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SECTION 04
**ANIMAL
NUTRITION**

VBP+ PRODUCER
REFERENCE MANUAL

SECTION 04

ANIMAL NUTRITION



GENERAL FEEDING PRACTICES

FORAGE PRODUCTION & PASTURE MANAGEMENT

MEDICATED FEED & WATER PRACTICES

The nutritional needs of cattle must be met at all times.

Producers must ensure their cattle have access to feed of adequate quality and sufficient quantity to fulfill their nutritional needs. Nutritional requirements vary based on animal age, frame size, reproductive status, health status, competition for feed, and weather conditions. Body condition assessment is a key factor in determining adequacy of nutrition and of utmost importance for animal health and welfare. Inadequately fed animals lose body condition, will not perform to their full potential, and are more likely to have compromised immune systems.

From an on-farm food safety standpoint, the act of ingesting feed creates a potential risk for chemical residue or toxin exposure. Cattle fed a medicated ration or water, or those that are accidentally exposed to a toxin through feed, must be recorded as if a medical treatment were administered—including calculation of withdrawal period.

Forms/records to consider utilizing for this section:

Treatment Record, Treatment Error Record, Toxin Exposure Record, Record of Herbicide or Pesticide Use on Pasture or Harvested Feed and Medicated Feed/Medicated Water Record.

GENERAL FEEDING PRACTICES



**FEED QUALITY
& AVAILABILITY**



**WATER QUALITY
& AVAILABILITY**



NON-RUMINANT FEED



**BY-PRODUCTS, SUPPLEMENTS,
UNCONVENTIONAL AND
BANNED FEEDS**



BEDDING MATERIALS



USEFUL ONLINE CALCULATORS FOR THIS SECTION

Calculators available that coincide with the section being covered (feed quality and availability) are: Winter Feed Cost Comparison calculator / Tools For Evaluating Feed Test Results / Tools for Evaluating the Economic Value of Feeds and can be found here.



WINTER FEEDING COST COMPARISON CALCULATOR

Producers can use the Winter Feeding Rations and Estimated Costs decision making tool to calculate and compare the costs of main feed ingredients in different rations.



TOOL FOR EVALUATING FEED TEST RESULTS

The following calculator was developed by the Alberta Beef, Forage and Grazing Centre. It allows producers to enter results from your feed tests to determine if that feed is of adequate nutritional value to be fed on its own.



ECONOMIC VALUE OF FEEDS BASED ON NUTRIENT CONTENT CALCULATOR

The following calculator was developed by the Alberta Beef, Forage and Grazing Centre. It helps producers to determine the value of feed that they may be considering purchasing compared to the value of standard feeds.

01 FEED QUALITY & AVAILABILITY



Cattle must have sufficient daily access to quality feed.

In Canada, geographic areas exist where soil micro-nutrient deficiencies or excesses can affect feed quality. Feed and/or soil testing informs producers of potential nutrient deficits, such as selenium. In such cases, supplementation may be required.

Feeds are preserved or stored in many ways: baled, pelleted, ensiled, bagged, wrapped, binned, swath grazed, or bale grazed. Producers should produce or procure the best feed possible and store it in a manner which maintains quality and minimizes spoilage.

Visually check feedstuffs before distributing to cattle and avoid feed with adverse physical qualities that could cause injury or limit intake, such as excessive dust, mold or plastics. Keep fields meant to be harvested for hay, silage, or grain free of hazardous waste, garbage, and toxic plants.

As a part of regular herd monitoring, feed and water resources must be checked. Both must be readily available and appropriate to the animal's needs and environmental conditions. Feeding practices vary greatly depending on the location of the cattle. Cows on pasture or winter-feeding grounds have more space than cattle in a feedlot thus recommended practices are different.

In the feedlot, it is necessary to gradually transition new cattle from a forage-based ration to a grain-based diet; usually over a period of a few weeks. This gives the rumen flora (bacteria) time to adjust to a higher energy diet. A sudden change can lead to serious metabolic issues and even death

Feeding space per animal should also be considered, with adaptations made depending on the type and amount of feed, how often the cattle are fed, the presence of horned cattle, animal size, and group size. Ideally, the less competitive the feeding environment the better. Increased animal density—especially in feedlot pens—increases competition among cattle for access to feed, water and resting areas. This can result in uneven feed intakes and reduced growth.

Some general feeding best-practices include:

- ✓ Feed only the amount that will be eaten in the feeding period to prevent waste
- ✓ Use feedstuffs on a first-in, first-out basis
- ✓ Do not add new feed to an older feed supply
- ✓ Provide multiple feed sources and monitor animal densities to minimize competition
- ✓ Ensure there is good drainage from feeding areas
- ✓ Sort cattle into different feeding groups based on factors such as body condition, age, environment and health status
- ✓ Feed sick, injured, or weak cattle in a less competitive environment to optimize recovery

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware of the importance of body condition scoring to assess feed quality and quantity relating to cattle health and nutrition.
- 1** Awareness of factors involved in feeding, limited feed testing, has used a nutritionist or veterinarian advice inconsistently; cattle look healthy with good BCS.
- 2** Awareness of factors involved in feeding, limited feed testing, has used a nutritionist or veterinarian advice, has a verbal feeding plan, well-articulated knowledge of feeds/feeding; cattle have good BCS and healthy appearance. Uses input from a nutritionist, to provide salt, mineral, and vitamins in diet.
- 3** Written feeding protocols, feed testing results, nutritionist reports/recommendations; feedstuffs purchasing; quality parameters, feed sheets, feeding plan, cattle look healthy with good BCS.





02 WATER QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY



Cattle must have sufficient daily access to clean water.

Cattle need 26 to 66 litres (5 to 14 gallons) of water per day. Water quality and palatability affect consumption and are important factors for good health and productivity. Cattle may limit their water intake to the point of dehydration if drinking water quality is compromised.

Producers should document a Water Management Plan, outlining cattle water sources and procedures for monitoring water levels and quality. Water availability should be appropriate to the animal density and accessibility of the facility. Power outages, extreme cold temperatures, drought, and other unforeseen events can interrupt regular water supply; an Emergency Response Plan should identify back-up options for watering cattle.

Specific practices to maintain the quality and availability of water include:

- ✓ Test water regularly (annually) for bacterial content
- ✓ Visually monitor water sources for contamination (i.e. deadstock, manure or chemical run-off, algae, etc.)
- ✓ Raise or elevate waterers/troughs to reduce fecal contamination
- ✓ Regularly assess riparian areas used as water sources and consider fencing and/or off-site watering to ensure water cleanliness and safe animal access
- ✓ If using a natural water source that is frozen over, provide an open area of water and restrict cattle access to thin ice
- ✓ Monitor cattle behaviour: reluctance to drink or reduced feed consumption may indicate poor water quality or stray voltage (tingle) around the water source

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Lack of understanding of the importance of water quantity and quality requirements for livestock; no regard for safe access to water supply.
- 1** Awareness of requirements and implementing some action(s) to address quality and accessibility issues.
- 2** Verbal plan(s) of how to meet cattle water requirements and deal with any issues. Good articulation and knowledge of water management.
- 3** Written Water Management Plan and/or Environmental Farm Plan; input from veterinarian and/or nutritionist; mitigation of damage to riparian areas by cattle access.

Operations that use snow as a winter water source must be aware of the risks involved.

Snow may be used as a sole winter water source provided it is of adequate quantity and quality to meet the animal's physiological needs. Only mature animals with a BCS greater than 2.5 and access to optimal feed can maintain themselves on snow. Animals with higher energy requirements (such as growing or lactating) can be negatively affected by this practice.

Suitable snow is clean, loose (not frozen or clumped), and available in sufficient quantity. Snow conditions must be monitored regularly, and a back-up water source should always be available. Care should also be taken with inexperienced cattle, as it may take several days for them to learn to consume snow as a primary water source.

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Lack of awareness of monitoring system when using snow as a watering source.
- 1** Awareness of risks, new to the concept, going slow to avoid trouble.
- 2** Comprehensive verbal plan addressing the criteria, plan is executed.
- 3** Comprehensive written plan addressing the criteria and plan is executed and documented.

03 NON-RUMINANT FEED



Protocols are in place to restrict cattle access to non-ruminant feed.

Only feed formulated specifically for cattle should be fed to cattle. Non-ruminant feed, such as that intended for poultry, hogs, horses, fish, or pets may contain ingredients derived from bovine sources. If cattle ingest ruminant protein (i.e.: meat, bone meal, other by-products), there is a possibility of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) prion transfer.

The production of commercially formulated livestock feed and supplements is regulated by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). These facilities have procedures in place to prevent cross-contamination between feeds intended for cattle and those for non-ruminants.

The risk of accidental ruminant-to-ruminant feeding is greatest at the farm level. It is imperative that all cattle feed is received, stored, and managed separately from that for non-ruminant species. Consider the possibility of non-ruminant feed being spread to cattle by pests such rodents or birds.

If you are feeding cattle and non-ruminants on the same operation, two sets of feeding equipment are necessary: one for cattle and one for other species. This may mean separate augers, mixers, bins, containers, and feeding areas. For example, do not feed horses and cattle using the same buckets and don't leave cat or dog food in areas where cattle may gain access.

Whenever possible, have a separate storage area for non-ruminant feed, isolated from cattle feed. If space is a limitation, a physical divider between cattle and non-cattle feed can be used. Try not to remove labels on bags or bins of feed; or clearly label the storage container contents to prevent accidental mix-ups.

If an animal is suspected to have ingested non-ruminant feed, the producer should immediately create a Treatment Error Record recording the incident with the following details: date, animal ID(s), type and quantity of feed involved (with mill lot numbers if available), duration of exposure, and any actions taken. Your veterinarian or the CFIA should be notified immediately, and will advise on what actions to take.

Producers are encouraged to develop procedures to ensure non-ruminant feeds are NEVER fed to cattle. Measures to consider are:

- ✓ Storing non-ruminant feed separately to prevent cross-contamination of cattle feed
- ✓ Clearly labelling non-ruminant feed to avoid inadvertent feeding to cattle
- ✓ Storing pet food in sealed containers to prevent accidental access by cattle or product transfer by rodents or birds (i.e. to protect 4-H calves or cow/calf pairs in barn)
- ✓ Using separate equipment for receiving, mixing, and feeding non-ruminant feed, or following comprehensive cleaning steps between non-ruminant and ruminant feed handling

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware of the importance or implications of cattle fed feed intended for non-ruminant animals.
- 1** Awareness and implementation of basic action plan to prevent cattle ingestion of non-ruminant feed.
- 2** Comprehensive verbal explanation of actions and protocols to prevent cattle ingestion of non-ruminant feed.
- 3** Comprehensive written plan to address all risks of cattle ingesting non-ruminant feeds and address non-ruminant feed issues.



04 BY-PRODUCTS, SUPPLEMENTS, UNCONVENTIONAL AND BANNED FEEDS



Feed substances prohibited for cattle are not used; cattle do not have access to banned feeds.

Common feedstuffs include tame or native forages and grains. By-products such as pulse screenings, distillers' grains, potato chips, or even chocolate bars can also be utilized. Some agricultural products are not appropriate cattle feed. For example, the hemp plant is currently prohibited for cattle consumption. Before using alternative feed ingredients check if they are approved by the CFIA.

Certain animal health feed additives may also be banned and should be investigated prior to use, such as clenbuterol. Further clarification of prohibited feeds, ingredients, and animal health products can be found on the CFIA website.

Cattle feed supplements (minerals, vitamins, micro and macro nutrients, ionophores, probiotics, prebiotics) can only be sold from CFIA-inspected facilities and will come with a detailed list of ingredients.

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware of implications and risk of storage of feed intended for non-ruminant species or use of by-products, unconventional or unapproved feed ingredients.
- 1** Awareness and knowledge of implications, risk and use and storage of above.
- 2** Comprehensive verbal explanation of policy around feed ingredients and storage.
- 3** Comprehensive written plan to address feed intended for non-ruminants, feeding of by-products and unconventional feeds.

05 BEDDING MATERIALS



Bedding materials are from known sources that are safe.

While bedding is not considered a feed, cattle have free access to it and ingestion is possible. Ensure bedding products are not contaminated with toxins, chemicals or foreign substances. If wood chips/shavings or wood by-products are used for bedding, confirm they have not been treated with preservatives. Many of these products are carcinogenic and have an unknown long-term effect on soil and water.

Weed seeds may not pose a health risk for cattle, but the use of bedding products contaminated with noxious weeds can have a long-term effect on a farming operation via increased labour and/or chemical costs.

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware of implications and risk of potentially unsafe bedding materials or use of by-products and unconventional and unapproved feed ingredients that could be ingested.
- 1** Awareness and knowledge of importance of using safe bedding and feed materials.
- 2** Comprehensive verbal explanation for procurement and purchase of safe bedding and feed materials.
- 3** Comprehensive written plan for procurement and purchase of safe bedding and feed materials.

FORAGE PRODUCTION & PASTURE MANAGEMENT



**INVASIVE AND
TOXIC PLANTS**



**USE OF CROP
PROTECTION PRODUCTS**



FERTILIZER USE

Forage is a main component of cattle diets. Whether consumed by grazing pasture/range or via harvested/stored crops, forage must be of adequate quality and quantity to meet the nutritional needs of cattle. Good forage management optimizes plant growth, maximizes nutrient availability to cattle, and maintains environmental sustainability (soil health, biodiversity, etc.).



01 INVASIVE AND TOXIC PLANTS

Healthy, productive forage land is good for both the environment and cattle. In the context of cattle nutrition, the control and prevention of invasive weeds and poisonous plants is important for cattle health and productivity.

Management techniques to control or eradicate invasive or toxic plant species include:

- ✓ herbicide use
- ✓ mowing
- ✓ handpicking
- ✓ multi-species grazing practices (with consideration for biosecurity issues)
- ✓ biological methods (i.e.: insects)

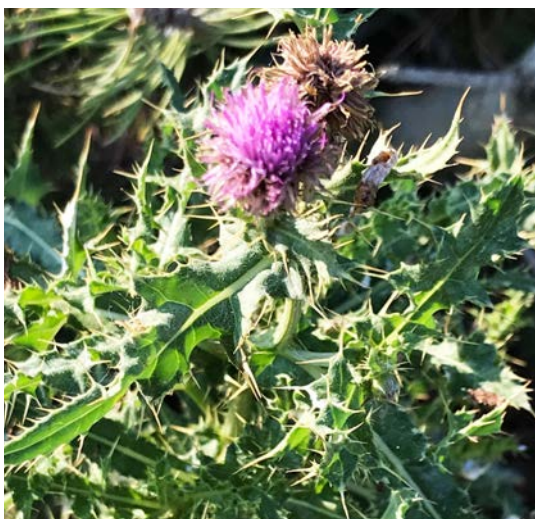
To prevent the inadvertent spread of invasive or toxic plant species, purchase weed-free forage and seed, and clean equipment (i.e. bale trucks, track hoes, trailers) before moving to a new area. Producers should be aware of reportable or noxious weeds in their area, and collaborate with provincial or municipal resources to control these plants.



BURDOCK / photo credit: T. Mulhern Davidson



HENBANE / photo credit: T. Carter



CANADA THISTLE / photo credit: T. Carter



LUPINE / photo credit: Harlan B. Herbert, Bugwood.org



02 USE OF CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS

Record all use of crop protection products on land used for cattle feed production and/or grazing.

Optimal forage production often includes the application of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, and/or fertilizers. When applied according to label directions, crop protection products are safe for use on pasture or forage crops, and accurate withdrawal periods or “safe to graze or harvest” dates can be calculated.

If herbicides or pesticides are used on pasture or forage-producing land, record the following:

- ✓ Date of application
- ✓ Field ID or location
- ✓ Product used
- ✓ Amount applied
- ✓ Area applied (acres/hectares)
- ✓ Safe to graze/safe to harvest
- ✓ Withdrawal time
- ✓ Applicator licence (if applicable)

The VBP+ Herbicide/Pesticide use records template is available in the appendix. Additionally, this information can be recorded using the other VBP+ record templates; Treatment Record, Treatment Error Record or Toxin Exposure Record.

If a third party is contracted to apply crop protection products, their invoice is an acceptable means of documentation if it includes the information listed above. If “safe to graze” or “safe to harvest” times are not listed on a product label, check a Crop Production Guide and record on the invoice.

All persons using crop protection products should be trained on their safe handling and application. An Emergency Spill Plan should exist, including the following:

- ✓ Details on how to handle chemical spills
- ✓ Where and how to access clean-up materials (absorbent pads or materials such as cat litter, floor dry, sand, or sawdust)
- ✓ Where and how to access protective gear (i.e. outerwear, gloves, boots) and safety gear (i.e. fire extinguishers, first aid kits)
- ✓ Emergency contact numbers
- ✓ Appropriate incident records are filled out for reference



Herbicides and pesticides should be stored and disposed of in a safe and responsible manner that reduces risk of contamination and pollution. More information on chemical use is available in the Environmental Stewardship and Emergency Response sections.

Cattle may be accidentally exposed to chemicals at dump sites or when crops are salvaged for feed. Always check for chemical applications or hazards before releasing cattle for grazing or procuring feed from these sites. In feedlots, be aware of possible contamination from fly control procedures; ensure these chemicals do not make contact with water troughs or feed bunks.

If cattle are inadvertently exposed to pasture, forage, feed, or water suspected to contain herbicide, pesticide, fertilizer, or other chemical residues, the incident should be documented as there is a risk to food safety. Record the incident and include the animal ID(s), date, type of exposure, and measures taken to prevent possible chemical residue in meat.



03 FERTILIZER USE



Both synthetic and natural fertilizers, such as manure, can be applied to forage crops and pastures to enhance yield and quality.

Proper application and storage of all types of fertilizer protects soil, water, animals and people. Minimizing fertilizer use and losses also reduces operating costs.

VBP+ operations are encouraged to implement soil nutrient management practices that address dynamics between crops and soil, nutrient movement, and other specifics unique to the topography of individual sites.

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Lack of understanding or awareness of using forage management practices and safe grazing processes, including chemical application.
- 1** Awareness of need to utilize forage management practices and safe grazing processes, including safe chemical application to manage risk to food safety, animal care and environment.
- 2** Able to articulate a comprehensive forage management plan, including protocols for chemical application. Records present for any chemical application.
- 3** Written, comprehensive forage management plan, including input from agronomist and written protocols for chemical application. Records present for any chemical application.

MEDICATED FEED & WATER PRACTICES



**HANDLING AND STORING
MEDICATED FEED INGREDIENTS**



**DISPENSING MEDICATED
FEED AND WATER**



**CLEANING MEDICATED FEED /
WATER DELIVERY EQUIPMENT**

01 HANDLING AND STORING MEDICATED FEED INGREDIENTS



Practices are in place to safely use, handle and store medicated feed ingredients.

Medications that can be used in feed or water are approved by Health Canada and listed in the Compendium of Medicating Ingredients Brochure (CMIB) published by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. They can be obtained from CFIA-licensed sources with a veterinary feed prescription.

Under current Canadian legislation, all antibiotics must be purchased from a veterinarian. A veterinarian will write a prescription for the product requested, which can be dispensed at any vet clinic of the producer's choosing. The vet writing the prescription is required by law to have a valid VCPR with the producer. The clinic dispensing the product does not need a valid VCPR.

Medicated feed ingredient use must be managed responsibly. The storage and mixing of medicated feedstuffs must be carefully monitored to prevent cross-contamination to non-medicated feedstuffs. It is imperative that the correct feed or water is consumed by the correct cattle. Any error could result in unpredictable withdrawal times and/or chemical residues in beef.

To manage this food safety risk, pen identification is necessary. There are a number of ways in which pens can be identified; the simplest being large signs indicating a pen number. A map of the premise can also serve as a pen identifier.

Medicated feed records must be kept on each animal or group receiving medicated feed or water, including each date such feed is delivered and subsequent withdrawal times. A plan to manage medicated feed should document procedures for dispensing medicated feedstuff and specify personnel responsible for feeding.

Employees should be familiar with the contents of the Medicated Feed Management Plan and it should be readily available for reference. The plan should require personnel to sign off on what medicated feed is distributed to which cattle, their location, and when it is fed.

It is important that an experienced person be responsible for medicated feed and water for the operation. In the event of an error, this person will have the skills and



Source: Producer Contribution

understanding to properly document the incident and take actions to correct or contain the error.

The possibility of a mistake can be minimized through training and communication tools such as written records, written protocols, regular staff meetings, and clear labelling of containers and bins.

The medicated feed management and/or herd health plan should also outline procedures for storage and use of all medicated feed ingredients; including steps to minimize contamination of non-medicated ingredients. For example, when receiving medicated ingredients, verbal directions are provided to the delivery person, supported with a written record detailing unloading instructions and confirming that feed delivered matches the ration or prescription of the initial order. The delivery person and/or receiver should sign off that the correct product was provided. A medicated ingredient receiving record could be something as simple as the invoice.

Once received, the product should be stored according to label directions and ideally in separate storage areas from non-medicated products. If this is not possible, clearly label storage bins and install a partition separating medicated and non-medicated. Clearly written labels will help prevent unintended feeding of medicated ingredients. All medication, medicated feed labels, and veterinary prescriptions should be readily available and clear for personnel responsible for mixing and feeding.



02 DISPENSING MEDICATED FEED AND WATER

Protocols are in place to ensure medicated feed/water dispensing equipment delivers the intended amount of product.

Mixing of medicated ingredients into feed or water takes care and precision to achieve accuracy in the dosage and ensure that withdrawal times are predictable. Records on the type of medication, dosage and actual amount provided are required for each animal or group of animals receiving medicated feed or water. This is particularly important for cattle near slaughter.

Devices used must be suitable for the weight or volume ranges of medicated feed or water to be mixed and/or dispensed. At least annually, the accuracy of scales and micronutrient machines used to weigh/measure medications should be calibrated, and the efficacy of feed mixers validated. Equipment precision should also be verified after major maintenance or repair.

When dispensing medications through water, water samples should be taken regularly as the presence of minerals or bacteria in water can have an impact on their efficacy. Consult with your veterinarian regarding water test results.

The delivery of medication to cattle via water can be achieved and documented in two ways:

01 / Using a simple tank of known capacity: medication is mixed into a known volume of water in the tank as per prescription; selected cattle are allowed to drink and draw the tank level down; process repeated as required. In this situation, the number of head and total weight of cattle using the tank must be known in order to calculate the approximate dose each animal receives and accurately predict withdrawal time.

02 / Metering of medication via pipeline into water-bowl: medicated supply lines must be clearly labelled, metering devices must be calibrated, and the following information logged: volume of product delivered to the pen, number of head in the pen, dates treatment started/stopped, and withdrawal time.



03 CLEANING MEDICATED FEED / WATER DELIVERY EQUIPMENT



If equipment is used to handle both medicated and non-medicated feedstuffs, appropriate sequencing and/or flushing protocols must be in place to prevent unintended exposure to medicated feed residues.

Flushing involves taking a known non-medicated ingredient and moving a quantity of it through the equipment to "flush" out any medicated feed that remains. Typically a feed grain or silage, at about 5-10% of the mixer capacity, is passed through the mixer or auger to help remove any medicated feed residues left in the equipment.

Feed that is used to flush equipment may contain traces of medicated product, so it is not appropriate for animals on a non-medicated diet. Rather than waste "flush" feed, it may be included in the next ration for cattle that are receiving the same medicated feed. Otherwise, it should be disposed of in a manner which will not be accessible to cattle.

A planned sequence of feed delivery can prevent the feeding of medicated feed to unintended cattle and minimize waste. For example, start mixing feed with the highest dose of medication first, then low levels or medication; followed by a flushing procedure, then non-medicated feeds. For the next feeding, reverse the mixing schedule and start with non-medicated feed.

It is imperative that feed records are detailed enough to denote the last batch/ration and where in the sequence the medicated feed was processed and fed. Attention to this detail determines the likelihood of drug carryover and tissue residue.

A medicated feed management plan should include instructions on the following:

- ✓ **How feed is mixed (i.e.: according to label instructions or veterinary prescription)**
- ✓ **How mixing equipment and scales are maintained for accuracy and cleanliness**
- ✓ **Who is responsible for the mixing of feed or water and a description of their qualifications/training**
- ✓ **How the Treatment Record is filled out**
- ✓ **What to do in the event of a mix-up (i.e.: cattle exposed to an inappropriate dose or the wrong cattle treated) Treatment Error Record**

If a mixing error occurs and it's detected before the feed or water is used, the product may be salvaged by altering ingredient amounts to obtain the proper dosage. If an error is detected after the feed has been consumed, there is risk of toxicity to the cattle and/or an unpredictable withdrawal period. A veterinarian or toxicologist can advise on how to mitigate impacts to animal health and food safety in such a situation.

Any incidents should be recorded, and a veterinarian called for advice. A Treatment Error Record should include details of the error, the date, animal(s) involved, and a description of steps taken to rectify the error.

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware that medicated feed and water ingredients require special records and management practices.
- 1** Operation has utilized medicated feed and/or water but has incomplete records, has understanding of procedures if medicated ingredients are utilized.
- 2** Operation has utilized feed and/or water ingredients and has records showing usage and prescription.
- 3** Comprehensive medicated feeding plan is written with input from veterinarian, feed consultant/nutritionist. Excellent knowledge of procedures/policies/actions, all records are complete, training of staff is provided.

VBP+ REQUIRED

ASSESSMENT SCORING

- 0** Unaware of importance of equipment calibration, evaluation or flushing/sequencing implications.
- 1** Awareness of importance of equipment calibration and maintenance. Awareness of flushing/sequencing protocol and implications of errors. Feed equipment use and protocol used following basic criteria and instruction, planning to implement additional protocols, minimal medical ingredient use, and completion of records.
- 2** All records complete; good awareness of the use and handling of medicated ingredients for feed or water, communicated verbally.
- 3** Comprehensive medicated feeding plan is written to include specific protocols for cleaning, calibration and continual maintenance of medicated feed delivery equipment. Records are complete, training records are provided. Written records of evaluation of scaled validation is kept.



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TREATMENT ERROR RECORD

INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP

YEAR : 2021

DATE : March 31, 2021 GROUP OR PEN : 213-Green tag-Pen II OTHER : _____

TYPE OF TREATMENT ERROR	<i>Improper injection site</i>
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PRODUCT NAME: Cetiofur Crystalline Free Acid Suspension

DOSE/ROUTE: IM injection on left hand side of neck instead of base of ear

O P T I O N A L			
ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID

VETERINARIAN CONTACT: Dr. Veterinarian was contacted by John Doe (producer)

ACTIONS / TREATMENTS TAKEN	<i>Withdrawal time was established at 100 days, but when animal is harvested there can be trim around the injection site required. Harvest the animal for home use, advise the packer to take extra precautions to ensure safe meat. Book harvest date in September.</i>
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VETERINARIAN CALCULATED WITHDRAWAL DATE: Dr Veterinarian contacted CgFARAD and established the withdrawal time required.

COMMENTS: Injecting IM has Potential to create an increased trim area and/or increased residue

EXAMPLES:

EXPOSURE MODE: Ingested, Inhalation, Spray, Wet-skin Contact EXPOSURE TYPE: Herbicide, Pesticide, Petro-chemical, Anti-freeze



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TOXIN EXPOSURE RECORD

INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP
YEAR : 2021

DATE : June 29, 2021 GROUP OR PEN : North pasture-NE 12-21-17 OTHER :

TYPE OF EXPOSURE	<i>Exposure to Pesticide sprayed canola crop</i>
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PRODUCT NAME: Flea Beetle eliminator

DOSE/ROUTE: Cattle grazed canola overnight. Field had been sprayed day before

O P T I O N A L			
ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID	ANIMAL ID
<i>120 Cows With calves</i>			
<i>3 herd bulls</i>			

VETERINARIAN CONTACT: *John Doe (producer) contacted Dr. Veterinarian who then called CgFARAD - (Canadian Global Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database)*

ACTIONS / TREATMENTS TAKEN	<i>Removed cattle from crop. Returned to pasture. Monitor for affects to the central nervous system. Some animals may not be able to travel for water/feed. Some may experience shortage of breath or inability to breathe. Handle with extreme care. No treatment is available. First 24 to 48 hours is critical. Must be prepared to euthanize as necessary.</i>
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VETERINARIAN CALCULATED WITHDRAWAL DATE: *CgFARAD recommends 120 days meat withdrawal
Withdrawal Date: Oct 20, 2021*

COMMENTS: *Herd broke through the fences and entered the field. Spraying was just Completed when cattle broke in unnoticed until next day*

EXAMPLES:

EXPOSURE MODE: Ingested, Inhalation, Spray, Wet-skin Contact **EXPOSURE TYPE:** Herbicide, Pesticide, Petro-chemical, Anti-freeze

