

10 Steps for Biosecurity

Essential in producing and maintaining disease free poultry

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ONE FAMILY.
ONE PURPOSE.

1. Contact with Birds

- The farm team must not have contact with other birds and possessing back yard birds is not allowed
- All team members must sign an agreement to avoid and not possess other 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 your entry and exit points and clearly define “clean & dirty” sides
- Keep grass and other vegetation controlled to avoid ‘wet’ spots and discourage pest harborage
- Ensure adequate vermin control
- Provide enough, clear signs to alert visitors



3. Farm Premises

- Entry gates must be equipped to clean and disinfect incoming lorries and equipment. Incoming traffic must be minimised
- Everyone entering the premises must register on arrival by signing in a visitor book
- 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 jewellery 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 sanitise hands prior to bird contact
- The concrete flooring between the farm gate and different farm facilities must be cleaned regularly
- Clean up feed spills immediately
- Dispose of daily mortality in the correct manner
- Maintain all pest control measures



10. Create a Culture

- Spend quality time with your team
- Identify priorities and establish a standard operating procedure (SOP) ensuring its effectiveness is monitored
- 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 organisation



9. Containment

- Primary goal is to keep disease pathogens out of the flock
- A plan needs to be put into place should a disease outbreak occur, in order to contain the damage on a house/farm
- Isolation and quarantine procedures should be developed and used when needed
- Notification of surrounding disease risks or developments brings higher awareness and vigilance



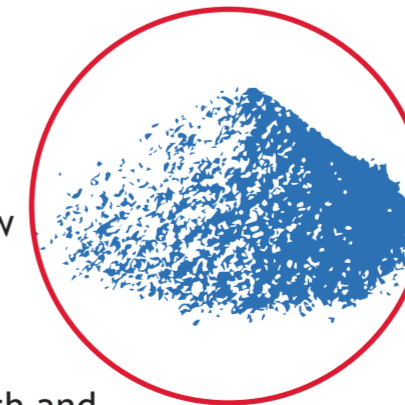
8. Litter Material

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



7. Feed

- Use clean raw materials
- Heat/chemical treatment to prevent *Salmonella spp.* - follow local legislation on type of treatment allowed
- Manage feed trucks, feed bins, and feed systems to remain fresh and clean and without mould build up



6. Drinking Water

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



5. Chicken Houses

- Use physical barriers or defined areas for changing boots before entering a house
- Ensure the house and entry doors are sealed and kept closed and locked when unattended
- Ensure wild bird proofing and other pest entries are eliminated
- All entering supplies and equipment must be disinfected prior to house entry

