



## **On-Farm Security Dairy Audit Standards**

### **1. BIOSECURITY OF INCOMING ANIMALS**

- a. Health records of purchased animals (vaccinations, de-worming, milk cultures, CMT, SCC, etc.) are available from suppliers
- b. Milk is cultured from each quarter of purchased animals prior to entering bulk tank
- c. A Breeding Soundness Exam (including testing for sexually transmitted diseases, i.e. vibrio, trich, etc.) is conducted on all purchased bulls prior to herd entry

### **2. BIOSECURITY AROUND FACILITY MANAGEMENT**

- a. Dead stock storage and removal is maintained at a distance (100 feet) from the home herd
- b. Market animals are loaded at a location which is a common entry point away from primary animals
- c. Records are maintained of all incoming visitors (including vet, nutritionist, hoof trimmer, sales reps, AI technicians, milk testers, milk inspectors, equipment repair technicians, environmental regulators, etc.)
- d. Written plan to control access of large wildlife (coyotes, wild dogs, etc.) to herd is in place
- e. Plan to control vermin (birds, skunks, raccoons, rats, etc.) has been implemented
- f. Fly and external parasite control program is implemented

### **3. BIOSECURITY INVOLVING FEED MANAGEMENT**

- a. Purchased feeds (corn, cottonseed, etc.) are tested (aflatoxin, mycotoxins, etc.) prior to, or at, receiving
- b. Home-grown feeds are tested (nitrates, aflatoxin, etc.) at harvest
- c. Records (harvest location, testing, etc.) of all home-grown feeds are retained for 1 year
- d. Samples of all home-grown feeds are retained for 1 year
- e. Records indicating if TMR is purchased or mixed off-site, and whether it is under management control (formula, mixing procedures, etc.) are maintained
- f. Feed (premixes, pellets, etc.) is purchased from a licensed feed dealer
- g. Documentation exists from suppliers with regard to banned ruminant proteins

## **On-Farm Security Dairy Audit Standards, continued**

- h. Stored feeds are protected from weather, wildlife, and domestic animals
- i. Chemicals (cleaning, fertilizers, etc.) are clearly separated from feeds (including minerals) in storage areas
- j. Separation area for condemned ingredients is utilized
- k. Udders are cleaned and prepped (teats sanitized) prior to colostrum collection
- l. Fresh colostrum is not allowed to sit at ambient temperature for more than 1 hour prior to being fed or pasteurized
- m. Colostrum is protected from wildlife, domestic animals, rain, weather, etc. during storage
- n. Colostrum is clearly identified as such
- o. Hospital or waste milk is protected from wildlife, domestic animals, weather, etc. during storage
- p. Hospital or waste milk is clearly identified from other milk
- q. Milk replacers or milk products are protected from wildlife, domestic animals, weather, etc. during storage
- r. Milk replacers or milk products are clearly separated from other farm chemicals (cleaning, fertilizers, etc.) in storage areas

### **4. BIOSECURITY INVOLVING INTERNAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT**

#### **General Animal Management**

- a. Protocols exist for animal care
- b. All animals have access to water
- c. Feeding buckets, bunks and areas (such as hay rings) are clean
- d. Parasite and pest management programs are implemented
- e. Percentage of heifers with hygiene scores greater or equal to 3.0 is less than 20%
- f. Percentage of heifers with body condition scores less than 2.0 is less than or equal to 5%
- g. Feeds are stored and protected from wildlife, domestic animals, weather, etc.
- h. Housing provides an area to keep animals dry (roof, wind break, bedded pack, etc.)
- i. Housing is clean and has adequate ventilation (no ammonia smell, no condensation, etc.)
- j. Dry lot surfaces are maintained
- k. Employees are trained in routine disease (pneumonia, mastitis, etc.) recognition
- l. Protocols exist for employees to report sick animals
- m. Protocols exist to minimize spread of contagious pathogens (pneumonia, mastitis, etc.)

#### **Newborn Calf Management**

- a. Calving facility has sinks with hot water/ soap for sanitation of employees

## **On-Farm Security Dairy Audit Standards, continued**

- b. Newborn calf contact with people other than immediate care givers is restricted
- c. All calves (bulls and heifers) receive colostrum
- d. Calf movement avoids contact with manure contamination from older animals
- e. Calf mortality (1day old to weaning, excluding deads less than 24 hrs old) is less than 5%
- f. Bottles/buckets are sanitized between uses
- g. Milk replacer is fed according to directions

### Fresh Cow Management

- a. Milk quality (abnormal appearance, antibiotic residue, etc.) is checked at calving

### Hospital Management

- a. There is routine (yearly) veterinary oversight of treatment protocols
- b. Hospital cows are monitored on a daily basis

### Disease Prevention and Management

- a. Employees are trained in handling sick animals with contagious diseases (crypto, salmonella, etc.)
- b. Employees are trained in bio-containment, thus limiting the risk of carrying a disease off-farm
- c. Written emergency plan exists for disease outbreak, including reporting (farm contact point, creamery, veterinarian, etc.), contact information, and timing
- d. Written emergency plan is posted in employee's first language

### Manure Management

- a. Traffic patterns (cross-overs, etc.) are designed to minimize manure contact with feedstuffs
- b. Equipment shared between manure handling and feeding is cleaned between uses

## **5. BIOSECURITY OF OUTGOING RISKS**

- a. Diagnostics (tissue, blood samples) are done on unusual deaths
- b. Equipment used to move dead animals shared with feed handling is cleaned between uses

## **6. FOOD SAFETY**

- a. Herd health plan specifically addresses residue avoidance
- b. Farm has a valid vet-client relationship
- c. Farm has documentation of treatment protocols
- d. Farm maintains current animal treatment records, including withdrawal times (meat and milk) and expiration dates

## **On-Farm Security Dairy Audit Standards, continued**

- e. Animal treatment records are accessible to pertinent employees and records are posted in first language of employee
- f. Employees are trained in proper injection procedures (injection sites, needle use)
- g. Regular meetings occur with employees, management, and herd veterinarian regarding proper protocols
- h. Management periodically reviews adherence to treatment protocols and quality data (bacteria, SCC, etc.)
- i. Farm has a plan to address critical control points (environmental sources of contamination, water sources, hygiene points, extra-label drug use) of milk quality
- j. Farm keeps quality data from the past year to evaluate critical levels
- k. Farm maintains current drug inventory record
- l. Management monitors adherence to withdrawal times for milk and meat

### **7. ANIMAL TRACEABILITY**

- a. Purchased animals are identified upon arrival and system provides visual identification of animals throughout herd
- b. Purchase source information is maintained with current animal records
- c. Calving date records are kept
- d. Newborn calves are permanently (ear tag, chip, etc.) identified within 24 hours of birth
- e. Newborn calf identification (id, date of birth, dam, etc.) is entered into the record system
- f. Bull calves are identified prior to leaving the farm
- g. Identification maintenance system legibly identifies greater than 95% of all animals
- h. Herd identification information is backed-up, archived and stored
- i. Place and date of animal sale is entered into record