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

There are videos, poster, pocket guides and handouts available to download.