

### OLPC 2018 Membership Meetings

All meeting dates are Fridays and take place at Ontario Pork except in December which will be at Beef Farmers of Ontario.

- o August 10, 2018
- o October 12, 2018
- o December 14, 2018

### OLPC Board Elections

OLPC held its annual meeting on June 15, 2018. Gord Coukell was acclaimed as Chair. The Vice-Chair is elected by the Board and will be elected at their next meeting in July.

### Terms Expires 2019

**Major Livestock** – Mike DeGroot, Ontario Pork  
**Poultry** – Klaus Schneeberger, OBHECC  
**Veterinarian Associations** – Patrick Meyers, Ontario Association of Equine Practitioners

### Term Expires 2020

**Minor Livestock** – Jennifer Bullock, Livestock Alliance  
**Individual Agri-Business** – Julie Harlow, Angus GeoSolutions Inc.  
**Agriculture and Food Associations and Coalitions** – Jean Howden, LRIC

### Bovine Cysticercosis Case in Ontario

A case of Bovine cysticercosis was confirmed in Ontario on May 1, 2018 in lab samples taken from a cow that died on-farm. No part of the affected cow entered the human food chain. Bovine cysticercosis is a reportable disease under the Health of Animals Act. Bovine cysticercosis is the intermediate cyst stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia saginata*. Humans who eat these cysts in improperly cooked meat can develop tapeworms in their intestine. The disease is not spread by animal-to-animal contact. The cattle on the index farm will undergo enhanced inspection for this parasite when scheduled for slaughtered.

### Salmonella Dublin

Surveillance studies are ongoing to determine the extent of *Salmonella dublin* infection within Ontario's cattle herd. They are finding other salmonellas in calves as well. This is a zoonotic disease which is new to the Ontario cattle herd. Cases of the same strain, which is a multi-drug resistant strain, have also appeared in Quebec. All *Salmonellas* are immediately notifiable but there are no regulatory or movement controls. It is important to ensure the producer is informed of risks and appropriate mitigation steps.

### 2018 Rabies Cases in Ontario

To the end of May 2018, there were 32 positive rabies cases in Ontario. Raccoons accounted for 16 cases with eight cases in both skunks and bats. The number of positives was fairly stable across months ranging between five and eight per month.

### Safe Food for Canadian Regulations Published on June 13, 2018

This one set of regulations replaces 14 sets of existing food regulations. The new regulations come into force on January 15, 2019. Some requirements will have to be met immediately upon coming into force while others will be phased in over a period of 12 to 30 months based on the food commodity, type of activity and business size. There is little direct impact on livestock and poultry production sectors.

Information on the new regulations can be found at: <http://merlin/about-the-cfia/building-for-the-future/sfcr/eng/1490906633707/1512052371084> The regulations and the associated regulatory impact assessment statement can be found at: <http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-06-13/html/sor-dors108-eng.html>

### Update to Chronic Wasting Disease Response Program

The CFIA has concluded that eradication measures, using quarantines and stamping-out actions in areas where CWD is enzootic in wild cervids, are both ineffective and unsustainable. A decision was made to switch from an eradication policy to one of control. If a herd is enrolled in the Voluntary Herd Certification Program (VHCP), that herd will be eligible for the full CFIA CWD disease response. Full disease response includes legal restrictions on the premises (such as quarantine and Declaration of Infected Place), destruction and disposal, compensation, decontamination, and tracing to ascertain the source of infection and identify any other VHCP enrolled herds at risk in the vicinity.

A CWD-positive herd that is not enrolled in a program will be subject to a limited CFIA disease response. Initial movement controls will be placed in order to conduct an epidemiological investigation of the positive premises, as well as investigation of trace-ins and trace-outs from the premises in order to determine which VHCP-enrolled herds are at risk for CWD in the area. No Declaration of Infected Place will be placed on CWD-positive premises that are not enrolled in a VHCP, nor will any destruction, disposal, or decontamination activities take place. Most Ontario producers are small, meat deer operations and are not involved with the certification program.

### **National Biosecurity Standard for Livestock, Poultry and Deadstock Transportation (LPDT)**

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Canadian Animal Health Coalition have developed a new voluntary [National Biosecurity Standard for Livestock, Poultry and Deadstock Transportation](#). The purpose of the Standard is to create a common understanding of biosecurity practices to help prevent the spread or transmission of diseases during livestock, poultry and deadstock transportation. Factsheets by commodity are also available and offer a general overview of best practices. They are available at: [pigs](#), [cattle](#), [poultry](#), [equine](#), [deadstock](#), and [on-farm management of deadstock](#).

### **Proposed Regulatory Changes to Animal Identification**

Key proposed changes to the *Health of Animals Regulations* dealing with livestock identification and traceability include:

- new ID requirements for goats and farmed deer and elk;
- the domestic movement of animals of all regulated species will be required to be reported, with some exceptions;
- the time to report movement or death of an animal will be reduced from 30 days to seven days;
- certain information will be required to accompany a load of animals or carcasses; and
- the premises identification number will have to be provided for movement locations.

It is anticipated these proposed amendments will be pre-published in the Canada Gazette, Part I in the summer or fall 2018.

### **Our Mission**

*Provide a forum to facilitate the development and coordination of an Ontario strategy to deal with foreign animal disease and other transmissible livestock and poultry diseases.*