

## CRITICAL MANAGEMENT POINTS



Identify potential quality problems through the use of an appropriate checklist. The checklist will assist in the identification of Critical Management Points (CMP) where problems may occur. Limits must be established for preventative measures associated with each CMP. For example, any injection not given in the neck is outside the Critical Limit (CL). Establish rapid corrective actions. Establish a record keeping procedure.

### COW/CALF CHECKLIST

#### Check **FEED SUPPLY**

- 1. All pesticides used on crops fed to cattle applied according to label directions.
- 2. Pesticides are stored in a building separate from feed supplies and feed additives.
- 3. Good manufacturing practices are used for mixing medicated feeds.

Notes:

#### **INDIVIDUAL TREATMENTS**

- 1. All medications and drugs are used based on label directions.
- 2. All extra label drugs used, including withdrawal times, are based on your veterinarian's recommendation.
- 3. All animals receiving treatment are individually identified.
- 4. Records maintained for 2 years after animal is removed from herd. Records include animal identification, date of treatment, product or products used, and withdrawal times.

Notes:

**Check CATTLE PROCESSING**

- 1. All cattle are handled to minimize bruises and stress.
- 2. During bad weather, extra care is taken to see that the injection sites are free of manure and dirt.
- 3. Chemical disinfectants are avoided when using modified live virus products.
- 4. Needle size used is never larger than necessary to adequately perform the injections. (See section 2-14)
- 5. All injections are made in the neck region. (See section 2-13)
- 6. Label directions are consulted for maximum volume per injection site.
- 7. Methods of administration (IV, IM, SQ) are based on label directions.
- 8. Procedure and products are periodically reviewed and monitored by a veterinarian.

Notes:

**FEEDING PRACTICES**

- 1. Cows are maintained in moderate condition.
- 2. Older cows and younger cows requiring additional nutrition are maintained in separate feeding groups.

Notes:

**FACILITIES**

- 1. Loading facilities insure quick, safe loading and unloading with no bruising.
- 2. Adequate water space is available.
- 3. Adequate bunk space is available so that all animals have equal access to feed.
- 4. Appropriate, clean facilities are available for calving time.

Notes:

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**Check HERD MANAGEMENT**

- 1. Cows are evaluated for culling to prevent marketing of high/low condition cows and cows with advanced physical problems.
- 2. If brands are used, they are placed near the front of the shoulder or are posterior to the hook bones.
- 3. Bulls are removed from the cowherd to maintain a 60-day calving interval.

Notes:

**WEANING MANAGEMENT**

- 1. Calves are weaned at least 28 days prior to marketing.
- 2. Treatments for grubs, lice and internal parasites should be given 21 to 60 days prior to sale and according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- 3. Vaccination 21-60 days prior to sale for the following infectious diseases is recommended: IBR, PI3, BVD, BRSV, Clostridium species (7-way), Pasteurella hemolytica and hemophilus.
- 4. Calves are dehorned, castrated and healed by the day of sale.
- 5. Calves must be individually indentified, and a certificate outlining the vaccinations and any appropriate treatments, dates given, products used and their serial numbers, and the weaning date should be forwarded to the new owner.

Notes:

**REPLACEMENT SELECTION**

- 1. Cow herd replacements are selected based on performance goals for the cowherd including carcass quality of the progeny.
- 2. Temperament should be considered for all replacement animals.
- 3. Expected progeny differences (EPDs) are used in bull selection.

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