



Biosecurity on dairy farms

ECOLAB[®]
PROTECTING WHAT'S VITAL[™]

Prevention Works: Safeguarding Your Dairy Farm's Profitability

Protect what's vital!

In the dairy industry, we don't always think about the financial impacts of a disease outbreak. Have you ever considered that biosecurity serves as a protective shield against outbreaks, much like a safety net or safeguard for your livestock?

The Potential Loss: When an outbreak strikes, the dairy industry could face significant financial losses. Just like an insurance policy, implementing biosecurity measures is crucial to protect your livestock and the profitability of your business.

Be in Control: By investing in preventive solutions, you take control and reduce the risk of the unpredictable, empowering yourself to protect your animals and maintain your profitability.

A Sound Investment: While complete risk elimination isn't guaranteed, managing every aspect of your farm journey, from water and feed to transport, significantly strengthens your biosecurity defences, positively impacting the profit of your farm. Our solutions are an investment in safeguarding your livestock and securing economic stability, much like an insurance policy safeguards your assets.

At Ecolab, we are dedicated to the proactive approach of preventing disease and ensuring the health and resilience of farm animals. We protect animal health through hygiene and biosecurity programs to deliver a safer food supply while helping businesses to thrive consistently and respecting the planet.

Discover Why Prevention Works: Join us in implementing biosecurity practices and see the positive impact on your farm's profitability. As your trusted partner, Ecolab provides comprehensive guidance, support, and expertise to protect the well-being of your animals and the prosperity of your business.

ECOLAB®
PROTECTING WHAT'S VITAL™





Biosecurity on Dairy Farms

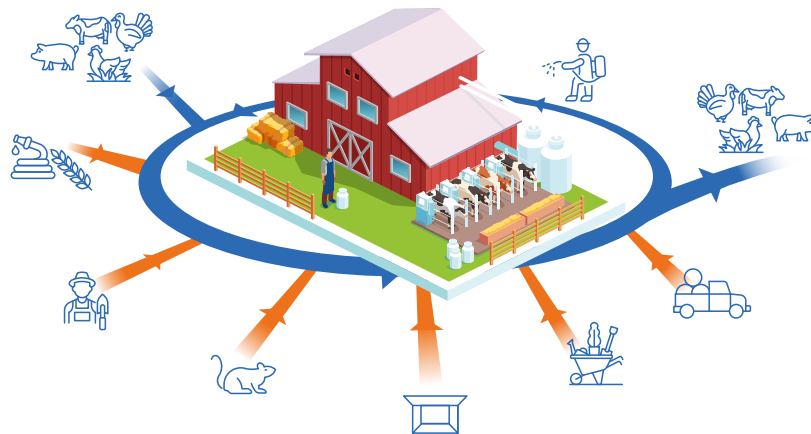
- **What is Biosecurity?**
- **How do new infections happen?**
- **Infection routes**
 - External biosecurity (outside to inside)
 - Internal biosecurity (inside to inside)
- **Our program and preventive measures**
- **Product overview**

Biosecurity on Dairy Farms



Overview

- Unlike pig and poultry farms, dairy farms generally have open barns or open grazing, presenting a big biosecurity challenge.
- These farms receive different visitors daily (milk trucks, feed trucks, visitors, employees, vets, etc.), and all these people may also visit several farms per day.
- Wild birds, rodents, and pets have easy access to much of the dairy farm facility.
- Dairy farmers usually think about issues caused by pathogens that are present on the farm: mastitis, diarrhea of the calves, lameness, etc. and aren't considering pathogens from outside of the operation.
- Recent outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in some countries that were "clean" from this disease, as well as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the U.S & now Australia, have are challenging the industry's conventional approach.



This is the right time to re-think biosecurity on dairy farms.

Biosecurity on Dairy Farms

What is Biosecurity?

The combination of all measures taken to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of infectious diseases at farm level, throughout the region, country or even worldwide.

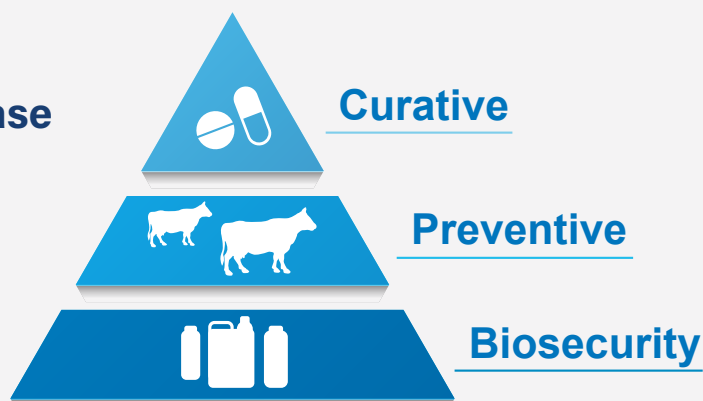
Prevention

- Of new diseases
- Outside/Inside

Control

- Of existing diseases
- Inside/Outside

Biosecurity is the basis of any disease control program

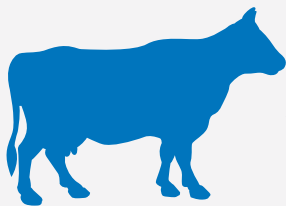


Biosecurity on Dairy Farms

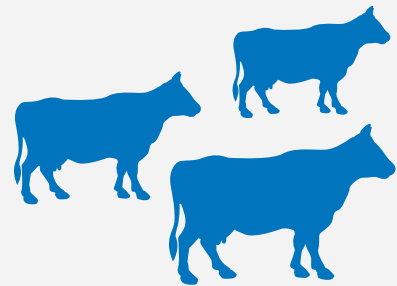


How do new infections happen?

Direct Contact

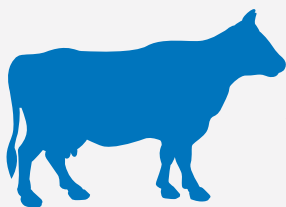


Infected Animals

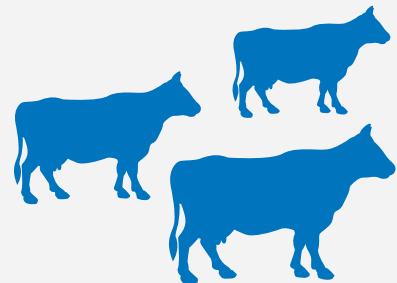


Uninfected Animals

Indirect Contact



Infected Animals



Uninfected Animals



Biosecurity on Dairy Farms

Infection routes

EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY

The infection risk/route comes from outside of the farm:

- Contact with humans, trucks/vehicles, equipment & tools
- Movement of infected animals
- Contact with wild birds, dogs, cats and rodents
- Water sources
- Contaminated feed/hay/straw

Where the Dairy farmers assume higher risks

INTERNAL BIOSECURITY

The infection risk/route comes from inside the farm:

- Contact with humans, vehicles, equipment & tools
- Milking machine (CIP & external parts)
- Calves and calving area
- Dirty bedding/barn/alleys
- Barn and alleys with high level of humidity/water
- Movement of infected animals that were already on the farm
- Contact with wild birds, dogs, cats and rodents
- Contaminated feed/hay/straw
- Protocol compliance issues or lack of protocols

Biosecurity on Dairy Farms

Our program & preventive measures

EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY OUTSIDE TO INSIDE

- Vehicles/trucks coming into the farm should pass by the wheels bath or the wheels mat – containing a solution of 0.78% of Virocid (this solution should be checked using Virocid test strips, if below 0.78%, solution should be changed) **(Special attention should be given to vehicles that visited several farms: milk/feed trucks, veterinarians, hoof trimmers, AI Technicians, carcass removal trucks, and cattle trucks. Only essential personnel should contact the animals).**
- If there are no wheels bath/mat, clean wheels/lower part of vehicle with Virocid foam. To disinfect, directly spray liquid Virocid at 0.78% on the wheels/lower part of the vehicle.



CID LINES
An Ecolab Company

- The cabins of the trucks should also be disinfected with Virocid at 0.78%, especially the floor and the pedals.
- All the shoes/boots of people that enter the farm should be disinfected using Virocid at 0.78% or other product approved for this use. Renew the solution when it is dirty or when test strips show the solution is below 0.78%. If possible, wear farm specific clothing and shoes.

BOOT HYGIENE

STEP 1



Dry cleaning (brush)

STEP 2



Rinse with water

STEP 3



Disinfect

Follow the use directions for proper contact time

STEP 4



Renew

Renew the solution regularly: When dirty or when below 0.78%

Biosecurity on Dairy Farms



Our program & preventive measures

EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY OUTSIDE TO INSIDE (CONTINUED)

- Check-in for visitors. All visitors should also wash & disinfect their hands **(special attention to vets and trimmers clothes, if not internal)**. **Keep the number of people with access to farm and animal facilities to a minimum.**
- All the equipment & tools that come from outside the farm should be disinfected using Virocid at minimum 0.5% **(special attention to vets and trimmers equipment, if not internal)**.
- If farms buy/bring animals from outside, the farmer should have a guaranty that the truck was cleaned and disinfected before coming to their farm. The animals should also be tested, to ensure they are "clean", even so, they should stay in quarantine after arriving to the farm.
- The same is true if the farmer sells animals to other farms.
- The farm should have an effective pest control plan to avoid problems caused by rodents.
- Wild birds/pigeons are a big problem on dairy farms, as they leave feces everywhere, which is a big contamination problem, especially in the barns/feed corridor/silos/straw/hay. Sound systems, netting, or other bird mitigation tools should be used.
- Pay attention to dogs and cats circulating on the farm, they are also a vector of infection.
- Water quality is very important for an animal's health/immunity, but also to preventing disease outbreaks. If something goes wrong with water quality, it can go wrong very fast. Consult your Ecolab rep for drinking water protocols.
- Protect feed/silos/hay/straw as much as possible from the birds or other animals, to avoid feed and TMR contaminations.



Ecolab's experts in Animal Health, water sterilization and farm biosecurity are ready to assist with a free consultation.

Regional Headquarters

AUSTRALIA 6 Giffnock Ave Macquarie Park 2113 NSW 1800 022 002

NEW ZEALAND Daniel Place Te Rapa Hamilton 0508 732 733

www.ecolab.com

