



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# Dairy Biosecurity Risk Assessment

The intent of this biosecurity risk assessment is to assist Nebraska dairy producers and dairy veterinarians in creating or enhancing biosecurity practices. This document is freely available for download via the Big Red Biosecurity <u>website</u>. The focus of the biosecurity principles outlined here is on preventing the introduction and/or spread of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in dairy cattle, but many of the principles apply generally to all infectious diseases that cattle are susceptible to.



Note: Influenza viruses are traditionally very susceptible to most commercially available disinfectant solutions developed for surfaces. It is important to make workers aware that surfaces must be clean (free of obvious debris) prior to disinfecting the surface. Additionally, proper contact time should be followed according to the label instructions.

Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Vehicle Traffic
			Milk pick-up and off-farm vehicle traffic routes are a reasonable distance from lactating dairy cows.
			Milk haulers have personal protective equipment (PPE) available for use if they choose to use it.
			Milk haulers are aware of proper fit, usage, and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE) used during milk pickups.
			Feed and supply delivery vehicles have a designated unloading area away from lactating dairy cows with a dedicated route that is not shared by normal on-farm vehicle traffic.

Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	<b>Exterior and Interior Farm Boundaries</b>
			Signage is present to direct off-farm vehicle traffic to parking areas away from lactating dairy cows and instructing where visitors are to report to.
			Boundaries for areas within the farm are clearly defined and possess either controlled or clearly labeled uncontrolled access points. For example, the door to the parlor is appropriately marked and treated as a separate area in regards to putting on, taking off, and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE).





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Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Animal Health
			Hospital pen workers are familiar with treatment protocols for common ailments of dairy cattle.
			Hospital pen workers understand proper dosage and administration of commonly used veterinary medications.
			All workers are familiar with the clinical signs associated with H5N1 infection in dairy cattle.
			A plan is in place to identify suspect animals for further evaluation by a state licensed veterinarian.
Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Animal Movement
			An isolation pen of adequate size is available to house newly arrived cattle for at least 2 weeks where they can be monitored for clinical signs prior to comingling with the main herd.

All workers responsible for animal movement in or out of the farm are aware of current import/export requirements and have the appropriate contact information to determine any updates to animal movement requirements.





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Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Worker Safety & Awareness
			An adequate supply of applicable personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face/eye protection and disposable gloves is made available to all workers on the dairy for voluntary use.
			A variety of personal protective equipment (PPE) sizes are available for workers.
			All workers are aware of the proper fit and usage of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided.
			Hand washing areas are strategically placed to promote worker hand hygiene and comply with defined boundaries between on-farm locations.
			All workers are aware of the potential spread between dairy cattle, poultry, and other domestic animals and wildlife.
			Attempts to minimize the number of on-farm non-bovine domestic animals and wildlife are in practice.
			Workers understand the increased awareness and precautions required if they or members of their household work with poultry.







Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Equipment Disinfection
			Proper milking practices and equipment disinfection are adhered to (see National Mastitis Council document on recommended milking procedures <u>here</u> ).
			Supplies to disinfect reusable personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face shields or safety glasses are readily available and strategically placed throughout the farm.
			Workers are required to wear footwear that is easily cleaned such as rubber boots or overboots.
			Boot cleaning stations are strategically placed throughout the farm along defined boundaries separating one part of the farm from another.
Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Disposal of Soiled & Contaminated Materials
			Soiled or contaminated personal protective equipment (PPE) is properly disposed of. At a minimum, all soiled or contaminated supplies are double bagged, sealed, and appropriately labeled before discarding with other trash.
			A plan is in place for proper disposal and/or treatment of milk from H5N1 positive cows.
			There is a protocol in place for carcass disposal. Carcass collection and disposal areas are located a reasonable distance away from susceptible animals and near the periphery of the farm.
			If a rendering service is used, there is a dedicated road or path for the rendering truck to enter the farm boundary that is a reasonable distance from susceptible animals.
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Yes	Could Be Improved	N/A	Visitors
			The number and type of outside visitors to the farm is monitored by farm personnel .
			If off-farm persons visit the farm, their recent exposure to other dairy or poultry farms is determined <b>prior</b> to the visitor being allowed on the farm (this excludes routine milk hauling workers).
			Any visitors allowed on the farm are provided with clean boots or boot covers and coveralls.
			A detailed record of any visitors allowed on the farm is kept.





