



The Handling of Medicated Feed

(See the Feed Handling and Shipping, Marketing and Transport sections of the Producer Manual.)

10a) On the Rations Used On-Farm Form, or a similar form of your own design, list each ration fed in your operation. The form can be found at the end of this Assessment Form. The information you need to complete the form can be found on the feed tags.

All rations, medicated and non-medicated both, are to be listed on your Rations Used on Farm Form. The form need not be exactly the same as the one shown in the sample, but whatever form you use must capture the information shown on the sample form. The discovery of a missed ration during a validation should be corrected immediately.

Sample Rations Used On Farm Form

RATIONS USED ON FARM

Ration eg. starter #1	Purchased (P) or made on Farm (OF)	Medicated? Yes or No	For All Rations		For Medicated Rations			
			Which are used? (M)icro (P)remix (S)upplement or (C)omplete feed	Supplier of the premix, supplement or complete feed	Name of the medication used	Kg of medication per 1,000 Kg of feed	Grams of active ingredient per tonne of feed	Withdrawal time in days
Dry Sow	OF	N	P	Pig Nutrition Co.	—	—	—	—
Nurse Sow	OF	N	P	Pig Nutrition Co.				
Pre-starter	P	Y	C	Northern Feed	Aureo S-P 250	2.5	110 g aureomycin 110 g sulfamethazine 55 g penicillin	10
Grower 1a	OF	N	P	Northern Feed	--	--	--	--
Grower 1b	OF	Y	P	Northern Feed	Tylan 40	0.25	22 g	0
Grower 2	OF	N	P	Northern Feed	--	--	--	--
Finisher 1	OF	N	P	Northern Feed	--	--	--	--
Finisher 2	P	Y	C	Northern Feed	Paylean	0.5	10	0



10b) Refer to the section titled **Swine Feed Medications** at the end of the **CQA® Producer Manual (yellow tabbed section)**. Check for product names or ingredients that you are using. Check in the clinical indications and dosage columns to see that each is being used for the approved purpose and at approved levels. If you are using any product in combination with another, check the compatibility column.

10c) Is the withdrawal time (the period between the last consumption of medicated feed and slaughter) observed by your operation adequate for each of the ingredients you looked up in part b?

N/A Yes No

10d) Do you have copies of feed prescriptions for medication usage not outlined in the appendices? Using a drug in any way other than the manner outlined, such as increasing the dosage or mixing it with another in a combination not listed, requires a veterinary prescription.

N/A Yes No

Double-check dosages and drug compatibilities when reviewing your ration list for question #10b. The dosages or uses must not differ from the label directions. Any differences require a veterinary prescription. Veterinary prescriptions for feed medication use that differs from label direction is a legal requirement. A copy of the prescription, even if it is a photocopy, should be kept on file at the farm.

Feed tags must be checked to ensure that the reported inclusion rates are at the level they should be and that the correct medication is reported.

Be sure that all staff members responsible for mixing and delivering feed are aware of which rations are medicated and which are not.



11a) If you use medicated feed, how do you determine that feed medication is necessary?

Feed medication should only be used on recommendation from a veterinarian. As a producer, you should be able to identify each of the medications that you use in feed and why each has been included. Products with zero withdrawal are still considered to be medications.

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11b) i) Describe how medicated feed is mixed correctly.

(This includes purchased and farm-mixed medicated feeds.)

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For mixing feed:

Items including mill calibration, feed sequencing, the order in which you add ingredients, mixing times, the person responsible for mixing feeds, staff training, the chain of command and feed testing must all be included.

Mill calibration requirements will vary with the type of equipment used. As a guide, you should ensure that this is being done according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. In general, records should show that mill calibration is done every month or whenever ingredients or inclusion rates for these ingredients change. The minimum requirement for calibration on the CQA® program is once per year. Calibration must be recorded.

You must be prepared to show your validator the record that indicates when the mill was last calibrated and a copy of your sequencing protocol. If feed is mixed on an as needed basis, you are required to demonstrate how you avoid contaminating non-medicated feeds. If you flush your feed mill, flushing must be indicated in your records and your protocol must clearly explain how flushing is carried out.

Records must also show formulation changes and any changes to the sequencing protocol. Changes to feed formulations, sequencing changes or other protocol changes must be recorded, dated and described, to show who reviewed and authorized the change. In other words, if you repeat the same procedure day after day, marking on a calendar that you mixed feed as outlined on your written protocol is adequate. Changing the formulation or the sequence, however, means you must write out how the protocol was changed. Even a one-day change requires a record of that change.

A sample **Feed Mixing and Sequencing Record** can be found at the end of this question. When strict feed and production protocols are not followed, the production unit must keep a “Feed Mixing and Sequencing Record” complete and up-to-date. This is especially important where the feed production sequence is subject to change on a daily or weekly basis. If no feed is mixed on the farm, simply write N/A to indicate that this requirement is not applicable to your farm. If the records show that feed medication is not mixed into any rations, the sequencing protocol is not terribly important. The key point here is to understand that finisher rations should not be mixed immediately after making a batch of medicated feed. Thorough flushing is required first. Another key point is to determine what safeguards are in place to prevent medicated feeds from being delivered to the wrong destination.



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For Feed Delivery and Transfer:

Feed bins and transfer pipes (auger and blower) must be clearly identified. A protocol for transferring or delivering feed should identify which pipes deliver feed to specific areas of the barn and how the employee responsible for feed delivery ensures that feed is being delivered to targeted pigs only.

Whether feed is delivered or mixed on the farm, feed should be visually inspected to ensure that the correct ration is being delivered to the intended production area.

Tags and shipping manifests must be reviewed following feed delivery to ensure that the proper rations or feed ingredients were, in fact, delivered.

