



## New York State Cattle Health Assurance Program Salmonellosis Module *Critical Control Points*

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### **Minimizing exposure to Salmonella**

- Practice strict biosecurity to prevent introduction of *Salmonella* into the herd. Place new arrivals in isolation for at least two weeks.
- Maintain a constant watch for newly sick animals and isolate any such animals immediately. Personnel should handle sick animals separately/last and maintain strict sanitation as described below.
- Do not allow rendering trucks near the barn, feed, or animals to prevent spread of potentially infectious material
- Provide clean, dry calving pens. Avoid group calving areas. Remove calves from their dams as soon as possible after birth and place them in a clean, dry, well ventilated environment, such as a hutch, where it does not have contact with other calves.
- Do not feed waste milk to calves.
- Minimize use of common equipment between groups.
- Sanitize and disinfect equipment used between animals including water or milk pails, feeders, nipple bottles and oral medication equipment. Maintain clean, dry pens and alleys.
- Farm personnel should practice good personal hygiene. Avoid walking across feed with manure contaminated boots. Wash hands and boots when moving between groups of animals. Change coveralls if they become contaminated with manure.
- Prevent contamination of feeds and water sources by feces (cattle, birds, rodents, pets, and wild animals) and runoff. Restrict animal access to surface water sources.
- Control rodents and birds on the premises so as to protect feeds from contamination. Use feeds from dealers that have excellent rodent and bird control programs in place.
- Clean manure from tires before driving in feedbunks or feed storage areas. Do not use the same equipment for handling manure or dead animals and feed.
- Prevent opportunities for flooding of manure laden areas. Maintain clean, dry barnyards.
- If possible, store manure at least 60 days in the summer, 90 days in the winter
- Incorporate or spread manure on crop rather than grazing land; onto flat versus hilly areas, so as to minimize runoff and maximize drying and exposure to UV radiation.
  - Avoid spreading at times when soils are saturated and in areas with high runoff potential
  - If spread on pasture, delay grazing for 30 days and then only graze adults or non-susceptible groups

### **Maximizing animal resistance to Salmonella**

- Prevent herd stresses such as excessive heat and overcrowding
- Aggressively monitor and treat fresh and sick animals
- Provide good cow comfort
- Prevent sudden feed changes
- Maximize feed intake in the periparturient period
  - Maintain adequate fiber intake
  - Minimize milk fever, ketosis, displaced abomasum and retained placenta
  - Prevent overconditioning in the dry period
- Implement a sound general herd vaccination program