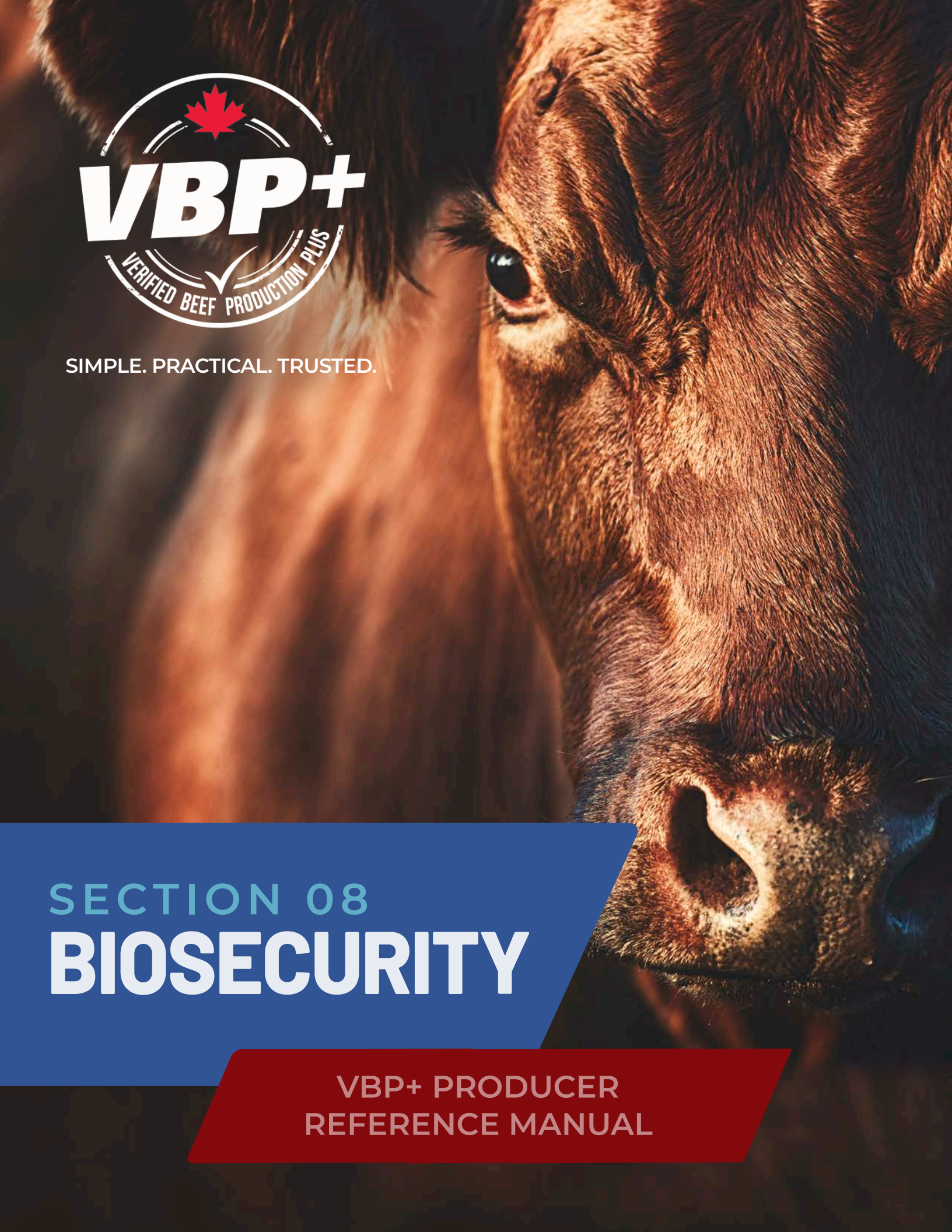


SIMPLE. PRACTICAL. TRUSTED.

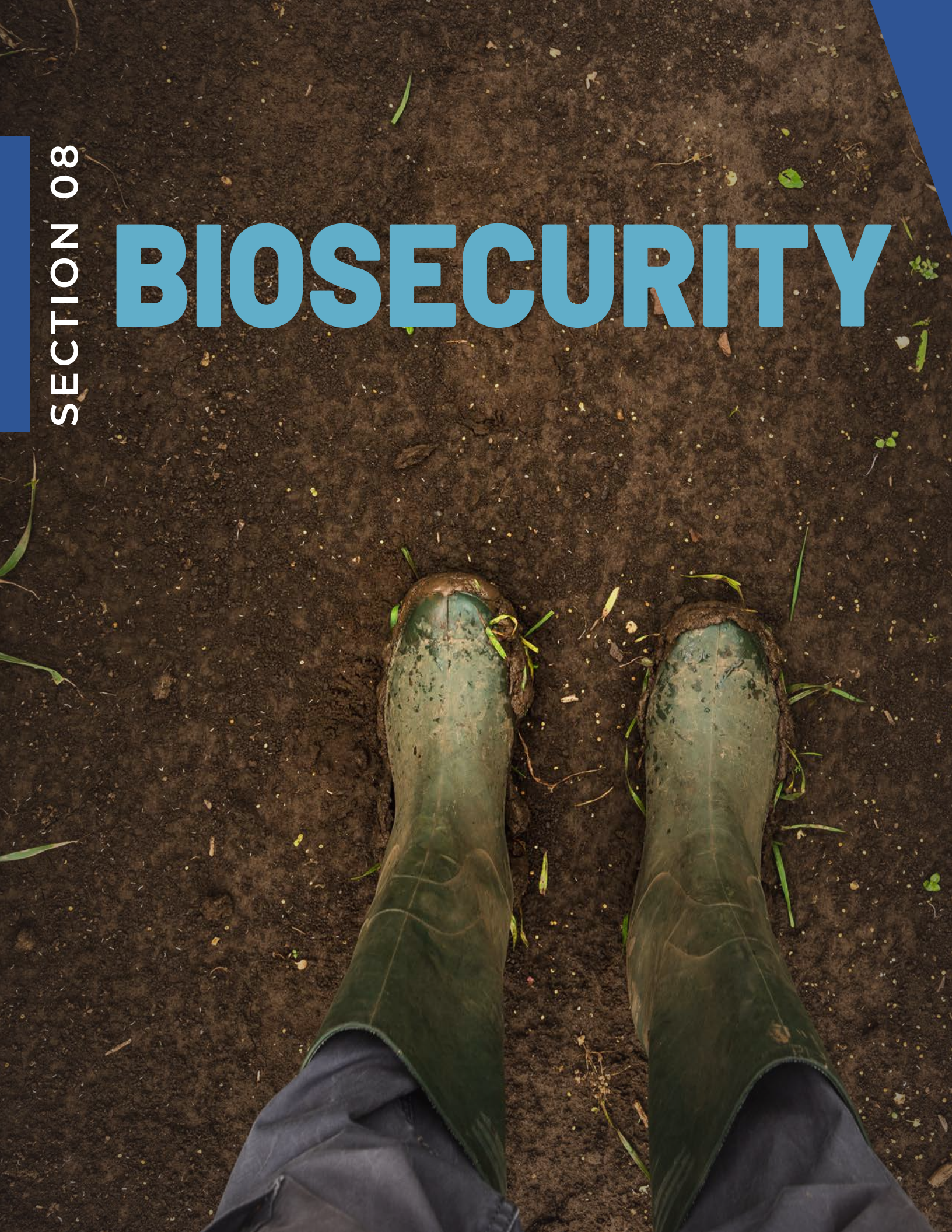
SECTION 08

BIOSECURITY

VBP+ PRODUCER
REFERENCE MANUAL

SECTION 08

BIOSECURITY



ANIMAL HEALTH PRACTICES FOR BIOSECURITY

MANAGING ANIMAL MOVEMENT RISK

MANAGING FACILITIES, PEOPLE, VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT & TOOLS

PLANNING, EDUCATION & RECORDKEEPING

VBP+ producers are aware of the importance of biosecurity measures for their own operation and the entire beef industry.

The purpose of on-farm biosecurity is to reduce the presence and spread of disease. Less disease means healthier and more productive animals, lower death loss, and greater economic return. All beef producers in Canada should be familiar with the Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard published by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The English and French versions of the Biosecurity Standard is found on the Canadian Cattlemen's' website.

Download the Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard
[English PDF 420KB / French PDF 435KB]

Download the Standard's Implementation Manual
[English PDF 688KB / French PDF 706KB]."

Canada's beef cattle industry is export reliant, thus if a highly contagious infectious disease were to occur, it would have devastating impact. Think back to 2003 when BSE was diagnosed in Canada: it took the industry many years to rebuild and recover.

There are four pillars to biosecurity:

1. Manage animal health practices
2. Manage and minimize animal movement risks
3. Manage movement of people, vehicles, equipment, and tools
4. Education, planning, recording

ANIMAL HEALTH PRACTICES FOR BIOSECURITY

Biosecurity and animal health are closely related. Herd Health Plans and Veterinary-Client-Patient Relationships are essential for disease management and surveillance. Beef cattle operators and their personnel should be capable of differentiating between normal and abnormal disease situations, and be prepared to deal with both.

TYPICAL DISEASE SITUATIONS

UNUSUAL DISEASE SITUATIONS

01 Typical Disease Situations

Some diseases occur frequently on beef cattle operations. Anticipating typical animal health issues for the operation and planning a response ensures:

- ✔ Prompt disease identification
- ✔ Consistent application of effective treatment
- ✔ Quicker return to health for affected animals
- ✔ Reduced likelihood of disease spread

Identify disease situations that are commonly encountered on your operation and in the surrounding community. Ensure personnel associated with cattle know common signs of disease:

- ✔ Depression or lethargy
- ✔ Droopy ears or head
- ✔ Laboured or abnormal breathing
- ✔ Loss of appetite and/or weight
- ✔ Not drinking or excessive drinking
- ✔ Lameness (i.e.: swollen or favoured foot or leg)
- ✔ Diarrhea
- ✔ Erratic behaviour (i.e. circling, head pressing, abnormal posture)

Create a "Typical Disease Situation Plan" which describes recommended practices for:

- ✔ Handling healthy or highly susceptible animals first, and sick animals last
- ✔ Cleaning and disinfecting equipment and veterinary tools between uses

Segregating duties so personnel managing sick animals do not handle the main herd; or cleaning (washing, changing clothing and footwear) prior to handling the herd.

02 Unusual Disease Situations

Recognizing the presence of an unusual illness and knowing how to respond is of extreme importance to individual beef cattle operations and the industry as a whole.

Pre-determined triggers should be established in advance to identify when an unusual situation is occurring, such as:

- ✔ Occurrence of a disease not previously encountered within the operation
- ✔ A commonly encountered disease that is occurring with an unusually high level of sickness, death loss, or infection
- ✔ A commonly encountered disease that is not responding to typical treatments
- ✔ Any suspicion of a reportable or foreign animal disease
- ✔ Unexplained illness within a given period
- ✔ Unexplained death loss within a given period

Create an “Unusual Disease Situation Plan” which describes recommended practices for:

- ✔ Recognizing or observing the trigger
- ✔ Contacting your veterinarian
- ✔ Notifying staff that an unusual disease situation exists

  Elevating biosecurity practices, if required

If necessary, implement temporary elevated biosecurity practices which could include:

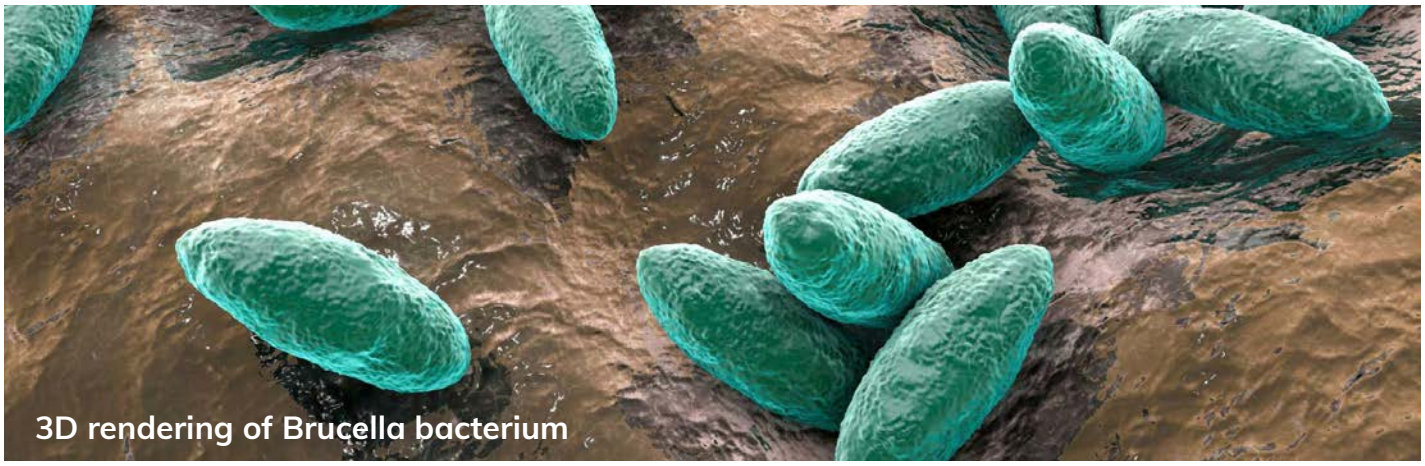
- ✔ Isolating sick animals
- ✔ Stopping the movement of animals, equipment, or tools out of (or into) the operation
- ✔ Advising personnel to avoid contact with other livestock off the operation
- ✔ Delaying manure disposal

Establish the conditions under which you would return to normal practices, such as following the advice from your veterinarian or a provincial or CFIA inspector.

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

0	Lack of awareness or understanding of the importance of biosecurity measures or plans.
1	Awareness of the importance of having a Biosecurity plan or Herd Health Plan, including biosecurity measures, some execution, planning for additional initiatives.
2	Able to verbally articulate Biosecurity plans and measures, herd health treatments and plans in place.
3	Written plans and protocols, with veterinarian input, are initiated and updated regularly. Records available showing implementation.



3D rendering of Brucella bacterium

MANAGING ANIMAL MOVEMENT RISK

Animal movements are one of the most common means of spreading disease in the beef cattle industry. This includes movement of animals within the operation under continuous ownership, as well as movement of animals out of the herd going to different locations and ownership.

Consider and manage the disease risks posed by animal movements.

- HIGH-RISK CATTLE
- CO-MINGLING
- SEGREGATION/QUARANTINE
- MINIMIZE CONTACT WITH OTHER SPECIES

01 HIGH-RISK CATTLE

Most cattle are in good health and condition and can be moved with minimal risk. However, on most operations there will be some animals that fall into high risk or highly susceptible categories. They are more vulnerable to stressors such as transport and handling and may need to be separated from the main herd.

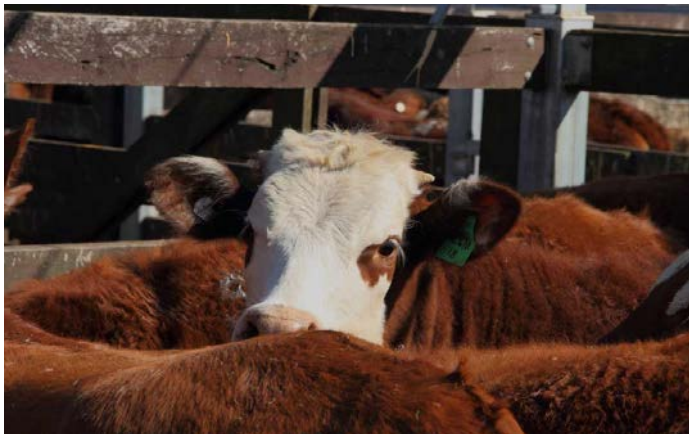
High risk animals have an unknown or greater probability of disease and are more likely than others to "shed" pathogens. Examples include:

- Cattle of unknown immune status or no previous vaccinations
- Older animals with underlying and/or chronic health issues (i.e.: Johne's Disease)
- Animals new to the operation or of another species
- Co-mingled animals exposed to new pathogens, including animals new to or returning to the herd
- Sick or recently recovered animals

Highly susceptible animals are more likely to develop an illness because of a compromised immune system. Examples include:

- Animals with low immunity
- Newborn and recently weaned calves
- Pregnant cows
- Unvaccinated cattle
- Stressed or recently stressed animals (i.e.: sick or recently recovered, recently transported or sold at auction, old age, poor general health, high parasite load)

Activities that stress cattle, such as transport or treatments, further impair immune function and increase shedding of pathogens. Avoid unnecessary movements of high-risk and highly susceptible animals, and reduce their direct and indirect contact with other cattle. Susceptible animals should be housed as far as possible from areas of disease risk, such as sick pens, deadstock piles, manure storage and neighbouring herds.



02 CO-MINGLING

Commingling is a common practice that involves mixing of cattle from different operations, which can spread disease. By nature, feedlots and backgrounding lots regularly comingle cattle. Other examples include:

- Grazing animals on Crown land or community pastures
- Cattle shows, bull tests, or 4-H events
- Auction sales
- Vet clinic visits
- Animal purchases (i.e.: breeding bulls or females, nurse cows, grafted calves)

Obtain & Share Information

The more information you have about incoming cattle, the easier it is to determine appropriate vaccination programs, treatments, and isolation times. When buying cattle, request information such as health records, animal ages, and transportation details. When selling, share the same information with potential buyers.

Comingled animals with no health information pose a higher biosecurity risk, which can be minimized by promptly treating animals in the group for any disease(s) known to be present.

Confirming the health history of comingled animals can prevent the costly duplication of vaccines or tests. Sharing herd health information and other details as a normal practice can also build buyer/seller relationships.

Minimize Contact with Cattle from Other Operations

Cattle from other operations can pose a biosecurity risk, as they may have been exposed to disease not present in your herd. Identify instances or locations where contact with animals from other operations is likely or avoidable. Collaborate with other producers in your area on common biosecurity practices and/or vaccination protocols. Include a veterinarian or other professional to develop risk management strategies.

If your cattle are pastured with those from other operations, it is important to consider the health protocols of other herds. Ask community pasture managers to establish vaccination and testing requirements: comingled herds should have similar health status and biosecurity practices.

Maintain fences around your production areas, farmyard, and between pens—fences in good repair prevent accidental comingling. Buffer zones, such as roadways, rivers, or double fences, also prevent contact between animals and are recommended between operations.

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

0	Lack of awareness or understanding of importance of risk measures during animal movement events
1	Awareness of the importance of risk measures during animal movement events, planning to adopt initiatives.
2	Able to articulate risk measures and initiatives taken on operation, good awareness.
3	Written protocols for risk mitigation during animal movement events. Veterinarian has input into protocols. Records available to show implementation

03 SEGRAGATION/QUARANTINE

Incoming cattle may carry or shed disease, even if they appear healthy. This is especially true if animals have been stressed due to weaning, mixing with other cattle, shipping, etc. Imposing a quarantine period on new or returning cattle prevents disease introduction to the entire herd by providing sufficient time to identify any health issues. It also protects incoming cattle from diseases in the rest of the herd, until mitigating strategies like vaccination take effect.

Segregate new or returning cattle for at least 14 days. Animals in segregation (quarantine) should be regularly monitored for disease: twice daily for at least 14 days. Personnel monitoring cattle should know signs of disease and appropriate treatment responses.

Segregation or quarantine pens should be:

- ✔ Located near the unloading facility
- ✔ Accessible without exposure to the main herd
- ✔ Physically separate from main production areas (at least 60 m or 197' away)
- ✔ Not near susceptible animals
- ✔ Not in contact with runoff, common equipment, pets, personnel, footwear/clothing, etc.

Vaccinate and/or test incoming animals early in the segregation period or before the animals are brought on farm. Testing can help to identify disease risks in incoming animals which can then be managed or treated. Vaccination is used to increase the immunity of incoming cattle against disease that may be present in the herd or environment. Treatment for internal and external parasites should also be done early in the period as these can play a role in the spread of certain diseases.

Cattle that are segregated together should move into the herd together, in order to minimize stress. In operations that work in an "All-In/All-Out" scenario, it is recommended to keep animals in their original groups as much as possible.

Apply strict biosecurity practices to animals taken offsite for show or rodeo purposes: these animals should be segregated from the herd for the season and monitored/managed to minimize disease transmission.

04 MINIMIZE CONTACT WITH OTHER SPECIES

Domestic Animals

Other species, particularly other non-bovine ruminants, may carry diseases that can significantly impact cattle. For example, bovine malignant catarrhal fever (BMCF) may reside in sheep or goats with minimal impact yet cause significant health problems in cattle. Biosecurity standards exist for other species of farm animals and are good resources.

Producers running herds of two or more species should avoid contact between different animal types. Where practical, provide separate access to water, feed and minerals. Allow a fallow period between grazing rotations by other species, and coordinate with neighbors to minimize fence-to-fence contact with other species.

Wildlife and Pests

Try to limit contact with wildlife and pests, both of which may harbour disease that can be spread to cattle through direct or indirect exposure. Reportable diseases, such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, may reside in wildlife populations. These diseases have serious consequences, impacting local operations and possibly the national industry.

Inter-species disease risks to be aware of include:

- ✔ Tuberculosis from deer or elk
- ✔ Brucellosis from deer or elk
- ✔ Rabies from skunks, coyotes, or wolves
- ✔ Neospora from dogs, coyotes, or wolves
- ✔ Anaplasmosis from ticks
- ✔ Bluetongue from midge or flies
- ✔ Salmonella from bird droppings
- ✔ Cryptosporidiosis from rodent feces

Preventing exposure to wildlife and pests is not always possible, particularly in pastures, however producers should be aware of the disease risk that these populations present and minimize their contact with cattle and stored cattle feed. Consult your veterinarian to determine specific disease risks in your area and obtain advice on appropriate mitigation efforts; such as double fencing around feed storage areas or vaccinations.

VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

0	Lack of awareness or understanding of the importance of biosecurity protocols for quarantine or comingling of cattle.
1	Awareness of the importance of biosecurity protocols for quarantine or comingling of cattle, some implementation, working at additional initiatives.
2	Able to articulate policies and procedures around quarantine or comingling cattle to reduce spread of disease to the home livestock, has used the Veterinarian for input
3	Operation has implemented and adopted policies and procedures to reduce spread of disease to the home livestock, has used the Veterinarian for input, written protocols and records to show implementation

MANAGING FACILITIES, PEOPLE, VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT & TOOLS

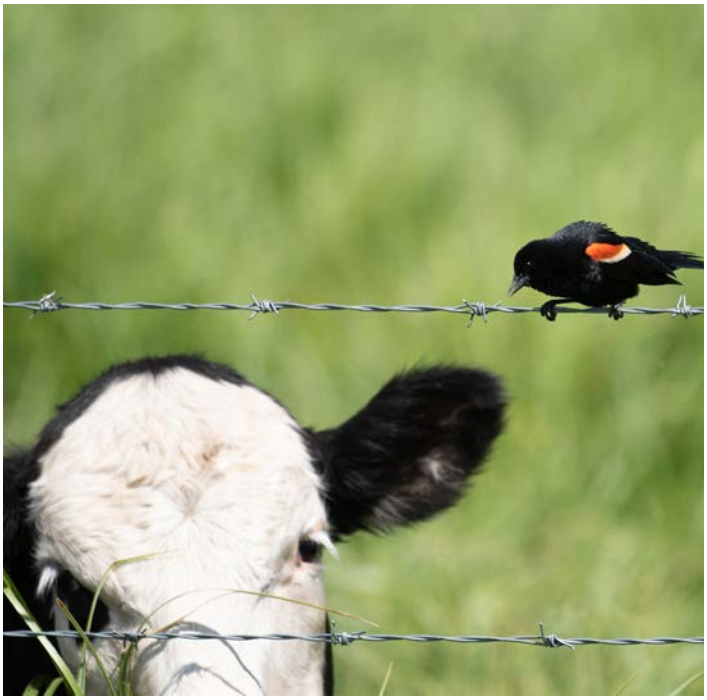
Any contact with bodily fluids of diseased cattle (i.e.: nasal secretions, manure, colostrum, urine, blood, saliva, etc.) can transmit disease. Sanitation practices are imperative as pathogens can remain in facilities used to house animals, or be transferred via people, clothes, boots, equipment, and tools.

FACILITIES

PEOPLE

VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT & TOOLS

01 FACILITIES



Rodents, birds, and insects can transmit disease or parasites, contaminating housing, feed and bedding. While it can be difficult to eliminate pests, the following practices can help control pest populations in beef cattle facilities:

- ✔ Remove breeding areas for insects (i.e.: standing water, decaying organic material)
- ✔ Remove any breeding or nesting sites and inspect regularly so that they don't re-occur
- ✔ Remove manure regularly
- ✔ Keep garbage in sealed containers

Unclean facilities may also contribute to disease spread. Many pathogens can survive for weeks—or even months—if not destroyed. Maintain clean pens, corrals, and barns by removing manure and old bedding, treating with disinfectant, and/or exposing to sunlight where possible. These actions will greatly reduce the survival and transmission of disease pathogens.

Pay special attention to cleanliness in areas where cattle congregate (especially vulnerable animals), such as calving or feeding areas. Areas used for sick or quarantined animals should be cleaned and disinfected before new animals enter. Keep feed storage areas and water sources clean and properly dispose of deadstock and manure, far from production areas.

Animal health product storage areas should be tidy and veterinary waste stored separately from garbage, in an area closed off from the environment and animals. Equipment such as sharps should be stored in containers specific for that purpose. Garbage and other waste should be removed and disposed of regularly, in accordance with local requirements.

Cattle should never have access to sewage pump-outs or storage lagoons to avoid potential disease and food safety risks. For example, raw sewage can carry the human tapeworm. Infection with this pathogen affects the muscle in cattle, causing "beef measles" (measly beef) and potential carcass condemnation.

02 PEOPLE

Protocols are in place to assess and minimize the biosecurity risks posed by visitors.

Besides the farm operator and staff, many people regularly set foot on your farm that may carry a biosecurity risk, such as veterinarians, sales reps, livestock haulers, and guests. Producers can manage the movement of people on their operations by implementing visitor protocols.

Evaluate the risk of all visitors by asking about livestock/farm contact within the past 14 days:

Low / Negligible Risk:

- No livestock contact; or
- One visit to a livestock operation within the past 14 days

Medium Risk:

- Neighboring livestock operator; or
- Within the past 14 days has had livestock contact at one operation, or visited more than one livestock operation

High Risk:

- Non-neighboring livestock operators or their employees; or
- Within the past 14 days has had livestock contact at multiple operations; or
  - Personnel handling sick or segregated animals; or
  - Persons from other countries reporting outbreaks of a reportable disease

The following entry requirements are recommended for moderate and high-risk visitors:

- Minimize access to cattle production areas
- Prevent all but essential contact with cattle
- Ensure tires and other surfaces are visibly clean of organic matter
- Preferably, provide clothing and footwear dedicated to the operation and disinfect footwear (high-risk only)
- Disinfect off-farm equipment or tools contacting livestock (high-risk only)

If you host international visitors on your operation or you (or your employees) travel to foreign countries, discuss specific details with your veterinarian. Consider the following questions:

- While outside of Canada, was there contact with livestock?
- Are there reportable diseases or other animal health concerns in the foreign country?
- When did they return to or arrive in Canada?

Implement General Biosecurity Practices

Before personnel or visitors arrive at your operation, communicate your biosecurity practices. If possible, minimize visitor contact with livestock and prevent access to segregation or sick pens. Visitors should not handle feed or step in feed bunks. Request pets be left at home, or in the vehicle they came in. Keep vehicles out of the production area when possible, including service vehicles and feed, fuel, or deadstock trucks.

Upon arrival, all visitors should:

- Report to a designated area (i.e.: office or muster point) and be recorded in a visitor log
- Put on separate clean clothing/footwear or use disposable, clean clothing/footwear provided by the operation
- Wash hands with soap and water or use hand sanitizer

On departure, ensure that:

- Visitors clean or dispose of their footwear and wash their hands after contact with livestock
- Personnel wear clean clothing and footwear clean of manure
- Vehicles are clean of visible organic material, particularly manure

Other considerations include designating separate parking for vehicles that go off premise, including visitors, to minimize the degree of manure being tracked out. Laneways and walkways should be dry, accessible, and free of manure.

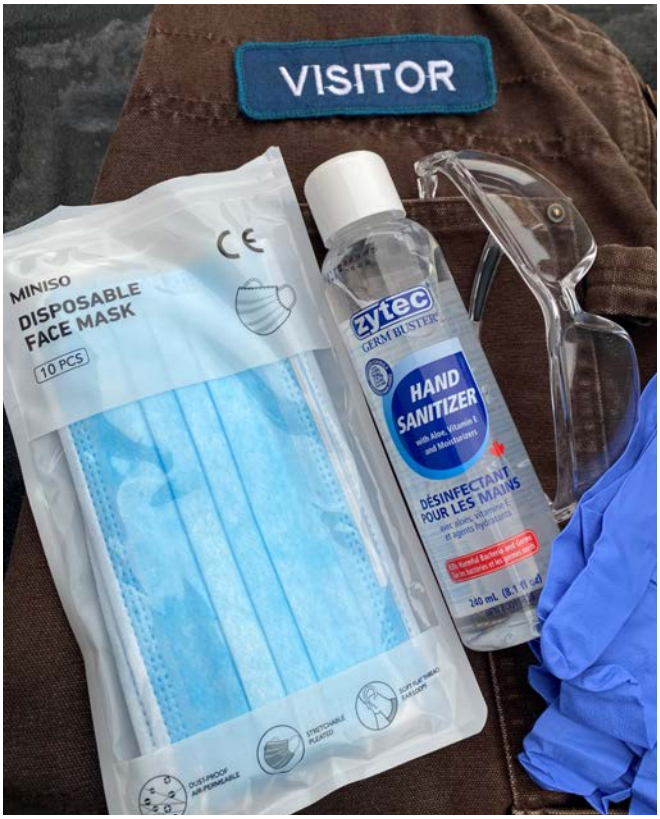
Limit Access Points & Post Signs

Access points into and out of the farmyard and production areas should be limited, to control traffic flow. Biosecurity practices may be increased at gates, roads, fences and perimeters to address different risks. Consider locking those access points that can't be easily monitored, especially if they provide access to cattle, water, feed, or pesticides.

Signs can inform people of the biosecurity practiced on your operation. Post easily visible signs to:

- Direct visitors to the office or visitor parking area
- Request visitors contact the office before entry
- Advise visitors on biosecurity procedures for entry and exit
- Prohibit entry

Check with your local government or commodity group for signs they may have available.



VBP+ STANDARD

ASSESSMENT SCORING

0	Lack of understanding or awareness of the implications of pathogen transfer to cattle through access to human sewage
1	Awareness or understanding of the implications of pathogen transfer to cattle through access to human sewage. Able to articulate control measures.
2	Able to articulate control measures and has records or evidence of implementation.
3	Written protocols for prevention of pathogen transfer from humans to cattle and records showing implementation.

VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT & TOOLS

Careful use and sanitization and of on-farm tools and equipment prevents disease transfer.

Tools, equipment, and vehicles used for sick animals can transfer disease to healthy animals. Operators should differentiate between "dirty" and "clean" tasks in order to properly sequence farm work. Using separate tools/equipment for sick animals and proper cleaning can also break the chain of infection.

"Dirty" tasks include:

- ✔ Handling deadstock
- ✔ Handling manure or other body fluids/secretions
- ✔ Handling garbage
- ✔ Treating/handling sick cattle

"Clean" tasks include:

- ✔ Providing feed and bedding
- ✔ Dispensing water
- ✔ Treating/handling calving cows and newborn calves

Dedicate specific tools & equipment for "dirty" tasks

Whenever possible, specific tools or equipment should be dedicated for "dirty" tasks. Instruments such as bolus applicators, feeding tubes, and needles used for sick cattle should never be used on healthy cattle.

For farm equipment and vehicles, this is often not economically feasible. In these cases, identify circumstances where equipment must be used for both "dirty" and "clean" tasks and make provisions to break the chain of infection. Possible steps include: using interchangeable machinery parts for different tasks, or preventing direct contact with equipment surfaces as much as possible (i.e.: carrying deadstock suspended by a chain from a frontend loader bucket normally used for feed).

Sequence farm work & animal handling

When separate tools, equipment, or vehicles for "dirty" tasks are not practical, schedule "clean" tasks first to prevent the spread of pathogens. For example, handle healthy or highly susceptible animals first and feed and bed sick pens last to prevent spread of contaminated manure to healthy animals. After "dirty" tasks, all surfaces should be properly cleaned.

Sanitize tools, equipment & vehicles

Sanitize all equipment and tools used for cattle movement, handling, and veterinary work between uses. This includes items in segregation/quarantine pens, such as feed bunks and waterers. Equipment taken offsite for show or rodeo purposes should also be sanitized before returning to on-farm use.

Follow these steps for proper cleaning of livestock vehicles, equipment, and tools:

1. **Dry cleaning** – remove all visible manure and/or bedding (scraping, brushing)
2. **Wet cleaning** – use water and detergent at low to medium pressure, covering entire surface and rinsing to remove detergent and organic material
3. **Drying** – allow surfaces to dry before disinfecting
4. **Disinfection** – use a broad spectrum disinfectant, approved by Health Canada (registered disinfectants have a Drug Identification Number or DIN) and follow label instructions
5. **Drying** – disinfected surfaces should be allowed to dry whenever possible

Manure and dirty bedding should be removed from cattle trailers between loads, and vehicles cleaned before and after visiting another premises. Use a specified clean-out pile, separate from stored manure and not accessible to animals. Do not spread this material until it is properly composted or weathered to kill pathogens. Producers should request clean trucks when booking cattle for transport, especially when moving highly susceptible animals.

PLANNING, EDUCATION & RECORDKEEPING

Biosecurity and animal health are closely related. Herd Health Plans and Veterinary-Client-Patient Relationships are essential for disease management and surveillance. On-Farm Biosecurity can be managed by implementing a herd health plan, Vet-Client-Patient- Relationship, accurate record keeping of all health treatments and risk management protocols & practices. All of these tools in combination, can be used to assess current situations and train staff.

- **BIOSECURITY PLAN**
- **RECORDKEEPING**
- **EDUCATION**

01 BIOSECURITY PLAN

Producers are encouraged to develop, document, and maintain a Biosecurity Plan specific to the needs of their operation. It should address the following:

- Plans for incoming animals
- Entry requirements for personnel, visitors, and equipment
- Deadstock disposal
- Manure management
- Initial disease response
- Record keeping requirements

Involve personnel associated with livestock and record keeping (staff/family, managers, vets, nutritionists, etc.) in preparing the biosecurity plan for your operation. These individuals can increase the effectiveness of the plan and its application within the operation. The Plan should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, including when there have been changes to farm practices or personnel.

To begin developing a Biosecurity Plan, determine the degree of herd health risk you are willing to accept and manage. Risk tolerance varies based on:

- Type of operation (feedlot, registered purebred herd, commercial herd, etc.)
- Farm management practices
- Producer expertise and experience
- Production challenges, including diseases present
- Goals established by the producer

Next, determine management strategies that are most effective in mitigating biosecurity risk on your unique operation:

- Animal health practices: including vaccination, testing, or treatment
- Limited buying practices: only certain animal classes (i.e. virgin bulls, bred heifers), from a known source, at certain times of year (i.e. not in calving season)
- Animal segregation practices: only bring in animals of known disease status and quarantine new animals
- Sanitation practices: including cleaning and disinfecting, sequencing farm work, or separate facilities/equipment for sick and quarantined animals

The Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard suggests the following steps for developing a Biosecurity Plan:

- Create a list of all sites used by the operation for cattle production; identify key activities that occur at each site and prepare a farm diagram
- Review the four elements of a biosecurity program (animal health practices, animal movement, movement of people/vehicles/equipment/tools, recordkeeping and education)
- Conduct a biosecurity self-assessment using the Canadian Beef cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard. Analyze the self-assessment for gaps/weaknesses, prioritize issues, and establish an action plan

02 Record keeping

Up-to-date records are an effective biosecurity tool, enabling early detect and control of disease; and potentially minimizing costs. Details documented at the time of an event are generally more accurate than information recalled from memory at a later date. Good records can efficiently identify:

- ✔ Cause(s) of disease
- ✔ Means by which disease spreads between animals and between operations
- ✔ Other potentially exposed animals, people, facilities, or equipment

The following records should be maintained on a consistent and ongoing basis:

- ✔ Visitor Log – lists visitors entering the operation
- ✔ Movement Log – lists movements of cattle into, from, or between production areas
- ✔ Health Log – lists application of all treatments and disease prevention measures
- ✔ Feed Log – lists feed purchases and sales

A complete resource for developing a comprehensive Biosecurity Plan has been developed by the Canadian Beef Industry and CFIA. The Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard and Implementation Manual (add website link) provides detailed information and record templates that can be used to develop a unique plan for each operation. These include:

- ✔ Incoming Animals Plan/Checklist
- ✔ Shipping Record
- ✔ Deadstock Disposal Plan/Checklist
- ✔ Manure Management Plan/Checklist
- ✔ Unusual Disease Situation Plan/Checklist
- ✔ Visitor Log
- ✔ Animal Movement Log
- ✔ Animal Health Log
- ✔ Feed Log

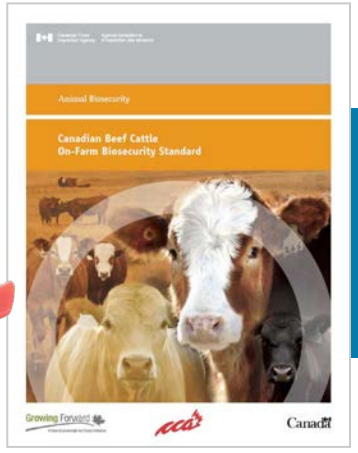
03 Education

Preparation of a written Biosecurity Plan is useful to ensure that the contents; protocols, directions, instructions and contacts are communicated and understood by all staff and family members involved in the operation. The plan is also a valuable training tool, especially if reviewed regularly with all personnel involved with livestock. It is important that those who do not work with livestock directly, are also aware of the biosecurity plan and its purpose to protect animal health.

On-Farm biosecurity involves a broad range of oversight. It is important that all personnel understand what practices they are responsible for in the biosecurity plan, and how to effectively carry out those practices, including what records must be maintained, and why these are important to the operation and to the industry.

Materials promoting the awareness of biosecurity is now increasingly available from a number of sources, such as commodity group associations and the CFIA. Producers are encouraged to review their operation's on-farm practices regularly and seek out new information or recommendations as biosecurity and animal health information evolves.

VIEW THE
Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard



VIEW THE
Canadian Beef Cattle On-Farm Biosecurity Standard: IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL

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ANIMAL (CATTLE) MOVEMENT RECORD

DATE	INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP ID	NUMBER OF HEAD	REASON FOR MOVEMENT	PREMISE ID	COMMENTS
June 21, 2021	Breeding Heifers	30	Turned out on Pasture	A00745	Branded N-J
June 30, 2021	VBP 252G VBP 251G	2	Turned in bulls with heifers	A00745	Not branded
July 1, 2021	VBP 251G	1	Took bull to vet for injury due to fighting		Brought home later that day
July 29, 2021	VBP 464H VBP 465H VBP 466H	3	Took 3 open heifers to Bonanza		Took to Camrose, Alberta for Bonanza and brought back on July 31, 2021

This record template can be used to record all movements of cattle into, out-of, and between production areas (pastures, pens, cattle shows, vet clinics)

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DEATH/EUTHANIZATION RECORD

YEAR : 2021 PREMISE ID : AB123CD4E5

RANCH / PRODUCER NAME: ABC Ranch (John Doe)

DATE(S)	ANIMAL ID HERD ID	LOCATION of animal when death occurred	DIED (Not Euth) ☑	EUTH ☑	EUTHANIZATION METHOD and performed by	Post-Mortem (Y/N)	CAUSE OF DEATH (if known) and COMMENTS	CARCASS DISPOSAL METHOD
06/02/21	12D	East Pasture		✓	.22-250 / John	N	broken leg / breeding injury	salvage slaughter
11/15/21	29Z	West Pasture	✓			N	unknown-found at gather	scavenged

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VISITOR LOG

YEAR : _____ **PREMISE ID :** _____

RANCH / PRODUCER NAME: _____

FOR BIOSECURITY PURPOSES, ALL VISITOR ENTRIES ARE RECORDED

Entry is recorded at the earliest point of entering the operation.
Visitors include all people entering with permission,
e.g. service providers and professionals, school tours, international visitors, etc.
Excludes personnel (owner/operators, staff, and family, etc.)

DATE	NAME	COMPANY	CONTACT NUMBER	LICENSE PLATE NO.	COMMENTS	PREVIOUS LIVESTOCK/ FARM CONTACT (Y/N)	ENTERED PRODUCTION AREA (Y/N)	ANIMAL CONTACT (Y/N)

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HERD HEALTH
PROTOCOL TEMPLATE

A **Herd Health Protocol** is a document developed through collaboration between a producer and veterinarian within an established Vet-Client-Patient-Relationship (VCPR). A protocol is used to determine an anticipated medical need for a prescription or Extra-Label Drug Use (ELDU), but can not be used in place of a prescription for the purpose of purchasing animal health products.

DATES PROTOCOL IS VALID FOR	*June 2021-June 2022*
OPERATION INFORMATION (# of head, contact info, operation type/location, class of cattle, calving period)	*Joe Blow Land and Cattle, Anywhere, Alberta* *300 head cow/calf operation, backgrounds own calves.*
VETERINARY CLINIC INFORMATION	*Dr. Veterinarian, Anywhere Vet Clinic, Anywhere, Alberta*
VETERINARIAN SIGNATURE	

ANNUAL VACCINATION PROTOCOL

CLASS OF CATTLE (ex. mature cattle and calves)	VACCINATION FOR	PRODUCT	ANTICIPATED TIME FRAME (ex. spring processing)
Cow Herd (2021)	*Regular annual vaccines*	*(Brand Name)FP5,* *(Brand Name) Clostridial,* *(Brand Name) Parasiticide*	*February 2021*
Replacement Heifers (2021)	*Pre-Breeding vaccine*	*(Brand Name) FP5*	*Pre-breeding June 2020?*
Replacement Heifers (2021)	*Scours*	*(Brand Name) Scour Vaccine*	*February 2021 (with Cowherd)*
Replacement Heifers (2021)	*Scours*	*(Brand Name) Scour Vaccine*	*Booster March 15 prior to calving*
Calves (2021)	*First regular annual vaccine and shipping fever*	*(Brand Name)FP5,* *(Brand Name) Clostridial,* *(Brand Name) Shipping Fever*	*Branding*
Calves (2021)	*Booster*	*(Brand Name) FP5,* *(Brand Name) Clostridial,* *(Brand Name) Shipping Fever* *(Brand Name) implants for steers*	*Pre-weaning (2020?)*
Grass Calves (2021)			*Reimplant*

TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR COMMON DISEASE ON THE OPERATION

COMMON DISEASE (%expected to treat)	CLASS OF CATTLE (ex. mature cattle and calves)	1ST TREATMENT (product & route/de-livery)	2ND TREATMENT (product & route/de-livery)	3RD TREATMENT (product & route/ delivery)	COMMENTS
Lameness	Adult	(Brand Name) Delivery: chute or remote drug delivery device	(Brand Name) Delivery: NOT by remote device	Advice of Vet or euthanasia based on decision making criteria	
Pneumonia	Feedyard or Cow Herd	(Brand Name) Delivery: Dependant on product label instructions	(Brand Name)	Advice of Vet or euthanasia based on decision making criteria	
Difficult Birth	Calves	(Brand Name)			
Scours	Calves	(Brand Name)	(Brand Name)	Advice of Vet	
Pneumonia	Calves	(Brand Name)	Advice of Vet		

ANNUAL PROCEDURE SCHEDULE (branding, castration, weaning, preg-check, parasite treatment, dehorning)

CLASS OF CATTLE (ex. mature cattle and calves)	PROCEDURE	PRODUCT / EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	DATE	COMMENTS
Calves at Weaning	Dehorning	(Brand Name) Pain mitigation product	Nov 2021	Pre-Conditioning Protocol