

Poultry Sector

Date	Time	Location
Thursday October 2, 2025	8:00AM – 9:45AM	Westin Hotel, CalgaryC Bow Valley Room (Lower level)

Purpose of Meeting

Regular open sector meeting for poultry processors

Title	Name
Chair	Jeff McDowell
Staff contact	Nicolas Paillat (nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca)
Guest(s)	CFC, TFC, FPCC, AAFC, Associate members

Notes

MS Teams Meeting Link: <https://tinyurl.com/CPEPPoultry20251002>

Breakfast will be available in the meeting room from 7:15am

Hospitality Suite: Room 1222

WIFI Network: Westin Meetings

WIFI Password: CPEP

Agenda Item	Time	Attachment	Type			Presenter
Poultry Sector Meeting – October 2025			Information	Discussion	Decision	Presenter
1. Welcome / Call to order / Introductions	8:00am		•			Jeff
2. Adoption of the agenda					•	Jeff
3. Approval of June 9, 2025 poultry meeting minutes		#3			•	Jeff
4. Action Plan from previous meetings		#4	•			Nicolas
5. CPEP Board Update	8:10am		•	•		Serge/Mark
6. Trade/TRQ						
a) GAC Update	8:15am	#6	•	•		GAC
b) CUSMA Consultation						
7. FPCC Update	8:30am		•	•		FPCC
8. HPAI						
a) Confined Field Trial	8:35am	#8	•	•		Skyler/Nicolas
b) Other						
9. Food Safety						
a) Pre-Chill Microbiological Monitoring Program (PMMP)						
b) Ante mortem inspection	8:55am	#9.1-9.3	•	•		Skyler
c) Joint government-industry on Salmonella						
d) CODEX and MRL for offals other than kidneys and livers						
10. Regulatory/GR						
a) C5 and meat processing plants						
b) AMU HC Consultation	9:20am	#10.1-10.2	•	•		Mark
c) Labour						
d) Other						
11. Grocery Code	9:30am		•	•		K. Proud
12. CPEP Website		#12	•	•		Margo
13. Upcoming Meetings		#13	•			CPEP
14. Review of action items and decisions			•			Nicolas
15. Adjournment	9:45am				•	Jeff



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Share your views: Consulting Canadians on the operation of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA)

✔ Current status: Open

This consultation will run from September 20, 2025, to November 3, 2025.

The Government of Canada is committed to strengthening and deepening relationships with its North American partners and to ensuring continued North American competitiveness and prosperity.

The Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) entered into force on July 1, 2020, replacing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that had been in force since January 1, 1994. CUSMA has continued to safeguard Canada's preferential access to the United States and Mexico and drive the integration of a North American market that represents 506 million consumers and a combined GDP of \$42 trillion. In 2024, the total value of trilateral merchandise trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico was \$2.01 trillion, a 4% increase from 2023.

Trilateral free trade, under CUSMA and NAFTA before it, has provided certainty for business and investors for more than thirty years. CUSMA ensures high standards for trade in North America, which is important for Canadian businesses, workers and communities. This includes important outcomes in areas such as labour, environment, automotive trade, dispute resolution, culture, energy, and agriculture and agri-food. It also includes provisions on gender and Indigenous Peoples' rights.

Article 34.7 affords the Parties the opportunity to assess the operation of CUSMA and ensure the Agreement remains current. The CUSMA Parties will undertake the first joint review of the Agreement in 2026, which will be an opportunity for the Parties to discuss the functioning of CUSMA, assess the progress of its implementation, reaffirm the Agreement's success and ensure that it remains fit for purpose in a changing global landscape.

We want to hear from you

As we approach the 2026 joint review, the Government of Canada is initiating a second phase of public consultations. To that end, the Government of Canada is seeking your views and experiences on key areas of CUSMA that are working well and on potential areas for improvement. Submissions received from these consultations will help to inform Canada's preparations for the joint review in 2026 and other efforts to ensure the effective operation of the Agreement.

Who should participate

We want to hear the views of all Canadians with an interest in the matter, including:

- the Canadian public;

- provincial, territorial and municipal governments;
- businesses of all sizes, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs);
- industry associations;
- academics;
- civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations;
- labour unions;
- Indigenous peoples;
- women, 2SLGBTQI+ stakeholders and community groups representing diverse experiences;
- students and youth;
- other interested Canadian stakeholders.

As steps are taken to ensure that more Canadians have access to the benefits and opportunities that flow from international trade and investment, traditionally underrepresented groups such as women, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, 2SLGBTQI+, and racialized communities are especially encouraged to provide their input.

Join in: How to participate

The Government of Canada is seeking input from diverse Canadian voices. There are different ways you can participate in these consultations. You can provide a written submission in response to the Canada Gazette notice until November 3, 2025, using **one** of these options:

1. send your submission or any questions by email to:

CUSMA-Consultations-ACEUM@international.gc.ca

2. send your submissions or any questions by mail to:

CUSMA Consultations

Global Affairs Canada

Trade Negotiations – North America

John G. Diefenbaker Building

111 Sussex Drive

Ottawa, Ontario

K1N 1J1

Please read the [privacy notice statement](#) carefully prior to sending a written submission. When providing your views, we ask that you refrain from including the personal information of other individuals.

Related information

- [CUSMA – Read the Agreement and related texts](#)
- [About CUSMA](#)
- [CUSMA - Summary of Outcomes](#)
- [CUSMA governance and committees](#)
- [Canada-United States relations](#)
- [Canada-Mexico relations](#)

Date modified:

2025-09-19

Skyler Veazey

From: CFIA-notification-ACIA <cfia.notification.acia@notification.canada.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, September 3, 2025 1:27 PM
To: Skyler Veazey
Subject: New Policy – Pre-chill microbiological monitoring program for raw poultry / Nouvelle Politique – Programme de surveillance microbiologique avant le refroidissement pour la volaille crue



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New Policy – Pre-chill microbiological monitoring program for raw poultry

On August 29, 2025, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has published a new policy titled [Pre-chill microbiological monitoring program \(PMMP\) for raw poultry](#).

All Safe Food for Canadians (SFC) licence holders who are slaughtering poultry are expected to implement the Pre-chill microbiological monitoring program (PMMP) by December 01, 2025. Currently the scope of this program is limited to poultry carcasses.

For more information, please contact your local CFIA office or email CFIA at CFIA.MeatHygienePrograms-ProgrammesHygieneViandes.ACIA@inspection.gc.ca.

CFIA staff should use the established communication pathways for any questions.

Nouvelle Politique – Programme de surveillance microbiologique avant le refroidissement pour la volaille crue

Le 29 août 2025, l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments (ACIA) a publié une nouvelle politique intitulée [Programme de surveillance microbiologique avant le refroidissement pour la volaille crue](#).

Tous les titulaires d'une licence relative à la salubrité des aliments au Canada (SAC) qui abattent de la volaille sont tenus de mettre en œuvre le Programme de surveillance microbiologique avant le refroidissement (PSMAR) d'ici le 1er décembre 2025. Actuellement, la portée de ce programme est limitée aux carcasses de volaille.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter votre bureau local de l'ACIA ou envoyer un courriel à l'ACIA à CFIA.MeatHygienePrograms-ProgrammesHygieneViandes.ACIA@inspection.gc.ca.

Le personnel de l'ACIA devrait utiliser les voies de communication établies pour toute question.

[Update your preferences or unsubscribe](#) / [Mettre à jour vos préférences ou vous désabonner](#)

Canada



To:	CPEP Members
From:	CPEP Staff
Date:	September 2025
Subject:	Joint Government-Industry Working Group on <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i> Updates

1. Joint Government-Industry Working Group on *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* (JGIWGSC)

The summer meeting of the JGIWGSC was cancelled, to allow the subgroups the time to meet and make progress on their objectives. Regular meetings will restart on September 23, where the subgroups will report into the full working group on their progress and presentations will be made on provincial *Salmonella* controls.

2. The JGIWGSC subgroups

All subgroups have held two meetings each between June and September 2025. Below is a list of their priority areas of work and action items.

Monitoring & Surveillance subgroup

- Emphasis on a supply chain-wide approach (from the hatching egg to the consumer).
- To understand what was done before, compile an inventory of current and past surveillance and baseline activities across Canada.
- Identify validated sampling, enumeration & subtyping methods to implement harmonized testing across the chain. Standardization was conveyed as valuable for the industry.
- Identify the challenges/feasibility in harmonizing validated testing across sectors and provinces.
- Determine need for new baseline studies and propose recommendations for the development of a suitable one. Note importance of defining surveillance objectives and outcomes.
- Coordinate data management with the DSI Subgroup to prevent overlaps.
- CPEP is represented on this sub-group by Christian Fuchs, Anny Lainesse, and Skyler Veazey

Data Sharing & Integration subgroup (DSI)

- This subgroup will focus on SE but should be aware of other serotypes for future.
- Industry emphasized risk to its sector if it is to share data and a need to establish satisfactory interpretation for its release and use. There is a desire to contribute to recommendations that reflect sector-specific realities.
- Proposal for an inventory of existing data sources across sectors as a starting point to identify gaps and overlaps. There is an important need for transparency and understanding of what data exists before discussing sharing mechanisms. But the subgroup needs to be cautious not to overlap with the work of the monitoring and surveillance subgroup.
- Understanding why there is a lack of a shared platform for industry-government data exchange. E.g., CFSIN (the Canadian Food Safety Information Network)

- At the last DSI meeting, members discussed their existing data sharing pathways or their lack of data sharing pathways throughout the poultry supply chain. The perspective of breeders, hatcheries, and farms was shared before the subgroup reached the end of their meeting. The perspective of processors, consumers, provincial governments, and federal governments will be shared at the next meeting.
- A lack of formal data sharing agreements/MOUs and lack of insurance for flocks have been identified as barriers to *Salmonella* data sharing.
- CPEP is represented on this subgroup by Jennifer Hale-Adam and Skyler Veazey.

Policy subgroup

- Inventory of Policies & Practices: Establish a clear picture of current efforts across sectors – to work towards ensuring a farm-to-fork approach.
- Policy on Import Controls: This is a gap. Ensure imported chicks and hatching eggs meet the same standards as domestic production
- Management of SE-Positive Flocks: Develop consistent, risk-based approaches and focus on SE controls (e.g. vaccinations, import requirements)
- Prevention over Reaction: Emphasis on proactive SE control rather than solely managing positives. Consider risk-based perspectives, decisions and management actions.
- Data Gaps: Where are policies lacking that would provide data where gaps are identified?
- The subgroup is working to catalogue all federal, provincial, and industry policies throughout the poultry supply chain. The goal is to:
 - Identify what each policy covers.
 - Determine gaps and overlaps.
 - Include links to relevant documents for transparency and accessibility.
- CPEP is represented on this subgroup by Sharon Mohammed, Laurie Dubois, Jean-Michel Allard-Prus, and Nicolas Paillat

Food Safety Education subgroup

- Target Audiences: Broad agreement that messaging should target all areas along the full poultry chain: Consumers (especially youth and home cooks), Food Service and Retail sectors, Producers (On-Farm) and Processors
- Challenges Identified: Misinformation in media and cooking shows. Labelling limitations and low consumer compliance. How does target audience get the food safety messaging? Need for consistent messaging across sectors and alignment.
- Inventory of Current Initiatives & Outreach Programs: There is need for an inventory of ongoing initiatives and an identification of the gaps. Current initiatives discussed include:
 - Federal and Provincial initiatives for Classrooms in schools – e.g. HC food safety education classroom resources for grades 4–6; BC pilot project high school teacher training Foodsafe Level 1 to incorporate food safety into home economics classes
 - Safe recipes style guide (a guide for food writers, influencers, dietitians and chefs to promote food safety)
 - Online course for health professionals
 - Social media campaigns and seasonal messaging
 - Industry programs such as the On-Farm Food Safety Program highlighted as foundational efforts at industry producer/processing level

- Measuring impact: There is need to ensure the message is reaching where it will have impact. There is need to measure its value to know that it is working.
- Audience Mapping: Each subgroup member to identify their key audiences and communication channels being used within their organizations.
- CPEP is represented on this subgroup by Melissa Joaquin, John Third, and Nik Zylstra.



Intergovernmental Affairs – Internal Trade
 Privy Council Office
 85 Sparks Street, Room 1000
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0A3
 Email: internaltrade-commerceinterieur@pco-bcp.gc.ca

RE: Free Trade and Labour Mobility in Canada Act – Safe Foods for Canadians Regulations (SFCR)

Canadian Poultry and Egg Processors is the national association representing chicken and turkey processors, hatcheries and egg graders and processors. Our members process more than 90% of production in these sectors.

We are writing in response to the consultation on the Free Trade and Labour Mobility Act, part of Bill C-5, An Act to enact the Free Trade and Labour Mobility in Canada Act and the Building Canada Act. We understand and support the goal of the bill to promote free trade and labour mobility in Canada to strengthen the Canadian economy, but have concerns with the implications for the *SFCR*, particularly in the meat processing industry. Detail regarding these concerns follows, along with suggested approaches to help maintain a robust and well-regarded Canadian food inspection system in the interest of the Canadian industry and Canadian consumers. Comments are presented consistent with categories in the Privy Council Office's notice in the August 2 edition of the Canada Gazette.

We'd like to note that the federal meat inspection system is not an inter-provincial trade barrier. Meat processing plants choose the regime under which they are regulated. i.e. provincial or federal. The purpose of the Act is "to promote free trade [...] by removing federal barriers to the interprovincial movement of goods [...] while continuing to protect the health [...] of Canadians. All meat processing plants, regardless of their size, are currently able to be part of the federal inspection, if they so choose.

Area or Sector of Impact:

We believe there is no benefit to consumers or to the Canadian economy in facilitating a shift in the regulatory regime that allows interprovincial trade by provincially inspected meat processing plants. For the Canadian poultry meat processing industry, with 95% of production regulated by the internationally well-respected federal system, allowing provincial plants to ship outside of their province represents a serious risk to our ability to export and far outweighs any benefits. As such, we believe that poultry (chicken and turkey) meat should be excluded from Section 7 of the Act.

Benefits and Costs:

Production from poultry plants under provincial inspection represents a very small portion of total production; we estimate less than 5% and probably closer to 1 to 2%. Altering the current regulatory regime to enable provincially inspected plants to trade inter-provincially will not move the needle of the

Canadian economy, and, conversely, will have a negative impact on international trade, food safety and disease control and animal health. The consequences of this for the industry and Canadian economy could be significant. As noted above, it is already possible for all meat plants, regardless of their size, to be federally inspected and be eligible to ship into other provinces.

Canadian federal inspection standards also align with the requirements in global food safety audits that are required by most retailers (such as GFSI). For some companies, these audits may be as much of an impediment to inter-provincial movement of product as the level of inspection. Efforts to bring provincially inspected plants up to the federal level would allow them to meet the food safety requirements of retailers and lead to better economic outcomes for those companies.

Risks:

The federal government creating a more fragmented plant inspection system presents risks to Canada's international trade, food safety and human and animal health.

1. Trade implications: essential to preserve our ability to export

It is essential to preserve the meat sector's ability to export. We are concerned about Canada's access to export markets if provincial inspection regimes, which are each different, enable plants to trade inter-provincially. Our experience tells us that there will be challenges from trade partners due to movement away from a nationally regulated environment toward a provincial-level inspection system. Although the poultry industry produces largely for Canadian market, export markets remain essential for products that are not consumed by the domestic market and indeed remain essential for all meat processors.

2. Trade implications: conditions on imports

As an importing country, we currently have the ability to impose conditions on imported products to ensure they meet our federal Canadian standards. If domestically produced products, as a result of Bill C-5, become increasingly reliant on provincial inspection, it will be more difficult to establish and impose conditions on imported products.

Section 12.2 of the SFCR indicates that "the Minister must determine whether a foreign state's food safety system provides at least the same level of protection in relation to an imported food as that provided by the provisions of the Act and these Regulations [...]". By allowing provincially inspected meat plants to ship inter-provincially, it will introduce ambiguity to Canadian standards and reduce Canada's ability to ensure that imported products provide "at least the same level of protection" as products under the federal system.

3. Food safety implications: initiatives at the national level to reduce pathogen in poultry products and recalls.

Governments and industry have invested significant time and energy in recent years in initiatives to reduce pathogens in the poultry supply chain. At the processing plant level, the sector benefits greatly from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) knowledge, experience and national breadth. In provincial plants, pathogen reduction targets are not consistent among

provinces. Increasing the country's share of production that occurs under provincial inspection risks reducing national cohesiveness in activity to reduce and control pathogens in the poultry meat supply chain. Rather than risk weakening a regime that 95% of the industry currently supports, it would be more strategic to focus efforts on enabling all plants to become federally inspected if they so choose, and on ensuring consistent application of the federal SFCR.

Maintaining the highest food safety standards must be government's paramount objective in establishing and managing regulations, and in overseeing their implementation. CFIA is responsible for recalls for federally inspected meat plants, often with the Public Health Agency of Canada. If provincially inspected meat plants are able to ship inter-provincially, we expect there will be gaps in ensuring effective and rapid response when dealing with recalls. The ultimate impact will be on consumers, contrary to the purpose of the Act, which is to protect the health of Canadians.

Traceability is essential in our industry, including for recalls. We strongly believe that requirements in terms of traceability under the provincial inspection systems are not equivalent to the federal requirements. Beyond food safety risks associated with meat products themselves, risks also exist related to ingredients used in the meat processing sector if these ingredients are no longer part of the federal system. The federal system enables traceability and has a robust recall process.

4. Animal disease/food security implications: pressure of foreign animal diseases.

The pressure of foreign animal diseases is increasing. As such, a strong inspection system is imperative to ensure animal health and food safety. Since the end of 2021, the poultry industry has been facing unprecedented impacts due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Maintaining safe food for Canadians is a central mission of the federal government and this is embodied by the SFCR. CFIA inspectors and veterinarians are well trained to deal with disease outbreaks, including at the plant level. Moving to a provincially inspected system that limits and may even preclude CFIA involvement, undermines the credibility and diminishes the value to Canada of what is currently a highly regarded Canadian system. In other commodities, similar pressure from foreign animal diseases also exists. A regulatory environment whereby plants become increasingly provincially inspected rather than federally inspected will reduce our ability to prevent and control foreign diseases.

5. Animal welfare implications: CFIA and Animal Welfare standards.

Consumer expectations have evolved, and animal welfare has become a key aspect of slaughter inspection in plants under federal inspection. Provincial programs differ, which is not conducive to creating market certainty. Maintaining consumer and market confidence in Canada's national animal welfare standard of care is yet another reason to maintain plant inspection at the federal level.

Risk Mitigation:

Considering the above noted risks associated with food safety, international trade (both exports and imports), foreign disease prevention and control and animal welfare, we strongly believe that commodities covered under the SFCR should be excluded from Section 7 of the Act, in particular poultry meat.

As noted previously, 95% of the poultry production is already regulated by, and complies with, processes under the federal inspection system. This creates certainty and consistency for the country and maintains a level playing field for industry. It is important for both Canadian consumers and our trading partners to know that, regardless of processing location, Canadian poultry products are inspected by one system subject to the highest standards.

Initiatives are already underway to support provincial meat processing establishments to transition to federal inspection if they choose to do so. Such initiatives could be useful for all commodities covered by the SFCR and we strongly encourage the government to support establishments' transition to the federal inspection system. The government remaining focused on these initiatives will eliminate risks associated with decentralization and maintain the value of Canada's national inspection system.

In the interest of ensuring the highest level of food safety for consumers, avoiding negative trade impacts associated with both exports and imports, maintaining the highest standards of animal welfare, and reducing risks associated with pathogens and foreign animal disease, we urge that commodities covered under the SFCR, particularly poultry meat, be excluded from section 7 of the Act.

Should you have any questions or wish further details, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Mark Hubert
President & CEO



September 19, 2025

Veterinary Drugs Directorate
Health Products and Food Branch
Health Canada
Ground Floor, Suite 14 - Holland Cross Complex
11 Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9
Postal Locator 3000A

Subject: Comments on Consultation: Categorization of Antimicrobial Drugs Based on Importance in Human Medicine

To Whom It May Concern,

Canadian Poultry & Egg Processors (CPEP) is the industry association representing chicken and turkey processors and further-processors, egg graders and processors and hatcheries in Canada. Our members process and market over 90% of Canada's chicken, turkey, eggs and hatching eggs.

We appreciate the continued efforts of Health Canada to update the *Categorization of Antimicrobial Drugs Based on Importance in Human Medicine*, and we welcome the opportunity to provide feedback. We recognize the critical role that categorization plays in antimicrobial use (AMU) decision-making, prioritization of stewardship efforts, and minimizing the risk of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). We also believe it is important to consider the international landscape, i.e., how antimicrobial drugs are classified by other countries and international organizations classify antimicrobial drugs.

As part of industry's responsible antimicrobial use strategy, the ability to use antimicrobials not considered medically important to humans—both preventively and therapeutically—is foundational. This capability is key to maintaining bird health and welfare, ensuring food safety, and preserving a stable domestic food supply chain. We offer the following specific comments regarding the proposed categorization of Orthosomycins (Avilamycin) and Tetracyclines.

1. Avilamycin (Orthosomycins)

The proposed categorization of Orthosomycins, including Avilamycin, from Unclassified to Category III (medium importance) raises several concerns:

- It is our understanding that Avilamycin is not used in human medicine and there are no equivalents used in human medicine. This is the reason why the World Health Organization (WHO) and other organizations do not classify Avilamycin as medically

important, and typically categorize Orthosomycins as not medically important. Furthermore, previous studies of Orthosomycin drugs in humans failed to meet acceptable safety standards and are therefore unlikely to become medically important in the foreseeable future. The proposed Category III designation would then be inconsistent with this international consensus and puts Canadian poultry producers at a competitive disadvantage in managing the health of their flocks;

- It is also our understanding that there is no crossover antimicrobial resistance risk between use of Avilamycin in animals and efficacy in humans, as no same-class drugs are used in humans. Therefore, classifying Avilamycin as Category III in Canada would contradict global standards and create a standard that is no longer equivalent with trade partners in terms of available tools to prevent and treat poultry diseases, and which is unjustified from an antimicrobial resistance standpoint;
- This would reduce the competitiveness of Canadian chicken production and would result in increased use of other antibiotics of importance to human medicine;
- There is no evidence of Avilamycin-resistant bacteria of animal origin affecting the general human population. Its use in turkeys is extra-label and strictly controlled under veterinary oversight as part of a flock health plan.

Given this context, we recommend:

- That Orthosomycins be classified as Category IV (low importance), consistent with accepted international standards OR
- That Health Canada introduce a new category—e.g., “Not Used in Human Medicine”—to more accurately reflect the status of drugs like Avilamycin.

This approach would allow continued veterinary access under responsible use frameworks, without undermining efforts to preserve human health.

2. Tetracyclines

The proposal to reclassify first-generation tetracyclines from Category III to Category II poses challenges to effective veterinary care.

It is our understanding that Chlortetracycline and Oxytetracycline are used almost exclusively in veterinary medicine in Canada. Human use is infrequent. Because of the availability of alternative treatments, we recommend that first-generation tetracyclines remain in Category III.

In conclusion, the poultry industry remains committed to a science-based, responsible antimicrobial use strategy that balances the protection of public health with animal welfare, food safety, and producer sustainability.

We respectfully recommend that Health Canada:

1. Maintain Orthosomycins (Avilamycin) as Category IV or introduce a more appropriate category such as “Not Used in Human Medicine”;
2. Retain first-generation Tetracyclines in Category III given their primary use in animals and low importance to human medicine;
3. Work with industry to mitigate the impact of categorization changes on stewardship programs and ensure consistent international alignment.

Canada is already a lower-tier market for animal health product manufacturers so this change increases regulatory burden, increases risks to animal health & welfare, and further limits veterinary personnel access to their needed tools. Health Canada’s engagement to encourage antimicrobial drug availability is essential to the long-term sustainability of animal agriculture and food security.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments. We value the collaboration between Health Canada and the animal agriculture sector and look forward to further dialogue on responsible antimicrobial use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Hubert', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark Hubert
President & CEO

To: CPEP Members

From: CPEP Staff

Date: Fall 2025

Subject: CPEP Members Only Website – Update

CPEP members only website

The CPEP website was recently updated and will now have a members only section, to be launched following the fall sector meetings.

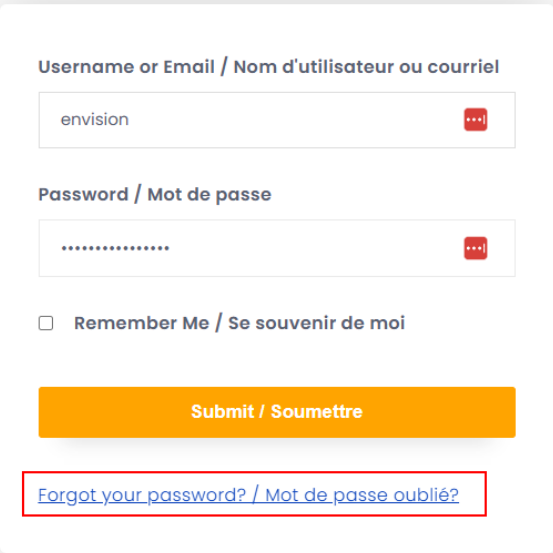
The members only sections will include information relevant to your sector, based on the input and requirements of sector members. It will mainly be used as a means of sharing documents (sector meeting packages, annual reports, etc). Please discuss with your sector director if there is anything you would like to see on the members only section of the website.

How to access the members only site

Account activation

Following the sector meetings, our web developer will be activating the accounts of all member contacts. You will be sent an email from the CPEP general account (reception@cpep-tvoc.ca) with the subject line **CPEP Members Only Website Activation** once your account is activated.

The email will include an invitation to reset your password using the “Forgot your password?/Mot de passe oublié?” feature. Your default user name will be **FirstName[space]LastName**.



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Login information

The login option is at the top right of our website:



Website content

Once you've logged in, you will have access to the sectors of which you are a member.



Document downloads will be available on every page and labelled by sector.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to CPEP staff.

Mark Hubert	President & CEO	 (613) 724-6605 ex 1	mark@cpep-tvoc.ca
Nicole Emon	Executive Assistant & Office Administrator	 (613) 724-6605 ex 7	nicole@cpep-tvoc.ca
Margo Ladouceur	Director, Egg Sectors	 (613) 724-6605 ex 4	margo@cpep-tvoc.ca
Nicolas Paillat	Director, Chicken and Turkey Primary Processing Sectors	 (613) 724-6605 ex 2	nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca
Skyler Veazey	Director, Technical & Regulatory Affairs	 (613) 724-6605 ex 3	skyler@cpep-tvoc.ca
Nik Zylstra	Director, Hatchery and Further Poultry Processing Sectors	 (613) 724-6605 ex 6	nik@cpep-tvoc.ca
Mengrou Wang	Market and Industry Analyst	 (613) 724-6605 ex 5	mengrou@cpep-tvoc.ca



To:	CPEP Members
From:	CPEP Staff
Date:	October 2025
Subject:	CPEP Upcoming Meetings

Meeting	Date/Time
2026 Winter CPEP Sector Meetings – Ottawa, ON	
POTC	Feb 4, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
	Feb 5, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
CHF	Feb 10, 8:00 am – 3:00 pm
Egg Processing Sector	Feb 11, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
Joint Egg Sector	Feb 11, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Turkey Sector	Feb 11, 8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Poultry Sector	Feb 11, 1:30 pm – 5:00 pm
FPPAC	Feb 11, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
Egg Grading Sector	Feb 12, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
Chicken Sector	Feb 12, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm
CPEP Board of Directors	Feb 12, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
2026 CPEP Annual Convention – Halifax, NS	
Annual Convention	June 14-16
POTC	June 11-12
Sector Meetings	June 15-16, AM