EST. G 1933

Greenham



NEVER EVER

Beef Program

Greenham
NEVER EVER
BEEF PROGRAM

- 100% Grass Fed I No Grain - Ever
- No Antibiotics - Ever
- No Hormone Growth Promotants (HGPs) - Ever

Third Party Audited & Assured

PURE BEEF CAPE GRIM TASMANIA

Bass Strait — PURE SOUTHERN BEEF —

Altair GRASSFED WAGYU

THE VINTAGE BEEF COMPANY

PURE BLACK
BARLEY FED ANGUS BEEF

EST. G 1933
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Humane Farm Animal Care

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document and set of standards has been compiled with the guidance of the Humane Farm Animal Care Animal Care Standards, Applegate Farms LCC *Humanely Raised Animal Care Standards,* Global Animal Partnership 5-Step *Animal Welfare Program* and the Animal Health Australia *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle*.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to state standards and guidelines for the welfare of all livestock included in the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program. This document informs all those with responsibilities for the care and management of those livestock.

Compliance with local, state, or federal requirements for beef cattle production that affect the environment or safety of livestock must also be met.

INTRODUCTION

The Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program was established in 2012 to source, certify and promote premium quality natural grass-fed beef from producers across some of Australia's best beef-producing regions.

The Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program enables beef to be sourced with the following raising claims:

- ✓ 100% Grass-Fed
- ✓ No Added Hormones
- ✓ No Antibiotics Ever
- ✓ Free Range – Never Confined to a Feedlot
- ✓ Free from Genetically Modified Organisms
- ✓ Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Accredited
- ✓ Certified Humane®

Greenham's adoption of the Certified Humane® Humane Farm Animal Care (HFAC) Beef Cattle Standards highlights its dedication to enhancing the welfare of farm animals throughout the entire food production process, from birth to slaughter. The Certified Humane® label guarantees consumers that the animals are raised under stringent animal welfare standards.

The Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program consists of four parts, each covering eligibility for specific raising claims as outlined below:

- PART 1: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
  - 100% Grass-Fed
  - No Added Hormones
  - No Antibiotics Ever
  - Free Range – Never Confined to a Feedlot
- PART 2: NON-GMO
  - Free from Genetically Modified Organisms
- PART 3: CERTIFIED HUMANE
  - Certified Humane®
- PART 4: EATING QUALITY
  - Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Accredited

Market eligibility and price premiums are determined by the producer's level of compliance to each part of Program Standards.

Greenham partners with suppliers who share our values, fostering trusted relationships built on integrity, best practice, and animal welfare. Our producers take pride in consistently upholding these standards.

Please note that some processing plants will only accept NEVER EVER cattle that meet all four parts of the Program.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

PROGRAM	refers to the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.
STANDARD	refers to the set of rules and requirements that must be met to be accredited with the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.
MANAGER	refers to any personnel with overseeing responsibility over the management practices involving animal welfare and adherence to the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.
LIVESTOCK PERSONNEL	refers to all personnel involved in handling and maintaining good animal welfare for livestock involved in the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.
LIVESTOCK	refers to all cattle involved in the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.
ANIMAL	refers to all cattle involved in the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.

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PART 1: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

OBJECTIVES: This section outlines the requirements for all properties seeking NEVER EVER Program accreditation and covers the on-farm practices and record keeping that must be undertaken to comply with the following raising claims:

- ✓ 100% Grass-Fed
- ✓ No Added Hormones
- ✓ No Antibiotics Ever
- ✓ Free Range – Never Confined to a Feedlot

1A: GROUPING & TRACEABILITY

Identification

GRLT: Livestock must maintain complete lifetime traceability. Livestock must be individually identified with an NLIS ear tag prior to leaving the farm. Purchased livestock must arrive with an NLIS ear tag.

Grouping

GRCT: Livestock must only be closely confined for short amounts of time for yard processing or prior to transport. Management must be taken to ensure procedures are kept to the shortest amount of time possible.

Space Requirement

GRSR: Livestock must be provided with adequate space in pastures to perform normal patterns of behaviour.

Prohibited Practices

GRCF: Livestock must never be confined to a feedlot or intensive yard finishing system.

GRHG: Livestock must never be administered hormone growth promotants or ionophores.

Ineligible livestock

GRIC: Where cattle are deemed ineligible for any reason, the producer must record these animals and clearly identify them. Where ineligibility affects a whole mob of cattle e.g. some cattle have been fed cereal grains, cattle must be sent as separate consignments with separate paperwork and, if trucked with eligible livestock, be kept in separate pens.

Lifetime Traceability

GRTR: All livestock must have records showing complete lifetime traceability through documentation. The origin of purchased livestock must be documented using a correctly completed National Vendor Declaration and NEVER EVER Consignment Declaration.

LPA Accreditation

GRLP: The Property Identification Code (PIC) of the farm where the audit is taking place must be accredited with Livestock Production Assurance (LPA).

Livestock Production Assurance is the Australian livestock industry's on-farm assurance program covering food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity, providing evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices; all of which contribute to the value chain.

100% GrassFed Diet

GRPF: Livestock must be fed a wholesome diet for their entire life which is 100% pasture or forage covered in vegetative matter including grasses (annual or perennial), legumes (lucerne, clover, peas, leucaena etc), brassica (beets, kale, turnips etc), browse, or cereal grain crops in the pre-grain state. Livestock should be raised and finished on pasture. Stocking density must be managed to prevent overgrazing, allow for forage recovery, and provide the necessary quantity and quality of forages to meet nutrient requirements appropriate to the class and stage of production.

See Appendix 1 for definition of pre-grain state and the Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages.

GRVD: Livestock must be fed a 100% vegetarian diet that is free from mammalian, avian or fish derived protein sources, with the exception of milk or milk-substitute products consumed prior to weaning.

Supplementary Feeding

GRSF: Complementary to grazing or as support during poor seasonal conditions, livestock may be supplementary fed the following: hay, haylage (pasture which has been partially dried), baleage (cut pasture wrapped in plastic to retain moisture), silage (preserved pasture stored in silos or bunkers), crop matter in the vegetative state prior to grain formation. Grain-free pellets should preferably be used only to sustain animal nutritional requirements during adverse season conditions or to support livestock at time of weaning and must not be given as a primary diet source over the lifetime of the animal. Records for any supplementary feeds must be maintained including details of purchases, storage, and use. Records must be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years.

Substances Prohibited in Feed

GRGF: Livestock must never be fed a diet that includes grain or grain by-products. Grain products include but are not limited to wheat, barley, triticale, oats, sorghum, maize, bran and pollard.

GRAF: Livestock must never be fed any finishing diets that include therapeutic antibiotics or steroids. See *Appendix 2 for a guide to prohibited medications.*

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1C: LIVESTOCK TREATMENTS

Antibiotic Treatment

GRAT: No animal may be denied treatment when sick or injured. If an animal is identified to require antibiotic treatment for illness or injury, prompt action must be taken to treat the animal. The following actions must be followed where NEVER EVER cattle are treated with antibiotics through feed, water or injection, or topical applications like pastes, ointments and sprays including therapeutic antibiotics and ionophores *(see Appendix 2 for a guide to prohibited medications):*

1. Immediate identification of animal by recording the animal identification tag number (NLIS or Management tag).
2. Animal physically tagged with a red 'treated' tag in the animal's ear.
3. Record the:
   - date
   - reason for treatment
   - animal/ mob ID
   - antibiotic administered
   - batch number
   - expiry date of the product administrated documented in Animal Health Plan.

Treated cattle identified with a red 'treated' ear tag may remain and be consigned for processing with the herd.

Treated animals may be held in a recovery area that is free from competition for feed and water. However, consideration should be given to the stress that can be incurred from segregating the animal from its herd.

Livestock that are treated must be loaded onto transport vehicles last when loading and kept in a separate pen where possible during transport. The treated animal must be noted on the NVD. Traceability of all treated livestock must be documented and demonstrated. All records are required to be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years.

Storage of Medication

GRSM: All medication used for livestock treatment must be:

- Stored in accordance with label instructions
- Clearly labelled with the prescribing veterinarian's label attached and intact
- Kept in a secure store which is safe from animals and unauthorised personnel.

PART 2: NON-GMO

OBJECTIVES: This section outlines the requirements that must be undertaken to comply with the 'Free from Genetically Modified Organisms' raising claim, in accordance with the Non-GMO Project Standard.

2A: DIET

NGMC: Livestock must never have access to genetically modified (GM) crops in the form of fresh or preserved (hay, baleage etc.) vegetative matter or by-products. GM crops include those in which genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally. In Australia, there are several GM crops available including safflower, soy, cotton and canola. A Fodder Declaration must be obtained declaring it to be a non-GM crop. Fodder Declarations must be kept for a minimum of three (3) years.

2B: GENETIC SELECTION

NGMA: The use of genetically modified and/or cloned animals and their offspring is prohibited.

PART 3: CERTIFIED HUMANE

OBJECTIVES: This section outlines the requirements that must be undertaken to comply with the 'Certified Humane®' raising claim, in accordance with the Humane Farm Animal Care (HFAC) Beef Cattle Standards. Adoption of the HFAC Standards demonstrates a business's commitment to improving the lives of farm animals in food production from birth to slaughter, assuring customers and consumers that animals are raised in accordance with high animal welfare standards.

3A: LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Grouping

CHGA: The Manager must ensure livestock personnel understand and follow procedures to manage any aggressive or unfamiliarised livestock and minimise possible injury to livestock.

CHGS: Livestock must be grouped according to size and nutritional requirements.

Transportation

CHTC: Livestock must have an Australian Standard Body Condition Score 2.5 or higher at the time of transport (unless for veterinary treatment). *See Appendix 3 for Australian Body Condition Score guide.*

CHNF: Livestock not fit to transport due to illness, injury or body condition score issues must be identified and not loaded.

CHTM: Livestock transport vehicles must be well maintained in good working condition to ensure safe transport of livestock.

Other Animal Risk Management

CHWD: If working stock dogs are used to assist personnel with moving livestock, they must be properly trained to not cause injury or distress to livestock and kept under the control of personnel at all times.

CHPP: Livestock must have protection from predation and pests where possible.

Prohibited Practices

CHPM: Prohibited marking of livestock include: face branding, ear splitting, tail docking, wattling.

Dehorning

CHDS: Dehorning must only be undertaken when necessary and on healthy animals. The procedure must be performed by competent personnel in a way that minimises suffering. All relevant livestock personnel must understand and follow best practices for dehorning. Tipping (removing the insensitive horn tip with no nerves or blood supply) is accepted and pain relief treatment is not required. Pain relief treatment must be used for all dehorning procedures.

Dehorning procedures must comply with the following requirements:

- Horn removal at less than 6 months old can be undertaken by competent livestock personnel and must be conducted using pain relief treatment.
- Meat and Livestock Australia recommended the following instruments for dehorning at certain ages:
- Dehorning knife: 2-3 months old
- Scoop or Cup dehorners: 2-6 months old
- Horn removal at over 6-months-old must only be performed by a veterinarian using a combination of sedative or local anaesthesia and anti-inflammatory treatment. Horn removal at this age should not be routine procedure.

Appropriate tools and methods must be used to complete dehorning procedures.

The Manager should consult a veterinarian for pain relief treatment options. *See Appendix 4 for a guide to pain relief treatment.*

3B: FEED AND WATER

Free Access to Feed

CHFA: Livestock must have free access to clean nutritious feed at all times, with the exception of immediately prior or during yard processing and transport. Feed must be checked as required to ensure adequate supply. All livestock must have access to feed until at least five hours prior to loading for transport.

Clean Drinking Water

CHDW: Livestock must have continuous access to clean drinking water with the exception of during transport. Water must be checked regularly to ensure adequate supply and action must be taken to ensure water is clean and surroundings are not fouled or slippery.

Body Condition Score Maintenance

CHBC: Livestock must be fed sufficient quantity and quality of food to sustain their age, size and stage of production to sustainably maintain an Australian Body Condition Score of 2.5 or higher. At the minimum, livestock must have light fat cover over the ribs, shoulders and hips. *See Appendix 3 for a guide to the Australian Beef Body Condition Score Standard.*

Livestock Monitoring

CHLM: Livestock must be checked regularly, monitored for performance and if identified to be weak, ill or injured, are assessed and appropriate action taken promptly. If any livestock are identified to be contagious or downed, prompt and appropriate action must be taken.

3B: FEED AND WATER

Quarantine

CHQT: Incoming livestock must be quarantined, and health treatments administered if required (i.e. treatment for disease, illness, parasitic infestation or other health related problems) prior to integration into the herd.

Non-Ambulatory and Euthanasia Procedure

CHNA: If there is any doubt as to how to proceed with a severely ill or injured animal, a veterinarian must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible or if the animal should be humanely destroyed.

CHEP: Livestock identified to be unable to perform normal behaviour or reach food and water due to injury or chronic illness must be assessed and if welfare is compromised, the animal should be euthanised. The procedure to humanely destroy the animal must be carried out promptly and effectively by personnel with appropriate training and/or experience. This may be performed by a competent livestock personnel or veterinarian.

CHCD: Carcase disposal must meet local laws and regulations (i.e. the carcase must be buried or burnt) within a reasonable time.

3C: HEALTH

Records

CHHP: The Manager must have a written Animal Health Plan that identifies practices implemented to ensure compliance with all applicable sections of the Standard. The Plan must be current and updated as needed to reflect any changes. The Plan must reflect actual practices and the Manager must ensure all livestock personnel understand and follow the Plan. Animal Health Plan documents should be kept for a minimum of 3 years after the first renewal audit.

The Animal Health Plan must include:

- Annual health treatment (i.e. vaccinations and parasite control)
- Biosecurity Plan (biosecurity and infectious disease protocols)
- Non-ambulatory procedure
- Euthanasia procedure

CHHR: Health records must be maintained and include details of any medication, vaccinations, drenches administered and supplements/injectables for mineral deficiencies. Health records must be documented in the Animal Health Plan.

Record the:

- date
- reason for treatment
- animal/ mob ID
- product administered
- batch number
- expiry date of the product administrated.

3D: FACILITIES

CHFE: Facilities and equipment used to handle livestock must be designed and maintained to ensure its effective operation. These must be used in a way that is appropriate for the class of livestock.

CHFI: Facilities must be free from protrusions or other objects that could cause injury and are clean and in good working order.

CHYR: The footing of processing yards and loading ramps must be designed and maintained to minimise slipping, falling and injury. They must be designed to provide adequate light and kept clean to minimise distress or harm to livestock. Loading ramps must be no more than 20 degrees incline.

CHFG: Fences and gates must be designed and maintained to prevent injury to livestock.

3E: PASTURE

Natural Element Protection

CHNE: Livestock must be protected from natural elements with windbreaks. Windbreaks may consist of natural tree belts, natural geographical features (e.g. hills, valleys) or manmade structures.

Poisonous Plants

CHPG: Procedures must be undertaken to minimise poisonous plants in pastures used for grazing and hay making.

Soil Improvement

CHSF: The Manager should identify if pastures require fertiliser or soil conditioners. Application should be made if it is required.

Grazing Managment

CHGM: A grazing plan is recommended for all producers but required where the average annual stocking rate for the past 3 years exceeds:

3 DSE/hectare/100mm rainfall in regions with average rainfall above 750mm, or

2 DSE/ha/100mm rainfall in regions with average rainfall 750mm or less

The plan must outline tactical grazing methods, planned rest periods for forage recovery, and strategies to match feed supply with demand and prevent overgrazing.

3F: BREEDER REQUIREMENTS

Pregnancy Checking

CHPC: If female livestock are checked for pregnancy, this must be done by either a veterinarian or personnel who have undergone appropriate training.

Foot Care

CHFC: Breeding livestock must be monitored for any genetic foot problems causing lameness. It is recommended those animals with lameness/foot issues are not selected for further breeding.

Calving Supervision

CHCS: Heifers should be kept close to cattle yards during calving so that early assistance may be given if needed. Animals must be monitored for any signs of distress or difficulties prior, during and post the event of calving.

First time calving heifers should be observed daily and cows regularly, or more often if practical. Females should calve naturally, and intervention should be limited to when the welfare of the mother and calf is impacted.

The female should be checked before a decision for forced extraction or caesarean is made. Calving aids must only be used to assist in a delivery, and not to produce a calf as quickly as possible. Assistance must be made by a competent livestock personnel or a veterinarian.

Appropriate tools and methods must be used when assisting with calving and all tools should be washed and disinfected both prior to and after use.

CHCP: Females should calve in clean pastures with shelter from the elements where possible, taking consideration to weather and/or seasonal conditions.

Orphan Calves

CHOC: If the producer raises orphan calves, the calf must be provided milk or milk substitute twice a day for a minimum of six weeks. All substitute milk must be free of antibiotics or coccidiostats.

Castration

CHCH: Castration must only be undertaken on healthy animals. The procedure must be performed by trained and competent personnel in a way that minimises stress and suffering to the calf.

CHPR: All relevant livestock personnel must understand and follow the procedure for castration. Castration procedures must comply with the following requirements:

- Up to 7 days old: band (rubber ring). No pain relief treatment required. Record of calving drop date and castration date required.
- 7 days – 6 months old: bands, spermatic cord crush, emasculator or surgical castration. Pain relief treatment must be administered.
- Over 6 months old: surgical castration must be performed by a veterinarian using sedation or local anaesthesia, anti-inflammatory medication for pain relief and provisions for controlling bleeding.

- All pain relief treatments must be recorded in the animal health records in accordance with Indicator CHHR. Where castration is performed within the first seven days of life, both the animal's date of birth and the date of castration must be documented.

Appropriate tools and methods must be used to complete castration procedures. The Manager should consult a veterinarian for pain relief treatment options. *A guide is provided in Appendix 4*. Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.

Disbudding and Dehorning

CHDD: Disbudding and dehorning must only be undertaken when necessary and on healthy animals. The procedure must be performed by competent personnel in a way that minimises suffering.

CHDP: All relevant livestock personnel must understand and follow best practices for disbudding and dehorning. Tipping (removing the insensitive horn tip with no nerves or blood supply) is accepted and pain relief treatment is not required. Pain relief treatment must be used for all disbudding and dehorning procedures.

Disbudding and dehorning procedures must comply with the following requirements:

Disbudding

Cautery paste may be used to disbud calves that are seven-days-old or younger, with the paste being applied by personnel who are competent in the process. Pain relief treatment must be used.

Disbudding, as soon as a prominent bud has formed (around two months of age) can be conducted using a hot iron and pain relief treatment must be used.

Dehorning

Horn removal at less than six-months-old can be undertaken by competent livestock personnel and must be conducted using pain relief treatment.

Meat and Livestock Australia recommended the following instruments for dehorning at certain ages:

- Dehorning knife: 2-3 months old
- Scoop or Cup dehorners: 2-6 months old

Horn removal at over six-months-old must only be performed by a veterinarian using a combination of sedative or local anaesthesia and anti-inflammatory treatment. Horn removal at this age should not be routine procedure.

Appropriate tools and methods must be used to complete disbudding and dehorning procedures. The Manager should consult a veterinarian for pain relief treatment options.

A guide is provided in Appendix 4.

Weaning

CHWA: Calves must not be weaned from their mothers before an average of six-months-old. Average weaning age is calculated by comparing the average calving date of the mob with the average weaning date of the mob. Age exceptions may be made if the welfare of the mother and/or calf is compromised. Low stress weaning methods must be followed.

3G: DOCUMENTATION

Farm Plan

CHFP: A written Farm Plan must be current and updated as needed to reflect any operational changes.

The Plan must reflect actual practices. The Manager must ensure all livestock personnel understand and follow the Plan. Farm Plan documents should be kept for a minimum of 3 years after the first renewal audit.

The Farm Plan must include:

- LPA animal welfare management plan
- LPA biosecurity plan
- Husbandry procedures and livestock movements
- Emergency Plan for natural disasters (drought, flood or fire) to ensure livestock have access to feed, clean water and safety.
- Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program Standard
- Humane Farm Animal Care – Animal Care Standards
- Animal Health Australia – Animal Welfare Guidelines and Standards

Farm records must include dates for husbandry procedures (calving, weaning etc.), pest control plans, National Vendor Declarations, inventory records outlining details of livestock movements for eligible and non-eligible livestock, NVDs, NEVER EVER Consignment Declarations and other relevant documentation.

A documented Emergency Plan includes the procedures to ensure livestock have access to feed and clean water and are safe from harm and injury in the event of natural disasters (e.g. drought, flood or fire) and water shortages. The Emergency Plan must be made available to appropriate personnel that may need to action the procedures. Reasonable precaution to minimise risk to livestock must be demonstrated.

A current copy of the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Standard must be shown at the audit. The Manager must have read and understood their obligations and requirements outlined in the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Standard. It is the responsibility of the Manager to ensure all livestock personnel have read and understood the requirements of the Standard.

A current copy of the Humane Farm Animal Care – Animal Care Standards and Animal Health Australia Standards and Guidelines for Cattle must be shown at the audit.

Complaint Log

CHCL: Any complaints that allege the farm's failure to comply with the Program Standard must be documented. When a complaint is received, appropriate action must be taken to respond to the complaint and correct any issues.

The log must include:

- Date
- The detail of the complaint (written or verbal)
- Action taken to respond to the complaint
- The outcome

Written records must be retained for a minimum of three years from the date of the record's creation.

**The complaints log is ONLY for recording a third-party complaint regarding compliance with the Greenham NEVER EVER Beef Program.

3H: PERSONNEL

Livestock Handling

CHLH: All personnel handling livestock must be competent at doing so in a calm and quiet manner that minimises stress, and personnel must be given training as required to ensure livestock are correctly handled in all situations to avoid unnecessary stress to the animal. Records of any training should be kept.

Competency in livestock handling include but are not limited to:

- Recognise signs of normal behaviour, abnormal behaviour and fear
- Recognise common illness, injury or disease and knowledge of when and how to treat an animal or who to ask for assistance
- Knowledge of body condition scoring. *See Appendix 3 for the Australian Body Condition Score guide.*
- Knowledge of breeding procedures (Breeder Operation ONLY)

CHHT: All personnel handling livestock must do so in a positive and compassionate manner. Livestock personnel must be able to demonstrate their proficiency in procedures that have potential to cause suffering (e.g. identification, injections, horn removal and castration - breeder operation only). The Manager must ensure that personnel handling livestock do not pull or lift by livestock by their extremities, and tails are not twisted to the point of breaking when handled.

CHTP: All livestock personnel must be competent in the appropriate use of goading implements and/or dogs to move livestock. The Manager must ensure that training is provided to relevant personnel if required.

Electric prodders (hot shots) are only to be used on livestock if there is impending harm to the operator or animal (and must not be common practice).

PART 4: EATING QUALITY

OBJECTIVES: This section outlines the requirements that must be undertaken to comply with the 'Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Accredited' raising claim, in accordance with the Non-GMO Project Standard. Meat Standards Australia is the Australian livestock and red meat industry standard which considers the impact of animal husbandry and welfare on the overall eating quality consistency of red meat.

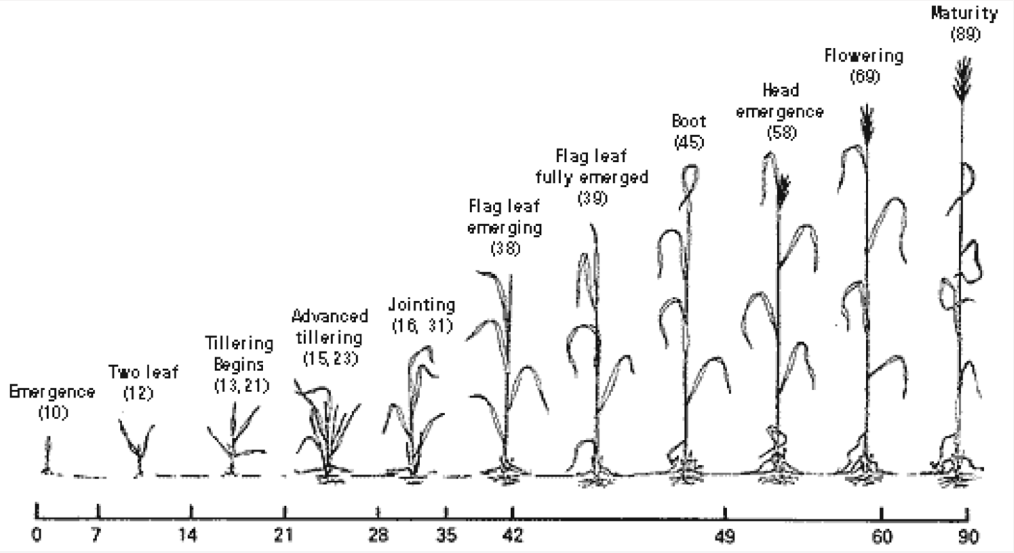
4A: MSA ACCREDIATION

EQMS: The Property Identification Code (PIC) of the farm where the audit is taking place must be accredited with Meat Standards Australia (MSA).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PRE-GRAIN STATE

Pre-grain state for the purpose of this Standard is defined as crops which have reached the end of the flowering stage. Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals is illustrated below. Pre-grain state is up to and including decimal code 69.



APPENDIX 2: PROHIBITED ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT

Cattle have never been treated with antibiotics, including low level (prophylactic) or therapeutic level doses, sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats.

Disclaimer: This list is not exhaustive. If in doubt, contact Greenham to confirm product eligibility prior to administering any treatment.

Oxytetracycline
- Alamycin
- Oxytet LA
- Bivatop
- Engymycin
- Hexasol
- Utozyme pessaries

Trimethoprim Sulfa
- Trisoprim
- Streptosulcin tablets
- Scourban

Penicillin
- Propercillin
- Norocillin
- Depocillin

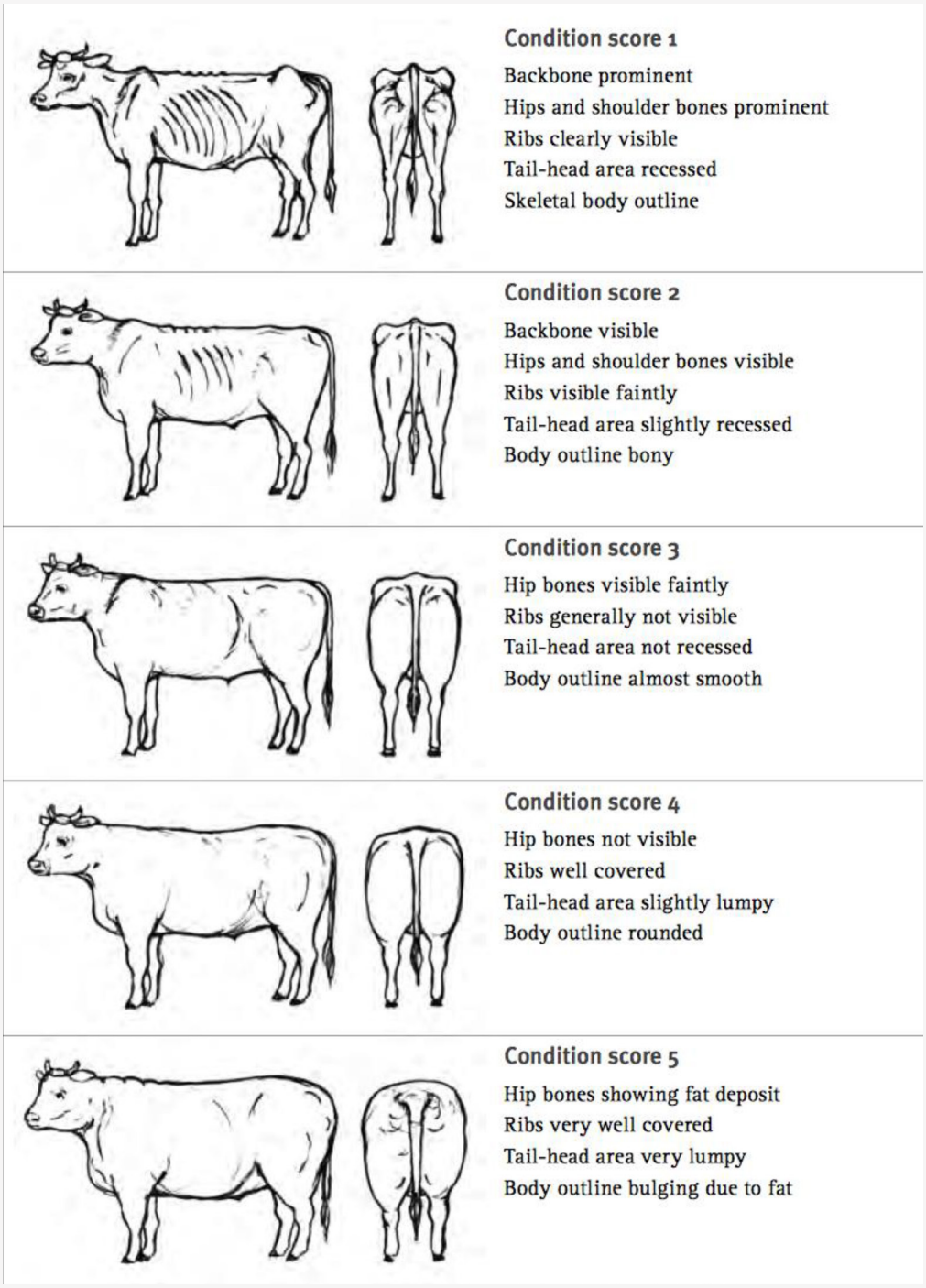
Ceftiofur
- Excenel
- Accent
- Exede

All coccidiostats
- Toltrazuril
- Baycox
- Deccox
- Bovatech
- Amprolium

Others
- Micotil
- Draxxin

APPENDIX 3: AUSTRALIAN BEEF BODY CONDITION SCORE STANDARD

Beef Body Condition Score guide



Condition score 1

Backbone prominent
Hips and shoulder bones prominent
Ribs clearly visible
Tail-head area recessed
Skeletal body outline

Condition score 2

Backbone visible
Hips and shoulder bones visible
Ribs visible faintly
Tail-head area slightly recessed
Body outline bony

Condition score 3

Hip bones visible faintly
Ribs generally not visible
Tail-head area not recessed
Body outline almost smooth

Condition score 4

Hip bones not visible
Ribs well covered
Tail-head area slightly lumpy
Body outline rounded

Condition score 5

Hip bones showing fat deposit
Ribs very well covered
Tail-head area very lumpy
Body outline bulging due to fat

APPENDIX 4: PAIN RELIEF TREATMENT

Disclaimer: The choice of pain relief depends on the type of procedure being performed and the circumstances under which it is being performed. Please speak to your veterinarian to get specific advice relevant to your needs. If in doubt, speak to your veterinarian prior to administering any treatment.

Pain Relief options for beef animals come in two broad categories – systemic or topical.

- **Systemic drugs** are either injected or given orally and affect the entire body.
- **Topical pain relief** options are applied directly to the painful area and act to desensitize the pain response at that site.

The pain relief drugs currently available in Australia are **injectable anti-inflammatories** (e.g. Metacam, Tolfidine or Flunixin), **oral anti-inflammatories** (e.g. Buccalgesic) or **topical local anaesthetics** (e.g. Tri-Solfen).

Recommended treatment according to procedure:

Castration

Banding: Injectable or oral anti-inflammatory.

Surgical: Injectable or oral anti-inflammatory and/or topical local anaesthetic.

Disbudding / Dehorning

Injectable or oral anti-inflammatory and/or topical local anaesthetic.


FOR THE VERY BEST
H·M·Guenham
AUSTRALIAN BEEF