

## **Protocol for Security, Biosecurity and Biocontainment**

Security practices in feedyards are aimed at controlling access to the facility in an effort to protect everything within it from theft, damage, or contamination. Biosecurity refers to reducing risk associated with the entry of disease causing agents to a particular feedyard and biocontainment is used to reduce the transmission of disease causing agents among cattle within a feedyard. These practices attempt to control risk from intentional and unintentional introduction of disease agents or toxins as well as the risk of an individual or group carrying out an act of terrorism or vandalism against the feedyard.

### **Security, Biosecurity and Biocontainment SOP**

#### General

1. A Security, Biosecurity and Biocontainment plan will be reviewed by management and Veterinary staff on a yearly basis.
2. All employees will be trained in aspects of the Security, Biosecurity and Biocontainment plan when they are hired.
3. Update/refresher training on the Security, Biosecurity and Biocontainment plan will be provided to employees at least every 12 months.

#### Security

1. The Maintenance crew will be responsible for maintaining a perimeter fence, lockable gates and lighted entryways in good condition.
2. The feedyard manager will be responsible to lock gates at night and make sure lights are on at entryways.
3. All visitors must sign in at the main feedyard office. Visitor logs will be kept with the name, address, company, and date of visit. Visitor identification issued to all visitors.
4. Background checks will be performed on all new hires prior to their start date.
5. Employees will be trained to politely challenge all visitors that do not have visitor identification and escort them to the main office to sign in.
6. Employees will be trained to recognize and report all suspicious behavior to the feedyard manager.

#### Biosecurity

1. Unload and visually inspect all incoming cattle during daylight hours, if possible. Maintain isolation until inspection is completed. If cattle are unloaded at night they should be maintained in the receiving area and inspected the following morning.
2. Cattle delivery trucks should be washed and disinfected, inside and out, prior to pick-up of cattle for delivery to the feedyard.
3. All pickups by a rendering company should be at the periphery of the yard and rendering trucks should not drive through the lot or contaminate the delivery path of feed trucks.

#### Biocontainment

1. The hospital crew is responsible for cleaning and disinfection of all treatment equipment between each animal.
2. The hospital crew is responsible for daily cleaning of the hospital facility.
3. The yard R & M crew is responsible for weekly cleaning of the receiving and processing facility.
4. Equipment and facilities will be cleaned prior to disinfection with the high pressure water hose.
5. Trucks and loaders used to clean pens, move manure or mortalities (deads) will not be used for handling feed without first being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
6. The yard R & M crew is responsible for maintaining an ongoing bird, rodent, fly/insect, and other pests and feral animal control program.