

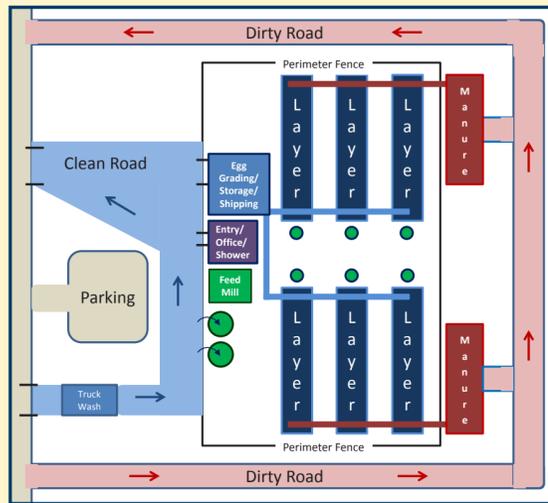
## Conceptual Location, Isolation

Poultry farm should be planned in isolated location away from existing poultry farms. Poultry sheds should be back from the road.



Growing and laying facilities should be segregated to avoid spreading of diseases.

**Clean Road** and **Dirty Road** should be established. **Clean Road** for eggs, feed and materials; **Dirty Road** for manure, cull birds and trash.



## Cultural

### Training, Education and Meetings

Educate workers and external crews on the importance of biosecurity. Have a **biosecurity plan** with written procedures for employees to follow.

Train (and periodically retrain) employees on biosecurity procedures.



## Structural Layout, Fences, Gates, Footbaths



Farm should have an **entry gate** which is locked and supervised.

Limit human and vehicle traffic onto the farm.



A **perimeter fence** should surround the poultry sheds to avoid unwanted entry of people and animals.



**Vehicle washing station** for all vehicles entering the farm.



**Use dedicated farm vehicles** to deliver feed.

Eggs, feed and materials should be delivered at the farm perimeter fence.



**Bird exclusion fencing** at bottom of the sheds.



[poultrybiosecurity.org](http://poultrybiosecurity.org)



[hyline.com](http://hyline.com)

## Operational

### Daily Routine Procedures



**Sign boards** and proper traffic flow – to avoid unwanted entry.

**Limit visitor entry** onto farm, use office meetings whenever possible. Avoid using external crews for vaccination/beak trimming/moving birds.

**Biosecure entry point.** Entry equipped with human spray, hand wash, farm dedicated



footwear and foot bath. Vigilant receiving external crews and their equipment.

**Use footbaths** with clean disinfectant at each entry of the poultry house.

Limit number of workers inside the sheds for feeding and egg collection.



**No outside vehicles** allowed inside farm gate.

During depletion, take old hens outside farm gate for pick up.



**Water.** Use good quality water. Test water source twice annually. Water treatment as necessary.

**Dead bird disposal** should be by



incineration, burial or composting.

## Risk Factors



**Rodents** can carry and transmit disease to poultry. Provide an effective rodent control program.



**Wild birds** are carriers of Raniket and avian influenza. Use bird-proof fencing on bird sheds.



**Feed.** Use good quality tested feed ingredients. Do not re-use feed bags or use bulk feed. Avoid animal source proteins. Routinely clean feed mill and mixer.



**Manure** is a source of infection. Keep manure dry to control flies. Replace leaking nipples and sprayers to keep manure dry. Do not spread manure near poultry farm. Drying and composting manure reduces contamination.



**Egg trays. Trays returned from outside the farm are dangerous sources of infection.** Effective disinfection of egg trays is required. Best practice is paper egg trays that do not return to the farm.



**Equipment.** Use farm-dedicated vehicles for moving eggs, feed and materials inside the farm. Maintain own beak trimming and vaccination equipment.