

Livestock Production Assurance

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION ASSURANCE

Version 2.0

MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA

Integrity Systems
red meat customer assurance

LPA NLIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About this course 2

1 Property Risk Assessment 3

2 Safe And Responsible Animal Treatments 20

3 Stock Foods, Fodder Crops, Grain and Pasture Treatments 35

4 Preparation for Dispatch of Livestock 49

5 Livestock Transactions and Movements 61

6 Biosecurity 78

7 Animal Welfare 95

8 HGP and Oestradiol ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

9 Harvested Rangeland Goats 104

LPA Learning will assist you to ensure your on-farm practices meet LPA requirements and help you meet your LPA accreditation requirements.

To further increase your awareness of LPA, download the LPA guidebook or visit the Integrity Systems website.

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MODULE 1

1 Property Risk Assessment

Module overview

Everyday features on your property - such as old sheds, drums or water sources - can create risks for livestock. Left unchecked, they can harm animals, damage your business, and affect Australia's red meat reputation.

This chapter shows you how to map your property, spot potential hazards, and record actions to reduce risk. You'll also explore the safe use of recycled water on cattle properties and how simple checks can protect both compliance and market access.

By the end, you'll see how risk assessments aren't just about ticking boxes - they're a practical way to protect your animals, safeguard your livelihood, and strengthen trust in our industry.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Why risk assessment matters
3. Creating a farm map
4. Completing a property risk assessment
5. Common risk types to watch for
6. Taking action to reduce risks
7. Knowledge check
8. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- complete a basic farm map that supports a property risk assessment
- conduct and document a property risk assessment
- identify and manage potential sources of contamination
- understand and mitigate risks associated with recycled water use on cattle properties

- Property risks can harm livestock and cause food safety issues, potentially damaging Australia's reputation and putting our market access at risk.
- Simple checks help you stay compliant and avoid costly mistakes.
- Mapping hazards and recording actions support food safety.
- Producers and agents both play a role in identifying and managing risks.
- Risk assessments are a practical way to protect your animals, your business, and our industry.

Why risk assessment matters

The benefits of risk assessment

A risk assessment helps minimise livestock exposure to contaminated sites and physical contaminants. If livestock have contact with persistent chemicals from contaminated sites, their meat may contain unacceptable chemical residues. Physical contaminants can injure livestock or people if they become lodged in meat tissue. Both chemical and physical contamination can lead to costly market rejection and loss of market access.

Check your property for contamination risks

Look for hazards such as old chemical stores, damaged or degrading infrastructure, or areas that may still hold residues from previous land use. Examples include treated timber yards, old dips or spray races, and/or land used to grow organochlorine-treated crops before 1998.

For more examples, download the Property Risk Assessment factsheet.

Use the LPA Property Risk Assessment Checklist to help identify and control risks.

Property risk assessment - Supporting information

The risk assessment involves completing a risk assessment and map of the property, to ensure a livestock producer is doing all they can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals and physical contaminants entering the meat they produce. Responses to the risk assessment questions and the map must be documented and filed, and both made available should the property be subject to an LPA audit.

Figure 1. Risk assessment map example

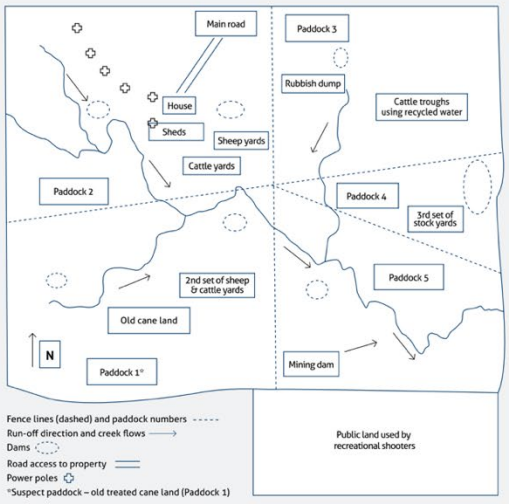


Figure 2 - Property risk assessment – Example documentation

Possible risk / risk site (refer to property map)	Reason or risk identified	Results received (soil or fat samples)	Description of how site is managed to eliminate the risk of livestock contamination
Rubbish dump	*Old chemical drums, batteries, food scraps*	*Soil sample; Dieldren 0.20mg/kg BHC 0.40mg/kg*	*Rubbish dump fenced out 2005*
Stock yards	*Plunge dip* *Timber yards treated for termite control*	*NA*	*Cattle and sheep yards – plunge dip no longer in use and section of yards not used. Aware of timber yards treated for termite control.*
Chemical storage shed and wash down area *Sheds* *Machinery sheds* *Machinery*	*Sump oil and old batteries* *Timber treated for termite control* *Hydraulic oil on machinery* *Chemical storage and area used to clean our spray equipment*	*NA*	*Sheds – have area where old batteries and sump oil placed, fenced 2007 and also contains washed chemical drums ready for DrumMuster collection. Aware of machinery with oil leaks and endeavour not to leave machinery in paddocks where stock are.*
Power poles	*Organochlorine ground treated poles*	*Soil sample: Dieldren 0.60mg/kg*	*Power poles to house and sheds are pre-1987. Organochlorine ground treated poles. Old pole removed from paddock.*
Mining dam	*Possible heavy metals*		*Stock not allowed access to dam. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before they can go to slaughter.*
Paddock 1 *Old cane paddock*	*Paddock 1 old treated cane paddock*	*Soil sample: DDT 0.15mg/kg*	*Sale cattle restricted access. Stock in paddock must be on clean feed for 60 days before slaughter.*
Public road / adjacent public land	*Potential for physical contamination* *Rubbish from travellers including lead batteries*	*NA*	*Gates locked. Areas neighbouring public roads/lands checked for rubbish on a regular basis. Rubbish removal as required.*
Potential physical contamination	*Potential for physical contamination*	*NA*	*Potential for physical contamination minimised by collection of all loose fencing wire / clear policy regarding the use of firearms on the property.*
Treated recycled water used for irrigation	*Potential for presence of pathogen that can cause beef measles (Cysticercus bovis or C. bovis) in cattle.*	*Documentation from water supplier that water has been treated adequately*	*The recycled water supplier has confirmed that the recycled water has been adequately treated.* *Other fresh drinking water is available to cattle. If exposed to inadequately treated recycled water, cattle are identified, traceable and declared as exposed to C. bovis on outgoing NVDs.*

EXAMPLE RECORDS

Why do a property risk assessment?

A risk assessment helps prevent contamination and injury whilst assuring the world of Australia's red meat food safety. Property risk assessments consider things like:

- **Physical contaminants**: This such as broken wire, broken needles, buckshot can cause injury or pass into meat, causing harm to animals and people.
- **Chemicals**: These might be stored onsite, or they may be present in soil as a result of previous land use which if unmanaged can lead to chemical residues in meat.
- **Inadequately treated recycled water:** For cattle producers, using recycled wastewater which has not been treated correctly can cause beef measles (Cysticercosis Bovis), leading to carcase rejection.

Completing a property risk assessment protects animals, ensures the safety of red meat for market access, and keeps your farming operations running smoothly.

Make checks routine when new infrastructure is built, or things change on farm. Use the LPA property risk assessment checklist.

By completing your property risk assessment, you ensure better animal welfare, food safety compliance, and peace of mind.

Great work - you've covered the basics, now let's take the first step. In the next lesson, you'll learn how to build your own farm map and mark out key risks.

Creating a farm map

What are farm maps?

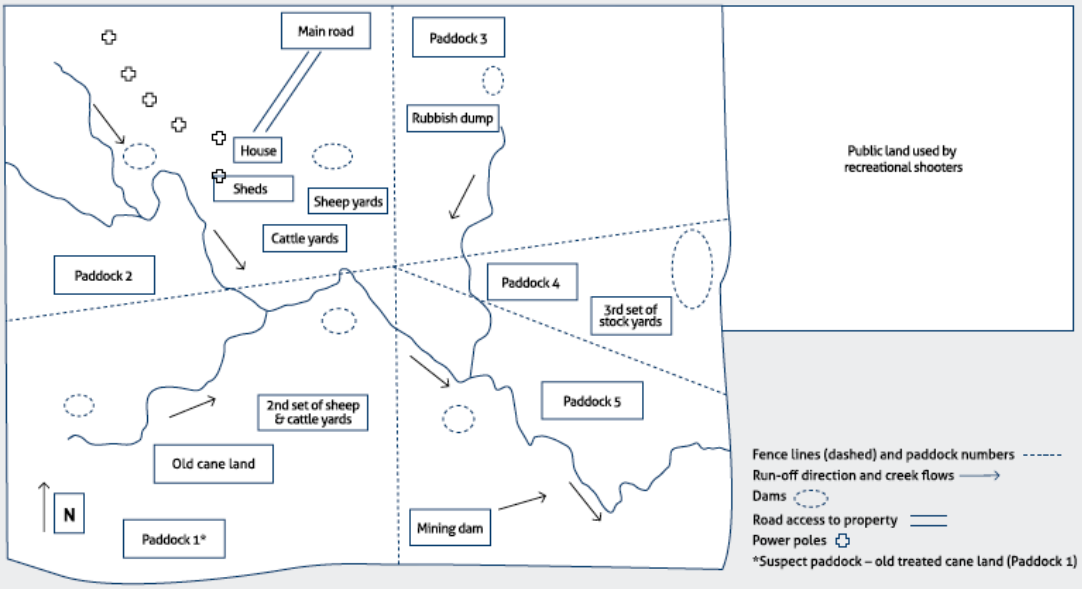
A farm map helps you spot and monitor risks. It can be a sketch, a screenshot, or digital image - just keep it clear and current.

Map boundaries, paddocks, sheds, yards and any risks like chemical storage, old dip sites, rubbish dumps or other infrastructure.

Sample farm map

You will find an example property risk assessment map on the Integrity Systems website.

Select the link to download the Property Risk Assessment template.



A clear, up-to-date map gives you an easy way to visualise risks on your property.

You don't need fancy software - just something that shows the key features and any identified risks.

Here's a basic guide to what to mark on the map to get started.

1. **Mark property boundaries**
   Fences, roads, and access points.
   Surrounding land use - is your property adjacent to recreational shooting, main roads or public areas?
2. **Identify key features**
   Buildings, paddocks, water points, yards, sheds, laneways, old dips and races.
3. **Add any risks**
   Chemical storage areas, mixing or wash down areas, painted feed bins, farm machinery, burn pits, rubbish dumps, burial pits.
   Previous land use - do you know if any organochloride chemicals were used previously to grown crops or is there any pre-1995 termite treated timber still on the property?

4. **Highlight areas that require management**
   If using recycled water on a cattle property mark where water has been applied to the land or provided as drinking water.
   Infrastructure and equipment - mark any transmission lines, capacitors, mining or renewable energy items.

5. **Save your map and upload to your LPA account if required**
   Complete and save your farm map and property risk assessment directly in your LPA account under Record Keeping.

   Uploading your map when completing your property risk assessment helps meet LPA standards and supports traceability.

   If you are selected for an audit, saving a copy of your farm map will also makes the audit process quicker and easier.

Now that you've got your map sorted, let's look at how to use it to complete a property risk assessment.

Completing a property risk assessment

Let's practice completing a property risk assessment

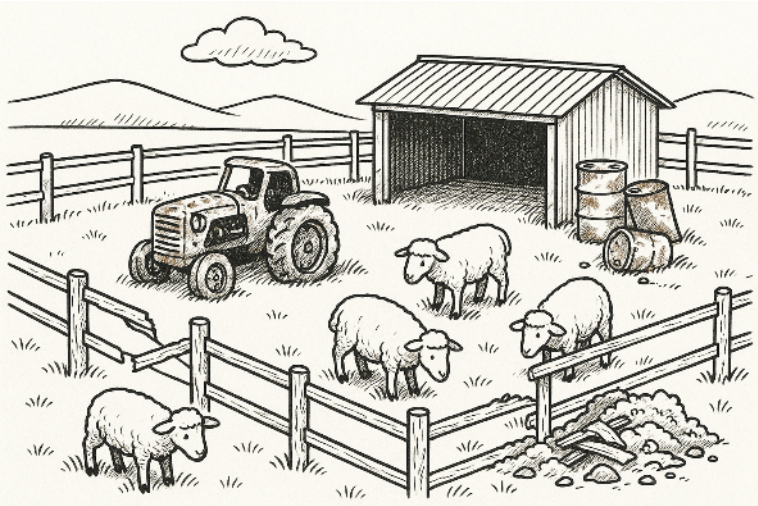
Inspect the property and key areas. Look for hazards like sharp objects, old chemical drums or things livestock have access to.

Use the LPA Property Risk Assessment Checklist to identify any risks you might have missed.

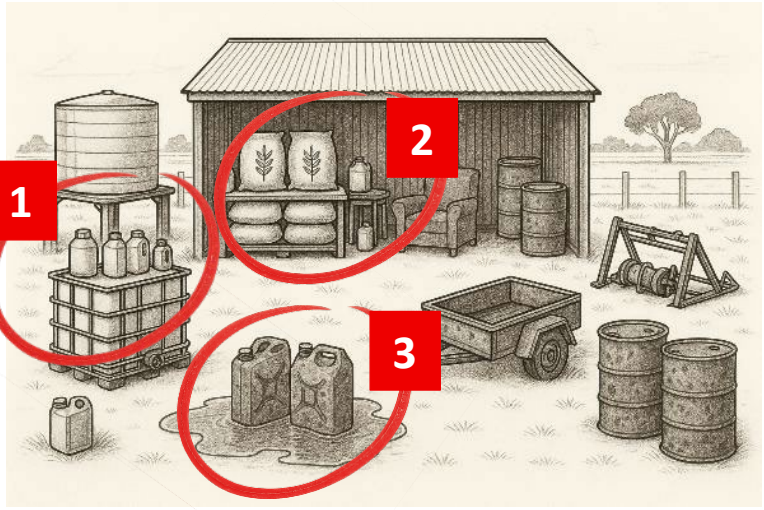
Are you ready to practice completing a property risk assessment?

Circle the hazards in the images on the following page.

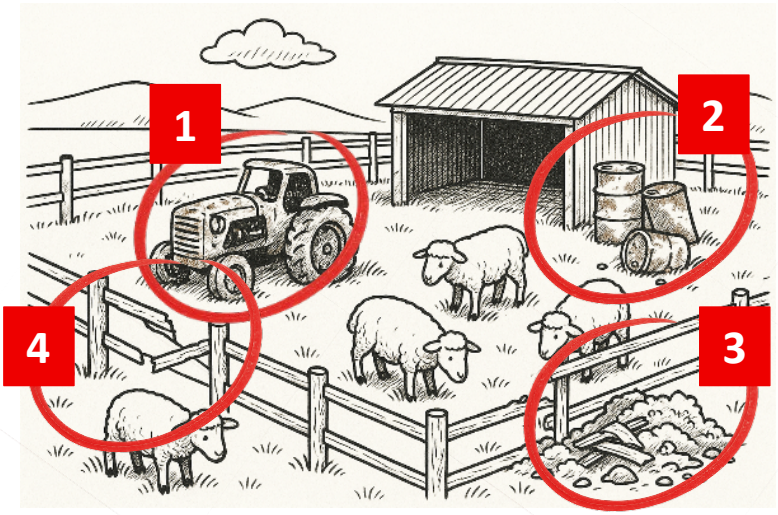




Correct answers on next page.



1. Livestock access to chemical storage poses the risk of contaminating livestock if chemicals leak or spill.
2. Feed stored next to farm chemicals, fuel or machinery oil could become contaminated and create residue risks.
3. Fuel or oil leakage creates soil contamination and could create a residue risk if livestock are grazing the area.



1. Old, abandoned tractors may leak oil or fuel, and sharp or broken parts can injure livestock.
2. Rusty drums may contain or have previously contained chemicals which can leak into soil or water.
3. Rubbish disposal should prevent livestock access and any contamination from food or discarded items.
4. Broken fences can allow animals to escape or access hazardous areas like chemical or machinery zones.

Now that you've covered how to conduct a property risk assessment, let's take a closer look at the most common risk types to watch for on your property - and how to manage them.

Common risk types to watch for

Common risks around the farm

Property risks are unique to each property - common risks include rubbish disposal, chemical storage and sometimes previous land use which can cause persistent chemical residues even decades later.

Risks that impact food safety and compliance need to be managed.

Simple checks = strong protection

Start with a simple checklist and keep it updated as things change.

Identifying Risks

Example: *You run a cattle property and want to make sure you are managing all property risks. You might ask yourself, "What are potential risks on my property?"*

Let's look at some examples:

Persistent chemicals

Persistent chemicals stay in the environment for a long time and can cause unacceptable chemical residues in meat if livestock graze these areas.

Think about the previous land use – did cropping occur? Is there an old dip? What about timber treated for termites in the 1990s?

Is a property management plan in place with the state department?

Have residues ever been found in meat from your property?



Rubbish dump

Rubbish dumps can contain hazardous materials such as chemical containers and lead acid batteries.

Livestock need to be excluded from these sites to prevent contamination.



Stock yard

Yards and fences should be in good condition to prevent livestock injury.

Old yards and dip sites may have been used historically to apply organochlorine pesticides (OCs) and arsenic.



Chemical storage shed

Storage sheds or areas where chemicals and fertilisers are stored and handled should not be accessible by livestock.



Machinery

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) can be present in old hydraulic equipment and oil; old paints may contain lead.



Power poles

Soil around the base of power poles may have high concentrations of OCs from termite and ant treatment in the 1990s.



Paddock

Land that previously grew OC-treated crops can contain enough residual OCs to cause unacceptable residues in grazing livestock.



Public roads

Physical contaminants like buckshot from recreational shooters on nearby public lands, wire, old batteries, and chemical drums may present a chemical residue threat and remain in the meat after slaughter, becoming a food safety risk.



Wastewater (cattle properties)

If you are a cattle producer using recycled effluent supplied from a wastewater treatment plant (e.g. a council) obtain confirmation of the treatment level.



Now that you're familiar with common risks you might find on your property, let's look at some simple, practical steps to reduce or manage these risks.

Taking action to reduce risks

Risk mitigation

Start small: pick up risks, mark dangerous zones, test water. Document actions and update your map regularly - especially after big changes.

You don't need to fix every issue at once. Start by focusing on the most urgent or highest risk areas, then gradually work through your action list.

Document everything.

Use the LPA Property Risk Assessment form to record actions taken and any new risks identified. Update your map and notes regularly - especially after big weather events or new activities like construction or mining.

QUESTION 1: What can I do to manage the risk?

You've just bought a new block of land which was previously used to grow bananas and sugar cane. You can't allow your livestock to graze here before you're sure it is safe to do so.

What can you do to manage the risk?

Select the three correct options.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Restrict livestock access to the site until the residue status is known	☐
b) Sell the animals that came into contact with the paddock	☐
c) Conduct soil tests for persistent chemicals	☐
d) Indicate the paddock on a property map so that staff know to restrict access	☐

Answer on next page.

Documenting risks

You must complete and document a property risk assessment to ensure that you are doing all you can to prevent unacceptable levels of persistent chemicals and physical contaminants entering the meat you produce.

Then, when changing activities bring about new potential risks, you must update your **property risk assessment** and **farm map** with the new information.

Keep records for a minimum of 7 years, in accordance with State legislation or for the duration of the livestock on the Property Identification Code (PIC), whichever is longer.

You've covered a lot in this module - from why risk assessment matters, to how to map your property, spot common risks, and take practical steps to manage them. Now, let's lock in your learning with a final knowledge check.

Quiz question answer

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✕	3 ✓	4 ✓

In this scenario, you can: restrict livestock access to the site until the residue status is known; ask your state department for a property report; conduct soil tests for persistent chemicals; and indicate the paddock on a property map so that staff know to restrict access.



Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 2: Managing a found hazard

You've just completed a walkthrough of your paddocks and noticed an old drum half-buried near a tree line.

What's the best step to remove the risk?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✕
a) Leave it unless livestock are nearby	☐
b) Fence it off temporarily and remove it when convenient	☐
c) Safely remove the drum and document the site on your property map	☐
d) Test the soil, but take no further action	☐

QUESTION 3: Updating your farm map

You're preparing for an audit, and you realise you haven't updated your farm map in 2 years.

Should you update your farm map and risk assessment before the audit?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Yes	☐
b) No	☐

QUESTION 4: Adding a new risk

You've recently installed a new chemical storage shed on your property.

What should be added to your property risk assessment?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Add the farm shed to your farm map and property risk assessment	☐
b) Add a note in your calendar to check chemical expiry dates	☐
c) Notify your neighbours about the chemical storage	☐
d) You don't need to record it unless there's a spill	☐

QUESTION 5: Managing risk from mining activity

A mining company has started operations on your land, near your water sources.

What records should you keep in case the site poses a future risk?

Select all that apply.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
1. Identify the new site on your farm map	☐
2. Document the risk on your property risk assessment	☐
3. Record the mining company's ABN	☐
4. Develop a risk management strategy for the site and add it to your property risk assessment	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 2 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✗	3 ✓	4 ✗
Question 3 Answer:	Yes ✓	No ✗		
Question 4 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✗	3 ✗	4 ✗
Question 5 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✗	4 ✓

Conclusion

Next steps

You've now completed the module on Property Risk Assessment. You've learned how to map out your property, identify potential risks, and take practical steps to reduce risks.

From picking up old wire to updating your property risk assessment after a big weather event, these actions protect your livestock, support food safety, and help keep Australia's red meat reputation strong.

Even small improvements can make a big difference.



Your next steps

- Update your farm map with any new risks you've identified.
- Complete or review your Property Risk Assessment using the Integrity Systems checklist.
- Keep records up to date - especially after new activities like construction, flooding, or introducing recycled water.

More information



- Download the LPA Property Risk Assessment Factsheet and Checklist
- Access the LPA Farm Map Template
- Visit Integrity Systems' Property Risk Assessment webpage
- Read FAQs on on-farm risk and compliance on the Property Risk Assessment | Integrity Systems.
- Complete your property risk assessment online via your LPA account.



2 Safe and responsible animal treatments

Module overview

The way you administer and record livestock treatments directly affects food safety, market access, and consumer confidence. Mistakes with labels, doses, or records can harm animals and undermine trust in the industry.

This chapter explores safe treatment practices, from reading instructions correctly to applying WHPs and ESIs. You'll also see why accurate records are essential for traceability and for protecting both compliance and reputation.

By the end, you'll understand how responsible treatment practices protect your animals, your business, and Australia's red meat integrity.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Why safe and responsible animal treatment matters
3. Following labels
4. Understanding withholding periods (WHPs) and export slaughter intervals (ESIs)
5. Identifying cattle treated with hormonal growth promotants (HGPs)
6. Keeping treatment records
7. Small producers, big impact
8. Knowledge check
9. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- understand your role in maintaining animal health and protecting market access
- keep accurate treatment records for traceability, food safety and compliance
- follow labels to ensure correct usage and animal safety
- understand and apply WHPs or ESIs.

Key Points

- Using animal treatments safely and responsibly helps you protect livestock, your business and the red meat industry.
- Keeping accurate records helps assure consumers that foot is safe and responsibly produced. It also makes it easier to respond to audits and enables traceability should something go wrong.
- Following treatment labels correctly can help you avoid mistakes that affect both animals and the food chain.
- Respecting WHPs and ESIs helps you maintain meat safety standards.
- Livestock treated with HGPs must be clearly identifiable and recorded.

Welcome

How you administer and record animal treatments can directly affect food safety, market access, and consumer trust.

This module breaks down the essentials of using animal treatments responsibly, from following label instructions to respecting WHPs and ESIs.

You'll also look at why good records matter and how they help maintain the reputation of Australia's red meat industry.

Why safe and responsible animal treatment matters

Our customers expect that safe and responsible practices are used when treating animals and that the meat produced is safe to eat.

Animal treatments (including vaccines) are an important part of a herd or flock health plan.

When used correctly, they can help prevent common endemic livestock diseases and improve animal health, welfare and productivity.

Here's a quick refresher on why safe and responsible animal treatment matters.

Animal welfare

Treating animals appropriately helps keep them healthy and reduces stress, pain and injury.

It's not just good practice, it's the ethical thing to do and leads to better outcomes for animals and producers.



Food safety

If animal treatments are not administered or recorded appropriately, the meat they produce may contain unacceptable chemical residues which make it unsafe to eat.

Safe and responsible treatments help prevent unacceptable chemical residues in red meat, which ensures food safety and protects consumers.



Market access

Australian red meat has access to more than 100 export markets. Some markets have different chemical residue limits for red meat than Australia.

If red meat containing unacceptable chemical residues is detected by an export market, Australia's access to that market could be shut down. Administering animal treatments safely and responsibility ensures we protect market access.



Industry reputation



The red meat industry is important to Australia and consumers want assurance livestock are taken care of. Responsible care of livestock helps build public trust and secure the industry's future.

Commercial impact



Where unacceptable chemical residues are detected in a carcase, processors will not be able to sell this meat. Producers will risk losing payment for their livestock, as well as being subject to audits and investigations. A market failure due to a chemical residue can impact the entire red meat industry and pose a threat to market access.

Your decisions make a big difference

Even small decisions on your property can affect industry access to domestic and global markets.

Regardless of whether you have 20 or 2,000 livestock, if you sell your livestock into the food supply chain your decisions will not only affect your own livestock and business, they can also impact wider consumer safety and market access concerns which are vital to the future of the red meat industry.

Let's take a look at how training, equipment, storage and understanding labels can support this.

Training, equipment, storage and understanding labels

Following labels and using correct equipment

When treating animals, it's important to ensure the person administering the treatment has been trained how to do it safely.

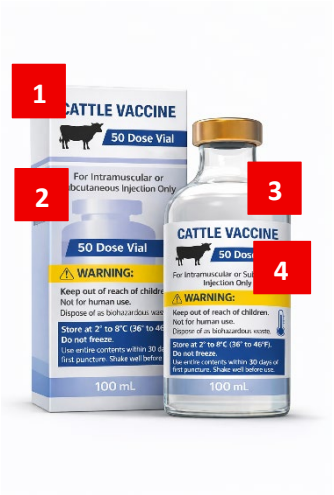
Always follow product labels and instructions to ensure the correct application location, method and dose is used. Only products approved by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) should be used.

If using a veterinary medicine off label, you must obtain and keep the handwritten directions from your veterinarian.

Equipment should always be calibrated, clean and checked before use to make sure you are administrating the correct dose.

All products must be stored in accordance with the instructions and disposed of safely. Expired products should never be used as they may be ineffective or cause harm to the animal.

You should become familiar with the information you find on a product label to help you use the product correctly.



1. The species it's intended for
2. The number of doses
3. How to administer it
4. Important safety warnings and storage instructions to prevent contamination and ensure the product remains effective.

Correctly storing treatments

Veterinary medicines can lose their effectiveness if not stored appropriately and should always be kept according to the manufacturer's instructions. They should also be kept securely away from animals to minimise the risk of unnecessary contamination of livestock

Make no mistake - Skipping steps or guessing can lead to mistakes that affect both animal welfare and food safety.

What could go wrong?

Now let's explore a brief scenario. While fictional, it shows how small mistakes in animal treatments can lead to serious consequences.

Mark is preparing to drench his livestock to prevent worms which are endemic to his area.



Mark doesn't read the label carefully and the drench is expired, reducing its effectiveness.

A short while later Mark notices sign of worms in his livestock.

Mark now has to pay for additional treatments to get the worms under control.

Adhering to labels helps you protect the health of your livestock while also complying with legal and industry standards.

Next up, let's explore what Withholding Periods (WHPs) and Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) are, and why they matter.

Understanding WHPs and ESIs

Withholding Periods (WHPs) and Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) are timeframes from when a treatment is administered to when the livestock are considered safe for processing.

Adhering to WHP and ESIs helps prevent chemical residues in red meat and ensures food safety across both Australia and our export markets. Let's take a closer look at what they are, and how they work.

Withholding periods (WHPs)

This is the minimum time after an animal is treated with a veterinary medicine before it may be legally slaughtered for human consumption in Australia.

Why is it important?

WHPs ensure that chemical residues, in carcasses are below the maximum residue limit allowed for Australian food.

What does it look like in practice?

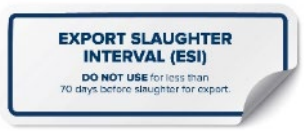
Example: You administer an oral drench to your livestock to control internal parasites. This product has a WHP of three days. This means the animals must not be slaughtered for human consumption within three days of treatment.

Recording the WHP and treatment date ensures you have records to support completion of the National Vendor Declaration (NVD). The NVD communicates whether the livestock are still in a WHP when you consign them.

Processors check for active WHPs on NVDs to ensure animals are safe to process. If livestock are moving off your property before a WHP has elapsed, you must declare the WHP on the NVD.

Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs)

Many veterinary medicines and pesticides now have an ESI listed in addition to the WHP. The ESI is the minimum time recommended after an animal is treated before slaughter for consumption in an overseas country with a lower maximum residue limit than applies in Australia.



Why is it important?

Approximately 70% of Australian red meat is exported overseas. Complying with overseas regulations is essential to maintaining and growing our access to these markets.

What does it look like in practice?

Example: You use an injectable to prevent a disease in your livestock. While the WHP for this product is 42 days, it has an ESI of 49 days. This means livestock must not be slaughtered for export markets within 49 days of treatment.

Recording the WHP and ESI, together with the treatment date, ensures you have records to support your NVDs.

The NVD communicates whether the livestock remain in a WHP or ESI when you consign them.

Processors will check for active ESIs on NVDs to ensure animals are safe to process. If livestock are moving off your property before an ESI has elapsed, you must declare the ESI on the NVD.

Why chemical residue compliance matters

Chemical residue violations can result in trade disruptions, loss of market access, and reputational damage to both producers and the wider red meat industry. Understanding WHPs and ESIs is critical to ensuring responsible chemical use and complying with your legal obligations under LPA.

Read the National Residue Survey - DAFF to learn *how Australia monitors chemical residue levels in food.*

Visit Home - ParaBoss to access *treatment-specific advice on WHPs, ESIs, and managing residue risks across sheep, goats and cattle.*

Select the link to Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to check WHP and ESI information for registered animal treatments.

Knowing the difference between WHPs and ESIs helps you stay on top of both domestic and export requirements. It's a simple step that goes a long way in keeping your livestock safe and market access open.

Next up, let's learn how to identify cattle that have been treated with HGPs.

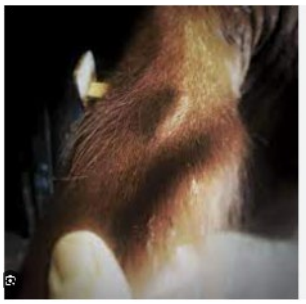
Identifying cattle treated with Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs)

HGPs are slow-release implants containing hormones like testosterone, or trenbolone acetate that improve the animal's feed conversion and promote faster growth.

HGP-treated cattle are safe to eat. However, key export markets including China, the EU and the UK do not permit the use of HGPs in beef production so Australia needs to ensure only HGP-free cattle are exported to those markets.

Permanent identification helps ensure only HGP-free cattle make it to HGP-free markets. It also means animals are processed correctly to meet customer expectations.

Here's what to look for.



HGP implants are placed under the skin in the back of the ear. They help cattle grow faster by converting feed more efficiently.

All HGP implants have a palpable marker that can be felt by rubbing the ear between your fingers.



In Australia, HGPs are legal but regulated. Cattle treated with HGPs must have a **triangular ear punch mark** applied to the ear, and their treatment must be recorded.

When animals are consigned, HGP treatments must be declared on the NVD.

Cattle treatment with HGPs must be recorded. This includes:

- date of treatment
- animals or mob treated
- details of the product used, including batch number and expiry date
- repill date

Did you know?

As part of the LPA program, you're required to complete the safe and responsible animal treatments checklist. The checklist provides step-by-step guidance to help you treat animals correctly.

Now that you understand how correct HGP identification ensures cattle are processed correctly to meet customer expectations, let's reflect on the role of treatment records in protecting the red meat industry.

Keeping treatment records



You must keep a record of all livestock treatments, including pour-on and oral drenches, injectables, vaccines, and HGPs.

Keeping accurate records of treatments helps with NVD completion, ensuring red meat is safe to eat and makes it easier to respond to audits and tracing food safety issues.

What do I need to record?

Your records should include details on:

- date of treatment
- description, location and number of livestock treated
- the name of the chemical/medicine used, including the batch number and expiry date
- dose rate
- the relevant WHP and ESI
- adverse reactions (if applicable)
- possible broken needles (if applicable)
- if using HGPs - keep the HGP purchase declaration for each purchase.

Where should I record it?

Record keeping should suit your business.

There are many ways you can record animal treatments:

- Use the LPA record-keeping templates
- Upload and store records in the “record keeping” section of your LPA account
- Record treatments in a physical diary or record book
- Use an app or software farm management system that records this information
- Take photos of the product label or keep the label to support your records.

When do I need to permanently identify an animal?

Keep records of and identify animals that have been exposed to physical contaminants such as broken needles. A coloured ear tag is a well-used method.

If cattle are treated with HGPs they must be identified with a triangular ear punch mark.



Tip

How you keep records is up to you. What matters most is that they’re accurate and up to date.

This treatment record template can help you keep accurate and up-to-date records.

What safe and responsible treatment looks like

Check each item in the list to ensure you are safely and responsibly treating your livestock.

- ☐ Only allow people who are trained and/or competent to administer animal treatments.
- ☐ Follow the directions on the label or from the vet, and only use approved veterinary chemicals.
- ☐ Store chemicals according to instructions on the label and keep them in a place safe from animals.
- ☐ Make sure all equipment is working correctly and calibrated before use.
- ☐ Have management systems in place to prevent cross-contamination between treated and non-treated animals.

- [ ] Administer veterinary chemical injections in the neck (unless site specific) and minimise damage to the site.
- [ ] Record livestock treatments, including adverse reactions, and pass this on when selling stock.

Quick check-in: Are the tools you're currently using making it easy to keep accurate, up-to-date records of your animal treatments?

Keeping accurate and up-to-date records helps protect your livestock, meet market requirements and respond to an audit.

Next up, let's reflect on the role of small producers in protecting the red meat industry.

Small producers, big impact

No matter the size of your property or the number of livestock you have, if you sell any livestock into the food supply chain you have a role in food safety.

Administering livestock treatments safely and responsibly protects the health of your livestock and the reputation of the Australian red meat industry.



"We are just a hobby farmer and record keeping seemed unnecessary until I realised we sell at least five or six animals every year to a processor that could end up overseas. This means every animal treatment and record counts."

Quick check-in: How do your decisions around animal treatments help support traceability?

Now that you've covered the basics of safe and responsible animal treatments, let's lock in your learning.

Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 1: Understanding your role

You're preparing to treat your cattle. As a producer, you know that how you treat animals can have a big impact, so you want to do it safely and responsibly.

What are some of the impacts your animal treatment decisions can have beyond your own property?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✕
a) Food safety	☐
b) Food safety and industry reputation	☐
c) Industry reputation	☐
d) Food safety, market access and industry reputation	☐

QUESTION 2: Following labels

You're getting ready to treat your livestock but want to make sure you get the dosage right.

Based on the instructions on this label, how much vaccine should you give each animal?

Select the correct response.



Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) 1mL	☐
b) 5mL	☐
c) 50mL	☐

QUESTION 3: Keeping records

You've finished treating your livestock. Do you need to record this information.

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) It's up to you - recording treatment is optional	☐
b) No - only HGP treatments need to be recorded	☐
c) Yes - you must record all livestock treatments	☐

QUESTION 4: Complying with WHPs and ESIs

You've treated your livestock with a chemical that has a WHP of 14 days and an ESI of 21 days.

How long before the animals can be slaughtered for export?

Select the correct answer.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) 14 days	☐
b) 21 days	☐
c) 35 days	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✗	3 ✗	4 ✓
Question 2 Answer:	1mL ✓	5mL ✗	50mL ✗	
Question 3 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✗	3 ✓	
Question 4 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✗	



Conclusion

Next steps

You've now learned what it means to treat animals safely and responsibly by keeping clear records of all treatments, following the instructions and adhering to WHPs or ESIs.

Remember these key actions:

- [ ] Keep accurate and up-to-date records of treatments.
- [ ] Follow instructions on treatment labels including dosage, handling, storage and disposal.
- [ ] Know how to identify animals who've been treated with HGPs.
- [ ] Understand and communicate WHPs and ESIs on NVDs.

More information



- Download the safe and responsible animal treatments checklist.
- Visit the Integrity Systems website for more information about safe record keeping for responsible treatments.
- Download the LPA livestock treatment record template.



3 Stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments

Module overview

Feed is the foundation of livestock health - but if it's contaminated, it can also be a hidden source of risk. Chemical residues or restricted materials in fodder can threaten both food safety and market access.

In this chapter, you'll learn how to manage inputs like fodder crops, grain, and pastures. You'll explore how to record treatments, check supplier declarations, and prevent restricted animal material from entering ruminant feed.

By the end, you'll see how careful feed management safeguards your animals, strengthens compliance, and upholds consumer trust.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Why safe livestock feed practices matter
3. Recording chemical treatments on crops and pastures
4. Checking and recording incoming feed
5. Restricted animal matter (RAM)
6. Knowledge check
7. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

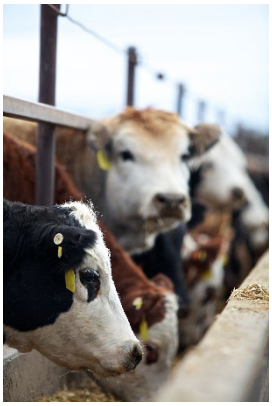
On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- track and record chemical treatments applied to crops, pastures or incoming feed
- understand and manage any risks of incoming feed using Commodity Vendor Declarations (CVDs)
- identify and avoid Restricted Animal Material (RAM) in feed.

Key Points

- Livestock feed contaminated with unacceptable chemical residues or Restricted Animal Materials (RAM) can pose a risk to animal and human health.
- Contaminated livestock feed may result in unacceptable chemical residues in meat after slaughter which creates a food safety and market access risk.
- Feeding ruminant livestock RAM is a serious disease risk and banned under legislation.
- As a producer, you must guarantee that animals are not exposed to feed containing unacceptable chemical residues or fed RAM.
- Records must be kept to ensure the traceability of stock feeds provided to animals.

Why safe livestock feed practices matter



Livestock must not be exposed to foods containing unacceptable chemical residues or which have been fed animal products as this may harm livestock and pose a food safety risk for humans.

This means ensuring agricultural chemicals are applied and stored correctly, and that animals are not exposed to unacceptable chemical residues or restricted animal products.

By following safe feed practices you're helping ensure Australia's red meat is safe to eat and meets customer expectations.

Let's explore what these practices look like in action.

Recording chemical treatments on crops and pastures

Storing chemicals properly and keeping good treatment records makes it easier to comply with your LPA responsibilities and avoid problems down the track.

Store chemicals correctly

Agricultural chemicals can become less effective if not stored correctly. Always store chemicals according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Keep chemicals away from livestock to minimise the risk of unnecessary or accidental contamination.

Follow manufacturer's directions

Read chemical labels carefully. Make sure you understand the chemical's intended use, application method and recommended dosage before use.

When applying chemicals, abide by the legal directions on the label and only use agricultural chemicals approved by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Ensure that any equipment used to apply or measure chemicals is working correctly before use and ensure it is cleaned before and after use.

Appropriate users

It is recommended anyone handling chemicals is appropriately trained and holds a Chemical Users Certificate.

If you use a contractor to apply chemicals for you, be sure to check their credentials and obtain records for the treatments they apply

Keep chemical use records

Keep a record of all chemical treatments applied to pasture, crops or stored feed. Record chemical application every time.

Your records should include:

- treatment date
- location/size/quantity of treatment
- chemical used, including batch number and expiry date
- application rate and method
- the relevant WHP and/or ESI and expiry date
- the relevant withholding from grazing period
- any evident spray drift from neighbouring properties.

Have systems in place to identify and record:

- paddocks or feed still in a WHP
- livestock which have accidentally accessed treated paddocks or contaminated feed.

If livestock have been exposed to feed in a WHP this must be recorded on the LPA NVD when moving the livestock.

For more information download the Stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments checklist.

LPA has also developed easy-to-use templates to help you keep accurate records of chemical treatments, including:

- crop pasture paddock treatment recording
- grain and fodder treatment recording
- chemical inventory recording.

Visit Integrity Systems' record keeping page to download these templates and other handy tools.

Important

You must complete formal training (ChemCERT or equivalent) to use Class 3 chemicals.

Quick check-in

What's your current system for keeping track of treated paddocks and knowing when it's safe for animals to return to graze?

By using and storing chemicals correctly and keeping clear records, you'll minimise livestock exposures to feeds containing unacceptable chemical residues.

Let's take a look at safe practices for checking and recording incoming feed.

Checking and recording incoming feed

If you buy feed, it's important to understand the risks and minimise them.

Requesting and checking the Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD) for incoming feed is one way to helps understand risk.



What should I ask for from the feed supplier?

Ask your feed supplier to provide information about the feed. Best- practice is to request a CVD, which includes key details such as chemical treatments, feed origin and whether any restricted materials are present.

If your supplier can't provide a CVD, you should apply a 60-day withholding period:

- before allowing livestock to eat the supplied feed, or
- after the livestock have eaten the feed.

Conducting a risk assessment on incoming feed is important if no CVD is available. You can retain a small sample of feed for future testing should any issues be reported after the livestock are processed.

What should I check?

When reviewing the CVD, you should pay attention to the following information: any chemical(s) used to treat the feed

- the rate and date of chemical application
- whether it contains Restricted Animal Material (RAM)
- WHP, ESI and any Export Grazing Intervals that may apply.

Is there anything I need to record?

Obtaining a CVD for incoming feed is the easiest way to minimise risk.

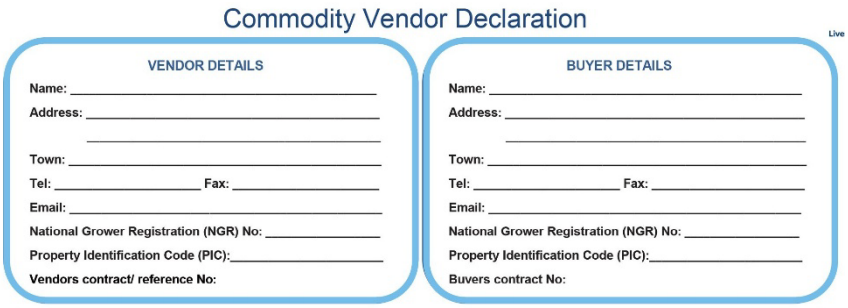
However, you can help limit the chance of further issues arising by maintaining accurate and up-to-date records, including:

- a description of the feed and the date it was received, together with the supplier's name and a residue analysis
- a description of feed and the date it was used, together with the relevant mob and/or paddock identification.

By meticulously reviewing each section of the CVD, you can safeguard your livestock against potential feed-related risks, ensuring compliance with the LPA program and maintaining the integrity of the food supply chain.

Review the breakdown of the form to learn more about what to look for and why it matters.

1


Commodity Vendor Declaration

Live

VENDOR DETAILS

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Town: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

National Grower Registration (NGR) No: _____

Property Identification Code (PIC):_____

Vendors contract/ reference No:

BUYER DETAILS

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Town: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

National Grower Registration (NGR) No: _____

Property Identification Code (PIC):_____

Buvers contract No:

Vendor and Buyer Details

- **What to look for:** Confirm all contact information, including Property Identification Codes (PICs) and National Grower Register (NGR) numbers.
- **Why it matters:** Accurate details facilitate traceability and accountability.

2



COMMODITY DETAILS

Commodity _____ Delivery Period _____

Variety _____ Quantity _____

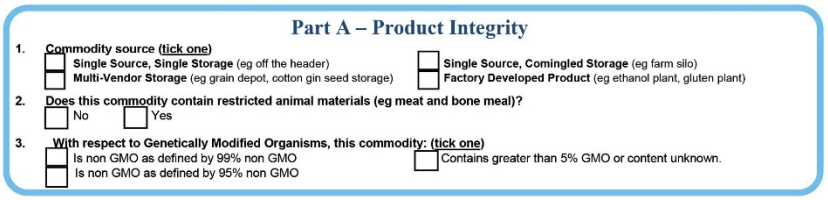
Variety _____ Quantity _____

TOTAL QUANTITY: _____

Commodity Details

- **What to look for:** Verify the type of feed (e.g., lucerne hay, barley), quantity, and delivery period.
- **Why it matters:** Ensures the feed matches your order and allows for accurate record-keeping.

3



Part A – Product Integrity

1. Commodity source (tick one)
   - ☐ Single Source, Single Storage (eg off the header)
   - ☐ Multi-Vendor Storage (eg grain depot, cotton gin seed storage)
   - ☐ Single Source, Comingled Storage (eg farm silo)
   - ☐ Factory Developed Product (eg ethanol plant, gluten plant)
2. Does this commodity contain restricted animal materials (eg meat and bone meal)?
   - ☐ No ☐ Yes
3. With respect to Genetically Modified Organisms, this commodity: (tick one)
   - ☐ Is non GMO as defined by 99% non GMO
   - ☐ Is non GMO as defined by 95% non GMO
   - ☐ Contains greater than 5% GMO or content unknown.

Part A - Product Integrity

Commodity Source

- **What to look for:** Check if the feed is from a single source or multiple vendors.
- **Why it matters:** Single-source feeds have a known history, reducing contamination risks.

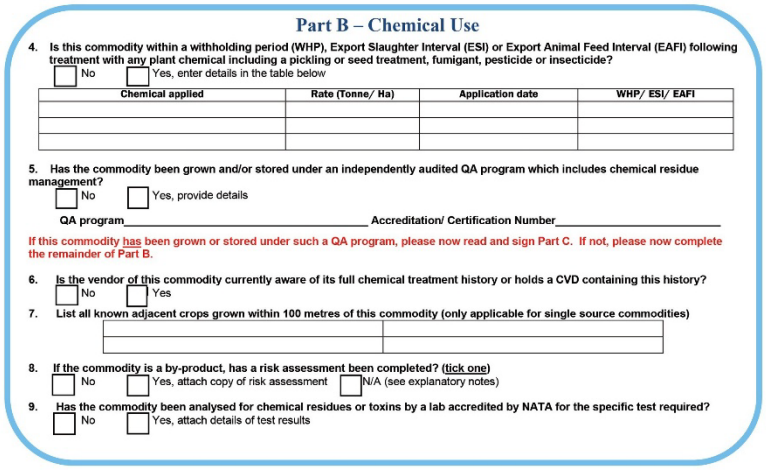
Restricted Animal Material (RAM) Declaration

- **What to look for:** Confirm the feed does not contain RAM.
- **Why it matters:** Feeding RAM to ruminants is illegal and poses significant health risks.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) Status

- **What to look for:** Note the GMO status of the feed.
- **Why it matters:** Important for market access and meeting specific customer requirements.

4



Part B – Chemical Use

4. Is this commodity within a withholding period (WHP), Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) or Export Animal Feed Interval (EAFI) following treatment with any plant chemical including a pickling or seed treatment, fumigant, pesticide or insecticide?
☐ No ☐ Yes, enter details in the table below

Chemical applied	Rate (Tonne/ Ha)	Application date	WHP/ ESI/ EAFI

5. Has the commodity been grown and/or stored under an independently audited QA program which includes chemical residue management?
☐ No ☐ Yes, provide details

QA program_____ Accreditation/ Certification Number_____

If this commodity has been grown or stored under such a QA program, please now read and sign Part C. If not, please now complete the remainder of Part B.

6. Is the vendor of this commodity currently aware of its full chemical treatment history or holds a CVD containing this history?
☐ No ☐ Yes

7. List all known adjacent crops grown within 100 metres of this commodity (only applicable for single source commodities)

8. If the commodity is a by-product, has a risk assessment been completed? (tick one)
☐ No ☐ Yes, attach copy of risk assessment ☐ N/A (see explanatory notes)

9. Has the commodity been analysed for chemical residues or toxins by a lab accredited by NATA for the specific test required?
☐ No ☐ Yes, attach details of test results

Part B - Chemical Use

Chemical Treatments

- **What to look for:** Review any chemicals applied, including rates, dates, and withholding periods (WHP), Export Slaughter Intervals (ESI), or Export Animal Feed Intervals (EAFI).
- **Why it matters:** Ensure livestock are not exposed to harmful residues, maintaining food safety standards.

Quality Assurance (QA) Program Participation

- **What to look for:** Check if the feed was produced under an independently audited QA program.
- **Why it matters:** Indicates adherence to best practices in feed production and storage.

Chemical Treatment History Awareness

- **What to look for:** Ensure the vendor is aware of the feed's full chemical treatment history.
- **Why it matters:** Transparency in treatment history aids in assessing feed safety.

Adjacent Crops

- **What to look for:** Identify any crops grown within 100 meters of the feed source.
- **Why it matters:** Adjacent crops may contribute to contamination through spray drift or other means.

By-Product Risk Assessment

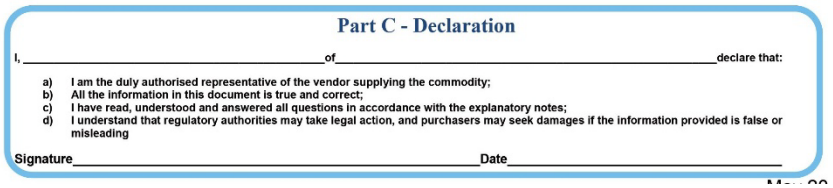
- **What to look for:** If the feed is a by-product, confirm a risk assessment has been completed.

- **Why it matters:** By-products may carry unique risks; assessments help ensure safety.

Laboratory Analysis

- **What to look for:** Check if the feed has been tested for chemical residues or toxins by a NATA-accredited lab.
- **Why it matters:** Laboratory analysis provides an additional layer of safety assurance.

5



Part C - Declaration

I, _____ of _____ declare that:

a) I am the duly authorised representative of the vendor supplying the commodity;
b) All the information in this document is true and correct;
c) I have read, understood and answered all questions in accordance with the explanatory notes;
d) I understand that regulatory authorities may take legal action, and purchasers may seek damages if the information provided is false or misleading

Signature _____ Date _____

Part C - Declaration

Declaration and Signature

- **What to look for:** Ensure the vendor has signed and dated the declaration.
- **Why it matters:** A signed declaration legally affirms the accuracy of the provided information.

Visit Integrity Systems' record keeping page to download a CVD template.

Receiving feed without a CVD - What should you do?



You've just received a truckload of feed from a new supplier.

When checking the delivery, you realise there's no documentation included, so you can't be sure where it came from, whether it was treated with chemicals or if it has been exposed to RAM.

Treat it as a red flag

Without documentation, you can't be sure the feed is safe.

Implement a withholding period

Wait 60 days after animals consume the feed before sending them to slaughter for domestic markets. Wait 90 days for export.

Test for residue

If you aren't sure of the chemical residue status of feed, retain a small sample of the feed in case you need to have it tested later. Testing should be through a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) approved laboratory.

Document your decision

Record your assessment, any withholding periods applied, samples or testing to be done, or communications with the supplier. Keep this on file to support food safety.

Remember

It's your responsibility to guarantee that anything you feed to your animals is free from unacceptable chemical contamination.

By checking and keeping accurate records for incoming feed, you can feel confident that you're reducing the risk of chemical contamination in the red meat supply chain.

Now, let's learn more about safe practices for storing and handling feed that contains RAM.

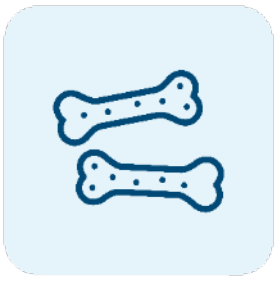
Restricted animal matter (RAM)

Did you know that feeding RAM to ruminant animals is linked to the spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)?

That's why you must keep and store products that may contain RAM separate from feed that will be fed to ruminant livestock.

Here are some common types of RAM to look out for:

- meat
- meat and bone meal
- blood meal
- blood and bone meal
- dog biscuits
- poultry offal meal
- feather meal
- fishmeal or any other meals or manures.



Dog Biscuits



Manure



Chicken Feed

Remember

It's your responsibility to guarantee that anything you feed to your ruminant livestock is free from RAM.

Avoiding contamination

A few key checks will help you make sure your ruminant livestock don't consume RAM.

Tick each box as a reminder of some simple ways you can avoid contamination.

- [ ] Check the CVD invoices and feed labels for RAM status.
- [ ] Make sure that livestock do not have access to human food or food waste, poultry feed or dog food, ensure feed mixing areas are also clear of RAM.
- [ ] Thoroughly clean all containers, machinery or equipment that come into contact with RAM before using them to hold ruminant feed.
- [ ] Consider the location of poultry and pig feeds, mixing equipment and dog biscuits to prevent contaminating ruminant feed.
- [ ] Don't let livestock feed on pastures where poultry or pig manure has been spread unless appropriately composted or until the pasture has grown through the manure.

Quick check-in

Do you meet the requirements of any ruminant feed ban legislation in your state?

Now that you've covered the basics of safe livestock feed practices, let's lock in your learning.

Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 1: Tracking and recording chemical treatments

You're getting ready to apply a chemical treatment to treat weeds in one of your grazing paddocks.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Keep livestock away from the chemicals	☐	☐
b) Store the chemicals correctly	☐	☐
c) Keep a record of all chemical treatments	☐	☐
d) Don't inform neighbouring properties of potential drift risks	☐	☐
e) Only record treatments if you're using a new chemical	☐	☐

QUESTION 2: Identifying and avoiding RAM

You have poultry and ruminant livestock on your property, along with several working dogs.

What are some possible risks that you need to be aware of and manage?

Select all that apply.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Discarded poultry feed	☐
b) Containers or machinery that have been in contact with poultry feed	☐
c) Poultry feed	☐
d) Mixing equipment	☐
e) Dog food	☐
f) Pastures where poultry manure has been spread	☐

QUESTION 3: Managing risks of incoming feed

You receive an incoming shipment of hay, but no CVD has been provided.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Assume it doesn't contain chemical residues or RAM	☐	☐
b) Retain a sample in case you need to test residues	☐	☐
c) Implement a 60-day withholding period	☐	☐
d) Record your decision	☐	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✗	5 ✗

Question 2 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓	5 ✓	6 ✓

Question 3 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓

Conclusion

Next steps

You've now learned how safe feed practices reduce the risk of chemical residues in feed and of livestock consuming RAM.

Remember these key actions:

- [ ] Record any chemical treatments you use.
- [ ] Request and check CVDs for all incoming feed.
- [ ] Avoid RAM in all ruminant food.

More information

- Download the stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments checklist.
- Download the Commodity Vendor Declaration form
- Visit Integrity Systems' record keeping page to download templates to help you feed livestock safely.



4 Preparation for Dispatch of Livestock

Module overview

Getting livestock ready for transport is more than loading a truck - it's about animal welfare, good planning, and compliance at every step. Poor preparation can cause stress for animals, increase risk, and damage trust in the supply chain.

This chapter shows you how to prepare livestock for dispatch. You'll learn to check livestock are fit to load, assess facilities and vehicles, and confirm transport details and documentation.

By the end, you'll be equipped to support humane, efficient transport that protects livestock and the red meat industry's reputation.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Why preparation matters
3. Fit to load
4. Checking yards, ramps and trucks
5. Confirming transport details
6. Knowledge check
7. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- check that livestock are fit to load
- ensure yards, loading ramps and trucks are safe and appropriate
- confirm transport details and documentation are in order
- understand each person's role in a smooth and humane dispatch.

Key Points

- Safe and humane livestock transport improves outcomes for livestock, people and the sustainability of the red meat industry.
- To be considered fit to load, animals must be healthy, uninjured and able to walk unassisted.
- Check that the yards, ramps and trucks are safe and ready to use before moving and loading livestock.
- Successful transport comes down to good preparation, open communication and planning.

Welcome

Getting livestock ready for transport takes more than just loading a truck. It starts with knowing the condition of the animals, making sure the facilities and equipment are up to standard, and working with others to get the timing and paperwork right.

This module helps you prepare for a smooth, stress-free dispatch, protecting animal welfare and meeting your responsibilities under the LPA program.

Why preparation matters

When you're getting livestock ready for transport, their wellbeing is crucial.

Here’s a quick refresher on why the way you prepare livestock for dispatch matters.

Animal welfare

Animals that aren't fit for transport shouldn't be moved. Stress, injury or illness during loading or transport creates significant welfare concerns for the animals. Making sure livestock are comfortable and healthy begins before they ever leave the property.

Food safety

Stressed or injured animals are more susceptible to illness or injury during transport. Minimising stress and contamination during transport reduces food safety risks.

Regulatory obligations

In Australia, the rules for transporting animals are set out in the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines for the Land Transport of Livestock* (the 'Standards'). They explain what everyone involved in transporting livestock must do to ensure animal welfare during the journey.

Did you know?

Causing unnecessary harm to an animal can lead to prosecution under state and territory legislation.

Roles and responsibilities

The **producer (consignor)** is responsible for the welfare of animals before loading.

The **transporter (driver)** is responsible for the welfare of animals at the point of loading, during the journey, and at the point of unloading.

Good preparation will help you protect your livestock, consumers and the reputation of the red meat industry.

Now, let's explore how to identify if an animal is fit to load.



Fit to load

Preparing livestock for transport is a vital part of any journey. Well-prepared animals travel better, are less stressed, and are less likely to face welfare issues. To be considered fit to load, animals must be healthy, uninjured, and able to walk unassisted.

Here are some common reasons why animals may *not* be fit to load.

Lameness





Emaciation, dehydration or weakness





Late pregnancy



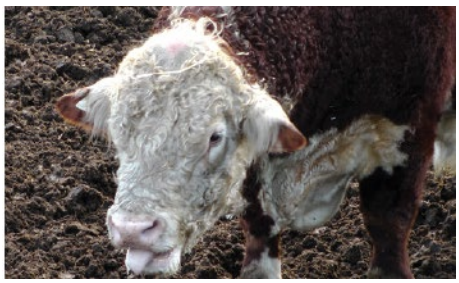


Blindness and/or eye disease





Visible signs of injury or conditions that could compromise its welfare





Many of these examples demonstrate extreme and severe cases. Conditions that are less severe, but that are likely to result in pain or distress during transport, mean the animal is *not* fit to load.

If in doubt, leave it out!

A few key checks will help you make sure animals are fit for the intended journey before they are loaded.

Tick each box as you go as a reminder of *all* the conditions an animal must meet to be fit to load.

The animal:

- [ ] can walk on its own by bearing weight on all four legs.
- [ ] is free from visible signs of severe injury or distress or conditions likely to further compromise its welfare during transport.
- [ ] is strong enough to make the journey.
- [ ] can see well enough to walk, load and travel without impairment or distress.
- [ ] has had adequate access to water prior to loading to meet the maximum time off water requirements.

Tip

Obtain advice from a veterinarian if you face an extreme circumstance in which you need to move animals that are not fit to load.

Download Is the animal fit to load? for best practice guidance which supports animal welfare when preparing, loading and delivering cattle, sheep and goats.

Quick check-in

What's one thing you could change to help make sure only healthy animals are transported?

Now that you know how to make sure animals are fit to load, let's explore some tips for making sure yards, ramps and trucks are safe and in good working order.

Checking yards, ramps and trucks

Before you load livestock for transport, it's essential to check that the yards, ramps and trucks are safe and ready to use. This helps protect the animals and handlers from injury and makes the loading process smoother and less stressful.

Let's look at what to check for to make sure everything is in good working order.

Create spaces where livestock can move calmly and easily

Design and maintain yards and ramps to facilitate a clear, unobstructed and calm flow of livestock.

Remove any obstacles or distractions that could impede movement or cause animals to baulk.

Ensure gates open smoothly and provide clear pathways for efficient and stress-free loading and unloading.



Check the surfaces where livestock will walk

Make sure all surfaces where livestock will walk, including yards and truck floors, are clean, secure and provide adequate grip. Ramps should have a gradual slope with a clean, non-slip surface. This prevents slips and falls, which can injure animals and handlers.

Regularly check for loose planks, broken grates or worn surfaces that could become slippery when wet or dirty.



Repair sharp edges and gaps

Inspect all areas for sharp edges, protruding objects or gaps that could injure or trap livestock. This includes railings, gates, and the interior of trucks.

Repair or cover any hazards to ensure a smooth and safe flow of movement for animals.



Inspect the vehicle

Inspect the vehicle for cleanliness.

Ensure that multi-level trucks minimise soiling on the lower deck.



Getting transport right is a team job

When producers and transporters work together it makes the whole process safer, smoother, and better for animal welfare. Good communication, planning and shared responsibility ensure animals arrive in the best condition possible.

Quick check-in

What's one improvement you'll make to protect animals from injury or distress as you prepare to dispatch?

Download the preparing livestock for transport checklist to help you and your transporter ensure a safe, efficient and humane journey for livestock.

Now that you know what to look out for to help animals move safely to their transport, let's take a look some simple things you can do to help logistics run smoothly.



Confirming transport details

Getting the logistics right is essential to a smooth journey. It helps keep animals safe, reduce stress, and avoid delays and compliance issues.

Clear communication, good preparation and the right paperwork make a big difference to animal welfare and transport efficiency.

Confirm time, location and animal count

Double-check the agreed time and location with your transporter. Confirm the number of animals being transported to avoid delays or confusion.

Prepare your NVD and any other documentation

Complete your NVD and any other required paperwork in advance. The eNVD app can be used to create consignments and share them when you're offline.

Make sure all details are accurate, signed and ready to go before the truck arrives.

The eNVD and NVD forms are legal documents. Completing them accurately is essential for compliance, food safety, traceability, market access and animal welfare.

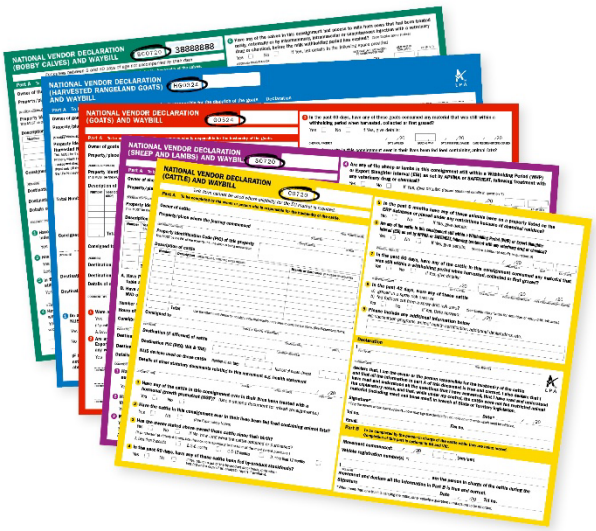
Share any special handling instructions with the transporter

Let your transporter know about any animals that need extra care, like pregnant or temperamental livestock. This will help them plan appropriately.

If consigning to a processor check with them on feed and water requirements pre-transport.

Feed and water requirements can vary depending on the journey length and type of livestock being transported. The transporter should have a journey plan and rest stops planned for long journeys.

If you are consigning livestock to a processor always confirm expectations on the required time off feed and water to ensure animals arrive in the best condition possible.



Quick check-in

What's one thing you'll do differently next time you arrange transport, to make sure everything goes to plan?

Now that you've learned the basics of preparing livestock for dispatch, let's lock in your learning.

Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 1: Identifying each person's role in a smooth and humane dispatch

You're getting livestock ready for transport and want to make sure you're meeting your responsibilities for their welfare.

Who's responsible for protecting the welfare of the livestock at each stage of the dispatch process?

Match each stage with the person responsible. (draw a line between matches)

Answer option	
a) Before loading	Transporter / driver
b) At the point of loading	Transporter / driver
c) During the journey	Producer / consigner
d) At the point of unloading	Transporter / driver

QUESTION 2: Checking livestock is fit to load

You're checking over your livestock to make sure they're ready for dispatch.

Which of the following conditions are appropriate for transporting an animal?

Select all that apply.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Early pregnancy, if otherwise fit and well	☐
b) Late pregnancy	☐
c) Well hydrated	☐
d) Blind	☐
e) Injured	☐

QUESTION 3: Ensuring yards, loading ramps and trucks are safe and appropriate

Before and during loading, you carry out checks to make sure the livestock can move safely onto the truck.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Inspect all areas for hazards that could trip, injure or trap livestock	☐	☐
b) Remove obstacles or distractions that could impede movement of livestock	☐	☐
c) Ignore any potential hazards on the truck itself; checking the vehicle is the operator's responsibility	☐	☐
d) Make sure yards, ramps and gates are in good condition and working order	☐	☐

QUESTION 4: Confirming transport details and documentation are in order

You forgot to complete the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form, and you don't want to make the transport wait.

Can the livestock be dispatched without an NVD?

Select the correct answer.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) No - livestock can't be dispatched without a completed NVD	☐
b) Yes - so long as the animals are fit to load	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 - Producer / consignor	2 - Transporter / driver	3 - Transporter / driver	4 - Transporter / driver	
Question 2 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✕	✓	1 ✕	1 ✕
Question 3 Answer:	1 - Do this	2 - Do this	3 - Don't do this	4 - Do this	
Question 4 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✕			



Conclusion

Next steps

You've now learned how to prepare livestock for transport safely and responsibly. You've explored how to keep animals safe, reduce stress, and ensure compliance with transport requirements.

Remember these key actions:

- [ ] Check that animals are fit to load. If in doubt, leave it out!
- [ ] Check that yards, ramps and trucks are safe and ready to use.
- [ ] Confirm details with the transporter ahead of the journey, including time, location, number of animals and any special requirements.

More information



- Download the Is the animal fit to load? guide
- Download the preparing livestock for transport checklist.
- Visit the MLA Livestock Transport Hub.
- Visit the LPA Preparation for dispatch of livestock module.
- Visit the How to use the eNVD app?
- Visit the Land Transport - Australian Animal Welfare.



MODULE 5

5 Livestock transactions and movements

Module overview

Every livestock movement creates a new link in the supply chain and every link relies on accurate, traceable records. Without them, audits, disease response, and market access all become harder to manage.

In this chapter, you'll learn how to complete NVDs correctly, record sales and purchases, update NLIS, and track animals under WHPs or ESIs. You'll also see how each record contributes to stronger traceability.

By the end, you'll understand how good habits in recording movements protect your business, the supply chain, and Australia's export markets.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Recording purchases, sales and movements
3. LPA National Vendor Declarations
4. Managing WHP, ESI, contaminants and HGPs
5. NLIS - what it is and what you need to do
6. Knowledge check
7. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completing this module, you will know how to:

- accurately record livestock purchases, sales and movements
- understand the purpose of LPA National Vendor Declarations (NVDs) and demonstrate how to accurately complete them
- track animals under WHP, ESI, or with contamination risks
- update the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) database accurately and explain why it matters
- correctly identify livestock
- maintain traceability compliance when buying or selling livestock.

Key Points

- Accurate livestock records support animal welfare, food safety, and market access.
- A paper or electronic National Vendor Declaration (eNVD) must be completed every time an animal leaves your property.
- Keep track of Withholding Periods (WHP)s, Export Slaughter Intervals (ESI), and potential contaminants to reduce residue risks.
- NLIS updates and correct livestock identification is required for every livestock movement.
- Simple habits, like recording as you go, make audits and traceability easier.
- Everyone in the supply chain - producers, feedlots, agents, transporters - plays a role in traceability.

Welcome

Every movement of livestock creates a new link in the supply chain. Good records are what enables traceability.

This module walks you through what's required when animals are bought, sold, or moved, and shows you how to manage that information with confidence. From NVDs and NLIS to handling residue risks, you'll learn what's needed for compliance, traceability, and efficiency.

Why preparation matters

Traceability is essential for biosecurity, food safety and access to export markets.

Traceability records protect more than just your business - they underpin biosecurity, food safety, and Australia's access to global markets. Every movement record creates a clear picture of livestock history and helps identify issues quickly if something goes wrong.

Whether you're a producer, feedlot, agent, transporter or saleyard staff, accurate records mean faster traceability in a food safety or animal disease event, and stronger trust across the red meat industry.

Every movement matters

Keeping clear, accurate records helps you protect your reputation and the industry as a whole.

Let's take a closer look at what needs to be recorded, when, and why - starting with livestock movements.

Recording purchases, sales and movements

Track every move, protect your business

Whenever livestock arrive or leave your property, the movement must be recorded clearly and accurately. These records help trace food safety issues, support rapid biosecurity responses, and protect your access to markets.

Moving livestock onto your property: your seller needs to provide a completed National Vendor Declaration (NVD) so you can accurately record their arrival onto your property in the NLIS database and ensure lifetime. traceability is maintained. The NVD also provides vital health and treatment status necessary to meet your biosecurity and food safety responsibilities.

Moving livestock off your property: all livestock leaving your property (even private sales) need to be NLIS identified, and every consignment must be accompanied by a completed NVD. While it's the responsibility of the person receiving the livestock to record the transfer in the NLIS, you should always check your account to confirm the transfer has been completed.

To ensure your livestock's lifetime traceability is maintained and that you are well-prepared for any audits that may occur, it is important you keep up-to-date and accurate records of all livestock movements to and from your property.

It doesn't matter what record-keeping system you use (notebooks, spreadsheets or digital platforms), the key is ensuring they are consistent, timely and complete.

Keep records of:

- date of movement
- number and type of livestock dispatched or received
- PICs for both sender and receiver
- treatment status (e.g. hormone use or contaminants)
- any animals purchased while within a Withholding Period (WHP)/Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) period
- any animals that may have been exposed to physical contaminants such as broken needles, buckshot or wire
- relevant NVD details
- records of paddocks grazed by livestock.



Keep it current

A simple logbook or digital system can save time and stress.

Livestock record timeline



Now that you know what needs to be recorded and why, let's look at one of the most important tools for tracking livestock movements - the LPA NVD.

LPA National Vendor Declarations

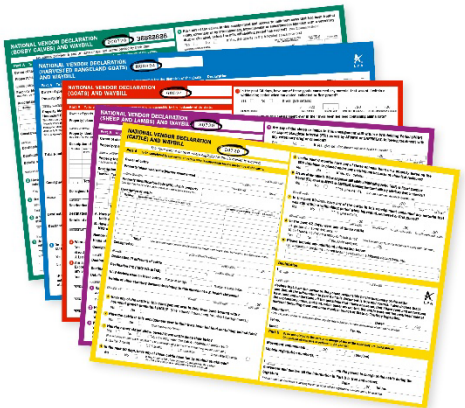
The paperwork that protects your product

Every time livestock leaves your property, you must complete an NVD. The NVD travels with the animals and is required by transporters, purchasing producers, feedlots, saleyards and processors.

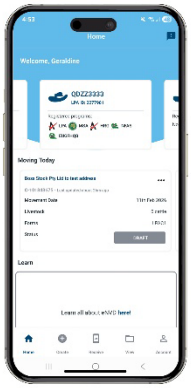
The NVD is a legal document providing animal history, treatment and risks - all of which are critical for biosecurity, food safety and market access.

You can use a paper version of the NVD or complete it electronically (via an eNVD) for faster tracking and fewer errors.

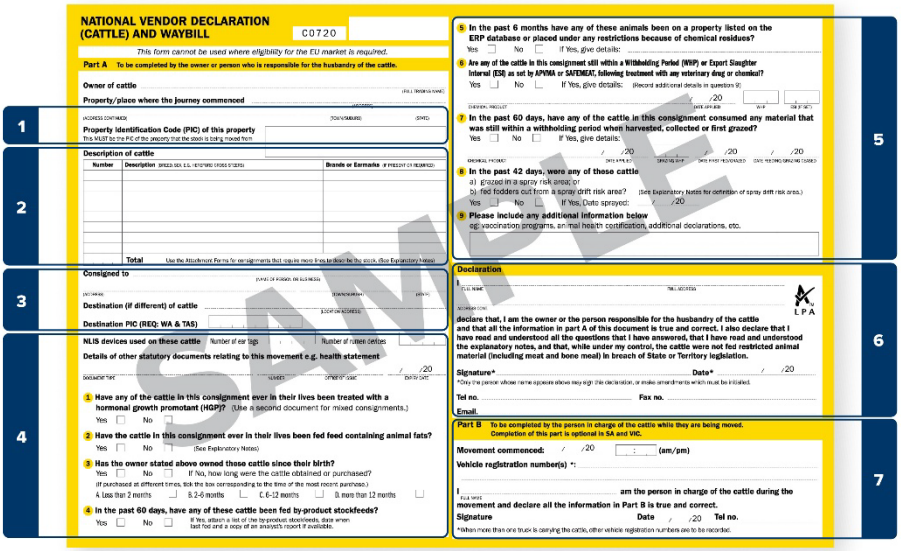
Paper forms



Electronic version (eNVD)



Key sections to complete on the NVD



1. **Property Identification Code (PIC)**
   Ensure the PIC listed matches the property from which the livestock are being dispatched.

2. **Consignment Details**
   Provide the number of head, description of livestock breed, sex and class, and any relevant identification details.

3. **Destination Details**
   Accurately record the destination PIC and full physical address.
   Note: In Western Australia and Tasmania, including the destination PIC is mandatory.

4. **Vendor Declaration Questions**
   Answer all questions truthfully and completely. For example:

   - **Cattle:** Indicate if any cattle have ever been treated with Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs).
   - **Sheep:** Specify if the sheep or lambs have been raised under an independently audited QA module.
   - **Goats:** State whether the goats are vendor-bred and the duration they have been on your property.

5. **Withholding Period (WHP) and Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)**
   Declare any applicable WHP or ESI to ensure compliance with food safety standards.

6. **Signature and Date**
   Sign and date the declaration to affirm the accuracy of the information provided.

7. **Transporter Declaration (Part B)**
   The transporter must complete and sign this section, except in Victoria where it is not required.

For a comprehensive guide and to view same NVDs for different livestock species, visit the NVD webpage to learn more.



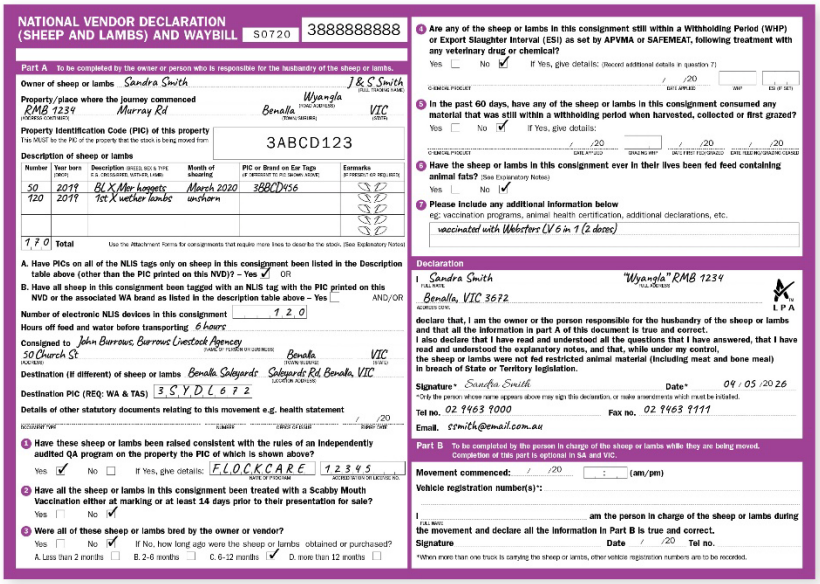
Complete all sections of your NVD carefully and keep a copy on file for at least seven years.

Common mistakes to avoid:

- Omitting key information (e.g. destination address or PIC numbers, Withholding Period (WHP) / Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) details).
- Using old or incorrect versions of the paper NVD.
- Forgetting to sign and date the form.

A correctly completed NVD has the following sections filled:

- PIC of consignor (top left)
- Destination PIC and address
- Date of movement
- Number of livestock
- Description of livestock (breed, class, sex)
- Treatment status and any WHP/ESI
- Consignor declaration and signature.



NATIONAL VENDOR DECLARATION (SHEEP AND LAMBS) AND WAYBILL S0720 3888888888

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: Sandra Smith — J & S Smith

Property/place where the journey commenced: RMB 1234 Murray Rd, Benalla, Wyangla, VIC

Property Identification Code (PIC) of this property: 3ABCD123

Description of sheep or lambs

Number	Year born	Description	Month of shearing	PIC or Brand on Ear Tags	Earmarks
50	2019	BLX Merinoes	March 2020	3BBCD456	
120	2019	1st X wether lambs	unshorn		
170	Total				

A. Have PICs on all of the NLIS tags only on sheep in this consignment been listed in the Description table above (other than the PIC printed on this NVD)? – Yes ✓ OR

B. Have all sheep in this consignment been tagged with an NLIS tag with the PIC printed on this NVD or the associated WA brand as listed in the description table above – Yes AND/OR

Number of electronic NLIS devices in this consignment: 120

Hours off feed and water before transporting: 6 hours

Consigned to: John Burrows, Burrows Livestock Agency, 50 Church St, Benalla, VIC

Destination (if different) of sheep or lambs: Benalla Saleyards, Saleyards Rd, Benalla, VIC

Destination PIC (REQ: WA & TAS): 3SYDL672

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

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: FLOCKCARE 12345

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 these sheep or lambs bred by the owner or vendor?
Yes No ✓ If No, how long ago were the sheep or lambs obtained or purchased?
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) as set by APVMA or SAFEMEAT, following treatment with any veterinary drug or chemical?
Yes No ✓ If Yes, give details: (Record additional details in question 7)

5. In the past 60 days, have any of the sheep or lambs in this consignment consumed any material that was still within a withholding period when harvested, collected or first grazed?
Yes No ✓ If Yes, give details:

6. Have the sheep or lambs in this consignment ever in their lives been fed feed containing animal fats? (See Explanatory Notes)
Yes No ✓

7. Please include any additional information below
eg: vaccination programs, animal health certification, additional declarations, etc.
vaccinated with Websters LV 6 in 1 (2 doses)

Declaration

I Sandra Smith "Wyangla" RMB 1234
Benalla, VIC 3672

declare that, I am the owner or the person responsible for the husbandry of the sheep or lambs and that all the information in part A of this document is true and correct.
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* Sandra Smith Date* 09 / 05 /20 26

*Only the person whose name appears above may sign this declaration, or make amendments which must be initialled.

Tel no. 02 9463 9000 Fax no. 02 9463 9111

Email. smith@email.com.au

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 and VIC.

Movement commenced: / /20 : (am/pm)

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.

You've seen how NVDs protect the supply chain. Next, we'll cover how to record important information about treatment risks, withholding periods, and contaminants.

WHP, ESI, contaminants and HGPs

Keep your livestock - and your records safe

If animals are treated or exposed to chemical or physical contaminants, it's your responsibility to record that information on NVDs when consigning livestock.

This includes reporting any active Withholding Periods (WHPs) or Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) from treatments or feed. This is critical so processors can ensure the safety of the meat from your livestock.

Chemical residues, or undeclared hormone use can impact food safety, require investigations and could potentially harm Australia's reputation and access to export markets.

When completing an NVD be sure to check your on-farm records to answer the following NVD questions correctly. (You should also pay attention to these details on any NVDs accompanying incoming livestock.)

- Are livestock still within an active WHP or ESI from animal treatments? Refer back to your animal treatment records for accurate details.
- Have livestock had access to feed which is still in a WHP or ESI? Refer back to records relating to introduced feed or chemical use in paddocks.
- Have livestock been on a high-risk property? This must be declared.

- Do livestock have any physical contamination risks - e.g., livestock with buckshot, wire or broken needles? These should also be detailed.
- For cattle, - have any Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs) been used? This must be checked and correctly declared.
  All questions must be answered to make the NVD valid.
  Only provide one answer per question. e.g. do not answer both yes and no - if you have a mixed consignment you have to answer Yes or complete two separate NVDs.
  If you don't know - answer Yes.

Visit the Integrity Systems' Livestock Movements page for more information.

Keep it clean

Accurate records reduce residue risk and support compliance.

Now that you understand treatment and contamination risks, let's look at your responsibilities for recording livestock movements using the NLIS.



NLIS - What it is and what you need to do

Tag it. Track it. Update it.

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) tracks livestock from property of birth to slaughter or live export. It's essential for food safety, biosecurity, and market access.

NLIS is a legal requirement and must be adhered to regardless of your LPA accreditation status.

Dispatching livestock - Producers must ensure livestock are NLIS identified before moving off their property.

Receiving livestock - Producers receiving livestock must ensure those livestock are recorded onto their property in the NLIS database within two days of their arrival.

If you buy through a saleyard, the saleyard will record the livestock arriving at your property in the NLIS database.

For all other movements onto your property, it is your responsibility - even for online and private sales - to ensure livestock arrivals are recorded in the NLIS database.

If you use an agent - make sure you request an upload confirmation or check NLIS yourself.

Livestock traceability relies on recording all livestock movements in the NLIS in a correct, complete and timely manner.

Failure to do this, threatens industry's ability to rapidly trace livestock in the event of a food safety or biosecurity event, posing a risk to your market access and that of the entire industry.

Visit Integrity Systems' Complete NLIS transfers in eNVD page for more information about using eNVD to complete NLIS transfers.

Identify livestock



Australia uses electronic identification under the NLIS which enables individual lifetime traceability of livestock.

Only NLIS approved devices with the NLIS logo can be used.

It is an offence to remove an NLIS device once it has been applied.

Visit the Animal Identification webpage to learn more about NLIS approved devices for cattle, sheep and goats.

Electronic Identification

- You need to be listed as the owner of the property to order NLIS devices for a PIC.
- Producers located in QLD and Victoria need to contact their state department to order NLIS devices.
- Device manufacturers check you are authorised to order NLIS devices using the NLIS database. This check also ensures the devices are uploaded to the correct PIC in the NLIS before they are dispatched to the property for use.
- Be sure to specify what colour, type and species of livestock you need devices for.
- NLIS devices have two numbers: an RFID and an NLIS-ID. These numbers are unique and linked together when the device is made.
- The NLIS-ID is printed on the exterior of the device and contains your PIC.
- The RFID is the number encoded onto the microchip inside which can be read electronically with a reader.
- Either number can be used to complete movements in the NLIS database.

Find out what devices are NLIS Approved here: NLIS Approved Cattle Devices, NLIS Approved Sheep and Goat Devices.

Make sure animals are correctly identified before they leave your property.

Cattle



Breeder devices: **white** - apply to cattle born on your property.

Post-breeder devices: **orange** - for cattle you have purchased or introduced to your property that have lost their device.

If you introduce cattle onto your property you should have on hand post-breeder devices.

Sheep and goats



Breeder devices: **year of birth colours** (white, blue, yellow, green, brown, black, purple)

Post-breeder devices: **pink** - for introduced sheep and goats.

If you introduce sheep or goats onto your property you should have on hand some post-breeder devices.

If you are LPA accredited in the harvest rangeland goat module, you should still have on hand some goat devices in case you need to use them.

Year	Tag colour	Year	Tag colour
2016	Black	2024	Black
2017	White	2025	White
2018	Orange	2026	Orange
2019	Light green	2027	Light green
2020	Purple	2028	Purple
2021	Yellow	2029	Yellow
2022	Red	2030	Red
2023	Sky blue	2031	Sky blue
Any year	Post-breeder tags must be pink		

Device replacements



If a breeder device is lost while the animal remains on your property, simply replace it with another breeder device.

If an animal has lost its device and is no longer on its property of birth use a post-breeder device.

If you know the previous NLIS device number, you can link the new device to the old one in the NLIS to restore lifetime traceability.

Visit the Animal Identification webpage for full details about NLIS devices.

ID + Movement records = NLIS compliance

When relying on an agent to complete your livestock transfers always confirm the transfer has been recorded in your NLIS account.

NLIS: Every movement counts

All livestock movements to a different PIC **must** be recorded.

This includes all livestock movements between properties, including between your own properties (if they have different PIC numbers), and when placing animals on agistment or leasing bulls.

When moving livestock off your property, ensure livestock are **identified** and accompanied by an NVD. While it is not your responsibility, you should check that the livestock transfer has been completed in the NLIS.

When receiving livestock be sure to obtain the NVD and record the movement in the NLIS with:

- NLIS ID or RFIDs
- Source PIC
- Destination PIC
- Date of movement
- NVD serial number.

For animals with electronic identification, use the "**Livestock moved onto/off my property**" function to record the movement in the NLIS.

Nice work - you've learned how to identify and track animals as they move. Next, let's lock in your learning of the key actions you need to take when buying, selling or moving livestock.

Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 1: When is an NLIS update required?

In which of the following scenarios is it your responsibility to record livestock arriving at your property in the NLIS database?

Select the correct responses.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) You bought cattle from another producer through a private sale	☐
b) You bought sheep at an online auction	☐
c) You moved livestock between paddocks on your own property	☐
d) You bought goats from your neighbour and moved them onto your property	☐
e) You bought livestock through a Saleyard	☐

QUESTION 2: Identifying a correctly completed NVD

Which of the following best describes a correctly completed NVD?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) It includes the livestock's RFID numbers only	☐
b) It lists the number of animals and destination, but not questions on treatment status	☐
c) It accurately records all required details, including WHP/ESI treatments, livestock description	☐
d) It's not signed or dated by the producer	☐

QUESTION 3: Recording livestock movements

You have just received livestock you purchased at an online sale.

True or false: It is your responsibility to record the livestock arriving at your property on the NLIS database.

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) True	☐
b) False	☐

QUESTION 4: Managing livestock with unknown WHP

You are about to consign livestock to the saleyard. Your animal treatment records indicate the WHP for the last treatment is still active.

What should you record on your NVD about the treatment?

Select the correct response.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Nothing - WHP is not required	☐
b) That the livestock were treated at some point	☐
c) That the animals are in a WHP, the product and end date of the WHP	☐
d) Only the number of animals and source PIC	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✗	4 ✓	5 ✗
Question 2 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✗	3 ✓	4 ✗	
Question 3 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✗			
Question 4 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✗	3 ✓	4 ✗	



Conclusion

Every movement matters. Tracking it correctly protects your animals, your market access and your reputation.

You've covered a lot in a short time. From purchases and sales to WHPs, NVDs, and NLIS transfers - every movement you record helps protect your business, your animals, and the integrity of Australia's red meat industry.

Your next steps:

- [ ] Check your records - are they complete and up to date?
- [ ] Download and keep the eNVD how-to guide and NLIS How-to Move livestock onto or off a PIC guide on hand for reference.
- [ ] **Ask your team:** Are we confident in managing WHPs, ESI, and contamination risks?

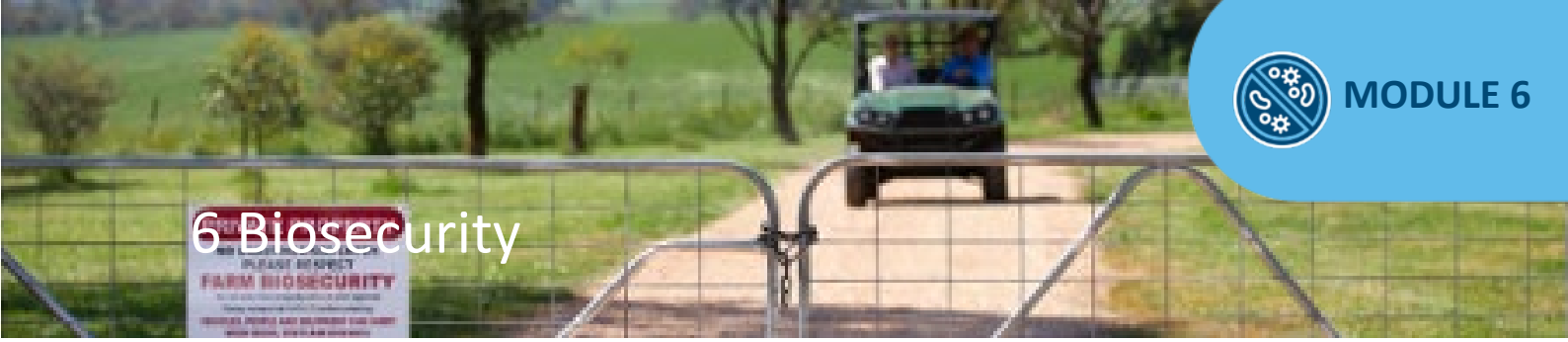


Whether you're on-farm, in a feedlot or saleyard, in transit, or offering support as an agent, your role makes a difference.

Simple habits, like checking NLIS updates and keeping a clear paper-trail, can help prevent compliance issues, animal health risks, and lost market access.

More information

- Visit the LPA National Vendor Declaration (NVD) webpage for information about paper and electronic NVDs
- Visit the LPA Livestock Transactions and Movements page to learn more about treatment, contamination, WHPs and ESIs
- Visit the Complete NLIS transfers in eNVD page for how to record livestock movements using eNVD
- Visit the Animal Identification webpage for approved NLIS tag types, tag colours, and device information
- Visit the eNVD help webpage to learn how to use electronic NVDs via the website or app.



6 Biosecurity

Module overview

From vehicles and visitors to new livestock and feed, every entry onto your property can introduce risks. Strong biosecurity is the first line of defence against pests, diseases, and weeds.

This chapter shows you how to put a biosecurity plan into action. You'll learn how to manage people, equipment, vehicles, assess new livestock or feed, and apply everyday practices that prevent spread.

By the end, you'll see how practical steps on your farm protect not only your animals and livelihood but also the reputation of the Australian red meat industry.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome and why biosecurity matters
2. People, vehicles and equipment
3. Farm inputs and outputs
4. Safe production practices
5. Keeping out feral animals, pests and weeds
6. Your biosecurity plan
7. Knowledge check
8. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- understand the purpose and benefits of a documented farm biosecurity plan
- record and manage the movement of people, livestock, vehicles and equipment
- assess and manage biosecurity risks when introducing new livestock or feed onto the property
- apply production practices that reduce the risk of pests, diseases and contamination
- recognise and respond to risks from feral animals, weeds and pests.

Key Points

- ☑ On-farm biosecurity is about putting measures in place to reduce the risk of diseases, pests and weeds entering and becoming established on your property or spreading to other places.
- ☑ Anything or anyone that enters or leaves your property presents a biosecurity risk so it's essential to have a biosecurity plan in place that addresses this.
- ☑ Creating a biosecurity plan doesn't need to be complicated or expensive.

Welcome

Good biosecurity practices on farm prevent the spread of infectious disease and invasive pests or weeds between farms as well as protecting Australia from the spread of diseases, pests and weeds. Biosecurity procedures on farm ensure prevention, early identification and containment of issues should they occur.

This short course will help you understand how to meet Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) biosecurity requirements.

Why biosecurity matters

Biosecurity is about putting measures in place to reduce the risk of introducing or spreading pests, diseases and weeds.

There are many benefits to good biosecurity including:

- better livestock and plant health, leading to higher productivity
- quicker detection and control of diseases or weeds, limiting damage
- faster recovery from disease and shorter quarantine periods
- less chance of market disruptions.

Biosecurity isn't just for big farms

Every producer plays a role in protecting Australia's livestock and red meat industry.

Good biosecurity practices will help you protect your livestock, property and business. Let's see how.

People, vehicles and equipment

Staff, visitors, vehicles and equipment can unknowingly bring pests, diseases or weed onto your property. They are considered a high biosecurity risk and need to be managed appropriately.



Here are some things to consider when managing the movement of people, vehicles and equipment on your property.

Entry points

Where possible, limit access to a single entry point to make monitoring traffic easier. Lock gates and provide clear signage for restricted areas. Use a biosecurity

sign at entry points to inform visitors of your biosecurity status, what you require from them and how to contact you before entry.

Use clear signage at vehicle access points directing visitors where to park or report to management.

Parking

Keep visitor vehicles in a dedicated zone, away from livestock and crop areas.

Inspect visitor vehicles at entry and exit points for biosecurity risks like plant matter, mud or manure. Require visitors to wash down vehicles before entry to the property.

Escort visitors in your own farm vehicles if they need to enter sensitive zones to avoid any contamination.

Visitor records

Maintain a visitor log that records:

- who entered, when and why
- farm area visited
- time in and time out
- what vehicles, equipment or tools they brought
- footbath or washdown procedures followed.

Wash stations and footbaths

Tools and feeding equipment should be cleaned and disinfected before and after use.

Vehicles and equipment should be cleaned prior to moving from a high-risk area to low-risk area.

Encourage “Come clean, go clean’ practices from visitors, including agents and stock contractors.

Provide clean down equipment or facilities so farm contractors and visitors can clean their boots and equipment.

Ensure workers who have recently returned or arrived from overseas are not unwell and that their boots have been properly cleaned.

Tip

Use a visitor logbook or spreadsheet to help you keep track of visitors.



https://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au

Now that you’ve learned how to manage common risks from people, vehicles and equipment, let’s move on to farm inputs and outputs.

Farm inputs and outputs

Farm inputs

Anything you bring onto your property can create a biosecurity risk. Incoming livestock and feed present a biosecurity risk for your property.

Feed

Request a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD) when purchasing feed to ensure it is fit for purpose.

Inspect stock feed on arrival and check it matches what you ordered.

If stock feed is spoiled, return the feed to the supplier or implement a disposal plan.

Store feed in a clean, dry area to prevent deterioration, mould or contamination from vermin and/or feral animals.

Ensure Restricted Animal Material (RAM) and non-RAM products are segregated to minimise accidentally feeding.

Livestock

Always request a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and an animal health declaration.

Only buy livestock from a trusted source and conduct pre-purchase inspection for introduced stock.

Inspect livestock for illness, parasites and weed seeds.

Quarantine and monitor new livestock for at least 48 hours and allow time to empty out away from main production areas and other livestock.

Checked incoming livestock for NLIS identification on arrival and record their arrival in the NLIS database within 2 days.

Visit the farm biosecurity - farm inputs for more information around how to manage incoming livestock and feed risks on your property.

Know what's coming in

Keep detailed records of any livestock and feed being brought onto the property.

Managing livestock arrivals in practice

Now let's explore a brief scenario. Although the example is fictional, it highlights how everyday checks and routines can have a big impact on biosecurity at your property.



A producer recently bought in new livestock for their breeding module.

No animal treatments were noted on the NVD or animal health declaration provided.



On arrival, the livestock are unloaded, and the producer notices some unfamiliar plant seeds on the new animals.

Instead of releasing them into the main paddock to graze, the new arrivals are kept in the arrival yard to reduce the risk of weeds.

After a few days the livestock have emptied out and been re-inspected and were found to be clear of the seeds.

A few weeks later, the producer notices a new weed growing in the arrival yard but nowhere else. Weed treatment is applied and further spread is prevented.

Had a short quarantine period not been applied, weeds could have spread to key grazing paddocks.

Moving livestock

Your biosecurity responsibilities also extend to animals leaving your property.

Here are some other things to consider in your plan:

- before selling or moving livestock, ensure each animal is healthy
- provide an NVD or waybill for all livestock movements off the property
- provide an animal health statement that includes information on the livestock health status
- keep records of livestock moving off your property.

Taking these simple steps will help protect your livestock and property from biosecurity threats. You'll also help protect your region and the entire red meat industry.

Now that you know how to manage common risks from farm inputs and outputs, let's look at safe production practices.

Production practices

Safe production practices

Your day-to-day activities play a big role in keeping your livestock safe and your property disease free.

Good biosecurity isn't just about reacting to threats - it also requires a proactive approach to establishing safe production practices which comprise the habits, routines and systems that help reduce your risk every day.

Let's look at the safe production practices your biosecurity plan should cover.

Animal health management

Keep a close eye on your livestock.

Regular monitoring helps you detect signs of disease early - and early detection helps prevent spread.

- Implement practices tailored to the common diseases in your region
- Document livestock health checks and treatments
- Stay in touch with your vet, local authority and neighbours

- If you have access, you can use **MyFeedback** to review disease and defect feedback from processors.

If you sport unusual sickness or sudden deaths, contact your vet or the **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline** on **1800 675 888.**

Carcase and waste disposal

Carcases, chicken litter, manure and waste can attract pests and spread disease.

- Fence off and secure disposal sites or tips
- Dispose of carcases promptly and mark burial sites on your farm map
- If using chicken litter, store it safely and delay grazing for at least **three weeks** after application.

Fencing and boundaries

Well-maintained fencing reduces the chance of disease spreading to or from your property.

Inspect fences regularly and fix any weak points quickly to prevent your livestock wandering and reduce the chance of neighbouring livestock, wild animals and stray or feral pests bringing disease onto your property.

Disease detection and reporting

It's a producer's job to make sure anyone who works with your animals knows:

- what to look for
- who to report to
- what to do in an emergency.

Keep emergency contact lists visible on-farm. Include numbers for your vet and the **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline: 1800 675 888.**

Staff roles and training

Biosecurity is a team effort.

Make sure everyone on your team knows their responsibilities. This includes:

- understanding the biosecurity plan
- following safe animal handling and feed practices
- knowing what to report and when.

Encourage all staff to complete this LPA biosecurity training.

Stop the spread

Regularly inspect livestock for illness and disease and report any suspected infection.

If you notice any unusual signs of disease in your livestock, or if you suspect foot and mouth disease or lumpy skin disease, report it immediately to either:

- The Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline 1800 675 888
- Your local veterinarian.

Quick check in

Does your team understand your biosecurity plan? What immediate steps could you take to improve awareness?

Now that you've reflected on the importance of safe production practices, let's look at managing feral animals, pests and weeds.

Keeping out feral animals, pests and weeds

Feral animals, pests, and invasive weeds can spread disease and cause serious health risks to your livestock. Some weeds can also cause illness or poisoning if eaten.

Including strategies to manage these risks in your plan is an important step in protecting the health of your livestock.

They could include:

- ensuring boundary fences are secure
- removing or containing anything that is likely to attract insect pests, vermin or wild animals (e.g., spilled food, rubbish dumps and carcases)
- staying in regular contact with neighbours and regional feral animal, wildlife and weed control groups to maximise the effectiveness of control modules
- have a documented feral animal, wildlife and weed control plan.

The control of feral pigs, wild dogs and other invasive animals is stressful and sometimes difficult. While baiting and shooting are options, it's important to remember your biosecurity plan should focus on measures you are able to implement and control.

National efforts to control invasive pests are ongoing and if you need further guidance or assistance, please reach out to your state or territory government for support.

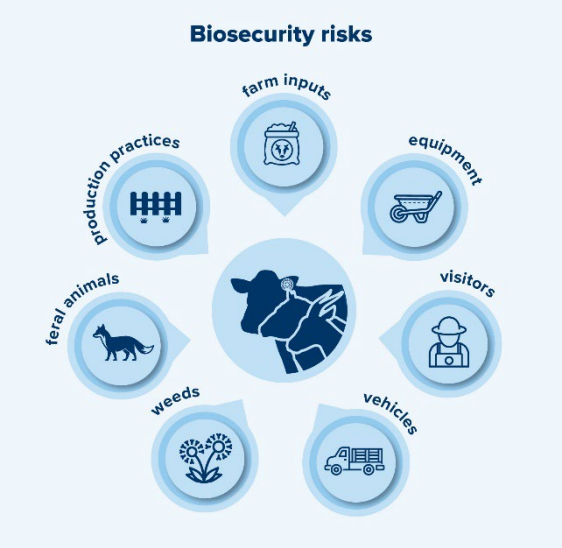
Now that you know some of the basics of biosecurity planning, let's take a closer look at some important things to you should consider for your plan.

Your Biosecurity Plan

A biosecurity plan is a simple, practical way to identify the main risks to your livestock and outline steps to reduce those risks.

It helps you document how you manage animal movements, visitors, feed, equipment, and other farm inputs. The plan also shows how you'll monitor for disease and respond to outbreaks.

Having a biosecurity plan is an LPA requirement for accredited producers - and it's an important tool for protecting your livestock, business and markets.



On-farm biosecurity practices are your best line of defence.

Creating a biosecurity plan will help you identify the risks that are most relevant to your property and the measures required to manage them.

The LPA biosecurity module, requires accredited producers to complete a farm biosecurity plan that addresses how you:

- manage and record the introduction and movement of livestock to minimise the risk of infectious diseases being introduced or spread

- monitor and record the people, equipment and vehicles entering your property to minimise the potential for property contamination
- prevent and control animal diseases on farm by the regular monitoring and management of livestock.

What should your plan include?

People, vehicles and equipment

Control entry points and keep a log of visitors and service providers. Clean equipment and restrict access to animal areas when possible.

Farm inputs - livestock and feed

Before introducing new livestock, check their health status using the relevant NVDs and Animal Health Declarations. Keep records and use Commodity Vendor Declarations (CVDs) for feed.

Farm outputs

Track where animals are sold or moved to, and record all livestock movements in the NLIS database.

Production practices

Monitor livestock health, vaccinate regularly, and maintain a clean environment to prevent disease.

Feral animals, pests and weeds

Prevent wild animals from accessing feed or water. Monitor for invasive plants and manage them to avoid spread.

Training

Make sure everyone working on your property knows your biosecurity plan and what to do if there's a problem.

Documentation and record keeping

Maintain clear, up-to-date records of livestock movements, treatments, visitors, and health issues.

Property overview and risk areas

Your plan should include a basic overview of your property layout - including where livestock are held, where feed is stored, and high-traffic areas.

Use this overview to map risk areas, such as:

- vehicle entry points
- livestock loading zones
- water sources or boundary fences
- areas where feral animals may enter.

Refer to your **farm map** (or create one if you haven't already) and mark these areas as part of your plan.

Creating a biosecurity plan doesn't need to be complicated or expensive.

The LPA On farm Biosecurity Management Plan template walks you through each of these areas. You can print and fill it in by hand or complete it digitally. Start with a property overview and work through each risk area, using your records and farm map to help.

Visit the LPA Biosecurity webpage for an easy-to-use template that will help you meet LPA requirements.

LPA REQUIREMENT #6 – LPA On-Farm Biosecurity Management Plan

1	INPUTS – LIVESTOCK AND FEED						
1.1	Livestock	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
1.1.1	Are all stock that arrive on the property (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) checked for their health status?	☑	☐	☐	Pre-purchase inspection for introduced stock conducted. Hygiene and quarantine strategies in place to manage livestock returning to the property.	☑ ☑	Visual inspection & quarantine Health decs requested.
1.1.2	Are all introduced livestock accompanied with information on animal treatments and is a health status provided via a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Animal Health Declaration (AHD)?	☑	☐	☐	NVDs received for all purchased livestock. AHD obtained for further information on livestock health, where required.	☑ ☑	eNVDs preferred, always obtained.
1.1.3	Do all introduced livestock (including livestock travelling back to the property from shows, agistment or contract joining) undergo a period of quarantine where practical?	☑	☐	☐	Where practical, newly introduced livestock are segregated, observed and treated.	☑	48hours in Paddock Q
1.1.4	Do all introduced livestock have sufficient time to empty out in the yards prior to their release?	☑	☐	☐	Livestock given 24-48 hours holding for empty out (including any time off feed before arrival).	☑	In Paddock "Q"
1.1.5	Are all incoming livestock identified and recorded in accordance with NLIS requirements?	☑	☐	☐	Livestock are checked for identification on arrival. When receiving livestock, confirm the NLIS transfer is completed within 48 hours.	☑ ☑	Visual check of ears on arrival. Scan off truck, record in NLIS online.
1.2	Feed	Yes	No	N/A	Recommended measures	Actioned?	Comments
1.2.1	Is stock feed inspected on delivery to ensure it is fit for purpose (e.g. free from pest damage and visual contaminants)? If damaged or contaminated, is there a plan in place for its return or disposal?	☐	☐	☑	Stock feed inspected on arrival and checked to ensure it matches what was ordered. If stock feed is spoilt, feed is returned or a disposal plan is implemented.	☐ ☐	Grazing and hay grown only no brought in stockfeed.
1.2.2	Is stock feed stored in a manner that prevents contamination by livestock, vermin, wildlife, feral and domestic animals and other feed types e.g. those containing Restricted Animal Material (RAM)?	☑	☐	☐	RAM and non-RAM products are segregated to minimise accidental feeding. Livestock feed is stored protected from vermin, wildlife and pests, where practical.	☑ ☑	RAM in sheds/house yards. Hay stored in own shed. No livestock access to storage.

Now that you know how to create your biosecurity plan, let's lock in your learning with a brief knowledge check on managing biosecurity risks and hazards and your biosecurity plan.

Knowledge check

Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using realistic scenarios.

QUESTION 1: Understanding the role of the biosecurity plan

You're getting started on a biosecurity plan for your property.

Which of the following areas should your plan cover?

Select the correct responses.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) People, vehicles and equipment	☐
b) Farm inputs	☐
c) Farm outputs	☐
d) Production practices	☐
e) Weather conditions	☐
f) Feral animals, pests and weeds	☐

QUESTION 2: Managing people, vehicles and equipment

As part of your biosecurity planning, you're reviewing how people, vehicles and equipment move around your property.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Have multiple ways people can enter your property	☐	☐
b) Use clear signage to tell visitors where they can and can't go	☐	☐
c) Let people come and go as they please	☐	☐
d) Keep records of visitors	☐	☐
e) Allow vehicles and machinery to move freely on your property	☐	☐

QUESTION 3: Managing biosecurity risks of farm inputs and outputs

Next, you look at how to manage risks related to what comes onto and what leaves your property.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Store feed in a clean, dry area	☐	☐
b) Request an NVD and animal health declaration when buying livestock	☐	☐
c) Provide an NVD and animal health declaration when selling livestock	☐	☐
d) Trust that feed doesn't contain pests or seeds if it comes from your regular supplier	☐	☐
e) Only report sick animals if they've been in contact with other herds	☐	☐
f) Clean and disinfect all equipment / vehicles used to move feed	☐	☐

QUESTION 4: Recognising other risks

Finally, you turn your attention to how you will manage risks related to feral animals, weeds and pests.

Which of the following could spread disease to your livestock?

Select the correct responses.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Vermin	☐
b) Insects	☐
c) Weeds	☐
d) Feral animals	☐

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓	5 ✗	6 ✓
Question 2 Answer:	Avoid this ✓	Do this ✓	Avoid this ✓	Avoid this ✓	Avoid this ✓	
Question 3 Answer:	Do this ✓	Do this ✓	Do this ✓	Avoid this ✓	Avoid this ✓	Do this ✓
Question 4 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓		

Conclusion

You've now learned about the importance of having a biosecurity plan in place and keeping records of people, vehicles, and equipment that enter your property. You've also covered how to manage farm inputs and outputs, adopt safe production practices and stay alert to threats from feral animals, pests and weeds.

Remember these key actions:

- [ ] Identify biosecurity risks on your property and create a plan to manage them.
- [ ] Start with small actions; your records and daily habits make a big difference.
- [ ] Make sure your team and any visitors know the plan. Help them do the right thing through clear communication (including signage) and training.

More information

- Visit the LPA biosecurity webpage for helpful resources, videos, templates and checklists to support your planning.
- Download the LPA biosecurity factsheet and checklist.
- Go to your LPA account and create your LPA biosecurity plan using the online tool available under recording keeping.
- Visit Farmbiosecurity for detailed biosecurity guidance, tool and templates.
- Visit MLA's biosecurity page to learn more about current research and development (R&D) initiatives and biosecurity best practice.



7 Animal Welfare

Module overview

Good animal welfare isn't just a standard - it's a responsibility that shapes community trust and market access. Meeting expectations requires planning, training, and day-to-day commitment.

This chapter introduces the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines. You'll learn how to apply them in practice, create a welfare management plan, and ensure that everyone involved is trained and competent.

By the end, you'll understand how strong animal welfare practices protect animals, build business integrity, and strengthen industry reputation.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Understand the standards and guidelines
3. Key responsibilities for producers
4. Your animal welfare management plan
5. Training and competency
6. Knowledge check
7. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completing this module, you will know how to:

- meet your responsibilities under the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines
- identify what's relevant for your animal type (sheep, cattle or goats)
- access and use the Standards and Guidelines as a practical reference
- ensure that all people performing animal husbandry tasks are appropriately trained and competent
- recognise the role of animal welfare in maintaining business reputation and industry trust
- explain the purpose and benefits of a documented animal welfare management plan.

Key Points

- Good animal welfare is a core responsibility for everyone involved in livestock.
- It protects animal wellbeing, your farm's reputation, the industry's reputation, and market access.
- The Australian Animal Welfare Standards (legal) and Guidelines (best practice) set clear expectations.
- Practical steps like a documented plan, trained staff, and good record-keeping are essential.
- Proactive management and transparency reinforce trust and industry integrity.

Welcome

Animal welfare isn't just a regulatory requirement - it's a daily commitment.

This module shows you what's expected under the national Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines (the Standards and Guidelines), and how to embed those expectations into your on-farm practices. Whether it's keeping the right documents, making sure your team is trained, or creating a clear Animal Welfare Management Plan (AWMP), these actions build a strong foundation for animal care, business integrity and community trust.

Doing right by your animals - and your reputation

Good animal welfare helps you protects wellbeing, reputation and market access. It is your responsibility and this module will help you meet the Standards and Guidelines.

As a manager or PIC owner, it's your responsibility to ensure all people who are responsible for managing livestock or undertaking animal husbandry practices on your property - including family members, staff, or contractors - have completed this learning module or an equivalent training program.

Next, let's look at what the Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines are, and how to make them a practical part of your business.

Understanding the standards and guidelines

Good animal welfare starts with knowing your responsibilities

Animal welfare begins with knowing your responsibilities. The Standards and Guidelines inform livestock producers of their animal welfare responsibilities and explain the needs of livestock in relation to:

- feed and water
- risk management in extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation
- facilities and equipment
- handling and management/husbandry
- breed management
- artificial breeding procedures
- humane killing.

What they are and why they matter

The Standards and Guidelines aim to ensure all livestock receive an acceptable level of care and treatment on farm.

Animal welfare standards are enforceable legal obligations which help ensure the welfare of cattle, sheep and goats.

The guidelines provide recommendations for on-farm practices which support animal welfare outcomes.

Following both protects the welfare of livestock, strengthens the integrity of the Australian red meat industry and supports market access.

How to meet the requirement

LPA-accredited producers are required to ensure livestock are managed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for cattle, sheep and goats.

Use the following checklist to make sure you're meeting these requirements.

- [ ] Ensure you have a documented Animal Welfare Management Plan (AWMP) which addresses how you are meeting the relevant Standards and Guidelines.
- [ ] Have access to the latest version of the relevant Standards and Guidelines.
- [ ] Ensure training in relation to the Standards and Guidelines is undertaken by persons responsible for the management of livestock handling. This involves completing this LPA Animal Welfare learning module.
- [ ] Ensure staff involved in animal husbandry are trained and familiar with the relevant Standards and Guidelines.

What you need to do

As the PIC representative or the person responsible for the management of livestock, ensure you have a current copy of the standards and guidelines for your livestock and that everyone involved is familiar with the content. Download or print your copy using the links provided.

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle

The cattle standards provide chapters on castration, dehorning, disbudding or tipping, spaying, calf rearing systems, dairy management and beef feedlots.

Download your copy: Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Goats

The goat standards provide chapters on castration, dehorning, disbudding or tipping, dairy management and intensive goat production systems (feedlots and confinement feeding).

Download your copy: Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Goats

Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Sheep

The sheep standards provide chapters on tail docking and castration, mulesing, and intensive sheep production systems (feedlots and confinement feeding).

Download your copy: Animal Welfare Standards and Guideline for Sheep

Now that you've seen what the Standards and Guidelines cover, let's look at how to build a plan that puts them into action on your property.



Your animal welfare management plan

Keep welfare on track - every day, in every season

As part of your LPA accreditation, you're now required to complete an Animal Welfare Management Plan (AWMP). This plan helps you demonstrate how your on-farm practices align with the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for your species.

Your plan doesn't need to be complex, but it should clearly show what you're doing to meet your responsibilities. You can use the LPA AWMP template as a starting point.

Watch the video: How to create an LPA Animal Welfare Management Plan.

https://youtu.be/d6ztBL-oQEc

Getting started with your plan

The LPA AWMP template makes it easy to create a plan that fits your property. It includes:

- simple prompts to document your current practices
- clear instructions on which sections to complete
- helpful examples and checklists.

You don't need to start from scratch or write an essay - just describe what you do now, and where you might improve.

Access the template via your LPA account and work through it at your own pace. It's editable, printable and designed to make your LPA accreditation easier.

Download the Animal Welfare Management Plan template (PDF)

Visit Integrity Systems Animal Welfare page for more information.

What to include in your plan



- Roles and responsibilities for animal care
- Feed and water access and management
- Managing extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predators
- Facilities and equipment used for livestock handling
- Animal handling practices and procedures
- Humane euthanasia of livestock
- Species-specific management practices.

Each area should be tailored to the size, location, and risks on your property. Use the LPA AWMP template to document what you already do - and what you might improve.

Cattle care

Your AWMP should show how you're managing the specific needs of cattle on your property.

It should include:

- pain relief protocols for husbandry procedures
- seasonal feed and water management, including drought planning
- timing and practices for vaccinations, weaning, and monitoring
- shade and shelter access, including yard and handling facility checks

- treatment procedures for sick or injured animals.

Read the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle for full guidance.

Goat care

If you have goats, your plan should reflect their unique needs and behaviours.

It should include:

- how disbudding or tipping is done, and who performs these tasks
- seasonal feed and water management, including drought planning
- shelter access, especially during cold, wet, or windy weather
- predator control strategies, especially for young stock
- health and parasite management, including recorded treatment schedules
- handling facilities and training of stock handlers.

Read the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Goats for full guidance.

Sheep care

For sheep, your plan should address both everyday care and seasonal challenges.

It should include:

- who performs husbandry procedures and what pain relief is used
- seasonal feed and water management, including drought planning
- how vulnerable animals are monitored during extreme heat or cold
- predation risk management and shelter access.

Read the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Sheep for full guidance.

Now that you've covered your AWMP, let's explore how training and competency help turn good plans into consistent practice.

Training and competency

Ensure everyone handling livestock is trained, confident and capable

Everyone handling livestock - whether they're family members, contractors, or employees - needs to be trained and competent. That means having the knowledge, skills and confidence to work with animals safely and humanely, every day.

Good training supports:

- animal welfare
- workplace safety
- business reputation
- staff retention.

Training can take many forms, including:

- **Formal training**: accredited courses or workshops
- **On-the-job supervision**: shadowing or buddy systems
- **Mentoring**: support from experienced producers or managers.

Keep a written record of training and competency checks using the LPA Training Record Template.

Now that you've covered how to make sure everyone handling livestock is trained, confident, and capable, you'll look at why doing things right protects more than just animals - it protects your reputation too.

Conclusion

Animal welfare starts with you

Every decision on farm impacts animal welfare.

This module equipped you with tools to meet your responsibilities under the national Standards and Guidelines and build strong practices. You've covered core legal requirements, day-to-day management, training, and documentation.

Your next steps

- [ ] Keep your copy of Standards and Guidelines handy.
- [ ] Review and update your AWMP.
- [ ] Ensure all livestock handlers are trained, and records are current.

Keep leading the way

Good welfare is good business. Informed action, team training, and documented approaches show leadership benefitting animals, your enterprise, and the industry.

More information

- Visit the MLA Animal Welfare webpage for further information and resources.
- Download specific Standards and Guidelines for any animals you manage on your PIC:
  - Cattle Standards (PDF)
  - Goats Standards (PDF)
  - Sheep Standards (PDF)
- Download the LPA Training Record Template to keep records of all training provided.
- Download the Animal Welfare Factsheet and Checklist for more information.



9 Harvested Rangeland Goats

Module overview

Harvested Rangeland Goats (HRGs) follow a slightly different journey than farmed goats, but they still contribute to Australia's read meat supply and export success. Managing them responsibly ensures quality, compliance, and welfare.

This chapter clarifies your responsibilities when capturing or handling HRGs. You'll learn about traceability requirements, animal welfare standards, correct paperwork, and the simple do's and don'ts that keep the supply chain trusted.

By the end, you'll understand how good practices with HRGs protect your business, support the industry, and maintain Australia's market reputation.

Topics in this module

1. Welcome
2. Why it matters
3. What are the standards and your role?
4. Benefits to you
5. How to do the right thing
6. Knowledge check
7. Conclusion

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this module, you will know how to:

- understand how HRGs fit into the red meat industry
- recognise how standards help maintain quality and market access
- see how good practices support your role and the broader industry
- follow key steps to meet your responsibilities when working with HRGs
- find information and support when you need it
- use Property Identification Codes (PICs) and paperwork correctly
- handle goats safely, humanely and with traceability in mind
- apply the Do's and Don'ts to meeting industry expectations.

Key Points

- HRGs are an important part of Australia's red meat sector.
- Meeting industry standards helps maintain market access and product quality.
- Good practices protect your business and support the broader industry.
- Simple steps - like correct paperwork and humane handling - make a big difference.
- Everyone involved in the supply chain plays a role in meeting expectations.

Welcome and context

Not all goats are raised the same way. This eLearning module provides important information for producers and registered goat depots by clarifying the role HRGs play in the red meat sector, outlining your responsibilities under national traceability and animal welfare standards, and guiding you through the practical steps to maintain a trusted, compliant supply chain.

Here's a quick refresher on what makes HRGs unique, and why they matter to Australia's red meat industry

What makes HRGs unique?

HRGs are captured from a wild state. They aren't born as a result of a managed breeding program and cannot be subjected to any animal husbandry procedures or treatments. HRGs are not required to have an NLIS-approved electronic identification device (eID) and can be moved as a mob using a paper or electronic HRG National Vendor Declaration (NVD).

Where can HRGs be moved to?

HRGs can only be moved from their property of capture to one registered goat depot or to a processor for slaughter. They cannot be moved to more than one goat depot or to other farms, feedlots, or locations without having an eID.

Why does traceability matter?

Even without identification, HRGs must be tracked to support food safety, protect market access, and manage biosecurity risks.

Now that you've seen how HRGs fit into the big picture, let's explore why doing the right thing really matters - for you, your animals, and the industry.

Why it matters

You play a vital role in keeping Australia's red meat industry trusted, safe and strong.

From 1 January 2025, mandatory electronic identification (eID) for sheep and goats commenced. A pathway was put in place to allow eligible HRGs to be moved without an eID - but they must still meet strict traceability standards.

By following the HRG accreditation rules, you help protect continued export access for goat meat and reduce biosecurity risks for the red meat industry.

To move goats device-free, you need to:

- Get HRG accredited
- Know your HRG responsibilities
- Meet the HRG standards.

You can apply for accreditation through the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) HRG module. Accreditation lets you access HRG National Vendor Declarations (NVDs) and move eligible HRGs without an eID.

Once accredited, you'll need to undergo an LPA audit every two-years to maintain accreditation.



You play a vital part in keeping Australia's red meat industry strong and trusted. Next, we'll look at the standards in place - and how you can meet them confidently in your role.

What are the standards and your role?

To move HRGs device-free, you'll need to meet key conditions that support traceability and market access.

Review the following conditions for HRG Accredited Producers.

Get accredited as a Producer

Apply for HRG accreditation via your LPA Account. Once approved, this will show your PIC as HRG accredited in the NLIS database, enabling you to create a HRG eNVD or buy a HRG NVD book.

Know your responsibilities as a Producer

Only goats that meet the HRG definition can move device-free from HRG-accredited properties using a paper or electronic HRG NVD.

If a goat does not meet the HRG definition, it must be identified with an NLIS eID and moved using a paper or electronic Goat NVD.

Meet the standards as a Producer

HRGs can only move device-free directly to a processor for slaughter or via **one** registered depot, using a paper or electronic HRG NVD. You'll need to undergo an LPA audit every two years to verify HRG requirements.

These steps help maintain biosecurity, traceability, and Australia's market reputation.

Now that you know what's required, let's look at how these practices support your business.

Review the following conditions for Goat Depot Operators.

Get accredited as a Goat Depot Operator

Apply for HRG accreditation via your LPA Account.

Registered goat depots need:

- an NLIS Goat Depot Account linked to Goat Depot PIC
- an annual audit to ensure standards are upheld
- a letter from a processor that the depot supplies HRGs on a commercial basis
- state government registration
- to renew LPA and HRG accreditation every two years.

Check incoming goats as a Goat Depot Operator

Receiving HRGs:

Only accept device-free HRGs with valid HRG NVDs/eNVDs from HRG-accredited producers.

Using you NLIS Goat Depot account, record all mob-based HRG movements onto your PIC within two days of arrival, including:

- the HRG NVD serial number, date and number of HRGs
- upload a copy of the HRG NVD.

While at your depot:

HRGs can be aggregated onsite with adequate records to monitor duration of their stay.

HRGs must be identified with a pink eID and consigned using the Goat NVD when they:

- are held at the depot for longer than 10 days
- an animal treatment has been administered
- are moving anywhere other than a processor for slaughter.

HRGs without an eID can remain at the depot for up to **10 days**.

Consigning HRGs

- HRGs must be consigned direct to a processor using the HRG NVD/eNVD.
- Movements to anywhere other than a processor require the goats to be fitted with an eID and moved using the Goat NVD/eNVD.
- If goats are identified with a pink eID - they must be consigned using the Goat NVD/eNVD.

Ask the sender these questions if you're unsure:

- "Is a HRG NVD/eNVD provided?"
- "How long have the goats been at the depot?"
- "Do any of the goats need an NLIS eID?"

We'll take a closer look at how to do these checks in Lesson 5: How to Do the Right Thing.

Support compliance

You help protect market access through accurate paperwork and clear checks.

You've seen how good practice works - now, let's explore how those practices can benefit you directly.

Benefits to you

Doing the right thing protects more than just your goats - it supports your business, your team, and the entire goat supply chain.

Let's take a look at how this benefits you and others working alongside you.

Benefits for HRG Accredited Producers	Benefits for Registered Goat Depots
Stay device-free Keep using the HRG pathway to move goats without eIDs, reduce stress, and save time.	**Device-free eligibility = smooth operations** Working with HRG accredited producers reduces delays.
Support animal welfare Avoid applying eIDs to wild caught goats.	**10 days of holding** Keep HRGs at a depot for up to 10 days without an eID.
Access better tools Use HRG NVDs/eNVDs to streamline record-keeping.	**Simplify audits** Good records and checks help you stay compliant.
Stay market-ready Meet standards for domestic and export markets.	**Boost your reputation** Trust builds repeat business.

When everyone plays their part, the benefits line up - smoother operations, better welfare, and stronger markets. It's all connected.

Quick check-in

Which benefit matters most to you - and why?

Next up, we'll explore what's expected of you - and how to meet those expectations, step by step.

How to do the right thing

Doing the right thing as a Producer

You've now seen the key requirements for **HRG Accredited Producers**, and this activity will help you put them into practice.

This activity helps lock in your learning before the final Knowledge Check.

Match each statement with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Use the latest HRG NVD/eNVD to consign HRGs	☐	☐
b) Only send HRGs to a registered depot or a processor	☐	☐
c) Apply for and maintain LPA and HRG accreditation	☐	☐
d) Undergo an LPA audit when requested	☐	☐
e) Appy an eID to goats that don't meet the definition of HRG	☐	☐
f) Consign farmed goats with eIDs on the Goat NVD/eNVD	☐	☐
g) Use MLAs Fit to Load Guide when loading goats	☐	☐
h) Use the old version of the Goat NVD	☐	☐
i) Apply an animal treatment or manage the HRGs	☐	☐
j) Send HRGs to unregistered goat depots, other farms, feedlots or locations	☐	☐

Answers on next page.

Activity answers

Answer:	a) Do this ✓	b) Do this ✓	c) Do this ✓	d) Do this ✓	e) Do this ✓	f) Do this ✓	g) Do this ✓	h) Avoid this ✓	i) Avoid this ✓	j) Avoid this ✓

Knowing these Do's and Don'ts is essential for ensuring compliance.

Quick check-in

Now that you understand what is needed to comply with the HRG requirements, is there anything you'll do differently next time you move HRGs?

Doing the right thing as a Registered Goat Depot

You've now seen the key requirements for **registered goat depots**, doing the following will help you put them into practice.

- [ ] NVD Version - accept HRG NVDs / eNVDs (0324) for device-free HRGs
- [ ] HRG Eligibility - only receive device-free HRGs with a HRG NVD/eNVD
- [ ] When to apply eID - apply pink eID if goats are at the depot for 10 days, need a treatment or are moving anywhere but to a processor
- [ ] NLIS recording - record HRG arriving at the depots within 2 days in NLIS
- [ ] Record-keeping - keep clear, complete records for audits
- [ ] Don't send HRGs anywhere but a processor for slaughter
- [ ] Don't accept device-free goats on a Goat NVD/eNVD
- [ ] Don't accept goats with eIDs on a HRG NVD/eNVD

Quick check-in

A few key checks will keep your depot on track. What small change could you make in your intake process to help meet traceability or audit requirements more confidently?

If something's not right

1. **Pause** - check paperwork and eligibility
2. **Contact** Integrity Systems if you're unsure
3. **Don't mix/process** non-HRGs as HRGs
4. **Record the issue** and what action you took.

You've seen how to keep things running smoothly - and what to do when they're not. Now, let's lock in your learning.



Knowledge check

HRG Accredited Producers - Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using a HRG scenario.

QUESTION 1: Meeting eligibility requirements

You're preparing to send your first HRG consignment to a registered goat depot.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Use calm, low-stress handling, assess goats as fit to load	☐	☐
b) Use HRG NVD (Form 0324)	☐	☐
c) Confirm LPA and HRG accreditation is active	☐	☐
d) Apply an eID to HRGs before loading	☐	☐
e) Give HRGs a treatment	☐	☐

QUESTION 2: Getting the National Vendor Declaration right

The goats are ready, and you're completing the paperwork for the journey.

Which statements are true about using the HRG NVD?

Select all that apply.

Answer option	✓/✗
a) Must be signed	☐
b) Total number must match the actual number of goats consigned	☐
c) Can be used for farmed goats	☐
d) Can be used to consign goats to another farm	☐

QUESTION 3: The principles of responsibilities

The harvested rangeland goats have left your property and you're reviewing your records to prepare for an audit.

Match each responsibility with the HRG principle it supports. (draw a line between matches)

Answer option	
e) Ensuring all goats are fit to load	Traceability
f) Complete NVDs accurately	Animal welfare
g) Goats must be captured from a wild state	Traceability

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✗	5 ✗
Question 2 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✗	4 ✗	
Question 3 Answer:	1 Animal Welfare	2 Traceability	3 Traceability		

Registered Goat Depots - Test your understanding

Let's test your knowledge using a HRG scenario.

QUESTION 1: HRG Depot responsibilities

You're preparing to receive a HRG consignment at the depot.

Match each action with its correct **Do this** or **Avoid this** action.

Answer option	✓	✓
	Do this	Avoid this
a) Use calm, low-stress handling	☐	☐
b) Obtain a completed HRG NVD (Form 0324)	☐	☐
c) Record HRG arriving at the depot in NLIS within 2 days	☐	☐
d) Keeping HRGs longer than 10 days	☐	☐
e) Not keeping records of aggregation	☐	☐

QUESTION 2: Fix the issue

You've spotted a small issue: device-free goats have been sent with the Goat NVD not the HRG NVD.

Select the correct action in this situation.

Answer option	✓ / ✗
a) Accept the goats - this is okay	☐
b) Contact the producer and obtain a HRG NVD	☐
c) Accept the goats and notify the processor	☐
d) Tag the goats as a workaround	☐

QUESTION 3: The principles of tasks

You've finished intake and are checking that your records are audit ready.

Match each depot task to the principle it supports under the HRG program. (draw a line between matches)

Answer option	
h) Goats are unloaded calmly and using low stress handling	Compliance
i) Verify the correct NVD has been used for HRG	Animal welfare
j) Keeping audit-ready records	Traceability

Knowledge check answers on next page.

Knowledge check answers

Question 1 Answer:	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✗	5 ✗
Question 2 Answer:	1 ✗	2 ✓	3 ✗	4 ✗	
Question 3 Answer:	1 Animal Welfare	2 Traceability	3 Compliance		



Conclusion

Final thoughts

Whether you're on-farm or running a depot, your decisions support animal welfare and market access.

Your next steps

- [ ] Use the correct NVD and PIC - every time.
- [ ] Keep HRGs separate from other goats.
- [ ] Handle and transport goats calmly.
- [ ] Be audit ready.
- [ ] Ask for help early.

More information

- Factsheet 8: Harvested Rangeland Goats.
- Watch the Webinar for producers who capture harvested rangeland goats.
- Watch the Webinar for Registered Goat Depots.
- Visit the Integrity Systems website for more information on the training LPA HRG module and NVD/eNVD help.

- Visit the MLA Goats hub to keep up to date with goat industry news.
- Visit myMLA for additional Livestock Production Assurance training.
- Contact your State authorities for further guidance on the HRG and transport regulations in your jurisdiction.