## **Standard Operating Procedure for Colostrum Management and Calf Feeding**

Farm Name:
Newborn calves are fed at least 4L (for a 45 kg calf) of good quality colostrum within 12 hours of birth, with first meal as soon as possible and no more than 6 hours after birth. The following is our procedure to ensure this is done:
Our calves are fed a volume and quantity of milk or milk replacer to maintain health, growth and vigour to verify this we do the following things:
Increase volume of milk feed to calves by 25% during cold stress
Other information/procedures concerning colostrum management and calf feeding:

## **Standard Operating Procedure for Disbudding and Dehorning**

Farm:
Calves on our farm are dehorned by:
At age:
All calves are properly and safely restrained for dehorning by:
<b>Before</b> disbudding/dehorning we administer pain control to all calves as per the following:
We dehorn calves using:
Steps for Dehorning (including bleeding control method):

## **Standard Operating Procedure for Castration**

Farm:
Calves on our farm are castrated by:
We castrate calves at age:
We use the following pain control methods (State which methods are used at what ages):
Steps taken in restraining and castration:

## **Standard Operating Procedure for Supernumerary Teat removal**

Farm:	
Supernumerary teats are removed on our farm by:	
Teats are always amputated using (surgical scissors or scalpel blade):	
Steps to perform supernumerary teat removal:	
<del></del>	

## **Standard Operating Procedure for Euthanasia**

Farm:
On our farm Euthanasia is completed by:
We ensure that cattle with untreatable conditions, cattle who are not responding to treatment and who are not fit or transport are PROMPTLY euthanize by the following method:
Euthanasia is performed by the following steps:
Before moving the cow we always confirm death by:

# **Standard Operating Procedure for Shipping Cattle**

Farm:	
Ensure all Cat	tle are identified using approved Dairy Tags (NLID)
Check Treatm withdrawals.	ent record to ensure that all cattle going to slaughter have met all milk and meat
Check Broken	Needle Record
Pass all inforr	nation on to the purchaser
Assess cattle	
0	Assess every animal prior to loading  Do not transport:  Non-ambulatory animals  Animals that are emaciated or weak  Animals with severe lameness or that cannot bear weight on all four legs, except to a veterinary clinic for veterinary treatment or diagnosis.  Do not transport animals that are likely to give birth during the intended journey or that require hobbling in order to walk.
Prepare	
0	Feed new-born calves at least 4L of colostrum prior to loading Feed and water dairy cattle within 5 hours of loading, if the expected duration of the trip is longer than 24 hours from time of loading
Load	
0 0	Only experienced and trained handles should load cattle Avoid the use of electric prods Ensure cattle that are incompatible are segregated
Other inform	ation/instruction concerning shipping cattle:

### **Correction Action Plan to Communicate and Address Downed Cattle**

Farm Name:
If I cow is downed on our farm these are the steps that we take prior to moving her (include who to call, and if and what equipment will be used):
If the cow needs to be moved these are the steps we take (describe equipment and if possible use specialized equipment:

We always move cows as gently as possible and we never pull, drag or lift cows by their neck or legs UNLESS there is no other option, and then only a few feet until they are safe.