SALMONELLAE spp & Pathogenic E COLI (eg VTEC 0157, STEC)

Examples of PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

ANIMALS, FEED & HOUSING	 -3 incidences known in industry where bird roosts esp starlings soil feed, bedding & collection areas, have contaminated milk with <i>Salmonellae</i> or pathogenic <i>E coli</i>. -Some cows may harbour (carry) the organism. -Wet soiled bedding -Silage with bird soil contamination. -Muckspreading at least 10 days before grazing. -Controlled grazing outside to prevent milking animal soil. -Increased roughage feed with eg barley to scour guts. -Scraping of yards and housing gullies. -Some bedding eg paper mache has improved udder health on some farms. -clipping of hide near rear end & tails -increase of roughage in diet to render slurry less viscous - udder and teat preparation before milking (various methods) * Do you have large flocks of migratory geese or birds at certain times of year on grazing land?
	*There are 'hotspots' of <i>E coli O157</i> around the country which increase risk
MILKING EQUIP & TANK	 Reduction of brown emulsion in parlour Floor splashes into low level outlet pipe. Contaminated flexi hoses or pipework connections by touching milk surfaces Clusters on floor: most are now of a retractable design Inadequate CIP temperatures (<70°C) chemicals, dilutions & contact times Tank lids open- bird droppings Vacuum seals & perished rubber joints Cross-contamination from clusters: peracetic flushes Clean dry udders & teat dips Minimal liquid slurry during milking Standing time after milking Leaks from cracks in jackets, vats or equipment with cavities.
Bottle filler or	
Vending machines	-Faecal residue on floors and other equipment which cross-contaminate onto bottom of
machines	buckets & cloths.
ENVIRONMENTAL	-Hose ends dragged into tanks or across open tanks.
	-Sink waste emptying on floor. -Access to area by scavenging birds
	-collecting eggs from your chickens and then filling bottles or dispensers without washing hands.
PERSONNEL PRACTICES	Return from abroad with intestinal illness Return to work with symptoms of intestinal illness persisting Human carriers with neglectful handwashing routines. Staff toilet or drain cleaning rota. Multi -purpose , multi -use gloves – cross-contam of hands inside gloves Using dairy equipment to wash cars at weekend. -Survival of pathogen as carry over from previous milkings because - cleaning and disinfection of vending machine inadequately done - Poor understanding and application of cleaning chemicals. - Cleaning utensils used for other non- milk contact surfaces or uses