

SOP 6 - SHIPPING CATTLE

Purpose: To prevent animals with chemical residues or broken needles from entering the human food chain.

- Check treatment records (proAction Records 10 & 11) to ensure the following:
 - \circ animals do not have broken needles in them and
 - o that animals are past withdrawal times for milk and meat.
 - Ensure the next buyer is aware if animal is shipped with broken needles or incomplete withdrawal times via letter of guarantee.
- Ensure all cattle intended for shipping are identified with dairy approved (DairyTrace) dual tags or single white button tags (calves born on a dairy farm and destined for purposes other than dairy production may be identified with an approved DairyTrace single white button tag)
- Report all animal birth or tag activation information to the national traceability database (DairyTrace) before animals leave the farm (particularly for bull calves)
- Assess every animal prior to loading. Do not transport cattle in the following conditions:
 - Any animals requiring immediate veterinary attention
 - Animals with low body condition scores
 - Animals with severe lameness (i.e., cannot bear weight on all four legs)
 - Non-ambulatory animals (see SOP 10)
 - Animals likely to give birth
 - Animals requiring hobbles
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- Prior to shipping:
 - Do you sell newborn calves? YES or NO (indicate one)
 - If yes, ensure they are fed least 4L of colostrum
 - Feed and water dairy cattle within 5 hours of loading, if the expected duration of the animals' confinement is longer than 24 hours from the time of loading
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- Avoid the use of electric prods (only use in extreme situations when animal or human safety is at risk)



- Ensure cattle that are incompatible by nature are segregated. Do not mix cattle during transport that will lead to fighting or injury (e.g. two bulls)
- Only experienced and trained handlers should load cattle. Make sure all staff and animal handlers are aware of this SOP and techniques.