



CONTROL PESTS WITH A PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Build rodent proof houses
- Inspect premises regularly for signs of pests
- Use bait stations and eliminate breeding and harborage areas for insects and rodents
- Patch gaps under the eaves and screen air inlets to prevent birds from nesting or entering the barn
- Repair damage immediately!
- Keep the Controlled Access Zone clean, free of debris and, ideally, void of vegetation. A strip of gravel or crushed rock makes the area unattractive to rodents
- Fill holes where water can stagnate and become breeding grounds for insects
- Clean up feed spills immediately to eliminate food sources for rodents
- Tend to areas that may become nesting & perching sites
- Do not allow pets into the barn
- Document your Pest Control Program



EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

- Use highly visible clear signage
- Include biosecurity protocols in staff training and document employees completion of training
- Identify access/entry points (roadways, laneways etc.), ideally with a physical barrier such as a gate
- Identify Visitor Parking well away from barns
- Post biosecurity signs at the barn entrances and keep doors locked
- Make Visitors aware of biosecurity protocols before they arrive

AN EFFECTIVE BIOSECURITY PROGRAM IS CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD AND COMMITTED TO BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS.

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

Your veterinarian is able 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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A federal-provincial-territorial initiative



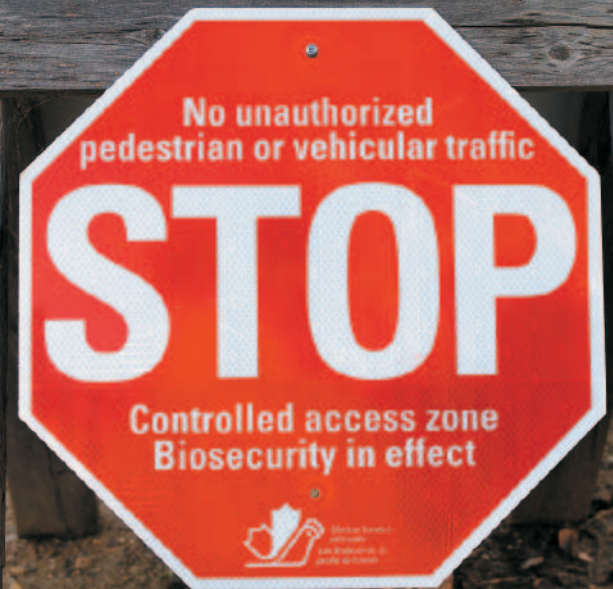
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BE BIOSAFE!



**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.

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WHAT IS THE VALUE OF BIOSECURITY?

Promote animal health by reducing risk of poultry disease

Prevent financial losses from animal illness

Promote an economically strong operation and sustainable industry

Meet or exceed customer expectations

Comply with national and international standards

DEVELOP YOUR PERSONALISED BIOSECURITY PROGRAM USING THE 3 MANAGEMENT PILLARS OF BIOSECURITY:

1 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

2 ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

1 ACCESS MANAGEMENT



Control Access to Farms & Barns at Critical Points

- Identify a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) around each barn
- Feed tanks and utilities close to the barn must be 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 & RAs around each barn
- Limit visitor access into RA
- Do not allow vehicles on site near barns



2 ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT



Plan flock movements

- All In/All Out is the lowest risk flock transition
- Keep shipping times as short as possible

If not using all in/all out, enhance barn segregation with additional biosecurity measures

- Regulate pedestrian & 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



3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT



Cleaning and Disinfection of Equipment & Barns

- All equipment brought into the RA must be 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 to minimize disease introduction or transmission
- 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 up
- Store manure as far as possible away from and outside the CAZ



After each flock:

- Remove all manure and organic matter from floors, walls, ceilings, fans, air intakes, equipment and service rooms
- Inspect feed bins for leaks
- Follow manufacturer's directions for correct dilution and use of disinfectants

Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

For producers, staff and 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