

Biosecurity - National Livestock Identification System - Compliance Procedures for Property Identification Codes

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Management of biosecurity risk

The purpose of this Procedure is to define procedures and responsibilities for and limitations to the monitoring and enforcement of property identification codes (PICs) that are required under the Biosecurity (National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2017 (the NLIS Regulation).

The *World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 23rd edition, 2014, Chapter 4.2 Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability Article 4.2.1 Key elements of the animal identification system section 5.c.i. says:*

“Establishments where animals are kept should be identified and registered, including at least their physical location (such as geographical coordinates or street address), the type of establishment and the species kept. The register should include the name of the person legally responsible for the animals at the establishment.”

“The types of establishments that may need to be registered include holdings (farms), assembly centres (e.g. agriculture shows and fairs, sporting events, transit centres, breeding centres), markets, abattoirs”

Within NSW, PICs and associated databases deliver this outcome and ensure that NSW complies with international rules on animal biosecurity and trade in livestock products.

Scope

This procedure applies to the NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI), an office within the NSW Department of Industry, and Local Land Services (LLS) in their roles as authorised officers enforcing the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and District Registrars under the NLIS Regulation.

Biosecurity legislation summary

The National Livestock and Identification System (NLIS) is Australia’s permanent whole-of-life identification system that aims to ensure individual cattle, sheep and goats, and pigs can be traced from property of birth to slaughter for biosecurity, food safety, product integrity and market access purposes.

The NLIS is underpinned by State/Territory legislation, which forms the regulatory framework for the system. The NLIS is endorsed and supported by all sectors of the cattle, sheep and goats and pig industries including producer, stock and station agent, saleyard, feedlot and processor peak industry bodies.

Any person who deals with cattle, sheep, goats and pigs and who knows or ought to know of the biosecurity risks associated with these livestock has a general biosecurity duty to take measures to

prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk as far as is reasonably practicable. The general biosecurity duty can be discharged by following the NLIS Regulation, Industry Standards or by following other advisory or education material.

The collection, use and disclosure of information in accordance with this procedure, including any internal or external discussion or distribution of information, must be in compliance with the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* or be exempted by the operation of section 387 of the Act.

Section 387 (2) of the Act provides authority for the disclosure of information about a person, without the consent of the person: to a public sector agency, or to any other person, but only if the disclosure is reasonably necessary for the purpose of exercising a biosecurity risk function.

Work health and safety

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* places an obligation on the agency (NSW DPI and LLS) as a person conducting a business or undertaking and workers to provide a safe and healthy workplace. Safe Work Method Statements that support activities included in this procedure must be used in identifying, assessing and controlling risks.

NSW DPI and LLS will work together to create a safe and supportive work environment when undertaking any activities for this procedure.

Users are reminded of the need to follow safe work practice when applying any techniques described in this publication. This includes identifying, assessing and managing any work health and safety risks.

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Compliance Procedures for Property Identification Codes (PICs)

1. Background

PICs are an essential element of the NLIS and other traceability systems for livestock:

- PICs allow data on livestock movements to be readily uploaded to NLIS databases and for properties with stock to be traced and located
- a PIC is required to obtain a national vendor declaration and waybill (NVD or PigPass) which in turn is needed to meet food safety requirements for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs being processed for human consumption domestically or for export.

There is national consensus, supported by all jurisdictions and key industry associations through Animal Health Committee and SAFEMEAT, that all properties with designated livestock must have a PIC.

2. Principles

Compliance with PIC requirements should be achieved, as far as practical, through advisory and market-based activities and incentives led by livestock industries, with regulatory action only taken in high risk situations or for significant breaches when other methods have failed to effectively manage animal disease risks and outbreaks, it is vital that individual land owners and occupiers, and owners and persons in charge of stock, comply with PIC and other NLIS requirements.

Infectious diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), equine influenza and avian influenza may spread explosively through congregations of animals at saleyards, shows and events.

The organisers of these activities also have responsibilities and the containment and management of infectious diseases may be seriously impaired if they fail to comply with their obligations or to facilitate compliance by their clients.

3. Requirement for PICs

3.1 Livestock

A PIC is required for any property where the following stock are held in captivity (see clause 7 of the NLIS Regulation), meaning the stock are domesticated and are kept, run or reside on the property (farmed property), being:

- identifiable stock – meaning cattle (including American Bison and buffalo), pigs, goats and sheep & includes a carcass of any such animal
- small poultry (being chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants or partridges) – 100 or more
- large poultry (being emus or ostriches) – 10 or more
- horses, donkeys, asses, mules and zebras
- alpaca, llama and camels
- deer.

3.2 Properties

The owner and the person in charge (if that person is not the owner) of each of the following must ensure that the property on which the following is conducted has a PIC:

- farmed property
- an abattoir
- a goat depot
- a saleyard
- a cattle scale operation
- a stock event
- a TSR, public road or public land (within the meaning of the *Local Land Services Act, 2013*) which includes national parks and state forests.

A cattle scale operation may have a single property identification code that relates to the primary premises of the cattle scale operation and all business operations of the cattle scale operation may rely on this PIC.

3.3 Responsible persons

The owner or occupier of a property on which any designated stock are held in captivity, and the owner or person in charge of any of those stock, must ensure that the property has a PIC.

This places the onus equally on two parties, being:

- the owner or occupier of the property, and
- the owner or person in charge of animals on that property.

Any person who has or intends moving stock to any land should satisfy themselves that there is a PIC for that land so they can meet their NLIS and other obligations.

For example:

- if a person has cattle on agistment, then the owner of the agistment property and the owner of the cattle are both responsible for ensuring that the agistment property has a PIC
- if a person owns a horse but normally keeps that horse at a friend's place, then the horse owner and their friend must both ensure that that place has a PIC
- if animals are taken to a show, then the owner of the showground (usually the local council) and the exhibitor must both confirm that the showground has a PIC.

The owner of a property, any lawful occupier of that property, and any person with stock on that property, may apply for a PIC.

The property owner is responsible for applying. However, if that person is unable or unwilling to do so, then livestock owners may apply for a PIC provided they can satisfy the district registrar that they are entitled to do so, such as by providing a copy of a lease-agreement.

3.4 Exceptions and exemptions

Clause 7 of the NLIS Regulation applies to stock held in captivity and properties that only have feral animals do not have to have a PIC. However, properties from which feral goats are harvested must have a PIC to meet NLIS requirements.

Properties are also exempt if the only animals held in captivity on the property are less than 100 small poultry or 10 large poultry.

Veterinary practices at which stock may be treated but do not stay overnight, and veterinary laboratories receiving live animals and carcasses for post mortem examination, are exempt from PICs.

Properties that only have stock licensed under the *Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986* are exempt from PICs, this includes zoos, circuses and petting zoos.

4. Administration of PICs

PICs are assigned and administered by the district registrar of the relevant LLS in accordance with clauses 8, 9 and 53 of the NLIS Regulation.

Application and renewal fees for PICs are determined by each LLS in accordance with section 57 of the *Local Land Service Act 2013*.

PICs are assigned and recorded on the district register which is part of the LLS financial and property management database 'FARMS'. For a new PIC, this involves checking whether the property exists as a holding and, if not, creating the holding by identifying its lots and DPs and owner from a cadastral database, and entering a new customer and contact person as the PIC manager.

The data is then transferred to the State PIC register maintained by NSW DPI, and then the NLIS register (database).

4.1 Application for a PIC

Applicants may apply for a PIC in a number of ways:

- submitting an application form that is completed on-line at the LLS website, or
- contact, visit or lodge an application form at an LLS office during normal business hours.

It takes up to seven days for a new PIC to be registered on FARMS and the NLIS database. If the PIC is used to transfer stock on the NLIS database in the meantime, the data will be accepted but an 'Information 124' email (see Appendix 1) is automatically sent back to the person doing the transfer and to NSW DPI advising that the PIC is not on the NLIS database PIC register; no further action is required.

4.2 Multiple PICs for the same holding

Each lot should only have one PIC as any stock movements onto and off that property are traced using that PIC and movements of other potentially in-contact animals may be missed if the movement is recorded against a different PIC.

Applications must be checked by the district registrar to ensure that there is not a PIC already assigned to that property.

If it is subsequently found that the same holding has been assigned more than one PIC, then after consultation with the District Veterinarian the PIC with the most relevant history should be retained, the other PIC should be cancelled and the relevant applicant advised of the correct PIC for future use:

- prior to cancellation, LLS staff should determine from the NLIS database all active devices registered to the PIC to be cancelled using the '*Active devices on PIC report*', and transfer those devices to correct PIC, or assign an IA (Inactive) status to any unaccounted devices
- there is no need to roll-back or correct any previous NLIS database transfers to the cancelled PIC
- both the NLIS and Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) databases will accept multiple PICs for the same property.

There may be circumstances where it is appropriate to assign different PICs to spatially defined parts of a property, for example to distinguish residue contaminated land or a unique enterprise such as an export feedlot within a larger property.

4.3 District codes

A district code is assigned to each Local Land Services District and is distinguishable from property PICs by having four zeros at the end of the code, eg NA470000. A district code is not a valid substitute for a PIC but may be used on special identifiers 'emergency tags'.

The saleyard or abattoir PIC should be used on special identifiers issued at a saleyard or abattoir respectively.

Transfers using a cancelled (disbanded) district code will trigger an 'Information 126' email message (see Appendix 1) to the person doing the transfer which for special identifiers may be ignored. NSW DPI also receives an automated email (sent to enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au) whenever a cancelled district code or PIC is used.

Transfers using a blocked PIC, other than tag uploads by manufacturers and system transfers, are rejected by the NLIS database which returns an 'Error 139' message (see Appendix 1). This means that special identifiers with a blocked district code may still be ordered, supplied and used, but cannot transferred by TAGTRAN from the district code to a saleyard or other PIC.

The status of uploads to the NLIS database using a cancelled or blocked district code is summarised in the following table:

District code status	Upload status / Email notification (Appendix 1)			
	New device upload	TAGTRAN	P2P On / Off Saleyard In / Out Abattoir Kill	System transfer
<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Complete</i>	<i>Complete / Information</i>	<i>Complete / Information</i>	<i>Complete</i>
<i>Blocked</i>	<i>Complete</i>	<i>Error / Error</i>	<i>Error / Error</i>	<i>Complete</i>

5. Compliance with PIC Requirements

The onus is on individual property and stock owners to comply with PIC requirements. Other parties also have responsibilities for ensuring that stock come from or are sent to properties with PICs, as detailed below. This includes saleyard operators, stock agents, abattoir operators and show/event organisers.

Any person using a service provided by NSW DPI or an LLS, which relates to a property on which a PIC is required, must provide the PIC of that property if requested to do so. This includes advisory services, disease and residue investigations, laboratory submissions and market assurance program accreditations.

5.1 Saleyards (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs)

5.1.1 Obligations

On arrival of cattle, sheep, goats or pigs at a saleyard, the owner or person in charge of the stock at the time of delivery (the vendor/ carrier) must provide the selling agent with the delivery information which includes the PIC of the property from which the stock have just been consigned (clause 34(1)). This may be in the form of the following:

- National Vendor Declaration (NVD)
- eDEC or eNVD
- PigPass
- Transported Stock Statement (TSS).

The selling agent must not sell any stock unless they have the related delivery information.

Before any stock leave a saleyard, the person who has bought or taken possession of the stock (the buyer) must provide the selling agent with the PIC of the property to which the stock is being sent.

The selling agent must supply these PICs to the saleyard operator and keep records of these PICs for two years.

For cattle, sheep and goats, the saleyard operator must upload the vendors' and buyers' PICs by the close of business on the day of sale for livestock going to abattoirs, or within two days after the reportable transaction occurs for all other livestock transactions.

5.1.2 Actions

Vendors and buyers should be advised by agents that they are unable to lawfully sell or buy any stock without a PIC. Saleyard operators and agents must:

- adopt a 'No PIC, No Sell, No Buy' policy, and
- promote this to all vendors and sellers in order to meet their statutory obligations
- help their clients meet their obligations, and to facilitate traceability.

The key message should be to obtain a PIC well before selling or buying any livestock.

Saleyards and agents should ask each vendor for the property PIC and ask each buyer to provide the PIC of the property of destination (both vendors and buyers are obliged to provide this information). If either property doesn't have a PIC, the agent should advise the person how to obtain one. Pre-registration of buyers is desirable to confirm they have a PIC before buying.

5.2 Abattoirs including knackeries (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs)

5.2.1 Obligations

On arrival of cattle, sheep, goats or pigs at an abattoir (including a knackery), the owner or person in charge of the stock at the time of delivery (the vendor) must provide the operator of the abattoir with the PIC of the property the stock have just been consigned from using either of the following:

- NVD
- PigPass
- Post sale summary (PSS)
- TSS
- eDEC or eNVD.

Abattoirs require an NVD, eDEC, eNVD, PigPass or PSS to assess the suitability of the stock for slaughter as well as to determine the PIC of the property of consignment in order to meet food safety standards. However, domestic abattoirs may accept a TSS for private kills.

The abattoir operator must not slaughter any stock unless they have received the required delivery information except conditionally on humane grounds:

- for cattle, sheep and goats, the abattoir operator must upload the vendor's delivery information to the NLIS database by the close of business on the next working day following the slaughter of the animal
- for cattle being slaughtered at a knackery and the cattle do not then become abattoir meat (within the meaning of Part 9 of the Food Regulation 2015) the delivery information is required to be uploaded to the NLIS database within seven days.

5.2.2 Actions

Abattoir operators should advise all persons consigning stock for slaughter that they must have a PIC. Abattoir operators:

- must adopt a 'No PIC, No Kill' policy, and
- promote this to all suppliers and buyers in order to meet their statutory obligations
- help their clients meet their obligations, and to facilitate traceability
- may decline to accept stock from a property without a PIC.

5.3 Properties (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs)

5.3.1 Obligations

Property owners and lessees must ensure that their property has a PIC *before* bringing or accepting any stock onto the property, and also, the stock owners must ensure that the property has a PIC *before* bringing their stock onto any property.

On arrival of cattle, sheep, goats or pigs at a property, the owner or person in charge of the stock at the time of delivery (the 'previous owner') must provide the owner or person in charge of the stock at that property (the 'new owner') with the delivery information which includes the PIC of the property the stock have just been consigned from (the previous property). This is usually done through an NVD, PigPass or TSS.

For cattle, sheep and goats, the new owner must ensure that the PICs of both the previous and current properties are uploaded to the NLIS database within two days.

Veterinary practitioners submitting livestock specimens to a NSW DPI laboratory must provide the PIC of the property on which the livestock are residing.

Livestock owners and veterinary practitioners participating in the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program, the Ovine Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme, and the Caprine Arthritis-Encephalitis Accreditation Scheme must provide the PICs of all relevant properties when applying for or renewing accreditation.

5.4 Shows (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs) and sporting events (cattle, sheep)

5.4.1 Obligations

Under the NLIS Regulation, a stock event includes an agricultural show and sporting events such as a rodeo, campdraft or sheep dog trial. The show society, or sporting event organiser, as the person occupying a showground/property at the time of their show/event, must ensure that the showground/property has a PIC:

- there is a requirement for the person who moves the identifiable stock to and from the stock event or show to provide the person in charge of the event the PIC of the property the stock have moved from and to, after the event
- it is the responsibility of the person in charge of the stock event where reportable transactions (movements to and from the stock event property) occur, that they must provide the NLIS administrator with the transaction information, including the relevant PICs, within two days of the transaction occurring.

5.4.2 Actions

Exhibitors need to provide the required delivery information when sending their stock and also the PIC of the property to which the stock are moved after the event to the person in charge of the stock event, so the event organiser can fulfil their reporting requirements under the NLIS legislation. They also need to ensure that their livestock are identified correctly with a permanent identifier before leaving their property.

Show/ stock event organisers need to check and confirm that the showground has a PIC and upload reportable transactions to the NLIS database within two days of the event occurring. Stock events that are less than 3 days may use the 'sighted' function on the NLIS database.

5.5 Horses

Any premises on which horses are kept must have a PIC, including stables and training complexes. It may be appropriate for each stable/complex associated with the same racetrack to have its own PIC, depending on their management, degree of interaction with other stables, and biosecurity risk.

A national park, state forest or other public land does not need a PIC if only wild horses are present on the land, or if domestic horses are occasionally ridden there for recreation or mustering:

- a PIC may be required if horses are regularly held on the land at a campsite or set of yards for, say, trail riding or endurance events
- a PIC may also be needed if wild horses are harvested and sent for slaughter and either DAWR or the state food authority requires an NVD and/or PIC
- a PIC may be required if an occupational permit or grazing lease is in effect for the national park, state forest or other public land.

There is no legal requirement for horse movements to be recorded on a database, however horse owners and persons in charge of horses are encouraged as best practice to keep a diary or other records of where their horses have been for at least two years.

- a transported stock statement (TSS) is required for some horse movements (*Local Land Services Act 2013*, Part 9 and *Local Land Services Regulation 2014*, Part 8).

5.5.1 Obligations

The owner or person in charge of a horse that is kept on a property, and the owner or occupier of that property, must ensure that the property has a PIC.

5.5.2 Actions

The governing bodies of equestrian activities may determine that entries for equestrian events, races, shows or sales will only be accepted if the PIC of the property where the horse is normally kept is provided with the entry application form or on arrival of the horse. This would help with traceability in an emergency disease event (such as equine influenza) and to mitigate their liability.

Veterinary practitioners submitting specimens from a horse to a NSW DPI laboratory must provide the PIC of the property that the horse normally resides on.

5.6 Poultry

Any premises on which poultry are kept must have a PIC. This includes properties, showgrounds, sales and transportation depots. There is no legal requirement for movements of poultry to be recorded on a database, however owners who regularly move their birds, such as to shows or pigeon races, are encouraged as best practice to keep records of where their birds have been for at least two years.

Poultry includes either:

- 100 or more chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons (including racing pigeons), pheasants and/or partridge, or
- 10 or more emus and/or ostriches.

It includes properties with this number of mixed species; for example a property that has 50 chickens, 30 turkeys and 25 ducks requires a PIC.

5.6.1 Obligations

Owners of properties with more than the designated number of poultry must ensure that their property has a PIC.

5.6.2 Actions

Many commercial poultry farms would already have a PIC as the property is above the minimum rating size or the property also trades grazing livestock:

- the governing bodies of poultry shows, sales, pigeon races and other events may determine that only poultry from properties with PICs may enter an event
- the NSW Food Authority may require poultry processors to include PICs in their records of supplier farms
- veterinary practitioners submitting specimens from poultry to a NSW DPI laboratory must provide the PIC of the property that the birds came from.

6. Enforcement of PICs

Enforcement of PICs should be largely industry and market driven as livestock industries adopt best practice in the interests of traceability, biosecurity and risk mitigation.

Authorised officers are not required to actively check for compliance or enforce PICs, although advisory or corrective action may be required in certain circumstances and include:

- providing advice on how to obtain a PIC
- discussing the ongoing use of district codes with saleyard and abattoir operators and agreeing on ways to avoid their use in future
- investigating significant breaches relating to the provision of PIC information and NLIS database transfers by vendors, buyers, agents, saleyard operators, abattoirs, shows and events in accordance with NLIS enforcement procedures
- referring unresolved and significant problems to NSW DPI Agricultural Compliance for further investigation in accordance with compliance policies and procedures.

Increased regulatory action may be carried out in future if:

- a saleyard or abattoir operator continues to use district codes for NLIS database transfers
- the national Standing Committee or Ministerial Council for primary industries determines that all jurisdictions must actively enforce PICs in designated sectors, and
- an industry requests increased enforcement of PICs in their sector and provides an industry driver and financial support for doing so.

6.1 Saleyards

LLS authorised officers in attendance at sales should advise vendors, buyers, agents and saleyard operators on how to apply for a PIC or find out an existing PIC.

Saleyards include circuit and on-property sales as well as sales at shows that are conducted by public auction.

NSW DPI is automatically advised by email by the NLIS database whenever a cancelled (disbanded) PIC is used. NSW DPI also monitors the use of district codes and overall saleyard compliance quarterly from the NLIS database and provides a report to LLSs. LLS authorised officers must take corrective action if the use of district codes compromises the overall performance score in any quarter.

6.2 Abattoirs including knackeries

Compliance with the provision of a valid NVD, eNVD or PigPass prior to slaughter, which can only occur if the stock came from a property with a PIC, may be enforced by the NSW Food Authority or AQIS in domestic and export abattoirs respectively.

NSW DPI monitors the use of district codes and overall compliance with NLIS requirements from the NLIS database and provides a quarterly report to the NSW Food Authority and AQIS:

- NSW Food Authority and AQIS officers should take corrective action if the use of district codes compromises the overall performance score in any quarter
- LLS authorised officers are not required to undertake compliance activities for PICs and the NLIS with respect to abattoirs including knackeries.

6.3 Properties, shows, events

There is no active surveillance for or enforcement of PICs for properties on which stock are held, or whether stock entering shows or events come from properties with PICs.

- properties without PICs from or to which cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are regularly traded will over time be detected through saleyards and abattoirs. Livestock traded through saleyards often present the greater biosecurity and tracing risk, especially for FMD.

Corrective action may be warranted where:

- it is found that stock have been moved and the movement has not been recorded as required on the NLIS database and the alleged offence is deemed to be significant, and
- the property is under investigation or regulatory control for a disease or residue incident or for feeding swill or restricted animal material.

6.4 Horses

There is no active surveillance for or enforcement of PICs for properties on which horses are kept, or whether horses entering shows or events or being sold through a saleyard come from properties with PICs:

- the NSW Food Authority may require knackeries to keep records of PICs of the properties from which horses are consigned for slaughter.

6.5 Poultry

There is no active surveillance for or enforcement of PICs for properties on which poultry are held, or whether poultry entering shows or events come from properties with PICs:

- the NSW Food Authority may make PICs a condition of licensing of poultry meat and egg farms and of poultry abattoirs and include this provision in their routine verification programs.

6.6 Penalties

Infringement notice fines for non-compliance with PIC requirements apply under the NILS Regulation.

7. Definitions and acronyms

Cattle scale operation: A business (other than a farming business) that trades in cattle by purchasing the cattle by live weight or price per head directly from farmers (and not by way of a public auction) and then sells the cattle on.

District code: A unique identification code assigned to part or all of a LLS district. District codes end in four zeros, eg NA470000.

District registrar: A person appointed in accordance with cl.3 of the Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation, 2017 to assign PICs and administer district registers

District register: The register of PICs assigned in that Livestock Health and Pest District.

DPI: NSW Department of Primary Industries

Equines: Members of the family Equidae, including horses donkeys, asses, mules and zebras

eNVD: electronic National Vendor Declaration

Held in captivity: Confined or restrained for sufficient time that the animal should be provided with water and/or feed.

LLS: Local Land Services

NVD: National vendor declaration

PIC: Property identification code

Private kill: is where a single animal is slaughtered at an abattoir and the carcass is returned to the owner of the animal for their personal consumption or use.

Poultry: Chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, emus or ostriches

PSS: Post-sale summary

TSS: Transported stock statement

8. Documentation

- *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation 2017
- Biosecurity - NLIS - Policy for property identification codes (PICs)
- Biosecurity - NLIS Procedures for assigning property identification codes and for managing and accessing registers
- Biosecurity - NLIS Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures
- Biosecurity - NLIS Procedures for cattle
- Policy - Records Management (IND-I-177)
- Policy - Information Security (IND-I-197)
- Policy - Classified Information (IND-I-196)
- Policy -Government Information (Public Access) (IND-I-178)
- Policy - Biosecurity collection, use and disclosure of information
- Procedure - Biosecurity collection, use and disclosure of information
- General information and frequently asked questions:
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/nlis/pic
- PIC application form: www.LLS.org.au/identifying-and-tracing-livestock/property-identification-codes

- LLS contacts: www.lls.org.au/contact
- Shows: *NLIS Cattle – Guidelines for NSW shows and sporting events*
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/nlis/cattle
- Multiple PICs for a holding: BC&MS PRO 2006/22 section 2.1.7
- TAGTRAN:
http://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au/LLS/animal_resources/nlis/nlis_database_instructions/WI1-WORK-INSTRUCTION---TAG-TRANSFER.pdf

9. Records

Not applicable.

10. Revision History

Version	Date issued	Notes	By
1.0	01/07/2017	Substantially updated to align with Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation 2017	Systems, Intelligence and Traceability

11. Contact

Leader Traceability
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Biosecurity Intelligence Support
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NSW DPI NLIS Helpline
Phone 1300 720 405
Email enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/nlis

NLIS Helpdesk
Phone 1800 654 743
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Appendix 1 – Examples of NLIS database email messages

Information - NLIS Upload ID 19191919 - Mob-Based Kill - Info 126

This PIC has a Disbanded Status on the Central PIC Register. - This message is for information only and requires no further action.

Extra Info: PIC = NA471234

Devices affected:

87654321

Error - NLIS Upload ID 19191919 – Saleyard Sale – Error 139

This PIC has a status of Blocked on the Central PIC Register. This information has not been updated on the database. - Please make any necessary corrections and resubmit this information to the database.

Extra Info: PIC = NA471234

Devices affected:

999 0000012345678

Information - NLIS Upload ID 18080600 - Saleyard Sale - Info 124

This PIC does not exist on the PIC Register. This information has been updated on the database. - For further information please contact your State Department of Primary Industries (DPI) as soon as possible.

Extra Info: PIC = NA471234

Devices affected:

999 0000012345678