goat identification and management

*Industry standard - Harvested rangeland goats are eligible to be moved device-free if they are managed and moved in accordance with the requirements of LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation and:*

- they are consigned from the property of capture either directly or via one registered goat depot to an abattoir for slaughter; and
- they are retained in a goat depot for 10 days or less.

*Industry standard - Harvested rangeland goats must be identified with a post-breeder approved NLIS device assigned for use on the depot PIC if the goats are retained in a registered goat depot for longer than 10 days or are to be moved from the goat depot to:*

- another depot or any other property
- a saleyard for sale, or
- live export.

*NOTE: Goats subsequently born in a goat depot or any goats that have undergone any husbandry procedure or treatment, have been in the depot for more than 10 days or are being moved to another depot, property or saleyard must be identified with a goat depot NLIS device. Goats must be tagged with either a breeder or post-breeder NLIS device with the depot PIC if they are the result of managed mating, or have undergone any animal treatment.*

*NOTE: Regardless of whether the goats are moved device-free or with an NLIS device – the movement/consignment must be accompanied by the correct LPA NVD.*

Checklist	YES	NO	
1. All goats in the consignment meet the definition of a harvested rangeland goat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. The goats in the consignment are eligible to be moved device-free because they are going direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. All goats in the consignment that do not meet the definition of a harvested rangeland goat will be identified with an approved NLIS device?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. The PIC is LPA HRG Accredited and the property and goats have been managed according to LPA requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, describe

### Further information:

Harvested rangeland goat - a goat that has been captured from a wild state, that has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program, and has not been subject to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment

More information about the NLIS program including NLIS devices can be found here:

<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/identification--traceability/animal-identification/>

Information about meeting LPA requirements by managing your property and livestock can be found here:

<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/on-farm-assurance/livestock-product-assurance/>

**Movement documentation (An LPA NVD HRG must be used to accompany a consignment of harvested rangeland goats if they are being moved device-free direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot in accordance with the LPA HRG Accreditation)**

*Industry standard - All movements of device-free harvested rangeland goats direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot as part of LPA HRG Accreditation must be accompanied by an LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD) for HRG.*

*Industry standard - The person responsible for the goats (producer/harvester) is responsible for supplying a completed NVD.*

*Industry standard - The receiver of the harvested rangeland goats (depot operator or processor) must obtain a completed LPA NVD HRG when goats are received. If not, the stock should be held until a completed LPA NVD HRG is provided.*

*Industry standard - In accordance with LPA requirements, the producer, consigner, harvester must keep a copy of all movement documents (either in paper or electronic form) for seven (7) years.*

*NOTE: Harvested rangeland goats may be moved to a registered goat depot device-free if they are managed in accordance with LPA Harvested Rangeland Goat Accreditation. Harvested rangeland goats must be accompanied by the LPA NVD HRG. All other goats and all other movements regardless of whether the animal meets the definition of a harvested rangeland goat must be identified with an NLIS device and be accompanied by an LPA NVD Goat.*

Checklist	YES	NO	
1. When goats are being prepared for dispatch or loading at the point of capture, the producer/harvester is supplying an LPA NVD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Has the correct LPA NVD been used for the consignment? <i>(Note: Harvested rangeland goats may be moved device-free direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot if they are captured and dispatched in accordance with LPA HRG Accreditation and accompanied by an LPA NVD HRG. All other movement types regardless of whether the goats meet the definition of a harvested rangeland goat must be identified with an NLIS device and accompanied by the LPA NVD Goats.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Does the total number of goats correspond with the 'Total' number on the LPA NVD HRG?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If no, re-check & re-count.
4. Is the LPA NVD clear, complete and correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Further information:**

- LPA NVDs can be accessed through the myMLA website: <https://www.mla.com.au/login-with-mymla-page/>  
To access NVDs you will need to link your LPA Accreditation to your myMLA. NVDs can be ordered as hard copy books or by using the eNVD or eNVD app.
- Record keeping tips, templates and resources are available at:  
<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/on-farm-assurance/record-keeping/>  
<http://www.mla.com.au/Meat-safety-and-traceability/Livestock-Production-Assurance/Record-keeping>
- More information about completing NVDs can be found here:  
<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/on-farm-assurance/national-vendor-declaration-nvd/>





## Movement notification

*Industry standard - All movements of harvested rangeland goats, either direct to slaughter or via one registered goat depot (where they are held for less than 10 days) must be recorded on the NLIS database by the receiver (registered goat depot or processor) of the livestock within two business days of the stock arriving or prior to them leaving the depot.*

### Checklist

YES

NO

1. All harvested rangeland goats received at the registered goat depot or processing plant are uploaded/notified to the NLIS database within two business days of arrival at the depot or prior to their onward journey.
  - Data to be uploaded must include:
    - a) the total number of goats received
    - b) The origin PIC (From PIC)
    - c) Destination PIC (To PIC) = depot PIC
    - d) the serial number on the National Vendor Declaration or other movement document
    - e) The date of the movement.

*NOTE: A scanned image of the movement document may be uploaded (Note - this is voluntary, but meets the requirements for retaining movement document records)*



### Further information:

- When harvested rangeland goats move from one PIC to another, the person who receives the livestock and accompanying movement documentation (the LPA NVD HRG) must ensure the movement is recorded on the NLIS database. This enables animals to be traced, for food safety and biosecurity purposes.
- Information on how to notify the NLIS database and upload details of goats received can be found on the ISC website <https://www.integritysystems.com.au/identification--traceability/nlis-how-to/>

## Further information and State/Territory Contacts

### Integrity Systems Customer Service

For assistance with all red meat integrity system queries including NLIS, LPA, NVDs  
8am – 7pm AEST (Monday to Friday)

- 1800 683 111
- [info@integritysystems.com.au](mailto:info@integritysystems.com.au)

### NLIS State Contacts

#### New South Wales

- [enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au)
- NLIS Helpline: 1300 720 405
- Local Land Services (LLS) Helpline: 1300 795 299
- NSW PIC: [Apply for a property identification code - Local Land Services \(nsw.gov.au\)](#)
- NSW NLIS: [NLIS Sheep and goats | Department of Primary Industries \(nsw.gov.au\)](#)
- [Goat Depot Registration form on the NSW DPI website](#)

### Queensland

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/>
- Biosecurity Queensland Business Information Centre: 13 25 23
- [nlis\\_admin@daf.qld.gov.au](mailto:nlis_admin@daf.qld.gov.au)
- QLD PIC: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/entity-registration/pic>
- QLD NLIS: <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/animal/nlis/goat>

### South Australia

- Primary Industries & Regions of South Australia (PIRSA): <https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/>
- Phone: Biosecurity SA NLIS Hotline: 1800 654 688
- Email: [pirsa.nlisdatabasenotifications@sa.gov.au](mailto:pirsa.nlisdatabasenotifications@sa.gov.au)
- SA PIC: [https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal\\_health/property\\_identification\\_code\\_pic](https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal_health/property_identification_code_pic)
- SA NLIS: [https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal\\_health/sheep/nlis\\_sheep\\_goats](https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/animal_health/sheep/nlis_sheep_goats)

### Victoria

#### Agriculture Victoria

- Biosecurity Helpline: 1800 678 779
- [nlis.victoria@agriculture.vic.gov.au](mailto:nlis.victoria@agriculture.vic.gov.au)
- <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/>
- VIC PIC: <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/property-identification-codes>
- VIC NLIS: <https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/livestock-and-animals/national-livestock-identification-system>

### Western Australia

- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development – Agriculture and Food: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/>
- 1300 WA NLIS (1300 926 547) Option: NLIS
- [goats.nlis@dpird.wa.gov.au](mailto:goats.nlis@dpird.wa.gov.au)
- WA PIC: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/stock-brand-and-pic-register-search-guide>
- NLIS Goats: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/livestock-identification-and-movement-goats>



# APPENDIX 3

## NLIS TRACEABILITY STANDARDS FOR VISUALLY IDENTIFIED SHEEP AND GOATS

<https://www.integritysystems.com.au/globalassets/isc/pdf-files/nlis-documents/nlis-sheep-and-goat-standards-booklet.pdf>



National Livestock  
Identification System

## ISC CUSTOMER SERVICE

P 1800 683 111

E [info@integritysystems.com.au](mailto:info@integritysystems.com.au)

