





Biosecurity Work Group

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Team Assignment and Goals



Prevent an Outbreak

1. Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - Commercial
 - Non-Commercial (Backyard Flocks)

Commercial Biosecurity Risk Assessment

Example Page



**Minimal
Biosecurity
Risk**

**Medium
Biosecurity
Risk**

**High
Biosecurity
Risk**

Tools and Equipment

Trucks to transport eggs	On-site processing, not using trucks	Off-site processing, using only trucks owned by this company to transport only eggs from this farm	Off-site processing, using trucks owned by another company or trucks owned by this company used to transport eggs for another producer
Trucks to haul poultry	Use own trucks to haul poultry only for this farm	Use own trucks to haul poultry only for farms of this company	Use own trucks to haul poultry for other producers/companies besides this farm
Type of egg flats used	Disposable paper egg flats used only once and not reused	Plastic egg flats properly identified, cleaned and disinfected, and always returned to flock of origin	Re-using disposable paper egg flats or using plastic egg flats without complete cleaning and disinfection and not always returned to flock of origin
Identification and disinfection of Egg racks/pallets/cases	Egg racks/pallets/cases identified to flock of origin, properly cleaned and disinfected before returning to farm, and always returned to flock of origin	Egg racks/pallets/cases not identified to flock of origin and not always returned to flock of origin, or not always properly cleaned and disinfected before returning to farm.	Egg racks/pallets/cases not identified to flock of origin and not always returned to flock of origin and not always properly cleaned and disinfected
Egg flat washer	Adequate washing time, temperature, pressure, appropriate disinfectant and concentration	Egg flat washer not monitored	No egg flat washer

Prevent an Outbreak

1. Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - Commercial; *1st draft distributed*
 - Non-Commercial (Backyard Flocks); *1st draft December*
 - Update with permitting requirements
2. Resource availability

Commercial Poultry Biosecurity

Backyard Biosecurity

CDFA Home > AHFSS Home > AHS > Avian Health Program > Biosecurity for Poultry Commercial Industry

COMMERCIAL POULTRY BIOSECURITY

Introduction

The term "biosecurity" refers to a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population. An overall set of biosecurity management practices uses a combination of physical barriers (things) and directed actions (people) in a specific way that should prevent the introduction of, or limit the spread of, infectious disease causing agents (bacteria & viruses) into a group of susceptible poultry. **High biosecurity risks are an industry-wide concern.**

Disease risk cannot be completely eliminated from a poultry premises. Well before a disease outbreak event, premises management personnel, in consultation with a veterinarian, should conduct a biosecurity risk assessment of all facilities they manage and the biosecurity practices at each location. It is important to evaluate the level of risk, and then determine measures needed to address and improve the risk areas of concern, in advance of a possible avian disease outbreak.

Biosecurity Videos

Biosecurity Training for Commercial Poultry Farms (English) Biosecurity Training for Commercial Poultry Farms (Spanish)


Avian Disease Prevention - Egg Processing (English) Avian Disease Prevention - Egg Processing (Spanish)

RESOURCES

- CDFA
 - Poultry Facility Biosecurity Risk Assessment Guide
This Guide allows the producer or farm manager the opportunity to assess their current level of on-farm biosecurity. Their answers will provide them with an idea of where there are areas of weakness that require attention or practices that fall below current industry standards. Each response is rated as **Minimal Biosecurity Risk, Medium Biosecurity Risk, or High Biosecurity Risk.**
 - CDFA Poultry Facility Biosecurity Risk Assessment Feedback
- USDA +/-
U.S. Poultry & Egg Association +/-
Industry Resources +/-

CONTACT US

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Animal Health and Food Safety Services,
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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

CDFA Home AHFSS Home Licenses/Permits Animal Health Food Safety Livestock Emergency Mgmt

CDFA Home > AHFSS Home > AHS > Avian Health Program > Biosecurity for Poultry

BACKYARD BIOSECURITY FOR POULTRY



Click on pictures to learn more biosecurity for your backyard poultry

To report sick birds call toll free....Sick Bird Hotline 1-866-922-BIRD (2473)

POULTRY

If you deal directly with poultry or pet birds, protecting your birds against disease should be a priority. Developing and implementing an effective biosecurity plan is essential toward that goal. Diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) can strike poultry and pet birds quickly and cause significant mortality and economic loss. Consequently, all bird owners need to be vigilant. Become familiar with signs of disease in birds. Report sick birds to your veterinarian or to the Sick Bird Hotline 866-922-2473. Remember, biosecurity measures must be practiced diligently, every day, without fail or exception to be effective.

QUICK TIPS

- When obtaining birds isolate them away from other birds for 30 days before adding them into your flock. This will reduce the risk of introducing disease into the original flock.
- Your birds should not have contact with wild birds including game birds and migratory waterfowl, rodents or insects as these may carry disease organisms. Outdoor birds should be kept in a screened in area to minimize exposure to diseases.
- Always obtain birds from reputable disease-free sources that practice good biosecurity methods.

RESOURCES

- CDFA Biosecurity for Backyard Birds
- USDA Biosecurity for Backyard Birds
- USDA Avian Influenza Prevention Guide (Wildlife Management)
- Poultry Industry News
- NPIP (California)

BIOSECURITY FOR...



- Equine
- Bovine
- Swine, Sheep & Pigs
- Exhibition
- For Professionals

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CALENDAR

Avian Health
2015 Avian Health Calendar (PDF)
(NEW) Click Here if interested in submitting pictures for the Avian Health Calendar

Team Assignment and Goals



If an Outbreak occurs

- 1) Conduct Biosecurity Assessment
 - Identify/Train two individuals in district
 - Identify "High Risk" on Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - ~ enhanced surveillance until mitigated

Commercial Biosecurity Risk Assessment Guide

"High Risk"



**Minimal
Biosecurity
Risk**

**Medium
Biosecurity
Risk**

**High
Biosecurity
Risk**

Tools and Equipment

	Minimal Biosecurity Risk	Medium Biosecurity Risk	High Biosecurity Risk
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Egg flat washer	Adequate washing time, temperature, pressure, appropriate disinfectant and concentration	Egg flat washer not monitored	No egg flat washer

Any "High Risk" maybe subject to enhanced surveillance until mitigated

If an Outbreak Occurs

- 1) Conduct Biosecurity Assessment... *SOP/Training by January 2016*
 - Identify/Train two individuals in district
 - Identify "High Risk" on Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - ~ enhanced surveillance
 - Verify "Permitting" Biosecurity requirements for movement

Poultry Facility Biosecurity Risk Assessment

"Permitting"

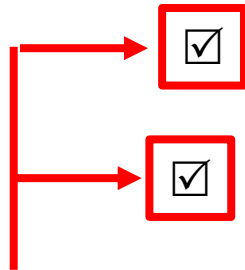


**Minimal
Biosecurity
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**Medium
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**High
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Tools and Equipment



**Verify
Permitting
Requirements**

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If an Outbreak Occurs

- 1) Conduct Biosecurity Assessment... *SOP/Training by January 2016*
 - Identify “High Risk” on Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - ~ enhanced surveillance
 - Verify “Permitting” Biosecurity requirements for movement
 - Identify/Train two individuals in district

- 2) Task Force Biosecurity SOPs
 - At Task Force (Incidence Command)
 - During surveillance and sampling
 - At Infected Premise
 - At Euthanasia, Disposal and CD

Biosecurity SOP

example

I. On Surveillance on Non-Commercial Premises

- 1) Before leaving the Incident Command Post (ICP):
 - i. Collect all PPE equipment and supplies needed for the day.
- 2) At the Time of Arrival at the Premises:
 - i. Park the vehicle safely on the roadside in the area to be surveyed
 - ii. If must park on premise, park away from areas that may have bird contact
 - iii. Put on your rubber boots as you exit the vehicle. Rubber boots or foot covers (booties) should be worn.
- 3) While at each Premises:
 - i. Sites with birds
 1. Full booties
 2. Disinfect vehicle wheel wells before leaving site
 3. At end of day, wash car including undercarriage.

If an Outbreak Occurs

- 1) Conduct Biosecurity Assessment... *SOP/Training by January 2016*
 - Identify “High Risk” on Biosecurity Self Assessment
 - ~ enhanced surveillance
 - Verify “Permitting” Biosecurity requirements for movement
 - Identify/Train two individuals in district
- 2) Task Force Biosecurity SOPs... *target to complete January 2016*
 - At Task Force (Incidence Command)
 - During surveillance and sampling
 - At Infected Premise
 - At Euthanasia, Disposal and CD
- 3) Commercial and Non-Commercial SOPs
 - Biosecurity Plan/Agreement

Biosecurity Plan/Agreement



[Company Name] Bio-Security Agreement

As an employee of [Company Name], I understand the importance to avoid any contact with any poultry not grown by [Company Name]. Specifically I agree with the following rules:

1. Members of the family (or persons living in the same house of the employee):
 - a. Cannot be employed by any other [Company Name] division that may create a bio-security risk.
 - b. Cannot own any kind of domestic poultry or deal with any kind of poultry at any other location.
 - c. Should avoid any interaction with any poultry where they live or visit.
 - d. Should avoid visiting places where they sell or exchange any kind of poultry.
 - e. Should avoid going to any poultry exhibit, including any rooster exhibit or any rooster fighting place.
 - f. Should avoid buying merchandise sold by any business that breeds, grows or sells any kind of poultry.
2. When a change in status occurs (marital status, residence, or cohabitants change), employees living in company provided dwellings will notify their supervisor immediately in order to update the dwelling agreements.
3. Travel between some areas of the company is restricted. Before traveling to another facility within the company, an employee must have the approval of his/her supervisor.
4. When visiting a Bio-Secure area, all of the following practices and procedures must be strictly observed.

Standard Operating Procedures:

• Ranch Personnel:

1. Prior to entering ranch, Bio-Security clothing must be worn: plastic boots, coveralls, hairnet, and rubber boots.
 - a. Work shoes may be worn in place of rubber boots with prior approval from supervisor (shoes must stay on ranch at all times).
 - b. Visitors with company vehicles must put on plastic boots before stepping out of vehicle.
2. When leaving ranch all Bio-Security clothing must be removed:
 - a. Visitors with company vehicles must remove plastic boots while sitting in vehicle with feet outside of vehicle.
 - b. Any cloth coveralls that leave the ranch must be in a plastic bag.
3. Any time the ranch cart must leave the ranch to visit the trash or mortality bin area the cart will need to be disinfected prior to re-entering the ranch.

Appendix A. [Company Name] Bio-Security Agreement

4. When giving pager, tools, parts or other items to another ranch on the complex, follow all procedures and if possible meet in the middle of the ranches to avoid entering another ranch.
 - a. Exceptions can be made for alarm and/or emergency situations.
 - b. Carts used for this purpose must follow the appropriate SOP (see above).
5. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES are ranch carts allowed at dwelling.
6. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will Bio-Security clothing be worn at dwelling.
7. To visit another farm on the complex all personnel must remove Bio-Security clothing and put on a clean set prior to entering another ranch.
8. Dwelling visits are permitted in small numbers. Visits do not need to be approved unless a large party is being planned.

• Feed Mill Drivers:

1. Put on plastic boots at ranch prior to getting out of truck.
2. Put on ranch provided rubber boots or double plastic boots if your size is not available.
3. Salvage Drivers: if working in houses, coveralls, and a hairnet must also be worn.
4. Disinfect tires before going in and as you're leaving ranch (make sure to wear proper PPE when using disinfect).
5. Take off rubber boots, wash and re-hang. Remove hairnet and coveralls, if used, and put in a sealed plastic bag.
6. Take off plastic boots while sitting in truck and toss in trash can while leaving farm.
7. Disinfect when entering Collier Road Complex at Drive-through station.

If you do not understand the above rules and standard operating procedures, ask for clarification. Violation of these guidelines may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

My signature indicates that I have read, understand, and agree to follow all Bio-Security procedures at all times.

Print Name: _____ Employee #: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Time Lines

Biosecurity Workgroup

Completed

1. Commercial Biosecurity Self Assessment
2. Resource availability
3. Commercial and Non-Commercial SOPs
-Biosecurity Plan

By end of 2015

4. Non-Commercial (Backyard Flocks) self assessment

By beginning of 2016

5. Conduct Biosecurity Assessment
6. Task Force Biosecurity SOPs

What to expect from Biosecurity Workgroup

Prevent an outbreak

1. Self Assessment, Reference material, 3rd party audits

If an outbreak occurs

1. Conduct Biosecurity Assessment: "High Risk", Permitting
2. Help facilitate Biosecurity plan/agreement

How industry can help

Biosecurity Workgroup

Encourage facilities "now" to

- 1) Conduct self assessment and mitigate "High Risk"
- 2) Have a Biosecurity plan/agreement



...Questions



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