

Fresh Cow Quarantine SOP

<u>Reference:</u>	Animal Nutrition and Conditions, Item 6
<u>Risk Reduction:</u>	Prevent contamination of milk for human consumption with colostrum. Properly care for fresh cows. Colostrum which is essential to calf nutrition
<u>Frequency:</u>	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
<u>Remediation:</u>	If this procedure is suspected to be inadequate, investigate root causes of cross contamination and revise the SOP and infrastructure for its implementation
<u>Procedure:</u>	Follow the procedures below

1. Fresh cows are collected from dry pen
 - a. Dairy staff marks a green “F” on her hip with dairy chalk paint to provide a visual reference indicating the fresh cow status.
 - b. Dairy staff records the fresh cow on the fresh cow sheet.
 - c. Fresh cow is put in the hospital pen for management, milking and care.
 - d. Herdsman records the cow in DHI Plus.
2. First 1-3 days after freshening
 - a. Collect colostrum from fresh cows in hospital pen/pen 1.
 - i. Use a separate, designated milk machine, hose, bucket for all fresh cows.
 1. Do not use the mastitis bucket and machine with hose.
 2. Keep bucket, milk machine, separate hose in sanitizer solution between uses.
 - ii. Milk this cow slowly (not all at once) into stainless milk bucket.
 - iii. After milking, pour the colostrum into plastic single-use drench bags and freeze to be later fed to newborn calves.
 - iv. Dairy staff thoroughly COP clean the stainless milk bucket prior and milk machine.
 - v. Non-conforming colostrum (bloody, mastitis, etc.) should be discarded and not fed to calves.
 1. Wash the bucket thoroughly prior to setting all parts in bucket with water and sanitizer solution between use.
 - vi. All colostrum shall be collected in a clean, sanitary fashion using all standard operating procedures for udder cleanliness.
3. Moving to pen 1
 - a. Pen 1 is the quarantine pen for all fresh cows until pathogen and zoonotic disease is confirmed negative.
 - b. Pathogen testing protocol below.
 - c. Milk cultures testing protocol below.

- d. The fresh cow will stay in pen 1 for at least 40 days while undergoing weekly pathogen test for all 4 pathogens: e.Coli 0157:H7, salmonella, campylobacter, listeria.
4. Pathogen Testing
 - a. All fresh cows will be tested for all 4 human pathogens (E. coli 0157:H7, salmonella, Listeria M, campylobacter) a minimum of three times, prior to being released to the “Grade A” milk tanks of silos 1 and 2.
 - b. A sample will be taken by the Lead Milkers 72 hours after calving and every 7 days after completion of the previous test (roughly weekly).
 - c. Take a composite test
 - i. A sample from each quarter of the udder should be obtained in sample vile.
 - ii. Udders will be fully prepared and teat ends sanitized with alcohol wipes prior to sampling.
 - iii. A minimum 5-squirt sample should be obtained from each udder.
 - iv. Identify sample: with an individual identification number and date (written legibly).
 - v. Each composite sample identification number should be recorded. All cows in each composite should be recorded on a data record sheet.
 - vi. If a Certificate of Analysis reflects a positive pathogen: each cow represented in the composite will be tested individually, and milk will be quarantined until confirmation of individual cow results are confirmed negative.
 - d. Results from the pathogen test will be entered by the Quality Assurance Supervisor into DHI Plus under the “User Defined 21” input function, along with culture results.
 5. Cultures
 - a. 24-48 hours after freshening, after first milking, collect milk sample for culture following Milk Sample Collection Protocol.
 - b. Culture to be sent to laboratory as quickly as possible; no longer than 48-hour delay.
 - c. Record culture results in DHI Plus.
 - d. Upon receipt of results, Management will immediately determine a course of action for each cow.
 - e. Upon receipt of the results, record results in DHI Plus, the Management team will immediately determine a course of action for each cow
 6. Movement of cow out of Pen 1
 - a. Fresh cows can only move out of Pen 1 if they meet the requirements:
 - i. Negative Staph Aureus and zoonotic illness.
 - ii. Negative for all 4 pathogens for all tests since freshening.
 - iii. At least 40 days in milk.
 - b. Move cow to Pen 2 or Pen 4 depending on Holstein or Jersey.
 - c. Document string change in DHI Plus.