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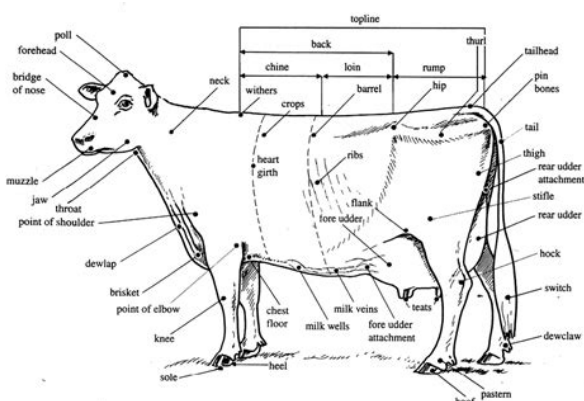
## Book Descriptions:

# cow manual



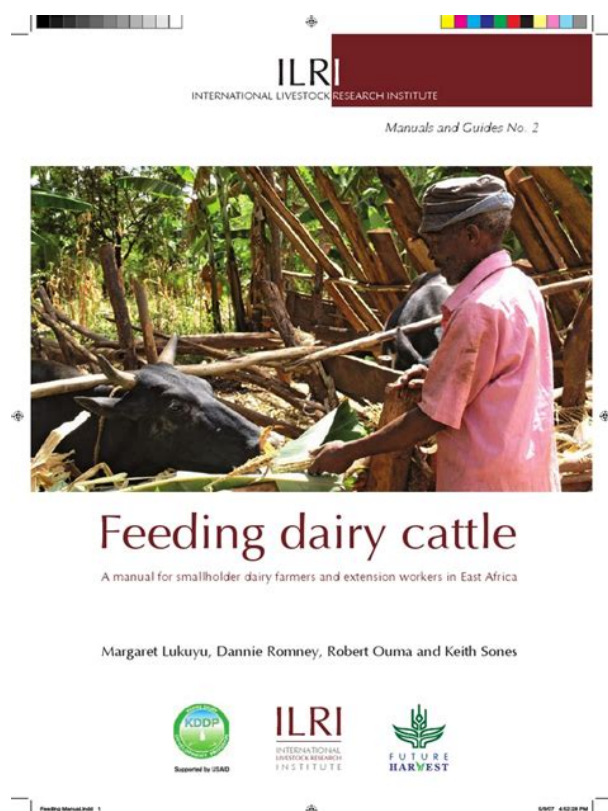
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The purpose of this Manual is to meet the requirements for crude oil washingPart 1 of this Manual contains all information and operational instructionsPart 2 of the Manual contains additionalIf no such additional information or operating instructionsPermanente link 02 Content of sections Content of sections Permanente link Section 01 Text of the specifications Text of the specifications This section contains the complete text of the revised Specifications for thePermanente link Section 03

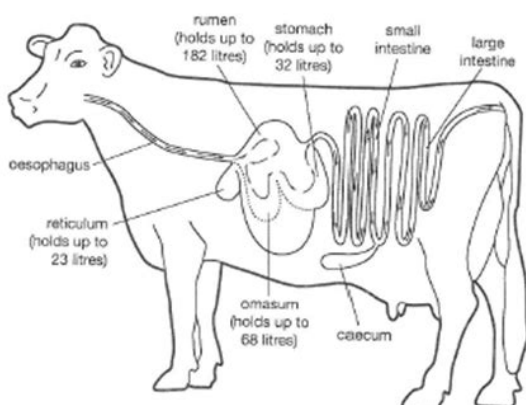
Description of the system Description of the crude oil washing systems and operational and  
 Permanent link Section 04 Dangers of and precautions against oil leakage The dangers and  
 precautions against oil leakage This section contains information on the dangers of leakage from the  
 crude oil  
 Permanent link Section 05 Use and control of inert gas Use and control of inert gas This  
 section contains information on the inert gas requirements and the  
 In addition it should contain the  
 method and  
 Permanent link Section 06 Precautions against electrostatic hazards Precautions  
 against electrostatic hazards This section contains the procedures for minimizing electrostatic  
 Their  
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 Permanent link Section 08 Methods of communication Methods of communication  
 This section gives the details of communication between the watchkeeper on deck  
 Determination of  
 the suitability of a crude oil for use in crude oil  
 In lieu of a list of crude oils unsuitable for  
 This tanker  
 is not fitted with heating coils in the cargo  
 Recommendations regarding this  
 For a Tanker fitted with  
 heating coils This tanker is fitted with heating coils in all the cargo  
 Cooling will increase both the  
 Kinematic and  
 As a general guidance to the suitability of an oil for crude oil washing on  
 The  
 approximate Cloud Point temperature of an oil may be calculated by use of  
 The Bondi Test Procedure  
 See Fig 2 This  
 Do not allow the Cargo sample  
 Obtain a glass container preferably nearly spherical  
 that is made of. <http://www.obuvmusilova.cz/UserFiles/fk-502-installation-manual.xml>



Insert a thermometer into the centre of the sample volume and heat the  
 Do not tightly stopper  
 the  
 Have a clock or watch available  
 The first such instance as detected will be  
 This is normally  
 reported in the  
 This is determined from the  
 Permanent link Section 12 Typical crude oil washing  
 programmes Typical crude oil washing programmes This section contains some typical washing  
 programmes under various conditions  
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 Permanent link Section 14 The method and  
 procedures for draining cargo pumps and lines The method and procedures for draining cargo  
 pumps and lines This section contains the method and procedures for draining cargo pumps,  
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 Permanent link Section 15 Typical procedures for ballasting and the method of preventing  
 hydrocarbon emission Typical procedures for ballasting and the method of preventing  
 Permanent  
 link Section 19 List of crude oils unsuitable for crude oil washing This section contains a list of crude  
 oils unsuitable for crude oil washing. In lieu of a list of crude oils unsuitable for crude oil washing to

be inserted Attention is drawn to the difficulties which may be encountered with certain These criteria are for general guidance and should be used when other The following is an informative list of potentially difficult crude oils due to Permanente link Permanente link Permanente link Daar kan niet mee worden vergeleken. If questions are raised regarding the content, the original version of the regulatory framework as published through the official channels prevails. Tanker ships are the finest means of transport for unrefined crude oil products in mass quantity. If you work on a tanker ship or about to join one, it is important that you know everything about the crude oil washing operation on tanker ships. In order to prevent this problem, a better non pollutant way was introduced where in oil cargo of the tank itself was used to clean the cargo tanks.

This system virtually eliminates the requirement of slop tanks on ships and almost all cargo can be transferred to the shore. This process is known as Crude oil Washing or COW. One person to be assigned to check the leakage in the pipe line system as soon as the operation starts Got questions Visit the community forum to ask questions, get answers, meet people, and share your tips! He loves multitasking, networking, and troubleshooting. He is the one behind the unique creativity and aesthetics at Marine Insight. I mean before or after water washing process If you continue to use this site we will assume that you are happy with it. Ok Read more. The solvent action of crude oil makes the cleaning process far more effective than when water is used. However, such a technique of washing cargo tanks involves many hazards, and careful consideration will need to be made for safe planning and execution. Preceding operating utmost diligence in planning and execution needs to be made for a safe working environment. The following are the basic guidelines for quick reference. The Chief Officer, as qualified by the requirements as laid down by flag state administration of the ship and any port regulations that may be in force locally, supervise all C.O.W. operations. Properties of Crudes generally have a flashpoint below 26.7 degrees C and a Reid vapor pressure from about 42 to 84kPa. Crude oils have He shall carry out the operations following the plan. If the Chief Officer is less experienced, the qualified Master shall assist in the supervision of the operations. He shall be knowledgeable about the contents of the Operations and Equipment Manual. The discharge sequence is to be such that the vessel has a good draining trim at an early stage in the discharge. It will allow early active operations. When planning for C.O.W., the frequency and time of removing the cargo pumps from discharge operations should be planned for minimum, for efficient discharge.

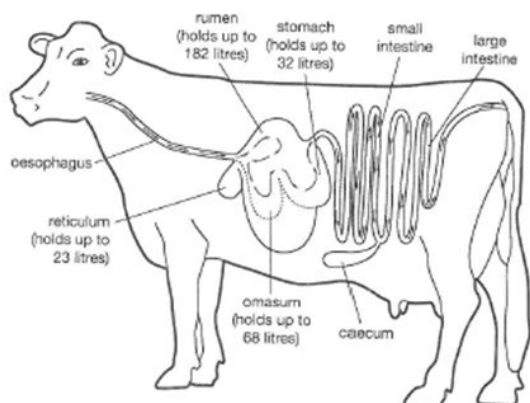


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Under no circumstances are Crude Oil Washing operations to be commenced without operational inert gas equipment. Any Butterworth tank washing water heaters fitted must be blanked off and drained at all times. Before each Crude Oil Washing operation, a full pressure test of the system must be carried out. The procedures and instructions contained in the vessels Crude Oil Washing

Operations and Equipment Manual must be strictly adhered to. Special details, port requirements and special precautions or procedures should be discussed with all personnel involved in the discharge operation. eg. any special requirements for final discharge of crude Fresh or Dirty prior to completion of discharge operations, etc Crude Oil Washing and related operations shall be carried out under the The same shall be discussed in detail before the start of cargo operations in the Pre cargo transfer safety meeting held with the terminal. C.O.W. should proceed, only after terminals, permission is granted. He shall also follow the safety precautions as laid in the relevant section of the Latest version of ISGOTT. Between tank cleaning lines and overboard discharge or Engine Room Overboard Discharge Lines to be isolated Conduct a pressure test of C.O.W. lines before arrival. Any leakages must be rectified and the system, retested to be proved leakfree. Confirming Atmosphere in Tanks to be Crude Oil Washed Mixtures of crude oil and water can produce electrically charged mist, during washing with an electrical potential considerably above that produced by Dry crude. Refer to the relevant section in ISGOTT for precautions for Static Electricity generation and its hazards. Communication equipment Suspending Crude Oil Washing. Suspend COW operations immediately if Follow the Precautions Against Air Pollution to minimize petroleum vapor emissions. The Chief Officer shall prepare a detailed C.O.W. plan following the Crude Oil. Washing Plan to carry out the C.O.W. operation most safely and efficiently.

<http://complexitycafe.com/images/98-honda-crv-manual-transmission.pdf>



Before the arrival of the Port, or at the earliest opportunity after that, the Chief Officer shall conduct a Pre transfer cargo safety meeting with all personnel involved in the C.O.W. operation to ensure that all have read and fully understand the plan. Carry out Crude Oil Washing by the adequate personnel arrangement as per C.O.W. plan under the reference of the Personnel Arrangement for Crude Oil Washing It is the Measurement record of oxygen level in tanks Before entering Load port, before entering the cargo, Before entering discharge port and Before crude oil washing. Log for four hourly I.G. pressure monitoring of cargo tanks, in addition to Continuous pressure recording by the fixed recorder of I.G.S. mainline pressure after loading, until completion of discharge. It is to be placed about 10 meters forward or aft but always upwind of the manifold area. How to keep a sample of fuel oil received The procedures explained here are only indicative. Please try again. Please try again. Please try again. Please try your request again later. You will learn the practical do's and don'ts of buying a cow, milking, feeding, and assisting her when she gives birth to a calf. You may not have the experience yet, but time will take care of that as you learn. Your adventure starts here and this book will guide you along your journey with your family cow. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading

shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. Register a free business account This handbook shares the practical do's and don'ts of choosing a cow, milking, feeding, cleaning, health maintenance, making dairy products, and assisting in birthing a calf. Challenges exist, but they are surmountable.

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Your sustainable lifestyle will reward you with everything from rich compost for the garden to handcrafted cheeses for the table. Whether you keep a single milk cow or a small family dairy herd, this resource is for you. Illustrated with attractive and instructive color photography, this book guides you along your journey with your family cow. He has a Dairy Science degree from the University of Wisconsin and seven years experience as a cheesemaker's assistant. He is the author of several livestock books, including How to Raise Cattle. He lives in Sauk City, Wisconsin. Photographer Daniel Johnson is a professional photographer specializing in farm imagery. He helps run Fox Hill Farm, a familyowned horse farm. He is the author of the 4H Guide to Digital Photography. He lives in Phelps, Wisconsin. [www.foxhillphoto.com](http://www.foxhillphoto.com) To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don't use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzes reviews to verify trustworthiness. Please try again later. Geoffrey 4.0 out of 5 stars Lots of great information and the many pictures it has is a wonderful bonus.Happy Milking !If you are interested in a certain animal, I would get a book about that animal.It ahs helped us to make sure we are fully prepared for when we do decide to buy the cow.Sorry, we failed to record your vote. Please try again Sorry, we failed to record your vote. Please try again It gave just the right amount of information that i wasnt left with questions. Im very excited to put the information that Ive learned to use, i was especially pleased with the chapter that helps you choose the perfect family cow for your needs and preference. I feel ready for when the times comes that I finally buy my milk cow. So I strongly recommend this book for anybody, even if you have owned cows for years i think this a great choice to add to your collection.

I know Im glad that i added this book to my shelf.Sorry, we failed to record your vote. Please try again This book delivered just that. In it, youll find an introduction to nutrition, breeds, reproduction, evaluation of your cow and how to purchase the best cow for you, health and diseases, manure management and finally a chapter on cheese making. This could be a problem if someone follows his directions on how to tube feed a calf and drowns the poor thing in the process. Other than that, a good book.Sorry, we failed to record your vote. Please try again Great reference book to get you started.Sorry, we failed to record your vote. Please try again Page 1 of 1 Start over Page 1 of 1 In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the

next or previous heading. Which of the following is the most common disorder of the prostate of intact dogs The incidence is increased by abortion particularly with brucellosis or mycotic abortion, dystocia, twin birth, stillbirth, hypocalcemia, high environmental temperature, advancing age of the cow, premature birth or induction of parturition, placentitis, and nutritional disturbances. Cows with retained fetal membranes are at increased risk of metritis, displaced abomasum, and mastitis. The impaired neutrophil function extends into the postpartum period and probably mediates the recognized complications of retained fetal membranes. Cows with retained fetal membranes have increased cortisol and decreased estradiol concentrations in late pregnancy. They may also have an altered prostaglandin PG E 2/PGF 2 ratio. Uterine contractility is increased in affected cows. Placental detachment, rather than uterine motility, is responsible for retention of fetal membranes. In most cases, there are no signs of systemic illness. When systemic signs are seen, they are related to toxemia.

<http://imagespa.mx/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/16286980dbd548---Ca-7-reference-manual.pdf>

Uncomplicated retention of fetal membranes is unsightly and inconvenient for animal handlers and milkers but generally not directly harmful to the cow. However, cows with retained fetal membranes are at increased risk of developing metritis, ketosis, mastitis, and even abortion in a subsequent pregnancy. Cows that have once had retained fetal membranes are at increased risk of recurrence at a subsequent parturition. Trimming of excess tissue that is objectionable to animal handlers and contributes to gross contamination of the genital tract is permissible. Routine use of intrauterine antimicrobials has not been found to be beneficial and may be detrimental. Although advocated at various times, oxytocin, estradiol, PGF 2, and oral calcium preparations have not been shown to hasten expulsion of retained membranes or to prevent complications. When systemic signs of illness are present, systemic treatment with antimicrobials is indicated. In herds in which incidence of retained fetal membranes is unacceptably high, predisposing causes should be sought and eliminated. Supplementation with vitamin E and selenium for herds in which these nutrients are deficient has been found to be beneficial. From developing new therapies that treat and prevent disease to helping people in need, we are committed to improving health and wellbeing around the world. The Veterinary Manual was first published in 1955 as a service to the community. The legacy of this great resource continues in the online and mobile app versions today. His owner reports that the cough sounds like a "goose honk," occurs when the dog is excited e.g., when the doorbell rings, and is unproductive of sputum. The dog then appears to have trouble breathing after coughing. On physical examination, auscultation of the heart and lungs is normal, and the veterinarian is unable to stimulate the cough. The owner declines thoracic xrays due to financial concerns.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis Infections caused by PI3 are common in cattle. Although PI3 is capable of causing disease, it is usually associated with mild to subclinical infections. The most important role of PI3 is to serve as an initiator that can lead to development of secondary bacterial pneumonia. The severity of signs worsens with the onset of bacterial pneumonia. Fatalities from uncomplicated PI3 pneumonia are rare. Lesions include cranioventral lung consolidation, bronchiolitis, and alveolitis with marked congestion and hemorrhage. Inclusion bodies may be identified. Most fatal cases have a concurrent bacterial bronchopneumonia. NSAIDs are also a therapeutic consideration. Modifiedlive and inactivated vaccines are available for IM administration. Vaccines containing temperaturesensitive mutants for intranasal administration are also available. This virus was named for its characteristic cytopathic effect—the formation of syncytial cells. In addition to cattle, sheep and goats can also be infected by respiratory syncytial viruses. Human respiratory syncytial virus HRSV is an important respiratory pathogen in infants and young children. Antigenic subtypes are known to exist for HRSV, and preliminary evidence suggests there may be antigenic subtypes of BRSV. BRSV is distributed worldwide, and the virus is indigenous in the cattle

population. BRSV can be considered as a primary BRD pathogen and is also a component of the bovine respiratory disease complex. Passively derived immunity does not appear to prevent BRSV infections but reduces the severity of disease. Initial exposures to the virus are associated with severe respiratory disease; subsequent exposures result in mild to subclinical disease. BRSV is an important virus in the bovine respiratory disease complex because of its frequency of occurrence, predilection for the lower respiratory tract, and ability to predispose the respiratory tract to secondary bacterial infection.

Subcutaneous emphysema may occur. Secondary bacterial pneumonia is a frequent occurrence. A biphasic disease pattern has been described but is not consistent. These lesions are similar to and must be differentiated from other causes of interstitial pneumonia see also Interstitial Pneumonia in Cattle. Bronchopneumonia of bacterial origin is usually present. BRSV is a difficult virus to detect, although chances of isolation may improve when sampling animals in the incubation or acute phases of infection. Although virus isolation is difficult, PCR is a useful and rapid method commonly used to detect the antigen. Other procedures that have proved useful in detection of BRSV antigen are fluorescent antibody and immunoperoxidase staining. Single serum samples with high antibody titers from a number of animals in a respiratory outbreak may help diagnosis if coupled with clinical signs. Calves that become infected with BRSV in the presence of passively derived antibody may not seroconvert. There is no specific treatment for the viral interstitial pneumonia. Supportive therapy and correction of dehydration may be necessary. Most animals will recover in several days without treatment. Inactivated and modified live vaccines are available and may serve to reduce losses associated with BRSV; however, there is a paucity of field trials to evaluate the efficacy of these vaccines. Only a single serotype of BHV1 is recognized; however, three subtypes of BHV1 have been described on the basis of endonuclease cleavage patterns of viral DNA BHV1.1 respiratory subtype, BHV1.2 genital subtype, and BHV1.3 encephalitic subtype. BHV1.3 has been reclassified as a distinct herpesvirus designated BHV5. In feedlot cattle, the respiratory form is most common. The viral infection alone is not lifethreatening but predisposes to secondary bacterial pneumonia, which may result in death. In breeding cattle, abortion or genital infections are more common.

Transmission can occur in the absence of visible lesions and through artificial insemination with semen from subclinically infected bulls. Cattle with latent BHV1 infections generally show no clinical signs when the virus is reactivated, but they serve as a source of infection for other susceptible animals. Clinical signs include high fever, anorexia, coughing, excessive salivation, nasal discharge that progresses from serous to mucopurulent, conjunctivitis with lacrimal discharge, inflamed nares hence the common name "red nose", and dyspnea if the larynx becomes occluded with purulent material. Nasal lesions consist of numerous clusters of grayish necrotic foci on the mucous membrane of the septal mucosa, just visible inside the external nares. They may later be accompanied by pseudodiphtheritic yellowish plaques. Conjunctivitis with corneal opacity may occur as the only manifestation of BHV1 infection. They can occur regardless of the severity of disease in the dam. Abortions generally occur during the second half of pregnancy, but early embryonic death is possible. The vulva is swollen, and small papules, then erosions and ulcers, are present on the mucosal surface. With bacterial infection, there may be inflammation of the uterus and transient infertility, with purulent vaginal discharge for several weeks. In bulls, similar lesions occur on the penis and prepuce. See also Vulvitis and Vaginitis in Large Animals. Pyrexia, ocular and nasal discharges, respiratory distress, diarrhea, incoordination, and eventually convulsions and death may occur in a short period after generalized viral infection. Petechial to ecchymotic hemorrhages may be found in the mucous membranes of the nasal cavity and the paranasal sinuses. Focal areas of necrosis develop in the nose, pharynx, larynx, and trachea. The lesions may coalesce to form plaques. As the disease progresses, the pharynx becomes covered with a serofibrinous exudate, and bloodtinged fluid may be found in the trachea.



The pharyngeal and pulmonary lymph nodes may be acutely swollen and hemorrhagic. The tracheitis may extend into the bronchi and bronchioles; when this occurs, epithelium is sloughed in the airways. The viral lesions are often masked by secondary bacterial infections. In young animals with generalized BHV1 infection, erosions and ulcers overlaid with debris may be found in the nose, esophagus, and forestomachs. In addition, white foci may be found in the liver, kidney, spleen, and lymph nodes. Aborted fetuses may have pale, focal, necrotic lesions in all tissues, which are especially visible in the liver. However, because the severity of disease can vary, it is best to differentiate BHV1 from other viral infections by viral isolation. A rise in serum antibody titer also can be used to confirm a diagnosis. It is not possible to detect a rising antibody titer in abortions, because infection generally occurs a considerable length of time before the abortion, and titers are already maximal. BHV1 abortion can be diagnosed by identifying characteristic lesions and demonstrating the virus in fetal tissues by PCR, virus isolation, immunoperoxidase, or fluorescent antibody staining. Gross and microscopic lesions detected shortly after death may help to establish a diagnosis. PCR methods can be used to identify antigen in a variety of tissues or exudates. General recommendations for control are discussed under Shipping Fever Pneumonia. Immunization with modifiedlive or inactivated virus vaccines generally provides adequate protection against clinical disease. Both IM and intranasal modifiedlive vaccines are available, but the IM types may cause abortion in pregnant cattle. The intranasal vaccines can be used in pregnant cattle. The IM vaccines are easier to use and often are the vaccines of choice in feedlots. Some recommend that young bulls not be vaccinated, because they may be discriminated against when sold for breeding if they have antibody titers.

A number of western European countries have eradicated or are attempting to eradicate BHV1 from their domestic cattle populations. Eradication of the virus is possible by a combination of serologic surveillance, culling of reactors, biosecurity, and vaccination. To aid in eradication, deletion mutant vaccines have been developed that permit discrimination between antibody produced in response to the vaccine and antibody produced in response to natural exposure. The role of BVDV in BRD as a primary pathogen has been controversial but appears to be that of a virus capable of inducing immunosuppression, which allows for development of secondary bacterial pneumonia.

Seroconversion to BVDV after arriving in the feedlot has been reported to be the occurrence of respiratory disease in feedlot calves. Calves that arrive at the feedlot with high titers to BVDV have also been shown to be less likely to develop respiratory disease, and BVDV has been reported to be the virus most frequently associated with multiple viral infections of the respiratory tract of calves. Some studies have shown that the presence of a calf persistently infected with BVDV in a feedlot pen increases the risk of respiratory disease within that pen. General principles of control are discussed under Enzootic Pneumonia of Calves and Shipping Fever Pneumonia. Inactivated and modifiedlive vaccines are available for IM administration. Recently, vaccines containing both the type I and type II genotypes have become available. Vaccination of cows before breeding with modifiedlive vaccines is an important strategy to prevent the occurrence of persistently infected calves. Testing for persistently infected calves and removing them from the pen has been used as a strategy to reduce the risk of disease within feedlots in highrisk groups. Bovine herpesvirus 4 has been implicated in several diseases, including BRD.

Bovine adenovirus has been associated with a wide spectrum of diseases, with bovine adenovirus type 3 being the serotype most often associated with BRD. Two serotypes of bovine rhinovirus have been recognized to cause respiratory tract infections in cattle. Other viruses reported to be associated with BRD include bovine reovirus, enterovirus, and coronavirus. Evidence is growing that bovine coronavirus may have a more important role in BRD than previously recognized. Bovine coronavirus may play a role in some outbreaks of calf pneumonia on pasture in beef cowcalf operations. Vaccines are not available for prevention of these viral respiratory diseases. From developing new therapies that treat and prevent disease to helping people in need, we are

committed to improving health and wellbeing around the world. The Veterinary Manual was first published in 1955 as a service to the community. The legacy of this great resource continues in the online and mobile app versions today. This date can be determined at the time of pregnancy examination, when cows and heifers are grouped based on estimated duration of gestation. Separation of the herd into groups allows more concentrated observation of a smaller number of cows or heifers that are more likely to calve and potentially need help. Heifers especially are at risk of calf rejection, which increases the risk of calf disease. If heifers do not accept their calves and allow nursing within a short time, they should be brought into the calving barn and restrained to allow the calf to suck. Heifers that experience dystocia and human assistance are at increased risk of rejecting their calves. Cows or heifers that experience difficulty in calving or mothering should be moved to the calving barn for assistance and monitoring. Pairs entering the calving barn are at increased risk of disease because of dystocia, mismothering, hypothermia, and exposure to a higher population density.

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