Biosecurity Work Group

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Prevent an Outbreak

1. Biosecurity Self Assessment
   - Commercial
   - Non-Commercial (Backyard Flocks)
## Tools and Equipment

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Team Assignment and Goals

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

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 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, but 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.

Biocorner Videos

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

RESOURCES

- CDFA Poultry Facility Biosecurity Risk Assessment Guide
- USDA
- U.S. Poultry & Egg Association (+/-)
- Industry Resources (+/-)

Backyard Biosecurity

POULTRY

If you rear poultry or pet birds, protecting your birds against disease should be a priority. Developing and implementing an effective biosecurity plan is essential to that goal. Diseases such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and Equine Herpesvirus Disease (EHV) can strike poultry and pet birds suddenly and cause significant mortality and economic loss. Consequently, all bird owners need to be vigilant, become familiar with signs of disease in birds. Raising sick birds to your veterinarian or to the Sick Bird Hotline 800-992-0247. Remember, biosecurity measures must be practiced diligently, every day, without fail or exception to be effective.

QUICK TIPS

1. When obtaining birds isolate them away from other birds for 20 days before adding them to the flock. This will reduce the risk of introducing disease into the flock.
2. You should not have contact with wild birds or migratory waterfowl, wading birds or flocks in areas that may contain disease organisms. Outdoor birds should be kept in an enclosed area to minimize exposure to disease.
3. Always obtain birds from reputable disease-free sources that practice good biosecurity methods.
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”**

#### Tools and Equipment

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Any “High Risk” may be subject to enhanced surveillance until mitigated.
Team Assignment and Goals

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

#### Tools and Equipment

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### Verify Permitting Requirements

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Team Assignment and Goals

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.
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 their 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 leaving the 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: __________________

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Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Standard Operating Procedures   Page i
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
2. Help facilitate Biosecurity plan/agreement
Encourage facilities “now” to
1) Conduct self assessment and mitigate “High Risk”
2) Have a Biosecurity plan/agreement
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