



# 10 Steps to Biosecurity

Essential to producing and maintaining disease-free poultry

## 1. Contact With Birds



- The farm team must not have contact with other birds, and possessing backyard birds is not allowed.
- All team members must agree, in writing, that they will not own birds and will avoid contact with birds.
- Visitors must plan their visits according to the generation, age and health condition of the flock.
- Respect all required out-time for accidental bird contacts.

## 2. Physical Barriers



- Distance between farms is a good physical barrier.
- Fence and control the entry and exit points and clearly define "clean and dirty" sides.
- Keep grass and other vegetation controlled to prevent wet areas and discourage pest harborage.
- Ensure adequate vermin control.
- Provide adequate signs to alert visitors.

## 3. Farm Premises



- Entry gates must be equipped to clean and disinfect incoming vehicles and equipment. Incoming traffic must be minimized.
- Everyone entering the premises must register and answer a questionnaire upon arrival.
- Premises must have adequate and clean shower facilities for those entering the farm.
- Only essential items are permitted to enter the farm. Personal items such as mobile phones, watches and jewelry are discouraged. All items that enter the farm must be thoroughly disinfected before entry.

## 4. Inside the Farm

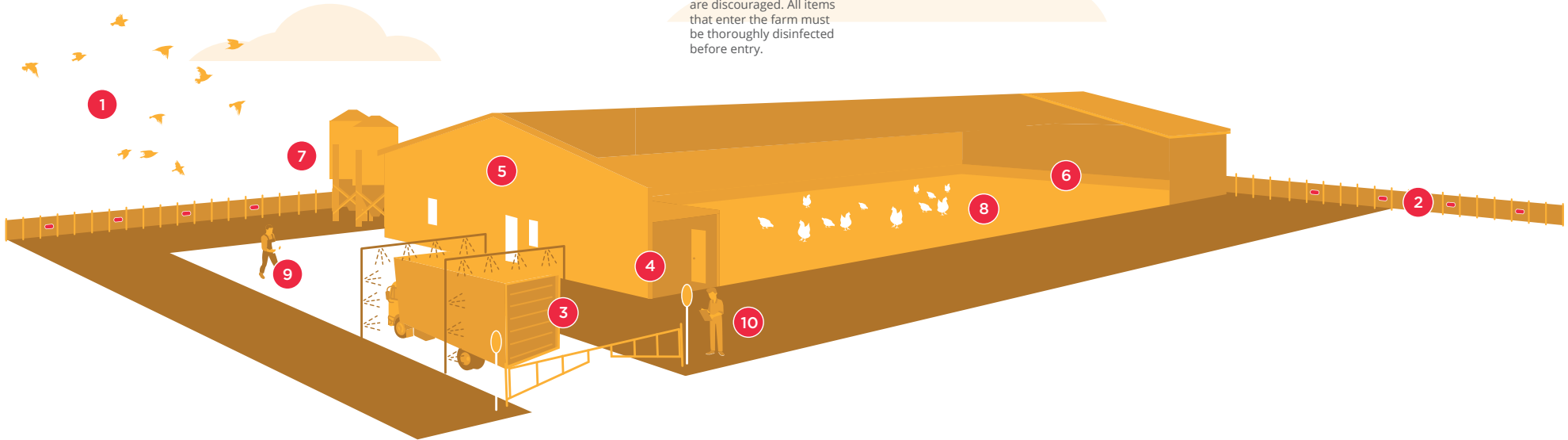


- Change into dedicated farm clothing and footwear.
- Use boot dips and sanitize hands prior to flock contact.
- Regularly clean the concrete flooring between the farm gate and different farm facilities.
- Clean up feed spills immediately.
- Dispose of mortality in the correct manner daily.
- Maintain all pest control measures.

## 5. Flock Houses



- Use physical barriers or defined areas for changing boots before entering a house.
- Keep all doors shut and locked and ensure they are well sealed.
- Ensure wild bird proofing and prevent pests from entering houses.
- Disinfect all equipment and supplies prior to entering the houses.



## 6. Drinking Water



- Adopt a weekly sanitizing/flushing water program to keep drinking water fresh and clean.
- A similar program is needed in between flocks during house downtime.
- Water should be tested for acceptable chemical and microbiological levels.
- Water should only be obtained from known clean sources, not from open water supplies.

## 7. Feed



- Use clean raw materials.
- Use heat/chemical treatment to prevent Salmonella. Follow local legislation on type of treatment allowed.
- Manage feed trucks, feed bins and feed systems to keep feed fresh and clean.

## 8. Litter Material



- Wood shavings/straw /rice hulls should be kept in covered storage at every stage from manufacturer to farm premises.
- Treat the litter material with organic acids or approved disinfectants.
- Source new material only from known, approved suppliers.
- Used litter must be removed from the farm and disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

## 9. Containment



- The primary goal is to keep the flock disease free.
- Put a plan in place should a disease outbreak occur to contain the infection on a house/farm.
- Isolation and quarantine procedures should be developed and used when needed.
- Be alert and monitor disease risks from the surrounding areas.

## 10. Create a Culture



- Create a culture of trust with your team.
- Identify priorities and establish standard operating procedures, and monitor their effectiveness.
- Provide formal and informal training sessions for all team members.
- Be consistent with everyone practicing proper procedures all the time.
- Programs must remain practical and be supported from the top of the organization.