



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



1 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

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 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
- 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
- Place and ship all birds within 7 days to keep shipping times as short as possible

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

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

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

Clean and Disinfect 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
- 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 outside of and as far as possible away from the CAZ

- 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 & 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

After each flock:

- Remove all manure and organic matter from floors, walls, ceilings, fans, air intakes,

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

www.chicken.ab.ca

Toll Free: 1.877.822.4425

