



Validus

On-Farm Security Dairy Audit Standards

1. Management Procedures

- a. The mission statement includes food safety.
- b. Personnel is trained for their specific job duties including: food safety, routine disease recognition, contagious disease recognition/treatment/handling, bio-containment, and proper injection procedures
- c. Protocols are written and posted in employee native languages.
- d. The farm has a written emergency action plan that employees are familiar with, is posted in an appropriate location for employee access, and includes contingency plans for system failures and mortality disposal.
- e. There is a visitor's log for all incoming visitors.
- f. There is written protocol for reporting sick and abnormal cattle conditions.
- g. The farm has in place protocols to minimize the spread of contagious pathogens.
- h. The herd health plan addresses residue avoidance.
- i. There is a valid VCPR (vet-client relationship).
- j. The farm has routine or yearly veterinary oversight of treatment protocols.
- k. Treatment protocols are established and available for animal caretakers.
- l. Farm treatment records are current, in the employees native language, and include withdrawal times and expiration dates.
- m. The farm holds regular meetings with employees, management, and the herd veterinarian regarding proper protocols.
- n. The farm keeps data from the past year to evaluate critical levels.
- o. There is a plan to address critical control points of milk quality that: address environmental sources, water sources, hygiene points, and control of extra label drugs.
- p. The farm has a plan in place to manage pests, parasites, and wildlife.

2. Food Safety

- a. Management review adheres to treatment protocols.
- b. Milk quality data is frequently reviewed by management.
- c. The farm maintains current drug inventory record.
- d. Management monitors adherence to withdrawal times for milk and meat.

3. Biosecurity: Incoming Animals

- a. Health records are available from suppliers on purchased heifers, lactating cows, and bulls.
- b. New arrivals are processed prior to herd entry.

- c. Milk is cultured from each quarter of purchased animals prior to entering a bulk tank.
- d. A Breeding Soundness Exam is conducted on all purchased bulls prior to herd entry.

4. Biosecurity: Facility Management

- a. Dead stock and removal are maintained at a distance of 100 feet from the home herd.
- b. Market animals are loaded at a location remote from the common entry point for primary animals.
- c. Management makes efforts control access of large wildlife to the herd.
- d. A fly and external parasite control program is implemented.
- e. Housing provides an area which keeps them dry and maintained.
- f. Animals are provided adequate shade space.
- g. Animal housing provides adequate ventilation.

5. Biosecurity: Feed Management

- a. Purchased feeds are tested prior to or at receiving.
- b. Home-grown feeds are tested at harvest.
- c. Manure and/or manure water is applied to the ground where feeds were harvested from the home farm only.
- d. Records and samples of home-grown feed are retained.
- e. TMR that is purchased or mixed off-site are under management control.
- f. The farm buys feed from a licensed feed dealer.
- g. There is a documented chain for banned ruminant proteins from suppliers.
- h. Stored feeds are protected from weather, wildlife, and domestic animals.
- i. Chemicals are clearly stored separately from feeds.
- j. Ingredients can be condemned and segregated.

6. Biosecurity: Internal Animal Management

- a. Adult animals are provided with adequate clean water.
- b. Waterers and water sources are clean.
- c. Feeding areas are clean.
- d. Close-ups are kept separate from animals in the hospital pens.
- e. Newborn contact with people other than immediate care givers is restricted.
- f. Calves are fed colostrum.
- g. Udders are cleaned and prepped prior to colostrum collection.
- h. Fresh colostrum is allowed to sit at ambient temperature for less than 1 hour prior to being fed or pasteurized.
- i. Colostrum storage is protected from wildlife, domestic animals, and weather.
- j. Colostrum is clearly identified from other milk.
- k. Hospital or waste milk that is collected or stored is protected from wildlife, domestic animals, weather, etc.

- l. Hospital or waste milk that is collected or stored is clearly identified from other milk.
- m. Milk replacer and milk products are stored with protection from wildlife, domestic animals, and weather.
- n. Milk replacer or milk products are stored clearly separated from other farm chemicals.
- o. Bottles and/or buckets are sanitized between uses.
- p. If milk replacer is fed, it is fed according to the directions.
- q. If calf starter is fed, it is stored properly.
- r. Feed buckets are clean.
- s. Water is offered to pre-weaned calves, and offered daily in clean buckets.
- t. Weaned calves are protected from exposure to manure of the adult herd.
- u. Prevailing wind flows away from the calving area and calf housing to other adult animals.
- v. Separate calving areas are provided and calf housing is flushed with a fresh water flush.
- w. The calving facility has sinks with hot water and soap for sanitation of employees.
- x. Calf mortality is less than 5%.
- y. Milk quality is checked at calving.
- z. Hospital cows are monitored on a daily basis.
- aa. Traffic patterns are designed to minimize manure contact with feedstuffs.

7. Biosecurity: Outgoing Risks

- a. The pick up location for cull cows is at a remote site or at the edge of the dairy to avoid truck traffic through immediate animal housing areas.
- b. The pick up locations for calves is apart from other animals.
- c. Any diagnostics are done on unusual deaths.
- d. Equipment that is used to move dead animals is separate from use in feed handling or cleaned between uses.

8. Animal Traceability

- a. Animals purchased are identified upon arrival.
- b. The system for animal identification provides visual identification of purchased animals in the herd.
- c. Purchase source information is maintained with current animal records.
- d. Calving date records of dams is kept.
- e. Newborn calves are permanently identified and recorded within 24 hours of birth.
- f. Bull calves are identified prior to leaving the farm.
- g. The farm has an identification maintenance system in place.
- h. Herd identification information is backed up.
- i. Herd identification information is archived and stored for at least 3 years.
- j. The place and date of sale of animals are recorded with their information.