

# Biosecurity

## Reference Manual & Workbook

JULY 2018



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## INTRODUCTION

To produce safe and high-quality products, dairy farmers in Canada are continually identifying and managing biosecurity risks. If not identified and addressed, biosecurity hazards can impact farm profitability.

Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency have developed a National Biosecurity Standard for Dairy Farms. This Standard is a national guideline that outlines Best Management Practices (BMPs) for dairy farmers related to biosecurity.

Based on this Standard, DFC has developed an on-farm Biosecurity program containing a risk assessment tool, to assess biosecurity risk on individual farms, and records, such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to assist in the management of biosecurity hazards.

The Biosecurity module includes requirements in three categories:

- Cattle health management
- Cattle additions and movement
- Personnel, visitors, vehicles and equipment

The Reference Manual contains the detailed information associated with each requirement, and explains what farmers need to do to meet the requirement. The Reference Manual is designed to be a useful tool for you as you develop your farm plans and train your staff.

The Workbook is a quick summary of the requirements. See the Workbook for tools to assess your current practices and review the mandatory records.

**Shaded areas within both the Workbook and the Reference Manual are mandatory.**

**Unshaded areas within both the Workbook and the Reference Manual are recommended. Review the recommendations and select those that are applicable to your operation.**

## REFERENCE MANUAL AND WORKBOOK



### INDEX

Cattle Health Management
Cattle Additions and Movement
Personnel, Visitors, Vehicles and Equipment
Records

## FARMER SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Farmer Requirements <i>Biosecurity Reference Manual</i>		Yes	No	N/A	Validation Info	
					Major / minor	Demerits
<b>Cattle health management</b>						
BIO1	In the past two years, have you completed the biosecurity risk assessment with your veterinarian to identify and address biosecurity risks on your farm? (Record 6b)				☐	
BIO2	Do you record disease events for, at minimum, cows with these signs ( <i>abortion, lameness, mastitis, diarrhea, pneumonia, death</i> ) and calves with these signs ( <i>diarrhea, pneumonia, death</i> )? (Record 10)					☐
BIO3	Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, for vaccinating against specific diseases of concern? (SOP 11)				☐	
<b>Cattle Additions and Movement</b>						
BIO4	Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases when bringing new cattle into your facilities from other herds? (SOP 12)				☐	
BIO5	Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases by cattle returning to your facilities from other herds, cattle shows, etc.? (SOP 13)				☐	
<b>Personnel, Visitors, Vehicles and Equipment</b>						
BIO6	Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases by family, employees, farm visitors and service providers? (SOP 14)				☐	
BIO7	Do you have signage posted on the main access point, which is visible from the main parking area?				☐	

## CATTLE HEALTH MANGEMENT

Maintaining good animal health is essential to producing high quality milk and meat, and to ensuring animal care and comfort. Animal health management helps to prevent problems from entering or spreading within the herd.

A Cattle Health Management Plan allows a farmer to assess risk and take the appropriate actions to maintain the health of the herd and prevent the introduction and spread of disease. To achieve this goal, a cattle health management plan needs to have both proactive and reactive components. Veterinarians play a key role in creating the plan with the farmer and in responding to specific problems on the farm.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**Biosecurity (BIO) 1: In the past two years, have you completed the Biosecurity Risk Assessment with your veterinarian to identify and address biosecurity risks on your farm? (Record 6b)**

**National Standard:** 4.1.1 and Appendix 2 of the Producer Planning Guide

**Issue:** Perform an assessment of your farm's biosecurity risk

**Explanation:** The Biosecurity Risk Assessment is to be completed by you in conjunction with your herd veterinarian and must be presented to your validator at the time of validation. This is to be completed once every 2 years. The questions posed pertain to biosecurity practices for all types of dairy operations, and are intended to aid in assessing your farm's biosecurity risk at any point in time.

The Biosecurity Risk Assessment is designed to identify biosecurity risk areas and lead to a focused discussion with your herd veterinarian about how to reduce, eliminate or manage these risks. There may be risks that you choose to accept and others that can be mitigated by altering practices on your farm.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO2: Do you record disease events for, at minimum, cows with these signs (abortion, lameness, mastitis, diarrhea, pneumonia, death) and calves with these signs (diarrhea, pneumonia, death)? (Record 10) (Demerits)**

**National Standard:** 4.1.2

**Issue:** Records of disease events for cows and calves can be used to improve the effectiveness of biosecurity and to enhance food safety.

**Explanation:** Cattle health records are to be maintained on your farm, that record, at minimum the disease events, Cattle ID and the date of occurrence. These records should be analyzed at suitable intervals. Other information that could be included on the cattle health record are: observations from ongoing monitoring, test(s) completed including laboratory reports and analysis, diagnosis, treatment methodology and outcomes (e.g. success, failure, repeat treatments) of the intervention.

Review the records regularly to establish a complete picture of the herd's performance. Record keeping is critical for important management decisions to determine which direction you should take to address a specific health or production issue (e.g. treatment, vaccination, culling). These decisions will often be made in consultation with your herd veterinarian. Effective records help to monitor the effectiveness of the colostrum's management and vaccination programs.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO3: Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, for vaccinating against specific disease of concern? (SOP 11)**

**National Standard:** 4.1.2 and 4.2.4

**Issue:** Vaccinations are an important part of your farms' cattle health management plan. Having your herd vaccinated will avoid compromising your herd when introducing new cattle or returning cattle back into your herd and will control the spread of diseases within a closed herd.

**Explanation:** You need to establish a documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for vaccinating cattle on your farm. Your SOP must contain enough information to ensure that any staff responsible for vaccinating cattle are able to do so correctly. You may, after assessing the potential risks decide not to vaccinate your herd. This should be noted in your SOP.

You should work with your veterinarian to ensure your procedures are the best fit for your farm. You should consider the following Best Management Practices when you develop your own SOP for your farm, but **you must include the Best Management Practices that are shaded grey.**

- Consult with your veterinarian to establish a vaccination program based on your herd's Cattle Health management Plan.
  - Document products, group of animals and any other information that is required for your vaccination program.
- Determine the specific vaccines that must be administered, and the time at which vaccines and boosters must be administered, to each new animal.
- As needed, vaccinate new additions while they are in isolation.
- Vaccinate your home herd, if required, according to your herd veterinarian's and the vaccine manufacturer's recommendation before introducing the new cattle into your herd.
- Record vaccinations according to program requirements.

## CATTLE ADDITIONS AND MOVEMENT

Cattle should be purchased and moved in a manner that minimizes the risk of introduction and spread of infectious diseases.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO4: Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases when bringing new cattle into your facilities from other herds? (SOP 12)**

**National Standard:** 4.2

**Issue:** The introduction of cattle to the home herd may be undertaken to add genetics, accommodate high cull rates, expand herd numbers, or provide adequate numbers of replacements. It is potentially the highest-risk major activity on a dairy farm. The cattle brought onto a farm may be infected and may or

may not show signs of clinical disease. They can therefore be a source of new pathogens that can then be transmitted to other cattle in the herd.

All farm personnel must understand the process for properly introducing a new animal into your facility in a manner that limits the potential for pathogens to be introduced to your herd.

**Explanation:** You need to establish a documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for adding new animals and returning animals into your facilities. To minimize the biosecurity risks to the home herd, your SOP must contain enough information to ensure that any staff responsible for accepting and introducing new cattle are able to obtain appropriate documentation, and handle, assess, and appropriately house prior to introduction into the home herd.

You should work with your veterinarian to ensure your procedures are the best fit for your farm. You should consider the following Best Management Practices when you develop your own SOP for your farm, but **you must include the Best Management Practices that are shaded grey.**

#### Sourcing and Planning for New Cattle

- Limit the introduction of new cattle.
- Limit the number of sources of new cattle (i.e. to prevent the introduction of infectious disease there is a lower risk to buy five heifers from one farm than to buy one heifer from each of 5 different farms).
- Make it a priority to obtain new cattle from sources with known health status for both the herd and individual cattle(s).
- Request information on all cattle (vaccinations, treatments, foot trimming, etc.) prior to purchase and movement.
- Ensure new animals are transported in a farm-owned vehicle/trailer OR a transporter is hired that will use a clean vehicle/trailer.

#### House incoming cattle appropriately.

- Designate an area for incoming cattle that is appropriate for the herd situation.
- Adhere to a monitoring period for all incoming cattle for a duration of time sufficient to allow signs for current infections to appear (a minimum of 7 days) and for appropriate tests to be conducted.
- Have anyone handling these cattle wash their hands, change their clothing and clean or change their footwear before working with other animals on the farm.
- Ensure management adjustments are made to minimize the risk of introducing disease (i.e. Housing separately or changing the order of milking).

#### Observe and examine new purchases frequently for disease detection

- Observe and examine new addition frequently (at least daily).
- Identify and train staff who will monitor the cattle according to the monitoring protocol established for the farm.
- Respond to any abnormalities.



## Testing, vaccinations and assessments upon arrival

- Perform the actions that must be taken for new cattle prior to introduction into the home herd (such as confirmation of pregnancy or reproductive status, hoof trimming, vaccination, testing, etc).
- Determine the specific samples (milk, blood, feces, etc.) that must be taken, and at what time they must be taken, from new animals.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO5: Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases by cattle returning to your facilities from other herds, cattle shows, etc.? (SOP 13)**

### National Standard: 4.2

**Issue:** Any cattle that are brought back onto a farm may be infected and may or may not show signs of clinical disease. They can therefore be a source of new pathogens that can then be transmitted to other cattle in the herd.

All farm personnel must understand the process for properly accepting an animal returning to your facility in a manner that limits the potential for pathogens to be introduced into your herd.

**Explanation:** You need to establish a documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for returning animals into your facilities. To minimize the biosecurity risks to your home herd, your SOP must contain enough information to ensure that any staff responsible for accepting and re-introducing returning cattle are able to obtain appropriate documentation that handle, assess, and appropriately house the cattle prior to introduction into the home herd.

You should work with your veterinarian to ensure your procedures are the best fit for your farm. You should consider the following Best Management Practices when you develop your own SOP for your farm, but **you must include the Best Management Practices that are shaded grey.**

House returning cattle appropriately.

- Designate an area that is appropriate for the herd situation, for incoming and returning cattle.
- Adhere to isolation monitoring period for all incoming cattle for a duration of time sufficient to allow signs for current infections to appear (a minimum of 7 days) and for appropriate tests to be conducted.
- Have anyone handling these cattle wash their hands, change their clothing and clean or change their footwear before working with other animals on the farm.
  - Ensure management adjustments are made to minimize the risk of introducing disease (i.e. Housing separately or changing the order of milking).

Observe and examine returning cattle frequently for disease detection

- Observe and examine new additions frequently (at least daily).
- Identify and train staff who will monitor the cattle according to the monitoring protocol established for the farm.
- Respond to any abnormalities.

### Testing, Vaccinations and Actions upon Arrival

- Perform the actions that should be taken for returning cattle prior to reintroduction into the home herd (such as confirmation of pregnancy or reproductive status, hoof trimming, vaccination, testing, etc).
- Determine the specific samples (milk, blood, feces, etc.) that should be taken, and at what time they must be taken from returning cattle.

Reduce the risk when reintroducing cattle while off farm by incorporating biosecurity measures

- Protect your cattle from contact with other cattle or animals during transport and in housing at fairs, shows, displays, sales, etc.
- Protect your cattle from contact with manure, bedding and other products from other farms.
- Use your own equipment (including milking, handling, grooming and clipping).
- Use your own watering equipment and don't allow drinking from a common trough.
- Transport cattle in clean, farm-specific vehicles.
- Use, if possible, the same area/pen/stall for the duration of the event.

### PERSONNEL, VISITORS, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

Service providers, visitors, and employees need to be aware of and follow your farm biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO6: Have you established and implemented an SOP, in consultation with your veterinarian, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases by family, employees, farm visitors and service providers? (SOP 14)**

#### National Standard: 4.4

**Issue:** Controlling traffic and visitors is an essential part of biosecurity. Pathogens can be introduced and spread by contaminated footwear, clothing, and hands, as well as on vehicles, farm machinery and other equipment. The risks of people, vehicles and equipment transmitting pathogens to cattle can be managed if those involved understand and adhere to the biosecurity measures in place on your farm.

**Explanation:** Establish a documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the movement of people, such as staff and service providers, on your farm. Your SOP must contain enough information to ensure that staff understand the biosecurity measures that are taken on your farm to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Work with your veterinarian to ensure your procedures are the best fit for your farm. Consider the following Best Management Practices when you develop your own SOP for your farm, but **you must include the Best Management Practices that are shaded grey.**

Establish visitor control measures based on risk. This may depend on the country of origin or potential on-farm duties or level of exposure.

- List biosecurity measures for visitors and service personnel to follow, depending on the level of risk that each visitor could pose:

- Conduct a risk assessment of all visitors before you allow them into your operation.
- Require all visitors and service personnel put on clean clothing and overshoes, clean boots (washed and disinfected) or disposable boots prior to entering the production area (Either provide clothing and footwear for visitors or require new clothing and clean disinfected overshoes prior to coming to your farm).
- Require and/or provide (single-use) sleeves and disposable gloves.
- Have a designated area for the disposal of disposable coveralls, boots and gloves.
- Plan ahead for all visits by requiring visitors to make appointments. Inform all visitors of biosecurity requirements.
- Keep a record of all visitors and deliveries.
- Designate a specific parking area for visitors and employees.

Ensure that all farm workers (including yourself and family members) use farm-dedicated clothing and footwear.

- Require all farm workers to report to work in clean clothing and overshoes.
- Determine your farm's protocol for farm clothing and footwear for farm workers.
- Require all coveralls to be cleaned on a routine basis.
- Routinely clean and disinfect footwear when both entering and leaving the farm and when moving among production areas (i.e. between cows and calves) or into traffic areas (i.e. hallways, offices, milk houses).

Provide the necessary facilities for farm workers, visitors and service providers to change into clean clothing and footwear and wash hands.

- Have a designated area for individuals to change and store their clothing and boots that is located close to the entrance of your facilities but before the production unit.
- Provide and maintain a washing station (hands, boots) that can be used prior to entering the production unit.
- Provide and properly maintain footwear washing facilities, chemical solutions and brushes at the entry to and between different production areas.

**Note: The Biosecurity requirements are mandatory as of September 1, 2019.**

**BIO7: Do you have signage posted on the main access point, which is visible from the main parking area?**

**National Standard:** 4.4.1

**Issue:** Dairy farms are relatively open environments, and thus require active control of all types of visitors, using a risk-based approach to farm entry and to facility access.

**Explanation:** Post signage that is clearly visible at the main access point.

Before their arrival, visitors are expected to contact you or another responsible individual on your farm to confirm their visit and to be informed of the practises to follow during their visit. You should consider



keeping a record of all visitors who come and go, including consultants, sales people, delivery people, haulers, maintenance workers, and veterinarians.

## DAIRY FARM BIOSECURITY GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: (YYYYMMDD) \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Farm Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Premises ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: ( \_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please list the three diseases you are most concerned about on your farm: \_\_\_\_\_

	Always or Yes >95%	Almost Always 70-95%	Some times 1-69%	Never or No 0%	Comments
Percent of time that each practice is implemented on this farm →					

<b>Section 1. Cattle health management</b>						
1.1	Do you maintain no direct contact of pre-weaned calves from older cattle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.2	Do you maintain no direct contact of weaned calves from lactating cows?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.3	Do you maintain no direct contact of dry cows from lactating cows?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.4	Do you prevent calves from nursing their dams?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.5	Do you separate calves from their dam within 30 minutes of birth?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.6	Are newborn calves offered at least 4 litres of colostrum (2 litres for Jerseys) within 12 hours of birth (calf's first feed given no more than 6 hours after birth)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.7	Do you feed non-saleable milk (abnormal or with drug residues) to your calves?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.8	Do you pasteurize non-saleable milk before it is fed to calves?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.9	Keeping in mind the disease prevention priorities of this farm, are calves housed in a way that minimizes disease?	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	

		Always or Yes >95%	Almost Always 70-95%	Some times 1-69%	Never or No 0%	Comments
Percent of time that each practice is implemented on this farm →						
1.10	Do you follow a veterinarian-reviewed vaccination program for specific infectious diseases?	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
1.10a	Against which diseases do you vaccinate?					
1.11	Do you have written standard operating procedures (SOPs) for dealing with clinical cases of infectious diseases?	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
1.11a	For which diseases do you have written SOPs?					
1.12	Are sick or infected cattle managed after those that are healthy?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.13	Do you maintain health records (to include the Disease Event Record) for individual animals?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.14	Do you review health records to monitor the occurrence of infectious diseases in your herd?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.15	Does your veterinarian perform necropsies on cattle that die of unknown causes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.16	Is manure spread on fields which will be grazed, or harvested for young cattle, during the same season?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
1.17	Do you follow a veterinarian-reviewed parasite control program?	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	

<b>Section 2. Cattle additions and movement</b>						
2.1	Have you introduced new cattle into your herd since this risk assessment was last performed (or in the last 2 years if no prior risk assessment was performed)? If yes:	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
2.1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you insist on receiving health records for these cattle before introducing them into your herd?</li> </ul>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

		Always or Yes >95%	Almost Always 70-95%	Some times 1-69%	Never or No 0%	Comments
Percent of time that each practice is implemented on this farm →						
2.1b	• Do you insist that these cattle are vaccinated before introducing them into your herd?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2.1c	• Do you isolate these cattle before introducing them into your herd?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2.1d	• Do you test these cattle for specific diseases of concern?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2.2	In the time since the last risk assessment (or in the last 2 years if no prior risk assessment was performed) have cattle been reintroduced after being in contact with other cattle (shows, fairs, boarding, etc)? If yes:	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
2.2a	• Do you isolate these cattle before introducing them back into your herd?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
2.3	Do you isolate sick cattle from their herdmates?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
<b>Section 3. Premises and sanitation management</b>						
3.1	Are alleyways scraped or flushed frequently enough to prevent manure contamination of cow feet and legs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3.2	Are cow stalls cleaned frequently enough to prevent manure contamination of udders?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3.3	Do you disinfect pens than have housed sick cattle between each case?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3.4	Do you have a designated area for housing sick cattle?	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
3.5a	Do you clean and sanitize the calving pen after each use?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3.5b	In the event that you do not clean and sanitize the calving pen, do you remove soiled and wet bedding and add new bedding between uses?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
3.6	Are cows' udders, flanks and lower legs free of manure contamination at calving?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	





## DAIRY FARM BIOSECURITY INCREMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Owners Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of agreement on biosecurity management plan (YYYY MM DD):

Ideally, only ONE priority best management practice (BMP) to improve biosecurity on the farm will be agreed to for implementation within the next year by the herd owner. It is essential that the owner is willing and able to implement the change. If the owner wishes to further improve biosecurity, a maximum of three BMPs may be agreed upon. It is important to understand that the intent of this risk assessment and management plan (RAMP) is to reduce, and if possible eliminate, the introduction of infectious diseases from outside the farm and their spread within the herd.

### Recommendation(s) for management changes on this farm:

1.

2.

3.

Veterinarian confirmation that he/she has completed the Risk Assessment Questionnaire with the producer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Veterinarian's Signature

# RECORDS

## RECORD 10: LIVESTOCK TREATMENT RECORD (FS20)

Animal ID	Expiry Date Valid (✓)	Disease Event (such as abortion, lameness, mastitis, diarrhea, pneumonia, death) <sup>a</sup>	Treatment Administered (product, dosage, mode of treatment <sup>b</sup> )		Withdrawal Time (Hrs/days)		Date of Treatment (✓am or pm)	Completed Withdrawal (✓am or pm)		Residue Testing (+/-) <sup>c</sup>	Person Treating (Signature)
					Milk	Meat		Milk	Meat		
	<input type="checkbox"/>						Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm		
	<input type="checkbox"/>						Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm		
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	<input type="checkbox"/>						Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm		
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	<input type="checkbox"/>						Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm	Date: <input type="checkbox"/> am <input type="checkbox"/> pm		

**a: For cows, record:** abortion, lameness, mastitis, diarrhea, pneumonia, death. **For calves, record:** Diarrhea, pneumonia, death. Recording “disease event” is not mandatory until September 1, 2019.

**b: Mode of Treatment:** IM = Intramuscular (in the muscle), IMM = intramammary (in the udder), IU = intrauterine (in the uterus), IV = intravenous (in the vein), OR = oral (in the mouth), SQ = subcutaneous (under the skin), TP = topical (on the skin)

**c: Residue testing only required for new animals** or a letter of guarantee from the previous owner.

**SOP #:**

Date written / up-dated: \_\_\_\_\_

**Purpose:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Step 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Step 2

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Step 3

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Step 4

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Step 5

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Step 6

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Step 7

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Step 8

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Step 9

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Step 10

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## **SOP 11: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR VACCINATING CATTLE AGAINST SPECIFIC DISEASE OF CONCERN**

In order to assure cattle are vaccinated correctly, describe step-by-step the various actions that must be taken in vaccinating your herd. See BIO3 of the Reference Manual for a sample SOP and the required elements.

## **SOP 12: INTRODUCTION OF NEW CATTLE TO THE HERD**

In order to assure every animal is introduced into your herd in a manner that limits the potential of pathogens to be introduced into your herd, describe step-by-step the various actions that must be taken for introducing cattle into your herd. See BIO4 of the Reference Manual for a sample SOP.

## **SOP 13: RETURNING CATTLE TO THE HERD**

In order to limit the potential for pathogens to be introduced into your herd, describe step-by-step the various actions that must be taken when returning cattle into your herd. See BIO5 in the Reference Manual for a sample SOP and the required elements.

**Note:** If your procedures are the same for introducing new cattle and returning cattle to the herd, you may combine SOPs 12 & 13.

## **SOP 14: VISITORS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL**

In order to ensure that your staff understand the biosecurity measures that required of visitors and service personnel on your farm to prevent the spread of infectious disease, describe step-by-step the various actions that must be taken. See BIO6 in the Reference Manual for a sample SOP and the required elements.