HEALTH PLAN AND REVIEW (DAIRY)

TABLE A (continued)

MANAGEMENT TOPIC	WHAT THE PLAN MUST DETAIL/EXPLAIN	EXAMPLES TO CONSIDER
Husbandry procedures	The actions taken to ensure newborns receive adequate colostrum For husbandry procedures relevant to the farm: the person responsible methods and age of animal anaesthetics/analgesics used	e.g. disbudding, dehorning, castration, removal of supernumerary teats
Identifying treated animals	A written policy detailing how livestock are identified to manage withdrawal periods, and their treatment	
Dealing with TB reactors	A written policy for dealing with TB reactors within the herd and their milk, including actions taken to: isolate and identify reactors ensure reactor milk doesn't enter the bulk tank and is not fed to calves	
Downer cows	Actions taken with downer cows	
Euthanasia	A written policy outlining how euthanasia is undertaken on-farm, including: ■ animal type ■ methods used ■ name of person who undertakes it	

Appendix AH.6

APPROPRIATE METHODS OF HANDLING

The best way to move animals is to understand their natural behaviour and to work with that behaviour.

For cattle and sheep, use your position, voice, flags, and a stick as an extension of the arm

For pigs, use your position, voice, aids and pig boards

Handlers are not permitted to handle animals in such a way as to cause them pain or suffering.

It is not permitted to...

- strike or kick any animal
- apply pressure to any particularly sensitive part of the body in such a way as to cause pain or suffering
- lift or drag in any way that may cause pain or suffering
- use prods or other implements with pointed ends
- twist, crush or break the tails of animals or grasp the eyes of any animal
- throw or drop animals

Poor handling can result in lower meat quality, as well as bruising and injury.