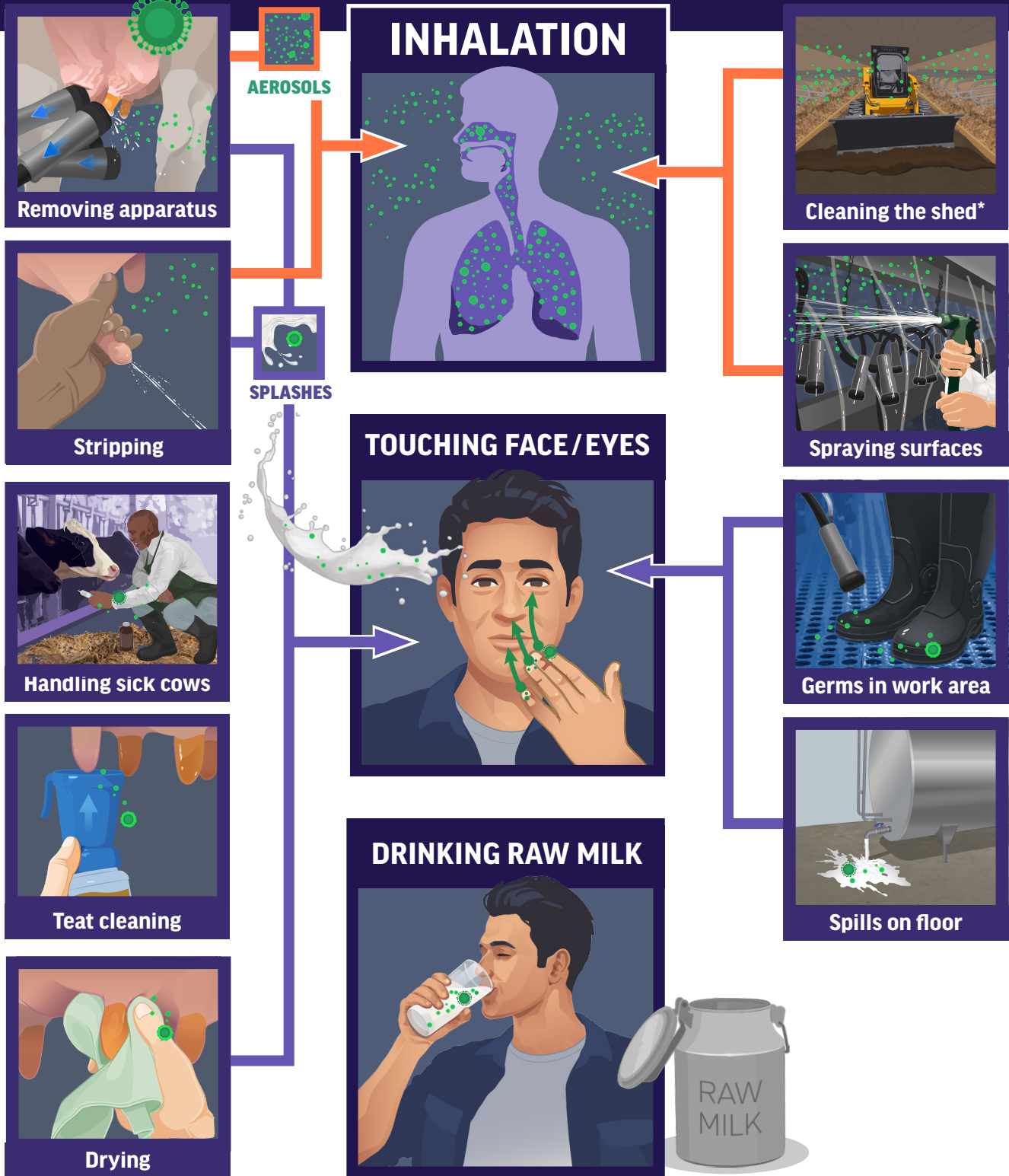


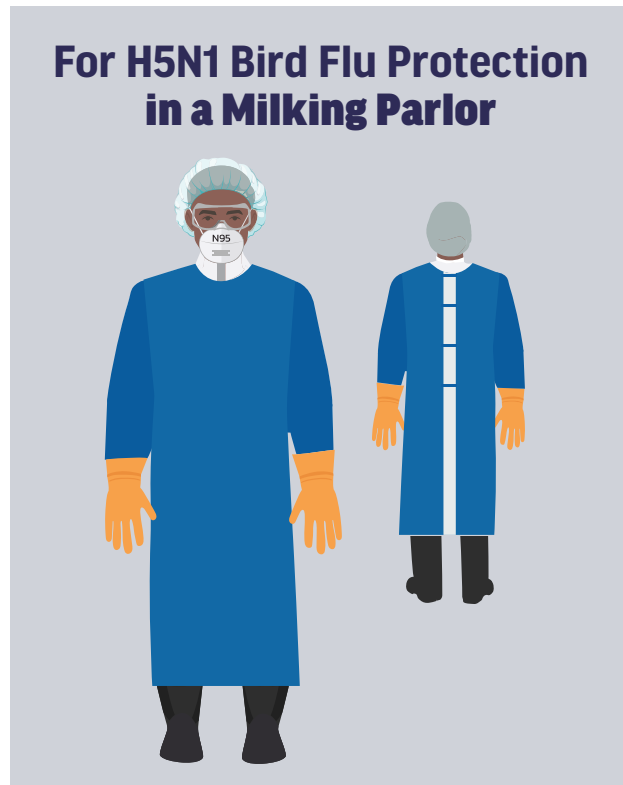
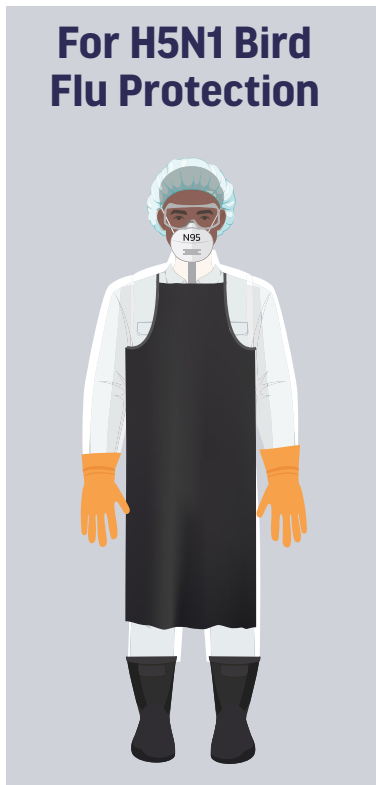


How H5 Bird Flu Could Spread on a Dairy Farm



The above examples represent ways that H5N1 bird flu can spread on a dairy farm and are not comprehensive.
*It is not yet known whether H5 Bird Flu can spread via cow feces (poop). H5 Bird Flu can spread via feces of infected birds and poultry.

Dairy Workers should wear appropriate PPE to reduce their risk of **H5 bird flu**.



The milking parlor option is for limited settings, where the source of contamination is only from one side. Talk to your supervisor to know if this applies to you.

You should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when in contact with or around dairy cows, raw milk, other animals, or surfaces and other items that might be contaminated with virus. Ask your supervisor if you have questions about what type of PPE to wear or when or how to use it. Recommended PPE may include:

- **Head cover or hair cover**
- **Safety goggles**
- **Optional face shield over the top of goggles**
- **NIOSH Approved® particulate respirator (such as an N95®)**
- **Coveralls that keep you dry**
- **Optional waterproof apron over the top of the coveralls**
- **Disposable gloves with optional outer work gloves**
- **Boot covers or boots**

In milking parlors, where the source of contamination is only from one side, you may be able to use a sleeved apron in place of the coveralls and waterproof apron.

More information on worker safety and putting on and removing PPE is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/prevention/farm-workers.html>. When working with animals or materials that could be infected or contaminated with H5N1 bird flu, monitor your health and continue to monitor for 10 days after your last exposure.