

# WHAT'S INSIDE STAYS IN. WHAT'S OUTSIDE STAYS OUT.

#### WHAT IS BIOSECURITY?

**Biosecurity** is a set of management practices that minimize the incidental spread of pathogenic organisms.



### WHAT IS THE VALUE OF BIOSECURITY?

- Promote animal health by reducing risk of poultry disease
- Prevent financial losses from animal illness
- Promote economically strong operation and sustainable industry
- Meet or exceed customer expectations
- Comply with national and international standards

### **IDENTIFY YOUR FARM'S RISK FOR DISEASE** INTRODUCTION THROUGH A RISK ASSESSMENT.

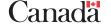
Call your veterinarian to assist you in completing a risk assessment and developing a plan to minimize or eliminate specific risks for disease introduction or recycling. For more information on biosecurity and food safety, visit:

#### **ALBERTA CHICKEN PRODUCERS**

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## **DEVELOP YOUR PERSONALIZED BIOSECURITY PROGRAM USING THE 3 MANAGEMENT PILLARS OF BIOSECURITY:**



## **Control Access to Farms and Barns at**

- **Critical Points** Identify a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ)
- around each barn • Feed tanks & utilities close to barn must be • Limit visitor access into RA included in the CAZ
- Fences help eliminate pets, wild animals and people from coming within the CAZ
- Develop a Restricted Access Area (RA) inside the barn where birds are located
- Post a diagram of the farm displaying the CAZ and RAs around each barn
- Do not allow vehicles on site near barns.



#### Plan flock movements

- All In/All Out is the lowest risk flock transition
- Place and ship all birds within 7 days to keep shipping times as short as possible

#### If not using All In/All Out, enhance barn segregation with additional biosecurity measures

 Regulate pedestrian and vehicle traffic and manure flow in direction and/or timing to reduce cross contamination and closeness to live poultry

- Limit equipment movement between barns, clean and disinfect thoroughly if unavoidable
- Handle animals from youngest to oldest and healthy to sick as routine handling

#### Monitor flock health

- Establish and follow daily procedures for observing animals, and culling, if necessary
- Keep a daily mortality log for each flock
- Establish a "disease response plan" that includes contacting your veterinarian



## **Clean and Disinfect Equipment & Barns**

- All equipment brought into the RA must be
  Inspect feed bins for leaks free of visible organic matter
- All equipment should be disinfected immediately prior to arriving in the RA
- Avoid sharing equipment with other farms and store it in the barns
- Once a year, minimum, wash all barns and equipment with high pressure water and follow with appropriate disinfectant protocol
- Keep workroom and entrance clean and free of debris
- Keep the exterior of the barn clear of build
- Store manure outside of and as far as possible away from the CAZ

#### After each flock:

 Remove all manure and organic matter from floors, walls, ceilings, fans, air intakes, equipment and service rooms

- Follow manufacturer's directions for correct dilution and use of disinfectants

#### **Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

For producers, staff & visitors entering the RA:

Put on barn specific boots after crossing

- the barrier from the CAZ Wear clothing that will only be worn on
- premises under common management • Wear clean or disposable coveralls in
- barns that can be laundered or thrown away when leaving the RA
- Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol based cleaner prior to handling animals and immediately after handling animals, especially mortalities