

DCR Biosecurity For Livestock/Poultry Operations

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Biosecurity Practices




Definition:

Biosecurity at the farm level is defined as the practices to prevent the spread of disease causing agents ONTO and OFF OF agricultural operations.



Biosecurity for Livestock and Poultry Farms

Biosecurity – a set of preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases



Routine Biosecurity (Green Level)

- Vaccination – when practical, vaccination is an important element.
- Minimize contact with animals or animal products not part of the herd/flock. This includes:
 - Direct animal contact – when possible, isolate new additions for 2 weeks
 - Manure or other organic material that could be transmitted on tires, boots, clothing, or hands - Wash and/or disinfect tires, boots, clothing, and hands if possibly contaminated (or use disposable items).
 - Control and monitor access of visitors. Do not allow visitors that may have had contact with a foreign animal disease in last 5 days.

Elevated Biosecurity (Yellow Level)

- Focus on ensuring routine biosecurity measures are taken, including documentation of all visitors, minimizing traffic on and off farm, and disinfection of tires and boots (ie footbaths).

High Biosecurity (Red Level)

- Do not allow any non-essential movement of animals or objects that may be carrying a disease agent onto your farm. Non-essential visits (ie meter readers, routine government agency inspections, etc.) should cease. Even if animals were scheduled to be bought or sold, do not transfer to/from farm unless movement is essential for animal welfare, environmental, or other significant considerations and approved by the State Veterinarian's Office.
- For essential movements, such as for feed delivery, milk pick-up, essential workers, or medical necessities, all vehicles should be washed and disinfected on and off the farm. After thoroughly cleaning the vehicle, disinfect with a product such as Citric Acid, Vircon, or Bleach (1/3 cup per gallon of water).
- If essential personnel must come on the farm, they should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as full body disposable coveralls, disinfectable outerwear, or dedicated freshly laundered clothes and farm boots.



- Visitors can unknowingly bring harmful agents onto the farm via vehicles, clothing, and footwear. The risk is increased by visitors who regularly go from farm to farm as part of their employment or routine. Visitors and farm owners have a responsibility in preventing diseases from entering or leaving the premise



- Contacting and *making an appointment* allows for both you and the owner to make the most efficient use of your time, and allows for you to ask if there are biosecurity measures in place at the farm and what steps you need to take when you arrive.



Park a minimum of 50 feet from the first poultry house -- the farm entrance is preferable. **RESPECT THE SIGN!!**



Be sure to close vehicle windows

Designate a clean and dirty area
of your vehicle.

Prior to exiting your vehicle, put on disinfected rubber boots, or wear new disposable boot covers. If you are only visiting low risk areas, such as the farm office located away from animal areas, clean street shoes or boots are acceptable if there is no evidence of organic material on the sidewalk or floor of the office caused by foot traffic from the animal facilities into the office.



DON COVERALLS

Disposable



Washable



DISPOSABLE GLOVES

Latex, Nitrile, Vinyl



REMEMBER

- It's what you touch, brush up against, or step in that transmits disease!





Avoid entering animal or poultry containment facilities as much as possible.

If entering housing area, work through from youngest to oldest animals.



If entering buildings, use Foot Bath when entering and exiting.

Spray Wheels, Tires and Wheel Wells Prior to Leaving Premises



RE-ENTERING THE VEHICLE



hamblyairysupply



Wash the vehicle prior to the next day's work



Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water or antibacterial wipes or gel before entering and after leaving any animal facility.

There is no substitute for proper hand washing!!

EUTHANASIA vs. MASS DEPOPULATION

- Euthanasia: INDIVIDUAL animal, rapidly, as humanely as possible.
- Mass Depopulation: MANY Animals, rapidly, as humanely as possible.

MASS DEPOPULATION



FOAMING DEPOPULATION



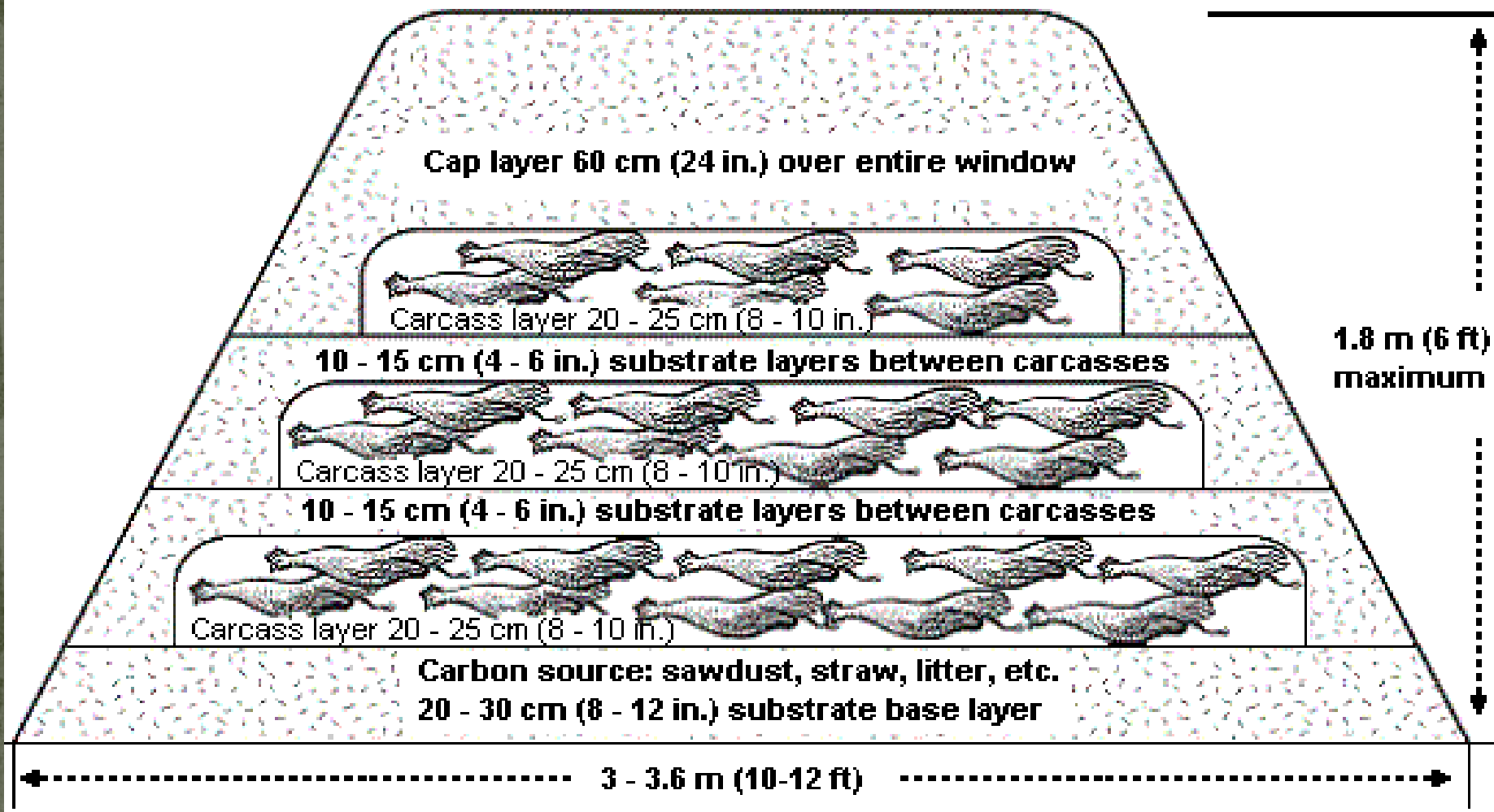
ADDITIONAL MASS DEPOP METHODS

- CO₂
- KED's
- TED's

DISPOSAL



Composting must be managed properly to ensure carcasses are covered to prevent exposure to wild animals.



Ideal composting design



Maintain adequate temperature for composting by stirring, wetting, and adding carbon sources as needed.



Ideal compost temperatures average between 130 F (57C) to 145 F (63 C), enough to kill Avian Influenza virus and other heat sensitive pathogens, temperatures should be reached within the first week.



Temperatures with the center of the compost piles should be monitored at 50 to 100 foot intervals the length of the windrow.



After proper amount of time,
the compost material may be land-applied.



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