



Animals Entering the Production Units

(See the Purchasing Program section of the Producer Manual.)

Breeding animals typically enter production units as replacements for culled sows or boars, or as new stock for emerging and expanding units. As a general rule, producers should limit introductions of new stock, whether breeding stock or animals for further feeding and destined for market, to one or two suppliers. Most producers tend to stay with their chosen suppliers until there are compelling reasons to change. This allows the producer to keep close watch on the biosecurity and compatibility of supply herds. From a food safety standpoint, the risk of introducing *Salmonella* has been shown to increase with increased numbers of source herds. By changing management practices to reduce risks such as this, producers can reduce the need for antibiotics to control outbreaks. Animal identification makes it easier to prevent chemical residues from entering the human food chain.

2a) Do incoming animals come from fewer than three sources?

Yes No

While it is not a CQA® program requirement to limit the number of source herds to one or two, it is important to understand that the greater the number of source herds, the greater the chances of introducing diseases or food safety hazards to your farm. It is also easier to become and stay familiar with the health status of a smaller number of source herds.

This question refers to the introduction of breeding stock as well as the weaners or feeder pigs being introduced to your operation.

2b) Do all incoming animals come from registered CQA® farms?

Yes No

All sources of live animals must be currently registered CQA® farms. That is, source farms must have successfully completed validation and be registered by their provincial delivery agent.

If incoming animals come from farms outside of Canada, contact your provincial coordinator.

2c) Do these source farms have a herd health program?

Yes No



2d) Do suppliers provide you with a written treatment history?

Yes No

You must have written treatment histories on file for all incoming animals. One option you might consider is to request a written protocol from your supplier that indicates their policy for routine vaccination, water and feed medications. If you have a written protocol on hand, you will be aware of routine withdrawal times that you must deal with and your supplier will only have to provide treatment information for specific animals that have received treatment and have not yet completed a withdrawal period.

Sample Outgoing Pig Treatment Record

OUTGOING PIG TREATMENT RECORD

Farm of Origin Bacon Acres Q.A. Reg'n No. QA0016
(please print)

Destination Pork Plus
(please print)

Date Shipped 12 / 03 / 04
Day / Month / Year

Number of Pigs in Shipment 46

Sold as
 Gilts or boars for replacement
 Less than market-weight for slaughter
 Less than market-weight for further feeding

Date Treated	Animal Identification	Product, Dosage & Route	Withdrawal Date	Needle Fragment?
9 March '04	Weaners	FluSure/RespiSureOne/ ER Bac Plus, 2 ml IM (second dose)	March 30	Yes – pig id'd with red tag, right ear

Signature of Shipper John Little

Signature of Recipient Joe Beauregard



2e) Are treated incoming animals identified well enough to prevent you from unwittingly sending them to a processor with a residue?

Yes No

Incoming animals must be identified well enough to prevent you from shipping them prior to the clearance of all withdrawal times. Remember that vaccines also have withdrawal times. An example might be a replacement gilt that arrives at your farm injured. Proper identification, along with treatment records, will allow you to adequately handle any incoming animal that has not cleared a withdrawal time.