



Traceability and Dairy Shows

Dairy Shows

Fair, exhibition and/ or show ground organizers can help play an active role in Livestock Traceability. Currently, the province of Quebec has legislation in place to facilitate the recording and reporting of animal move-ins for shows. So far, it is the only province to do so, and therefore in other provinces, show organizers do not have to report the move-in of animals onto the grounds (though it is encouraged). However, producers in all provinces are required to record and report animal move-ins when their animals return to their farms. As such, show facilities and show organizers are encouraged to have a Premises Identification number, and to display the facility's Premises ID (or PID) where it is easy to access for exhibitors.

Organizers might post the PID in the following places:

- At the exhibitor entrance
- In the fair office
- On the event or facility website
- In emails or communications leading up to the event

As the Canadian and Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) reviews their regulations, new amendments may require all fairgrounds to record and report animal move-ins. For now, the dairy industry, led by DFC, will be requiring all Canadian dairy farms to do this in advance of the proposed CFIA regulation changes, which are expected to occur in 2020.

The proAction® program provides on-farm transparency, food safety and security for consumers. Because of this, the requirements also benefit the dairy industry as a whole. In addition to Food Safety requirements (CQM), producers must meet Livestock Traceability, Animal Care, and Biosecurity requirements. These proAction requirements are primarily the responsibility of Canada's dairy producers, but the facilities managing shows and sales can make it easier for them to follow!

Traveling Long Distances for Shows and Sales

Some producers travel a long distance with animals for a show or sale, and require a stop at someone's farm to milk, water, and/or rest animals. In this case, the producer or owner who is hosting or facilitating the "resting station" is required to record and report the move-in of those animals. Although the animals are not staying very long, there is potential for cross contamination. Therefore, the producer must officially report and record the animal as "moved-in."

Producers that show across the border must record and report a temporary export event. This reports the identification of an approved tag applied to an animal temporarily shipped outside of Canada. When this animal returns to Canada, the producer must report an import event to move the tag numbers back into the farm's animal inventory.

Fair/Exhibition/Agricultural Societies Tip:

Post PID numbers prominently in several places, including livestock entry gates and on livestock buildings on your fairgrounds, in your fair prize book, on your livestock entry forms, and on your website.





Producer Tip:

Bring your animals to the fairgrounds properly tagged. If a tag is lost upon arrival or at fairgrounds we recommend producers are prepared and equipped (spare NLID tag and tag pliers) to replace the lost tag with one from your tag inventory.

Please remember that dairy animals are required to be dual-tagged, as it is the dairy standard. If a dairy animal is missing its secondary tag, it is recommended that producers have back up identification (photo or generic tag) to avoid not knowing who the animal is if the other tag is lost. Dairy animals can be sold or taken to a show if one of the following is true:

- If the dairy animal still has the official RFID tag set, she is okay to be sold and/or shown.
- If the dairy animal is missing the RFID tag set, and time allows for a replacement tag to be ordered, please order a re-printed tag.
- If the dairy animal is missing the RFID tag set and there is no time to get a replacement tag, she may be tagged with another RFID tag set from your inventory. However, the new unique lifetime number needs to match the old unique lifetime number and must be reported to the tracking database (CLTS/ATQ). This process is called "cross-referencing."
- If an animal loses its RFID tag during transport to or on the fairgrounds, a new approved tag must be applied immediately. Producers should be prepared to replace the lost tag with tag from their inventory. The old and new tag numbers must be reported to the tracking database for cross-referencing. If producers do not have an approved NLID dairy tag, the fairgrounds will have an approved NLID dairy tag set or CCIA beef tag available on-site. Ideally, dairy tags will be replaced with dairy tags from the Agriculture Society or owners own tag inventory. For health, safety, and liability reasons, the owner of the animal should be responsible for providing the pliers or taggers and a means to restrain the animal for tagging.

Remember, any time an animal leaves the farm temporarily for a show or any other reason, the producer **MUST** record and report the move-in event when the animal returns to the farm within seven (7) days following the arrival of the animal or before it leaves the farm, whichever comes first.

How an Agricultural Society needs to be compliant for dairy shows:

1. Ensure fairgrounds are registered with a PID number
2. Register with CCIA or ATQ (tracking databases)
3. Purchase required approved tags for cattle (dairy and beef)
4. Ensure any animal on fairgrounds that requires a tag has one
5. Record/report replacement tags
6. Record/report animal deaths on fairgrounds



Resources:

*Click on resource to visit web page



CCIA



ATQ (For Quebec farmers)



Traceability Requirements Guide for Agricultural Societies



List of Ontario Agricultural Societies and Fairgrounds with Premises-ID



List of British Columbia Fairs and Exhibitions with Premises-ID