


SOP Biosecurity

SOP biosecurity describes the work procedures that are important to secure a high level of biosecurity.

The topics are:

- Internal biosecurity
 - Relocation of animals and use of machinery in the herd
 - Work routines
 - Use of segregation boxes
- Personal biosecurity for staff
- Eksternal biosecurity
 - Rules for visitors in the herd
 - Rules for service personnel
 - Routines for introduction of new animals in the herd
- Organic SOP Biosecurity (marked with a ) describes the requirements for:
 - Cleaning- and disinfection agents for buildings and installations
 - Bringing in animals to organic farms

Remember that the **purchase and introduction of livestock on your farm represent the highest risks** of introducing diseases into the herd. So if you buy substitute animals, other means to reduce infections will be less important.

All topics are illustrated by drawings and short texts, which you may edit according to the conditions on your farm.


When you organize and implement SOP on your farm, it is an advantage to involve a Lean-certified cattle adviser. You'll find them on www.leankvaeg.dk. Experience shows that an introductory course with the help of an expert is crucial for the output of SOP in the long run.

In the guide "Getting Started with SOP" (attached), there are some guidelines you can consider before you begin to adapt SOP for your work procedures.







Enjoy your SOP.



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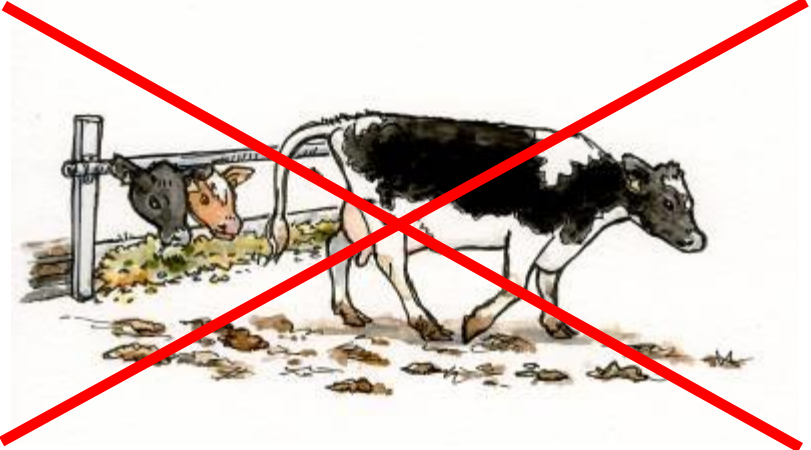
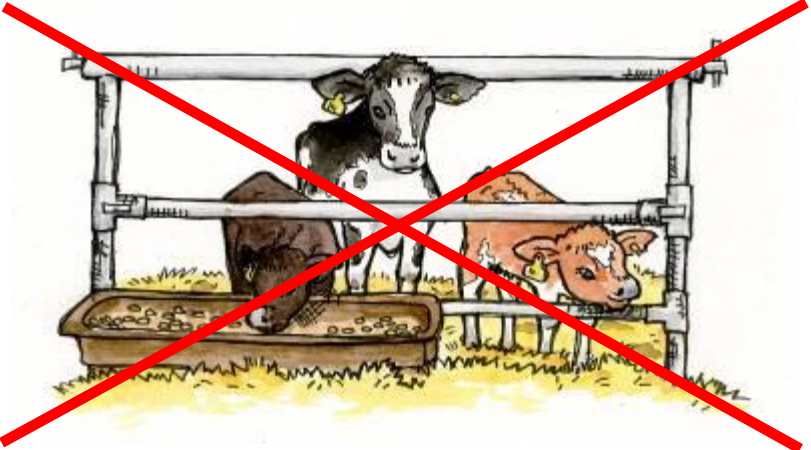

1. Rules for the cowshed personnel

<p>1.1</p>	<p>Entering the cowshed</p> <p>Always enter through</p> <hr/> <p>(changing room)</p>	
<p>1.2</p>	<p>Entering the cowshed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wash your rubber boots• Wash your hands	 
<p>1.3</p>	<p>Wash you rubber boots</p> <p>Wash hands/use gloves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before handling forage• Before milking• Before working with calves• After handling sick animals• After dirty work routines	  

1.4 **No contamination of forage**
Always wash your boots when you leave the slatted floor area



2. Internally - Relocation of animals within the herd

2.1	<p>Avoid to contaminate forage with manure</p> <p>E.g. by moving animals across the feed board</p>	 An illustration showing a cow standing in a feed trough, moving feed from one side to the other. A large red 'X' is drawn over the entire scene, indicating this practice is prohibited.
2.2	<p>Keep age groups together</p> <p>Do not move older animals back to the young animal group</p>	 An illustration showing two cows of different ages (one larger, one smaller) standing together in a feed trough. A large red 'X' is drawn over the scene, indicating that mixing age groups is prohibited.
2.3	<p>Avoid contact between different animal groups</p>	 An illustration showing two separate pens. One pen contains a cow, and the other contains a group of cows. A large red 'X' is drawn over the scene, indicating that contact between different animal groups should be avoided.

3. Internally - Segregation box

3.1	Always use segregation box for sick animals	
3.2	Segregation box separated from healthy animals Must be placed far away from the young calves Must have solid walls	
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3.3	Segregation boxes are individual boxes Do not place several animals together	

<p>3.4 Do not use as a calving box</p> <p>Calving section must be separate from sick animals</p>	
<p>3.5 Cleaning out manure after use - every time</p>	
<p>3.6 Wash after cleaning out manure - every time</p> <p>Use low pressure to minimize spreading of diseases</p> <p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER</p>	

3.7 **Disinfect after washing**
- every time

Use _____
(calcium Hydroxide)
for disinfection



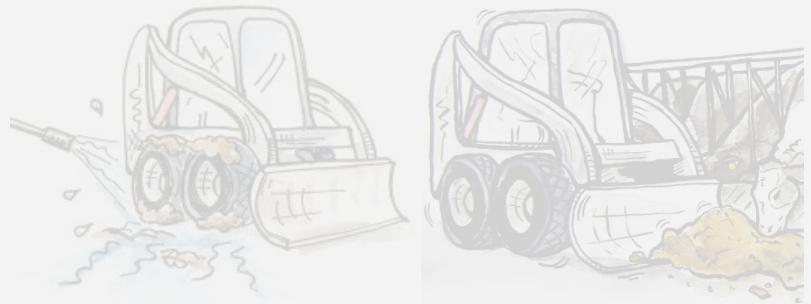
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4. Internally - Machines

4.1 **Clean cattle truck after use - every time**
Wash with high pressure in separate washing area



4.2 **No dirty wheels in the feeding area**



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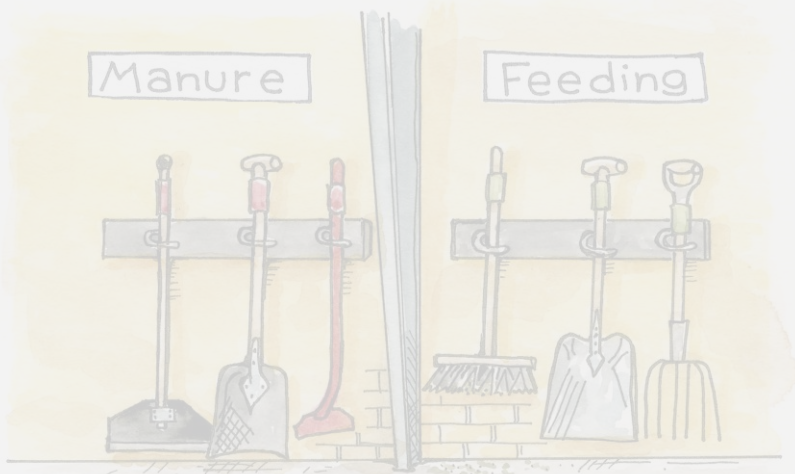
4.3 **Clean dirty tools and machines before use**



4.4 **Hand tools must be placed correctly**

Red = Manure
Green = Feeding


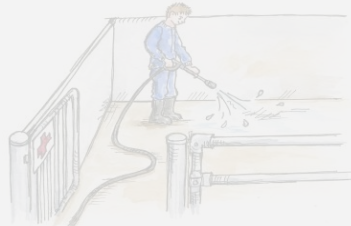
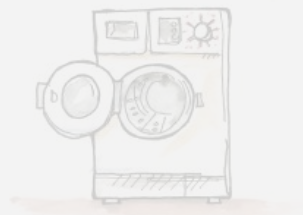

Must hang on fixed places



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5. Internally - Personal biosecurity for staff

Remember that one milligram manure under a finger nail, can contain millions of bacteria

<p>5.1 Basic good habits</p> <p>Avoid to bring clothing and footwear from the cowshed area into the lunchroom or the farmhouse.</p> <p>Wash hands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before smoking • Before eating food/candy • After giving obstetric care <p>Keep the lunchroom clean for dust and dirt</p>	
<p>5.2 Use a P3SL or FFP3SL filter as respiratory protection when you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use high pressure for washing areas with manure • Give obstetric care in herds with Q-fever 	
<p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER</p>	
<p>5.3 Avoid contamination of farmhouse and vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash and dry dirty workwear after every workday, at least at 60 degrees • The washingmachine is ought to be in the barn <p>Start every day with clean workwear</p>	
<p>5.4 When you have a break</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift coveralls • Wash hands thoroughly with soap. • Dry your hands with a paper towel. • Rub your hands with ethanol-alcohol (70-85 %) with glycerol. 	

5.5 **At the end of the day**


- Leave your work clothes in the washingmachine
- Take a shower and wash your hair
- Use a clean towel
- Clean your fingernails
- Rub your hands with ethanol-alcohol (70-85 %) with glycerol
- Wear clothes which have been stored in a enclosed, dust free, room








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6. Externally - Rules for visitors




Remember that the purchase and introduction of livestock to your property represent the highest risks of introducing diseases into the herd. So if you buy substitute animals, other means to reduce infections will be less important.

<p>6.1 In case of visitors</p> <p>Call tel.: _____ (owner, manager)</p>	
<p>6.2 Registration of visitors is to be handled by</p> <p>_____ (owner/manager)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date• Time of arrival• Name• Duty	 <p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER</p>
<p>6.3 Avoid visits from people who have been in contact with animals abroad within the past 48 hours</p>	


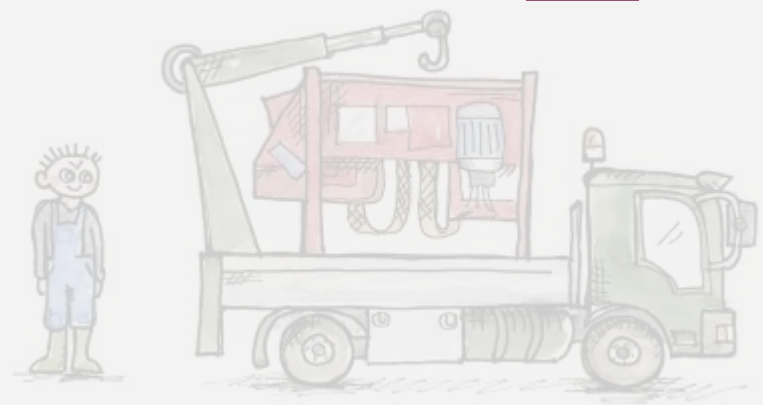
<p>6.4 Always enter through</p> <hr/> <p>(changing room)</p> <p>when visiting the herd</p>	
<p>6.5 Guests must wear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coveralls• Overshoes <p>Check that visitors' clothes and shoes are clean</p> <p>Particularly important if guests arrive straight from another cowshed</p>	 
<p>6.6 Wash and disinfect hands before entering the cowshed</p> <p>Particularly important if guests arrive straight from another cowshed</p>	
<p>6.7 After visits</p> <p>Guests' clothes must be washed at</p> <hr/> <p>(washing programme)</p>	

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7. Externally - Rules for the service personnel: Veterinarian, inseminator, controlling assistant, hoof trimmer and others

<p>7.1</p>	<p>Always enter through</p> <hr/> <p>(changing room)</p> <p>Service personnel must have their own clothes at the farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overalls/boiler suit• Overshoes	
	<p>Check that service personnel's clothes and shoes are clean</p>	
<p>7.2</p>	<p>Wash and disinfect hands</p> <p>Use gloves</p>	

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<p>7.3</p>	<p>Registration of visitors is to be handled by</p> <hr/> <p>(owner/manager)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Date• Time of arrival• Name• Duty	
<p>7.4</p>	<p>Route by herd visits</p> <p>Limit the spreading of infection by starting with the smallest animals and end with sick animals.</p> <p>Wash boots between housing sections.</p>	
<p>7.5</p>	<p>Hoof trimming</p> <p>Check if the hoof trimming box is clean before unloading</p>	

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<p>7.6</p>	<p>Hoof trimming</p> <p>Clean hoof trimming box in between treatments of cows from different sections of the cowshed</p>	
<p>7.7</p>	<p>Collection of animals</p> <p>The driver is not allowed to enter the cowshed</p>	
<p>7.8</p>	<p>Always place dead animals on the agreed location</p> <p>DAKA (driver and lorry) must not be in contact with the livestock</p>	<p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER</p> <p>Picture or lay out of the farm. The place for dead animals is marked.</p>



7.9	Mashine contractor Check that the machines are clean when they arrive	 A hand-drawn illustration of a farm scene. In the background is a red barn with a grey roof and a large open doorway. In the foreground, a yellow tractor with a bucket is on the left, and a blue tractor with a trailer is on the right. A person in blue overalls stands between the two tractors. The sky is light blue with a few birds flying.
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8. Externally - Purchased animals and animals from pension/pasture

Remember that the purchase and introduction of livestock to your property represent the highest risks of introducing diseases into the herd. So if you buy substitute animals, other means to reduce infections will be less important.

Remember to check suppliers' health status in the CHR register: (www.glr-chr.dk)

<p>8.1 Check up when bringing in animals Ask the vendor or veterinarian for the certificate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PCR-tankmilk• Mycoplasma• Hoof diseases (especially digital dermatitis)• Herpes Mammilitis	
<p>8.2 Suggested arrival procedures</p> <p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en <u>HER</u></p> <p>Have you received the correct animal? - Check earmark</p>	
<p>8.3 Check exterior</p> <p>Ringworm or other diseases?</p>	

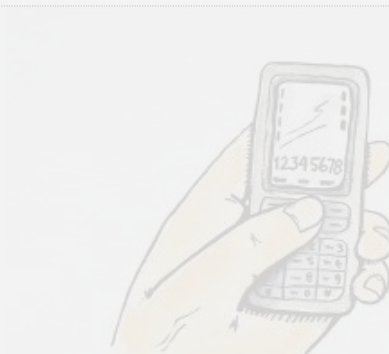
8.4	Check udder <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the udder swollen?• CMT-test	
8.5	Check hooves <p>Look for infectious hoof diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digital dermatitis• interdigital dermatitis• foot rot• heel horn erosion• interdigital hyperplasia <p>Note CKR no. and start treatment in agreement with _____ (owner)</p>	 <p>Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER</p>
8.6	Wash hooves using wash-deck hose – max pressure 15 bar <p>Manure residues constitute a risk of infection and must be removed before the animal joins the herd</p>	

8.7

Reject animals with problems or if they are sick

When in doubt, call

Tel.: _____
(owner/herdsman)



Segregate sick animals

When in doubt, call

tel.: _____
(owner/herdsman)




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9. Organic requirements – overview

Organic SOP – Biosecurity describes the organic requirements for cleaning and disinfection agents for buildings and installations and for bringing in animals – organic or non-organic, to organic farms. That ensures that the organic requirements are incorporated in the work procedures that are important to secure a high level of biosecurity.

When you are going to organize and implement SOP on your farm, the suggestions for placing the requirements are noted in parentheses. The Organic SOP is supplementary and should be put in as an extra SOP.

<p>9.1 (3.8)</p> 	<p>Approved products for cleaning and disinfection of buildings and installations etc. (Active substances, not trade names)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potassium and sodium soap • Water and steam • Milk of lime • Lime • Quicklime • Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach) • Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) • Caustic potash • Hydrogen peroxide • Natural essences of plants • Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid • Alcohol • Nitric acid (dairy equipment) • Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment) • Formaldehyde • Sodium carbonate
<p>9.2 (8.3)</p> 	<p>Check up when bringing in animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of treatments with medicin • Organic status (conversion date) <p>Ask the previous owner to send the informations with the animal.</p>	

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9.3

Bringing in non-organic female livestock

(8.1)



There may be delivered organic milk from brought in non-organic females after 6 months in an organic herd.

The animals can be slaughtered as organic cattle after 1 year **and** at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the animals life in an organic herd.

Note

You can not bring in non-organic cows to an organic herd – only non-organic heifers (females that has not yet calved) can be brought into an organic herd. It is only allowed to bring in up to 10 % non-organic heifers in the herd per year (calculated on the basis of the latest 12 months' number of adult animals)

The number of non-organic heifers can be increased to 40 % of the adult animals if e.g. the herd is expanded significantly.

9.4

Bringing in non-organic males:

(8.1)



It is only allowed to bring in bulls for breeding purpose to an organic herd. Though the bulls can be slaughtered as organic cattle after 1 year **and** at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the animals life in an organic herd.

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