



Procedure
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
Biosecurity
 Locked Bag 21, Orange NSW 2800

NLIS Procedures for Sheep and Goats Version 4

Registration no.	PRO 2006/01/4	Version	4
Authorised by	Principal Director Biosecurity		
Authorised date	30/06/2010	Effective date	01/09/2009
Contact Officer	A/Manager Biosecurity and Traceability Systems lisa.davison@industry.nsw.gov.au 02 6391 3212		

REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Amendments	
		Section	Details
1	01/01/2006		New Procedure
2	02/01/2009		Various
3	12/03/2010		Various
4	01/07/2010		Clarification that mob-based uploads are not required for enforcement in the short term.

Next review date:	31/12/2010
--------------------------	------------

Application / Scope

This Procedure describes the minimum requirements for identification and movement of sheep and goats under the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) and the *Stock Diseases Regulation 2009*. Best-practice or market requirements may result in higher standards being adopted by industry.

This Procedure replaces *BC&MS PRO 2006/01/2 NLIS procedures for sheep and goat version 2*. The key changes are summarised below and highlighted in yellow or green in the text. Minor changes to wording and section order are not highlighted.

Amended part	Nature of amendment
1.1.3, 1.1.5	New sections on responsibilities for saleyard and abattoir operators
2.1.1	Discussion of the merits of year of birth colour for tags, which remains recommended
2.1.3	Retagging of sheep that are already tagged and are subsequently vaccinated with Gudair®
2.1.4	Suppliers of identifiers must ensure each order is valid. Orders no longer need to be routinely endorsed by the district registrar
3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3	Clarification of the use of various forms of approved movement document.
3.3, 4.3, 7.2, 8.1	Mandatory mob-based movement recording on the NLIS database
3.2, 4.1, 7.1, 8.1	Clarification of information provision, transfer and record keeping requirements
4.2.3	Exemption for shows revoked
5	Feedlots – completion of movement documents and mob-based movement recording
6	Feral goats and depots - clarification of definition of feral versus rangeland goats, and mob-based movement recording
7.3.1	Agent codes
7.3.2	On-property auction sales
7.3.3	On-line sales

Most sections start with a *summary of the key issues and requirements* in a different font, which is also included in the table of contents, to help provide a quick overview and ready reference.

This Procedure is relevant to all of Industry and Investment NSW – Primary Industries staff working with or advising producers with sheep and goats. When approved and issued as a Written Instrument by the Livestock Health and Pest Authority (LHPA) State Management Council, the procedure applies to inspectors and district registrars employed by LHPAs as indicated in the text of the document. The information contained in the document is also relevant to other LHPA staff.

Throughout this document, any reference to sheep includes lambs and to goats includes kids.

Abbreviations / Definitions

<i>Abattoir</i>	Any premises used for the slaughter of stock or for the processing of carcasses of stock, including knackeries.
<i>AQIS</i>	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
<i>Current property</i>	The property at which sheep or goats have just arrived
<i>Destination property</i>	The property to which sheep or goats are being sent
<i>District code</i>	An identification code assigned to a Livestock Health and Pest Control District that is accepted by the NLIS database in lieu of a PIC

<i>DPI</i>	Department of Industry and Investment – Primary Industries
<i>From PIC</i>	The PIC of the previous property
<i>LHPA</i>	Livestock Health and Pest Authority
<i>Movement document</i>	A form approved by the Director-General on which is recorded the prescribed information that must be provided when sheep or goats arrive at a property, saleyard or abattoir
<i>NLIS</i>	National Livestock Identification System
<i>NLIS database</i>	The national database which is used to record movements of sheep and goats and is managed by NLIS Limited. Under the Regulation and associated Orders, the 'authorised administrator' is NLIS Ltd and the 'permanent identification register' is the NLIS database.
<i>NVD</i>	National vendor declaration issued by the Livestock Production Assurance program of AUS-MEAT
<i>PIC</i>	Property identification code
<i>Previous property</i>	The property on which the sheep or goats were most recently held and from which they have just been moved
<i>Property</i>	An area of land (including an area comprising one or more parcels of land that are proximate) that is worked as a single property. A property has a PIC
<i>Regulation</i>	Stock Diseases Regulation 2009
<i>RVO</i>	Regional Veterinary Officer
<i>To PIC</i>	The PIC of the current or destination property
<i>TSR</i>	Travelling stock reserve
<i>TSS</i>	Transported stock statement issued pursuant to Part 10A of the Rural Lands Protection Act 1998

Materials / Equipment

Access to the NLIS database.

Warnings

NLIS and database business rules for sheep and goats are still under development nationally. This Procedure will be updated as further information becomes available.

PROCEDURE

Contents

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	8
<i>The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) links animals with the properties on which they have run. This is crucial to traceability which underpins the access of Australian livestock products to lucrative international markets.</i>	
1.1 Responsibilities	8
<i>Every person in the supply and regulatory chain has responsibilities to ensure that animals are properly identified and that movements are recorded.</i>	
1.1.1 Producers / vendors	8
1.1.2 Stock and station agents	8
1.1.3 Saleyards operators	9
1.1.4 Buyers of sheep and goats	9
1.1.5 Abattoir operators	10
1.1.6 Inspectors	10
1.1.7 District registrars	10
1.1.8 I&I NSW advisory staff	10
1.2 Property identification codes	10
1.3 Offences	10
2. IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	11
2.1 Approved identifiers	11
<i>Sheep and goats must be identified with a tag printed with the PIC of the property on which they were born, or otherwise with a pink tag printed with the PIC of the property on which they are being identified before movement. When mixed lines of animals are moved, all of the PIC's in the consignment must be written in the movement document or the animals must have a pink tag with the PIC of the current property attached.</i>	
2.1.1 Year of birth colour for breeder tags	12
<i>The use of the standard year of birth colour scheme for breeder tags is recommended but not mandatory.</i>	
2.1.2 Transaction tags	13
<i>Transaction tags are not mandatory at this stage.</i>	
2.1.3 OJD vaccinated flocks	13
<i>Sheep that are already tagged and then vaccinated for OJD must have a second or (if approved) replacement V tag attached.</i>	
2.1.4 Supply of identifiers	14
<i>Tag suppliers must confirm that the order relates to the correct and active PIC and that the person ordering the tags is entitled to do so before supplying tags.</i>	
2.1.5 Misuse of identifiers	14
<i>Tags must be used properly in accordance with the Regulation.</i>	
2.2 Interstate stock	15
<i>Interstate stock must comply with NLIS requirements when they enter NSW.</i>	
2.3 Special identifiers	15
<i>Special identifiers may be issued and used in specified circumstances</i>	
2.4 Approval for movement without tags	16
<i>Some animals may be approved to move without tags in specified circumstances, including unweaned / unmarked lambs and from properties without suitable facilities for the purposes of tagging.</i>	
2.4.1 General conditions	16

2.4.2	Unweaned and unmarked lambs and kids	16
2.4.3	Properties without suitable facilities	16
2.4.4	Other circumstances	17
3.	MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS.....	18
	<i>Information about the origin of the stock must be provided in an NVD, TSS or other approved form and a record retained for 2 or 7 years. Saleyards must upload mob movements to the NLIS database from 1 September 2009 and other sectors from January or July 2010.....</i>	18
3.1	Approved forms	18
3.1.1	Other PICs on tags.....	19
	<i>The PIC on at least one tag attached to each sheep in a consignment must match a PIC pre-printed or written on the NVD or TSS so that the animal and document can be matched.....</i>	19
3.1.2	Completion and alteration of movement documents	19
3.1.3	Multiple properties of origin in one consignment	20
3.2	Record keeping	20
3.3	Mob-based movement recording	20
4.	PROPERTY TO PROPERTY MOVEMENTS	21
	<i>All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to any property (including for agistment or showing) and be accompanied by an NVD, TSS or other approved form of movement document. This document must be provided on arrival at a property and kept by both the sender and recipient of the stock for 7 years. Exemptions from tags are available for dairy goats, and short-term local movements, in emergencies and in other limited circumstances. Mob-based movements must be recorded on the NLIS database for movements between properties from 1 July 2010.....</i>	21
4.1	Movement documents and records	21
4.2	Specific requirements	21
4.2.1	Agistment	21
4.2.2	Travelling stock reserves (TSRs).....	21
4.2.3	Movements between parts of same property	21
4.2.4	Short term local movements	22
4.2.5	Shows	22
4.2.6	Commons.....	22
4.2.7	Pounds	22
4.2.8	Dairy goats	22
4.2.9	Earless goats	23
4.2.10	Circuses, zoos.....	23
4.2.11	Live export.....	23
4.2.12	Carcasses	23
4.2.13	Emergencies	23
4.3	Mob-based movement recording	23
4.4	Solutions to problems	24
4.4.1	Stock not identified or no movement document.....	24
4.4.2	Lost NLIS tags.....	25
4.4.3	PIC unknown or no PIC.....	25
5.	FEEDLOTS	26
	<i>All lambs must be tagged with the PIC of the property on which they were born before consignment to a feedlot and be accompanied by an NVD or other approved movement document. Mob-based movements to a feedlot must be recorded on the NLIS database from 1 January 2010. When lambs are consigned from a feedlot, all tag PICs must be recorded on the movement document or a pink post-breeder tag for the feedlot must be attached to the lambs.....</i>	26
5.1	Ear tags	26

5.2	Movement documents	26
5.3	Options for managing multiple tag PICs	27
5.3.1	Tagging all lambs before consignment	27
5.3.2	Tagging all lambs on induction	27
5.3.3	Recording tag PICs before consignment	27
5.3.4	Recording tag PICs on induction	28
5.3.5	Combined PIC recording and feedlot PIC tags	28
5.4	Mob-based movement recording	28
6.	FERAL GOATS AND DEPOTS	30
	<i>Feral goats being consigned for slaughter, directly or via a depot, are exempt from tags. All movements to and from a goat depot must be accompanied by a national vendor declaration (NVD) or a transported stock statement (TSS). Mob-based movements to a depot must be recorded on the NLIS database from 1 January 2010.</i>	30
6.1	Ear tags	30
6.2	Movement documents	31
6.3	Mob-based movement recording	31
6.4	Summary of movement requirements	32
7.	SALEYARDS	33
	<i>All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to a saleyard and be accompanied by an NVD (or TSS). The document is provided to the selling agent when the stock arrive at the saleyard, and the buyer provides the destination PIC to the agent before the stock leave the saleyard. The agent provides this information to the saleyard operator who uploads it to the NLIS database. A copy of the NVD (or post sale summary with equivalent information) must be provided by the agent to the buyer who in turn provides it to an abattoir on arrival of the stock.</i>	33
7.1	Movement documents and records	33
7.2	Mob-based movement recording	34
7.2.1	NLIS database accounts for sheep and goat saleyards	35
7.2.2	Dead sheep	35
7.2.3	Private kills	36
7.3	Specific requirements	36
7.3.1	Agent codes	36
7.3.2	On-property auction sales	36
7.3.3	On-line sales	36
7.4	Solutions to problems	36
7.4.1	Sheep and goats never identified with NLIS tags	36
7.4.2	Lost NLIS tags	37
7.4.3	No or incomplete movement documentation	37
7.4.4	PIC unknown or no PIC	37
8.	ABATTOIRS AND KNACKERIES	39
	<i>All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to an abattoir and be accompanied by an NVD. The NVD is provided to the abattoir operator when the stock arrives. From 1 January 2010, prescribed information about each mob killed must be uploaded by the abattoir operator to the NLIS database.</i>	39
8.1	Movement documents and records	39
8.2	Mob-based movement recording	39
8.2.1	Transfer of sheep and goats to abattoir and holding PICs	40
8.3	Solutions to problems	41
8.3.1	Nil or lost NLIS tags	41
8.3.2	No or incomplete movement documentation	41
8.3.3	PIC unknown or no PIC (direct consignments)	41

APPENDICES 42

 Table 1 – Approved Forms of Movement Document And Record 42

 Table 2 – Appropriate Movement Documents in Different Circumstances 43

 Appendix 1 – Information that must be included on an NVD to make it a valid NLIS movement document 44

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) links animals with the properties on which they have run. This is crucial to traceability which underpins the access of Australian livestock products to lucrative international markets.

NLIS Sheep and Goats is a mob-based tracing system. Traceability is provided by the combination of tags, movement documents and records:

- The property identification code (PIC) on an ear tag indicates the property on which the sheep or goat was born (breeder tag) or otherwise resided (post-breeder tag).
- The relevant information provided in an approved form when the stock arrives at their destination includes their last property of residence.
- Mob-based movement recording on the NLIS database provides a readily accessible record of movements over time, supported by scanned images of NVDs.

Back-tracing from the last property of residence and forward-tracing from the property of birth or first identification should allow all other properties that the sheep or goats have resided on throughout their lives to be determined.

1.1 Responsibilities

Every person in the supply and regulatory chain has responsibilities to ensure that animals are properly identified and that movements are recorded.

The following sections outline the key responsibilities of various parties. Details on how these responsibilities are met are provided in subsequent sections of this Procedure.

1.1.1 Producers / vendors

Livestock producers must ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with permanent identifiers (NLIS tags) before the sheep or goats leave any property. The primary obligation is on the owner of the stock, though any person who sends or delivers the sheep or goats also has responsibilities. The owner may delegate or pay another person to tag the stock but remains responsible for ensuring that it is done correctly.

Before consignment, the producer must attach an NLIS tag to each animal. If the sheep or goats have been previously identified with NLIS tags, the producer should check that the tags are still present and replace any that are lost. These procedures should ensure that the incidence of sheep and goats being consigned without tags is minimal.

The owner or person in charge of the stock must provide relevant information about the stock and where they have come from in an approved form, usually either a national vendor declaration and waybill (NVD) or a transported stock statement (TSS).

Producers who are buying or receiving sheep or goats directly from another property should confirm that the stock are identified with NLIS tags before the stock are moved and that the relevant information will be provided. The documentation must be kept for at least 7 years by both the sender and the recipient of the sheep.

From 1 January 2010, movements of mobs of sheep and goats to and from a feedlot, goat depot or export depot properties must be recorded on the NLIS database. From 1 July 2010, movements of mobs of sheep and goats between properties must be recorded on the NLIS database.

1.1.2 Stock and station agents

Stock agents must ensure that all sheep and goats they sell are correctly identified and that the relevant information has been provided; otherwise they may be committing an offence. It is in a

selling agent's business interests to ensure that their clients' sheep and goats are fit for sale and meet market requirements and to avoid exposing themselves and their clients to prosecution.

When a producer books sheep or goats in for sale, the agent should advise and confirm with the producer that the stock are or will be identified with NLIS tags before consignment and that an NVD will be provided. If the sheep or goats cannot be identified or an NVD obtained in time, the agent should advise the producer to defer the sale or to contact their LHPA.

A selling agent should check before the sale starts that their client's sheep or goats meet the NLIS requirements by observing the stock for tags and by obtaining and checking the NVD. If the sheep or goats are not identified, or an NVD is not provided or is incomplete, the selling agent should determine, in consultation with the vendor, the most appropriate course of action. Note that the owner and sender might have already committed an offence and that the agent might be committing an offence if they sell, offer, assist or attempt to sell sheep and goats that are not correctly identified or if the relevant information has not been provided.

A selling agent who is acting as the saleyard operator must upload the prescribed mob-based movement data to the NLIS database within the required timeframe.

The relevant information (movement document) provided by the vendor must be kept by the selling agent for at least 2 years and provided to the buyer within 7 days.

Agents may be authorised by the District Registrar to supply special identifiers (emergency NLIS tags).

1.1.3 Saleyard operators

The owner or person in charge of a saleyard must ensure that the prescribed mob-based movement information about all sheep and goats sold in the saleyard is uploaded to the NLIS database within the prescribed timeframe.

Where the saleyard is owned and operated by the local Council or by a private company or individual, then the owner is primarily responsible for this task. Where the saleyard is leased, for example by a stock and station agent, the lessee has primary responsibility as the person in charge.

Clause 17(2) allows for an arrangement where the owner or person in charge of a saleyard may delegate some or all of their responsibilities to a stock and station agent or agents, or to any other person such as a contractor. Where a saleyard is effectively operated by one or more stock agents, each stock agent is responsible for uploading data about the sheep and goats that they sell. The saleyard owner should have a written agreement with the stock agent(s) to ensure this responsibility is clear. In the absence of such an agreement, the focus of regulatory action will start with the saleyard owner and move on to a person who is deemed by an inspector to be the person or persons in charge of the sale at that time.

1.1.4 Buyers of sheep and goats

Buyers must only buy sheep and goats that are correctly identified otherwise they may be committing an offence.

It is in a buyer's interests to satisfy themselves that sheep and goats they intend purchasing are identified with NLIS tags and that the relevant information will be provided. The buyer should make pre-sale inquiries and checks to ensure that vendors are aware of the buyer's requirements, and instruct a buying agent to only purchase correctly identified stock and with the correct documentation. Buying agents should avoid exposing themselves and their clients to prosecution. The stock will have greater traceability which might be favoured by other buyers when the stock is resold.

The relevant information (movement document) provided by the vendor or selling agent must be kept for at least 7 years.

1.1.5 *Abattoir operators*

The owner or person in charge of an abattoir must ensure that the prescribed mob-based movement information about all sheep and goats slaughtered at the abattoir is uploaded to the NLIS database within the prescribed timeframe.

1.1.6 *Inspectors*

Rangers at sheep and goat sales monitor compliance by vendors, agents and buyers with the identification and traceability requirements other than mob-based uploads (see below), and take appropriate regulatory action where non-compliance is detected. The Ranger does not have to inspect every consignment to ensure that the sheep and goats are identified, nor draw unidentified sheep and goats to the attention of vendors and agents, nor supply special identifiers.

DPI inspectors may assist LHPA inspectors with audits, breach investigations and prosecutions on request.

District Veterinarians involved in pre-export certification on behalf of the AQIS should check that the requirements of NSW legislation are being complied with and provide advice to reduce the likelihood of an offence.

Producers and livestock industries are being progressively required to upload details of sheep and goat mob-based movements to the NLIS database. To ensure that these requirements are fully understood and addressed, inspectors will:

- work with all sectors of the sheep industry to jointly develop and deliver education and extension programs to producers and industry about NLIS (Sheep & Goats) mob-based movement upload requirements
- undertake monitoring activities to determine the level of understanding and compliance
- not enforce compliance with mob-based uploads unless there is clear evidence that, despite education, advice and warnings, there are ongoing instances of serious breaches, an unwillingness to rectify, and/or an issue that would potentially undermine the integrity of the entire NLIS (Sheep & Goats).

It is proposed that from 1 January 2011 follow up action will occur with individuals as a means to raise awareness of the problems associated with incorrect mob-based database uploads. However this proposal is subject to the effective rollout of the education, extension and adoption program.

Specific procedures for inspectors are provided in NLIS compliance procedure documents.

1.1.7 *District registrars*

District registrars assign property identification codes (PICs) and maintain district registers of PICs.

1.1.8 *I&I NSW advisory staff*

Relevant I&I advisory staff will work with the sheep and goat industries to jointly develop and deliver education and extension programs to producers and industry about NLIS (Sheep & Goats) mob-based movement upload requirements.

1.2 **Property identification codes**

Property identification codes (PICs) are required to obtain NVDs, to complete movement documents and records, and to upload information about sheep and goat movements to the NLIS database. If a property does not have a PIC, the owner or occupier of a property, or the owner or person in charge of stock on a property, may apply to a district registrar for a PIC (clause 38(4)(b)).

The district code may be used instead of a PIC with the approval of a DV or Ranger (to be further considered as an exemption).

1.3 **Offences**

For all offences, the penalty notice fine is \$550 and the maximum penalty is \$11,000.

2. IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Approved identifiers

Sheep and goats must be identified with a tag printed with the PIC of the property on which they were born, or otherwise with a pink tag printed with the PIC of the property on which they are being identified before movement. When mixed lines of animals are moved, all of the PICs in the consignment must be written in the movement document or the animals must have a pink tag with the PIC of the current property attached.

All sheep and goats must be identified with an approved identifier (NLIS tag) before the stock leave the property on which they are kept (clause 20(a)). This includes sheep and goats being moved to a saleyard, abattoir, show, between properties as part of normal management or for agistment or after being sold, to a travelling stock reserve (TSR) or road, for live export, or for any other purpose, even if the stock remain in the same ownership. There are some exemptions from tagging and further details are provided in parts 2.4 and 4.2 below.

Approved permanent identifiers for sheep and goats must conform to the national standards specified by the NLIS Standards Committee of SAFEMEAT (*Order pursuant to clause 18 and 19 Approval and use of approved identifiers for sheep and goats*).

Tags with an interstate PIC or a Western Australia (WA) brand number are lawful identifiers in NSW (see 2.2 below).

Other information may be included on the tag, either voluntarily or as determined by other regulatory or market requirements, provided it does not obscure the PIC or could be mistaken for a PIC. Such information may include:

- V (for Gudair vaccinated) or T (for terminal lamb)
- individual animal serial number
- property name or other property identifier
- other management information.

Electronic devices made for sheep and goats may be used as NLIS tags provided they meet the visual tag standard, eg the PIC is printed on the face of the device and they are the correct colour. Cattle NLIS devices must not be used on sheep and goats (*Order pursuant to clause 18 and 19 Approval and use of approved identifiers for sheep and goats*).

Breeder tags must only be attached to sheep and goats that were born on that property. The NLIS standard year of birth colour scheme, as specified in the visual tag standard, is strongly recommended – see 2.1.1.

Post-breeder tags are **pink** in colour and must be attached to sheep and goats that were not born on that property. Post-breeder tags may also be attached to animals bred on that property if the year of birth is uncertain, the producer is uncertain which sheep and goats in a mixed mob were born on the property, the producer has insufficient breeder tags available, and where it is easier to manage one tag type such as for a common. Such sheep and goats are not lifetime traceable and it would be preferable if they were destined for slaughter rather than restocking so the sheep and goats are 'out of the system' sooner.

A person may be consigning a mixed line of sheep or goats with several different PICs on their tags. **All PICs must be recorded on the movement document**, if necessary as an attachment. If this is not practical, the person may attach to each animal a post-breeder tag with the PIC for the property that the sheep and goats are being consigned from. The post-breeder tag is attached in addition to the original breeder or post-breeder tag(s), which must not be removed. Only the PIC of the property from which the sheep or goats are being consigned then needs to be recorded on the movement document and provided to the person who is receiving the stock.

NLIS tags must only be attached to stock that are on the property to which the PIC on the tag relates, unless otherwise approved by an inspector in accordance with the Order pursuant to clauses 18 and 19 – see 4.4.1 below.

Special identifiers (special tags) may be issued and used in specified circumstances – see 2.3 below. Special identifiers are always post-breeder tags.

NLIS tags may be attached to either ear. It may be preferable to attach tags to the opposite ear to the registered ear mark which is mandatory under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*. This will help to ensure that the ear mark is not obscured by the tag and that the tag doesn't pull out because it is too close to a notch in the ear. With some ear marks, it may be possible to attach the tag in the same ear but well away from the ear mark. Producers may wish to use different ears to indicate sex or line of sheep and goats, and attach the tags in different positions to enhance retention during shearing or to help distinguish their sheep from neighbours'. The final decision should be based on what best suits the management of the sheep and goats while ensuring that tags and ear marks both remain readable.

An NLIS tag is a permanent whole-of-life identifier. Once attached, an NLIS tag must not be removed except in approved circumstances (see 2.1.5 below).

2.1.1 Year of birth colour for breeder tags

The use of the standard year of birth colour scheme for breeder tags is recommended but not mandatory.

The national sheep and goat visual tag standard (as published by MLA) strongly recommends that the colour of breeder tags should indicate the year of birth of the sheep or goat to which the tag is attached according to the following scheme:

2005- Yellow	2006 – Red	2007 – Sky blue	2008 – Black
2009 – White	2010 – Orange	2011 – Light green	2012 - Purple

The following table summarises the pros and cons of mandatory year of birth colour:

<i>For mandating</i>	<i>Against mandating</i>
Provides consistency – a tag colour means the same in all circumstances. Allows buyers to be more confident of the age of the sheep they are bidding on. Allows processors to be more confident that they are slaughtering lambs versus older sheep. Enhances consumer confidence. Required by live exporters.	Visual tag standard and draft national NLIS Sheep and Goat business rules strongly recommend use of year of birth colour but do not mandate it. Only WA currently mandates it.
NVD not readily available pre-sale. Mouthing provides only a rough estimate of age and is not accurate in older sheep (see www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/sheep/management/general/age).	Year of birth is written on the NVD. Age can be determined by mouthing the sheep - eruption of permanent incisors is the industry method used to differentiate lamb from mutton.. Lambs with the same colour tag could be up to 12 months apart in age.
Knowing the tag colour and age may speed up tracing and assist in determining risk and how far to backtrace.	Does not enhance traceability (view of NLIS Monitoring Committee).
Tag sale statistics indicate that 95% of tags are ordered with the correct year of birth colour.	Is over regulation and difficult to enforce. Is a management tool that should be left to individual producers to decide. Is a marketing tool that should be driven by market forces.

<i>For mandating</i>	<i>Against mandating</i>
There are other options for differentiating sheep, eg ear marks (which are mandatory), double tagging, tag type and position, additional management tags, length of wool (time off shears).	Precludes neighbours using different colours to easily differentiate their sheep if they stray, or using different colours to indicate different mobs within a property. Double tags cost more, and ear marks are hard to read in a paddock or race. The cost of extra tags as it precludes using left-over tags the next year or on older sheep, or to replace lost tags.
Supported by some industry sectors	Opposed by some industry sectors

An option if year of birth colour is mandated is to allow a producer to apply for and be granted an exemption from the Ranger or DV subject to conditions, including that straying is a problem and there is not viable alternative; ear marks are correctly applied; a colour other than the nine recognised by the standard is used (eg brown, dark blue, dark green, grey); and a copy of the approval is attached to every NVD so that buyers are aware. A standard form of application and approval would be developed to assist administration of this option.

2.1.2 Transaction tags

Transaction tags are not mandatory at this stage.

A proposal for mandatory transaction tags is under consideration nationally. If adopted, sheep and goats would have to be identified with a pink post-breeder tag each time they are sold and before they are moved from the next property. This would only apply when ownership changes, not when the stock are moved between properties (such as for agistment) while under the same ownership. Although called ‘transaction tags’ (because the stock have been transacted), the tags are still permanent post-breeder identifiers which remain on the stock. Thus an animal that has been sold and moved a number of times will have one breeder tag and a number of post-breeder tags. This system has been in operation in Western Australia for several years. If this proposal is endorsed for implementation nationally and in NSW, further information will be provided in a subsequent version of these Procedures.

2.1.3 OJD vaccinated flocks

Sheep that are already tagged and then vaccinated for OJD must have a second or (if approved) replacement V tag attached.

Sheep or goats that are vaccinated with Gudair® vaccine for ovine Johne’s disease (OJD) must be tagged with a V tag in accordance with the relevant Order under the Stock Medicines Act. The V may be printed on any NLIS breeder or post-breeder tag.

The situation may arise where sheep that are already identified with an NLIS tag are subsequently vaccinated. The recommended option is that a second pink post-breeder V tag is attached to the sheep. However, if the sheep are still on their property of birth and the owner wishes to do so, a DV or Ranger may approve the attachment of a second breeder V tag, or the removal of the existing breeder tag and replacement with a new breeder V tag, with the same PIC and correct year of birth colour.

A producer may choose to tag terminal lambs from a vaccinated flock with T tags. A T tag may be fluoro pink (as recommended for such tags) or a standard NLIS breeder or post-breeder colour. If breeder tag colours are mandated in future, the fluoro pink option should be allowed and taken to indicate that the lambs were born in that or the previous year.

See also 2.1.5 below for guidelines about removal of V and T tags.

2.1.4 Supply of identifiers

Tag suppliers must confirm that the order relates to the correct and active PIC and that the person ordering the tags is entitled to do so before supplying tags.

Approved identifiers (on which a PIC is printed or to which a PIC is linked) may only be ordered by and sold or supplied to (clause 47):

- the owner or occupier of the property to which the PIC is assigned;
- the owner or person in charge of stock on the property to which the PIC is assigned;
- an inspector or a district registrar.

A person must not sell or supply an approved identifier unless the identifier refers or relates to an active property identification code (clause 47(3)).

The best way for a supplier to determine that these requirements are met is to check the PIC for each order using the 'Search the PIC register' function on the NLIS database. If the PIC is not active, or is assigned to a different person or property to that specified in the order, the supplier must confirm the validity of the PIC with the district registrar before completing the order. Unless requested to do so by a manufacturer or supplier, orders for identifiers no longer need to be routinely approved by the district registrar. See *PRO 2006/05/2 NLIS Procedures for the supply of approved identifiers version 2* for further information.

As a PIC is usually registered in the name of the property owner or lawful occupier, it is preferable that tags for agisted stock be ordered by the property owner/occupier and then supplied under agreed terms to the person who owns or is in charge of the agisted stock. This will help with verifying the validity of the order and ensure that excess tags remain with the property to which the PIC on the tag is assigned.

2.1.5 Misuse of identifiers

Tags must be used properly in accordance with the Regulation.

A person must not make, sell, supply or use any thing that is not, but could reasonably be mistaken for, an approved identifier (clause 54). These clauses preclude a person supplying or using 'home-made' NLIS tags, for example by writing a PIC with a marker pen on a blank or management tag.

A person must not use a permanent identifier except in accordance with the Director-General's approval (clause 18(2)). A permanent identifier must not be attached incorrectly or for any wrongful purpose (clause 53). Misuse includes attaching a breeder tag to an animal that was not bred on that property, or attaching a tag to sheep or goats that are on a different property to that to which the PIC on the tag is assigned (unless permitted by an inspector). If a property is being sold, any unused tags must remain with the property. They cannot be sold or disposed, eg at a clearing sale, and cannot be taken by the original owner and used on a different property.

A permanent identifier that is attached to any sheep or goats must not be removed except in prescribed circumstances. The circumstances in which an NLIS tag may be removed are as follows (clause 48(3) and Order pursuant to clause 48(3)(c)):

- The stock has been slaughtered at an abattoir.
- The stock has died, unless there is suspicion that the death was due to a notifiable disease. In this case, the identifier must be left in place until an inspector has had the opportunity to examine the carcass and remove the tag themselves if they wish, or instruct that the tag may be removed or disposed with the stock.
- The identifier is damaged such that it cannot be read. Immediately after removal, a new NLIS tag must be attached.
- If the person has been authorised by an inspector to remove the permanent identifier and does so in accordance with any conditions specified in the authorisation. Situations where this may arise are the removal of a V tag from a sheep that in fact has not been vaccinated against ovine

Johne's diseases, or a T tag from a ewe that has been used (inappropriately) for restocking, to ensure that it is no longer eligible for movement concessions. There should be few other circumstances in which a permanent identifier may need to be removed, and inspectors considering providing authorisation should seek the concurrence of an RVO.

Permanent identifiers, whether attached or unattached, and any equipment used for the purposes of attaching a permanent identifier, must not be altered or defaced in a way that could adversely affect their function or compromise traceability (clause 48(2)). This does not preclude repair, modification or upgrades recommended by the manufacturer.

NLIS tags that have previously been attached to any stock must not be reused or recycled (Clause 50).

Abattoirs must dispose of NLIS tags that have been removed from slaughtered stock by deep burial, destruction by heat or rendering, or disposal at a waste management facility that is authorised under State legislation to take solid waste (such as a local Council waste management facility) (Order pursuant to clause 52).

An inspector may take possession of an unattached identifier that the inspector believes on reasonable grounds (clause 56(1)):

- is for sale or supply or is being used in contravention of the Regulation, or
- is in the possession of a person without the approval of the owner or occupier of the property or the owner of the stock to which the identifier relates, or
- has been abandoned.

If the identifier is not claimed by the owner or occupier of the property within three months, the inspector may dispose of it by deep burial, destruction by heat, cutting the tag into at least three pieces, or disposing of the tag at a waste management facility (Order pursuant to clause 56(2)).

2.2 Interstate stock

Interstate stock must comply with NLIS requirements when they enter NSW.

Sheep and goats entering NSW from another State or Territory must comply with the NLIS requirements of their state of origin while travelling within that State and, once they cross the border, with the NSW requirements. As all other States and Territories have also implemented NLIS for sheep and goats, this should present no additional requirements for people who are introducing these stock into NSW.

Sheep and goats entering NSW must be identified with an NLIS tag 'on arrival' in this State (clause 20(b)). This means in practice that the stock must be identified before coming into NSW and certainly before they arrive at a property or saleyard, unless exempted from the tagging requirements. Once in this State, the sheep and goats are subject to the same legal requirements as NSW stock. An approved movement document must accompany the stock during transportation and the required information provided on arrival at their destination.

Tags with an interstate PIC or a Western Australia (WA) brand number are lawful identifiers in NSW (clause 13 definition of property identification code). Interstate PICs can be looked up using the 'Search the PIC register' or QuickPIC functions on the NLIS database, or WA brands at <http://spatial.agric.wa.gov.au/brands/scripts/QueryBrand.asp>. However, it is good practice for a post-breeder tag assigned to the NSW property to which the sheep or goats have been moved to be attached before the stock is moved or sold again.

2.3 Special identifiers

Special identifiers may be issued and used in specified circumstances

Special identifiers (special or 'emergency' sheep tags) may be supplied by a district registrar, inspector or an authorised person in accordance with clause 46. Special sheep tags must be printed with either the District code, saleyard PIC (if being used in a saleyard) or abattoir PIC (if

being used in an abattoir), and a serial number that is unique to each tag. 'NZ' codes must not be used. Once special identifiers are attached, a movement permit is not required.

PRO 2006/05/2 NLIS Procedures for the supply of approved identifiers version 2 (under development) provides further information about the supply of special identifiers, authorised persons and records.

2.4 Approval for movement without tags

Some animals may be approved to move without tags in specified circumstances, including unweaned / unmarked lambs and from properties without suitable facilities for the purposes of tagging.

A DV or Ranger may approve, or an inspector may permit, the movement of sheep or goats without NLIS tags only in the circumstances specified in 2.4.2 to 2.4.4 below.

2.4.1 General conditions

Approval for the movement may be given verbally and a record kept in the inspector's files, or a written approval or permit may be sent to the person who wishes to move the stock and a copy retained by the inspector.

The approval or permit may cover multiple movements to a specified location.

If the movement is across district boundaries, the approval or permit may be given by either the DV/Ranger for the district of origin or destination, depending on whether the sender or recipient of the stock applies, but each DV/Ranger should check with their counterpart in the other district to ensure they are aware of and concur with the movement and have not already rejected the application.

Recommended forms of approval and permit and numbering systems are available to inspectors on the LHPA / DPI extranet.

A TSS or NVD is required unless a written permit or walking stock permit is provided and accompanies the stock.

LHPAs may charge for special identifiers and approvals (but not permits) in accordance with section 57 of the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*. Refer to any relevant State Council guidelines for further information.

2.4.2 Unweaned and unmarked lambs and kids

Approval may be given for lambs or kids that are both unweaned and unmarked and that are moved or sold with their mothers to be moved without NLIS tags if the DV/Ranger believes that it is not feasible or reasonable in the circumstances for lambs or kids to be identified before movement. Such circumstances may include forced movement of a mob of lambing ewes.

The lambs or kids must be identified at the time of weaning or marking, or before they are moved off the property, with breeder tags for the property on which they were born, or otherwise with post-breeder tags for the property on which they now reside.

Lambs and kids born in transit or at a saleyard do not have to be identified if moved or sold with their mothers. If separated, a special NLIS tag must be attached.

2.4.3 Properties without suitable facilities

A DV or Ranger may approve the movement of sheep or goats without NLIS tags to another place for the purposes of tagging if the stock is located on a property (including a TSR) that does not have suitable stock handling facilities or it is otherwise not practical to attach NLIS tags on the property.

This exemption allows producers who do not have suitable yards or abilities to make use of facilities in saleyards or on other properties in order to identify their sheep and goats. The stock

must be moved directly from the property to the other place. The stock may be identified either with NLIS tags with the PIC for the property from which they have just been moved, or with post-breeder tags for the property to which they have just been moved, or with special NLIS tags.

If the stock is sent to a saleyard for sale or an abattoir for slaughter, the sheep or goats must be identified before sale or slaughter. Preferably they should be identified no later than the day before to minimise the risk that unidentified stock might be sold or slaughtered and recognising the difficulties there may be performing this task while a sale or kill is underway. If the stock is sent to any other place, they must be identified within 2 days of arrival or before the stock leave the other place, whichever is the sooner.

2.4.4 Other circumstances

Reasonable circumstances may arise which fall outside the rules and procedures detailed in this document. Inspectors may exercise with care some discretion in the use of special identifiers and permits, in consultation with the RVO, to deal with these situations on a case by case and one-off basis. The provision that the inspector allows must be consistent with existing approved provisions and not compromise traceability. The 'exception' must be provided fairly and equitably and must not become the 'rule'. The record of supply of the special identifier or the permit provides for paper-based tracing. Except as approved in legislation or this Procedure, sheep and goats must not be allowed to move without any form of identification or movement document.

3. MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS

Information about the origin of the stock must be provided in an NVD, TSS or other approved form and a record retained for 2 or 7 years. Saleyards must upload mob movements to the NLIS database from 1 September 2009 and other sectors from January or July 2010.

Information about the sheep or goats must be provided on arrival of the stock at a saleyard, abattoir or property (clauses 32(1), 34(1) and 35(1)). This information must be provided in an approved form of movement document (clause 16(2), (3)). Movements to another property include movements to a show; between properties as part of normal management, for agistment or after being sold; to a travelling stock reserve (TSR) or road; or for any other purpose. These requirements apply to all sheep and goats even if exempt from tags.

The required information is:

- the number and type of sheep or goats
- the date the movement commenced
- the PIC of the property where the stock were last held (the previous property)
- the PIC(s) on the tag(s) attached to the stock (this is called the 'relevant identification particulars' in the Regulation)
- the unique serial number of the movement document
- whether the sheep or goats were bred by their current owner ('vendor bred')

It is an offence if any of this information is false or misleading in a material particular (*Stock Diseases Act 1923* section 20J (1)). Examples include an incorrect PIC or incomplete or incorrect NLIS tag numbers.

3.1 Approved forms

Livestock producers have to meet a number of statutory requirements and industry standards when moving and selling stock:

- transporting the stock with a transported stock statement in accordance with Part 10A of the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*;
- providing information about the origin, type and identification of stock in accordance with the *Stock Diseases Regulation 2009*;
- providing information to a processor that the stock conforms with the *Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production and Transport of Meat and Meat Products for Human Consumption* in accordance with the *Food Act 2003*;
- meeting the rules of the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program managed by AUS-MEAT.

The two most commonly used approved forms are:

- **National Vendor Declaration and Waybill (NVD)** issued under the LPA program.
 - This form must be used when stock are moved to a saleyard or abattoir to effectively comply with all statutory and industry requirements and standards. It should also be used for movements between properties to comply with LPA standards.
 - The form must accompany the stock while they are being transported (to meet TSS requirements) and be passed onto the person who receives or buys the stock (to meet NLIS requirements and food safety and LPA standards).
- **Transported stock statement (TSS)** that is approved in accordance with Part 10A of the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*, including stand-alone forms of TSS, approved consignment notes, and an ACT stock permit.
 - This form must be used when stock are being moved from a saleyard.
 - If the TSS doesn't contain provision for a PIC, this must be written next to 'place of loading stock'.

- o As a TSS doesn't provide information about who bred the stock, it must be assumed that the stock have not been bred by the vendor.
- o A TSS does not meet LPA rules or provide information required by processors about conformance with food safety standards.

A **stock permit** issued under section 101 of the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998* is also an approved form of movement document for NLIS and TSS purposes, but does not meet LPA or food safety standards. An annual stock permit allows the sheep to be lawfully moved, but a separate record of each movement must be kept to fulfil the requirements of cl.35(2). This may be in the form of a diary or some other flock or paddock management record.

A **movement permit** issued under section 7(6) of the *Stock Diseases Act 1923* is also an approved form of movement document for NLIS and TSS purposes, but does not meet LPA or food safety standards.

A **National Sheep Health Statement** or **National Goat Health Statement** is also required for some movements to comply with OJD legislation but **is not an approved movement document** for NLIS purposes as it does not provide for all of the prescribed information.

The approved movement documents suitable for the most common movements are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 at the end of this procedure.

The document must be fully completed to be a valid movement document.

3.1.1 Other PICs on tags

The PIC on at least one tag attached to each sheep in a consignment must match a PIC pre-printed or written on the NVD or TSS so that the animal and document can be matched.

The PICs on tags attached to sheep in a consignment may differ to the PIC of the property the sheep are being consigned from and which is pre-printed on the NVD if:

- some or all of the sheep have been bought and are already tagged (in which case the answer to question 3 on the NVD about whether the sheep are vendor bred is 'No'); or
- the sheep were bred by the vendor but are being consigned off a different property, including an agistment property (in which case the answer to question 3 on the NVD is 'Yes').

These additional PICs must be written under:

- on an NVD under 'Description of sheep and lambs – PICs on ear tags / brands' (Appendix 1 illustrates this requirement);
- on a TSS under 'Stock identifiers – Tailtags / Ear tags / NLIS No.'.

If a sheep has a breeder tag and a post-breeder tag, the post-breeder tag PIC should be recorded.

If there is insufficient room on the NVD, additional PICs may be listed in an attachment available from <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/nlis/sheep-goats/recording-pic-nvdforms>. Alternatively, a post-breeder tag may be attached (see 2.1.1).

3.1.2 Completion and alteration of movement documents

Movement documents must be completed by the owner or person in charge of the stock or by a person authorised to do so on their behalf.

If any information on the document is subsequently altered, the change should be countersigned by the same person in the same way as changes to other legal documents (eg a cheque) may be authorised.

Under LPA rules (paraphrased), an NVD must be accurately completed by the accredited producer and only used for livestock movements from the PIC to which the NVD has been assigned (*Rules for the Livestock Production Assurance Program, sections 8.0 and 11.2*, <http://www.ausmeat.com.au/auditing--accreditation/livestock-production-assurance/lpa-rules-and-standards.aspx>).

A dealer might buy stock in the paddock and consign them directly from that property to a saleyard. The movement document may be either the original vendor's NVD (though this might not comply with LPA rules); an NVD pre-printed with the original vendor's property PIC and completed by the dealer; or a TSS completed by the dealer or carrier. If the movement is via another property, separate movement documents must be completed for the journey from the first property to the second property, and from the second property to the saleyard.

3.1.3 Multiple properties of origin in one consignment

A consignment (truck-load) may contain sheep or goats from more than one property (with different PICs). To comply with NLIS, TSS and LPA rules, each mob in the consignment must be accompanied by a separate movement document. If the sheep are boxed and sold as mixed lots, ensuring that all tag PICs are written on the relevant NVD is critical to traceability.

3.2 Record keeping

A record of prescribed information must be made and kept for a specified period of time:

Person	Record	Time	Clauses
Vendor or person sending stock	Copy of movement document plus either the PIC or address of the saleyard or abattoir, or the PIC of the property, to which the stock are consigned	7 years	32(4), 34(5), 35(2))
Selling agent	Copy of movement document plus PIC or address of the saleyard plus PIC of the property or abattoir to which the stock are consigned	2 years	32(4),(5)
Buyer or person receiving stock	Copy of movement document plus PIC or address of the saleyard	7 years	32(11), 35(2)
Abattoir	Copy of movement document	2 years	34(5)
Saleyard operator	Not applicable		

This record may be retained in a number of ways:

- Paper copy of the movement document provided by the vendor or sender of the stock.
- Electronic copy of the NVD that has been uploaded to the NLIS database.
- Post sale summary (provided it contains all of the prescribed information, noting that many post-sale summaries are incomplete especially with respect to recording other PICs on tags in the consignment).
- Exhibitor entry or registration form that is provided to a show society or show official (provided it contains all of the prescribed information).
- Any other data management system that may be maintained by a business for commercial purposes (provided it contains all of the prescribed information).

3.3 Mob-based movement recording

Movements of sheep and goats must be recorded as a mob on the NLIS database:

- through saleyards from 1 September 2009 (see 7.2 below);
- to abattoirs from 1 January 2010 (see 8.2 below);
- to feedlots, goat depots and export depots from 1 January 2010 (see 4.3 below);
- between all other properties from 1 July 2010 (see 4.3 below).

4. PROPERTY TO PROPERTY MOVEMENTS

All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to any property (including for agistment or showing) and be accompanied by an NVD, TSS or other approved form of movement document. This document must be provided on arrival at a property and kept by both the sender and recipient of the stock for 7 years. Exemptions from tags are available for dairy goats, and short-term local movements, in emergencies and in other limited circumstances. Mob-based movements must be recorded on the NLIS database for movements between properties from 1 July 2010.

4.1 Movement documents and records

An approved movement document must be provided by the owner or person in charge of the sheep and goats on arrival at a property (the 'current property') to the person who will be the owner or person in charge of the stock at the current property (clause 35(1)). Both persons must keep a record of this information and the PIC of the current property for at least 7 years (clause 35(2)).

When stock is remaining in the same ownership after movement, the owner or person in charge might not see a need to provide this information in writing to themselves. However, they are still obliged to keep a record of this movement for the prescribed time, and in practice will need to complete a TSS or obtain a walking stock permit to accompany the stock while they are being moved.

All records must be produced for inspection if the person holding the record is requested to do so by an inspector (clause 35(2) (b)).

4.2 Specific requirements

4.2.1 Agistment

Sheep and goats moving to and from agistment must be identified with NLIS tags before movement. An approved movement document must accompany all movements and be kept for the prescribed period.

Lambs and kids born on agistment must be identified before movement with breeder tags for the agistment property. If this is not practical, they may be moved with the approval of a DV or Ranger or on permit to a property owned or occupied by the owner of the stock and identified with either breeder tags with the agistment property's PIC or post-breeder tags for the other property (see 2.4.2 and 2.4.3).

4.2.2 Travelling stock reserves (TSRs)

Sheep and goats being moved onto a TSR, road or other public place must be identified with NLIS tags before leaving their property. The walking stock permit serves as the movement document provided it is retained for the prescribed period. Lambs or kids born on a TSR may be moved to another place for the purposes of identification (see 2.4.2 and 2.4.3).

4.2.3 Movements between parts of same property

Sheep and goats moving directly between different parts of the same property (different holdings or parcels of land under the same PIC) do not have to have NLIS tags. If they are moving across or along a public road, they must be accompanied by an approved movement document in the form of a walking stock permit or TSS. [Orders pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for sheep/goats to be identified*]

Sheep and goats moving between properties with different PICs must be tagged.

4.2.4 Short term local movements

Sheep and goats moving directly to a contiguous property (with a different PIC) do not have to have NLIS tags provided they are returned to the original property within 2 days or are grazed continuously between the two properties. If they are moving across or along a public road, they must be accompanied by an approved movement document in the form of a walking stock permit or TSS. This exemption allows local, short term movements of sheep and goats for the purposes of using stock yards or a shearing shed, gaining emergency access to water, and other appropriate management and animal welfare reasons. [Orders pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for sheep/goats to be identified*]

4.2.5 Shows

Sheep and goats (unless otherwise exempt) that are moved to an agricultural show, field day, sheep dog trial, shearing demonstration, fete or similar event must be tagged before leaving their property. All movements must be accompanied by an approved movement document which must be retained by the owner or person in charge of the sheep or goats for 7 years, as for any other property to property movement.

4.2.6 Commons

A common is a property. All sheep and goats moving to or from a common must be identified with an NLIS tag and an approved movement document must be provided on arrival of the stock at their destination.

If the common is managed by a trust with a structured management committee, the secretary may apply for a PIC, purchase NLIS tags to be attached to sheep and goats on the common, and join the LPA to obtain NVDs. Tags should be breeder or post-breeder tags, depending on whether or not the animals are born on the common, although for convenience and because the place of birth might not always be clear, it might be more appropriate for only post-breeder tags to be used. If only a small number of tags are likely to be used, special NLIS tags may be purchased from the LHPA.

If sheep and goats are moved regularly between the common and other properties, such as town blocks or other small farms, those other properties may be placed on the same PIC provided they are 'proximate' and share a similar disease and residue risk.

A movement document must be provided and retained for each journey to and from a common.

4.2.7 Pounds

Straying stock may present a significant risk as their origin and movement history is unknown. It is important that the animal is identified even if it is promptly returned to the property that it came from.

If the animal has an NLIS tag, this may assist determining its property of origin, although the PIC on the tag might not relate to the property that the stock has just strayed from.

If the animal does not have an NLIS tag, one must be attached before the animal leaves the pound, irrespective of whether it is returned to its previous property or is otherwise sold or disposed. This is to ensure that the animal's history includes the fact that it had strayed and was impounded. The NLIS tag may be a special identifier supplied by the LHPA, or the pound may apply for a PIC and order its own post-breeder tags. A movement document is required when the animal leaves the pound.

4.2.8 Dairy goats

Dairy goats are goats of a breed recognised by the Dairy Goat Society of Australia – see www.dairygoats.org.au/breeds.htm .

Dairy goats moving between properties and shows have been exempted from tags due to adverse ear reactions that may occur to many types of tags. However, they must be tagged if moving to a saleyard for sale or an abattoir for slaughter. All movements must be accompanied by an approved movement document which is provided and retained as prescribed. [Order pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for goats to be identified*]

4.2.9 Earless goats

Earless goats are those of a breed born without ears.

Earless goats moving between properties and shows have been exempted from tags for practical reasons. They cannot be moved to a saleyard for sale or an abattoir for slaughter. All movements must be accompanied by an approved movement document which is provided and retained as prescribed. [Order pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for goats to be identified*]

4.2.10 Circuses, zoos

Sheep and goats do not need an NLIS tag if the animals are owned by a mobile exhibition or animal display establishment, including an animal nursery or petting zoo, which is licensed under the *Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986*, and are not moved to a saleyard or abattoir. Sheep and goats in travelling exhibits are few in number and are already regulated and traceable. A TSS may still be required to comply with the *Rural Lands Protection Act*. [Orders pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for sheep/goats to be identified*]

4.2.11 Live export

Live sheep and goats being exported must be identified and accompanied by movement documents in accordance with both the Regulation and AQIS requirements.

4.2.12 Carcasses

Carcasses of sheep and goats that are being disposed at a waste management facility, or being sent to an animal display establishment as food for carnivores, do not need an NLIS tag. [Orders pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for sheep/goats to be identified*]

4.2.13 Emergencies

Sheep and goats may be moved without NLIS tags if the stock is located on a property that is affected by an emergency that necessitates the urgent movement of stock due to a flood, fire or other emergency. The stock may subsequently be returned to the original property without tags, otherwise the stock must be identified with post-breeder tags for the current property or special tags before being sold, slaughtered or moved elsewhere. Policy AI 2002/02 *Emergency movement of stock which are under regulatory movement restrictions* (<http://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au/rtpb/animal-directory/stock-movements>) must be followed. [Orders pursuant to clause 14 *Exemptions from the requirements for sheep/goats to be identified*]

4.3 Mob-based movement recording

Movements of sheep and goats between properties must be recorded as mobs on the NLIS database (clause 35):

- from 1 January 2010 to a feedlot, export depot or goat depot
- from 1 July 2010 to any other property.

Property to property movements include movements between properties with different PICs as part of normal management or for agistment or after being sold; to and from shows; along a travelling stock reserve (TSR) or road; or for any other purpose, even if the stock remain in the same ownership.

The required information must be uploaded by the owner or person in charge of the stock at the current (ie destination) property within 7 days of arrival of the sheep or goats (clause 35(3)). The required information is summarised in the following table.

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Species (sheep or goats)	A. Species	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD or TSS
Date of arrival at property	B. Transfer date	Current owner or person in charge of the stock	Known
Number of sheep or goats in the consignment	D. Number of head	As above	Head count on arrival
PIC of the previous property ('From PIC')	C. From PIC	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD or TSS
Other PICs on tags (where the consignment includes mixed lines or non vendor bred sheep). This should also include the PIC (saleyard or district) on any special tags that may be attached to the consignment	G. Other PICs on NVD	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD or TSS
PIC of the current property ('To PIC')	E. To PIC	Current owner or person in charge	Known to property owner
Whether stock were bred by the vendor (if the answer in 'No', the NLIS database requires the timeframe owned to be selected, although this is not required by the Regulation)	H. Vendor bred? I. Time owned?	Previous owner or person in charge	NVD question 3 Optional if a TSS is used
Movement document serial number	F. NVD serial number	Previous owner or person in charge	NVD or TSS
Comment (optional)	J. Comment		
A scanned image of the NVD may also be uploaded, which is desirable but optional			

The owner or person in charge of the stock should have a 'Feedlot' or 'Producer' NLIS database account, which may be opened on-line at <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au> (see also Tech Tip *Create an account* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>). Alternatively, they may arrange for a third party such as a stock agent, contractor, relative or friend to do the upload on their behalf. There are two ways in which the information can be uploaded:

- Typing the details on screen.
- Entering the information into and uploading a spreadsheet.

Details are available in the NLIS Database Tech Tip *Mob-based movement between properties* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>. Other options (eg paper or mobile telephone) as used for cattle may become available in due course.

4.4 Solutions to problems

4.4.1 Stock not identified or no movement document

If sheep or goats are moved without tags to another property, the owner or person in charge of the stock at the current property should notice this soon after arrival and report the incident to an inspector. If the stock have just moved from their property of birth and the incident is reported in a timely manner (within 14 days from the date of movement), the inspector may authorise the tagging of the stock with NLIS tags for the property of birth within a further 14 days (i.e. within 28 days from the date of movement), provided a movement document has also been obtained and retained. It is up to the recipient of the stock to negotiate the supply of tags with the person who

sent the stock. If agreement cannot be reached, the stock will have to be identified with post-breeder tags for the current property before they leave that property. If the stock have been moved from a property other than their property of birth, then there is little value in tagging them with tags for the previous property as lifetime traceability will not be regained, and post-breeder tags must be attached before the sheep or goats leave the current property. The inspector should investigate the alleged breach by the person who unlawfully sent the stock.

If the owner or person in charge of the sheep or goats at the property of destination fails to report the matter to an inspector in a timely manner, that person is deemed to have accepted responsibility for the problem. The stock must subsequently be identified with post-breeder tags for the property on which they are now located before they leave that property.

4.4.2 Lost NLIS tags

Sheep and goats that have lost their NLIS tag must be re-identified with a breeder tag (if bred on that property) or post-breeder tag (if introduced) before the sheep or goats subsequently leave the property. This replacement tag becomes the permanent identifier for that animal from then on.

4.4.3 PIC unknown or no PIC

The previous owner or person in charge of the sheep or goats must provide the owner or person in charge of the stock at the destination property with the PIC of the previous property (clause 35(1)). A producer may look up any PIC through the 'Search the PIC register' report on their NLIS database account.

A PIC may be assigned by the LHPA district registrar to any property that currently doesn't have one. A district code may be used in lieu of a PIC with the approval of the district registrar or an inspector. 8As (AAAAAAA) is not a lawful PIC and must not be used.

5. FEEDLOTS

All lambs must be tagged with the PIC of the property on which they were born before consignment to a feedlot and be accompanied by an NVD or other approved movement document. Mob-based movements to a feedlot must be recorded on the NLIS database from 1 January 2010. When lambs are consigned from a feedlot, all tag PICs must be recorded on the movement document or a pink post-breeder tag for the feedlot must be attached to the lambs.

The NLIS Sheep and Goats is a mob-based tracing system which relies on ear tags, movement documents, and movement recording on a national database using PICs. For this system to work effectively, feedlots must ensure that all:

- lambs are correctly tagged on arrival and before consignment from the feedlot,
- lambs arriving at the feedlot are recorded as a mob on the NLIS database, and
- national vendor declarations (NVDs) or other documents are correctly completed.

A feedlot is defined in the Regulation as a confined or restricted area used to rear and fatten cattle, sheep or other animals for the purpose of meat production, fed (wholly or substantially) on prepared and manufactured feed (cl.35(5)). This is the same as the definition used in the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006* for the purposes of section 33A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Notwithstanding this definition, this section of this Procedure is not intended to apply to:

- Drought feeding of sheep in a confined area.
- Lambs being finished in a feedlot on the property on which the lambs were bred.

A fundamental principle of the NLIS for sheep is that the tag PIC on any lamb in a consignment matches a PIC recorded (either pre-printed or written) on the movement document that accompanies that consignment.

Commercial feedlots turn over large numbers of lambs from multiple sources which complicates tracing. There are a number of options for managing this situation which are detailed in section 5.3 below. The feedlot should establish a quality management system with auditable records to demonstrate compliance with the NLIS. Provided this system is in place and working, a non-compliance resulting in the consignment of a very small number of incorrectly tagged animals or with minor inaccuracies in a movement document may be deemed to be a non-significant offence as the feedlot has made reasonable efforts to comply with the legislation.

5.1 Ear tags

All lambs consigned to a feedlot must have a breeder tag with the PIC of the property on which the lambs were bred. The use of the standard year of birth colour scheme is strongly recommended.

All lambs consigned from a feedlot should still have their breeder tag attached as these tags must not be removed. Pink post-breeder tags with the feedlot PIC ('feedlot PIC tag') may be attached as well – see 5.3 below. A pink tag must be attached to replace any lost breeder tags.

Tags must be NLIS-approved and have the PIC of the property on which the lambs are tagged printed on them, together with the NLIS logo. Individual serial numbers and other management information may also be printed on the tags.

[Clauses 18, 19, 20, 21]

5.2 Movement documents

An approved movement document must be provided by the vendor or person consigning the lambs to the feedlot [clauses 35(1), 16(3)]. The two most commonly used forms are:

- National vendor declaration and waybill for sheep and lambs (NVD) issued under the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program. This is the preferred form as it meets all statutory, market and product integrity requirements.
- Transported stock statement (TSS) in the form obtained from a Livestock Health and Pest Authority or provided by a transporter.

The feedlot must complete a movement document (usually an NVD) whenever stock are consigned to an abattoir, saleyard or another property [clauses 32(1), 34(1), 35(1), 16(3)]. It is likely the outgoing consignment will be a mixed mob with lambs sourced from various properties of birth and hence with various tag PICs. The feedlot has to write each tag PIC accurately on the NVD in the space provided for 'Brand/ eartags / PICs' under 'Description of sheep or lambs' or in an attached list, a form for which is available on the web at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/nlis/sheep-goats/recording-pic-nvdforms . Alternatively, the feedlot may attach a feedlot PIC tag to every animal.

The feedlot must retain all movement documents for at least 7 years [clauses 35(2), 34(5), 32(4)].

5.3 Options for managing multiple tag PICs

There are a number of options for managing the complexities of large numbers of lambs from multiple sources with different breeder tag PICs and so comply with the NLIS requirements.

The following table summarises these options from least to most complex, though each feedlot should determine the most practical and cost effective system for them.

Option	Attach pink feedlot PIC tag	Record breeder tag PICs	Write breeder tag PICs on outgoing NVD
Tag all lambs before consignment	Yes	No	No
Tag all lambs on induction	Yes	No	No
Record tag PICs before consignment	No	Yes, on outgoing NVD only	Yes
Record tag PICs on induction	No	Yes, and retain record with each pen of lambs	Yes

5.3.1 Tagging all lambs before consignment

All lambs may be tagged with a feedlot PIC tag before consignment from the feedlot. The PIC on a tag on each sheep then matches the pre-printed PIC on the feedlot's NVD and no other tag PICs need to be written on the NVD.

This system is preferable for very mixed mobs (eg boxed saleyard mobs, poor-feeders which have been aggregated over time) and provides the additional advantage of ensuring that any lost tags are replaced.

5.3.2 Tagging all lambs on induction

All lambs may be tagged on arrival and induction with a pink post-breeder tag with the feedlot PIC. The PIC on a tag on each sheep then matches the pre-printed PIC on the feedlot's NVD and no other tag PICs need to be written on the NVD.

5.3.3 Recording tag PICs before consignment

Before consigning a mixed mob from the feedlot, 25% of lambs should be checked and all tag PICs written on the NVD (a higher percentage of checked animals is recommended with this system as there is no starting list of tag PICs with which to compare).

If more than a few different PICs are detected during this process, it might be preferable to apply a feedlot PIC tag to all sheep in that consignment.

This level of checking is not required for custom fed lambs or other mobs from a single source. The single breeder tag PIC can just be written on the NVD.

5.3.4 Recording tag PICs on induction

The feedlot may set up a system for recording all tag PICs on receipt and induction of the sheep. This may be done by listing all tag PICs as recorded on the NVD on paper or a touch-screen personal digital assistant (PDA), then checking the tag PICs on 5% of animals in each incoming consignment. If any missing PICs are found in this sample, then every animal should be checked and all additional tag PICs added to the list, or any non-represented PICs deleted from the list.

It may be useful to tally the number of sheep with each PIC, though this is not essential. Any lost tags should be replaced with a feedlot PIC tag.

The system will work best if incoming NVDs are completed accurately and there are only a few PICs represented in each incoming mob. The feedlot should provide feedback to its suppliers to help ensure that this occurs. If the 5% sample reveals a number of missing PICs, it might be best to tag all sheep in that mob with a feedlot PIC tag instead.

The PIC list must then be retained with the mob, even when some sheep are drafted out and combined with another mob. By the time a pen is ready for sale, it might comprise sheep from a number of incoming mobs, each with its own PIC list.

When a mob is consigned from the feedlot, a list of all tag PICs associated with that mob is written on or attached to the NVD.

It is not acceptable to simply list all incoming PICs over time and attach the entire list to the NVD, as it is likely to include PICs that are not represented in the sale mob. The PIC list must include no more and no less than the likely range of PICs in that mob.

5.3.5 Combined PIC recording and feedlot PIC tags

A combined system may be used, tagging mixed saleyard mobs with the feedlot PIC tag, and recording the tag PICs on lambs sourced directly from their property of birth on the NVD.

5.4 Mob-based movement recording

From 1 January 2010, all movements to a feedlot must be recorded by the feedlot operator as a mob on the NLIS database. The required information is summarised in the following table and must be uploaded within 7 days of arrival of the lambs (clause 35(3)).

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Species (sheep or goats)	A. Species	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD / TSS
Date of arrival at property	B. Transfer date	Feedlot operator	Induction records
Number of sheep in the consignment	D. Number of head	Feedlot operator	Head count on arrival
PIC of the previous property ('From PIC')	C. From PIC	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD / TSS
Other PICs on tags (where the consignment includes mixed lines or non vendor bred sheep). This should also include the PIC (saleyard or district) on any special tags that may be attached to the consignment	G. Other PICs on NVD	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock or feedlot operator	NVD / TSS or checking and recording tag PICs
PIC of the current property ('To PIC')	E. To PIC	Feedlot operator	Known to feedlot operator

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Whether stock were bred by the vendor (if the answer is 'No', the NLIS database requires the timeframe owned to be selected, although this is not required by the Regulation)	H. Vendor bred? I. Time owned?	Previous owner or person in charge	NVD question 3 Optional if a TSS is used
Movement document serial number	F. NVD/Waybill serial number	Previous owner or person in charge	NVD / TSS
Comment (optional)	J. Comment		
A scanned image of the NVD may also be uploaded, which is desirable but optional			

The feedlot operator should have a 'Feedlot' or 'Producer' NLIS database account, which may be opened on-line at <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au> (see also Tech Tip *Create an account* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>). If they already have a 'Producer' account, they may email enquiries.nlis@industry.nsw.gov.au requesting mob-based movement functionality be linked to their existing account, which I&I will authorise and forward to NLIS Ltd to implement. Alternatively, they may arrange for a third party such as a stock agent or contractor to do the upload on their behalf.

There are two ways in which the information can be uploaded:

- Typing the details on screen.
- Entering the information into and uploading a spreadsheet.

Details are available in the NLIS Database Tech Tip *Mob-based movement between properties* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>.

Recording movements *from* a feedlot is the responsibility of the person *receiving* the lambs, being either the abattoir, saleyard, or (from 1 July 2010) the new owner or person in charge of the stock at another property.

6. FERAL GOATS AND DEPOTS

Feral goats being consigned for slaughter, directly or via a depot, are exempt from tags. All movements to and from a goat depot must be accompanied by a national vendor declaration (NVD) or a transported stock statement (TSS). Mob-based movements to a depot must be recorded on the NLIS database from 1 January 2010.

A **feral goat** is one that has been captured from a wild state, has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program, and has not been subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.

The following are *not* feral goats:

- captured does that have been mated in captivity, and kids born to those does;
- captured goats that have been marked, tagged, or treated with any veterinary medicine, drench or other chemical;
- domestic goats that have been bred in captivity and subsequently escaped or released.

A **goat depot** is a property that is used to aggregate feral goats prior to sale or slaughter and that is fully accredited under the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program managed by AUS-MEAT. This simply means that the depot is able to complete its own NVDs for outgoing consignments.

The term '**rangeland**' is used by industry to describe harvested goats for marketing purposes. The NVD for goats includes a question (number 2) on whether the goats have been grown under rangeland conditions according to the definition provided in the explanatory notes "'Rangeland' refers to goats raised on land where the indigenous vegetation is predominantly grasses, herbs and shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing, and where the land is managed as a natural ecosystem. This includes natural grasslands, shrublands, deserts and alpine areas." Under this definition, not all rangeland goats are feral goats in accordance with the legislation.

6.1 Ear tags

Feral goats do not have to be tagged if they are being moved from the property on which they are captured to an abattoir for slaughter, either directly or via a goat depot. This exemption recognises the difficulties of handling feral billies and of determining the property of birth of feral goats. Once consigned to an abattoir, untagged feral goats must be slaughtered, although they may be held for up to 7 days in holding paddocks managed by the abattoir operator.

Feral goats must be identified with a pink post-breeder tag for the property of capture if the goats are to be moved from that property to any other property (other than a depot) or to a saleyard for sale (including for slaughter).

Feral goats must be identified with a pink post-breeder tag for the goat depot if the goats are to be moved from the depot to any other property (including another depot) or to a saleyard for sale (including for slaughter).

Because the definition of rangeland goat on the goat NVD differs to the definition of feral goat in legislation, a 'Yes' answer to question 2 on the NVD does *not* necessarily mean that the goats are exempt from tags

Tags must be NLIS-approved and have the PIC of the property on which the goats are tagged printed on them, together with the NLIS logo. Individual serial numbers and other management information may also be printed on the tags.

[Clauses 18, 19, 20, 21 and Order pursuant to clause 14]

6.2 Movement documents

All movements of feral goats must be accompanied by an approved movement document which is provided on arrival to the person receiving the goats [clauses 32(1), 34(1), 35(1), 16(3)]. The two most commonly used forms are:

- National vendor declaration and waybill for goats (NVD) issued under the LPA program. This is the preferred form as it meets all statutory, market and product integrity requirements.
- Transported stock statement (TSS) in the form obtained from a Livestock Health and Pest Authority or provided by a transporter.

The PIC of the property where the feral goats were loaded for trucking must be recorded as the 'Property/place where the journey commenced' on an NVD or the 'Place of loading stock' on a TSS.

A copy of the movement document must be retained by both the person sending the goats and the goat depot for at least 7 years and by an abattoir for 2 years [clauses 35(2), 34(5)].

6.3 Mob-based movement recording

From 1 January 2010, all movements to a goat depot must be recorded by the depot operator as a mob on the NLIS database. The required information is summarised in the following table and must be uploaded within 7 days of arrival of the goats [clause 35(3)].

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Species (sheep or goats)	A. Species	Person consigning goats	NVD / TSS
Date of arrival at depot	B. Transfer date	Depot operator	Induction records
Number of goats in the consignment	D. Number of head	Depot operator	Head count on arrival
PIC of the property of capture ('From PIC')	C. From PIC	Person consigning goats	NVD / TSS
Other PICs on tags	G. Other PICs on NVD		Not applicable
PIC of the depot ('To PIC')	E. To PIC	Depot operator	Known to depot operator
Whether stock were bred by the vendor	H. Vendor bred? I. Time owned?		'No' and '< 2 months' by default given the definition of feral goat
Movement document serial number	F. NVD/Waybill serial number	Person consigning goats	NVD / TSS
Comment (optional)	J. Comment	Depot operator	
A scanned image of the NVD may also be uploaded, which is desirable but optional			

The depot operator should have a 'Feedlot' or 'Producer' NLIS database account, which may be opened on-line at <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au> (see also Tech Tip *Create an account* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>). If they already have a 'Producer' account, they may email enquiries.nlis@industry.nsw.gov.au requesting mob-based movement functionality be linked to their existing account, which I&I will authorise and forward to NLIS Ltd to implement. Alternatively, the depot may arrange for a third party such as a stock agent or contractor to do the upload on their behalf.

There are two ways in which the information can be uploaded:

- Typing the details on screen.
- Entering the information into and uploading a spreadsheet.

Details are available in the NLIS Database Tech Tip *Mob-based movement between properties* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>.

Recording movements *from* a depot is the responsibility of the person *receiving* the goats, being either the abattoir, saleyard, or (from 1 July 2010) the new owner or person in charge of the goats at another property.

From 1 July 2010, all movements of feral goats directly between properties must be recorded as mobs on the NLIS database by the person buying or receiving the goats at the destination property.

6.4 Summary of movement requirements

The tag, document and movement recording requirements for feral goats are summarised in the following table.

Movement of feral goats	Tag	Movement document	Mob-based movement recording
Property of capture → abattoir	Exempt	For property of capture	By abattoir from 1/1/10
Property of capture → depot	Exempt	For property of capture	By depot from 1/1/10
Property of capture → property	Post-breeder tag for property of capture	For property of capture	By second property from 1/7/10
Property of capture → saleyard	Post-breeder tag for property of capture	For property of capture	By saleyard from 1/9/09
Depot → abattoir	Exempt	For depot	By abattoir from 1/1/10
Depot → depot	Post-breeder tag for first depot	For first depot	By second depot from 1/1/10
Depot → property	Depot	For depot	By property from 1/7/10
Depot → saleyard	Depot	For depot	By saleyard from 1/9/09

7. SALEYARDS

All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to a saleyard and be accompanied by an NVD (or TSS). The document is provided to the selling agent when the stock arrive at the saleyard, and the buyer provides the destination PIC to the agent before the stock leave the saleyard. The agent provides this information to the saleyard operator who uploads it to the NLIS database. A copy of the NVD (or post sale summary with equivalent information) must be provided by the agent to the buyer who in turn provides it to an abattoir on arrival of the stock.

7.1 Movement documents and records

There are specific requirements for the provision, transfer and retention of traceability information about sheep and goats at a saleyard:

- A movement document must be provided by the owner or person in charge of the sheep and goats to the selling agent on arrival of the stock at a saleyard (clause 32(1)).
- The buyer must provide the PIC of the property to which the stock are to be sent to the selling agent before the stock leave the saleyard (clause 32 (3)).
- The selling agent must provide all of this information to the saleyard operator by the close of business on the sale day (clause 32(6)).
- The saleyard operator must upload the prescribed information to the NLIS database (see 7.2 below).
- The selling agent must provide a copy of the NVD and the PIC or address of the saleyard (or post-sale summary (PSS) with equivalent information) to the buyer within 7 days (clause 32(10)). In practice and to allow the buyer of prime stock to meet their obligations under clause 34(1), a copy must be provided to the processor before the sheep are slaughtered in a manner acceptable to that processor (hard copy, fax, emailed image, or image on NLIS database).
- The carrier must obtain or provide a transported stock statement (TSS) to accompany the stock while they are being transported from the saleyard to the destination abattoir, property or another saleyard. This may be in the form of an approved consignment note. The vendor's NVD, which acted as the 'incoming' TSS, cannot be also used as an 'outgoing' TSS.
- The buyer must provide a copy of the vendor's NVD on arrival of the stock at an abattoir (clause 34(1)).
- The vendor and buyer must keep a record of the required information for at least 7 years (clause 32(4),(11)). Each party is deemed to be meeting this requirement if the stock have been transferred from or to their PIC as a mob-based movement, a scanned image of the NVD has been uploaded to the NLIS database with the mob-based movement file, and the person has an active NLIS database account.
- The selling agent must keep a record of the required information for at least 2 years (clause 32(4)). The agent is deemed to be meeting this requirement if a scanned image of the NVD has been uploaded to the NLIS database with the mob-based movement file and the agent has an active NLIS database account.

As mob-based movement recording is implemented across all industry sectors, electronic rather than paper based data transfer systems may be developed and adopted by industry.

All records must be produced for inspection if the person holding the record is requested to do so by an inspector (clauses 32(4)(b),(5)(b),(9)(c)).

It is an offence for an agent to sell sheep or goats that are not correctly identified (clause 21(1)) or if a completed movement document has not been provided (clause 32(2)).

7.2 Mob-based movement recording

From 1 September 2009, saleyards must upload information about the sale of mobs of sheep and goats to the NLIS database. The information must be uploaded on the day of sale if the stock are being consigned to an abattoir, and by the close of business on the next working day for all other stock (clause 32(7)).

The required information (clause 32(8)) is summarised in the following table.

Mandatory information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Species (sheep or goats)	A. Species	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD or TSS
Date of sale	B. Transfer date	Saleyard operator	Known by saleyard operator
Number of sheep or goats in the sale lot	A. Species D. Head H. Head	Selling agent → Saleyard	Agents sale records or head count at saleyard
PIC of the property the stock came from ('From PIC')	C. FROM PIC	Vendor → Selling agent → Saleyard	NVD
Other PICs on tags (where the consignment includes mixed lines or non vendor bred sheep, or special tags have been attached)	E. Other PICs on NVD	Vendor → Selling agent → Saleyard	NVD
PIC of the property the stock are sent to ('To PIC') or agent identification code	H. TO PIC	Buyer → Selling agent → Saleyard	Linked to buyer account or verbally
Whether stock were bred by the vendor (if the answer in 'No', the NLIS database requires the timeframe owned to be selected, although this is not required by the Regulation)	L. Owned since birth? M. Purchased when?	Vendor → Selling agent → Saleyard	NVD question 3
Movement document serial number	G. NVD/Waybill serial number	Vendor → Selling agent → Saleyard	NVD
Saleyard PIC or NLIS ID ('EUSY' number)	I. Saleyard ID/PIC	Saleyard	Built into saleyard software or known to saleyard operator

There are a number of additional non-mandatory fields for which data may be uploaded:

Optional information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Sale lot or other information	F. Comment	Selling agent → Saleyard	Manually
Special identifier PIC and serial numbers. This will be important if special tags are attached to sheep being sold for slaughter and which are bought by an abattoir that is reading every tag to link carcasses to the NVD and previous property. Otherwise the PIC on special tags (saleyard PIC or district code) should be included in the 'Other PICs listed on NVD' field.	J. Saleyard post-breeder tags	Inspector / authorised person → Selling agent → Saleyard	Manually
Selling agent's NLIS database user id. This may be useful for saleyard management, and for tracing purposes	K. Selling agents' user IDs	Selling agent → Saleyard	Manually

Optional information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
by identifying the contact agent.			
Scanned NVD image. This is desirable as it provides a mechanism for electronic transfer, storage and retrieval of NVDs and speeds up tracing.		Vendor → Selling agent → Saleyard	NVD

7.2.1 NLIS database accounts for sheep and goat saleyards

The saleyard operator must have an NLIS database account with the functionality to upload mob movements of sheep and goats.

If the saleyard also sells cattle and already has a 'Saleyard' database account, then sheep and goat uploads should be done by the same operator using the same account.

If the saleyard does not currently have a database account, a single saleyard 'operator' should be determined by the saleyard management committee or agents collectively. This person should then open a new 'Saleyard' database account through <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/index.aspx>, noting that the applicant will have to first contact MLA's NLIS helpdesk to obtain a saleyard identifier (EUSY number).

If a stock agency chooses to be responsible for uploading the sheep and goats that they sell (only), they may open their own 'Saleyard' database account with its own user ID and password but linked to the same saleyard identifier (EUSY number) and PIC. Alternatively, they may use an 'Agent' database account, selecting or typing in the correct saleyard identifier and PIC with each mob upload (Note: this functionality is not yet available). It is not necessary for agents to have separate saleyard identifiers and PICs as any report that they run will only show mobs that they have uploaded through their account (Note: this functionality is not yet available).

A contractor may also be employed and open a database account as above. A contractor for more than one saleyard may use the same database account provided they enter the correct EUSY number for each saleyard with each upload.

There are three ways in which the information can then be uploaded:

- Using commercial saleyard software. This is the best option for larger saleyards with regular sheep sales. If the saleyard uploads cattle transactions to the NLIS database, their software can be readily upgraded to handle sheep and goat mob transactions as well.
- Typing the details on screen. This may be a viable option for smaller or intermittent sales, and NVD images can also be uploaded with this method.
- Entering the information into and uploading a spreadsheet. This may be a viable option for smaller or intermittent sales, however NVD images cannot be uploaded with this method.

Details on the latter two options are available in the NLIS Database Tech Tip *Sheep and goat movements* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>.

7.2.2 Dead sheep

Sheep that are dead on arrival or die while in a saleyard must be uploaded as a mob (perhaps of one) to the TO PIC of DECEASED.

It is not lawful for carcasses to be collected and processed by knackeries. However, carcasses may be sent to a licensed animal exhibit as food for carnivores (see 4.2.12), in which case they should be uploaded by the saleyard to DECEASED.

7.2.3 Private kills

Single sheep bought for the express purpose of a private kill must be uploaded as a mob of one to either the abattoir PIC, property PIC or to DECEASED.

7.3 Specific requirements

7.3.1 Agent codes

Sheep and goats may be transferred to an agent code in accordance with clause 32. The agent is responsibly for keeping records about the location of the stock and transferring the stock off their agent codes within 7 days (clause 33). As these requirements are the same as for cattle, refer to other relevant Procedures for further information.

7.3.2 On-property auction sales

A saleyard is defined as any place where stock is sold by public auction (clause 13). Saleyards therefore include public actions on properties such as circuit, stud and clearing sales.

The selling agent is responsible for recording mob movements on the NLIS database, unless the terms of sale clearly transfer this responsibility to the buyer.

Although mob-based movement recording for saleyards commenced on 1 September 2009, agents and buyers will not be expected to comply with this requirement for on-property sales until property to property movement recording starts on 1 July 2010 and property to property data transfer functions are linked to agent and producer NLIS database accounts.

7.3.3 On-line sales

The person responsible for mob-based movement recording following an on-line sale depends on the circumstances as outlined below:

Type of on-line sale	Location of stock at time of sale	Stock movement	Responsibility for recording movement on NLIS database
Private treaty	On property	Property to property	Buyer – property to property transfer within 7 days (from 1 July 2010)
Auction	On property	Property to property	Buyer – property to property transfer within 7 days (from 1 July 2010)
Auction	In saleyard	Property to saleyard to property	Saleyard operator – saleyard out transfer by close of business next day (from 1 September 2009)

7.4 Solutions to problems

If sheep and goats in a saleyard are not correctly identified or are not accompanied by a correctly completed movement document, there are a number of options which will improve traceability and allow the stock to be lawfully traded. This does not negate an offence that may have been committed by the owner and consignor in the first place. An inspector may advise about the options that are available but must not enforce an option. In particular, the option of withdrawing stock from sale or taking them back home is the vendor's choice – an inspector must not order the sheep and goats to be moved.

7.4.1 Sheep and goats never identified with NLIS tags

Sheep and goats that do not have approved identifiers cannot lawfully be sold or bought at a saleyard.

There are three options that the vendor and stock agent may choose to redress the situation if stock without NLIS tags and without the prior approval of an inspector turn up at a saleyard. Provided one of these options is used, the sheep and goats may be lawfully sold and bought.

The first option is that the sheep and goats may be identified with special NLIS tags (pink post-breeder tags with the district or saleyard code). The tags must be attached pre-sale unless an inspector allows them to be attached post-sale but before the sheep or goats leave the saleyard.

The second option is that the sheep and goats may be withdrawn from that sale, held in the saleyard, identified with special NLIS tags on a non-sale day, and offered for sale again at the next sale. This might be a viable option if the facilities and pace of saleyard activities do not allow identification on the day of sale. Only special identifiers may be attached to stock being sold in a saleyard. Identifiers bought for use on a property (with a property PIC) must not be attached in a saleyard on a sale day.

The third option is that the vendor may choose to withdraw the sheep or goats from sale and return them to their property of origin. The sheep and goats can be identified on the vendor's property (with breeder tags if this is the property of birth, otherwise post-breeder tags) and reconsigned for sale on a later date.

The additional cost of special tags, additional yard or service fees, delayed sale and additional transport costs (as the case may be) should provide incentives to producers to consign sheep and goats correctly identified.

It is up to the saleyard management committee to determine whether they wish to allow sheep and goats to be identified with special NLIS tags in the saleyard. Special tags should be supplied by a person authorised by the District Registrar rather than a Ranger. Agents and saleyards may charge for their services, in addition to the statutory fee for special identifiers. If the saleyard operator and agents choose not to be involved with special tags, then the first and second options are not available and vendors who consign unidentified sheep and goats will have to take them home again.

7.4.2 *Lost NLIS tags*

Sheep and goats may be sold and bought if the stock were previously identified with an NLIS tag at the time the stock were sent from a property but has subsequently lost that identifier. Special NLIS tags do not have to be attached to replace very small numbers of lost tags, as NLIS Sheep and Goats is a mob based rather than individual animal tracing system, **but buyers of prime stock for processing may require every sheep is tagged**, and other buyers will have to identify the sheep and goats with a post-breeder tag for their property before the sheep and goats are next moved.

7.4.3 *No or incomplete movement documentation*

Sheep and goats cannot be lawfully sold at a saleyard without an approved movement document that has been fully and accurately completed

If a consignment of sheep and goats is received without an approved movement document or with an incomplete document, the sheep or goats should be held in the saleyard until a completed document is supplied by the vendor, or the vendor may choose to return the stock to the property that they came from. Note that the vendor may have committed an offence for failing to provide the required information in an approved form when the sheep arrived, and the carrier for not having a TSS while transporting the stock.

7.4.4 *PIC unknown or no PIC*

The vendor and buyer respectively must provide to the selling agent the PIC of the property that the sheep or goats were consigned from and the property they are being sent (clauses 32(1),(3)). The selling agent may look up any PIC through the 'Search the PIC register' report on their NLIS database account.

If a buyer's PIC cannot be readily determined, the selling agent's code (if applicable) may be used. The agent is then responsible for transferring the stock to the correct destination PIC within 7 days.

A PIC may be assigned by the LHPA district registrar to any property that currently doesn't have one. A district code may be used in lieu of a PIC with the approval of the district registrar or an inspector. 8As (AAAAAAAA) is not a lawful PIC and must not be used.

8. ABATTOIRS AND KNACKERIES

All sheep and goats must be tagged before moving to an abattoir and be accompanied by an NVD. The NVD is provided to the abattoir operator when the stock arrives. From 1 January 2010, prescribed information about each mob killed must be uploaded by the abattoir operator to the NLIS database.

8.1 Movement documents and records

There are specific requirements for the provision, transfer and retention of traceability information about sheep and goats at an abattoir:

- An NVD (or TSS) must be provided by the owner or person in charge of the sheep and goats to the abattoir operator on arrival of the stock at an abattoir (clause 34(1)). This may be provided in any form acceptable to the processor, eg hard copy, fax, emailed image, or image on NLIS database.
- The abattoir operator must upload the prescribed information to the NLIS database (see 8.2 below).
- The person who consigned the stock to the abattoir must keep a record of the required information for at least 7 years (clause 34(5)). They are deemed to be meeting this requirement if the stock has been transferred from their PIC as a mob-based movement, a scanned image of the NVD has been uploaded to the NLIS database with the mob-based movement file, and the person has an active NLIS database account.
- The abattoir operator must keep a record of the required information for at least 2 years (clause 34(5)). They are deemed to be meeting this requirement if the stock has been transferred to their PIC as a mob-based movement, a scanned image of the NVD has been uploaded to the NLIS database with the mob-based movement file, and the abattoir operator has an active NLIS database account.

All records must be produced for inspection if the person holding the record is requested to do so by an inspector (clauses 34(5)(b),(6)(c)).

It is an offence for an abattoir to slaughter sheep or goats that are not correctly identified (clauses 21(1)) or if a completed movement document has not been provided (clause 34(2)). Nevertheless, an abattoir may slaughter such stock for humane reasons on the direction of an inspector, food inspector, animal welfare inspector or veterinary practitioner (clauses 21(3), 34(3)).

8.2 Mob-based movement recording

From 1 January 2010, abattoirs and knackeries must upload information about the slaughter of mobs of sheep and goats to the NLIS database by the close of business on the next working day after slaughter (clause 34(4)).

The abattoir must have an 'Abattoir / Processor' NLIS database account to which is linked the abattoir PIC. A database account may be opened on-line at <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au> (see also Tech Tip *Create an account* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>).

Three methods are available to upload the data:

- Typing the details on screen.
- Entering the information into and uploading a spreadsheet.
- Modifying or obtaining abattoir software to upload the data directly to the NLIS database.

Details on the first two options are available in the NLIS Database Tech Tip *Mob-based kill upload* available from <https://www.nlis.mla.com.au/General/Help/HelpTools.aspx>. Specifications for

software interfaces may be obtained from <http://www.mla.com.au/TopicHierarchy/IndustryPrograms/NationalLivestockIdentificationSystem/Technical+Specifications.htm> or by contacting NLIS Ltd on 1800 654743.

The required information (clause 34(4)) is summarised in the following tables.

Saleyard consignments

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Species (sheep or goats)	A. Species	Previous owner or person in charge of the stock	NVD or TSS
Date of slaughter	B. Kill date	Abattoir operator	Abattoir records
Number of sheep or goats in kill lot	D. Number of head killed	Abattoir operator	Abattoir records
PIC of the saleyard the stock came from ('From PIC')	F. From PIC	Buyer → Abattoir operator	Purchase records Consignment notes Saleyard PICs can be looked up on NLIS database
Other PICs on tags not recorded on NVD	G. Foreign PICs	Abattoir operator	NVD
Abattoir PIC	C. Processor PIC	Abattoir operator	Known to abattoir operator or built into software

Direct consignments

Information	NLIS database field	Provided by	Provided how
Date of slaughter	B. Kill date	Abattoir operator	Known to abattoir operator
Number of sheep or goats in the kill lot	D. Number of head killed	Abattoir operator	Abattoir records
PIC of the property the stock came from ('From PIC')	F. From PIC	Vendor or buyer → Abattoir operator	NVD
Other PICs on tags (where the consignment includes mixed lines or non vendor bred sheep)	I. Other PICs on NVD/Waybill G. Foreign PICs	Vendor or buyer → Abattoir operator	NVD
Whether stock were bred by the vendor (if the answer in 'No', the NLIS database requires the time owned to be selected, although this is not required by the Regulation)	J. Vendor bred? K. Time owned?	Vendor or buyer → Abattoir operator	NVD question 3
Movement document serial number	H. NVD/Waybill serial number	Vendor or buyer → Abattoir operator	NVD
Abattoir PIC	C. Processor PIC	Abattoir operator	Known to abattoir operator or built into software

A scanned image of the NVD may also be uploaded, which is desirable but optional

8.2.1 Transfer of sheep and goats to abattoir and holding PICs

Sheep and goats sold through a saleyard for slaughter must be transferred by the saleyard to either the abattoir PIC or, if the stock are likely to be held for more than 7 days, to a separate holding paddock PIC. The abattoir should then transfer the stock from the holding PIC to the abattoir PIC prior to slaughter.

Sheep and goats consigned directly from a property to an abattoir for slaughter do not need to be transferred first to the abattoir PIC as this information is captured when the stock are uploaded as slaughtered. If held more than 7 days, they should be transferred to the holding paddock PIC, then the abattoir PIC.

8.3 Solutions to problems

8.3.1 Nil or lost NLIS tags

Untagged sheep and goats cannot lawfully be slaughtered at an abattoir

If a consignment of sheep and goats is received with few or no tags, the abattoir should notify a Food Safety Officer or AQIS officer. If the property of origin cannot be determined, the abattoir must hold the stock in lairages until slaughter is approved by that officer.

A small number of lost tags is tolerable under NLIS Sheep and Goats as it is a mob based rather than individual animal tracing system, however food and export standards may require every sheep to be tagged prior to slaughter. Special identifiers may be supplied and used at an abattoir for this purpose (see 2.3).

8.3.2 No or incomplete movement documentation

Sheep and goats that are not accompanied by a completed movement document cannot be lawfully be slaughtered at an abattoir

If a consignment of sheep and goats is received at an abattoir without a completed movement document, the sheep or goats should be held in lairage until a completed document is supplied by the vendor. If this is not practical, the stock may be slaughtered and the carcasses held in the chiller. The default number of 1234567 is accepted by the NLIS database in lieu of an NVD or TSS serial number for the purposes of completing the mob-based movement upload. Note that the supplier may have committed an offence for failing to provide the relevant information in an approved form when the sheep arrived, and the carrier for not having a TSS while transporting the stock.

A record should be made of any tag PICs that are observed on sheep and which have not been recorded on the NVD ('foreign' PICs).

8.3.3 PIC unknown or no PIC (direct consignments)

The owner or person in charge of sheep or goats being consigned to an abattoir must provide the abattoir operator with the PIC of the property the stock were consigned from on arrival of the stock (clause 34(1)). This person may be the vendor (for direct consignments), a butcher or meat wholesaler (for service kills), a buyer on behalf of the abattoir, or the stock owner (for a private kill). The abattoir operator may look up any PIC through the 'Search the PIC register' report or 'QuickPIC' available through their NLIS database account.

A PIC may be assigned by the LHPA district registrar to any property that currently doesn't have one. A district code may be used in lieu of a PIC with the approval of the district registrar or an inspector. 8As (AAAAAAA) is not a lawful PIC and must not be used.

APPENDICES

Table 1 – Approved Forms of Movement Document And Record

Form	Obtained from	Movement document	Record	Comments
Transported stock statement (TSS) approved under part 10A of Rural Lands Protection Act 1998	LHPA Transporter (approved consignment note) ACT stock permit	Yes	Yes	The PIC of the previous property may be written next to the address at which the stock were or are to be loaded to commence the transportation. A copy must be given to the person receiving the stock (may need to make a photocopy).
National Vendor Declaration and Waybill (NVD)	Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)	Yes	Yes	If stock are sold through a saleyard, a separate movement document (eg TSS) must accompany the movement from saleyard to destination.
Post-sale summary	Saleyard	No	Yes	All required information must be included. A post-sale summary may be used as the retained record but is not a TSS. A TSS must accompany the movement from saleyard to destination. Some saleyard software can generate a TSS based on the sale data.
Show exhibitor entry or registration form	Show society or official	No	Yes	All required information must be included. An exhibitor application or registration form may be used as the retained record but is not a TSS. Separate movement documents (TSS or NVD) must accompany movements both to and from the show.
Walking stock permit under section 101 Rural Lands Protection Act 1998	LHPA inspector	Yes	Yes	All required information must be included.
Movement permit under section 7(6) of the Stock Diseases Act 1923	LHPA inspector	Yes	Yes	All required information must be included.

Note: The National Sheep Health Statement is not an approved movement document.

Table 2 – Appropriate Movement Documents in Different Circumstances

Movement	Document					
	TSS#	NVD	Post sale summary	Show entry form	Walking stock permit	Movement permit
Property → Property	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Property → TSR	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x
TSR → Property	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Property → Show	✓	✓	x	✓ + TSS	✓	x
Show → Property	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x
Property → Saleyard	(✓)*	✓	x	x	(✓)*	(✓)*
Saleyard → Property	✓	✓ + TSS	✓ + TSS	x	✓	✓
Property → Abattoir	(✓)*	✓	x	x	(✓)*	(✓)*
Property of capture → Feral goat depot	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Feral goat depot → Abattoir	(✓)*	✓	x	x	x	x
Saleyard → Abattoir	(✓)*	✓ + TSS	✓ + TSS	x	(✓)*	(✓)*

Includes approved consignment notes, ACT stock permit, and NVD (waybill sections)

* Does not meet food safety or LPA standards. Does not include a question on whether the sheep/goats have been bred by the vendor, so the answer to this question must be assumed to be 'No'.

'Property' includes feedlots

Example – Sheep being moved to a store sale should have an NVD (which serves as a TSS for that leg of the journey). After sale, the original NVD must be passed on to the buyer and a new TSS completed for travel from the saleyard to the buyer's property. The post-sale summary **or scanned image of the NVD** may subsequently be retained instead of the NVD and TSS. A National Sheep Health Statement is also required to meet other prescribed requirements but is not an approved movement document for the purposes of the NLIS or a TSS.

Appendix 1 – Information that must be included on an NVD to make it a valid NLIS movement document

NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL S0507

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

Owner of sheep or lambs _____ (FULL TRADING NAME)

Property/place where the journey commenced _____ (ADDRESS)

(ADDRESS CONTINUED) _____ (TOWN/SUBURB) (STATE)

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property _____ **PIC of previous property**

Number	Year born (DOB)	Description (BREED, SEX & TYPE E.G. CROSS-BRED, WETHER, LAMB)	Month of hearing	Brand/Ear tag/ PIC (if different from that shown above)	Remarks (PRESENT OR REQUIRED)
				NA123456	
				NB654321	
Number and type					
Total					

Hours off feed and water before transporting _____

Consigned to _____ (NAME OF PERSON OR BUSINESS)

(ADDRESS) _____ (TOWN/SUBURB) (STATE)

Destination (if different) of sheep or lambs _____ (FULL ADDRESS)

Details of other statutory documents relating to this movement e.g. animal health certificate

DOCUMENT TYPE	ISSUED	OFFICE OF ISSUE	EXPIRES DATE

1 Have these sheep or lambs been raised consistent with the rules of an independently audited QA program on the property the PIC of which is shown above?
 Yes No If Yes, give details: _____

2 Have all the sheep or lambs in this consignment been treated with a Scabby Mouth Vaccination either at marking or at least 14 days prior to their presentation for sale?
 Yes No

3 Were all of the sheep or lambs born and raised on the vendor's property? **← If 'No' to Question 3**
 Yes No

If Yes, how long ago were the sheep obtained or purchased?
 (if purchased at different times, tick the box corresponding to the time of the most recent purchase.)
 A. Less than 2 months B. 2-6 months C. 6-12 months D. more than 12 months

4 Are any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment still within a Withholding Period (WHP) or Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?
 Yes No If Yes, give details: (Record additional details in question 7) _____

RESIDENTS: _____ (TOWN/SUBURB) (STATE) (VIC) (SA) (WA)

5 In the past 60 days, have any of these sheep or lambs consumed any stockfeed that was still within a WHP when harvested or first grazed?
 Yes No If Yes, give details: _____

CHEMICAL PRODUCT _____ DATE APPLIED _____ (DATE TESTED/QUARANTINED) _____ DATE FEEDING/STAKING CEASED _____

6 Have any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing tallow or gelatin?
 Yes No

7 Please include any additional information below
 vaccination programs, animal health certification, additional declarations, etc. _____

Declaration
 I also declare that I have read and understood all the questions that I have answered, that I have read and understood the explanatory notes, and that, while under my control, the sheep or lambs were not fed restricted animal material (including meat and bone meal) in breach of State or Territory legislation.
 Signature _____ Date _____ / / 20
 *Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialed.
 Tel no. _____ Fax no. _____

Part B To be completed by the person in charge of the sheep or lambs while they are being moved. Completion of this part is optional in SA, TAS and VIC.

Movement commenced: _____ **Date left previous property**

Vehicle registration number(s) _____

I _____ am the person in charge of the sheep or lambs during the movement and declare all the information in Part B is true and correct.
 Signature _____ Date _____ / / 20 Tel no. _____
 *When more than one truck is carrying the sheep or lambs, other vehicle registration numbers are to be recorded.

(Completion of Part C is optional.)
 I am a minimum of two (2) years, or three (3) years in WA

Stock agent company _____

Buyer's name _____ Destination PIC _____

No. of sheep or lambs purchased _____ Saleyard arrival time (am/pm) _____ : _____

Agent's signature _____ Date _____ / / 20
 DAY MONTH YEAR



Industry &
Investment

WRITTEN INSTRUMENT

BIOSECURITY DOCUMENT Ref: PRO2006/01/4
TRIM Ref: INT09/44577[v2]

SC Ref: -/-/WI
DV Ref: -/-/

NLIS PROCEDURES FOR SHEEP AND GOATS VERSION V4

The attached document is a **WRITTEN INSTRUMENT** issued with the concurrence of the Director-General of NSW Department of Industry & Investment under Clause 8.3 of Memorandum of understanding between the Director-General of the NSW Department of Industry & Investment and the Livestock Health and Pest Authorities State Management Council.

[APPROVED]

[APPROVED]

**B M CHRISTIE for R F SHELDRAKE
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
NSW DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY &
INVESTMENT**

Date: 29 June 2010

**S ORR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
STATE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND PEST AUTHORITIES**

Date: 30 June 2010