

E.5 List of Veterinary Drugs Not Permitted For Use in Equine Slaughtered for Food with Canadian Brand Name Examples (10 March, 2010)

Non Permitted Drug Name	Examples of Brand or Common Names	S
5-Nitroimidazoles including dimetridazole, metronidazole, and ronidazole	Banned by regulations ¹ for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N N
Antibiotics used for growth promotion purposes such as olaquinox, carbadox, and tylosin	Carbadox Not currently marketed in Canada (stop sale order in effect)	N
Antibiotics used for growth promotion purposes such as olaquinox, carbadox, and tylosin	Olaquinox Not approved for veterinary use in Canada	N
Antibiotics used for growth promotion purposes such as olaquinox, carbadox, and tylosin	There are no antimicrobials approved for use as growth promotants for equine in Canada. Equine animals treated with antibiotics for growth promotion reasons are not eligible for slaughter in Canada.	S b li v g fi s
Aristolochia species and preparations thereof	Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Arsanilic acid	3-Nitro-20	C
Arsanilic acid	Histostat 50	T
Arsanilic acid	Pro-Gen 20%	C
Arsanilic acid	Pro-Gen 100%	C
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Clenbuterol Banned by regulations ¹ for sale in food producing animals in Canada.	N
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Ractopamine Optaflexx 100 Premix	C

Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Paylean 20	S
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Ventipulmin Solution	F
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Ventipulmin Syrup	F
Beta-agonists used for growth promotion purposes, including clenbuterol and ractopamine	Zilpaterol hydrochloride Zilmax Medicated Premix	C
Boldenone	Equipoise Injectable Equipoise	F
Chloramphenicol	Banned by regulations ¹ for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Chlor-500 Chlor-1000 Chloramphenicol 1% Ointment ChlorPalm 250	C
Chloroform	Approved as a veterinary drug in Canada, however currently not manufactured	N
Chlorpromazine	Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Colchicine	Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Dapsone	Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Methandriol	Not approved for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Nitrofurans including Furaltadone, Furazolidone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Banned by regulations ¹ for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Furazolidone Not approved for veterinary use in Canada. Furox Aerosol Powder, Topazone Aerosol Powder, Furall registered for veterinary use in the USA.	N
Nitrofurans including Furaltadone, Furazolidone,	Furaltadone Not approved for veterinary use in Canada	N

nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone		
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Nitro Ointment	F
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Nitrofur Solution	F
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Nitrofurantoin Equifur	F
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Nitrofurazone Niderm Ointment	F
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Nitrofurazone Ointment	C
Nitrofurans including Furazolidone, Furaladone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone	Pinkaway Powder	D
Estradiol (for estradiol containing implants, see steroidal hormones below)	Estradiol Cypionate in Oil	F C
Estradiol (for estradiol containing implants, see steroidal hormones below)	Estrus	C
Estradiol (for estradiol containing implants, see steroidal hormones below)	Uni-Bol	F
Phenylbutazone	Butazone 400 Butazone 1000 Butazone Concentrate Butequine Buzone Concentrate Phenylbutazone Phenylbutazone Injection	N a r f

	Phenylbutazone Powder Phenylbutazone Tablets Phenylbutazone Tabs	
Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol	Zeranol Ralgro	E N C
Stanozolol	No active products for veterinary use in Canada.	N
Steroidal hormonal implants used for growth promotion purposes	Equine animals treated with steroid containing hormone implants used to promote growth are not eligible for slaughter in Canada.	N C C a e t a n
Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters including diethylstilbestrol	Banned by regulations ¹ for sale in food producing animals in Canada. Diethylstilbestrol Stilbestrol	C
Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters including diethylstilbestrol	Stilbestrol Tablets	C
Thyrostats, antithyroid agents administered under any circumstances for the purpose of growth promotion	Approved for use in humans. Use in animals would be under veterinary control, but animals treated with these substances would not be eligible for slaughter.	N

N/A: Not applicable as these active ingredients are not approved for veterinary use in Canada.

1 As per Section C.01.610.1 of the *Food and Drug Regulations*:

No person shall sell a drug for administration to animals that produce food or that are intended for consumption as food if that drug contains

- (a) chloramphenicol or its salts or derivatives;
- (b) a 5-nitrofurantoin compound;
- (c) clenbuterol or its salts or derivatives;
- (d) a 5-nitroimidazole compound; or
- (e) diethylstilbestrol or other stilbene compounds

As per Section B.01.048 of the *Food and Drug Regulations*

(1) No person shall sell

(a) any animal intended for consumption as food if any product containing any drug listed in subsection (2) has been administered to the animal;

(b) any meat, meat by-products, eggs or milk intended for consumption as food and derived from an animal if any product containing any drug listed in subsection (2) has been administered to that animal; or

(c) any meat, meat by-products, eggs or milk that contains any residue of any drug listed in subsection (2).

(2) The drugs referred to in subsection (1) are

(a) chloramphenicol and its salts and derivatives;

(b) a 5-nitrofurantoin compound;

(c) clenbuterol and its salts and derivatives;

(d) a 5-nitroimidazole compound; and

(e) diethylstilbestrol and other stilbene compounds.

E.6 List of "Essential" Veterinary Drugs Permitted in Equine With a 6 Month Withdrawal Period With Canadian Brand Name Examples

Drug Use	Drug	Canadian
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Acepromazine	Ace Acevet 10 Acevet 25 Acevet Inj Atravet 10 Atravet Sc
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Atipamezole	Antisedan
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Diazepam	No known
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Midazolam	No known
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Naloxone	No known
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Propofol	PropoFlo Rapinovet

Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Sarmazenil	No known
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Tiletamine	No known
Sedation and premedication (and antagonism)	Zolazepam	No known
Hypotension or respiratory stimulation during anaesthesia	Dobutamine	No known
Hypotension or respiratory stimulation during anaesthesia	Dopamine	No known
Hypotension or respiratory stimulation during anaesthesia	Ephedrine	Antihistam Antihistam Antihist Sc Pyrahist-1
Hypotension or respiratory stimulation during anaesthesia	Glycopyrrolate	No known
Hypotension or respiratory stimulation during anaesthesia	Noradrenaline	No known
Analgesia	Buprenorphine	No known
Analgesia	Fentanyl	No known
Analgesia	Morphine	No known
Analgesia	Pethidine	No known
Muscle relaxants and associated substances	Atracurium	No known
Muscle relaxants and associated substances	Edrophonium	No known
Muscle relaxants and associated substances	Guaifenesin	No known for the use
Inhalation anaesthetics	Sevoflurane	No known
Local anaesthetics	Bupivacaine	No known
Local anaesthetics	Oxybuprocaine	No known
Local anaesthetics	Prilocaine	No known
Cardiovascular	Digoxin	No known
Cardiovascular	Quinidine sulfate and quinidine gluconate	No known
Cardiovascular	Procainamide	No known
Cardiovascular	Propranolol	No known
Convulsions	Phenytoin	No known
Convulsions	Primidone	No known
Gastrointestinal	Bethanechol	No known
Gastrointestinal	Diocetyl Sodium	No known

	Sulfosuccinate	
Gastrointestinal	Metoclopramide	No known
Gastrointestinal	Propantheline bromide	No known
Rhabdomyolysis	Dantrolene sodium	No known
Antimicrobials	Ticarcillin	No known
Antimicrobials	Azithromycin	No known
Antimicrobials	Rifampicin	No known
Antimicrobials	Amikacin	Amiglyde-
Respiratory	Ambroxol	No known
Respiratory	Ipratropium bromide	No known
Respiratory	Oxymetazoline	No known
Antiprotozoal	Isometamidium	No known
Antiprotozoal	Pyrimethamine	Quinnoxin Sulfaquinc
Ophthalmic	Acyclovir	No known
Ophthalmic	Idoxuridine	No known
Ophthalmic	Phenylephrine	No known
Ophthalmic	Tropicamide	No known
Ophthalmic	Dorzolamide	No known
Ophthalmic	Latanoprost	No known
Ophthalmic	Timolol maleate	No known
Ophthalmic	Cyclosporin A	Optimmun
Ophthalmic	Ketorolac	No known
Ophthalmic	Ofloxacin	No known
Ophthalmic	Fluoresceine	No known
Ophthalmic	Rose Bengal	No known
Ophthalmic	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	No known
Hyperlipaemia	Insulin	Caninsulin
Fungal infection	Griseofulvin	No known
Fungal infection	Ketoconazole	No known
Fungal infection	Miconazole	Conofite C Dermazole Surolan Di
Fungal infection	Nystatin	Canaural E Panalog Ci Panalog O
Miscellaneous	Chondroitin Sulfate	Chotin
Miscellaneous	Domperidone	No known
Miscellaneous	Hydroxyethyl starch	No known
Miscellaneous	Imipramine	No known

Miscellaneous	Thyrotropin releasing hormone	No known
Miscellaneous	Barium sulphate	No known
Miscellaneous	Iohexol	No known
Miscellaneous	Iopamidol	No known

E.7 List of Veterinary Drugs Safe For Use in Equine Intended For Food Production For Which Withdrawal Periods Have Been Determined With Canadian Brand Name Examples<

Health Canada recommends the following provisional withdrawal periods (WP) for veterinary drugs in equine intended for food production. The following Table will be updated periodically with the inclusion of new drugs or revised withdrawal periods, when additional information (e.g., new data from the drug sponsor) becomes available. When the label recommended WPs are not specific to equine, Health Canada recommends using the provisional WPs listed in the following table.

Antimicrobials

Drug	Approved Canadian Products
Amikacin	Amiglyde-V (Wyeth)
Ceftiofur	Excenel Sterile Powder for injection (Pfizer)
Gentamicin	Gentocin (Intervet)
Neomycin	Neomycin (\pm astringents \pm electrolytes \pm anticholinergic): Biosol Liquid (Pfizer) NeoMed 325 (Bio Agri Mix) Neomix Soluble powder (Pfizer) Neomycin 325 (Vetoquinol) Scour Solution CO-OP (IPCO) Scour Solution (Vetoquinol)
Neomycin and sulphonamide combinations	Neomycin and sulfonamides (\pm astringents \pm electrolytes \pm anticholinergic): Calf Scour Bolus (PVL) Neorease (Bimeda-MTC) NeoSulfalyte Bolus (Pfizer) Scour-Plug (Can-Vet) Scour Treat (Citadel)

	Super Scour Calf Bolus (Dominion)
Procaine penicillin	Co-op Penicillin G procaine Inj (IPCO) Depocillin (Intervet) Hi-Pencin 300 (Remedy Animal Health/Equivet) Pen Aqueous (Wyeth) Pen G Injection (Citadel) Penicillin G procaine (Vetoquinol) Penicillin G procaine (Novopharm) Penmed (Medprodex) Penpro (Vetoquinol) Pen Vet 300 (Alfasan/Rafter 8) Procaine Penicillin G (Dominion) Procillin (Bimeda-MTC)
Benzathine penicillin (in combination with procaine penicillin)	Benzapro Liquid (Medprodex) Duplocillin LA (Intervet) Longisil (Vetoquinol) Procillin LA (Bimeda-MTC)
Sulfonamides [±]	Sulfonamides (± astringents ± electrolytes ± anticholinergic): Sodium Sulfamethazine Liq 25% (Citadel) Sulfa 25% Solution (Bimeda-MTC) Sulfamethazine Bolus 15 g (Dominion) Sulfamethazine Bolus 15 g (PVL) Triple Sulfa Bolus (PVL) Triple Sulfa Bolus (Dominion)
Potentiated sulfonamides	Sulfonamide-trimethoprim (Oral): Uniprim Oral Powder (Macleod) Uniprim Oral Granules (Macleod)
Potentiated sulfonamides	Sulfonamidetrimethoprim (Injectable): Tribrissen 48% (Intervet/Schering)
Tetracycline	Tetra 4000 (Jaapharm) Tetrabol (Vetoquinol)

Parasiticides

Drug	Approved Canadian Products
Fenbendazole	Panacur Paste 10% (Intervet) Safe-Guard Paste 10% (Intervet) Panacur Suspension 10% (Intervet) Safe-Guard Suspension 10% (Intervet) Panacur Granules 22.2% (Intervet)
Ivermectin	Bimectin Oral Paste (Bimeda-MTC)

	Equell Oral Paste (Vibrac/ Pfizer) Eqvalan Paste (Merial) Eqvalan Liquid (Merial) Panomec Oral Paste (Merial) Zimecterin Paste (Merial)
Ivermectin and Praziquantel	Equimax Oral Paste (Vibrac/ Bimeda-MTC/ Pfizer/ Vetoquinol) Eqvalan Gold Paste (Merial)
Moxidectin	Quest Gel (Wyeth)
Moxidectin and praziquantel	Quest Plus Gel (Wyeth)
Piperazine	Powder/pellet formulations: Alfalfa Pellet Horse Wormer 50% (Farnam) Co-op Wormer 52% (IPCO) Piperazine 100 Oral Powder (Medprodex) Piperazine 52 (Vetoquinol) Piperazine Dihydrochloride 53% (Dominion) Piperazine Dihydrochloride 53% (PVL) Wonder Wormer for Horses 100% (Farnam) Liquid formulations: Piperazine 34 (Vetoquinol) Piperazine 34 Liq (PVL) Super Pipzine 34% (Dominion)
Pyrantel	Exodus Paste 23.6 g (Bimeda-MTC) Exodus Paste 47.2 g (Bimeda-MTC) Strongid P (Pfizer) Strongid T (Pfizer)

Tranquilizers/Sedatives/Anaesthetics

Drug	Approved Canadian Products
Acepromazine	Oral formulations: Ace Powder (Jaapharm) Atravet Soluble Granules (Wyeth)
Acepromazine	Injectable formulations: Acepro-25 (Bimeda-MTC) Acepromazine Inj (Univet) Acevet (Vetoquinol) Atravet Inj (Wyeth)
Butorphanol	Torbugesic (Wyeth)
Detomidine	Dormosedan (Orion/Pfizer)

Lidocaine	Lidocaine Neat (Wyeth) Lurocaine (Vetoquinol)
Lidocaine and epinephrine	Lido-2 (Rafter 8; lidocaine HCl - 20 mg/mL, epinephrine HCl - 20 mg/mL) Lidocaine 2% Sterile Injectable (Vetoquinol, Lidocaine HCl - 20 mg/mL, epinephrine 0.01 mg/mL) Lidocaine HCl 2% (Wyeth; lidocaine HCl 20 mg/mL, epinephrine 0.01 mg/mL) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine (Bimeda-MTC) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine 1:100,000 (P.V.L) Lidocaine HCl 2% with Epinephrine 1:100,000 (Dominion)
Romifidine	Sedivet (Boehringer)
Thiopental	Thiotal 1 G (Vetoquinol) Thiotal 5 G (Vetoquinol)
Xylazine	Anased Inj 100 mg/mL (Vet-A-Mix) NvAnased Injectable 100 mg/mL (Novopharm) Rompun Injectable 100 mg/mL (Bayer) Xylamax Injection 100 (Bimeda-MTC)

Glucocorticoids

Drug	Approved Canadian Products
Dexamethasone	Dexamethasone Dexacort 5 (Rafter 8) Dexamethasone 2 (Vetoquinol) Dexamethasone 5 (Vetoquinol) Dexamethasone 21 Phosphate Injection (Dominion) Dexamethasone Injectable 2 mg/mL (Dominion) Dexamethasone Injectable 2 mg/mL (P.V.L) Dexamethasone Pwr (Dominion) Dexamethasone Powder (Vetoquinol) Dexone (Jaapharm) Rafter Dex (Alfasan/Rafter 8) UniDex (Univet)
Dexamethasone and trichlormethiazide	Naquasone (Schering)
Prednisolone	Prednisolone: Depo-Medrol (Pfizer) Depo-Medrol Sterile Aqueous Suspension (Pfizer) Methylprednisolone acetate (PVL)

	Prednisolone Acetate Inj (Dominion) Prednisolone Acetate Sus (PVL) Prednisolone Injection (Vetoquinol) Prednisolone Sod Succinate (Univet) Solu-Delta-Cortef (Pfizer) Solu-Delta-Cortef Sterile Solution (Pfi: Uni-Med (Univet) Uni Pred 50 (Univet) Vetacortyl (Vetoquinol)
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Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Flunixin	Banamine solution (Schering) Cronyxin Inj (Cross Vetpharm/Bioniche) Flunazine (Bimeda-MTC) Flunixin Injection (Norbrook/Wyeth) Influx-50 (Vetoquinol) Suppressor (Norbrook/Kane)	IM, IV	IV: 10 days IM: 30 days
Ketoprofen	Anafen Injection 100 mg/mL (Merial)	IM, IV	7 days
Vedaprofen	Quadrisol 100 (Intervet)	Oral	21 days
Vedaprofen	Quadrisol i.v. 50 Inj (Intervet)	IV	21 days

Steroids

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	WP
Altrenogest	Regu-mate solution 0.22% (Intervet)	Oral	42 days
Progesterone ²	Progesterone 5% (Vetoquinol)	IM	14 days
Testosterone ³	Testosterone Propionate Injection (Dominion) Uni-Test (Univet)	IM	28 days

Miscellaneous

Drug	Approved Canadian Products	Route	
Furosemide	Furosemide Injection (Sandoz)	IM,	7

	Salix Inj (Intervet)	IV	d
Omeprazole	Gastrogard (Merial)	Oral	3 d
Sodium iodide	Sodide (Rafter 8) Sodium Iodide (Bimeda-MTC) Sodium Iodide 20% Inj (Univet) Sodium Iodide Inj 20% (PVL) Sodium Iodide Inj 20% (Dominion)	IV	0 d
Trichlormethiazide and dexamethasone	Naquasone (Schering)	IM	2 d

¹ For sulfonamide and neomycin combinations, see neomycin and sulfonamide combinations above

² Withdrawal period applies only for therapeutic use.

³ Withdrawal period applies only for therapeutic use. Combination products containing testosterone and other steroids (e.g., estradiol) are not approved for use in food producing horses.

E.8 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Q1 Why should I fill out an EID?

A1 All equine which may be used for food must be presented with a completed and acceptable Equine Information Document (EID) at the time of slaughter since July 31, 2010. In the event that the animal becomes unwanted, if the owner wants to keep the salvage value and salvage options with respect to human consumption of their animal as high as possible, they will need to accurately fill out an EID for animals they wish to sell.

Q2 Will all equine owners need to fill out an EID?

A2 It is not mandatory that all equine owners fill out Equine Information Documents for equine they own. The requirement applies to equine which may be used for food.

Q3 Why do we have to keep track of medication used since January 31, 2010?

A3 Slaughter facilities handling equine in Canada will need at least a six month history of medication use for equine brought to the facility.

Q4 When do I need to fill out the EID?

A4 The EID can be filled out any time before the sale of your equine, but it is important to keep track of medications used and illness occurrence during the time you own the animal, either on the EID itself or another record used to fill out the EID before you sell your animal.

Q5 How do I include pictures of my horse in the document?

A5 A digital camera is very useful for taking the required pictures. A little computer work can lead to a page containing the required pictures. This page can be printed with a colour printer. Alternatively, the colour pictures can be formatted or printed by many retail outlets which currently offer this service.

Q6 What are non permitted drugs?

A6 Non permitted drugs are drugs that shall not be given or fed to equine which may be used for food. The list of non permitted drugs is available in [section E.5](#) of this annex.

Q7 Is Phenylbutazone is banned?

A7 The use of Phenylbutazone in equine for medical reasons is not currently banned in Canada. However; Phenylbutazone is not permitted to be used in equine animals that may be used for food. (See [Question and Answer 6](#))

Q8 Do we have to keep a record of feed supplements or nutraceuticals administered to equine?

A8 It would depend on the ingredients contained in the feed supplement or nutraceutical. Most feed supplements contain, in addition to feed ingredients, vitamins and minerals which do not have withdrawal periods, so they would not need to be declared on the EID. Similarly, nutraceutical formulations of substances that naturally occur in the body do not have withdrawal periods. If, however, the supplement or nutraceutical did contain a drug ingredient, the supplement/nutraceutical would need to be declared on the EID. When in doubt, consult your veterinarian.

Q9 What is a withdrawal period?

A9 A withdrawal period is the minimum number of days or hours that must expire since the last treatment of a specified medication or vaccine (used as per label directions) before the animal may be slaughtered for food.

Q10 Where do I get the information for drug withdrawal periods or intervals?

A10 The product label should be checked for withdrawal periods established for equine. Also [section E.6](#) of this annex contains a list of drugs for which a 6 month withdrawal period is required. [Section E.7](#) of this annex contains a list of drugs that are safe to be given or fed to equine which may be used for food. Withdrawal intervals for named drugs will be included with this list. With respect to drugs given under a veterinary/client/patient relationship that can be safely given or fed to equine which may be used for food that may not appear on the list, your veterinarian must be consulted before use. Consult with your veterinarian about the possibility of obtaining a valid withdrawal period determination from a credible source before use of the

drug.

Q11 What do I do about recording withdrawal periods for drugs my veterinarian tells me are safe for use in other food producing animals, but have no label instructions regarding the use in equine destined for food, or have a label statement that says not for use in equine intended to be slaughtered for food?

A11 See [answer A10](#).

Q12 Are these new rules expected to change?

A12 Yes, these new requirements are only the first step towards strengthening Canada's food safety and traceability system for equine.

Q13 Will imported horses be subject to the same requirements?

A13 Yes, imported horses when presented for slaughter at Canadian slaughter establishments will be required to meet this new Canadian standard for equine meat production in Canada.

Q14 Will these requirements only apply to meat products exported to the European Union?

A14 No, these requirements will apply to all equine presented for slaughter in Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) inspected facilities.

Q15 Who will be responsible for checking the EIDs before slaughter?

A15 The primary responsibility for compliance to requirements in slaughter facilities inspected by the CFIA remains with the operator of the establishment. The establishment operator will be required to ensure that each equine presented for slaughter has a complete and acceptable EID covering at least a six month consecutive time period before slaughter. The CFIA will oversee the effectiveness of the operator's ante-mortem review procedures with respect to the EID.

Q16 Is it possible to include more than one horse on an EID?

A16 The EID represents the minimum information required prior to slaughter in an acceptable format. However, certain conditions may exist that would allow for multiple equine animals to be included on one EID type document such as holding a group of equine for a six month period with a recorded inventory control system. If common medical history, medication history and owner declaration can be made and recorded in an acceptable record format deemed satisfactory to the CFIA, a common EID may be acceptable. The CFIA must give prior approval to this record format and system prior to use. See [section E.4](#) for further details.

Q17 Are non permitted drugs not to be used in an equine presented for slaughter for the life of the animal or just for six months?

A17 The non permitted drugs are listed under [section E.5](#) of this annex.

Non permitted drugs are not to be used in equine intended for food production. During a transition period, the EID will be reviewed to determine if equine have or have not been treated with non permitted drugs during the six months prior to their slaughter. A longer "certification period" will eventually be requested.

Q18 If I sell my equine at an auction, does the auction become the owner, that is have care and control of my equine, for a period of time and need to fill out an EID?

A18 No, the buyer of the animal assumes the care and control of the equine after the last date of care or control indicated on the EID filled out by the previous owner (or transient agent); that is the date the animal was delivered to the auction premise. Any medication use on the auction premise is to be declared to the buyer by auction management. Generally this information is given to potential buyers from the auctioneer as the animal is sold.

Q19 Along with the EID I have completed, I am forwarding a previous EID completed by a former owner to the buyer of my equine; am I responsible for the information on that previous EID?

A19 No. Each owner signs for the dates of care or control indicated on their own EID.

Q20 Why were these requirements created; were horse meat products not safe to eat?

A20 Meat products produced at registered facilities in Canada are produced and inspected to verify that they meet current food safety requirements. Procedures are already in place to detect and control potential veterinary drugs and chemical residues in the meat supply. These new requirements for equine will enhance food safety for equine meat products in response to international trading partners' requests and Canada's own objectives.

Q21 Will all horses intended for food production need to be placed into a lot program?

A21 No. The new requirements ask for a documented history for at least six months preceding slaughter. Grouping horses for six months under a lot program is an option, but is not required.