

## Employee Training Requirements for Kansas Secure Milk Accreditation

### General Information – Employee Orientation

- Overview of the Dairy Biosecurity Plan
- Daily Biosecurity protocols (Clean clothes, boots, etc.)
- Reporting instructions if disease or illness is suspected/detected
- What to do if they see signs of tampering with livestock supplies, equipment and facilities
- Reporting procedures for suspicious activity or unauthorized personnel on or near the dairy
- Emphasize how the early identification of serious diseases can help minimize the risk of disease spread on a dairy

These items can be documented by having the employee sign a statement that he/she understands the concepts and procedures as briefed in the new or annual employee briefing.

### Biosecurity Principles and Practices

Description of how diseases may be introduced and transmitted:

- Livestock and Feedstuffs
- Visitors and Employees
- Vehicles, machinery and equipment
- Manure and effluent
- Feral animals and wildlife

Train employees on what to expect during an enhanced biosecurity situation

- Individual roles and responsibilities
- Communication procedures
- Cleaning and Disinfection procedures
- Enhanced Biosecurity procedures

This training should be documented by having a sign-in sheet for the training and including the training on each employees training records. Managers will need to conduct refresher training at the beginning of an outbreak

### FMD Surveillance

- Ensure employees know and understand the warning signs of FMD including the identification of lesions
- Direct employees to be vigilant for signs of cattle disease (coughing, weight loss, excretions from the nostrils and eyes, excessive saliva, difficulty breathing, etc.)
- Alert all employees to watch for sick animals, including wildlife, both at home and in surrounding areas.
- Ensure all training materials provided are translated for employees that need translation
- Identify and train “Cattle Health Monitors” to conduct Active Observational Surveillance (AOS) – Include:
  - Daily Visual Observation of cattle - looking for abnormal findings (clinical or changes in production parameters)
  - Daily Documentation of normal or abnormal findings – Clinical signs (or lack of) death loss, performance data (changes in feed consumption)
  - Prompt reporting of abnormal findings to the Kansas Department of Agriculture – Div of Animal Health

Same documentation as above.

NOTE: Excellent training materials are available at [Securemilksupply.org](http://Securemilksupply.org)  
There are videos, poster, pocket guides and handouts available to download.