Dairy animals have always been one of the most studied animal species in terms of animal welfare [1], Nonetheless, there are important welfare issues that have yet to be re- solved.,e purpose of this research was to determine the ex- istence of infecting microorganisms and their antibiotic resistance patterns in the dairy farm environment, which could pose veterinary and public health risks by infecting animals and contaminating milk, water, and feces with antimicrobial-resistant avian strains as a result of poor milking hygiene.,e most common disease-causing bacteria in the milk are Mycobacterium bovis, Salmonella spp., Corynebac- terium spp., Coxiella burnetii, Clostridium perfringens, Brucella, Staphylococcus spp., Yersinia enterocolitica, Campylobacter jejuni, Mycobacterium avium, Escher- ichia coli, Listeria spp., and coliforms [4, 5], as Gram- negative opportunistic environmental bacteria, have been classified.During the twentieth century, antibiotics significantly reduced mortality associated with infectious diseases; however, their widespread and repeated use in animal farming has resulted in the emergence of bacterial multidrug resis- tance (MDR); as a result, the presence of antibiotic-re- sistant populations transforms infections that were once treatable into potentially life-threatening events.Mastitis caused by E. coli is typically sporadic, with symptoms ranging from mild to severe and even fatal [6].Meal-borne infection, on the other hand, is caused by ingesting viable pathogenic bacteria along with the food [3].