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Build your own **Biosek Protocol**

The 5 Steps

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BIOSEK[®]

01

TRACEABILITY

STEP 01:

BRANDING, IDENTIFICATION and LOCATION. The key to accurate and sustainable TRACEABILITY of livestock lies in BRANDING, IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS and LOCALITY; Note the mandatory requirement while the acceptable identity system to be used depends on whatever works best for you and your clients' in the value chain.

NOT NEGOTIABLE

The Animal Identification Act, 2002 [Act No6 of 2002]

Refer to: STEYN GROEP LEWENDEHAWE DIENSTE for assistance and support. H.E Steyn 072 403 8305 vir nuwe aansoeke, heruitreiking van Brandmerke en oordrag van brandmerke na nuwe eienaars.

02

DISEASE PREVENTION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

STEP 02:

BIOSEK invites all beef producers to participate in a National Disease Prevention Plan. Developed by V-NET - Dr Danie Odendaal.

Veterinarian Network introduced a national monthly disease reporting system for veterinarians more than 10 years ago. This has culminated in a comprehensive overview of disease trends that occur per region and nationally.

This was done in cooperation with the Ruminant Veterinary Association (RuVASA). With Dr Faffa Malan, as the very enthusiastic driver, veterinarians are urged to report on an ongoing basis and this information is then also shared monthly in various forms on the website of RuVASA and for publication in the agricultural media.

Feedback from cattle breeders and veterinarians has indicated that there is a need to use this valuable information in a more practical way for the advantage of herd health on a national basis. With the “higher-than-normal” rainfall experienced in large parts of the country this year higher levels of disease occurrence is expected and requires timeous preventive planning.

To put words into actions, Veterinarian Network will kick off the year by providing a guideline for the structured development or revision of a new or existing vaccination plan for use by beef cattle farmers in consultation with their designated herd veterinarians.

The basic structure of the 12 monthly vaccination plan for beef cattle is very simple as in the example herein below. The challenge is the timely execution that will require further dedication.

The yearly vaccination plan must give an overview of the 3 variables.

1. The 12 months of the year that also correlate with the 4 different seasons.
2. Management of all age groups such as replacement animals must be dealt with separately.
3. The 4 production periods of the breeding season must be included in the plan.

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
	Dry				Calve			Breed				Wean
Bulls								Start of breeding season				
Cows					Start of calving season			Start of breeding season				
Calves					Birth of calves							Wean
					0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Heifer 1												
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Heifer 2							Start of breeding					
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Heifer 3				Start of first calving season								
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

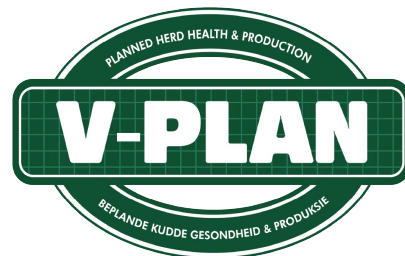
Participation is free of charge and the vaccination guideline divided into 4 practical consecutive sections that will be sent by the Veterinarian Network in an electronic format to cattle farmers and their herd veterinarians.

The only prerequisite is that every beef cattle farmer that is interested to receive the guideline, must personally register his/her interest.

1. The principles concerning effective vaccination. Methodology for the layout of a year plan and structured determination of the diseases which is or can be a problem on the farm, and which can be prevented by vaccination.
2. Practical step by step layout of the vaccination plan [spreadsheet] for the development or revision of the yearly vaccination plan as well as the budget for the ordering of these vaccines.
3. Explanation of the monthly action lists (reminders) and checklists that can be used to ensure that vaccinations are done as planned.
4. Advice on using the vaccination records and the use thereof for marketing purposes when calves are sold to the feedlots or cattle are sold for breeding purposes.

For it to work and to benefit the industry amongst others in restoring our national animal health status internationally we need the interest and dedication of both the cattle farmers and the veterinarians who provide a herd health service.

This project is the cornerstone of V-PLAN the national platform for planned herd health and biosecurity at farm level. The project also serves as the basis for closer co-operation between farmers and their herd veterinarians.



For continued participation and supply of information complete and forward the following.

- Your name and surname:
- District where the farm is located.
- Email address and contact number.
- Cattle Breed? (If not indicate what example: commercial)
- Who supplied with this information?
- The name of your Herd Veterinarian or Veterinarian you would use.
- Herd Veterinarian Address (Town)

Send this via Whatsapp, SMS or Email to:

+27-721735705 (Mnr Ika van Niekerk – project coordinator) | v-plan@exsell.org.za

+27-824540532 (Dr Danie Odendaal – Veterinary Network.) | vnet@absamail.co.za

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03

GENERAL HOUSE KEEPING HYGIENE MANAGEMENT PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND RECORDING.

STEP 03:

GENERAL HOUSE KEEPING

GUIDELINES IN SUPPORT OF BIOSEK PRODUCERS PREPAIRING AND POSITIONING FOR AUDIT PURPOSES.

The content may be altered or changed from time to time in accordance with consumer requirements and preferences.

V-PLAN as platform and BIOSEK register facilitator and manager welcome questions and comments which will be forwarded to the relevant service suppliers for their answers and input.

BIOSEK IN PRAKTYK - ESTABLISHING QUARANTINE FARMS

CHECKLIST

BRANDING & IDENTIFICATION. Animals on the farm are branded in accordance with the relevant Act

The ANNUAL HERD HEALTH and PRODUCTION plan is in use and reports kept. Daily observation is introduced and reports kept.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING - INFRASTRUCTURE

Farm is protected against strange animal access

Quarantine camps are available

New animals as well as animals returning to the farm are quarantined

a Minimum of 28 days quarantine time is adhered to

All animals arriving on the farm are vaccinated against diseases that occur in the new area unless proven to have been vaccinated by the supplier's veterinary surgeon

CONTROL: REGISTER AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

External parasites are managed

Vehicles delivering the animals are disinfected

General hygiene of workers is taken care of

Animals are tested annually for TB and CA

OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION

Boundary fences are dense and inspected regularly.

Gates are in sound and good working condition.

Where necessary gates can be locked.

Enough space is provided at feed and water troughs and water is clean.

Sufficient shelter and shade is present in camps, kraals and stables.

No "outside/strange animals come into touch with animals in quarantine.

A buffer area of at least 20meter surrounds the quarantine camps where no animals are aloud is in place.

"Lots of"/ any Herd of animals brought onto the farm are run separately as a group from others for at least 28 days.

New arrivals do not have other animals in adjacent camps.

New arrivals are inspected for any signs of disease daily for at least 21 days.

All new arrivals are bled for brucella testing.

Daily reports are made and recorded regarding the health status of the herd.

MANAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

A Cordial relationship exists between the producer and herd veterinarian as well as state veterinarian.	
Both vets visit the production unit regularly.	
The herd veterinarian is indirectly and if necessary involved in the planning of the annual herd health management plan.	
An annual herd health and vaccination plan is included in the health management plan.	
Veterinary products are administered and managed in accordance with the suppliers' recommendations.	
Cold storage for storage specific products is available and measures are in place to maintain the required cold chain.	
Clean syringes that are calibrated properly calibrated and clean needles are used when treating animals.	
Used containers and disposable needles and syringes are disposed of in a responsible manner.	
Observation of animals is a matter of routine, reported on and recorded.	
Sound veld management is adhered to and recorded.	
The production unit is managed and maintained in a responsible and bio secure manner.	

04

DAILY OBSERVATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURE AND RECORDING.

STEP 04:

The following list is an **EXAMPLE**. Here you can compare your current system to a daily control list compiled by our advisors. It is of integral importance that daily observation is recorded, to determine your herd health status for your Biosek marketing benefits and Biosek status.

Use the **example** on the following page to build your own daily observation and reporting checklist.

BIOSEK.

EXAMPLE | DAILY OBSERVATION & REPORTING CHECKLIST

DATE:	
Herdsman reporting:	
Herd Code:	
Camp Name:	
Herd Count (must be in the camp):	
Cow Count:	
Today's Newborns:	
Total # of calves	
Missing # only	
Water Troughs:	
Water Supply:	
Grass level:	
Fences & Gates:	
Bags of Lick in Stock:	
Number of Lick bags opened today (#only]	
Bags of Lick Received:	
Daily Tick Inspection:	
Tick Level	
Type of Ticks :	
Any brown ear ticks Observed:	
Any Signs of FMD : REPORT DAILY	
Daily Observation Feedback & Treatments:	
1.ZZV 230542 today is better	
Cattle on Standing Heat	
Comments or requests:	
Gathering Counting Dipping & Scan2.	

****EVERY FARM WILL HAVE IT'S OWN DAILY OBSERVATION AND REPORTING CHECKLIST****

05

EVALUATION AND AUDIT TO QUALIFY AS BIOSEK MEMBER

Information in this manual is subject to change from time to time as regulatory and client preference might dictate.

COMPLIANCE

(Typed in red is mandatory)

DON'T BE SURPRIZED IF YOU ADHERE TO MOST OF THE FOLLOWING ADHERENCE CRITERIA.

Read with pencil or pen in hand and delete the criteria you adhere to; YOU MIGHT WELL BE SURPRIZED.

A. TRACEABILITY

BRANDING and IDENTIFICATION

Animals on the farm are branded in accordance with the relevant Act	
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B. BIOSECURITY

STEPS 1 TO 4 have been adhered to evaluated and audited	
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EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

ACCESS CONTROL

Farm is properly fenced off. This includes fencing preventing smaller animals from getting to bigger animals.	
Any fence shared with neighbours? If so, are measures in place to prevent animals from making direct contact across the fence?	
Does the farm have access control such as a gate or dedicated visitors parking area?	
Can gates be locked where necessary?	
Is signage displayed to advise visitors which areas they may or may not enter?	
Are signs displayed that request all visitors to report to the office upon arrival?	
Are controlled access areas clearly marked?	
Are visitors to the farm discouraged from entering the housing and feed areas and from touching cattle and calves?	
Are the visitors (vets, nutritionists etc) that need to enter the animal areas or that need to handle the animals required to wear clean protective clothing? (Gumboots, overall, gloves etc. as circumstances dictate)	
Is a sketch or plan of the farm lay-out displayed which indicates traffic flow, access points and controlled access areas?	
Is feed and bedding that is brought onto the farm checked for contamination and pests before unloading?	
Are vehicles delivering the animals cleaned and disinfected between each trip?	
Is there a written Biosecurity Protocol? Have the staff been informed of or trained in the biosecurity protocol on the farm?	
Are water troughs and feeding bunks designed and placed in such a manner as to prevent animals from defeacating or urinating into them?	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

QAURANTINE

Are all cattle that is brought onto the farm placed in quarantine for at least 4 weeks. Are records kept?	
If the farmer takes any of his animals to shows or auctions and then returns them to the farm for whatever reason, are these animals quarantined before being allowed to co-mingle with the other animals on the farm and are records kept?	
The quarantine camps are situated in an area that the farm animals do not have access to. The camps are located downwind of the prevailing wind direction. A buffer area of at least 20 meter surrounds the quarantine camps where no animals are allowed.	
Drainage of the quarantine area runoff must be away from areas that the farm animals frequent and must not contaminate any feed or water supply areas.	
Quarantine camps must display clear signage to prevent access by unauthorised persons.	
Quarantined animals have dedicated staff that only handle the quarantined animals. Alternately quarantined animals are handled last.	
Are there footbaths and hand washing/sanitising facilities available at the entrance/exit of the quarantine area?	
Records are kept of all animals entering and leaving the quarantine areas. All animals arriving on the farm are vaccinated against diseases that occur in the area unless there is proof from the supplier's veterinarian that the animals have been vaccinated?	
All new arrivals are tested for Brucella and Tuberculosis, unless they come from farms that are certified free from these diseases.	
New arrivals are inspected for any signs of disease daily for at least 28 days.	
Daily reports are made and recorded regarding the health status of the herd Groups of animals, or any herds, brought onto the farm are, at the very least, run seperately as a group from others for at least 28 days.	
Such new arrivals do not have other animals in adjacent camps	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

CROSS CONTAMINATION PREVENTION

<p>Different production groups are prevented from cross-contaminating each other by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. not sharing water and feed troughsB. not using the same pathways covered in fresh manure/urine from other groupsC. not sharing equipment between the different production groups unless cleaned between groups.	
<p>All equipment used is washed and disinfected properly on a regular basis. Especially protective gear.</p>	
<p>Is a written cleaning/disinfection protocol available and are the staff informed of the procedures?</p>	
<p>The correct order is followed when handling multiple groups of animals. The handling of production groups is done so that the most susceptible group is handled first and the least susceptible group last. i.e. First the youngest animals, then the older animals, then mature animals and last the sick and lame. The order is therefore from the youngest to the oldest and from the healthy to the sick.</p>	
<p>A protocol is in place for the handling and removal of dead animals.</p>	
<p>Material and equipment which is not in use, is stored in an orderly manner so as not to contaminate the environment or to harbour pests.</p>	
<p>Animals that are sold are collected in a manner that prevents the buyers and/or their vehicles from having to enter any of the animal pens.</p>	
<p>Animals that are transported are prevented from contaminating the environment with faeces and urine.</p>	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

WASTE MANAGEMENT

<p>Is the outside waste storage facility area situated, controlled and managed in such a way as to preclude the entry and harbourage of pests and to avoid the contamination of potable water?</p>	
<p>The outside waste storage facility area is situated, controlled and managed in such a way as to preclude the entry of animals or unauthorised people.</p>	
<p>Effluent that originates from a feedlot is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stored, treated and dumped in a disposal system (subterranean or ground level tank or other vessel, sewerage system, dam, farm-land); • conveyed to or dumped into a disposal system in a pipeline, cement ditch or container; • dumped in such a manner that a water source or underground water is not polluted by it and will not be the cause of a health hazard to animals or people? 	
<p>Good management practices are applied regarding the handling and disposal of hazardous substances and empty hazardous waste containers. The empty containers (cleaning chemicals, pesticides) are disposed of in such a manner that it will not cause a threat to humans, animals or the environment?</p>	

PERSONNEL

<p>Farm workers have suitable, clean protective clothing (gumboots and aprons/ overalls) to wear.</p>	
<p>A protocol is followed to ensure that the workers' hands and arms are cleaned / washed before handling animals. Information signs are displayed and clearly visible.</p>	
<p>A protocol is followed to ensure that cuts / wounds are covered with an appropriate waterproof dressing or gloves when handling animals to prevent cross-infection?</p>	
<p>Good management practices are in place to ensure that the risk of animal contamination by means of any communicable disease that can be carried over from workers to the animals (TB and Staph. aureus) are limited? Management includes *Management commitment. • Education and training. • Health interviews. • Reporting illness to management. • Applying basic hygiene practices.</p>	
<p>Ablution facilities are available and comply with the following: • adequate for number of personnel • clean and away from production facility • toilet paper available. Hand wash basin with hot and cold water, antibacterial soap, paper towels. • bin provided and used.</p>	

Medical certificates indicating that all animal handlers are fit to work with animals used for food production is available.	
Signed illness agreements are in place.	
Records of personnel sickness reports are kept.	
Do you slaughter any animals for personal consumption on the farm? Is the meat inspected before consumption by yourself or your personnel?	
All persons that handle live vaccines wear gloves and protective glasses when administering the vaccine. Particularly Brucellosis vaccine.	
All persons that handle dead animals and especially aborted material wear protective gear (coverall, gloves, masks and protective glasses)?	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Every animal is identified with a permanent brand mark and/or ear tag and/or microchip.	
A designated competent person/s with overall responsibility for the herd as well as general management practices and the implementation of good agricultural practices is employed on the farm.	
Where the person with overall responsibility for the herd is absent, a cover person/deputy arrangement is in place.	
The producer is aware of the requirements for animals to be transported. It is one in a manner which does not cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animal/s, taking into consideration regulatory requirements (SANS 1488 - The transport of livestock by road)	
A daily observation and report system regarding animal health status is in use.	
Biosecurity measures are implemented on the farm to prevent the risk of illness spreading on the farm or between farms at a minimal / limited level?	
Only animals with the necessary CA and TB declaration status are purchased.	
The state veterinarian's TB reports are available for examination and are done at least once every 2 years.	
The state veterinarian's CA reports are available and confirm that tests are done at least once every 2 years.	
A written herd health plan available on the farm that is annually reviewed and has the relevant parts of the plan been explained to the herd handlers?	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT

<p>The herd veterinarian is involved in the planning of the annual herd health management plan which includes advice; The following treatments are dealt with and must include advice on:</p> <p>A - vaccinations B- Internal parasite control C- External parasite control D- Responsible use of medicines as a well as withdrawal periods E- Biosecurity measures</p>	
<p>There is a register of vaccines and anti-parasite products kept on the farm.</p>	
<p>A Register of anti-parasitic product use is kept.</p>	
<p>Every individual animal is inspected at least once every two years by a veterinarian and records/evidence is kept.</p>	
<p>A register is kept of each separate animal' diseases which includes; · movement into quarantine or sick camp; · each return to the herd from quarantine or the sick camp; · name of the veterinarian that did examinations; · veterinary treatment done and any medicine prescribed (antibiotics or hormone treatment) · illness, injuries, complications during giving birth.</p>	
<p>Records are kept of General Hygiene / cleaning schedules of premises, structure and equipment.</p>	
<p>Records of analysis of water from a river/farm dam or borehole. Microbiological analysis is kept.</p>	
<p>Records are kept of all medicine available and control over the use thereof.</p>	
<p>Records include product name, batch numbers and expiry dates of medicine.</p>	
<p>Medicines are stored appropriately according to manufacturer's recommendations.</p>	
<p>Do methods exist to identify treated animals? Are these methods known by the animal handlers?</p>	
<p>Procedures are in place to ensure that animal handlers are notified of the applicable withdrawal periods and the withdrawal periods as prescribed by the supplier are adhered to.</p>	

HERD HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Needles, unused medicine and/or empty bottles are safely removed and disposed of according to the supplier's instructions.	
A Separate sterile needle is used for each animal when injecting more than one animal. If reusable needles are used, they are changed frequently, and disinfected and stored properly.	
Multidose syringes are calibrated on a regular basis.	
Animals due to give birth are frequently inspected.	
Provision is made for neonatal care and adequate provision of colostrum to calves/lambs/kids.	
Records are kept of calf/lamb/kid mortalities.	
Records are kept of the sale of any animals.	
Are records kept of the transport of animals? Is the transportation carried out in such a manner as to minimise injuries and stress to the minimum?	
A written pest control programme is followed. Records are kept of all pesticides and insecticides used, as well as date administered.	
Is management commitment evident towards informing the person responsible for animal purchasing in the event of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a notifiable disease that is transferrable between human and animals; - the possibility of the presence of inhibitory substance in the meat; - possible deviation of the feeding regime that may have an impact on the safety of meat? 	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

ANIMAL FEED & WATER

Are all combinations of feed mixtures obtained from certified supplier/s? (AFMA accreditation)	
Is a register kept of all purchased feed?	
Are all feed free from raw materials sourced from animals or bird.	
Are feed delivery documents and/or self mixing records kept (including batch number and a list of ingredients)?	
Record of certificates of analyses must be kept and be up to date at all times.	

ANIMAL FEED & WATER

If feed contains antibiotics, hormones or growth promoters, are withdrawal periods recorded and adhered to?	
Is all silage stored in such a way as to prevent mould growth that can lead indirectly to mycotoxin (aflatoxin M1) contamination of meat or milk?	
Is there any evidence (test results) that feed is tested for the presence of aflatoxin?	
Is there adequate control over sources of pollution near the feed stores or pastures under utilisation?	
If fertilisers/pesticides/herbicides are used on pastures the application dates and withdrawal periods have to be recorded and enforced.	
Do all dairy animals have free access to a continual flow of clean, fresh drinking water?	
Are measures implemented to ensure that drinking facilities are regularly cleaned?	
Are practical measures implemented to prevent animals from defecating in drinking water.	
Register of chlorine analyses of treated water (if applicable)	
Is the microbiological and chemical content of all water used (borehole and municipal water) monitored and are records of analysis available? Are corrective measures effectively implemented on non-conforming results? Is the water tested at least 1 x per year? Test results within the preceding year which are within specifications will show evidence.	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Is there a list of emergency numbers available in case of an emergency?	
Is there a contingency procedure in place and known to workers in the event of emergencies which might endanger human, animal health & welfare or food safety?	
Is there a contingency plan in place to deal with reportable diseases.	

EVALUATION AND AUDIT CRITERIA

DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

List of animal identification numbers.	
Records of number of animals in each production group.	
Written herd health plan.	
Records of animal illnesses and treatments.	
Vaccination records.	
Records of administration of paraciticides.	
Records of births, deaths and sales	
Feed analyses results.	
Proof that feed supplier is AFMA accredited.	
Proof that feed was tested for Aflatoxin (if applicable)	
Water test results (1 test per year)	
List of emergency numbers.	
Written contingency plan.	
Pest control program (if applicable)	
Sketch or plan of the farm lay-out displaying traffic flow, access points and controlled access areas.	
Written biosecurity plan.	
Quarantine records.	
Written cleaning/disinfection protocol for equipment.	
Personnell training records.	
Annual personnel health certificates.	
Signed sickness agreements with personnel.	
Herd TB declaration.	
Herd Brucellosis declaration.	
Trichomoniasis and Campylobacter free declarations.	
Register of all medicines on farm including batch numbers and expiry dates.	
Completed biosecurity assessment.	

IMPORTANT

CLIENTS AND CONSUMERS OF LIVESTOCK THAT LEAVE THE FARM SUCH AS FEEDLOTS, PRODUCERS, AUCTIONEER, ABBATTOIRS, MEAT PROCESSORS, EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAVE THEIR OWN UNIQUE BIOSECURITY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS.

COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR CLIENT THROUGHOUT THE VALUE CHAIN TO DETERMINE WHAT THEIR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ARE.

BIOSEK WILL, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, SUPPLY BIOSEK MEMBERS WITH THE REQUIRED INFORMATION.

BIOSEK®

OPGESTEL DEUR V-PLAN - BIOSEK
NAVRAE: IKA VAN NIEKERK 0721735705

TEGNIESE VERSORGING
DR MARK CHIMES BVSC MILK SA ANIMAL HEALTH & WELFARE PROGRAM
MANAGER VETERINARY ADVISOR

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KOORDINEERDER

MNR HE STEYN BRANDMERK REGISTRASIE ; ONDERSTEUNER EN
RAADGEWER "DIE WET OP IDENTIFIKASIE VAN DIERE (WET NO 6 VAN 2002)

BRONNE
DR DANIE ODENDAAL DIR VEEARTS NETWERK [V-NET]
DR FAFFA MALAN HAHF VERSKEIE SKRYWES EN BRODJURES
NAHF WEBTUISTE
RUVASA EN RPO ARTIKELS EN SKRYWES
PLAN LEDE

**WANT TO BECOME A
BIOSEK MEMBER?**

[CLICK HERE TO SIGN UP](#)

**THANK
YOU.**

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