



ProAction Animal Care SOP Instructions

New Animal Care SOPs:

- Colostrum management and calf feeding
- Animal Health Practices and Branding
- Euthanasia

SOPs that need Updating:

- Shipping Cattle
- Milking Cows with Abnormal milk

1. Log into proAction website (www.dairyproaction.ca), and at the bottom of the page you'll see your milking system type (*Freestall, Tiestall or Automatic Milking System*). Click on edit.

Producer ID: ON000000000
Registration Status: New Account Approved

My CQM Program

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General Information

Assigned Validator: Not Assigned
Assigned Trainer: Not Assigned
Application Date: -
Training Date: -
[CQM Contacts](#)

Standard Operating Procedures [\(Help\)](#)

Milking Type	Last Modify Date	Actions		
Tiestall	2018/06/04	View And Print	Edit	Delete

Language Milking Type

[Add New Milking Type](#)

[Declaration of Readiness](#) [Cattle Assessment](#)

2. Click on the drop down menu at the top, and choose **Colostrum Management and Calf Feeding**.

Standard Operating Procedures -

Language

Milking Type

Review/Add SOP

- Pre-Milking**
- Milking**
- Milking Treated Animals**
- Post-Milking Cleaning**
- Treating Cattle**
- Medicated Feed**
- Milking Animals with Abnormal Milk**
- Shipping Animals**
- Colostrum management and calf feeding**
- Animal health practices and branding**
- Euthanasia**
- Corrective Actions / Contacts**

Details * indicates mandatory SOP

Select All

Check the permanent and temporary lactating animals are local

Check for animals whose milk

Check milk contact surfaces for cleanliness.

3. All the mandatory elements have a * next to them. These boxes will automatically be checked for you since they are mandatory requirements. The other boxes without a * are best management practices, check these off if they apply to your farm. Enter in any additional information in the "Other Details" box

Standard Operating Procedures -

Language English

Milking Type Tiestall

Review/Add SOP Colostrum management and calf feeding

Bold items in above drop down are already part of your SOP

Details * indicates mandatory SOP requirements

Select All

- * Feed newborn calves at least 4 litres (for a 45 kg (100 lb) calf) of good quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth, with the first meal occurring as soon as possible, and no more than 6 hours after birth. A newborn Jersey calf (23 kg (50 lb)) would need at least 2 litres of good quality colostrum within
- Use colostrum from: dam / frozen stores / colostrum powder.
- Check quality of colostrum with a colostrometer or refractometer and only use good quality colostrum. With a colostrometer, if the colostrum registers in the green zone, it is of sufficient quality to feed.
- * Feed calves a volume and quality of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigour. E.g. feed calves milk at least 2 times per day or free choice, with the total daily intake equal to 20% of the calves' body weight for the first month (about 8L per day for a Holstein calf).
- * Incrementally increase volume of milk fed during cold weather by about 25% (e.g. 8L increases to 10L). Sudden increases can lead to gastric problems. For all calves, the colder the temperature becomes, the more milk they need. As a result, feed more as the temperature drops.
- Wash all calf feeding tools, such as buckets or bottles, thoroughly after each feeding.
- Provide clean water to calves ad libitum.
- Provide calves with access to grain when they are >2 weeks of age. Provide hay to calves around weaning to help prepare them for the weaning process.
- Start to wean calves when they are [age] and do so gradually by reducing their milk intake over 5 to 14 days.

Other Details

4. Click **Save and Next** at the bottom of the page. This will bring you to the next SOP, **Animal Health Practices and Branding**. You will need to edit the section that is highlighted in yellow to include what specific medication is given to the calves when you dehorn them (Rompun, Lidocaine, Metacam etc). Make sure that info is in there.

Standard Operating Procedures

Language

Milking Type

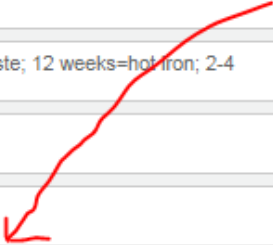
Review/Add SOP

Bold items in above drop down are already part of your SOP

Details * indicates mandatory SOP requirements

Select All

- Disbud calves before 3 weeks of age whenever possible.
- Dehorn in collaboration with your veterinarian or veterinary assistant during monthly herd health checks
- Only trained staff can dehorn, which is: [name people or position]
- Prepare your equipment. Method used is dependent on age of animal: 7 days= caustic paste; 12 weeks=hot iron; 2-4 months=Barnes Type Dehorner; 4 months performed by veterinarian
- * Properly and safely restrain the calf using halter / squeeze / other.
- Palpate the poll of the calf to confirm that horn buds are present.
- * Before disbudding/dehorning, administer pain control [state what you use] (e.g. combination of sedatives, local anesthetics and analgesic.) Medications must be administered by a veterinarian, trained veterinary technician or a trained operator
- Wait an adequate period of time for pain control to take affect. Talk to your veterinarian to determine the appropriate time delay for the pain mitigation strategy you are using to be effective.
- Disbud or dehorn [choose method you use and describe the steps]
- Caustic paste (calves must be less than 7 days of age): Expose the horn bud (about the size of a 5¢ coin) by pushing the hair back
- Caustic paste: Apply the caustic to the horn bud. Use a wooden applicator. Apply a thin layer
- Caustic paste: Re-position the hair over the paste and horn bud –i.e., cover the horn bud
- Caustic paste: Keep calves in individual pens to avoid accidental caustic burns to other animals.
- Hot iron (calves must be less than 12 weeks of age): Preheat dehorning iron to a red colour (iron must become hot enough to cauterize tissue: about 10 minutes).
- Hot iron: Wear gloves to protect your hands



5. Click **Save and Next** and check the boxes and complete the SOP for **Euthanasia**.

Standard Operating Procedures

Language: English

Milking Type: Tiestall

Review/Add SOP: Euthanasia

Bold items in above drop down are already part of your SOP

Details * indicates mandatory SOP requirements

6. Click **Save and Next**. Navigate to **Milking Cows with Abnormal Milk**, check the boxes and fill in any additional information and complete the SOP.

Language: English

Milking Type: Tiestall

Review/Add SOP: Milking Animals with Abnormal Milk

Bold items in above drop down are already part of your SOP

Details * indicates mandatory SOP requirements

Select All

- * Discard the milk from those quarters that have abnormal milk (e.g. mastitic milk, bloody milk) and for the first 3 days in milk (colostrum). Never use quarter milkers on a treated animal. Antimicrobials can be released into the milk regardless of the site of entry. For example, treatment into one
- Check both permanent and temporary treatment records to determine which animals' milk is unfit for consumption.
- Mark animals with abnormal milk.
- Segregate animals with abnormal milk.
- Establish a routine for handling abnormal milk from animals that cannot be segregated.
- Clean, check and maintain an extra milking unit used for milking animals with abnormal milk.
- If the animal has not been treated, use a quarter milker to discard the milk from a single infected quarter.
- Clearly identify animals infected with contagious bacteria (e.g., Strep. agalactiae and Staph. aureus) and milk them separately to prevent the spread of contagious diseases to other animals. If possible, designate one milking unit for milking infected animals or milk them last.
- After milking an animal with contagious bacteria, disinfect the unit by: • Automatic back-flushing. • Manually disinfecting each unit.
- Whenever possible, milk cattle with a doubtful status, such as purchased replacement and high SCC cows, after the healthy animals and before the infected ones.
- Whenever possible, milk early lactation cattle before late lactation cattle, as they are less at risk of being infected by a contagious microorganism.

Other Details

7. Click **Save and Next**. Navigate to **Shipping Animals** SOP. Review the new Animal Care mandatory requirements for Shipping Animals and check any other boxes that apply to your farm.

Language	English
Milking Type	Tiestall
Review/Add SOP	Shipping Animals

- * Assess every animal prior to loading and transportation as per "Should this Animal be Loaded? – Guidelines for Transporting Cattle Sheep and Goats"
- * Do not transport non-ambulatory animals, animals with a body condition score indicating emaciation or weakness, or animals with severe lameness or animals that cannot bear weight on all four legs except to a veterinary clinic for veterinary treatment or diagnosis. Do not transport animals that are
- * Do not transport cattle that require hobbling in order to walk.
- Transport calves only if they are healthy and vigorous.
- Only transport calves that have a dry cord and/or are at least 7 days old (e.g. to an auction, abattoir, another farm).
- * Feed newborn calves at least 4 L (for a 45 kg (100 lb) calf) of colostrum prior to loading.
- Feed unweaned calves at least half of that day's ration of milk prior to loading.
- * 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
- Milk out lactating cattle immediately before being transported.
- Dry off heavy lactating cattle destined for slaughter before shipping to auction.
- Remove any hobbles used for handler safety reasons before an animal is transported.
- Confirm that transporter is familiar with cattle behaviour and quiet handling techniques
- Discuss and reach agreement with the transporter on the following: Number of cattle to be shipped / Type of cattle / Time and point of loading / Destination
- Complete all required paperwork. The Code of Practice contains a sample Livestock Transport Consignment Form in Appendix 1.
- Obtain signed statement from transporter regarding welfare of animals at loading
- Check that loading facilities are compatible with type of trailer being used for transport
- Verify that there is no unprotected gap between the vehicle and the ramp.
- Check that ramps and alleys for cattle are free of protrusions or sharp objects
- Walk through the loading route prior to the introduction of the animals to check for details that may cause stress to cattle such as clanging chains, clothing hung on a fence, objects on the floor, pieces of moving plastic, etc.
- * Only experienced and trained handlers should load cattle.
- Move cattle in small groups.
- Load cattle calmly and quietly (do not yell or whistle).
- * 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).

Once you are done click **Save and Exit**, and then **View and Print**. Place a copy of the SOPs in the CQM/proAction binder in the barn for review during the validation.

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Language	<input type="text" value="Select Language"/>	Milking Type	<input type="text" value="Select Milking Type"/>	
Add New Milking Type				
Declaration of Readiness				
Cattle Assessment				