

RECORD KEEPING for BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Record keeping is a key element of Beef Quality Assurance, and it's simply a good business practice. There are many software programs on the market, and even old-fashioned pen and paper beats no record keeping system.

The important thing is to find a method that you are comfortable with, which allows you to maintain accurate, thorough and timely documentation of your herd health program, nutrition program and other important production factors.

To inspire consumer confidence we must be able to document the responsible use of products and demonstrate that we have control over risk factors that have residue potential. Good records are also important if your operation is inspected (for example, if one of your cull cows is found to have a violative residue) by any state or federal agency.

Effective documentation showing appropriate training, inventory control, product use, animal identification, withdrawal and disposal is the only way to avoid liability from a residue contamination. The only way to accurately determine if you are in compliance with withdrawal times is to know exactly what was given, how much was given, where it was given, how it was given and when it was given to the animal.

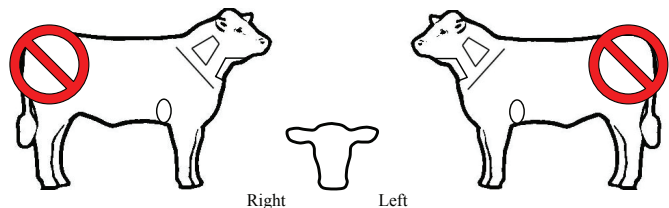
Updated records also allow you to make well-informed decisions about

marketing cattle without worrying whether enough time has elapsed since the last treatment. Also, as mentioned in the section on feed contamination, you should keep records on your use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals. Understand the safety restrictions with regard to withdrawal times and animal types (pregnant, lactating, etc.) that should not be treated or exposed to treated areas.

GROUP PROCESSING / TREATMENT MAP

Select SQ products when possible.
Never give an injection in the rear leg or top butt.

Group: _____ Date: _____ ID: Rt. Ear/ Lft Ear: _____
 Booster/Reprocess Date: _____ Pen/Pasture #: _____
 Class: S / H / Bulls / Cows Age: _____ Weight: _____ Hd. Processed _____
 Other Management (✓): Castrate _____ Dehorn _____ Other _____ Crew _____



Product and Company	Lot or Serial #	Exp. Date	ROA*	Dose	Booster Date	Withdrawal Date
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						

*ROA – Route of Administration

Comments:

Best Management Practices – Animal Treatment Records

1. Keep all records for at least two years from the date of transfer or sale of the cattle. In case a problem arises later, your records will help you track the treatment history of the animal when it was in your possession.
2. The treatment record should contain the following information:
 - a) Treatment date
 - b) Animal or group identification
 - c) Weight of animal or group average
 - d) Product administered
 - e) Product lot/serial number
 - f) Earliest date the animal could clear withdrawal time
 - g) Dose administered
 - h) Route of administration (ROA - IM, SQ, etc.)
 - i) Location of injections
 - j) Name of person who administered the treatment
3. If appropriate, records should be made available to the buyer or next manager of the cattle. Records should include all individual and group treatment/processing history and other information as deemed appropriate.

These sample records provide an idea of how to record information on purchased animal health products, individual and group treatment records, as well as an example of an individual animal treatment record and a group treatment record. There are also full-page sample forms that can be downloaded from the TBQP website www.texasbeefquality.com.

Animal Health Products Inventory

Date Received	Supplier/Distributor	Product Name	Quantity	Cost	Lot #	Serial #	Expiration Date

Individual Animal Health Record

I.D.	Date	Temp.	Diagnosis	Home Group Pen	Treatment	Route of Administration	Treatment Location	Date of Withdrawal	Initials of Processor

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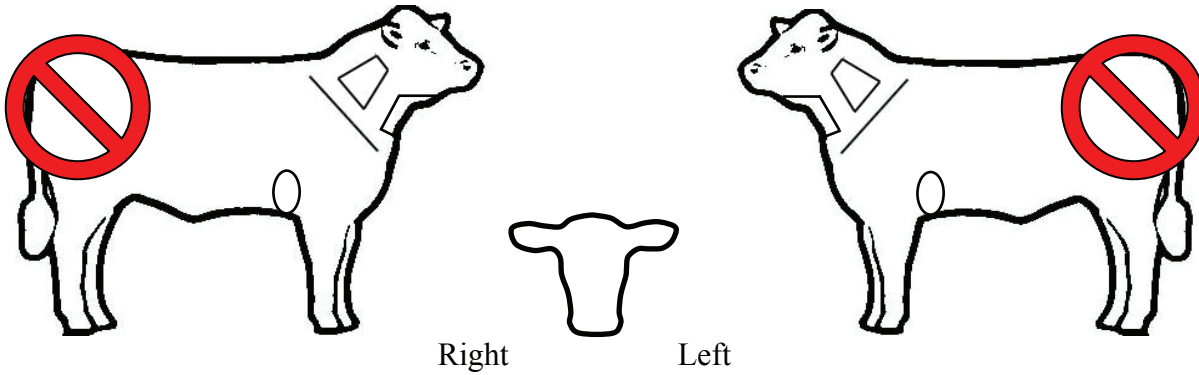
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Product and Company	Lot or Serial #	Exp. Date	ROA*	Dose	Booster Date	Withdrawal Date
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						

*ROA – Route of Administration

Comments:

Best Management Practices – Feed Records

1. Keep all feed records for at least two years.
2. It's a good management practice to require that all feed products be accompanied by an invoice that includes the date, amount, and composition of any custom mixed feeds.

Best Management Practices – Chemical Records

1. If grazing/haying restrictions or withdrawal times apply, records should be maintained for non-restricted pesticides. (Full-page forms such as below can be found in the Appendix, pages 129-130.)

Pesticide Inventory

Name of Product	Rec by	Date	Source	Quantity Received	Special ID	Comments

Pesticide Use Record

PR=Pesticide name, WD=Withdrawal time

Date	Product	Location	Withdrawal Time	Comments
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

