

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.

FEEDLOT CHECKLIST

Check **FEED SUPPLY**

- 1. All pesticides used on crops fed to cattle applied according to label directions.
- 2. Have a record system for purchased feed, which indicates source, date, and amount purchased.
- 3. All feeds are checked at regular intervals for condition (e.g. color, temperature, odor, moisture and foreign matter.)
- 4. Your fat or oil supplier is pre-testing for PCBs, CHC, insecticides, herbicides, heavy metals and salmonella.
- 5. Drugs with no withdrawal time are used at the lowest dosage level.
- 6. All feed additives with zero residue tolerance levels are regulated.
- 7. Good manufacturing practices are used for mixing medicated feeds.
- 8. An accurate inventory record of all feeds is maintained.
- 9. All pesticides are stored in a building separate from the feed supply.
- 10. Maintain letters of guarantee on wholesomeness of feeds from suppliers.

Notes:

Check *INDIVIDUAL TREATMENTS*

- 1. All medications and drugs are used based on label directions.
- 2. Withdrawal of all extra-label drugs used is based on a 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.
- 5. Attention is paid to using single-use, sharp needles. Do not straighten bent needles; discard them in appropriate disposal container. (See section 2-14)

Notes:

LIVESTOCK INSECTICIDES

- 1. All insecticides are applied on the basis of label dosages and route of administration.
- 2. All insecticides are stored in a place away from the feed supply.

Notes:

CATTLE PROCESSING

- 1. All cattle are handled to minimize bruises and stress.
 - 2. During bad weather, extra care is taken to see that injection sites are free of manure and dirt. (See section 2-11)
 - 3. Chemical disinfectants are avoided when using modified live products.
 - 4. Needle size used is never larger than necessary to adequately perform the injections.
 - 5. All injections are made in the neck region.
 - 6. Label directions are consulted for maximum volume per injection site.
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Check CATTLE PROCESSING (Continued)

- 7. Methods of administration (IV, IM, or SC) are based on label directions.

Notes:

FEEDING PRACTICES

- 1. Accumulation of stale feed is avoided.
- 2. Ration changes are made gradually.
- 3. If low-level antibiotics are fed, label directions, including withdrawal times are observed.

Notes:

FACILITIES

- 1. Loading facilities insure quick and safe loading and unloading with no bruising.
- 2. Bunk and waterer space is adequate for the number of animals in each pen.
- 3. Lot space or total confinement building space is adequate for the type of surface.

Notes:

CATTLE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- 1. Fed cattle are marketed at a carcass end point consistent with average (3.5) yield grade or lower.
- 2. Cattle are marketed at the USDA quality grade and carcass weight specified for the market.

Notes:
