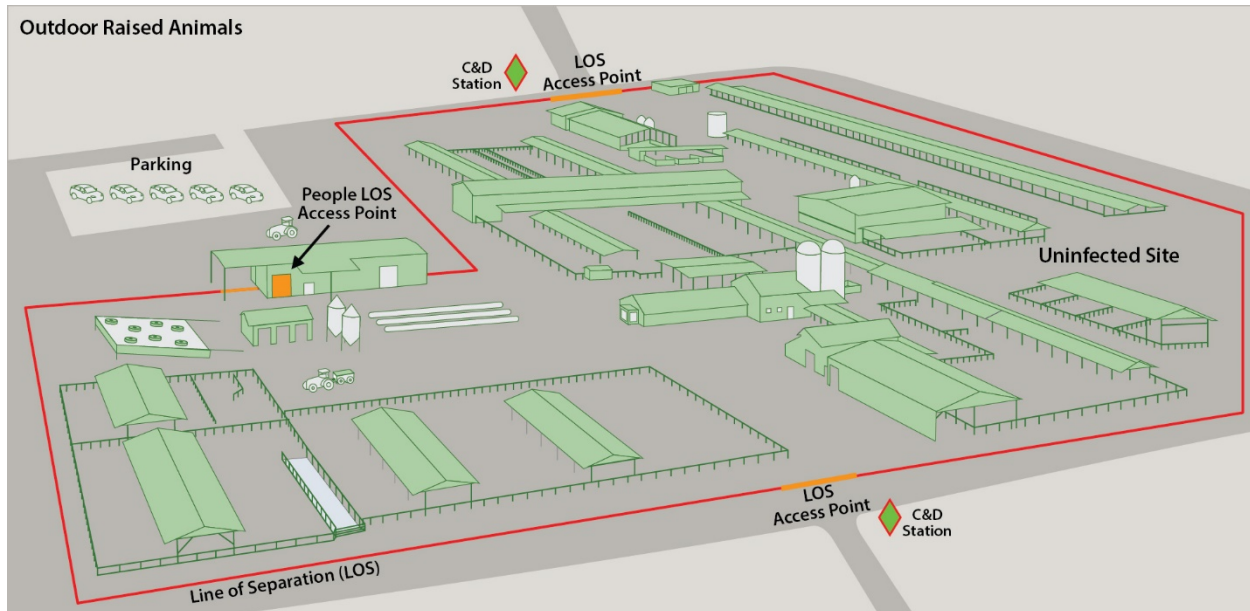


Line of Separation Example

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: Not Crossing the LOS: Truck/Tanker/Hauler Collecting Milk

Below are examples of farms where their 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 its **milk house as outside the LOS** during milk collection and the hauler performs all milk collection activities. Dairy premises that utilize direct load tankers may also have a farm layout conducive to this approach.

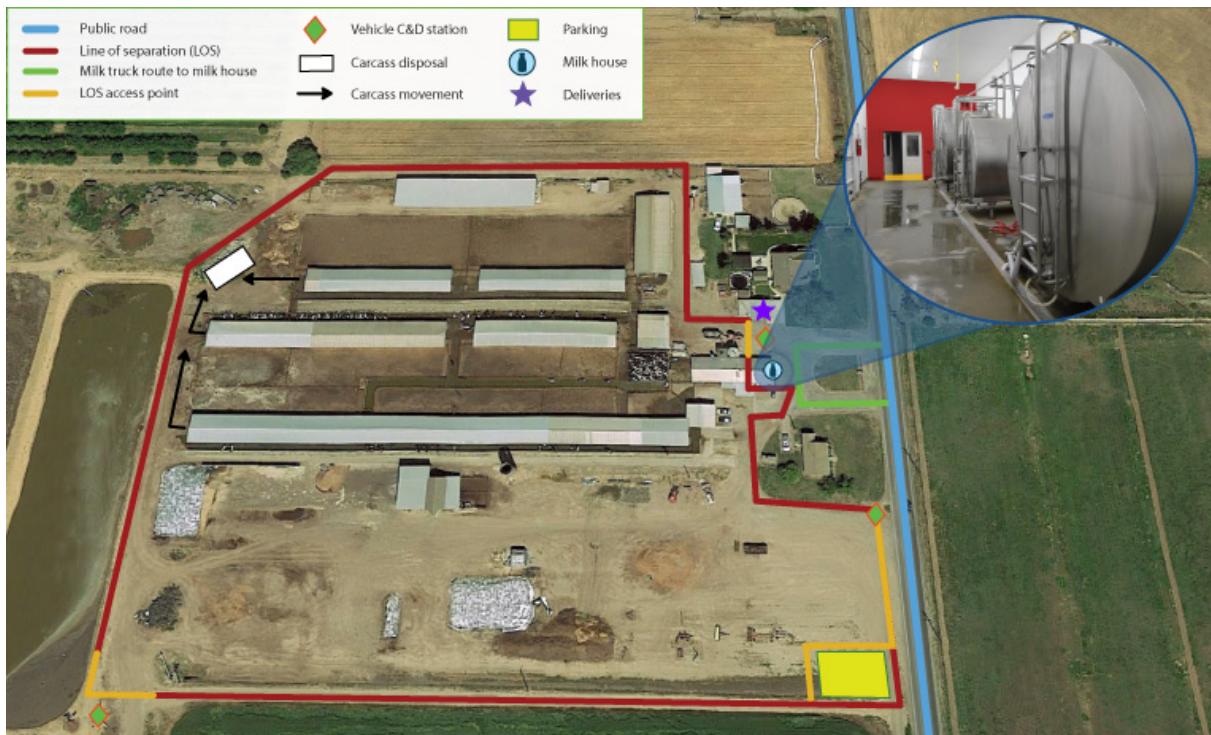
Here is a brief checklist to determine if a dairy premises can utilize this option and minimize introduction of FMD virus from the milk tanker and hauler/driver:

- 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
- The hauler/driver is trained in proper protective gear donning, doffing and disposal
- Doors leading from the milk house can be established as controlled access points with signage, proper biosecurity steps posted, and all supplies required to meet the biosecurity steps
- Dairy premises personnel are trained in proper cleaning and disinfection protocols for the milk house
- Dairy premises personnel are trained in proper protective gear donning, doffing and disposal

Figure 2: Milk house is Outside the LOS



Figure 3: Milk house is Outside the LOS



A critical control point for preventing FMD virus introduction to the herd is the door from the milk house into the milking parlor during milk collection. Dairy premises personnel are responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the milk house and equipment once the hauler leaves. Haulers and farm personnel would need to follow the Biosecurity Performance Standards: Raw Milk Collection and Transport document.

This option closely aligns with normal milk collection activities in a non-FMD outbreak situation. It also offers a solution to the weather challenges (severe wind, heavy rains causing mud, heavy snow, freezing temperatures, etc.) as well as locations faced with water shortages. 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.

Milk Truck/Tanker and Hauler/Driver Enter the Milk House and Do Not Cross LOS

These example farms have multiple entrances so the one leading directly to the milk house could be dedicated to just the milk tanker. The milk house is OUTSIDE the LOS during milk collection. All doors from the milk house leading to the farm side are controlled access points and biosecurity protocols must be followed to cross the threshold. Traffic entering the milk house, either from the outside or from the milking parlor, should be minimized at all times during an FMD outbreak. Dairy premises personnel entry should be prohibited during the time the milk hauler is there collecting milk.

Signage indicating milk collection is underway should be readily available for the milk hauler to post while in the milk house, stating no entry by dairy premises personnel during that time. Signage indicating milk collection is complete, but the milk house needs to be cleaned and disinfected should be readily available for the milk hauler to post before leaving. Signage indicating safe entry by dairy premises personnel should be readily available for dairy premises personnel to post after C&D is complete.

The hauler, wearing gloves and protective footwear, is responsible for milk collection activities according to the PMO. Dairy premises personnel, wearing gloves, protective outerwear, and protective footwear that are NOT worn around susceptible animals, are responsible for cleaning and disinfecting all surfaces of the milk house contacted by spilled milk or the hauler after milk collection is complete. Only after the milk house has been C&D can other personnel enter the space to perform their normal work tasks.

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.