Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

July 7, 2010

MEAT HYGIENE DIRECTIVE

2010- 21

SUBJECT:

Amendments to Chapter 17:

Creation of Annex A, Chapter 17:
Annex I of Chapter 4: "Introduction to ante-mortem for plant employees - A training guide", is moved to Annex A of Chapter 17.

Replacement of Annex E, Chapter 17:
Incorporation of the new Equine Lot Program; revised lists of veterinary drugs; and minor corrections.

Creation of Annex F, Chapter 17:
Section 4.3 of Chapter 4, which details ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection procedures for all red meat food animal species including ratites (i.e. ostrich, rhea, emu) is moved to Annex F of Chapter 17. This annex also contains information on the new ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection procedures for equine coming into effect July 31, 2010.

For all red meat food animal species including ratites (i.e. ostrich, rhea, emu), clarification regarding the necessity for operators of slaughter establishments to receive assurance from producers that animals presented for slaughter are acceptable for human consumption.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH VERSIONS

Add the new Annex A and F and replace the current Annex E of Chapter 17 with the attached Annex E.

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0Y9

Le 7 juillet 2010

DIRECTIVE DE L'HYGIENE DES VIANDES

2010- 21

OBJET :

Modifications au chapitre 17 :

Création de l'annexe A, chapitre 17 :
L'annexe I du chapitre 4 : « Introduction à l'inspection ante-mortem pour les employés de l'établissement - un guide de formation » est déplacée vers l'annexe A du chapitre 17.

Remplacement de l'annexe E, chapitre 17 : Incorporation du nouveau programme pour les lots d'équins; révision des listes de médicaments vétérinaires; et correction mineures.

Création de l'annexe F, chapitre 17 :
La section 4.3 du chapitre 4 qui décrit les procédures d'examen ante-mortem (tri) et d'inspection ante-mortem pour toutes les espèces à viande rouge destinées à l'alimentation humaine incluant les ratites (c.-à-d. autruche, nandou, émeu) est déplacée vers l'annexe F du chapitre 17. Cette annexe contient également les nouvelles procédures d'examen ante-mortem (tri) et d'inspection ante-mortem pour les équins prenant effet le 31 juillet 2010.

Pour toutes les espèces à viande rouge destinées à l'alimentation humaine incluant les ratites (c.-à-d. autruche, nandou, émeu), clarification concernant la nécessité pour les exploitants d'abattoir d'obtenir la confirmation des producteurs que les animaux présentés pour l'abattage sont jugés acceptables pour l'alimentation humaine.

VERSIONS ANGLAISE ET FRANÇAISE

Ajouter les annexes A et F et remplacer l'annexe E du chapitre 17 par l'annexe E ci-jointe.

Richard Arsenault
Director
Meat Programs Division

Richard Arsenault
Directeur
Division des programmes des viandes

Att./p.j.

Canada

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY

MEAT HYGIENE PROGRAM

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION (SCREENING)

A TRAINING GUIDE FOR PLANT EMPLOYEES

HUMANE HANDLING OF ANIMALS

Livestock handling facilities in registered establishments must be properly designed, maintained and operated. The benefits gained will be efficient and humane handling resulting in a steady flow to the dressing operation, reduced injury (such as bruises) and increased safety for employees and inspection staff. Generally, the design of the facilities should correspond to the physical characteristics and behaviour traits of each species handled in an establishment.

It is important that the truck be flush with the receiving dock to preclude openings or unevenness that may result in injury to livestock as they are being off-loaded. Different levels of receiving docks might be needed to match the varying heights of livestock vehicles.

Livestock pens are to be kept reasonably clean. Cleaning and disinfecting with an approved disinfecting agent should be done regularly, or whenever it is feasible to do so.

Clean water must be provided in all livestock pens, including the isolation or suspect pen. In addition, animals kept for more than 24 hours must be supplied with food.

No food animal shall be handled in a manner that subjects the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain. Animals must be protected from inclement weather, heat and frostbite. No goad or electrical prod shall be applied to the anal, genital or facial region of a food animal. An electric prod must use a reduced voltage obtained from a stepdown transformer. The use of slappers made of a canvas-like material is to be kept to an absolute minimum. Their use; however, is preferable to canes and sticks in handling livestock. Unnecessary use or abuse of electric prods or any other type of physical abuse of animals submitted for slaughter will not be tolerated.

Animals of one species must be penned separately from animals of other species. Pen separately animals which might injure each other (i.e. fractious animals, adult boars and bulls and horned cattle) or which are vulnerable to injury from others (younger animals, sick or disabled animals). For more details on humane handling of food animals see Chapter 12 of this manual.

PURPOSES OF ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION (SCREENING)

Ante-mortem examination (screening) is to be performed on all animals within 24 hours of slaughter. If for some reason they have not been slaughtered within that period, they are to be re-examined prior to slaughter.

There are some very important reasons for performing ante-mortem examination (screening) on animals and you should keep them in mind when performing your examination. These reasons are to:

1. Identify animals showing clear evidence of being affected with a disease or condition that could render the carcass unfit for human consumption. This also allows you to identify animals affected with disease showing no evidence or post-mortem lesions (e.g. a rabid animal would have characteristic signs on ante-mortem but no lesions on regular post-mortem inspection).

2. Identify animals which could pose a threat to the health of personnel handling the carcass (e.g. ringworm).

3. Identify animals which are suspected of being affected with a disease or condition that might render the carcass unfit for human consumption.

4. Identify animals which are suspected of having been treated with antibiotics or other chemicals.

5. Alert the inspection staff when diseased animals are found in a herd as the rest of the herd could be affected by the same disease (e.g. respiratory disease in swine).

6. Identify heavily contaminated animals that could lead to problems during the dressing procedures.

7. Identify animals which are suspected of having a reportable or exotic disease (e.g. Tuberculosis is a reportable disease and Foot and Mouth disease is an exotic disease as it does not exist in Canada). This also includes animals ordered to be slaughtered.

8. Make a disposition regarding the suitability of animals for slaughter so that dead or dying animals do not enter the slaughter floor.

9. Identify animals requiring special handling for humane reasons (e.g. animals with fractures).

EXAMINATION OF THE ANIMALS

Your initial examination is the process of observation and detection of animals with noticeable abnormalities. So you must first learn to recognize normal animals. The following section will tell you how to identify animals which must be segregated from others.

How to conduct your examination

The animals should be observed at rest and in motion. Both sides, the head and rear of each animal, should be examined. It is of the utmost importance that you develop a standardized approach for your examination so that all animals are observed completely and in a consistent manner. When possible, the animals should be checked upon arrival.

In-pen screening should take into account the requirements for observation while maintaining safety considerations. An alternative to examining animals on arrival is to observe the animals in motion as they leave the holding pens.

Signs you should look for

What types of abnormalities should you be looking for when performing the initial ante-mortem examination (screening)? In general **anything that deviates from normal should be segregated during initial ante-mortem examination (screening)**. There are some exceptions of minor significance such as cow with one horn or with an extra teat, a hog with no tail, minor cuts, etc.

Your job is to recognize abnormalities. It is therefore extremely important to recognize what is normal when examining an animal. This takes some time and with experience you will be able to judge which conditions require a detailed inspection by an official veterinarian.

Generally abnormalities that require segregation of animals at the time of initial ante-mortem examination fall into the following categories:

- abnormalities in breathing;
- abnormalities in behaviour;
- abnormalities in gait;
- abnormalities in posture;
- abnormal discharges or extrusions from body openings;
- abnormal colour;
- abnormalities in appearance; and
- abnormal odour.

We will discuss each of these in more detail with some examples.

Do not hesitate to ask for assistance so that you can develop a proper judgement and recognize abnormal conditions.

Abnormalities in breathing

Usually this refers to frequency of respiration but there are also other abnormalities such as frequent coughing and difficulty in breathing. The main point for you to remember is that if the breathing pattern differs from normal, the animal should be screened out.

Abnormalities in behaviour

Abnormalities in behaviour can be significant in some very serious diseases such as rabies and lead poisoning. Examples of abnormal behaviour are:

- an animal pushing its head against the wall;
- an animal walking in circles;
- an animal charging at various objects;
- an animal with an anxious expression in its eyes;
- an animal with a dull expression in its eyes; and
- an animal that is acting very aggressively.

Animals that behave in an abnormal way should be segregated at the time of ante-mortem examination. Special attention should be taken so the animal will not be a danger to other animals or to humans.

Abnormalities in gait

When an animal has an abnormal gait or is reluctant to move, it usually indicates that there is pain somewhere. The animal may be suffering from abnormalities anywhere it its legs or may have pain in the chest or abdomen. It may also indicate nervous disorders.

Abnormalities in posture

An animal with abnormal posture:

- may stand with the abdomen tucked in;
- may lie with its head turned and along its side;
- may stand with its feet stretched out in front;
- may stand with its head and neck extended; and
- may be unable to rise.

These are examples of abnormal posture. With experience you will soon learn the normal posture of an animal. Sometimes normal animals may temporarily assume posture that may be mistaken for abnormal postures e.g. a cow that has rested a long time may stretch and stand with its legs out front as in some disease conditions; also, resting cattle sometimes have their head turned along their side. In normal animals this posture disappears when the animal is stimulated.

The most frequently observed abnormal posture is of course the "downer". "Downers" are any animals that cannot stand or can only stand for short periods. Such animals must be handled without causing undue suffering and are usually segregated on initial ante-mortem examination. If they cannot be segregated, operations should cease so that they may be dealt with. After veterinary inspection "downers" must be stunned in the yard if moving them causes undue pain and sent directly to the appropriate bleeding area.

Abnormal discharges or protrusions from body openings

The normal animal has no discharges or protrusions from its body openings. Examples of abnormal discharges or protrusions from the body are:

- discharge from the nose;
- bloody diarrhea;
- excessive saliva coming out of the mouth;
- afterbirth hanging out of the vulva;
- calf leg protruding from vulva;
- intestine protruding from rectum;
- uterus protruding from vulva; and
- growth protruding from eye.

Abnormal colour

Abnormal colour is generally not as important as the other abnormalities; however, you must be on the lookout for this. Examples are:

- black areas on the skin of swine;
- red areas in light coloured skin (inflammation);
- dark blue areas e.g. gangrenous udder; and
- yellow coloration of the sclera of the eye or skin (jaundice).

Abnormalities in appearance (conformation)

You will see many of these. Whenever there is a change in the normal conformation of an animal, a disease process should be suspected. Examples are:

- swelling of the skin (abscesses);
- enlarged joints;
- swelling of the umbilicus;
- udder greatly enlarged;
- abdomen bloated;
- swollen legs;
- enlarged jaws ("lumpy jaw");
- lower abdomen pendulous (hanging down); and
- swelling of subcutaneous lymph nodes.

In some instances it is helpful to compare both sides of the animal to find discrepancies. Any animal affected with the above abnormalities or other abnormalities of conformation should be segregated for veterinary inspection.

Abnormal odour

This is often difficult to detect on ante-mortem. Examples of odours found at ante-mortem examination are stinkweed, medicinal or punctured abscess odours. Your duty will be to hold the animals for veterinary inspection anytime you suspect an animal is affected with an abnormal odour.

What should you do when you see an abnormality?

In the event that you are confronted with an animal showing one or more of these abnormalities you should:

- segregate the animal; and
- inform the veterinarian on duty.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

E.1 Introduction

Effective July 31, 2010, it will be mandatory for all Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) inspected facilities in Canada engaged in equine slaughter for edible purposes to have complete records for all animals (domestic and imported) presented for slaughter. These records will include unique identification for each animal, a record of illness and a record of medical treatments administered to the animal for the six-month period preceding slaughter. The template entitled "Equine Information Document" (EID) of this annex (see E.2) shall be used by equine owners to provide the required information for individual equine animals.

A completed individual animal EID contains a standardized description of the animal, as well as a comprehensive record of the equine's medical treatment for at least the preceding six months. The various options for identification, including visual and written descriptions, are listed in the EID. The EID is intended to accompany the equine, at the time of ownership transfer, to the buyer of the animal. The EID requires a signed declaration by the owner of the equine as to the accuracy of the information recorded in the EID.

An owner of a group or groups of equine animals assembled with the intention of utilizing the animals for human consumption may be eligible to present the animals to slaughter via a group declaration in lieu of an individual animal EID declaration. For details refer to section E.4 of this annex. Group identification of equine animals intended to be presented for slaughter for human consumption must be pre-approved by the CFIA.

E.2 Equine Information Document

Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

EQUINE INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This document represents and provides for the minimum requirements of written and pictorial identification as well as a record of medical history and declaration for equine (horses, donkeys, zebras and their crosses) presented for slaughter in Canada. Alternatives to filling out the written description and picture identification below are given at the end of Part 1.

Part 1 Identification

Written Identification

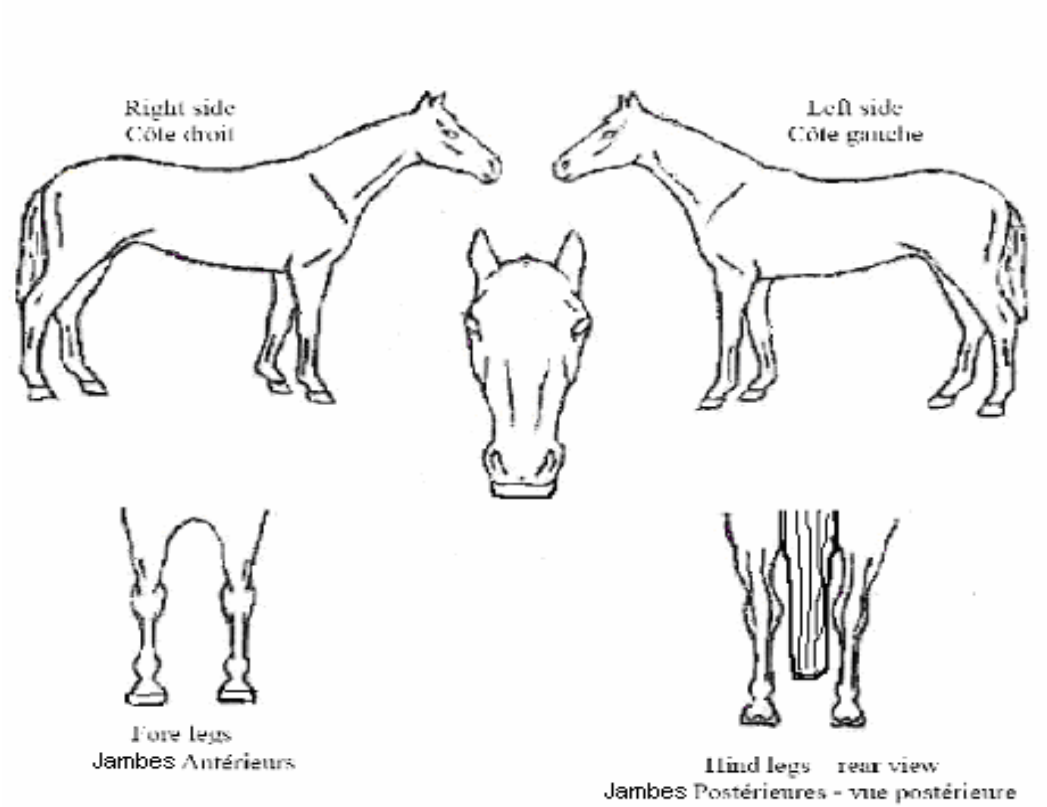
Name of the animal …… (write N/A if the animal has no name)
Primary location of the animal……...
(Land location or legal address or Premise Identification Number)
Primary use(s) of the animal. Circle one or more of the following: recreation/companion animal/ pleasure riding, breeding, ranch/farm work, public work, private industry work, performance/sport/show, racing, rodeo, urine production, food production, if other please specify ……...
Sex - Mare/Filly, Gelding, Stallion/Colt (Circle one)
Month and year of birth …….. (if known)
Country of Birth…… (if known)
Height in hands (1 hand = 4 inches)……..
Refer to Section E.3 for terms to be used for the following equine colour and marking identification section
Body Colour ……
Markings: Head ……..
Body……
Limbs: Right Front …… Right Hind ……..…..
Left Front …… Left Hind ……..……...

The following seven items must be completed or marked N/A (if not applicable)
Pedigree registry and registration number……..…..
Microchip number and location……...…
Passport ID number……
Unique Equine Life Number ……..….
Or other unique identifier ……..……
In the case of an Equine Information Document completed by the previous owner; name of previous owner: …….
List visible acquired marks (brands, tattoos, scars, etc.) and location
……..……/……..……

Picture Identification

Attach, by stapling to this document, a single page containing the name (if applicable) of the equine and clear printed colour pictures of the animal showing each of the views in the diagram below. The pictures should be large enough to see the detail required. The views shall be printed on a standard 8.5 X 11" page. Ensure that at least 90% of the picture contains the side or portion of the animal shown in the part of the diagram below to be depicted. Take close ups of any visible acquired marks such as brands and attach. **Owners, please ensure that the written description and pictures attached agree and then sign and date the picture page.**

Diagram



Alternatives to Written and Picture Identification

The picture and written description identification in the above sections will not be required to be fully completed if the identification information listed above is contained in either of the following four alternative options. Any information required above but not contained in the options below must be completed in the applicable section above.

1. The written description information and as a substitute for pictures, the silhouette above, is completed, preferably by a licensed Veterinarian or a recognized authorized person*. Lines are to be drawn on the diagrams above representing white areas on the animal where applicable. Mark whorls with an "X". Mark the location of scars with an arrow ->. Draw in acquired marks e.g. brands.

   Name and signature of Veterinarian/authorized person or marked N/A (if not applicable)
   ……
   License/authorization number or marked N/A ……..

   *Authorized persons would include those authorized by an *Animal Pedigree Act* recognized pedigree registry, or recognized by Equine Canada to issue identification passports or brand inspectors employed provincially.

2. For pedigree registered animals that have official registration papers with picture and written description identification, a legible colour copy of the registration papers may be attached to this document.

3. For non pedigree registered equine with an official passport, the passport may be attached.

4. When a complete Equine Information Document (EID) (including part 1) has been provided by a previous owner(s), provided that the EID from the previous owner(s) is attached to this document.

Part 2 History

I,……..(name of owner)
of……/……/……/……
……/…….-……..-……(state your full contact address, (street number or post office box number/city/province or state/ postal code or zip code, phone number) am the owner** of the animal identified on this document and have had uninterrupted possession, care or control of the animal identified below from……..….(indicate date care or control started)
to……..… (indicate end date).

1. Have any drugs or vaccines been administered to or consumed by the animal during the shortest of the following 3 periods: since January 31, 2010, in the last 180 days, or during the time you owned the animal? Circle Yes or No. If yes, write the name the drug(s) or vaccine(s), Drug Identification Number (DIN) if indicated on the label, last date of use, withdrawal period(s) *** and for drugs, the amount used (dose) per treatment if the label does not indicate a dose or if drug is used at a dosage different than the label indicates
   ……
   ……
   (use back of page if more space is needed).

2. Has the animal identified on this document to your knowledge been diagnosed with an illness during the shortest of the following 3 periods: since January 31, 2010, in the last 180 days, or during the time you owned the animal? Are there any additional items that may impact food safety that should be declared such as broken needles? Circle Yes or No. If yes, provide details
   ……
   ……

3. Has the animal identified on this document to your knowledge been treated with a substance listed under the table named substances not permitted for use in food producing equine found in section E.5 during the shortest of the following 3 periods: since January 31, 2010, in the last 180 days, or during the time you owned the animal, Circle Yes or No.

Notes

** An owner is a person who owns or has the possession, care or control of an animal.
*** Indicate the withdrawal period (number of days/hours before the animal can be slaughtered) for vaccines and drugs when listed on the product label. For information on withdrawal periods for drugs safe for use in food producing animals but without a withdrawal period for equine listed on the label, please consult sections E.6 and E.7. Alternatively you may contact your veterinarian for assistance to obtain withdrawal information and attach the withdrawal period determination from a recognized veterinary body.

Part 3 Declaration

OWNER DECLARATION

As the owner of the animal identified on this document I hereby certify that the information stated in this Equine Information Document is accurate and complete.

I understand that, effective July 31, 2010, at least six continuous months of documented acceptable history is required for an equine presented for processing in an establishment inspected by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. As such, I have the option of attaching to this document, completed Equine Information Document(s) from previous owner(s) in order to cover the required six continuous months of documented history.

…… (Signature of owner)
……../……/…… (Date DD/MM/YY)

E.3 Equine Written Description Terms

The Equine Information Document (EID) requires an accurate standardized written description and visual identification that may include a completed equine outline instead of picture identification. The following terms shall be used to complete the written description portion of the EID. In addition to brands or tattoos that the horse may bear, look for and identify unique distinguishing marks such as scars. Descriptive nomenclature for colouring and markings of equine as well as instructions for filling out the equine diagram has been standardized by the International Equestrian Federation and has been adapted for use.

Height

The height of a horse is normally recorded in "hands", measured at the top of the withers. One "hand" equals four inches.

Colour

Black:

Black pigment is general throughout the coat, limbs, mane and tail, with no pattern factor present other than white markings.

Brown:

There is a mixture of black and brown pigment in the coat, with black limbs, mane and tail.

Bay-brown:

The predominate colour is brown, with muzzle bay, black limbs, mane and tail.

Bay:

Bay varies considerably in shade from dull red approaching brown, to a yellowish colour approaching chestnut, but it can be distinguished from the chestnut by the fact that the bay has a black mane and tail and almost invariably has black on the limbs and tips of the ears.

Chestnut:

A Chestnut may be any shade of red with no black points like the bay. Think of the different colours of a penny from brand new to very old and tarnished; chestnuts can come in all these colours. Also chestnuts may be described as follows if applicable:

Liver Chestnut is very dark red like a very old tarnished penny.

Dark Chestnut is mahogany red.

Light Chestnut is light red to yellow.

Sorrel is yellowish to reddish to a brownish shade body coat. The mane and tail are usually the same or darker than the body.

Chestnut or sorrel with a flaxen mane and tail is a chesnut/sorrel colour body coat with a light coloured to almost white mane and tail.

Grey:

The body coat is a varying mosaic of black and white hair, with black skin. With advancing age, the coat grows lighter in colour. The flea-bitten grey may contain three colours or the two basic colours and should be so described. A pure white is exceptional.

Roan:

Mixture of white hairs with one or two other hair colours in the coat. May be described as Red Roan (white and chestnut hair), Blue Roan (white and black hair) as applicable.

Strawberry:

The coat is chestnut with a mixture of white hairs.

Piebald:

The body coat consists of large irregular patches of black and white. The line of demarcation between the two colours is generally well defined.

Skewbald:

The body consists of large irregular patches of white and of any definite colour except black. The line of demarcation between the colours is generally well-defined.

Dun:

The body coat is cream colour with black mane and tail.

Cream:

The body coat is of a cream colour, with nonpigmented skin. The iris is deficient in pigment and is often devoid of it, giving the eye a pinkish or bluish appearance.

Palomino:

The body coat is a newly-minted gold coin colour (lighter or darker shades are permissible) with a white mane and tail.

Appaloosa:

Body colour is grey, covered with a mosaic of black or brown spots.

Unique Coat Marking Additional Identifying Terms

Grey-ticked:

White hairs are sparsely distributed through the coat or any specified part of the body.

Flecked:

Small collections of white hairs occur distributed irregularly in any part of the body. May be further qualified as Lightly Flecked or Heavily Flecked depending on the amount of white hair.

Black Marks or Dark Marks:

Small areas of black or dark hairs occur together with the basic (usually lighter colored) body colour hairs.

Spots:

Small, more or less circular, collections of hairs differring from the general body colour occur, distributed in various parts of the body. The position and colour of the spots must be stated.

Leopard:

The term Leopard may be added when the horse has many more or less circular collections of hairs differring from the general body colour.

Patch:

This term should be used to describe any larger well-defined irregular area (not covered by previous definitions) of hairs differring from the general body colour. The colour, shape, position and extent shall be described.

Zebra Marks:

Dark or black striping on the limbs, neck or quarters. The affected part of the animal must be stated.

Withers Stripe:

Zebra band across the withers.

List:

A dorsal band of black hair which extends from the withers backwards to the base of the tail.

White Marks

The characteristics of all white marks must be described:

A white mark can be regular or irregular. It can be mixed with the hair of the coat, completely or in part, or at the edge. It can be bordered, a band of black skin shows under the white hair at the edge of the mark (the area appears bluish).

Head

The description should begin at the forehead, followed by the nasal bone, the muzzle, lips and chin.

Star:

Any white mark on the forehead. Size, shape, intensity, position and coloured markings (if any) on the white to be specified. Should the markings in the region of the centre of the forehead consist of a few white hairs only, it shall be so described and not referred to as a star.

Stripe:

The narrow white marking down the face not wider than the flat anterior surface of the nasal bones. In many cases, the star and stripe are continuous and should be described as star and stripe connected. When the stripe is separate and distinct from the star it shall be described as interrupted stripe. When no star is present the point of origin of the stripe shall be indicated. The termination of the stripe and any

variation in breadth, direction and any markings on the white shall be so stated, e.g. broad stripe, narrow stripe, inclined to left, etc. Any markings in the white area shall be stated.

Blaze:

A white marking covering almost the whole of the forehead between the eyes and extending beyond the width of the nasal bones and usually to the muzzle. Any variations in direction, termination and any markings on the white shall be stated.

White Face:

When the white covers the forehead and front of the face, extending laterally towards the mouth. The extension may be unilateral or bilateral, in which case it shall be described accordingly.

Snip:

An isolated white marking, independent of those already named, and situated between or in the region of the nostrils. Its size, position and intensity shall be specified. When a snip is connected with a stripe it shall be recorded as such, e.g. star, stripe connected snip.

Flesh Mark:

Lack of pigmentation. A flesh mark is described as such and not as a white mark. Black spots within the flesh mark are to be indicated. All lip markings, whether flesh marks or white marks, shall be accurately described.

White Muzzle:

When the white embraces both lips and extends to the region of the nostrils.

Limbs

All white markings on the limbs must be accurately defined and the upper limit precisely stated with reference to points of the anatomy, e.g. white to mid-pastern, white to upper third of cannon. The use of such terms as "sock" or "stocking" are not acceptable. The exact location must be specified, examples are listed below:

Examples:

- white coronet; white pastern; white fetlock; white to knee; white to hock; white to hind quarter;
- white patch on coronet (anterior, lateral, medial, posterior);
- white ring around limb: does not extend down to the coronet.

The presence of coloured spots in white marks shall be recorded. Black spots in a white coronet are referred to as Ermine marks.

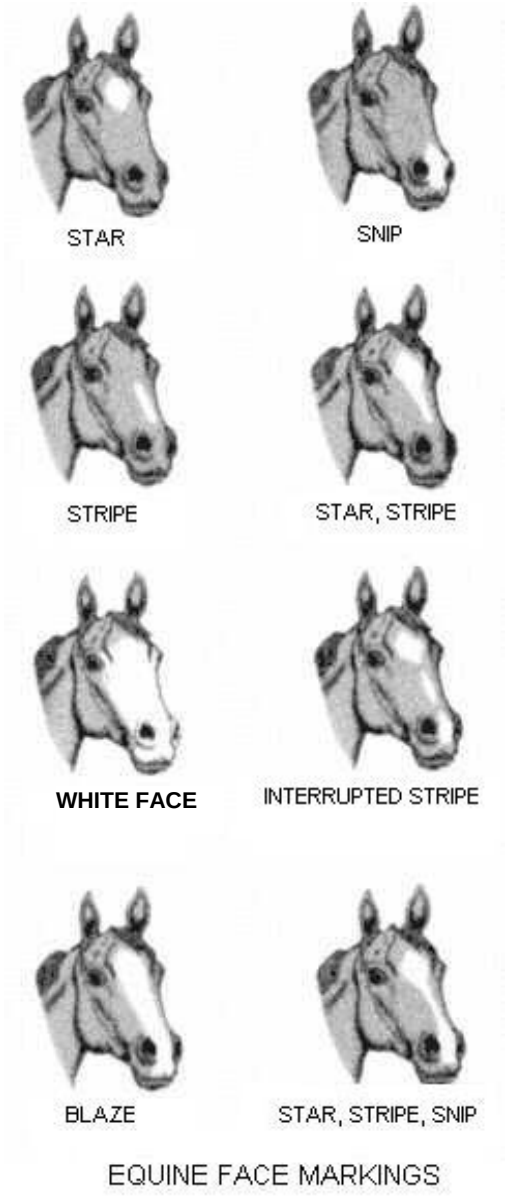
Hoofs:

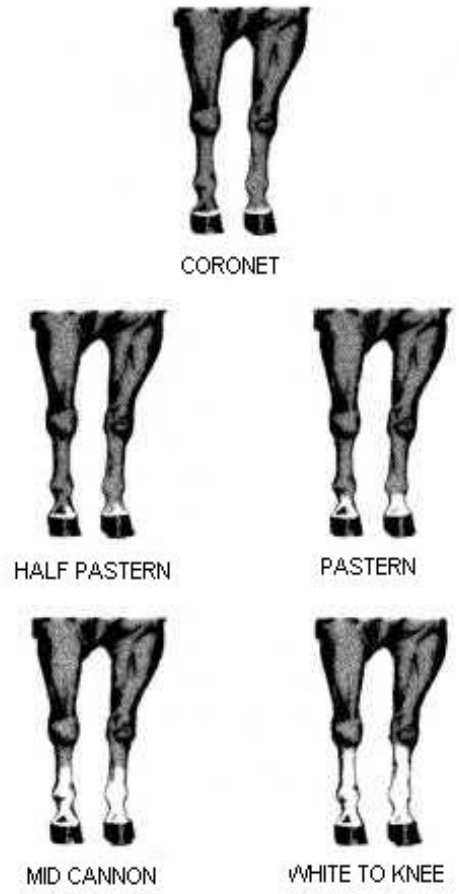
Any variation in the hoof pigment shall be noted.

Whorls - Cowlicks

Whorls or cowlicks are changes in the hair pattern, and may take various forms simple, tufted, feathered or sinuous. Their position must be clearly specified with an "X" at their location on the horse.

Illustrations of White Markings





The Diagram

The diagram may be filled in by a qualified individual as defined on the Equine Information Document in lieu of picture identification

General

- The diagram must be filled in using both a red ballpoint pen and a black ballpoint pen.
- Blue ink must never be used because it is difficult to photocopy.
- Inks which run must be avoided (e.g. felt pens, ink pans)
- Coloured pencils which can be erased must not be used.

- The ballpoint pen used must have a broad point.

Procedure

- The narrative should be completed first using a black ballpoint pen, followed by the diagram indicating all the distinctive marks.
- Ensure that the diagram and the narrative agree.

A careful check must be made to ensure that all reference to left and right agree and no ambiguity exists.

Red Ballpoint Pen

Everything which appears **in white** on the horse must be shown **in red** on the diagram.

1. White Marks

White marks must be clearly outlined, with irregularities indicated, without shading but lightly hatched-in if desired.

2. Bordered Marks

A white bordered mark has a definite outline, which is bluish and corresponds to the black skin under the white hairs. Bordered markings are indicated by a **double line**.

3. Mixed Marks

Mixed hairs are indicated **by cross-hatching**.

4. Few White Hairs

Few white hairs or grey-ticked areas are indicated by **single short lines.**

5. Unpigmented Areas

Unpigmented areas such as flesh marks, wall-eyes, or stripes on the hoofs are entirely coloured in red.

6. White Patches

Large white patches on piebald or skewbald horses should be **cross hatched-in** or line-shaded to differentiate them from other patches.

7. Various

- The presence of white hairs in the mane and tail should be indicated with red lines.
- Permanent white marks in the coat acquired through trauma, freeze branding, surgery, etc. should be indicated in the diagram as for other white marks and by an arrow painting at their location.

Black-ballpoint Pen

Identifying markings which are not white on the horse must be shown in black on the diagram.

1. Whorls

Whorls are indicated **by an "x"**, if the whorl is elongated, it is shown by a **continuous line** from the **"x"**. The exact location of the whorls is very important.

2. Black Spots and Marks

Black spots or marks on the coat or within a white mark or flesh mark must be **outlined in black** and left unshaded.

3. Scars

Scars due to surgery, treatment or accidents are indicated by **arrows pointing** at their location.

4. Brand Marks

Brand marks should be **drawn** in black; if the shape is not visible the brand is to be considered as a scar and indicated by an arrow.

5. Zebra Marks, Wither Stripes and Lists

Zebra Marks, wither stripes and lists are indicated by **thick black lines** following the mark(s).

E.4 Equine Lot Program

An owner of a group or groups of equine animals assembled with the intention of utilizing the animals for human consumption may be eligible to present the animals to slaughter via a group declaration in lieu of an individual animal EID declaration.

There are number of advantages to the Lot Program:

- Equine held in a lot established under an Equine Lot Program will not be required to be identified by a full narrative description and pictures on an individual EID when presented for slaughter.
- The review of records prior to slaughter and amount of paperwork to be retained on file is greatly decreased.
- The CFIA's risk based inspection approach recognizes factors that may impact food safety risk. Equine enrolled in the equine lot program are subjected to greater veterinary oversight and are deemed a lesser food safety risk.

General Requirements for Establishing a Group (Lot) of Equine Intended for Slaughter

Lot owner responsibilities

The owner of any proposed lot of equine intended for slaughter shall ensure that:

- a lot identification method(s) is accepted by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA);
- a letter of commitment is provided to the operator of the slaughter establishment as described in the Lot Identification Approval section;
- a lot inventory control program is established for lots identified by the unique lot identification method;
- a drug and vaccine use program including drug withdrawal period information is developed and health information is recorded;
- arrangements are made with a licensed veterinarian to verify the lot program and perform onsite verification activities;
- the Initial Equine Information Document(IEID) and Sub Lot Equine Information Document(SLEID) be submitted as required by this policy to the establishment operator;
- any changes made to the method(s) of lot identification shall be submitted to the CFIA for acceptance prior to implementation;
- verification assessment findings are corrected in a timely manner; and
- records are kept and maintained in a timely and auditable manner.

Equine presented for slaughter but not enrolled in a CFIA accepted Lot Program must be presented with an acceptable individual EID.

Establishment Operator Responsibilities

Establishment operators are to work with potential lot owners and the CFIA to ensure that a system of animal identification and in plant procedures enables the operator to maintain traceability through the slaughter process. Procedures and methods of identification from live animal receiving to processing shall be established to ensure that meat products may be traced back to the owner level.

Establishment operators are to perform ante-mortem examination as per Annex D of Chapter 17 which includes a review of EID documents for acceptability. The establishment operator shall adjust their HACCP plan(s) as needed.

CFIA Responsibilities

The CFIA is to review a potential lot owner's lot identification requests to ensure the method is unique and potentially effective to maintain traceability. The initial request from the lot owner is reviewed by the Veterinarian in Charge (VIC) with the operator of the slaughter establishment. When the identification request is found acceptable to the operator and VIC, the submitted identification method and a recommendation of acceptance of the method is sent to the Area Program Specialist and National Specialist Red Meat Non-Ruminant Species responsible for equine slaughter for acceptance evaluation.

Equine Lot Program Elements

Unique Lot Identification Method

The lot owner may apply for an identification method that identifies a selected group or lot of equine animals intended for slaughter. At the time a group of equine animals is established as a preslaughter lot, a unique lot identifier must be applied to each member of the lot.

Unique Individual Animal Lot Identification Method

The lot owner may apply for a unique individual animal identification method for each equine intended to be presented as a lot at slaughter.

Lot Identification Approval

Owners of equine intended for slaughter wishing to take advantage of group or individual lot identification must receive approval from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

The prospective lot owner must submit written details of the proposed method of lot identification for review and approval by the CFIA prior to use. The approval process involves an initial review and recommendation of acceptance by the plant operator and the CFIA Veterinarian in Charge of the establishment(s) to which the animals will be shipped, and final acceptance from the Area Program Specialist and National Specialist Red Meat Non-Ruminant Species prior to use. The potential lot owner shall state in writing the method or methods of lot identification they wish to use that will ensure uniqueness and traceability.

A letter of commitment from the potential lot owner to the operator of the slaughter facility and VIC shall also be submitted. In the letter of commitment, the lot owner shall give assurances that they understand the requirements outlined in Annex E of Chapter 17 of the Meat Hygiene Manual of Procedures. The letter of commitment must also include a statement that the lot owner is aware of, and accepts that the lot program, animals and premise is subject to audit activities co-ordinated by the CFIA.

The lot identifier must be capable of being maintained for the time period the lot is expected to be held prior to slaughter. Any animals added to a lot must have the lot identifier applied upon entry into the lot.

Owners may elect to seek approval to identify groups of equine animals under either of the two options above or both options when more than one lot is owned. In the case of equine animal identified by both a unique lot identifier and a unique animal identifier, the unique animal identification method procedures and requirements apply.

Unique Lot Identification Method Inventory Control Program and Record

A documented animal inventory control program shall be established by the owner of a lot of equine animals using the unique lot identification method. The inventory of the animals contained within each lot of equine intended for slaughter shall be established upon creation of the lot and brought up to date/verified as accurate as animals are removed from the lot, added to the lot, determined to be missing from the lot, and shipped for slaughter. The inventory shall also record the date of creation of the lot, the

date the lot would be eligible to be slaughtered considering the requirement for at least a 180 day recorded history prior to slaughter for all members within the lot, the unique lot identifier, location of the identifier on the animal, as well as record entries that indicate the current number of animals in the lot, entries that indicate the date, reason and number of animals subtracted from the lot once established, and entries that indicate the date or dates the lot was shipped for slaughter and the number of animals in each shipment.

Once the lot is established using the unique lot identification method, additional animals may be added to the lot only if they are accompanied by completed and acceptable (compliant non permitted drug use history, withdrawal periods have been met or will be met prior to slaughter, identity is confirmed) EID document(s) that are compatible with the start date established for the lot they enter. These EID document(s) must be filed by the lot owner and made available for inspection/verification with other information applicable for the established lot they enter.

For any animal removed from a lot, the lot owner has the following three options:

- An individual EID is created by the lot owner.
- The animal is moved to a new lot created with a projected slaughter date at least 180 days in the future and the lot identifier for the new lot is applied to the animal upon entry into the new lot. OR
- The owner has an accepted unique individual animal identification method, identifies the animal individually and enrols the animal into an individual animal lot program.

Each record event entry in the lot inventory record shall be accompanied by the initials of the person making the entry and date/time of the entry.

Lot inventory records and supplemental information associated with the animals in the lot such as previous EID documents shall be accurate and kept up to date in a timely manner as well as maintained on file by the lot owner for verification and oversight purposes from the time the lot is established until two years after the lot is fully shipped for slaughter.

NOTE: Owners of lots of equine presented for slaughter identified with an accepted unique individual animal lot identification method do not require an inventory control program, but must maintain a file that contains any previous individual EID documents pertaining to members of the lot, drug and vaccine use records and health records for each animal identified uniquely.

Drug and Vaccine Program and Lot Record

The lot owner must prepare a Drug and Vaccine Program which lists the drugs and vaccines authorised to be given or fed to equine enrolled in a lot program. The Drug and Vaccine Program shall provide the brand name of the drug and/or vaccine authorized for use, the predetermined prior to slaughter withdrawal period associated with the use of the specified drug or vaccine, and the source of the withdrawal period information for each drug or vaccine listed.

Records of drug and/or vaccine use shall be established upon creation of a lot and maintained in a timely manner. Individual animal drug and vaccine use records are required for each animal identified via the individual animal method. In the case of unique lot identification, a record of drug and vaccine use for the lot is to be maintained. All medication used for individual animals remaining within an established lot under the unique lot method will need to be declared for the entire lot.

The record of drug and vaccine use shall contain the date of lot creation (for unique lot method only), the first date the lot animal(s) may be shipped for slaughter considering the requirement for at least a 180 day recorded history prior to slaughter, the unique identifier, as well as record entries that indicate the name of drug or vaccine used on any animal remaining in the lot, the date of use of any drug or vaccine on any animal remaining in the lot, the number of animals treated, the dose (amount of drug/vaccine) used, the

withdrawal period for the medication used, and the source of the withdrawal period information. Each record event entry shall be accompanied by the initials of the person making the entry and date/time of the entry.

Drug and vaccine lot records shall be kept current and maintained on file by the lot owner for verification and oversight purposes from the time the lot is established until two years after the lot is fully shipped for slaughter.

Lot health record

The owner of a lot of equine intended for slaughter must create and maintain a record of any illness for any animal member/members contained within each established lot. Individual animal health records are required for each animal identified via the unique individual animal method. In the case of unique lot identification, a single health record for the lot is to be maintained. Any illness detected in a lot member remaining within an established lot under the unique lot method will need to be declared for the entire lot.

Health records shall contain the date the lot was established (if using the unique lot method), the first date the animal(s) may be shipped for slaughter considering the requirement for at least a 180 day recorded history prior to slaughter, the unique identifier, as well as record entries that indicate the date the illness was noticed, details of the illness, the number of animals affected and date the illness was resolved. Each record event entry shall be accompanied by the initials of the person making the entry and date/time of the entry.

Health records shall be kept up to date in a timely manner and maintained on file by the lot owner for verification and oversight purposes from the time the lot is established until two years after the lot is fully shipped for slaughter.

Verification Review Procedure

The lot owner must make arrangements for a licensed veterinarian to evaluate the general health status, medication use, identification and supporting documents/records pertaining to equine involved in a lot program. This evaluation is referred to as a veterinary verification. The lot owner must have sufficient proof of a valid veterinary/client/patient relationship. The veterinary verification must occur at least once in every six months. Any costs associated with the lot program are the responsibility of the lot owner.

The licensed veterinarian shall assess if inventory control and the drug and vaccine program is effective and/or being implemented as written. The licensed veterinarian shall assess if the lot inventory control records, drug and vaccine records, health records are being established as required and are complete, up to date and accurate. A review of supporting information such as previous owner EIDs is also conducted.

The licensed veterinarian shall compare a sufficient number of IEIDs and SLEIDs to drug and vaccine use records as well as health records on file to ensure that the lot owner or designate is accurately transferring the on file information to the IEIDs and SLEIDs.

The licensed veterinarian shall assess if the unique identifier is being applied as required, is functional/legible, and is being retained on lot animals. If animals have been added to a lot, identity and lot requirements for these animals are confirmed through identity verification (comparing previous owner EID to the animal and then ensuring the unique identification method has been applied) and file maintenance verification (the correct records are being kept) of a sufficient number of these animals to provide confidence that there are no non-compliances. The licensed veterinarian will also assess the lot premise to identify potential food safety issues.

The licensed veterinarian performing the verification shall officially document each assessment and findings including their name, signature and assessment date. Any deficiencies found shall be noted by the verifier. The lot owner or designate shall then ensure deficiencies are corrected in a timely manner, noted on the appropriate record as completed and signed off after completion including applicable

initials/time/date of the record entry. The licensed veterinarian performing the verification will assess the effectiveness of any required corrections on the next verification or visit. The lot owner shall retain a copy of the veterinary assessment on file for oversight purposes.

The licensed veterinarian performing the verification shall notify the slaughter plant operator and CFIA VIC in the case of deficiencies that may impact the acceptability of a lot that has been or will be slaughtered.

Document Submission Prior to Slaughter for Equine Identified by the Lot Methods

The following procedures are meant to minimize the likelihood and potential complications involved with receiving multiple animals at a slaughter plant with unsatisfactory documentation or pre-slaughter history.

The lot owner or designate shall ensure drug and vaccine lot records are current and complete, all withdrawal periods have been met, no unauthorized drugs have been used and the minimum slaughter date has been reached for any members of a lot of equine shipped for slaughter on the day of shipment.

At least 3 working days prior to the expected date of slaughter of the first member of a lot, the owner or designate, must review and transcribe all relevant drug and vaccine use details as well as health history applicable to the lot on file at the premise to the Initial Equine Information Document (IEID) as required. The lot owner or designate shall then (at least three days prior to the expected slaughter date) fax or electronically submit signed copies of the IEID to the operator of the registered establishment.

The operator of the registered establishment and CFIA veterinarian shall review the IEID as indicated in the ante-mortem section of Annex D of Chapter 17 to evaluate the acceptability of the animals it represents for slaughter.

A Sub Lot Equine Information Document (SLEID) carrying contact information, an original signature of the owner or designate and signature date in a coloured ink other than black shall be provided to the slaughter plant operator upon arrival of each truck/trailer carrying equine corresponding to the IEID previously sent to the slaughter plant.

Each individual animal identifier must be listed on the IEID and corresponding SLEIDs when animals are identified with unique individual animal identifiers.

The operator of the registered establishment and CFIA will review the SLEID as indicated in the ante-mortem section of Annex D of chapter 17 to evaluate the acceptability of the animals for slaughter.

The owner or designate of the lot shall make copies of, and keep on file at the premise, all IEIDs and SLEIDs sent to operators of slaughter facilities. These IEIDs and SLEIDs are subject to review during veterinary verification and CFIA oversight procedures.

Initial Equine Information Document (IEID)

Document submission date _____/_____/_____

Name and Number of Registered Equine Slaughter Establishment

_____

The equine animals represented on this document are identified by the (Identify with an "X" the appropriate response):

unique lot method ☐ or unique individual animal method ☐

For equine animals identified by the unique lot method, the unique identifier appears as _____ and is located on the _____ (state location on the animal)

For equine animals identified by the unique individual animal method, the unique identifier for each animal covered by this document is listed on the attached identification page.

Primary location of the lot …….. ……..…. (Land location or legal address or Premise Identification Number)

The maximum number of animals this document represents is _____.

I,……..(name of owner) of……/……/……/……/……-……-……(state your full contact address, (street number or post office box number/city/province or state/ postal code or zip code, phone number) as the owner (an owner is a person who owns or has the possession, care or control of an animal or animals) of the animals identified on this document have complete drug and vaccine records and health records that cover a consecutive time period of at least 180 days prior to slaughter that show that these animals are acceptable for slaughter as of the following date _____.

Drugs or vaccines administered to or consumed by the animal identified above within the last 180 days, the Drug Identification Number (DIN), last day of treatment and withdrawal period are listed on the space provided here or N/A is entered into the space provided if no drugs or vaccines have been administered or consumed.

Details of any illness or other items potentially related to food safety (such as broken needles) for any animals which this document represents within the last 180 days are as follows or N/A is entered into the space provided if illness was not noticed.

The Equine Lot Program pertaining to these animals was implemented, effective, veterinary verified, and officially accepted as required. Further, if any medication was given or fed all withdrawal periods have been met as of the slaughter eligibility date given above.

I have a documented history covering at least 180 days that shows the equine animals identified above to the best of my knowledge has not been treated with a substance listed under the table named Substances Not Permitted for Use in Food Producing Equine found in Annex E Section E.5 of Chapter 17 of the Meat Hygiene Manual of Procedures.

IEID Identification Page
List of Unique Individual Animal Identifiers

The location of the unique individual animal identifier on the equine is the _____ (state location for example Left Shoulder)

The unique individual animal identification for each equine animal appears as:

Number	Identifier	Number	Identifier
1		31	
2		32	
3		33	
4		34	
5		35	
6		36	
7		37	
8		38	
9		39	
10		40	
11		41	
12		42	
13		43	
14		44	
15		45	
16		46	
17		47	
18		48	
19		49	
20		50	
21		51	
22		52	
23		53	
24		54	
25		55	
26		56	
27		57	
28		58	
29		59	
30		60	

As the owner or designate of the animals identified on this document, I hereby certify that the information stated in this Initial Equine Information Document is accurate and complete.

…… (Name/signature/phone number of owner/designate)……../……/…… (Date DD/MM/YY)

Sub Lot Equine Information Document (SLEID)

Date _____/_____/_____

Information applicable to the equine animals represented by this document was previously submitted on an Initial Equine Information Document dated _____.

Name and Number of Registered Equine Slaughter Establishment

The equine animals represented on this document are identified by the (Identify with an "X" the appropriate response):

unique lot method ☐ or unique individual animal method ☐

For equine animals identified by the unique lot method, the unique identifier appears as _____ and is located on the _____ (state location on the animal)

For equine animals identified by the unique individual animal method, the unique identifier for each animal covered by this document is listed on the attached identification page.

The number of animals this document represents is _____.

As the owner or designate of the animals identified on this document, I certify that the information with respect to drug and vaccine use and medical history for the equine animals identified on this document has not changed since the submission of the applicable Initial Equine Information Document to the operator of this registered establishment dated _____, and I further understand that, effective July 31, 2010, at least 180 days of documented acceptable history is required for an equine presented for processing in an establishment inspected by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, as such the equine animals identified on this document are eligible to be slaughtered for human consumption on the following date _____.

SLEID Identification Page
List of Unique Individual Animal Identifiers

The location of the unique individual animal identifier on the equine is the _____ (state location for example Left Shoulder)

The unique individual animal identification for each equine animal appears as:

Number	Identifier	Number	Identifier
1		31	
2		32	
3		33	
4		34	
5		35	
6		36	
7		37	
8		38	
9		39	
10		40	
11		41	
12		42	
13		43	
14		44	
15		45	
16		46	
17		47	
18		48	
19		49	
20		50	
21		51	
22		52	
23		53	
24		54	
25		55	
26		56	
27		57	
28		58	
29		59	
30		60	

As the owner or designate of the animals identified on this document, I hereby certify that the information stated in this Sub Lot Equine Information Document is accurate and complete.

……/……/…....-…....-……. (Name/signature/phone number of owner/designate)……../……/…… (Date DD/MM/YY)

E.5 List of Veterinary Drugs Not Permitted For Use in Equine Slaughtered for Food with Canadian Brand Name Examples (10 March, 2010)

Non Permitted Drug Name	Examples of Brand or Common Names	Species Indicated on the Label
5-Nitroimidazoles including dimetridazole, metronidazole, and ronidazole	Banned by regulations[1] for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
Antibiotics used for growth promotion purposes such as olaquindox, carbadox, and tylosin	**Olaquindox** not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
	Carbadox Not currently marketed in Canada (stop sale order in effect)	N/A
	There are no antimicrobials approved for use as growth promotants for equine in Canada. Equine animals treated with antibiotics for growth promotion reasons are not eligible for slaughter in Canada.	Several antimicrobials (e.g., bacitracin, bambermycin, chlortetracycline, lincomycin, procaine penicillin, tylosin, virginiamycin etc.) have label claims for growth promotion/feed efficiency in other food producing animals (e.g., cattle, swine, poultry).
Aristolochia species and preparations thereof	Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	Not Applicable (N/A)
Arsanilic acid	3-Nitro-20	Chicken, Turkey, Swine
	Pro-Gen 20%	Chicken, Turkey
	Pro-Gen 100%	Chicken, Turkey
	Histostat 50	Turkey
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	**Clenbuterol** Banned by regulations[1] for sale in food producing animals in Canada.	N/A
	Ractopamine Optaflexx 100 Premix	Cattle
	Paylean 20	Swine
	Ventipulmin Solution	Horses not intended for food
	Ventipulmin Syrup	Horses not intended for food
	Zilpaterol hydrochloride Zilmax Medicated Premix	Cattle
Boldenone	Equipoise Injectable Equipoise	Horses not intended for food
Chloramphenicol	Banned by regulations[1] for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Chlor-500 Chlor-1000 Chloramphenicol 1% Ointment ChlorPalm 250	Dog, Cat
Chloroform	Approved as a veterinary drug in Canada, however currently not manufactured	N/A
Chlorpromazine	Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
Colchicine	Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A

Non Permitted Drug Name	Examples of Brand or Common Names	Species Indicated on the Label
Dapsone	Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
Methandriol	Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaltadone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Banned by regulations[1] for sale in food producing animals in Canada. **Furazolidone** Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada Furox Aerosol Powder, Topazone Aerosol Powder, Furall registered for veterinary use in the USA.	N/A
	Furaltadone Not Approved for Veterinary Use in Canada	N/A
	Nitro Ointment	Horses not intended for food
	Nitrofur Solution	Horses not intended for food
	Nitrofurantoin Equifur	Horses not intended for food, Dog, Cat
	Nitrofurazone Niderm Ointment	Horses not intended for food
	Nitrofurazone Ointment	General use
	Pinkaway Powder	Dog, Cat
Oestradiol (for oestradiol containing implants, see steroidal hormones below)	Estradiol Cypionate in Oil	Horses not intended for food, Cattle, Dog, Cat
	Estrus	Cattle
	Uni-Bol	Horses not intended for food
Phenylbutazone	Butazone 400 Butazone 1000 Butazone Concentrate Butequine Buzone Concentrate Phenylbutazone Phenylbutazone Injection Phenylbutazone Powder Phenylbutazone Tablets Phenylbutazone Tabs	**Note: All of the products listed carry an indication for use in equine (but not equine intended to be slaughtered for food)**
Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol	**Zeranol** Ralgro	Beef **Note that this product carries only a cattle indication**
Stanozolol	No Active Products for Veterinary Use in Canada.	N/A
Steroidal hormonal implants used for growth promotion purposes	Equine animals treated with steroid containing hormone implants used to promote growth are not eligible for slaughter in Canada.	**Note that these products carry only a cattle indication.** Hormonal implants containing estradiol or melengestrol acetate singly, or the combinations of estradiol and progesterone; estradiol and testosterone; estradiol and trenbolone acetate etc. sold under different brand names for use in cattle.

Non Permitted Drug Name	Examples of Brand or Common Names	Species Indicated on the Label
Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters including diethylstilbestrol	Banned by regulations[1] for sale in food producing animals in Canada. **Diethylstilbestrol** Stilbestrol	Dog, Cat
	Stilbestrol Tablets	Dog, Cat
Thyrostats, antithyroid agents administered under any circumstances for the purpose of growth promotion	Approved for use in humans. Use in animals would be under veterinary control, but animals treated with these substances would not be eligible for slaughter.	N/A

N/A: Not applicable as these active ingredients are not approved for veterinary use in Canada.

[1] As per Section C.01.610.1 of the *Food and Drug Regulation*s:
No person shall sell a drug for administration to animals that produce food or that are intended for consumption as food if that drug contains
(*a*) chloramphenicol or its salts or derivatives;
(*b*) a 5-nitrofuran compound;
(*c*) clenbuterol or its salts or derivatives;
(*d*) a 5-nitroimidazole compound; or
(*e*) diethylstilbestrol or other stilbene compounds

As per Section B.01.048 of the *Food and Drug Regulations*
(1) No person shall sell
(*a*) any animal intended for consumption as food if any product containing any drug listed in subsection (2) has been administered to the animal;
(*b*) any meat, meat by-products, eggs or milk intended for consumption as food and derived from an animal if any product containing any drug listed in subsection (2) has been administered to that animal; or
(*c*) any meat, meat by-products, eggs or milk that contains any residue of any drug listed in subsection (2).

(2) The drugs referred to in subsection (1) are
(*a*) chloramphenicol and its salts and derivatives;
(*b*) a 5-nitrofuran compound;
(*c*) clenbuterol and its salts and derivatives;
(*d*) a 5-nitroimidazole compound; and
(e) diethylstilbestrol and other stilbene compounds.

E.6 List of "Essential" Veterinary Drugs Permitted in Equine With a 6 Month Withdrawal Period With Canadian Brand Name Examples

Drug Use	Drug	Canadian Brand Name Examples
Sedation and Premedication (and antagonism)	Acepromazine	Ace Acevet 10 Tablets Acevet 25 Tablets Acevet Injection Atravet 10 mg Injectable Atravet Soluble Granules
	Atipamezole	Antisedan
	Diazepam	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Midazolam	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Naloxone	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Propofol	PropoFlo Rapinovet
	Sarmazenil	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Tiletamine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Zolazepam	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Hypotension or Respiratory Stimulation during Anaesthesia	Dobutamine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Dopamine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Ephedrine	Antihistamine Antihistamine Powder Antihist Solution Pyrahist-10
	Glycopyrrolate	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Noradrenaline	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Analgesia	Buprenorphine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Fentanyl	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Morphine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Pethidine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada

Drug Use	Drug	Canadian Brand Name Examples
Muscle Relaxants and Associated Substances	Atracurium	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Edrophonium	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Guaifenesin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada for the use indicated
Inhalation Anaesthetics	Sevoflurane	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Local Anaesthetics	Bupivacaine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Oxybuprocaine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Prilocaine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Cardiovascular	Digoxin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Quinidine Sulfate and Quinidine Gluconate	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Procainamide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Propanolol	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Convulsions	Phenytoin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Primidone	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Gastrointestinal	Bethanechol	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Dioctyl Sodium Sulfosuccinate	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Metoclopramide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Propantheline bromide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Rhabdomyolysis	Dantrolene sodium	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Antimicrobials	Ticarcillin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Azithromycin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Rifampicin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Amikacin	Amiglyde-V

Drug Use	Drug	Canadian Brand Name Examples
Respiratory	Ambroxol	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Ipratropium bromide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Oxymetazolin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Antiprotozoal	Isometamidium	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Pyrimethamine	Quinnoxine-S Sulfaquinoxaline-S
Opthalmic	Acyclovir	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Idoxuridine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Phenylephrine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Tropicamide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Dorzolamide	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Latanoprost	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Timolol maleate	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Cyclosporin A	Optimmune
	Ketorolac	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Ofloxacin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Fluoresceine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Rose Bengal	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
Hyperlipaemia	Insulin	Caninsulin

Drug Use	Drug	Canadian Brand Name Examples
Fungal Infection	Griseofulvin	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Ketoconazole	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Miconazole	Conofite Cream 2% Dermazole Shampoo Surolan Drops
	Nystatin	Canaural Ear Drops Panalog Cream Panalog Ointment
Miscellaneous	Chondroitin Sulfate	Chotin
	Domperidone	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Hydroxyethylstarch	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Imipramine	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Thyrotropin releasing hormone	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Barium sulphate	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Iohexol	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada
	Iopamidol	No known manufacture for veterinary use in Canada

E.7 List of Veterinary Drugs Safe For Use in Equine Intended For Food Production For Which Withdrawal Periods Have Been Determined With Canadian Brand Name Examples

Health Canada recommends the following provisional withdrawal periods (WP) for veterinary drugs in equine intended for food production. The following Table will be updated periodically with the inclusion of new drugs or revised withdrawal periods, when additional information (e.g., new data from the drug sponsor) becomes available. When the label recommended WPs are not specific to equine, Health Canada recommends using the provisional WPs listed in the following table.

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Antimicrobials			
Amikacin	Amiglyde-V (Wyeth)	Intra uterine	6 months
Ceftiofur	Excenel Sterile Powder for injection (Pfizer)	I/M	5 days
Gentamicin	Gentocin (Intervet)	Intra uterine	45 days
Neomycin	Neomycin (± astringents ± electrolytes ± anticholinergic) Biosol Liquid (Pfizer) NeoMed 325 (Bio Agri Mix) Neomix Soluble powder (Pfizer) Neomycin 325 (Vetoquinol) Scour Solution CO-OP (IPCO) Scour Solution (Vetoquinol)	Oral	30 days
Neomycin and sulphonamide combinations	Neomycin and sulfonamides (± astringents ± electrolytes ± anticholinergic): Calf Scour Bolus (PVL) Neorease (Bimeda-MTC) Neo-Sulfalyte Bolus (Pfizer) Scour-Plug (Can-Vet) Scour Treat (Citadel) Super Scour Calf Bolus (Dominion)	Oral	30 days
Procaine Penicillin	Co-op Penicillin G procaine Inj (IPCO) Depocillin (Intervet) Hi-Pencin 300 (Remedy Animal Health/Equivet) Pen Aqueous (Wyeth) Pen G Injection (Citadel) Penicillin G procaine (Vetoquinol) Penicillin G procaine (Novopharm) Penmed (Medprodex) Penpro (Vetoquinol) Pen Vet 300 (Alfasan/Rafter 8) Procaine Penicillin G (Dominion) Procillin (Bimeda-MTC)	IM	28 days

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Benzathine penicillin (in combination with procaine penicillin)	Benzapro Liquid (Medprodex) Duplocillin LA (Intervet) Longisil (Vetoquinol) Procillin LA (Bimeda-MTC)	I/M	60 days
Sulfonamides[1]	Sulfonamides (± astringents ± electrolytes ± anticholinergic): Sodium Sulfamethazine Liq 25% (Citadel) Sulfa 25% Solution (Bimeda-MTC) Sulfamethazine Bolus 15 g (Dominion) Sulfamethazine Bolus 15 g (PVL) Triple Sulfa Bolus (PVL) Triple Sulfa Bolus (Dominion)	Oral	12 days
Potentiated sulfonamides	Sulfonamide-trimethoprim (Oral): Uniprim Oral Powder (Macleod) Uniprim Oral Granules (Macleod)	Oral	7 days
	Sulfonamide-trimethoprim (Injectable): Tribrissen 48% (Intervet/Schering)	I/V or I/M	12 days
Tetracycline	Tetra 4000 (Jaapharm) Tetrabol (Vetoquinol)	Oral	18 days
Parasiticides			
Fenbendazole	Panacur Paste 10% (Intervet) Safe-Guard Paste 10% (Intervet) Panacur Suspension 10% (Intervet) Safe-Guard Suspension 10% (Intervet) Panacur Granules 22.2% (Intervet)	Oral	13 days
Ivermectin	Bimectin Oral Paste (Bimeda-MTC) Equell Oral Paste (Vibrac/Pfizer) Eqvalan Paste (Merial) Eqvalan Liquid (Merial) Panomec Oral Paste (Merial) Zimecterin Paste (Merial)	Oral	28 days
Ivermectin and Praziquantel	Equimax Oral Paste (Vibrac/Bimeda-MTC/Pfizer/Vetoquinol) Eqvalan Gold Paste (Merial)	Oral	28 days
Moxidectin	Quest Gel (Wyeth)	Oral	36 days
Moxidectin and Praziquantel	Quest Plus Gel (Wyeth)	Oral	36 days
Piperazine	Powder/pellet formulations: Alfalfa Pellet Horse Wormer 50% (Farnam) Co-op Wormer 52% (IPCO) Piperazine 100 Oral Powder (Medprodex) Piperazine 52 (Vetoquinol) Piperazine Dihydrochloride 53% (Dominion) Piperazine Dihydrochloride 53% (PVL) Wonder Wormer for Horses 100% (Farnam) Liquid formulations: Piperazine 34 (Vetoquinol) Piperazine 34 Liq (PVL) Super Pipzine 34% (Dominion)	Oral	21 days

[1] For sulfonamide and neomycin combinations, see neomycin and sulfonamide combinations above

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Pyrantel	Exodus Paste 23.6 g (Bimeda-MTC) Exodus Paste 47.2 g (Bimeda-MTC) Strongid P (Pfizer) Strongid T (Pfizer)	Oral	7 days
Tranquilizers/Sedatives/Anaesthetics			
Acepromazine	Oral formulations: Ace Powder (Jaapharm) Atravet Soluble Granules (Wyeth) Injectable formulations: Acepro-25 (Bimeda-MTC) Acepromazine Inj (Univet) Acevet (Vetoquinol) Atravet Inj (Wyeth)	 Oral I/M, I/V	6 months
Butorphanol	Torbugesic (Wyeth)	I/V	7 days
Detomidine	Dormosedan (Orion/Pfizer)	I/M, I/V	7 days
Lidocaine	Lidocaine Neat (Wyeth) Lurocaine (Vetoquinol)	S/C, I/M	7 days
Lidocaine and epinephrine	Lido-2 (Rafter 8; lidocaine HCl - 20 mg/mL, epinephrine HCl - 0.01 mg/mL) Lidocaine 2% Sterile Inj (Vetoquinol, Lidocaine HCl 20 mg/mL, epinephrine 0.01 mg/mL) Lidocaine HCl 2% (Wyeth; lidocaine HCl - 20 mg/mL, epinephrine HCl - 0.01 mg/mL) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine (Bimeda-MTC) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine 1:100,000 (P.V.L) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine 1:100,000 (Dominion)	S/C, I/M	7 days
Romifidine	Sedivet (Boehringer)	I/V	14 days
Thiopental	Thiotal 1 G (Vetoquinol) Thiotal 5 G (Vetoquinol)	I/V	7 days
Xylazine	Anased Inj 100 mg/mL (Vet-A-Mix) Nv-Anased Injectable 100 mg/mL (Novopharm) Rompun Injectable 100 mg/mL (Bayer) Xylamax Injection 100 (Bimeda-MTC)	I/M, I/V	35 days
Glucocorticoids			
Dexamethasone	Dexamethasone Dexacort 5 (Rafter 8) Dexamethasone 2 (Vetoquinol) Dexamethasone 5 (Vetoquinol) Dexamethasone 21 Phosphate Injection (Dominion) Dexamethasone Inj 2 mg/mL (Dominion) Dexamethasone Inj 2 mg/mL (P.V.L.) Dexamethasone Pwr (Dominion) Dexamethasone Powder (Vetoquinol) Dexone (Jaapharm) Rafter Dex (Alfasan/Rafter 8) Uni-Dex (Univet)	Oral, I/V, I/M	21 days
Dexamethasone and trichlormethiazide	Naquasone (Schering)	I/M	21 days

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Prednisolone	Prednisolone: Depo-Medrol (Pfizer) Depo-Medrol Sterile Aqueous Suspension (Pfizer) Methylprednisolone acetate (PVL) Prednisolone Acetate Inj (Dominion) Prednisolone Acetate Sus (PVL) Prednisolone Injection (Vetoquinol) Prednisolone Sod Succinate (Univet) Solu-Delta-Cortef (Pfizer) Solu-Delta-Cortef Sterile Solution (Pfizer) Uni-Med (Univet) Uni Pred 50 (Univet) Vetacortyl (Vetoquinol)	I/M, I/V, Intra articular	28 days
Non-steroidal Anti-Inflammatory			
Flunixin	Banamine solution (Schering) Cronyxin Inj (Cross Vetpharm/Bioniche) Flunazine (Bimeda-MTC) Flunixin Injection (Norbrook/Wyeth) Influx-50 (Vetoquinol) Suppressor (Norbrook/Kane)	I/M, I/V	I/V: 10 days I/M: 30 days
Ketoprofen	Anafen Injection 100 mg/mL (Merial)	I/M, I/V	7 days
Vedaprofen	Quadrisol 100 (Intervet) Quadrisol i.v. 50 Inj (Intervet)	Oral I/V	21 days
Steroids			
Altrenogest	Regu-mate solution 0.22% (Intervet)	Oral	42 days
Progesterone[2]	Progesterone 5% (Vetoquinol)	IM	14 days
Testosterone[3]	Testosterone Propionate Injection (Dominion) Uni-Test (Univet)	IM	28 days
Miscellaneous			
Furosemide	Furosemide Injection (Sandoz) Salix Inj (Intervet)	I/M, I/V	7 days
Omeprazole	Gastrogard (Merial)	Oral	3 days
Sodium iodide	Sodide (Rafter 8) Sodium Iodide (Bimeda-MTC) Sodium Iodide 20% Inj (Univet) Sodium Iodide Inj 20% (PVL) Sodium Iodide Inj 20% (Dominion)	I/V	0 days
Trichlormethiazide and Dexamethasone	Naquasone (Schering)	I/M	21 days

[2] Withdrawal period applies only for therapeutic use.
[3] Withdrawal period applies only for therapeutic use. Combination products containing testosterone and other steroids (e.g., oestradiol) are not approved for use in food producing horses.

E.8 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Q1 Why should I fill out an EID?

A1 All equine which may be used for food must be presented with a completed and acceptable Equine Information Document (EID) at the time of slaughter starting July 31, 2010. In the event that the animal becomes unwanted, if the owner wants to keep the salvage value and salvage options with respect to human consumption of their animal as high as possible, they will need to accurately fill out an EID for animals they wish to sell.

Q2 Will all equine owners need to fill out an EID?

A2 It is not mandatory that all equine owners fill out Equine Information Documents for equine they own. The requirement applies to equine which may be used for food.

Q3 Why do we have to keep track of medication used starting January 31, 2010?

A3 Slaughter facilities handling equine in Canada will need at least a six month history of medication use for equine brought to the facility starting July 31, 2010.

Q4 When do I need to fill out the EID?

A4 The EID can be filled out any time before the sale of your equine, but it is important to keep track of medications used and illness occurrence during the time you own the animal, either on the EID itself or another record used to fill out the EID before you sell your animal.

Q5 How do I include pictures of my horse in the document?

A5 A digital camera is very useful for taking the required pictures. A little computer work can lead to a page containing the required pictures. This page can be printed with a colour printer. Alternatively, the colour pictures can be formatted or printed by many retail outlets which currently offer this service.

Q6 What are non permitted drugs?

A6 Non permitted drugs are drugs that have been determined should not be given or fed to equine which may be used for food. The list of non permitted drugs is available in section E.5 of this annex.

Q7 Is Phenylbutazone is banned?

A7 The use of Phenylbutazone in equine for medical reasons is not currently banned in Canada. However; Phenylbutazone is not permitted to be used in equine animals that may be used for food. (See Question and Answer 6)

Q8 Do we have to keep a record of feed supplements or nutraceuticals?

A8 It would depend on the ingredients contained in the feed supplement or nutraceutical. Most feed supplements contain in addition to feed ingredients, vitamins and minerals which do not have withdrawal periods, so they would not need to be declared on the EID. Similarly, nutraceutical formulations of substances that naturally occur in the body do not have withdrawal periods. If, however, the supplement or nutraceutical did contain a drug ingredient, the supplement/nutraceutical would need to be declared on the EID. When in doubt, consult your veterinarian.

Q9 What is a withdrawal period?

A9 A withdrawal period is the minimum number of days or hours that must expire since the last treatment of a specified medication or vaccine (used as per label directions) before the animal may be slaughtered for food.

Q10 Where do I get the information for drug withdrawal periods or intervals?

A10 The product label should be checked for withdrawal periods established for equine. Also section E.6 of this annex contains a list of drugs for which a 6 month withdrawal period is required. Section E.7 of this annex contains a list of drugs that are safe to be given or fed to equine which may be used for food. Withdrawal intervals for named drugs will be included with this list. With respect to drugs given under a veterinary/client/patient relationship that can be safely given or fed to equine which may be used for food that may not appear on the list, your veterinarian must be consulted before use. Consult with your veterinarian about the possibility of obtaining a valid withdrawal period determination from a credible source before use of the drug.

Q11 What do I do about recording withdrawal periods for drugs my veterinarian tells me are safe for use in other food producing animals, but have no label instructions regarding the use in equine destined for food, or have a label statement that says not for use in equine intended to be slaughtered for food?

A11 See answer A10.

Q12 Are these new rules expected to change?

A12 Yes, these new requirements are only the first step towards strengthening Canada's food safety and traceability system for equine.

Q13 Will imported horses be subject to the same requirements?

A13 Yes, imported horses when presented for slaughter at Canadian slaughter establishments will be required to meet this new Canadian standard for equine meat production in Canada.

Q14 Will these requirements only apply to meat products exported to the European Union?

A14 No, these requirements will apply to all equine presented for slaughter in Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) inspected facilities.

Q15 Who will be responsible for checking the EIDs before slaughter?

A15 The primary responsibility for compliance to requirements in slaughter facilities inspected by the CFIA remains with the operator of the establishment. The establishment operator will be required to ensure each equine presented for slaughter has a complete and acceptable EID covering at least a six month consecutive time period before slaughter. The CFIA will oversee the effectiveness of the operator's ante-mortem review procedures with respect to the EID.

Q16 Is it possible to include more than one horse on an EID?

A16 The EID represents the minimum information required prior to slaughter in an acceptable format. However, certain conditions may exist that would allow for multiple equine animals to be included on one EID type document such as holding a group of equine for a six month period with a recorded inventory control system. If common medical history, medication history and owner declaration can be made and recorded in an acceptable record format deemed satisfactory to the CFIA, a common EID may be acceptable. The CFIA must give prior approval to this record format and system prior to use. See section E.4 for further details.

Q17 **Are non permitted drugs not to be used in an equine presented for slaughter for the life of the animal or just for 6 months?**

A17 The non permitted drugs are listed under Section E.5 of this annex. Non permitted drugs are not to be used in equine intended for food production. During a transition period, the EID will be reviewed to determine if equine have or have not been treated with non permitted drugs during the 6 months prior to their slaughter. A longer "certification period" will eventually be requested.

Q18 **If I sell my equine at an auction, does the auction become the owner, that is have care and control of my equine, for a period of time and need to fill out an EID?**

A18 No, the buyer of the animal assumes the care and control of the equine after the last date of care or control indicated by the previous owner's EID. The final date on the EID filled out by the previous owner will be the date the animal was delivered to the auction premise in this case. Any medication use on the auction premise is to be declared to the buyer by auction management. Generally this information is given to potential buyers from the auctioneer as the animal is sold.

Q19 **Along with the EID I have completed, I am forwarding a previous EID completed by a former owner to the buyer of my equine; am I responsible for the information on that previous EID?**

A19 No. Each owner signs for the dates of care or control indicated on their own EID.

Q20 **Why were these requirements created, were horse meat products not safe to eat?**

A20 Meat products produced at registered facilities in Canada are produced and inspected to verify they meet current food safety requirements. Procedures are already in place to detect and control potential veterinary drugs and chemical residues in the meat supply. These new requirements for equine will enhance food safety for equine meat products in response to international trading partners' requests and Canada's own objectives.

Q21 **Will all horses intended for food production need to be placed into a lot program?**

A21 No. The new requirements ask for a documented history for at least six months preceding slaughter. Grouping horses for six months under a lot program is an option, but is not required.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION & ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

F.1 Introduction and purpose

Ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection serve the following purposes:

- Identify animals showing clear evidence of being affected with a disease or condition that could render the carcass unfit for human consumption. This aspect is extremely important in that clinical signs detectable at ante-mortem examination/inspection may not be reflected in obvious macroscopic evidence at post-mortem examination/inspection, and therefore, the disease or condition could go undetected. It is also important because it permits the interception of diseased animals which, if permitted to enter the slaughter floor, could be responsible for contamination of facilities and equipment.

- Identify animals which could pose a threat to the health of personnel handling them.

- Identify animals which are suspected of being affected with a disease or condition that might render the carcass unfit for human consumption. Suspect animals can then be segregated and slaughtered separately. Ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection also serve as an adjunct to post-mortem examination/inspection and enables the veterinarian to carry out his dispositions based on scientific information.

- Identify animals which are suspected of having been treated with veterinary drugs such as antibiotics, or of containing chemical residues.

- Identify diseased animals which may have been shipped for slaughter along with other members of the same herd. In this instance, it enables the personnel conducting post-mortem examination/inspection to be alerted to the possible existence of the same disease in other members of the herd.

- Identify heavily contaminated animals. This enables early action to be taken by the operator to resolve potential problems associated with this contamination in the slaughtering and dressing processes.

- Identify animals which are suspected of having a reportable or exotic disease.

- Make a disposition regarding the suitability of animals for slaughter.

- Identify animals requiring special handling for humane reasons.

It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that only those animals that have passed ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection by the CFIA as required under the *Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990* are permitted to proceed to the slaughter floor.

Ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection findings can play an important part in influencing opinions and actions in later operations. In order for this to occur, it is essential that there be a good system of communication for relaying information obtained at ante-mortem examination (screening) and ante-mortem inspection to the inspection staff personnel conducting post-mortem inspection. This information is relayed by means of a properly completed CFIA/ACIA 1438 or equivalent form which is conveyed to the slaughter floor by a plant employee at the time the animals are brought for slaughter.

F.2 Facilities and manpower requirements

To enable adequate ante-mortem examination/inspection to be carried out, certain minimum requirements in respect of facilities must be provided by the operator (see Chapter 2 and the *Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990*). In addition to the requirements of the facilities, adequate manpower assistance must be provided to move and identify animals as required.

It is the responsibility of the veterinarian to ensure that he has the necessary equipment to conduct an adequate ante-mortem inspection and to exercise control. Such equipment may include a stethoscope, thermometer, CFIA/ACIA form 1438, ear tags, pliers, held tags, glue and a flashlight.

F.2.1 Special requirements for ratites (ostrich, rhea, emu)

Adequate facilities and competent plant personnel must be available to ensure humane handling of live birds and to facilitate the performance of adequate ante-mortem inspection of the birds. Small and medium size beef and/or horse slaughter establishments are best suited to accommodate these animals.

An adequate suspect pen with sufficient restraint facilities for humane restraint of the birds shall be available to allow veterinary examination of the suspect birds.

Establishments wishing to export ratite meat products may require facility changes to comply with foreign standards.

Ante-mortem inspection procedures and facilities for ratites are the same as for red meat animals.

F.3 Humane treatment

In addition to performing ante-mortem inspection, inspectors are responsible for monitoring the humane handling of animals.

F.4 Procedures

F.4.1 Ante-mortem examination (screening)

The operator is responsible for an initial ante-mortem examination (screening) of all classes of food animals upon their arrival at the slaughter establishment. All red meat species of food animals, including ostriches, rheas and emus, must be examined by the operator within 24 hrs of slaughter. Each animal shall be observed in motion. The examination procedure shall allow anomalies to be detected whether they are on sides, head or rear. Control programs as prescribed in the *Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990* must be established by the operator to ensure the proper delivery of these activities. Operators must ensure that hazards associated with food animals are properly identified and addressed in their HACCP system.

The operator is responsible for segregating food animals showing a deviation from normal behaviour or appearance and to place them in designated (suspect) pens upon their arrival at the plant. Plant employees performing ante-mortem examination (screening) shall record on form CFIA/ACIA 1438, or an equivalent in-house form, the following information for each lot or animals received at the slaughter establishment: the owner's name, address, number of animals screened and the number of suspect animals segregated from the lot.

Plant employees performing this function must have been trained to do the examination as per Annex A of Chapter 17: Introduction to ante-mortem for plant employees - A training guide.

In addition, the operator shall ensure potential hazards associated with exposure to chemical contaminates or the use of veterinary drugs are identified in FSEP Form 6 (or equivalent) and controlled in the company's HACCP system.

Equine sent to slaughter establishments for human consumption must be presented with an acceptable identification and historical information document(s). For additional details refer to Annex E of Chapter 17.

The operator shall review all submitted equine information documents (Equine Information Document [EID], Initial Equine Information Document [IEID] and Sub Lot Equine Information Document [SLEID]) to

determine if they are complete and the animals they represent may be acceptable for slaughter. If the documents are accepted by the operator, the documents (or copies there of) are submitted to the CFIA for review and official authorization of slaughter prior to slaughtering the animals.

After operator and CFIA review and acceptance of the EID or SLEID, the CFIA veterinarian will sign the EID/SLEID and document on the related CFIA/ACIA 1438 or the equivalent in-house form that the EID/SLEID provided for the animal / lot has been reviewed and has been found to be complete and acceptable. In the case of SLEID submission, the operator shall ensure that the CFIA has the original or a copy of the relevant IEID for a correlation comparison.

Once ante-mortem inspection is completed and it is determined that the animals may proceed to slaughter, the CFIA veterinarian will sign the CFIA/ACIA 1438 or equivalent in-house form to authorize slaughter. No equine shall proceed to slaughter unless the associated CFIA/ACIA 1438 or equivalent in-house form is signed by the CFIA.

Any equine or lot of equine received at the establishment without the required information documents (EID, IEID and SLEID) or with an incomplete or inaccurate document shall not proceed to slaughter. In addition, based on the information available to the operator (e.g. the review of the EID), animals that appear to be in non compliance with the applicable requirements respecting the use of veterinary drugs shall not proceed to slaughter. In both the above situations, the equine or lot of animals shall be segregated, identified and held by the operator. The operator will immediately inform the CFIA of the details deficiency (ies). The operator shall submit proposed corrective actions in writing which include details of the potential disposition of the animals to the VIC for approval. It is strongly suggested that the operator develop contingency plans for holding animals in the event that animals are presented for slaughter, but are not able to be slaughtered because of non acceptability reasons. Operators are reminded that any related contingency plans must be developed in compliance with animal welfare requirements.

For all food animal species, operators of slaughter establishments should receive assurance from producers that animals presented for slaughter are acceptable for human consumption. This means that biological, chemical and physical hazards are identified and to the extent possible controlled at the farm level. Hazards that need to be managed at the slaughter establishment are identified to the operator (e.g. broken needles).

The means of information transfer, when not specified in this manual, shall be negotiated between the establishment operator and the producer. The transfer of animal health status information enables the operator to make appropriate operational adjustments such as order of production, segregation, line speed and/or personnel adjustment preparations necessary to enhance the operator’s ability to process animals in a sanitary manner.

The CFIA suggests operators indicate in their HACCP plan that "Copies of completed information transfer documents are not to be made for distribution other than for internal use by the operator or the CFIA." Also, a paragraph worded in proper legal terms on the following is warranted; "The information gathered with information documents is to be used for the intended purposes. Any use other than the intended food safety or disease control issues can be considered breach of the right to confidentiality laws in Canada. Employees that use the information for other purposes can be prosecuted."

With respect to all food animal species, the operator is responsible for segregating animals or herds when it is brought to his attention that animals have received treatment prior to slaughter and a doubt exists whether or not the observed withdrawal time was sufficient to clear the medication from tissues. All animals with an history of having been treated with a veterinary drug or exposed to a chemical contamination in such a way that their tissues could be unfit for human food, must be held at ante-mortem examination (screening) and considered as suspect animals.

Animals signalled by the seller to the operator as being of an uncertain status regarding the absence of chemical contaminants or veterinary drug residues in their tissues should not be slaughtered unless their

slaughtering is discussed beforehand with the Area Residue Program Specialist. All details of the testing needed to clarify their status will have to be set before the slaughter, including the number and size of the samples to be collected, tests required, methods of analysis, name of laboratory, and cost recovery issues.

Refer to Chapter 5 of this manual for more instructions on dealing with an animal or a lot suspected of having been exposed to chemical contaminants or veterinary drugs that may affect the disposition of the carcass or its parts, and also for the slaughter procedures of pre-test animals.

F.4.1.1 Additional ante-mortem procedures related to equine

(a) Equine owner responsibilities

Information documents (EID, IEID and SLEID) found in Annex E, Chapter 17 of this manual represent the means of information transfer from the equine owner to the establishment operator and the CFIA.

The equine owner is to ensure that:

- Individual Equine Information Documents are submitted to the establishment operator with the equine animal or that the lot equine information documents, namely the Initial Equine Information Document (IEID) and Sub Lot Equine Information Document (SLEID) are submitted as outlined in Annex E of Chapter 17.

- All equine information documents are complete, accurate and provide at least 180 days of history for the animal or animals presented for slaughter.

- Equine animals with a historical record of non permitted drug usage shall not be presented for slaughter for human consumption.

- Animals represented by equine information documents sent to slaughter have met all medication related withdrawal periods as shown in Chapter 17 Annex E sections E.6 and E.7, or the product label, and/or have met withdrawal periods provided via a licensed veterinarian, through a veterinary client patient relationship, who has enlisted and cited the aid of a body recognised by the veterinary community as being capable of determining medication related withdrawal periods such as gFARAD or a veterinary pharmaceutical department of an accredited Veterinary Medical College. In case of a withdrawal determination, the withdrawal period/interval information provided from the recognised veterinary body is attached to the EID. See Chapter 5 of this manual for cgFARAD information.

- Refrain from transporting, or allowing to be transported, any compromised animal if the transportation will cause further injury, stress and/or suffering (*Health of Animals Act* and *Regulations*, Part XII section 138 (2) (a)).

- Not entrust their animals to a transporter whose vehicle is not designed to transport equine animals or is in a state of questionable repair (*Health of Animals Act* and *Regulations*, Part XII section 143 (1) (a)).

(b) Operator's responsibilities

Information document(s) provide the operator with the necessary level of confidence that identified potential biological, chemical and physical hazards associated with live equine animals have been recorded, and to the extent possible, prevented or controlled at the farm level and during transportation. CFIA oversight of equine information documents reviewed by the operator allows CFIA staff to judge if the operator is taking the necessary corrective actions and preventive measures when evaluating incoming animal information and ante-mortem screening information in accordance with the written specifications contained in the HACCP system.

The operator is responsible for evaluating all submitted information documents (Individual EID, IEID and SLEID) as part of the ante-mortem screening process to ensure the forms are complete, all withdrawal periods have been met, and non permitted drug/substance usage is not indicated if the equine animal(s) represented by the form(s) are to be slaughtered for human consumption.

If the EID, IEID or SLEID is incomplete the operator may contact the equine owner to obtain a complete information document.

After the operator has completed the review of information documents (individual EID, IEID, and SLEID) and found the animal(s) it represents acceptable for slaughter for human consumption, the information documents shall be provided to a CFIA Veterinarian for review. In the case of SLEID submission, the operator shall ensure that the CFIA has the original or a copy of the relevant IEID for a correlation comparison.

After CFIA review, all information documents shall be filed by the operator and kept for a minimum of one year. Information document records shall be made available to the CFIA upon request.

During the operator's ante-mortem examination (screening), the operator shall verify the identity of animal(s) represented by the information documents by comparing the animal description on information documents to the live animal presented for slaughter. In the case of animals presented with a SLEID, the operator shall also verify that the animal identification listed on the SLEID corresponds to previously submitted and accepted IEID.

(c) Missing or incomplete information documents

Operators may choose one of the following two options for equine that arrive at their establishment for slaughter without the requisite fully completed or acceptable information document:

Option no. 1

Slaughter the equine as a segregated lot and treat all derived meat products as inedible meat products (The operator shall ensure that potential chemical residues and veterinary drugs issues may not implicate and restrict the use of inedible material); or

Option no. 2

If assurances that a fully completed EID will arrive, hold the animal(s) with the approval of the VIC. Compliance with animal welfare requirements is the responsibility of the operator. (Note that live animals imported into Canada as "slaughter only" are subject to time restrictions under the *Health of Animals Act* and *Regulations* limiting the amount of time they may remain alive in Canada). The VIC has the option of allowing slaughter with a complete faxed/electronic copy of information documents as long as the resulting product is segregated and held until an original complete information document is received.

In the instance of a missing or incomplete IEID or SLEID, the operator shall conduct an investigation to determine the root cause. A report, including follow-up action taken to avoid any reoccurrence, must be provided to the CFIA.

Operators may have the option of producing "for Export Only" product based on specified importing country requirements. A CFIA approved written control program addressing identification and segregation procedures for "For Export Only" animals and product shall be developed, implemented and maintained by the operator.

(d) CFIA's role

After the operator has verified that information documents are complete and acceptable they (or copies there of) shall be submitted to the CFIA. A CFIA veterinarian will review the equine information documents to ensure the necessary information is complete:

- equine identification is listed;
- non permitted substances are not declared;
- any applicable withdrawal periods are listed, and compatible with label declarations or Chapter 17 Annex E sections E.6 and E.7 or with a provided withdrawal interval determination from a recognized veterinary body such as gFARAD;
- owner declaration is signed;
- for Lot EIDs the previously accepted animal identification method is used; and
- SLEID identity information correlates to a previously submitted IEID.

If equine information documents are acceptable to the reviewing CFIA veterinarian, they shall be signed and returned to the operator to be filed. If the veterinary review determines that the animal is not acceptable for slaughter and/or the information document is not complete, the CFIA veterinarian will note the deficiency on the information document, make a copy of the document with comments and return the document to the plant operator. The animal or animals represented by the unacceptable document shall not proceed to slaughter without acceptable information documents. See Chapter 18 and 14 of the Manual of Procedures for other applicable CFIA procedures. The operator shall investigate and determine why an incomplete/unacceptable information document was submitted as acceptable to the CFIA and take preventative action.

During ante-mortem inspection the CFIA veterinarian will compare the identification listed on the individual animal EIDs or SLEIDs to the animals presented for slaughter. A sufficient number of EIDs and/or SLEIDs are selected by the CFIA for identity verification purposes to establish comfort over the operator's ante-mortem identification check. A copy of the information document or the original may be used for identification verification purposes by the CFIA. Copies of information documents however shall be given to the operator once oversight functions related to animal identification are complete.

F.4.2 CFIA ante-mortem inspection

All red meat species of food animals, including ostriches, rheas and emus, shall be inspected by an inspector while they are at rest and 5% to 10% of such animals, from several lots, shall be examined on both sides while in motion.

Food animals that are identified for partial dressing shall receive 100% inspection on both sides while in motion. Any abnormality noted during ante-mortem inspection that may be related to a food safety concern (e.g. lumps-abscess etc.) will disqualify the animal from the partial dressing procedure. In the case of hogs, the provision for partial dressing shall only apply to normal healthy stock of market age or younger.

Records shall be kept indicating those lots examined in motions. This information could be indicated on the CFIA/ACIA 1438. During this phase of ante-mortem inspection, all animals seen to be exhibiting evidence of disease or deviation from normal must be segregated and set aside for detailed veterinary inspection. All identified reactors must be segregated at the time of arrival at the establishment.

Note: For establishments exporting to the European Union (E.U.), or to countries demanding inspection to E.U. requirements, a veterinarian must perform ante-mortem inspection on **all** animals, both normal and abnormal (subject) animals.

Lots which pass initial ante-mortem inspection must be identified by means of a lot card, drive card or form CFIA/ACIA 1438, all of which should record the following information:

(i) the number of animals in the lot;

(ii) the time and date of inspection; and

(iii) the signature or initials of the inspector who performed the ante-mortem screening.

All animals screened out by the operator or held by the inspector are to be subjected to a detailed veterinary inspection and, when judged necessary, are to be suitably restrained for this purpose. Based on his findings, the veterinarian will make one of the following dispositions:

(i) the animal is to be permitted to proceed for normal slaughter;

(ii) the animal is to be set aside for rest and/or treatment, or to go through an appropriate withdrawal time if a veterinary medication residue is a cause of concern, prior to slaughter, and further ante-mortem inspection, as appropriate;

(iii) the animal is to be deemed a suspect and is to be set aside for separate slaughter, along with other suspects, preferably at the end of normal slaughter;

(iv) the animal is to be deemed a suspect but, for humane reasons, is to proceed for immediate slaughter; or

(v) the animal is to be condemned.

F.4.3 Suspects

(i) Identified reactors:

Ante-mortem inspection shall be performed while these animals are held in segregation.

(ii) Other suspect animals:

Suspect animals include those that are held following the CFIA veterinary inspection and those signalled by the seller to the operator as being of an uncertain status regarding the absence of chemical contaminants or veterinary drug residues in their tissues.

As a rule, animals suspected of harbouring residues and contaminants should not be slaughtered unless their slaughtering is discussed beforehand with a residue program network specialist. All details of the testing needed to clarify their status will have to be set before the slaughter, including the number and size of the samples to be collected, tests required, methods of analysis, name of laboratory, and cost recovery issues. Exception to this rule: the slaughter procedures of pre-test animals for the purpose of the Sulfa-On-Site program are explicitly described in Chapter 5.

Suspect animals are to be identified as "held" by eartag or tattoo following ante-mortem examination/inspection. An ante-mortem examination report (CFIA/ACIA 1438) is to be completed giving particulars such as description, identification of animal, details of findings, owner's name, address, etc.

Facilities must be provided to enable crippled animals to be transported to the kill floor without undue suffering. In the case of severely crippled animals where even this is not practical, the veterinarian may give permission for an animal to be stunned in the yard prior to immediate rapid transfer for bleeding. From the time an animal is stunned in the yards until its delivery to the slaughter floor, it must always be under inspectional control.

It is imperative that all suspects be properly identified throughout the slaughter process, i.e., from the yards or live animal receiving room to the final inspection station. Except for immediate slaughter for

humane reasons, it is necessary to schedule suspects for separate slaughter, preferably at the end of the regular kill. This minimizes disruption of operations. Adequate cleaning and disinfection is required in all cases where the slaughter of a suspect animal may have caused contamination of the facility and equipment.

F.4.4 Animals condemned on ante-mortem inspection

All animals condemned on ante-mortem inspection shall be identified by a tag or other device showing the word CONDEMNED. In addition, full details (animal identification, owner's name and address, reason for condemnation), should be entered on the ante-mortem examination report (CFIA/ACIA 1438).

Following condemnation, animals are to be stunned or killed in the yards or live animal receiving room, and removed to the inedible section of the establishment. Stunned animals may be bled in the yards or live animal receiving room, provided there are adequate facilities to allow sanitary procedures (drain, washing facilities, etc.). Otherwise, such animals must be bled in the inedible section of the establishment.

All found deads are to be recorded and sent for rendering. Condemned animals, carcasses of such animals and found deads are not permitted to pass through the slaughter floor or other edible areas of the establishment.

F.5 Cleaning and disinfection

In addition to the slaughter floor, yards, driveways, etc., which have been used to hold or move suspect or condemned animals, are to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, where in the opinion of a veterinarian, this is necessary and practicable.