

Animal Status Declaration

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Declaration: I am the person in charge of these animals and I declare that I have read and understand the requirements for this ASD and that the information that follows is true and accurate.								Date			
Name <i>(person in charge)</i>			Address animals moved from <i>(Rapid number, road and town/district)</i>					AHB Herd no. or LIC MINDA code <i>(cattle and deer only)</i>			
Email <i>(person in charge)</i>								NAIT Location no.			
Phone <i>(person in charge)</i>			Owner's postal address <i>(if different from above)</i>					NZFAP no.			
Owner/Trade name <i>(if different from person in charge)</i>								Signature <i>(person in charge)</i>			
Stock type	Steer	Heifer	Cow	Bull	Lamb	Sheep	Deer	Other			
Tallies											
Description <i>(e.g. breed, age, ID, etc)</i>											
Destination <i>(e.g. name and location of processor, saleyard or farm destination)</i>											
1.0 Animal history – all animals											
1.1 Were all of these animals born on your property?								Yes	No		
1.2 Were any of these animals imported into New Zealand?								Yes	No		
2.0 Animal feeding – cattle, sheep, lambs, goats, deer, alpacas, llamas <i>(see note 2 of the requirements)</i>											
2.1 Have any of these animals been fed ruminant protein in their lifetime?								Yes	No		
2.2 Have any of these animals been fed ANYTHING OTHER than milk or pasture in their lifetime? <i>(see description of 'Pasture fed')</i>								Yes	No		
3.0 Johne's Disease vaccination – where applicable <i>(see note 3 of the requirements)</i>											
3.1 Have any of these animals been vaccinated against Johne's disease in their lifetime?								Yes	No		
4.0 HGP treatment – cattle <i>(see note 4 of the requirements)</i>											
4.1 Have any of these cattle been treated with a hormonal growth promotant in their lifetime?								Yes	No		
4.2 If Yes, how many of these cattle have been treated with a hormonal growth promotant in their lifetime?								Number			
5.0 Other requirements that may impact animals' status – all animals <i>(see note 5 of the requirements)</i>											
5.1 Are any of these animals from either an MPI surveillance listed property or under MPI movement control for residues or any purpose other than TB?								Yes	No		
5.2 Is there reason to believe any of these animals have been exposed to feed or environmental contaminants in the past 6 months?								Yes	No		
5.3 Are any of these animals within the withholding period of any treatment?								Yes	No		
5.4 If Yes, state the product name, method of treatment and dates applied NB: these animals are NOT eligible for slaughter for human consumption until outside the withholding periods)											
Product Name			Method of treatment				Date applied				
							/ /				
							/ /				
6.0 TB Declaration – cattle, deer <i>(see note 6 of the requirements)</i>											
6.1 What is the TB status of these animals? Enter status and index number						Status		Number			
6.2 Have any of these animals been tested while under your management?						Yes		No			
6.3 What is the date of the last TB test for these animals and was TB detected?						Date	/	/	N/A	Yes	No
6.4 What is the date of the last TB test for the whole herd and was TB detected? <i>(N/A applicable to Clear Monitored (CM) herds which do not require TB testing.)</i>						Date	/	/	N/A	Yes	No
6.5 Is the herd under TB movement control? (If Yes, a permit is required unless going direct to slaughter)						Yes		No			
6.6 Is a permit as described in 6.5 accompanying the animals?						N/A	Yes	No			
6.7 Have these animals been tested within 60 days prior to this movement from a property within a movement control area? <i>(N/A applicable to animals not in a movement control area or going directly to slaughter)</i>						N/A	Yes	No			
I understand the obligations under the Animal Welfare Act of persons in charge of animals to ensure that their physical, health and behavioral needs are met in accordance with the minimum standards defined in Codes of Welfare under the Act											
7.0 Additional information <i>(see note 7 of the requirements)</i>								PLEASE ENSURE YOU HAVE READ THE INFORMATION OVER-LEAF BEFORE SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT			

You must supply an ASD when animals are moved from your property and get one for



Requirements for the Animal Status Declaration

Purpose of the Animal Status Declaration

Practices on the farm impact on the suitability of animals for processing and on animal products' eligibility for trade. The purpose of the Animal Status Declaration (ASD) is to transfer key information about an animal, or group of animals, to the next person in charge, or the processor. For the processor, the information on the ASD is vital for guiding ante-mortem and post-mortem examination, and for determining export eligibility and certification. The ASD also incorporates the TB questions required by the Animal Health Board under the Biosecurity National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Strategy Order 1998.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act 1993 provides rights of access to, and correction of, personal information held in readily retrievable form. The information is held by the receiver of the ASD.

Who is to complete and sign the Animal Status Declaration?

The ASD is to be completed by a person in charge of the animals who has the knowledge and authority to answer all the applicable questions. The person in charge of the animals could be the owner, farm manager or saleyard operator, but does NOT include transport operators. However, transport operators are required to transfer the ASD accompanying the animals being moved.

Guidelines for completing the Animal Status Declaration

The ASD MUST be completed for all consignments of cattle (except bobby calves going to slaughter), buffalo, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, alpacas, llamas, horses, ostriches, and emus sent for processing.

In addition, the ASD MUST be completed for all:

- movements of sheep, lambs, goats, ostriches and emus sent from one property or saleyard to another property or saleyard where there is a different person in charge of the animals; and
- movements of cattle (including calves) and deer.

Saleyard operators are to complete a new ASD or, where there is no change to the status of animals, the saleyard operator may use a clear photocopy of the ASD received with the animals. Where photocopies are used, the tallies must be altered to match the departing mobs and the ASD MUST be countersigned by the saleyard operator as being true and accurate and tally changes initialled. Alternatively, it is acceptable for the sales docket which accurately states the number of animals purchased to be attached to a copy of the incoming ASD. Where there is change to the status of animals at the saleyard, a new ASD must be completed.

1. Notes

The ASD is a mandated form under the Animal Products Act 1999. No additional commercial information is to be added to the form.

NAIT Location no. is the unique number which identifies the Person In Charge of Animals (PICA) with respect to their registered NAIT location. You will obtain a NAIT number when you register with NAIT on www.nait.co.nz. It is compulsory for all PICA of NAIT animals to have a NAIT number. The inclusion of your NAIT location number on this form is recommended.

NZFAP no. is the NZ Farm Assurance Programme number.

AHB herd no. or LIC MINDA code (*cattle and deer only*) is the Animal Health Board herd number or MINDA participant code or CRV Ambreed code of the herd from which the cattle or deer are being moved.

The box "**Address animals moved from**" is the physical address of the property from which the animals are being moved. Please include the name of the road and if available, the Rapid number.

Where the animals' description will not fit in the space provided, the additional information box (question 7.0) may be used. Then, if necessary, an additional piece of paper that is signed by the person in charge and attached to the ASD could be used.

The box "**Destination**" is to be completed to the best of your knowledge (e.g. provide the processor's company name and plant location, or the saleyard name and location, or address of the destination farm).

2. Animal feeding

Under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999 it is an offence to feed ruminant protein in any form, composition or admixture to ruminants. Ruminant protein means protein derived from ruminant tissue including blood but excluding dairy product. Ruminant refers to cattle (including buffalo), calves, deer, sheep, lambs, goats, alpacas and llamas.

Pasture fed means that the animals have been raised under normal New Zealand farming conditions with year round access to grass (e.g. hay, silage, lucerne, feed crops or other grazed or conserved forages) and other supplementary feeds (including manufactured feeds, provided that you have a statement from the manufacturer that the feed does not contain animal protein or animal fat, other than dairy). You must keep the manufacturers' declaration. Where animals have been fed on a feed pad or feedlot other than for short term periods (e.g. only as supplementary feed immediately prior to slaughter) then they would not be 'pasture fed' because of not having year-round access to grass.

If you do not know if an animal has been only 'pasture fed' you must tick the 'Yes' box.

3. Johnes' disease vaccination

The ASD must be ticked 'Yes' when any of the animals have been vaccinated with Johnes' Disease vaccination or you believe a previous owner may have vaccinated them.

4. Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGP)

HGPs may only be used under veterinary supervision. If you do not know whether the cattle have been treated with HGPs you must tick the 'Yes' box.

5. Other requirements that may impact animals' status

Movement Control: the ASD question 5.1 must be ticked 'Yes' when animals are under any movement control imposed by MPI.

Feed or environmental contaminants means a contaminant resulting from primary or secondary exposure to: pasture, feed or water grazed, harvested or consumed within a withholding period or pre-harvest interval for an agricultural compound; soil, pasture, feed, water or other source of a known environmental contaminant, excluding cadmium from fertilizer use; agricultural compounds from pest control activities such as pesticides used to control grass grub; land with restrictions on being grazed in the Land Information Memorandum held by local or regional councils, or where Hazardous Activities and Industries List activities have occurred, such as livestock dip operations, gun clubs or rifle ranges, including clay targets clubs, orchards, timber treatment or preservation.

Animals grazing in vineyards: it is recommended to withhold from slaughter or sale, all animals used for leaf-plucking for at least 6 months from the time of the last known spray or from when the animals were removed from the vines, whichever is earlier.

You need only detail any treatments which remain within the withholding period.

If you do not know the withholding period, the following defaults apply –

- 91 days (3 months) for cattle, deer, sheep, goats, alpacas, and llamas; and
- 63 days for horses, ostriches and emus.

Calves for rearing: If the dam was within a meat withholding period at the time of birth of the calf, or if the calf has been fed milk that is within a milk withholding period of any animal treatment, or the calf itself has been treated, then enter details of the treatment in this section when the calf is within a withholding period.

6. Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) Declaration

The TB status to be declared is the TB status currently assigned to the herd by the Animal Health Board, the agency responsible for implementing the TBfree New Zealand Programme.

Special movement conditions apply to herds with an Infected (I) status and to some herds with a Suspended (S) status. If you have received a legal notice restricting the movement of your herd, refer to the conditions contained within that notice prior to moving your stock.

If you move stock without a completed ASD or without the correct pre-movement test, you may be prosecuted and the stock may be redirected back to your property. If you are uncertain how to complete this declaration or you do not know your herd's TB status or whether the herd is located within a Movement Control Area (risk area) contact **0800 482 4636** prior to moving stock.

6. Any further information

This box enables other important information to be given by the person completing the ASD (e.g. identifying that the animals are experimental animals).

Animal welfare

The Animal Welfare Act creates obligations to alleviate pain or distress of ill or injured animals. A veterinary declaration of fitness to transport is required for any ill or injured animals. Further information and Codes of Welfare are available at the MPI website (www.mpi.govt.nz) by searching "Animal Welfare".

Records

The person in charge who completed and signed the ASD must keep a copy of the completed ASD for 1 year. The person in charge who received the animals must keep the ASD received for the period that the animals are kept and then for an additional 1 year. Processing companies must keep the signed ASD (and any faxed changes) for 4 years from receipt.

Use of the ASD

When it is provided, the signed ASD form must accompany the

animals sent from the property. In the case of an electronic transfer – the ASD must be present at the receiving property when the animals arrive.

In the case of an electronic ASD, the electronic ASD must be accessible at all times during transport by the Transport Operator.

If animals arrive at a property without an accompanying ASD or the receipt of an electronic ASD, then the animals must be separated from all other stock and held until a completed and signed ASD is received OR the animals must be returned to the supplier.

Scanned (and emailed), or faxed copies of any changes to the ASD are acceptable.

Warning

It is an offence under the Animal Products Act 1999 to falsify, alter or misrepresent any declaration required by this Act, with the intent to deceive or for the purposes of obtaining any material benefit or avoiding any material detriment.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993 to: 1) Move cattle or deer aged 30 days or more unless accompanied by a completed TB declaration; 2) Move cattle or deer aged 90 days or more from a risk area to a place outside that risk area or within any risk area from its herd of origin or the place of establishment at which the animal is being kept to a place other than the place occupied by the owner or person in charge of the cattle beast or deer, unless it has undergone within 60 days prior to the date of movement, a negative test for bovine tuberculosis; and 3) Make a declaration that is false or misleading.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Ruminant Protein) Regulations 1999 to allow ruminants to be fed ruminant protein.

It is an offence under the Biosecurity (Animal Identification Systems) Regulations 1999 to move cattle and deer over 30 days of age from the herd of origin or place where the animals are kept unless identified in accordance with these regulations.