

ALL ACCOUNTS

Program and status codes

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Table 14.9 of the NLIS Database Terms of Use specifies who may assign or view Program and Status codes. For quick reference, this Tech Tip lists all the codes alphabetically, by and within program code.

Program codes are used to group **Status codes**. Status codes may be assigned to properties, cattle or devices, so animals can be traced along the supply chain, for residue testing and food safety purposes.

'PIC-based' codes are assigned to properties and 'Device-based' codes to cattle or devices, for example:

- **Properties** with Organochlorine (OC) contamination rated 'high-risk' are assigned an [OC,T4] status. If the property consigns cattle for sale or slaughter, this status highlights that animals within that consignment must be tested for traces of OC residues at slaughter.
- **Cattle** that graze on 'high-risk' OC properties may be assigned an [OC,N1F] status. When an animal is scanned at the abattoir, the NIF status highlights that the animal must be tested for OC.
- **Devices** that have been damaged or replaced are assigned an [NLS,D1] or [NLS,R1] status.

PIC-based status codes

Program	Status	This 'PIC status' code is assigned to ...
AQ	AQ	Properties that are under quarantine due to anthrax.
ENDO	E10	Properties that require checking of each 10 th lot for evidence of endosulfan residues.
	E30	Properties that require checking of each 30 th lot for evidence of endosulfan residues.
LPA	A	Properties accredited under the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program.
	A1	Properties accredited under the LPA Quality Assurance (Cattlecare/Flockcare) program.
	N	Properties not accredited under the LPA program.
NARM	KV	Properties with a history of antibacterial detections in bobby calves. NRS won't fund tests.
NFAS	A	Properties accredited under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).
	N	Properties not accredited under National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).
NLS	EU	Properties accredited under European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS).
OC	M	Properties with a low risk (nil/limited test history) of OC-contamination and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds tests. <u>Note:</u> M properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form. M is the same as T5 below, except that the M status is disclosed at saleyards.
	R	Properties at minimal risk of producing cattle with unacceptable OC residues . Properties with an R classification do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration (Cattle) purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD.

PIC-based status codes

Program	Status	This 'PIC status' code is assigned to ...
OC (cont.)	T1F T2F	Properties with a reduced risk of OC-contamination . NRS funds a fat-sample OC test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if additional cattle are tested. Sampled carcass and companion animals can be released.
	T1V T2V	T1F/T2F properties automatically convert to T1V/T2V one year after any previous T status was assigned, and has been in place continuously during that period.
	T3F T3V	Properties with a medium-high OC-contamination risk. NRS funds OC fat-sample test of one animal in each consignment – commercial arrangements apply if additional cattle are tested. Sample and hold carcass and companion cattle until results are available. T3F properties automatically convert to T3V one year after any previous T status was assigned to the PIC, and has been in place continuously during that period.
	T4	Properties with a high risk of OC-contamination . NRS won't fund tests – commercial arrangements apply.
	T5	Properties with a low risk (nil or limited test history) of OC-contamination and/or in areas with significant past OC use. NRS funds test. <u>Note:</u> T5 properties do not have an ERP status for National Vendor Declaration purposes, so vendors can enter 'No' to Question 5 on the NVD form.
	X	Properties that should not be trading cattle (for sale or slaughter) as the PIC is under regulatory restrictions. Contact relevant State DPI for instructions.
	PARS	P
PI	PI	Properties of interest to police or States for surveillance of cattle movements.
PIC	XS	South Australian properties that should not be trading cattle.
	XM	Tasmanian properties that should not be trading cattle.
	XQ	Queensland properties that should not be trading cattle.
	XV	Victorian properties that should not be trading cattle.

Device-based status codes

Program	Status	This 'Device status' code is assigned to ...
AV	AV1	Cattle vaccinated against anthrax. The AV1 status converts to AV2 after 42 days.
	AV2	Cattle vaccinated against anthrax more than 42 days earlier.
IMPO	IM1	Cattle imported from a country where BSE has been diagnosed.
	IM2	Cattle imported from a country where BSE has not been diagnosed.
JD	JD1	Cattle identified as non-clinical reactors to bovine Johne's disease .
	JD2	Cattle identified as clinical cases of bovine Johne's disease .
	JDV	Cattle vaccinated against bovine Johne's disease .

Device-based status codes

Program	Status	This 'Device status' code is assigned to ...
LEAD	PB1	Cattle under restrictions due to lead residues . Not to be sold for slaughter. If slaughtered, withhold carcase and test meat for lead, at owner's expense. Condemn liver and kidneys.
	PB2	Cattle under restrictions due to lead residues . Unacceptable residues may not apply to carcase meat. Condemn liver and kidneys, or test for lead at owner's expense.
LPA	NL1	Cattle that have moved from a non-LPA PIC to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than 60 days.
	NL2	Cattle that have moved from a non-LPA PIC with an OC status to an LPA A or LPA A1 PIC and have resided on the LPA A or LPA A1 PIC for less than six months.
M	M	Cattle that are mortgaged or leased. <u>Note:</u> Financial Third Party (FTP) accounts or SA accounts can assign status codes e.g. M1, M2, M3 etc. to mortgaged or leased cattle so they will be notified if the cattle are transferred or slaughtered, or the devices are replaced.
NARM	K1F	Cattle where urine and kidneys must be tested for antibacterial residues at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	K1V	Cattle where urine and kidneys must be tested for antibacterial residues at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply so NRS won't fund tests.
	K3	Cattle treated by antibiotics such as streptomycin within the last 2 years. Cattle with a K3 status may have antibacterial residues and so are unfit for human consumption.
NLS	B	Cattle where a producer has permission to transfer non-EU Breeding animals onto the property. Animals with a B status are ineligible for the EU market.
	D1	Devices that are damaged or no longer work.
	EU	The European Union status is set or downgraded automatically by the NLIS Database, but can also be set manually by AQIS, or by SA accounts with approval from AQIS.
	Y	Cattle eligible for the European Union (EU) market.
	N	Cattle no longer eligible for EU market (to re-instate EU status, set the N code 'OFF').
	IA	Inactive Devices , if it is not known whether a device was lost or damaged, or if the animal associated with the device is dead, has strayed, or moved off the property.
	L1	Devices that have not been used and were lost or stolen in transit , or on-farm.
	L2	Devices lost after attachment to an animal.
	LT	The Lifetime traceability status is set automatically by the NLIS Database, but can also be set manually by SA accounts, with approval from the States/Territories.
	Y	Cattle that are lifetime traceable.
	N	Cattle that are not lifetime traceable.
	R1	Devices replaced due to loss or damage.
	RC1/RC2	Devices recovered from abattoirs for re-use in RFID devices outside the NLIS Cattle program .
	RC1	RC1 is applied when a recovered device is uploaded by the device manufacturer and the device is already recorded as deceased on the NLIS database.
	RC2	RC2 is applied when a recovered device is uploaded by the device manufacturer and the device is not already recorded as deceased on the NLIS database.

Device-based status codes

Program	Status	This 'Device status' code is assigned to ...
NLS (cont.)	S	Cattle reported to police as stolen .
	S1	Cattle a producer claims were lost or stolen , but no police report containing specific device details has been lodged, and/or the cattle may have strayed.
OC	N1F	Cattle that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for organo-chlorines at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	N1V	Cattle that grazed on high-risk contaminated properties and must be tested for organo-chlorines at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply so NRS won't fund tests.
	N2F	Cattle that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of organo-chlorines at slaughter. NRS funds tests.
	N2V	Cattle that grazed on low-risk properties to check for evidence of organo-chlorines at slaughter. Commercial arrangements apply so NRS won't fund tests.
RAM	F1	Cattle exposed to imported/unknown restricted animal material (RAM) within the last 30 months. The date of first-known RAM must also be recorded.
	F2	Cattle exposed to imported/unknown restricted animal material (RAM) more than 30 months ago.
	F3	Cattle exposed to restricted animal material (RAM) of Australian origin.
TB	TB1	Cattle subject to inspection of head, thorax, lymph nodes and abdomen at slaughter.
VBM	CB	Cattle that grazed on properties where exposure to beef measles (Cysticercus Bovis) may have occurred, e.g. from discharged sewerage.