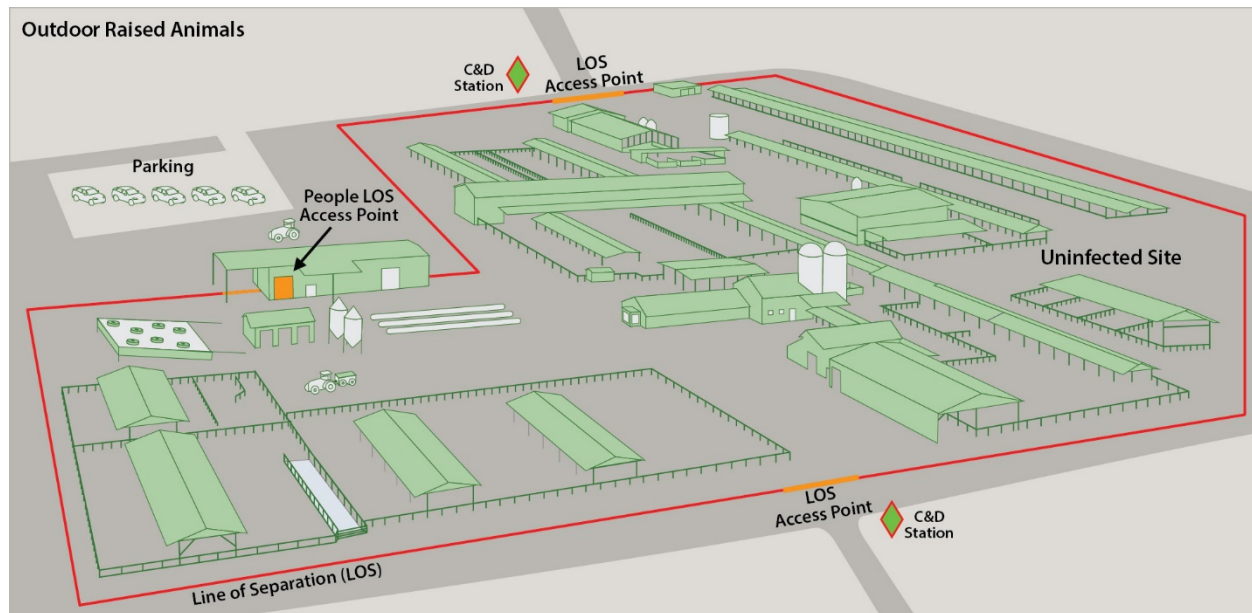


Line of Separation Example

Figure 1: Illustration of an LOS around a Dairy Operation

This example dairy demonstrates the concepts of the LOS around the perimeter of the operation with two LOS Access Points, each with a C&D station. There is a separate LOS Access Point for people to enter.



Figures 2 & 3: Crossing the LOS: Only the Transfer Hose

Below are examples of farms where the layout and direct route to the milk house would allow the milk tanker and hauler/driver to pick up milk without crossing the LOS. In this situation, the farm would establish the **area just in front of the milk house as outside the LOS**. The hose porthole could define the LOS Access Point. C&D of the tanker would not be required.

One critical control point for preventing FMD virus introduction to the herd is ensuring the transfer hose exterior has no visible contamination as it crosses the LOS at a controlled access point. Another critical control point is to ensure residual raw milk in a truck-mounted transfer hose is not deposited on subsequent dairy premises. The hauler/driver works with farm personnel to accomplish milk collection activities, each staying on their respective sides of the LOS.

Below is a brief checklist to determine if a dairy premises can utilize this option and minimize introduction of FMD virus from the milk truck/tanker and hauler/driver:

- Milk house is adjacent to a public road and tanker does not enter dairy premises to collect milk – OR –
- Drive path leading to the milk house does not pass close to susceptible animals
- Area in front of the milk house does not slope towards animal housing or holding areas
- State requirements for a licensed weigher/sampler to perform milk collection duties can be met
- A transfer hose is available that is long enough to reach from the bulk tank to the milk tanker through a controlled access point and does not exceed pump manufacturers recommendations

- ❑ The hauler/driver can work with farm personnel to accomplish milk collection activities
- ❑ The hauler/driver is trained in proper protective gear donning, doffing and disposal
- ❑ Dairy premises personnel are trained in proper cleaning and disinfection protocols for the milk transfer hose
- ❑ Dairy premises personnel are trained in proper protective gear donning, doffing and disposal

Below are aerial photos of U.S. dairy premises with the LOS and LOS Access Points labeled. These farms have multiple entrances so the one leading directly to the milk house could be dedicated to just the milk tanker. C&D of the milk truck/tanker would not be required as it remains outside the LOS. The hauler/driver also remains outside the LOS. Only the milk transfer hose crosses the controlled access point.

The hauler, wearing gloves and protective footwear, is responsible for connecting the transfer hose to the tanker and transporting milk samples (where applicable) without crossing the LOS.

Dairy premises personnel, wearing gloves, will handle the transfer hose on the farm side (inside the LOS) and connect it to the bulk tank. Unless an emergency waiver is in place at the state level, this farm must have a licensed weigher/sampler on farm to measure and record milk weight, collect a bulk tank sample, and ensure milk quality prior to pumping according to the PMO regulations. Dairy premises personnel are responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the exterior surface of the milk transfer hose and the interior (if farm-dedicated) according to the PMO for Grade A milk.

Each dairy premises should develop a farm-specific standard operating procedure (SOP) that meets or exceeds the Biosecurity Performance Standards that is acceptable to the decision makers in their state.

Figure 2: Crossing the LOS: Only the Transfer Hose

Milk Truck/Tanker, Hauler/Driver do not cross LOS



Figure 3: Crossing the LOS: Only the Transfer Hose

