

**APPENDIX “A”**  
**Quality Standards and Management Practices Schedule**

**Feeding and Management Guidelines**

To maximize production efficiency and to capture all the benefits of building design and quality genetics, an all in-out production cycle is essential. This is necessary to break disease cycles, allow time for cleanup and disinfection, and to optimize feeding management. Though it is expected that a herd health and nutrition expertise will be engaged by the Co-operative to provide strict guidelines for overall herd management, herd health, and feeding, the following guidelines will represent a method of operation until such times as other specific guidelines can be established.

**General Management Practices**

There must be no exposure to cattle owned by persons other than the Member for biosecurity purposes.

Maintain strict personnel biosecurity for admittance to facilities. Rendering trucks should never enter the premises.

Keep dogs, cats, and other domestic animals out of facilities.

Conduct a daily observation of all cattle on an individual basis for health problems, and treat appropriate animals with proper medications.

Power wash and disinfect inside of facilities and feeders prior to admittance of each lot.

Record all cattle deaths and sickness on a report form provided by the Co-operative.

Maintain facilities and all equipment in proper functioning order.

Implement rodent- and fly-control procedures in and around facilities.

Mixing and regrouping of cattle should be avoided.

Emergency plans should be in place that include veterinary assistance, equipment malfunction, and fire protection.

Cattle should be kept reasonably clean in comfortable, healthy surroundings.

Maintain accurate records concerning parentage, mortality, and morbidity of all cattle in the Member's cattle operation.

Manage, store, and dispose of wastes, and land-apply animal wastes as required by all applicable laws and regulations and consistent with best management practices.

Maintain up-to-date animal waste management plans and records in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Dispose of all dead animals in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and public-health laws, and consistent with best management practices.

Obtain and maintain all permits necessary in connection with the raising of cattle.

Take all reasonable measures to assure that no cattle owned by other persons are placed on the property and facilities employed in the Member's cattle operation, and that cattle owned by other persons are not allowed to commingle with the Member's cattle.

### **Insurance Requirements**

The Member shall maintain at his/her expense a general liability insurance policy providing a minimum of \$500,000 single-limit bodily injury and replacement value property damage coverage for the Member's facility, and shall provide the Co-operative with the current certificate evidencing such coverage. The Member recognizes and accepts the risks and hazards inherent in any livestock venture, and shall be responsible to obtain at his/her option and expense any disability, business interruption, or income replacement insurance as the Member may wish to carry.

## Breeding Requirements and Restrictions

None at this time

## Weight and Quality Requirements and Restrictions

None at this time

## Nutrient Specifications for Grow/Finish Diets

The following nutrient specifications are expected to be followed by Members feeding cattle for this project.

<b>Nutrient</b>	<b>100 kg</b>	<b>200 kg</b>	<b>300 kg</b>	<b>400 kg</b>
C. protein, %	19.0	18.5	17.0	16.0
Lysine, %	1.1	1.0	0.85	0.80
Met. & cyst., %	0.66	0.62	0.53	0.51
Threonine, %	0.72	0.65	0.55	0.53
Tryptophan, %	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.14
Calcium, %	0.75	0.70	0.60	0.50
Phosphorus, %	0.68	0.60	0.50	0.40

## Animal Health

It is not anticipated that cattle in care of the Member will require routine animal health treatments. Animals should be observed on a routine schedule and more frequently during inclement weather. Animals should be examined for signs of health problems, physical discomfort, or injury. Unexpected death or signs of illness should be reported promptly to the Co-operative. Sick or injured animals must be promptly treated. Animals suspected of having a contagious disease must be isolated. Sick animals should be observed thoroughly at least twice daily and assisted with feeding and drinking, if needed, and given veterinary care, as appropriate. It will be required to record all treatment events on documents provided by the Co-operative. Medications must be administered according to label directions. A local practising veterinarian can be called

for emergency purposes, but it is required that the Co-operative personnel be notified before such action is taken.

Animals unable to walk or that are ill and will not recover must be humanely euthanized on the farm and not transported to the feedlot. Where the likelihood of recovery is low, despite the treatment, the animal should be euthanized. When the likelihood is high, the animal should be removed to an area where competition for feed and water is lower and the animal can be monitored and treated regularly.

If death occurs, necropsies will be ordered only by representatives of the Co-operative. Dead animals must be removed from the pens immediately. Depending on the site and local ordinances, they may be buried, composted, incinerated, or disposed of by a commercial rendering service. For rendering pick-up, a screened pick-up site should be constructed away from the buildings. Rendering trucks will not be allowed to enter the Member's facilities.

Medical supplies and needles should be disposed of properly after use.

### **Transporting Animals**

During hot weather, transporting cattle during midday should be avoided. During cold weather, trailers should be properly bedded.