PUBLIC

File No.: CT-2008-004
Registry Document No.: ……....

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

IN THE MATTER of the *Competition Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-34, as amended;

AND IN THE MATTER of an Application by Nadeau Ferme Avicole Limitée/Nadeau Poultry Farm Limited for an Order pursuant to section 75 of the *Competition Act*;

AND IN THE MATTER of an Application by Nadeau Ferme Avicole Limitée/Nadeau Poultry Farm Limited for an Interim Order pursuant to section 104 of the *Competition Act*;

AND IN THE MATTER of a Motion by Nadeau Ferme Avicole Limitée/Nadeau Poultry Farm Limited for a Show Cause Order;

AND IN THE MATTER of the Show Cause Hearing of Groupe Westco Inc.

BETWEEN:

NADEAU FERME AVICOLE LIMITÉE/
NADEAU POULTRY FARM LIMITED

Applicant

AND

GROUPE WESTCO INC. AND GROUPE DYNACO, COOPÉRATIVE AGROALIMENTAIRE AND VOLAILLES ACADIA S.E.C. AND VOLAILLES ACADIA INC./ACADIA POULTRY INC.

Respondents

EXPERT REPORT OF DR. RACHEL OUCKAMA

I, DR. RACHEL OUCKAMA, of the Municipality of Port Hope in the Province of Ontario,

Veterinarian, **WILL SAY** as follows:

1. She graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, in 1977, and earned Diplomate status from the American College of Poultry Veterinarians in 1994.

2. She is currently the General Manager of the Hatchery Division of the Maple Lodge Farms group of companies. As a veterinarian, she is responsible for directing the Quality Assurance and Poultry Health programs for Curtis Chicks Ltd., Fleming Chicks Ltd. and Stratford Chick Hatchery Ltd., for providing veterinary technical and diagnostic services, as well as directing the division's research and development program. She is involved in the development and implementation of the division's breeder production management program and also the incubation management program in the hatcheries. Furthermore, my responsibilities extend to developing and managing the procurement interface with the processing plant, as well as the Continuous Improvement Strategy for the live bird supply.

3. She has served as an industry representative on numerous committees including the Task Force on Drug Dispensing in Food Producing Animals, the Ontario Expert Committee on Anti-Microbial Drugs in Domestic Animals and the Task Force on Extra Label Drug Usage (cg-FARAD). Attached as **Schedule "A"** is her curriculum vitae.

4. She has extensive experience in reviewing Flock Information Reporting Forms ("**Flock Sheets**"). These forms, which the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) requires chicken producers to complete, are used to provide vital information to processors and the CFIA alike – they are relied upon to confirm that chemical and biological hazards associated with chicken arriving at the processing plant have been considered and dealt with appropriately. Attached hereto as **Schedule "B"** are sample flock sheets in both English and French.

5. One principal function of Flock Sheets is to provide processors with the information required to ensure that the incoming chickens have been subjected to the requisite withdrawal period to ensure that any medications that have been administered will not leave unacceptable residue in the chickens being processed by it.

6. The following is a list of the most common medications (antibiotics, anticoccidials, and vaccines) administered to chickens in New Brunswick and the surrounding area:

   (a) Mareks Vaccine, administered at hatchery, 21 day withdrawal;

   (b) Excenell Antibiotic, administered at hatchery, 21 day withdrawal (cg-FARAD);

   (c) Bronchitis (Mass/Conn) Vaccine, administered at 1 day or older, 21 day withdrawal;

   (d) Bursal Vaccine, administered at 7 days or older, 21 day withdrawal;

   (e) Tylosine Antibiotic, administered in feed or in water, 5 day (cg-FARAD) and 1 day withdrawal respectively;

   (f) Nicarbazine Anticoccidial, administered in feed, 4 day withdrawal;

   (g) Maxiban Anticoccidial, administered in feed, 4 day withdrawal; and

   (h) Uniprim Antibiotic, administered in feed, 5 day withdrawal (cg-FARAD).

7. "Bursine" is a Bursal Vaccine used to prevent against disease associated with the Infectious Bursal Disease Virus.

A copy of the Package Insert provided by the vaccine manufacturer is attached hereto as **Schedule "C"**. Attached hereto as **Schedule "D"** is additional information on Bursine contained in the Compendium of Veterinary Pharmaceuticals, a comprehensive authority on veterinary medicine. Both sources confirm that the vaccine is licensed to be administered at any age 7 days or older and that the required withdrawal period is 21 days, as earlier described.

8. Some of the medications described above are administered in the feed. In such instances, the feed provided to the birds contains the medication. Growers, having considered the shipping dates of the subject birds, will switch to a feed free of medication prior to shipping. This procedure has no effect on the birds and proper planning and anticipation

of the required withdrawal period ensures that medication administered in the feed will not impact the shipping dates.

9. Westco historically raised a breed of chickens known as ' Over the past four years, however, Westco has moved gradually to the breed. Both of these breeds are suitable for use as broilers. The Nadeau plant is a broiler plant.

10. Each of the breeds include both "fast feathered" and "slow feathered" strains. "Slow feathered" chickens can be grown as "sexed" or single gender flocks, because the gender of each chick can be ascertained at hatch (the male's wing feathers are shorter). Since pullets (females) are generally smaller (lighter) than cockerels (males), there tends to be less weight variation among chickens in sexed flocks, as opposed to mixed flocks. However, *average* weights of flocks (both sexed and mixed) increase with time, and younger birds are therefore smaller (lighter) birds, whether the flocks are sexed, or not.

11. There is no difference in growth rates as between "fast feathered" and "slow feathered" strains. This is confirmed by the documents attached as **Schedule "E"** which compare "fast-feathered" and "slow-feathered" strains of and breeds. There is also no difference in vaccination or medication requirements or withdrawal periods as between "fast feathered" and "slow feathered" strains. Similarly, there is no appreciable difference in growth rates, or in vaccination or medication requirements and withdrawal periods, as between the breeds.

12. Dr. Ouckama reviewed six sample Flock Sheets from the period prior to the date of the Interim Supply Order (June 26, 2008). Each was prepared by a grower raising chickens for Westco. These Flock Sheets, which are attached hereto as **Schedule "F"**, indicate that

13.

Attached hereto as **Schedule "G"**, are the primary breeder performance objectives for (one of the breeds being raised by Westco growers at this time). These performance objectives represent the average weight of the birds attained by the top 25% of producers raising this breed and are used in the industry as the 'expected' or 'goal' weights for these birds and indicate a weight of 1.788 kg for females and 2.075 kg for males, confirming the estimated flock weights. If these birds were grown as a mixed gender (as hatched) flock, the performance objective weight at 34 days is indicated as 1.932 kg.

14. The flocks now being raised by Westco and sent to Nadeau are "as-hatched" or "mixed" flocks (flocks of mixed gender). Attached hereto as **Schedule "H"**, are the primary breeder performance objectives for (the breed primarily now being raised by Westco growers). According to these performance objectives, growers of birds in as-hatched flocks can expect the following:

(a) birds processed at 32 days should weigh approximately 1.749 kg;

(b) birds processed at 34 days should weigh approximately 1.928 kg; and

(c) birds processed at 38 days should weigh approximately 2.282 kg.

15. Dr. Ouckama has reviewed a number of Flock Sheets prepared by Westco growers in the months of November 2008 and December 2008, which are attached hereto as **Schedule "I"**,

16.

17.

SCHEDULE A

Curriculum Vitae

Rachel Mary Ouckama D.V.M., Diplomate A.C.P.V. (nee Donworth)
3390 Smith Settlement Road, R.R. #1
Baltimore, Ont.
KOK 1CO
1-905-342-2174

Education:
Graduated Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario 1977
Board certification: Diplomate American College of Poultry Veterinarians 1994

Scientific Publications:
The Pathogenesis of Trypanosom congolense Infection of Calves IV: The Kinetics of blood Coagulation. C.M.Forsberg, V.E.O.Valli, P.W.Gentry, R.M.Donworth. Vet. Pathology 16:242 (1979)

Investigation of Possible Transmission of Lymphosarcoma virus through Frozen Semen, V.E.O.Valli, R.M.Donworth, W.Martin. CJVR (1978)

A Mathematical Model for Estimation of Broiler Egg weight Loss from Physical Dimensions and Air Cell Size during Incubation. L. Phillips, J. Brake, S.Eller, R. Ouckama. Poultry Science 71: 625-630 (1992)

Injection of Vitamin D3 Inovo as a Treatment of broiler Progeny from Breeder flocks Profoundly deficient in Vitamin D3: poster and paper presentation A.A.A.P., Louisville Kentucky, July 24, 1996

Salmonella typhimurium DT104 in Broiler Breeder Premises: Risk management Based on Surveillance. D.M. Alves, R. Ouckama. C.Poppe, M.G.Maxie. PIC project # EF5067. Also presented by R.Ouckama as poster and paper presentation World Poultry Congress, Montreal, Quebec, August 19,2000

W.O.G yields versus Live transportation and Production Inputs. Paper presentation, proceedings publication, 40th Annual Meeting on Poultry Health and Processing, Ocean City Maryland, October 20, 2005

Industry Publications / Fact sheets, (primary author):

Practice of Veterinary Medicine for Poultry in the Province of Ontario. for College of Veterinarians of Ontario on behalf of Ontario Academy of Avian Medicine, June 1993
Proposal of Minimum Standards for Veterinary Facilities in Ontario: Services for Poultry. for College of Veterinarians of Ontario on behalf of Ontario Academy of Avian Medicine, June 1993
Investigating Hatch Problems Using Analysis of Hatch Residue Breakout, and also
Hatchery Monitoring Through Hatch Residue Breakout: Clinca de Incubacao, International Poultry Consultants, Bazilia, Brazil Aug. 1996

Repeated: VI International Poultry Production Course, International Poultry Consultants Inc. & University of Guelph, June 1997
Hatchery Accreditation Generic Manual and Application Forms, Canadian Hatchery Federation, Ottawa, April, 1996
Analyzing Hatching Residue: 1997 Jamesway Hatchery Short Course, Jamesway Incubator Company Ltd., Guelph 1997
Generic HACCP Prerequisite and HACCP Programs for Canadian Hatcheries, Manual. Canadian Hatchery Federation, Ottawa, Oct 1999.
Research for investigation of St104 in hens and eggs from flocks where environment has cultured positive. Report of Science Subcommittee St104 taskforce CEMA 2002
Risk Management Strategy for control of Salmonella typhimurium DT 104 in Shell eggs. Report of Science Subcommittee St104 taskforce CEMA 2004
HACCP Hazard Analysis for Hatcheries Canadian Hatchery Federation, Ottawa 2004
Ontario Animal Research and Services Committee, Broiler sub Committee Annual Report and Recommendations. Annually since 1995.
Ontario Animal Research and Services Committee, Four year Strategic Report for Research for Poultry, 2000 and 2004.
PIC fact sheets: Ventilation, 1997. Salmonella typhimurium DT104 in broiler breeder premises 2000
Maple Lodge Farms, Hatchery Division: Broiler Breeder Handbook and Breeder Serviceman's Handbook.2000,2003,2006, 2008
Welfare Audit Guidelines for MLF hatcheries. 2004
Maple Lodge Farms Ltd. (all divisions) Emergency Disease Response Handbook 2004,2008
Yield project 2004-2005 and CAT2 Analysis for Maple Lodge Farms live production and transportation. 2005
Year #2: Yield project 2005-2006 and CAT2 Analysis for Maple Lodge Farms live production and transportation. 2006
Year #3: Yield project 2006-2007 and further analysis on specific topics. 2007
Predictive metric for fowl DOA Oct 2007
Predictive factors for in-transport Mortality in Broilers Nov 2007
Ontario Hatcheries Association, Response protocols for salmonella (Se & St104) 2006,2007
Biosecurity Risk level of Selected Poultry diseases, Poster and Fact sheet, PIC, OLPC, Agrifood Canada 2006
Vaccination Strategies and Outcomes, National Expert Committee on AI report 2006
Risk Analysis and Priority Biosecurity Interventions for AI, Novel risk determination of biosecurity procedures on farm through unit level biosecurity concept, Report science committee, NABAC 2007
Minimum procedure Guidelines for Biosecurity-Avian Influenza. Final Report of Science committee for development of National Standards for Poultry (Farm level) NABAC 2007
Minimum procedure Guidelines for Biosecurity-Avian Influenza. Final Report of Science committee for development of National Standards for Poultry Service sector, NABAC 2008
Inclusion Body Hepatitis Prevelance Project OAPP Feb 2008.
Case report; Multiple Flocks with Oesophageal lesions. OAPP 2009

Conferences/Workshops, acted as primary organizer:

Poultry Pathology Seminar: Ontario Association of Poultry Practitioners, June 1994
Poultry Neonatal Conference: American Association of Poultry Veterinarians, Guelph, June

1999
Broiler Breeder Seminar, in conjunction with OHEPA, Oct. 2000
Hatchery HACCP: Prerequisites Workshop, Ontario Hatcheries Assoc. April 2000.
Hatchery HACCP: part 2. Workshop, Ontario Hatcheries Assoc. May 2001
Ontario Academy of Avian Medicine, Semiannual presentations/case reports since 1988
Maple Lodge Farms Hatchery Division Annual Hatching Egg Producer Seminar since 1979
OAPP Tabletop FAD Simulation for Poultry veterinarians June 2003
FAD simulation Exercise for the Poultry Industry (PIC) November 2003

Memberships and Committee chairmanships:

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association 1977- present
Ontario Academy of Avian Medicine 1985- present
-vice president 1987-88
-permanent secretary 1988-present
Ontario Association Poultry Practitioners founding member 1994
-president 1994-1996
-Chair: Steering committee on Licensure and Accreditation to CVO 1994
-representative Ontario Expert Committee on Antimicrobial Drugs in Domestic Animals. 1999
-representative on Fact Finding Mission to North Carolina/ Disease preparedness. 2001
-Co-chair: Task force Extra label Drug usage/ cg FARAD 2002-3
-member National Avian Influenza Expert Committee (CFIA)
Ontario Poultry Council, now Poultry Industry Council: 1986-present
-member of Research and Disease committee 86- present
-member of Emergency Preparedness task force. 2001 to present
-Expert member: Taskforce on Handling and Welfare Guidelines in Transportation and Catching Poultry in Ontario.(OMAFRA)
-Expert member, Biosecurity Standards for Ontario Poultry Industry PFRMP project 2004- present
Canadian Hatchery Federation
-veterinary representative Hatchery Standards Review committee (CFIA) 1983
-veterinary representative on Federal-industry Review board of National Salmonella Control Program 1990-93
-representative on Business Alignment Plan restructuring committee 1993-94
-veterinary representative on national Consultation Committee for Hatcheries (CFIA) 1990-present
-Chairman of Technical Committee for HACCP in Hatcheries 1996 to present
-representative on HACCP Technical Committee (CHEQ program) CBHEMA
-expert member,Taskforce on Salmonella in Egg production (CEMA) 2000-04, and again 2008
-veterinary representative Hatchery Regulations Review Committee CFIA 2004-present
-veterinary representative FSEP Expert committee for Development of HACCP Generic model for Hatcheries (CFIA) 2006- present
Canadian Poultry and Egg Processors Council
-veterinary representative on CFIA Committee for Import/Export Issues 2001
-veterinary representative on CARC revision committee for Code of Practice for Care and Handling of Poultry 2000 to 2005

-veterinary expert to review proposed legislation, operations manuals CFIA
-member Processing operations technical committee (POTC) 2004-present
-Veterinary representative, Salmonella enteritidis in shell eggs, Expert committee of Health Canada/Public Health Canada 2006 to present
- National industry representative Quad Country Workshop on Zoning and Compartmentalization, (CFIA, OIE)
-veterinary representative National Avian Biosecurity Advisory Council (AI) CFIA 2006 to present
-Chair scientific committee for development National Standards for Poultry, National Avian Biosecurity Council CFIA 2006-09

College of Veterinarians of Ontario 1977 to present
-member task Force on Drug Dispensing in Food Producing Animals 1996-97
-appointed to Registration Committee 1993-1999

World Poultry Science Association 1985-present

World Veterinary Poultry Association 1985-present

American Association of Avian Pathologists 1992- present

American College of Poultry Veterinarians 1994-present
-member of Continuing Education Committee 1995-1998

Ontario Animal Research and Services Committee 1994-present
- Chair Broiler sub committee 1995- present
- Chair Poultry Committee 4 year Strategic review 2000 and 2004.

Ontario Hatchery Association 1986 to present
-veterinary representative on various committees as requested

Ontario Broiler Hatching Egg and Chick Commission
-veterinary representative on various committees as requested.

Employment History:

1999 – present:
General Manager Maple Lodge Hatchery and Breeder Division. Responsible for managerial, budgeting and forecasting requirements for the Maple Lodge Hatchery Division (Curtis Chicks Ltd and Fleming Chicks Ltd., Stratford Chick Hatchery ltd., currently hatching approximately 80 million broilers, contracting 650,000 breeders) developing and managing the procurement interface with the processing plant; as well as the Continuous Improvement Strategy for live bird supply in addition to the hatchery technical and veterinary responsibilities listed below for the hatcheries.

1985-1999:
Consulting Veterinarian to Curtis Chicks Ltd, Port Hope, Ont. (became part of Maple Lodge group of companies in 1990). This is a large hatchery, hatching 25 million broilers per year and contracting 250,000 breeders. Responsibilities include directing the company's Research and Development program, Quality Assurance program for both the breeder and hatchery operations, the Breeder Management program for the company's owned and contracted flocks and the Flock Service and Vaccination program; as well as providing veterinary services, diagnostics and extension /education services to the company, contracted flock owners and broiler customers. I represented the company at various industry meetings and regularly give seminars and technical or health related presentations to various sectors of the industry.

1983-1991:
Consulting veterinarian Cavendish Laboratories, Baltimore, Ont. This is a pet food testing

laboratory and kennel (80 dogs and 80 cats). Responsibilities included regular examination, facility inspections, supervision of animals on test, regular hematological profiles in accordance with federal regulations and various certification programs

1978-1982
Employed veterinarian, Ganaraska Animal Clinic, Port Hope, Ont. Full time practitioner in a mixed practice. (75-85% small animal)

1977-1978
Employed Veterinarian, Halton Hills Veterinary Services, Acton, Ont. As a part-time practitioner in a small animal-equine practice.
1975-1977
Employed as a student by the Dept. of Pathology, Ontario Veterinary College under Dr. V.E.O. Valli on various projects. The two main ones were investigating blood coagulopathy and bone marrow response affected by Trypanosoma congolense infection (cooperative between C.I.C.R.C. & Kenyan government) and Lymphosarcoma project (under a grant from United Breeders) investigating epidemiology and transmission of Lymphosarcoma virus through frozen semen.

Personal Information:

Married to Des Ouckama, a self employed farrier, certified journeyman, American Farrier's Assoc. who shoes horses in a wide area of Northumberland and Durham counties. We have four grown children and now eight grandchildren. We live on a farm property in the hills of Baltimore raising horses (hunter/jumpers and standard-bred race horses). My interests outside of poultry include wood working, oil painting, gardening, riding, cross country skiing and lots of long walks in the country.

SCHEDULE B

Flock Information Reporting Form

Producer/Enterprise Name: _____ Producer Code: _____ Quota #: _____

Flock #: _____ Barn #: _____ Floor #: _____ Species: _____ Category/Sex: _____

Age of Birds being Shipped: _____ # Birds Placed: _____ Estimated Mortality Rate (%): _____

Estimated # Birds Shipped: _____ Estimated Live Kg per Bird: _____ Grow-out density: _____

Section A (Hatchery and Vaccine Information)

Vaccines and medications (include withdrawal period) at hatchery level as indicated by the hatchery	Vaccination during growing/production period and specify method (water, air, injection)
Date:_____	Date:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____

Section B (Diseases and Treatments During the Grow-Out Period)

Were any diseases requiring medication observed during grow-out? ..... ☐ No ☐ Yes (list all in table below)

Name of Disease or Syndrome	Medication Used	Dosage	Method Administered (water/feed)	First treatment date	Last treatment date	Flock recovered (grower's initials)	Safe marketing date as per recommended withdrawal time (if any)

Producer's Signature: _____

Section C (Feed and Feed Withdrawal)

	M	D	Time	AM PM
Planned catching/loading time:				
Actual beginning of catching/loading: ...				
Planned processing time:				
Time of last access to water:				

Was the feed supply disrupted in the last 48 hours? .... ☐Yes ☐No

Were any preventative medications requiring a withdrawal period used in the last 14 days? ☐Yes ☐No .... **If yes:**

Product Name	Withdrawal Period	Safe Marketing Date

	M	D	Floor #1 Time AM PM	Floor #2 Time AM PM	Floor #3 Time AM PM
Time feed was no longer accessible:					

Was the feed withdrawal time provided by the processor: .... ☐Yes ☐No .... **If yes:**

M	D	Time AM PM

Provide any additional comments on flock condition during the grow-out period and/or catching process on a separate sheet of paper if desired.

I confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained on this flock information reporting form is accurate and complete and that any diseases that were diagnosed in the flock as a result of laboratory tests and/or readily observable clinical signs have been identified and reported on this form.

Producer's Signature: _____

Note: This information is confidential between the producer and the processor. Ver. 3.0

Feuille d'information sur le troupeau

Nom – producteur ou entreprise : _____ Code du producteur : _____ N° du quota :_____

Troupeau n° : _____ Poulailler n° : _____ Étage n° :_____ Espèces : _____ Catégorie/sexe : _____

Âge des oiseaux à expédier :_____ Nbre de poussins placés : _____ Taux de mortalité estimatif (en %) : ____

Nbre d'oiseaux expédiés : _____ Poids vif (en kg) par oiseau: _____ Densité – aire de croissance : _____

Section A (Information – Couvoir et vaccination)

Vaccins et traitements (indiquer la période de retrait) administrés au couvoir et précisés par le couvoir	Vaccination durant la période de croissance / production; préciser la méthode (eau, air, injection)
Date:_____	Date:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____

Section B (Maladies et traitements durant la période de croissance)

Des maladies nécessitant une médication ont-elles été observées durant la croissance? ... ☐ Non ☐ Oui (les inscrire ci-dessous)

Nom de la maladie ou du syndrome	Médicaments	Dose	Méthode d'administration (eau/moulée)	Date du premier traitement	Date du dernier traitement	Guérison du troupeau (initiales du producteur)	Date de commercialisation selon la période de retrait recommandée (le cas échéant)

Section C (Aliments et périodes de jeûne)

	M	J	Heure AM PM
Date prévue – capture/chargement			
Date réelle – capture/chargement			
Date prévue de transformation			
Heure du dernier accès à l'eau			

Interruption de l'approvisionnement en aliments au cours des 48 dernières heures? ..... ☐ Oui ☐ Non

Administration dans les 14 derniers jours de médicaments préventifs assortis d'une période de retrait?

☐ Oui ☐ Non.... **Si oui :**

Nom du produit	Période de retrait	Date de commercialisation

	M	J	Étage 1 – Heure AM PM	Étage 2 – Heure AM PM	Étage 3 – Heure AM PM
Heure du retrait/levée des mangeoires ...					

Date du début du jeûne précisée par le transformateur? ... ☐ Oui ☐ Non ..**Si oui :** M _____ J _____ Heure AM PM

Consigner, au besoin, vos observations additionnelles sur l'état du troupeau durant la période de croissance ou lors de la capture sur d'autres feuilles.

Je confirme qu'à ma connaissance l'information consignée dans la présente Feuille d'information sur le troupeau est juste et complète et que les maladies du troupeau ayant pu être diagnostiquées au moyen de tests de laboratoire et (ou) de signes cliniques facilement observables ont été déclarées sur ce formulaire.

Signature du producteur : _____

Nota: Document confidentiel entre le producteur et le transformateur.

SCHEDULE C

PUBLIC

PACKAGE INSERT

INCLUDED IN ALL VACCINE PACKAGES AT MANUFACTURER.

Vaccin contre la bursite infectieuse

Virus vivant

Bursine®-2

Pour usage vétérinaire seulement

POUR ADMINISTRATION DANS L'EAU POTABLE SEULEMENT

Garder entre 2° et 7°C.

Ne pas congeler.

Utiliser tout le contenu dès son ouverture.

Brûler le contenant et toutes portions inutilisées.

Contient de la gentamicine à titre d'agent de conservation.

Bursine®-2 est un vaccin de virus vivant, recommandé pour aider à la prévention de la maladie causée par le virus de la bursite infectieuse (VBI).

Utiliser aussi Bursine-2 pour sensibiliser les reproductrices avant de les vacciner avec un vaccin VBI inactivé.

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR LA VACCINATION

Poulets: Vacciner les poulets en santé dans l'eau de boisson à l'âge de 7 jours ou plus.

Reproductrices: Lorsqu'on l'utilise pour sensibiliser les reproductrices, Bursine-2 devrait être administré dans l'eau de boisson, 6 à 8 semaines avant l'administration du produit inactivé.

PRÉPARATION DU VACCIN

Retirez le bouchon de caoutchouc et remplissez à moitié le flacon d'eau propre, fraîche, sans chlorure ou d'eau distillée si disponible. Replacez le bouchon de caoutchouc et agitez jusqu'à ce que le vaccin soit dissous. Ce vaccin peut être employé pour l'administration dans l'eau potable seulement. Suivez attentivement les instructions.

ADMINISTRATION DANS L'EAU POTABLE

1. N'administrez jamais moins d'une dose par oiseau.
2. Discontinuez toute médication ou mesure sanitaire dans l'eau 24 heures avant et après la vaccination.
3. Retenez l'eau de boisson 2 heures avant de vacciner pour stimuler la soif.
4. Fournissez assez d'abreuvoirs pour permettre aux deux-tiers du troupeau de boire en même temps. Nettoyez les abreuvoirs à l'eau propre, sans chlorure et désinfectant; puis laissez drainer. Fermez les abreuvoirs automatiques pour ne donner aux oiseaux que l'accès à l'eau de vaccination. N'administrez pas le vaccin à l'aide de distributeurs de médicaments.
5. Préparez le vaccin tel qu'indiqué.
6. Remplissez partiellement un contenant propre d'eau fraîche, propre, sans chlorure. Ajoutez 30 g (2 cuillerées à soupe) de lait écrémé en poudre par 10 litres d'eau avant d'ajouter le vaccin réhydraté.
7. Ajoutez le mélange de vaccin et d'eau au reste de l'eau. Pour chaque 1000 doses, utilisez approximativement 10 à 20 litres d'eau pour les oiseaux âgés de 1 à 4 semaines et 20 à 40 litres d'eau pour les reproductrices âgées de 8 semaines ou plus.
8. Répartissez en quantités égales dans les abreuvoirs propres. Ne les exposez pas aux rayons du soleil. Ne pas donner de l'eau de boisson ordinaire aux oiseaux avant que toute la solution de vaccin n'ait été consommée. L'eau devrait être consommée en moins de deux heures. (1 litre = 0,22 gal. imp.)

MISE EN GARDE

Ne pas vacciner dans les 21 jours précédant l'abattage.

ATTENTION

Ce produit devrait être entreposé, transporté et administré selon les instructions et les directives.

REGISTRE

Tenir un registre incluant le numéro de série et la date de péremption; la date de livraison et la date de vaccination; le lieu de vaccination et toutes les réactions observées.

NON RETOURNABLE

N° de liste 7474: 10 x 1000 doses
84376: 10 x 5000 doses
7473: 10 x 10000 doses

FORT DODGE® Fabriqué par
Fort Dodge Santé Animale
Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501 É.-U.
Permis vét. américain n° 112

Version française au verso

READ IN FULL

Bursal Disease Vaccine

Live Virus

Bursine®-2

For veterinary use only.

FOR WATER ADMINISTRATION ONLY

Store between 2° and 7°C.

Protect from freezing.

Use entire contents when first opened.

Burn vaccine container and all unused contents.

Contains gentamicin as a preservative.

Bursine®-2 is a live virus vaccine useful as an aid in the prevention of infectious bursal disease (IBD) of chickens. Bursine-2 is well-suited for the priming of breeder replacement pullets prior to the vaccination with an inactivated IBD vaccine.

VACCINATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Chickens: Vaccinate healthy chickens via the drinking water at 7 days of age or older.

Breeders: When used as a primer for an inactivated IBD vaccine, Bursine-2 should be administered via the drinking water 6 to 8 weeks prior to administration of the inactivated product.

TO RECONSTITUTE THE VACCINE

Remove the rubber stopper and half-fill the vaccine vial with clean, cool, non-chlorinated tap water or distilled water if available. Replace the rubber stopper and shake until vaccine is in solution. This vaccine may be used for water administration only. Follow directions carefully.

DRINKING WATER ADMINISTRATION

1. Never use less than one dose per bird.
2. Discontinue all medication and sanitizers in water 24 hours before and for 24 hours following vaccination.
3. Withhold water for 2 hours before vaccinating to stimulate thirst.
4. Provide enough waterers so that two-thirds of the birds can drink at the same time. Scrub them with fresh, clean, non-chlorinated water without a disinfectant; then drain. Turn off automatic waterers, so only vaccine water is consumed. Do not administer through medication tanks or medicators.
5. Reconstitute the vaccine as directed.
6. Use a clean container partially filled with cool, fresh, clean, non-chlorinated water. Add 30 g (2 tablespoonfuls) of dried skim milk powder for each 10 litres of final drinking water before adding the rehydrated vaccine. Stir mixture until the dried skim milk powder is in solution.
7. Add the vaccine-water mixture to the final volume of water. For each 1,000 doses, use approximately 10 to 20 litres of water for birds 1 to 4 weeks of age and 20 to 40 litres of water for breeder pullets 8 weeks of age and older.
8. Distribute evenly in the clean waterers. Do not place in sunlight. Return to regular watering only after vaccine-water-milk mixture is consumed. The water should be consumed within two hours. (1 litre = 0.22 Imp. gal.)

WARNING

Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

CAUTION

This product should be stored, transported and administered in accordance with the instructions and directions.

RECORDS

Keep a record of vaccine serial number and expiration date; date of receipt and date of vaccination; where vaccination took place; any reactions observed.

NONRETURNABLE

List No. 7474: 10 x 1,000
84375: 10 x 5,000
7473: 10 x 10,000

FORT DODGE® Manufactured by
Fort Dodge Animal Health
Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501 USA
U.S. Vet. License No. 112

Wyeth™ Distributed in Canada by
Wyeth Animal Health
Division of Wyeth Canada
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
™ licensed user

SCHEDULE D

FROM COMPENDIUM OF VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICALS (CVP 2005).

The capacity of this vaccine to produce satisfactory results depends on many factors, including but not limited to conditions of storage and handling by the user, administration of the vaccine, health and responsiveness of individual animals and degree of field exposure. Therefore, directions for use should be followed carefully.

The use of this vaccine is subject to applicable local regulations.

Warning(s): Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

Presentation: 10 x 1,000 dose vials.

® Registered Trademark of Schering Canada Inc.

COBURS

NAC No.: 12080141

BURSA-VAC® 3

Vaccine

Schering-Plough

Bursal Disease Vaccine, Live Virus

U.S. Vet. Lic. No.: 226

Description: This vaccine contains an attenuated strain of infectious bursal disease (IBD) virus. When administered properly to healthy, susceptible chickens, it will usually provide good protection against a more virulent natural infection.

Gentamicin is added as a bacteriostatic agent.

Indications: This vaccine is recommended for vaccination of healthy chickens only on premises with a history of IBD infection. However, if chickens are from immune parents, vaccination should be delayed until they are at least 10 days of age, for best protection.

Dosage and Administration: Read full directions below carefully.

Rehydration of the Vaccine: For Intraocular Use: Do not open and mix the vaccine until ready to begin vaccination. Use vaccine immediately after mixing.

1. Tear off the aluminum seal from the vial containing the dried vaccine.
2. Lift off the rubber stopper.
3. Remove the plastic screw-cap and applicator insert from the polyethylene bottle of diluent.
4. Pour a small amount of diluent in the vial of dried vaccine.
5. Replace the rubber stopper and shake.
6. Pour the partly dissolved vaccine into the bottle containing the rest of the diluent.
7. Replace the plastic applicator insert and screw-cap and shake vigorously until all material is dissolved.

The vaccine is now ready for use by the following method. For best results be sure to follow directions carefully.

Intraocular Administration: For chickens one day of age or older.

Rehydrate vaccine as directed above.

Place one full drop of vaccine into the open eye. Do not release chicken until after it has swallowed.

Coarse Spray and Drinking Water Administration: For vaccination of healthy susceptible chickens at one day of age by coarse spray; and 14 days of age by drinking water.

Rehydration of the Vaccine:

1. Tear off the aluminum seal from the vial containing the dried vaccine.
2. Lift off the rubber stopper.
3. Carefully pour clean, cool tap water into the vaccine vial until the vial is approximately ¾ full.
4. Put back the rubber stopper and shake vigorously until all the material is dissolved.
5. The vaccine is now ready for drinking water or coarse spray use in accordance with directions below.

Drinking Water Administration:

1. Remove all medication, sanitizers, and disinfectants from the drinking water system 72 hours before vaccinating, and 24 hours following vaccination.
2. Provide enough watering space so that at least ¾ of the chickens can drink at one time.
3. Scrub waterers thoroughly and rinse with fresh, clean water.
4. Withhold water for 2 hours before vaccinating to stimulate thirst.
5. Rehydrate the vaccine as directed above.
6. Add rehydrated vaccine at the rate of 9.5 litres (2½ gallons) per 1000 doses to clean water.
7. Distribute the vaccine solution, as prepared above, among the waterers providing chickens. Avoid placing waterers in direct sunlight.
8. Provide no other drinking water until all the vaccine treated water has been consumed.

Coarse Spray Administration: Follow sprayer manufacturers instructions.

Contraindication(s): Chickens to be vaccinated should be free of all diseases, including form of chronic respiratory disease (CRD), clinical coccidiosis, blackhead, parasites, etc. and maintained under good environmental conditions.

Precaution(s): Use entire contents when first opened.

Store vaccine in refrigerator under 7°C (45°F).

Burn containers and all unused contents.

This product is not returnable.

Caution(s): Consult your poultry pathologist for further recommendations based on existing in your area at any given time.

All susceptible chickens on the same premises should be vaccinated at the same time. If not possible, then strict isolation and separate caretakers should be maintained for non-vaccinated units. Efforts should be taken to reduce stress conditions at the time vaccine is administered.

Care should be taken to avoid the spread of the virus from vaccinated flocks to non-vaccinated flocks.

The capacity of this vaccine to produce satisfactory results depends on many factors, including but not limited to conditions of storage and handling by the user, administration of the vaccine, health and responsiveness of individual animals and degree of field exposure. Therefore, directions for use should be followed carefully.

Warning(s): Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

Presentation: 10 x 1,000 dose.

® Registered Trademark of Schering Canada Inc.

NAC No.: 12080150.

BURSINE®-2

Wyeth Animal Health

Bursal Disease Vaccine, Live Virus

U.S. Vet. Lic. No.: 112

Contents: This product contains the antigen listed above.

Contains gentamicin as a preservative.

Indications: BURSINE®-2 is a live virus vaccine useful as an aid in the prevention of bursal disease (IBD) of chickens.

BURSINE®-2 is well-suited for the priming of breeder replacements prior to vaccination with an inactivated IBD vaccine.

Dosage and Administration: For water administration only.

Vaccination Recommendations:

Chickens: Vaccinate healthy chickens via the drinking water at 7 days of age or older.

Breeders: When used as a primer for an inactivated IBD vaccine, BURSINE®-2 should be administered via the drinking water 6 to 8 weeks prior to administration of the inactivated product.

To Reconstitute the Vaccine: Remove the rubber stopper and half-fill the vaccine vial with clean, cool, non-chlorinated tap water or distilled water if available. Replace the rubber stopper and shake until vaccine is in solution. This vaccine may be used for water administration only. Follow directions carefully.

Drinking Water Administration:

1. Never use less than one dose per bird.
2. Discontinue all medication and sanitizers in water 24 hours before and for 24 hours following vaccination.
3. Withhold water for 2 hours before vaccinating to stimulate thirst.
4. Provide enough waterers so that two-thirds of the birds can drink at the same time. Scrub them with fresh, clean, non-chlorinated water without a disinfectant; then drain. Turn off automatic waterers, so only vaccine water is consumed. Do not administer through medication tanks or medicators.
5. Reconstitute the vaccine as directed.
6. Use a clean container partially filled with cool, fresh, clean, non-chlorinated water. Add 30 g (2 tablespoon(uls) of dried skim milk powder for each 10 litres of final drinking water before adding the rehydrated vaccine. Stir mixture until the dried skim milk powder is in solution.
7. Add the vaccine-water mixture to the final volume of water. For each 1,000 doses, use approximately 10 to 20 litres of water for birds 1 to 4 weeks of age and 20 to 40 litres of water for breeder pullets 8 weeks of age and older.
8. Distribute evenly in the clean waterers. Do not place in sunlight. Return to regular watering supply after vaccine-water-milk mixture is consumed. The water should be consumed within two hours. (1 litre = 0.22 imp. gal.)

Records: Keep a record of vaccine serial number and expiration date; date of receipt and date of vaccination; where vaccination took place; any reactions observed.

Storage(s): Store between 2° and 7°C. Protect from freezing. Use entire contents when first opened. Burn vaccine container and all unused contents.

Handling(s): This product should be stored, transported and administered in accordance with the instructions and directions.

Use: Veterinary use only.

Warning(s): Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

Presentation: 10 x 1,000 doses, 10 x 5,000 doses, and 10 x 10,000 doses.

Vials used under license

Produced by: Fort Dodge Animal Health, Fort Dodge, IA 50501 USA.

DIN: 11570193 C10520E

BUTASONE 400 ℞

Phenylbutazone-Oral

Phenylbutazone Powder-1 g/10 g

DIN: 00570

Ingredient(s): Each 10 g contains:

Phenylbutazone ..... 1 g

Flavoured.

Use: Horses: As oral therapy in the treatment of arthritis, myositis, inflammation and fever.

Dosage and Administration: Note: One (1) level tablespoon contains approximately 10 g of powder containing 1 g of phenylbutazone.

Usual dose: 2 g of Phenylbutazone per 454 kg of body weight daily in at least 2 divided doses. Dose should not exceed 4 g. As symptoms regress, the dosage should be reduced to a level to hold the conditions in check. In some cases, treatment should be given only when needed to appear with no need for continuous medication. If there is no significant clinical effect after 5 days re-evaluation of the diagnosis and treatment should be made.

Contraindication(s): Phenylbutazone is not recommended in horses showing evidence of cardiac or hepatic insufficiency.

Use: For veterinary use only.

Caution(s): Must be discontinued if signs of gastro-intestinal upset or blood dyscrasia appear.

Treated horses must not be slaughtered for use in food.

Available in 1.00 g and 2.2 lb (1 kg) bottles.

Presentation:

BUTASONE 1000 ℞

Phenylbutazone-Oral

Phenylbutazone Bolus 1000 mg

DIN:

Ingredient(s): Each bolus contains:

Phenylbutazone ..... 1000.0 mg

Use: As an aid in the treatment of osteo-arthritis of medial and distal bones of the stifle and hip, arthritis of spine chronic hip pains, chronic pain in trapezius muscle and arthritis in horses.

Dosage and Administration: Oral: 2 or 4 g per 454 kg (1000 lbs) daily, in at least two equally divided doses. As symptoms regress, reduce dosage to a level able to control the condition as determined by a veterinarian.

Administer once per day regardless of weight. Bolus may be crushed and mixed with feed.

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SCHEDULE E

Pursuant to the Confidentiality Order dated June 26, 2008, Schedule "E" only appears in the Confidential Level A Version of the Witness Statement of Dr. Rachel Ouckama.

SCHEDULE F

Pursuant to the Confidentiality Order dated June 26, 2008, Schedule "F" only appears in the Confidential Level A Version of the Witness Statement of Dr. Rachel Ouckama.

SCHEDULE G

Pursuant to the Confidentiality Order dated June 26, 2008, Schedule "G" only appears in the Confidential Level A Version of the Witness Statement of Dr. Rachel Ouckama.

SCHEDULE H

Pursuant to the Confidentiality Order dated June 26, 2008, Schedule "H" only appears in the Confidential Level A Version of the Witness Statement of Dr. Rachel Ouckama.

SCHEDULE I

Pursuant to the Confidentiality Order dated June 26, 2008, Schedule "I" only appears in the Confidential Level A Version of the Witness Statement of Dr. Rachel Ouckama.