

NLIS Cattle: Guidelines for NSW Abattoirs



Beef bodies in abattoir chiller.

Photo courtesy of Department of Primary Industries.

SYSTEMS INTELLIGENCE AND TRACEABILITY
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Foreword

This publication provides guidelines to abattoir operators about complying with the requirements for the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) whenever cattle (including bobby calves) are slaughtered at abattoirs in NSW. These requirements are prescribed under the *Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation 2017* (the NLIS Regulation).

In summary:

- All cattle must be identified with an NLIS device before they are slaughtered
- All cattle for slaughter must be accompanied by a completed NVD, TSS or post-sale summary
- Kill data must be uploaded to the NLIS database by the close of business the day after slaughter.

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1. Tags

Stock owners must ensure all cattle, including bobby calves, that are being consigned to an abattoir are identified with an approved NLIS device (RFID). It is an offence for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of, buy or otherwise acquire, or slaughter cattle which are not properly identified.

The **vendor** should check all cattle before they are loaded and replace any devices that are lost or missing with either a breeder (white) device if the stock were born on that property, or a post-breeder (orange) device for that property if the stock were born elsewhere.

Buyers of cattle destined for slaughter should ensure that they do not buy cattle that are not correctly identified.

The **abattoir operator** should sight the stock as they are being unloaded or penned at the abattoir and properly identify any untagged cattle.

- Special ('abattoir' or 'emergency') devices may be arranged through Local Land Services (LLS) and either attached to untagged cattle before slaughter or linked to the body in kill records.
- If many or all cattle in the consignment are untagged:
 - The cattle should either be returned to the property of origin if possible, held until sufficient special tags can be obtained, or slaughtered on the direction of a Biosecurity and Food Safety NSW (BFS) NSW Compliance Officer or Department of Agriculture and Water on-plant vet on humane grounds.
 - If the cattle are to be slaughtered without NLIS devices, the PIC of the property from which the cattle were consigned must be determined from the NVD and checked for any Early Warning status (see section 4). The bodies must remain linked to the consignment PIC throughout slaughter. All other mandatory data must be uploaded to the NLIS database against the body number.
 - The abattoir operator should notify an authorised officer at the closest LLS office for further investigation of any consignment of untagged cattle.

An animal that is too large or dangerous to safely tag on property may be exempt from having an NLIS device with the approval of an LLS authorised officer. Such cattle must be accompanied by a stock permit issued by LLS to a saleyard where the animal is identified and sold for slaughter, or sent to an abattoir, with the permit showing the consignment property PIC. The transport of such animals must be arranged with the abattoir prior to transfer of the animal. An abattoir may choose not to accept dangerous or unidentified cattle.

2. Vendor declarations and other documents

All cattle movements to the abattoir must be accompanied by a **national vendor declaration and waybill (NVD)**, a **transported stock statement (TSS)**, a **buyer's reconciliation or post-sale summary (PSS)** provided by the saleyard, or a permit issued by an authorised officer. . The NVD is preferable as it provides all of the information required for tracing, stock transportation, livestock production assurance (LPA) and product integrity. Abattoirs may choose not to accept stock that are accompanied by a TSS or permit only.

The **vendor** must provide the following information on the NVD or TSS:

- Property identification code (PIC) of the property where the journey commenced. This is pre-printed on the NVD. If the stock has been on agistment, the vendor must obtain an NVD with that property's PIC from the property owner.
- Number and description (breed, sex, type) of the cattle.
- Date of movement

The rest of the NVD must also be completed to meet stock transportation, LPA and product integrity requirements.

The **selling agent** should complete part C of the buyer's copy of the NVD to show the number of cattle bought by that buyer.

The **abattoir operator** should confirm that a completed NVD, TSS or PSS (with all required information on it) has been provided on arrival of the cattle at the abattoir. If not, the cattle should be held in lairage until a completed document is provided by the vendor or stock agent.

It is an offence for vendors not to provide the required delivery information, and for an abattoir to slaughter stock if they don't have this information. However, an abattoir may slaughter such stock for humane reasons, as outlined above.

The abattoir must keep a copy of the NVD or other document for at least 2 years, either as a hard or electronic copy.

3. Holding paddocks

The following guidelines are provided to help ensure that a seamless history of movements (without gaps) is maintained in both the NLIS database and paper/management records for all stock slaughtered at Australian abattoirs for the purposes of traceability and product integrity.

Holding paddocks PICs and consignments

Stock may be held in nearby or remote holding yards or paddocks before being transferred to abattoir lairages for slaughter.

- **Nearby holding paddocks** are adjacent to the abattoir, such that the stock is walked to the abattoir, or otherwise meet jurisdictional rules for assigning the same PIC.
 - Nearby holding paddocks should have the **same PIC** as the abattoir (otherwise they must be treated the same as remote paddocks).
 - **Saleyard consignments** to the abattoir or nearby holding paddocks are transferred by the saleyard to the **abattoir PIC**.
 - **Direct consignments** from a property to the abattoir or nearby holding paddocks are transferred when the abattoir operator uploads the consignment property PIC as the 'From PIC' with the kill data.
- **Remote holding paddocks** are more distant such that the stock are trucked to the abattoir, or otherwise do not meet jurisdictional rules for assigning the same PIC.
 - Remote holding paddocks must have a **separate PIC**. This PIC should be linked to the processor's NLIS database account.
 - **Saleyard consignments** to a remote holding paddock are transferred by the saleyard to the **holding paddock PIC**.
 - **Direct consignments** from a property to a remote holding paddock are transferred by the abattoir operator to the **holding paddock PIC as a property to property (P2P)** movement before the stock are subsequently moved to the abattoir or otherwise within legislated requirements for P2P movements (generally 2 days).
 - A **new movement document** is required when the stock are transported from the **remote holding paddock to the abattoir**. The movement document should be a national vendor declaration (NVD) if the remote holding is LPA-accredited, or a State waybill, e.g. TSS. Copies of this movement document, and the original vendor's NVD or saleyard post-sale summary (PSS), must be held at both the remote holding and the abattoir in accordance with legislated requirements.

NVD and PIC/device status ('ERP') checks

The vendor's NVD or saleyard PSS must be reviewed to ensure that the information confirms that the stock is fit for slaughter and meet market requirements.

The PIC and device status for all cattle must be checked from the NLIS database, based on vendors' PICs (not just the remote holding PIC where applicable).

A device will not acquire an NL1 status (indicating that the device has been transferred from a non-LPA accredited PIC to an accredited PIC) if the remote holding is not LPA accredited as the device is not being subsequently transferred to an LPA-accredited property.

See also section 4 below.

NLIS database uploads

For **saleyard consignments** to the abattoir or nearby holding paddocks, the vendor's property PIC is uploaded as the 'From PIC' by the abattoir kill system software (provided the devices are on the abattoir PIC's current holdings).

For **direct consignments** from a property to the abattoir or nearby holding paddocks, the abattoir uploads the property PIC as the 'From PIC' in the kill data.

For **consignments from the remote holding paddock**, the abattoir may either:

- transfer all devices from the remote holding PIC to the abattoir PIC prior to slaughter (so they are on the abattoir's current holdings); or
- upload the remote holding PIC as the 'From PIC' in the kill data.

See also section 5 below.

Summary of NLIS database upload	
Movememnt	NLIS database transfers for cattle
Saleyard to abattoir or Saleyard to nearby holding then to abattoir	Saleyard to abattoir PIC by saleyard then kill upload (CFB or manual) by abattoir
Saleyard to remote holding then to abattoir	Saleyard to remote holding PIC by saleyard then kill upload with remote holding PIC as the consigning PIC by abattoir
Property to abattoir or Property to nearby holding then to abattoir	Kill upload with property PIC as the consigning PIC by abattoir
Property to remote holding then to abattoir	P2P transfer to remote holding PIC by abattoir then kill upload with remote holding PIC as the consigning PIC by abattoir

4. Early warning (EW) and extended residue program (ERP) checks

A range of PIC and device based statuses may be applied to properties or cattle with a known problem or risk. Some of these statuses affect the quality of the product for human consumption or export (e.g. organochlorine or antibiotic residues, animals exposed to restricted animal materials) while others are designed to alert to authorities to other risks (e.g. stolen cattle, misuse of NLIS devices).

Abattoirs must check the status of all cattle slaughtered and take appropriate corrective action. These checks are usually referred to as **ERP (extended residue program)** checks.

A new system called **Early Warning (EW)** allows abattoirs to check the PICs of the properties of origin of cattle scheduled for slaughter and determine whether any consignments may have any risk animals. This allows the abattoir to segregate that mob and schedule the animals' slaughter so that any risk can be more readily managed, or scan each animal in that consignment before slaughter and do an ERP check to identify and segregate any risk animals.

An EW status indicates that there are animals on that PIC with a risk status; it does not prove that any animals in that consignment are in fact of risk, nor the nature of the risk and action required. If the PIC has an EW status, the abattoir must do an ERP check on each animal to determine whether there are any risk animals in the mob, what that risk is and what corrective action they need to undertake. If an ERP check shows no status (the status field is blank) or displays 'Clear no test', the EW status can be ignored as the ERP check has confirmed that there are no risk animals in that consignment.

Use of the EW system is optional. If it used, then ERP checks need only be done on animals from a consignment with an EW status. If it is not used, then ERP checks must be done on every beast. If an abattoir has ERP systems in place that are working to their satisfaction, then there is no need to adopt the EW system.

Further information is available from the Help tools on the processor's NLIS database account.

Abattoir software interfaces with the ERP database and displays any statuses of concern together with corrective action (e.g. test animal, not fit for human consumption). An abattoir's NLIS database account also provides a number of ERP reports to allow checks to be done manually. Each abattoir should choose the method that best fits their processing procedures. Options include:

1. Check the 'early warning' (EW) status of every PIC listed on NVDs or PSSs. This identifies consignments that may have risk animals and allows that whole mob to be segregated and slaughtered separately if the abattoir wishes, or pre-slaughter ERP checks to be done on each animal.
2. Scan all cattle before slaughter and run ERP checks on the devices. This allows any animals with a risk status to be segregated and slaughtered separately or even withheld from slaughter.
3. Scan devices at slaughter and run ERP checks at that time. This system works best if the ERP status is displayed on the slaughter floor so that the body and offal can be retained.

Abattoirs should discuss options with their software and hardware providers or with NLIS Ltd.

5. NLIS database uploads

The key feature of the NLIS is the ability to rapidly trace cattle through the NLIS database. To achieve this outcome, prescribed 'kill' data must be uploaded soon after slaughter by the abattoir operator.

Who

The **operator of the abattoir** is responsible for uploading kill data.

The abattoir must have a 'Processor' NLIS database account linked to the abattoir and holding paddock PICs. A database account can be opened through <https://www.nlis.com.au/> or by contacting NLIS Ltd on 1800 654 743. PICs are assigned by LLS.

When

Kill data must be uploaded to the NLIS database on the day of slaughter or the next working day. 'Working day' refers to normal business days, i.e. Monday to Friday except public holidays; for example, a Friday kill may be uploaded the following Monday.

How

Kill data may be recorded by using a variety of commercial kill-floor systems (such as Cedar Creek, Sastek, Triton) or in-house software that collates and uploads data in a format acceptable to the NLIS database, i.e. in carcass feedback (CFB) format.

Alternatively, NLIS Ltd can provide free software – 'EasyCheck' or 'NLIS Connect' – which is either used on its own or interfaced with commercial software.

Devices should not be routinely uploaded as 'manual kills' as this format does not include carcass weight and may not include (depending on the file format) PIC of consignment. Similarly, devices should not be simply transferred to the 'To PIC' of 'DECEASED' unless the animal died in transit or lairage. Devices must not be transferred to 8As.

What

The following information on cattle slaughtered at the abattoir must be uploaded to the NLIS database:

- Identification particulars (RFID or NLIS number) for each body. If the NLIS device can't be scanned, the NLIS number printed on the tag must be visually read and entered by hand into the abattoir software.
- Processor PIC (happens automatically when the abattoir logs onto the NLIS database through an account to which the PIC is linked)
- PIC of the property where the stock was last held (consignment property or 'From PIC'):
 - This is uploaded 'automatically' by abattoir software for cattle transferred from saleyards to the abattoir or holding paddock PIC before or soon after slaughter
 - It must be entered by the abattoir from the NVD for direct consignments from properties

- Alternatively, cattle may be scanned in the lairage and transferred on the database from the consigning property PIC to the abattoir PIC. The abattoir software will then 'automatically' insert the consignment property PIC when kill data is uploaded.
- Date of slaughter
- Carcase weight (not mandatory) – hot standard carcase weight (HSCW) as defined by AUS-MEAT standards.
- NVD serial number. Abattoir software automatically includes this when devices are transferred to the abattoir PIC from saleyards or from properties prior to slaughter. This does not occur automatically for direct consignments and must be entered by the abattoir. The number of bodies uploaded to the NLIS database must equal the number of cattle slaughtered.

If any cattle are not slaughtered but are moved alive to another property or abattoir, then the cattle must be transferred to the destination property or abattoir PIC as a property to property movement.

6. Checking file upload status

Sometimes a file will contain incorrect or incomplete records which may trigger a warning or error in the NLIS database, or the file may be badly formatted and rejected by the database.

Abattoir software may detect and report some but not all errors. The NLIS database sends automatic email messages about upload transactions which should be checked daily.

To confirm that all files have been successfully uploaded, each abattoir should log into their NLIS database account each day and check the previous day's file uploads using the report 'View my transaction history'. Any file statuses that are not 'Complete' should be investigated by clicking on the file upload status link (e.g. 'Error') to see details of the problems, which should be fixed and the corrected records re-uploaded as soon as possible.

The NLIS Regulation requires that abattoir operators must have systems in place to ensure that information provided to the NLIS database is correct and that any incorrect information is promptly corrected.

Further advice on interpreting error messages and investigating and correcting data and file upload problems is available from the Help tools on a processor's NLIS database account or from NLIS Ltd.

7. Managing current holdings

'Current holdings' refers to active NLIS devices which have been on the abattoir PIC for more than 7 days. This may be because some slaughtered animals have not been uploaded as killed, or the devices have been incorrectly transferred to the abattoir PIC, or the cattle are still held in lairage or a holding paddock.

Abattoirs receive an automatic email every day from the NLIS database listing all active devices in their current holdings for over 7 days, including cattle on linked holding paddock PICs. In addition, abattoirs can log into their NLIS database account and run the report 'View my current holdings' which shows all devices currently assigned to the abattoir and linked holding PICs, including those transferred within the last several days. The report 'Transfer history for a device' can be used to determine the source PIC, saleyard (if applicable) and NVD number for each device.

This information should be correlated to purchase, kill and database transaction records, preferably daily but at least weekly, to determine corrective action which may include:

- Correcting any file upload errors and **re-uploading those kill records**.
- Doing a manual kill upload for those devices, if you are certain that the cattle have in fact been slaughtered.
- Contacting the relevant saleyard and requesting that they roll-back the transfer to your abattoir PIC, if you are certain that you never received those animals.
- Transferring the devices to another PIC, if the animals are still in a holding paddock or have been returned home, resold or sent to another abattoir.
- Setting the devices to inactive status, only if all other options fail.

Further advice on investigating and managing current holdings is available from NLIS Ltd.

8. Disposal of used devices

NLIS devices removed from slaughtered animals must be disposed in accordance with the NLIS Regulation to prevent their unlawful reuse, i.e. they are destroyed in a manner that doesn't allow them to be reused. Options are deep burial; destruction by heat treatment (such as rendering) or disposal at a waste management facility (e.g. local Council tip).

9. Records

The **vendor** or **selling agent** must provide a copy of the NVD to the abattoir before or when the cattle are delivered to the abattoir. A post-sale summary (PSS) may be provided instead, as long as all the required information is included on the PSS. However some abattoirs will not slaughter cattle unless they have received a copy of the original NVD in relation to the cattle

The **abattoir operator** must keep a copy of the NVD, PSS or other movement document for at least 2 years. The abattoir must also keep a record of the number of cattle slaughtered and the number held alive at the abattoir at the end of each day. This record must be kept for at least 2 years and provided on request to an authorised officer.

10. Compliance and performance monitoring

The Department of Primary Industries (DPI) monitors the performance of cattle abattoirs from the NLIS database and provides a report to each abattoir, the BFS NSW Compliance Unit, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and relevant DPI staff and management on a quarterly basis. Pooled data is also provided to state and national NLIS committees to help monitor the overall performance of the NLIS.

The monitoring data assesses how well vendors, saleyards and abattoirs are complying with the requirements of the NLIS through to slaughter and whether the system at each abattoir is continuously improving. On a State-wide basis, it provides an overall measure of traceability and whether the NLIS as a whole is working.

The following sections describe the key performance parameters of cattle abattoirs, how to interpret the data, and corrective action that should be taken to continuously improve performance.

Overall performance score and rank

The overall performance score (percentage) and rank measures are an indicator of how well each abattoir is complying with the NLIS Regulation and providing data that allows effective tracing.

The performance score is calculated as an average of five performance measures detailed below, namely Devices uploaded, Timeliness of uploads, Traceable PICs uploaded and Current holdings.

A performance score of over 99.5% (rounded up to 100%) is satisfactory and achievable. Between 96% and 99.5% indicates that improvement is required. Less than 96% means that the Regulation is not being complied with and prompt corrective action is essential.

The performance rank lists each abattoir out of the 20 or so active cattle abattoirs in NSW each quarter. The lower the figure (1=1st) the better.

Kill days

This is the total number of days for which kill data was uploaded during the monitoring period.

This figure should be compared with actual operating days. For example, if the abattoir operates 5 days a week, with 1 day off for maintenance each month and no public holidays, then there should be about 62 kill days each quarter. A lower figure suggests that some kill days were not uploaded. This is for guidance only and is not included in the overall measure of performance.

Bodies uploaded

This is the total number of bodies uploaded during the monitoring period, either in carcase feedback (CFB) or manual kill files. This figure should be compared with and exactly match the kill data.

The status of all uploads should be checked daily by logging into your NLIS database account, running the report 'View my transaction history', clicking on any statuses that indicate an incomplete upload, error or bad format, then promptly correcting the error and re-uploading the data. Please contact NLIS Ltd for assistance with interpreting warning and error messages and with data correction.

Devices uploaded

This is the total number of RFIDs uploaded during the monitoring period, either in carcass feedback (CFB) or manual kill files. This figure should be the same as bodies uploaded (i.e. each body has a device), providing a performance measure of 100%.

A lower number suggests that some cattle did not have an RFID, or that some were not successfully scanned. Action must be taken to ensure that in future all cattle have a device which is recorded and uploaded.

Traceable PICs uploaded

This measures whether a 'From PIC' has been uploaded for each body which allows the property of consignment or origin of the cattle to be traced. This performance measure should be greater than 99.5%.

A lower figure may be due to:

- Not confirming that a valid PIC has been entered against each body. EasyCheck / NLIS Connect automatically insert the PIC against the RFID for cattle that have been transferred to the abattoir PIC by a saleyard or by the abattoir for a direct consignment. However the PIC has to be manually entered for directly consigned cattle that have not first been transferred from the property to the abattoir PIC. If a PIC is not entered, the software inserts a default (invalid) PIC of ZZZZZ999 or ZZZZZZZZ. The correct PIC may be subsequently uploaded as a modified PIC.
- Using disbanded (cancelled) PICs, invalid (e.g. mistyped) PICs, district codes, blocked PICs or 8As, all of which are unlawful and negate traceability.
- Uploading devices manually to 'Deceased' without including the consigning property PIC.

Carcass weights uploaded

This measures whether a carcass weight has been uploaded for each body. Upload of carcass weight is not mandatory. This is for information only and is not included in the overall performance evaluation.

Timeliness of uploads

This is a measure of devices uploaded within 2 or 7 days of the kill date. The Regulation requires kill data to be uploaded by the close of business on the next working day after the sale. The 2 day monitoring figure takes weekends into account but not public holidays or other non-operating days. The 7 day figure measures late uploads which are completed within a calendar week.

These figures should always be 100%. A lower figure suggests that one or more uploads have been late or upload errors have not been corrected on time.

Current Holdings

This measures devices which have been transferred to the abattoir PIC but have not been uploaded as deceased within 7 days.

This figure should always be 100% (indicating that there are no current holdings over 7 days). A lower figure suggests that:

- Some NLIS devices have not been successfully scanned and uploaded as killed, or some file uploads have failed.
- Some devices have been transferred to the abattoir PIC but have fallen out before slaughter. This should be small numbers only and these devices should be assigned an inactive status.
- Cattle have been consigned to the abattoir PIC but not slaughtered within 7 days. Cattle sent to holding paddocks for more than a week should be transferred to the holding paddock PIC.

- Cattle transferred incorrectly to the abattoir by a saleyard have not been rolled back or uploaded as killed by another abattoir. If a roll back or transfer correction of these devices is not possible, then the devices should be assigned an inactive status.

LT status

This measures the proportion of cattle that have life-time traceable (LT) status at the time of slaughter and hence are traceable for their whole lives. Cattle lose LT status for a number of reasons, including use of post-breeder (orange) tags and system transfers (indicating a gap in traceability). This is for information only and is not included in the overall performance measure.

Limitations

Monitoring reports from the NLIS database do not take into account:

- Number of cattle actually killed
- Whether body numbers and RFIDs align (and hence whether the correct PIC and carcass weight has been provided for each body)
- Whether consignment PICs are for the correct properties

More information

Using the NLIS database, including data uploads, transfer monitoring, error messages, data correction and managing current holdings:

- Help tools on a processor NLIS database account
- NLIS Ltd, phone 1800 654 743, email: support@nlis.com.au
- Your software and IT providers

EW and ERP checks:

- Tech Tips and Fact Sheets on the [NLIS website](#)
- Appendix 14.9 to the *Terms of Use for the NLIS Database* available from the Help tools on a processor NLIS database account.

PICs, special tags, reporting untagged cattle:

- Local Land Services, phone 1300 795 299

NLIS rules for abattoirs, compliance and monitoring:

- Department of Primary Industries, phone 02 6391 3511, email: enquiries.nlis@dpi.nsw.gov.au
- Policy and Legislation: <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/nlis/policy>

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA): 1800 683 111 or email lpa@mla.com.au

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Biosecurity & Food Safety NSW Compliance unit

NLIS Ltd

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NLIS Cattle –Vendor’s Checklist

PIC: **Date:** **NVD number:**

Before consignment:

- Obtain an NVD with the pre-printed PIC for the property the cattle are being consigned from.
- Check all cattle shortly before or at loading.
- Replace any missing tags with either a breeder or post-breeder tag with the PIC for that property.
- Complete the rest of the NVD.
- Send the completed NVD with the cattle to the saleyard or abattoir.

NLIS Cattle–Buyer’s Checklist

PIC: **Date:** **NVD number:**

Before sale:

- Check the cattle that you intend bidding on appear to all have devices and are accompanied by a completed NVD.
- Confirm that your account details are up to date and include the correct abattoir or holding paddock PIC.

After purchase:

- Provide the correct PIC for the abattoir or holding paddock to which the cattle are being delivered to the selling agent at the time of purchase.
- Obtain a copy of the NVD or post-sale summary after the sale and keep it somewhere where it can be readily found for at least 2 years.

NLIS Cattle – Abattoir Operator’s Check list

Abattor:

Date:

Preparation:

- Obtain an abattoir and, if required, holding paddock PIC from your LLS
- Open a ‘Processor’ NLIS database account and link the abattoir PIC and any holding paddock PICs to that account.
- Talk with your software and IT providers about EW/ERP checks and data upload options.
- Obtain copies of Tech Tips and other documents about database functions and reports from the Help tools on you NLIS database account.
- Arrange a supply of special (replacement) tags with the LLS.

Before slaughter:

- Remind each vendor of direct consignments of their obligations (see Vendor’s Checklist).
- Remind buyers to only buy cattle on your behalf that are tagged and that are accompanied by a completed NVD and to provide the correct abattoir or holding paddock PIC (see Buyer’s Checklist).

On delivery, sight all cattle for missing tags:

- Replace lost devices with special tags, or implement other systems approved by Biosecurity and Food Safety NSW Compliance or DoAWR that maintain the link between all cattle and carcasses with their PIC and NVD.
- If many cattle in a consignment are untagged, advise the vendor that the cattle cannot be killed and report the incident to an LLS authorised officer
- Obtain completed NVDs or post sale summary from each vendor or saleyard.
- Do an EW check on each PIC (optional) to identify any consignments that may have animals with an ERP status.

During processing:

- Scan every RFID.
- Check the ERP status of each device and take appropriate action

After slaughter:

Enter and upload to the NLIS database, on the day of kill or the next business day, the following information as a minimum for each animal killed:

- Body number
- RFID or NLIS number
- Date of kill
- PIC of previous (consignment) property
- Carcase weight