

# AVIAN INFLUENZA BIOSECURITY GUIDE

## YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE



### BIOSECURITY

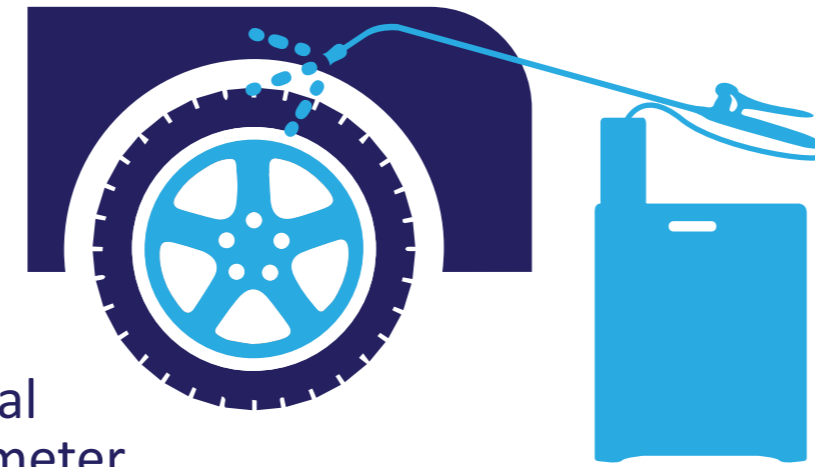
#### Preventive measures applied at the farm, external environment, and entry points to the chicken house.

It reduces the risk of introducing pathogens that could affect the health of the flock, and could help stop the spread of avian influenza.

#### Prevent the spread of avian influenza

Important whole site considerations:

- **All** staff and guests should have training on farm procedures before starting work.
- **Only** clean vehicles with disinfected wheels and wheel arches can enter or exit (or where access is not essential they should be left at site perimeter).



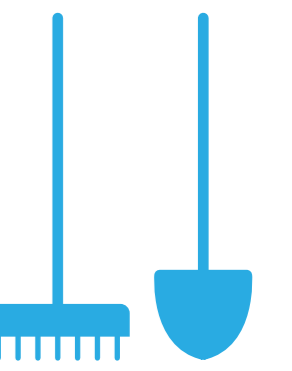
- **Strictly** limit and control access to poultry flocks
- **Keep** visitors to a minimum and ensure you keep a visitor book
- **Maintain** active rodent controls
- **Minimise** contact between poultry and wild birds
- **Create** and regularly update biosecurity and AI contingency plans
- **Clean** up feed spillages around the feed bins

Anything intended for use inside the shed such as bedding and feedstuffs should be safely stored on the outside and not open to the environment including wild birds and their faeces

### TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

#### Must Haves:

- Dedicated tools for each house.
- **Do** - Disinfect tools and equipment regularly and always before entering the house.
- **Do** - Protect tools from contamination by vermin or wild bird droppings.



### Reduce the number of personnel coming on site, and of those that do, restrict access to limit possible contamination

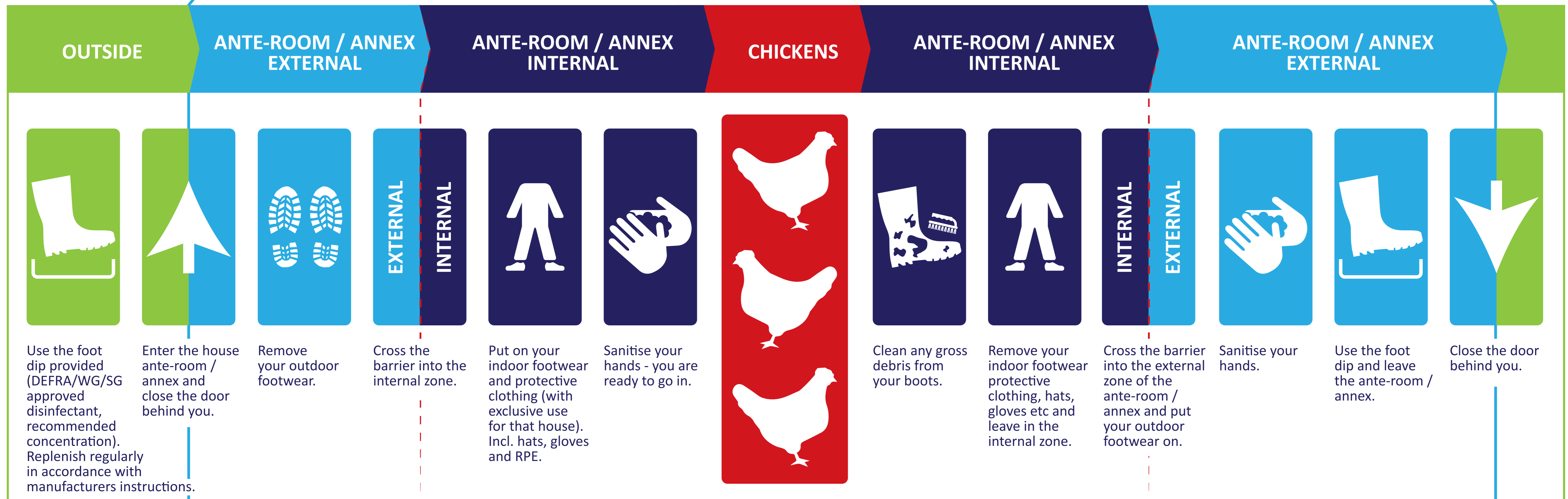
INTERNAL ZONE

The ante-room/annex has two zones using a barrier (30cm high): Internal to the chicken house and external.

## HOUSE ENTRY & EXIT PROCEDURE

The internal zone has everything you need to perform your work without crossing back to the external zone.

EXTERNAL ZONE



IN

OUT

Limit the attractiveness of the site to wild birds - including lochs, standing water, grazing areas and spilt food