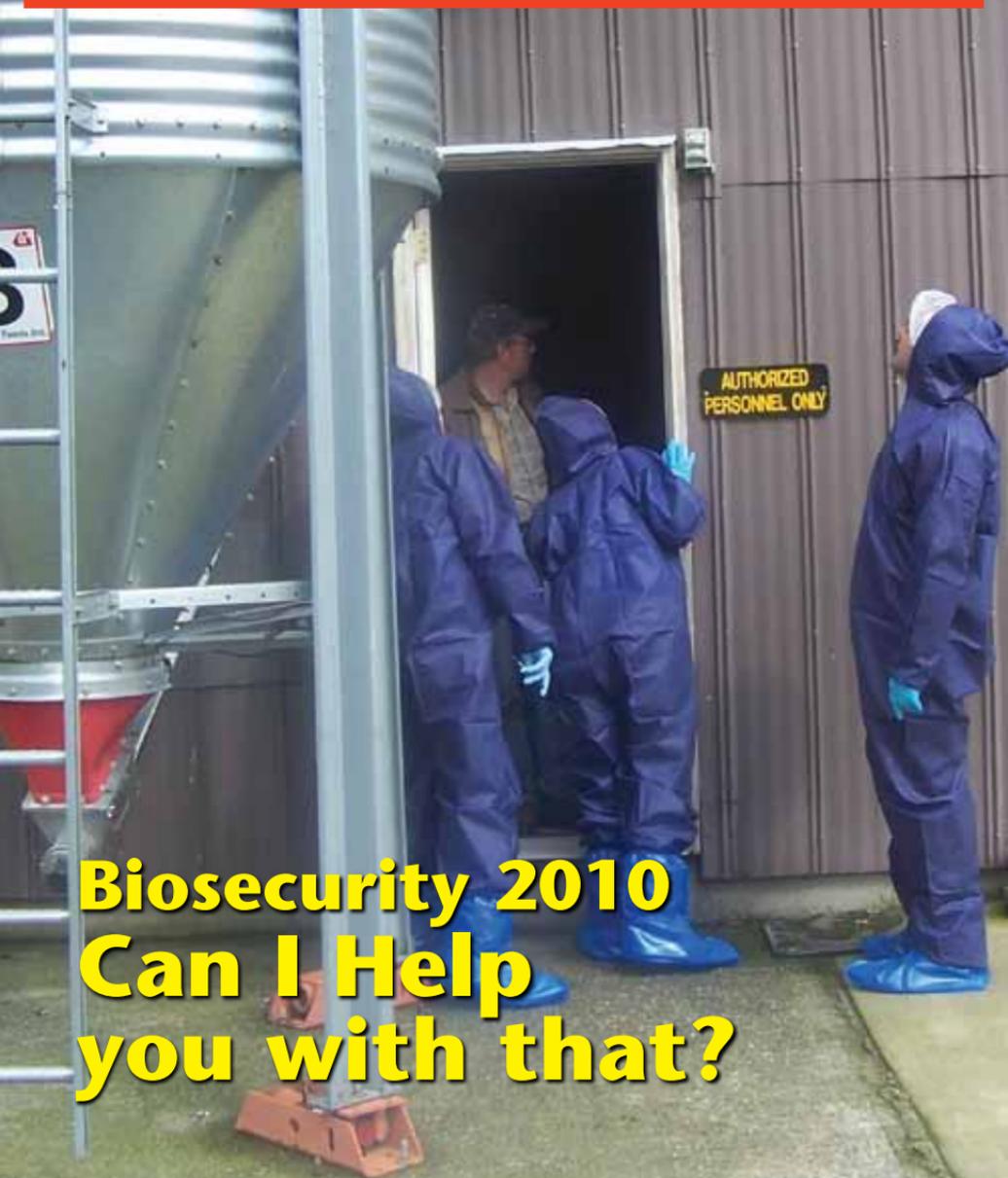


# Canadian LA REVUE CANADIENNE D'AVICULTURE POULTRY



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**SEPTEMBER 2010**



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*Canadian Poultry Magazine wishes to extend special thanks to eBiz Professionals Inc. for editorial content of this publication.*

# Can I Help You With That?

## How Service Industry Personnel are Working with Producers to Ensure Seamless Biosecurity

**S**ervice industry personnel are aware of biosecurity and its importance within the poultry industry and they want to work with producers to ensure all possible measures are being taken. Some producers are not aware of the protocols that service suppliers are prepared to implement during visits, and may not realize that most are prepared to discuss farm requirements and accommodate them. Here are several examples of suppliers actively working to protect producers' flocks from the risk of disease transmission, and willing to help by following farmers' requirements.

Dave Van Walleghem is a Biosecurity Consultant from Vetoquinol, a pharmaceutical company offering solutions for the prevention and treatment of diseases. Dave visits producers on-farm to educate and help them implement insecticide, rodent control or sanitation programs. Using Vetoquinol's own biosecurity protocols, he sets up his visits through an initial phone call, and uses this opportunity to enquire about the health of the flock and the biosecurity protocols of the farm. Possessing this information prior to arriving on-site allows him to arrive prepared to comply with the producer's requests for visitors and to respect their biosecurity needs and requirements. He takes a personal responsibility to schedule his on-farm visits with a maximum of two farms per day, while scheduling a day between visits. He even takes into consideration the type of farm he is visiting, and states, "I would never visit a broiler then a breeder, I always go from highest

to lowest genetic order." When arriving on a farm, "I always note barrier lines" while ensuring that he is parked in designated areas. Dave has his own biosecurity standards, including a stock of disposable coveralls, disposable booties and hand sanitizer with him for all visits. He makes sure that he puts his personal protective equipment on prior to crossing barrier lines and removes it before crossing them on his way out.

As a Poultry Veterinarian Mike Petrik understands that he and his colleagues are particularly susceptible to being exposed to disease, and as a result he is very concerned about biosecurity. Mike believes that, "a major component of disease prevention is simple communication," stating, "I never enter a barn without first contacting the producer." Mike understands the importance of talking to his clients prior to arriving on-site, so that any disease concerns and enhanced biosecurity protocols can be brought to his attention ahead of time and thereby allow him to be adequately prepared. In addition to the producers' requests, "I have my own biosecurity protocol, which parallels the Ontario Association of Poultry Practitioners (OAPP) protocol. This includes the washable interior of my vehicle, separate dirty and clean sections of the truck, protocols for driving and parking on the farm, personal protective equipment (coveralls, plastic booties, hairnets). We also have exit procedures that involve leaving as much material as possible on the farm, and cleaning and disinfecting any equipment I must take with me. If a farmer and I have different biosecurity standards, I follow the more stringent of the two."



Brian Herman of Brian's Poultry has been serving the Poultry Industry for over 20 years and as a result has a clear understanding of the essential role that biosecurity plays in protecting producers and their flocks. Brian's vaccination and catching crews visit a majority of the farmers that Brian works with, more than once per year. In all cases, Brian has consulted with his clients about what biosecurity practices they would like upheld on their farms, keeping all of this information on individual producers' files. Brian says that currently, there is an understanding in the poultry industry that when he is vaccinating or moving broiler, breeder or layer pullets his crew will wear full personal protective equipment (PPE). Under the Brian Poultry's standard this means coveralls (either cloth or disposable), mask, bouffant cap, gloves and disposable boots.

Ultimately, he says "We will follow any biosecurity protocol given, whether that be specific steps or specific clothing, just let me know ahead of time," also indicating that when he is visiting a farm he has never been to previously, a phone call is initiated prior to any on-farm visits, to determine, "What is special about each barn and what does he need to know beforehand," further proving that communication is a critical component to seamless biosecurity.

These individuals have illustrated the awareness that currently exists among industry partners about the importance of biosecurity and communication. They are more than willing to work with producers to ensure that biosecurity requirements on both ends are being fulfilled for the well-being of the industry as a whole. Give your suppliers a call – they'll be glad to help. ■



# Animal health starts on the farm

As partners in biosecurity, farm visitors are an important part of keeping Canada's animals healthy. This includes those who travel from farm to farm.

Animal diseases are easily transferred by people, equipment, and vehicles; this is why biosecurity is a team effort between agricultural producers and service personnel.

Here are some helpful suggestions to share with farm visitors:

**COMMUNICATE.** Share information about your biosecurity plan. Stress how important it is to understand, respect and enforce these risk-reducing practices.

**SUPPORT PLANNING.** Explain that it would be best to contact producers before arriving to ensure visits are appropriately scheduled.

**PROMOTE AWARENESS.** Explain the importance of avoiding contact with animals, housing areas, and feed and water, when possible. Ask them to work from clean areas towards dirty ones.

**ENCOURAGE DILIGENCE.** Ask visitors to make a commitment to biosecurity. Before visiting, they should ask themselves:

- Is this visit necessary?
- Where do I park and sign in?
- Do I have everything I need to perform my service?
- Do I know how to enter production zones?
- Am I following effective cleaning measures for equipment and personal wear?

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# La santé animale commence à la ferme

Comme partenaires, les personnes qui visitent les exploitations agricoles jouent un rôle important en matière de biosécurité lorsque vient le temps de protéger la santé des animaux du Canada. Cela comprend les personnes qui vont d'une ferme à l'autre.

Les maladies animales sont facilement transmises par l'entremise de personnes, d'équipement et de véhicules; voilà pourquoi la biosécurité peut être assurée grâce aux efforts collectifs entre les producteurs et le personnel du secteur des services.

Voici quelques suggestions utiles que vous pouvez partager avec les visiteurs de votre ferme :

**COMMUNIQUEZ.** Partagez des renseignements concernant votre plan de biosécurité. Soulignez l'importance de comprendre, de respecter et d'appliquer les mesures d'atténuation des risques.

**ENCOURAGEZ LA PLANIFICATION.** Expliquez qu'il est préférable de communiquer avec le producteur avant d'arriver à la ferme afin d'assurer que les visites sont planifiées de manière appropriée.

**SENSIBILISEZ.** Expliquez l'importance d'éviter tout contact avec les animaux, les bâtiments d'élevage, les aliments du bétail et l'eau, dans la mesure du possible. Demandez aux visiteurs de commencer dans les endroits propres et de terminer dans les sales.

**ENCOURAGEZ LA VIGILANCE.** Demandez aux visiteurs de s'engager à utiliser des mesures de biosécurité. Avant leur visite, ils devraient se poser les questions suivantes :

- La visite est-elle nécessaire?
- Où dois-je stationner et me présenter?
- Est-ce que j'ai tout ce qu'il me faut pour offrir mon service?
- Est-ce que je sais comment entrer dans les zones de production?
- Est-ce que j'applique des mesures de nettoyage efficaces pour nettoyer l'équipement et mes vêtements personnels?

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# The Producer Guidance Document



**T**he Canadian Food Inspection Agency develops a Producer Guidance Document to assist producers in achieving the outcomes identified in the National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard

The expert advisory council that developed the National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard has developed a guidance document for producers that identifies Biosecurity best practices for the poultry industry.

The Producer Guidance Document has been developed to assist producers in achieving the target outcomes of the National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard. The guide is an information resource for producers that provides direction and examples of Biosecurity interventions for their farming operations to reduce the risk of infectious dis-

ease transfer between poultry flocks. The guide is based on scientific principles and industry best practices, detailing a variety of measures that can be implemented to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of disease-causing pathogens.

The National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard has been developed based on three general management pillars: Access, Health and Operational Management. The focus of this article is based on providing guidance for Access Management. The guidance provided in this article is a "snap shot" of the more detailed examples and best practices provided in the producer guidance document, producers are encouraged to consult the document.

Access Management is the implementation of standard operating procedures

that address potential risks associated with entry onto, movement within and exit from premises.

The guide advises the following to achieve the four outcomes identified in Access Management:

## DESIGNATION OF ZONES

**1. Outcome:** *Having zones that are recognizable and having access points in place.*

### The guide defines zones and access points by:

- **Controlled Access Zone (CAZ):** The area of land and buildings constituting the poultry-production area of the premises that is accessible through a securable controlled access point.
  - **Restricted Access Zone (RAZ):** An area inside the CAZ that is used, or intended to be used to house poultry. Entry to this area would be more restricted than to the CAZ and the unrestricted movement of people, birds and equipment may occur within this zone.
- **Controlled Access Point (CAP):** A visually-defined entry point(s) through which all traffic – such as workers, equipment, feed trucks etc. – will enter the CAZ and/or the RAZ.

### Steps for establishing a Controlled Access Zone:

- Draw a map of your property to assist with defining boundaries.
- When deciding on boundaries, consider that the CAZ should be large enough to provide a functional buffer zone around the poultry housing units, but small enough to allow traffic that is not directly related to poultry production to go around and not through the CAZ.
- Include all buildings or structures that are directly involved in the production of poultry.
- Note that the shape and size of the CAZ will vary among sites.
- Establish an entrance that requires all necessary traffic to pass through an appropriate primary CAP when entering the CAZ.



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- Provide space to park all non-essential vehicles outside the CAZ.

### **Steps for establishing a Restricted Access Zone**

- Establish the area that physically houses the poultry as a RAZ.
- The entrance to the RAZ is the last line of defence in preventing the entry or exit of disease-causing organisms.
- Ideally, the RAZ is a physical enclosure that segregates the birds from the external environment and possible exposure to disease agents from outside.
- A RAZ that includes outside areas (outside pens, laneways for vehicles or equipment, etc.) is at a higher risk for exposure to disease.
- Consider facility operations and your areas of concern regarding internal spread of disease-causing agents when designing a RAZ.
- Everything within a RAZ can be considered of equal risk status, because of unrestricted movement of people, birds, and equipment within this zone.
- The RAZ applies normally to an individual barn, a compartment or floor within a barn, a series of connecting barns for birds that are raised indoors, or an enclosed outdoor area where birds are raised.
- In a multi-barn site consider each barn as a separate RAZ. Within a single CAZ, having common biosecurity procedures among barns is a good practice for reducing the possibility of spreading disease-causing agents from barn to barn.
- A single RAZ or several separate internal RAZs may be appropriate for barns that have more than one floor, are physically joined by a common anteroom, or contain multi-aged flocks.
- If rooms, compartments, or floors of the barn share a common air space (ie. wall dividers do not extend fully to the ceiling and/or ventilation is shared) creating separate RAZs may be of little value in preventing disease transmission.

- Establish a visually-defined entrance, requiring all necessary traffic, human or otherwise, to pass through a single CAP. This includes a transition area or anteroom where the biosecurity procedures moving between the CAZ and RAZ can be carried out.
- Multiple RAZs may not be operationally feasible for some production methods and premises configurations:
- If multiple buildings and/or ranges operate without restrictions on movement between the buildings/ranges, at least one RAZ should exist around the entire complex with entry and exit controls.
- This option would be less effective in reducing the possibility of disease spread into/out of the complex, and has no controls to reduce the risk of disease spread within the complex.
- Have your veterinarian or local association help configure and define a RAZ for you that is practical, while minimizing the possibility of disease introduction or spread.
- Ensure that the people who enter your premises are not sick, and have not been in contact with sick poultry, livestock, pets and/or people, especially those exhibiting clinical signs related to influenza virus.

**2. Outcome:** *Visual Indicators are in place to define the CAZ and RAZ.*

### **Recommendations for identifying the CAZ:**

- Visually define the entrance (signage or visual markers)
- The boundary should be readily distinguishable (landscape, tree lines, posts or other visual markers, fencing, signage)

### **Recommendations for identifying the RAZ:**

- Visually define the entrance (signage or visual markers)
- Establish a readily-visible boundary (walls of the housing unit, fencing or other physical barriers)

## **ENTRY, MOVEMENT AND EXIT CONTROL**

**3. Outcome:** *People who work on the premises are knowledgeable about and understand the importance of and rationale behind the CAZ and the RAZ.*

All individuals who work within the zones must be briefed on established access zones and why it is critical that they are respected. Individuals who frequent the premises, but do not work within the zones should still have a thorough understanding on why these zones have been established and the importance of biosecurity.

*4) Outcome: Access to the CAZ and RAZ is controlled by appropriate measures and routine procedures. The tools, equipment, facilities necessary to accomplish the established procedures are available, functional and maintained for their required purpose.*

### **Controlled Access Points**

The Controlled Access Point (CAP) ensures CAZ and RAZ entry and exit takes place where appropriate procedures can be applied. This may include cleaning and disinfecting measures or clothing changes, ultimately to reduce pathogen transmission primarily through mechanical means.

### **Recommendations for**

#### **Establishing a CAP for the CAZ:**

- Create one primary CAP to the CAZ
- Consider both the entrance and the exit as primary access points for the premises that have a U-shaped access point, as they are the common flow of traffic on the premises
- Limit the number of CAPs to ensure adequate maintenance and monitoring
- Devise a method of blocking the entrance to the CAZ when needed (single laneway, blocked by an obstacle)
- Post effective signage for CAPs (state that permission to proceed, and/or staff accompaniment is required)

#### **Recommendations for Movement Control at the CAP to the CAZ:**

- Allow only essential personnel and

vehicles to enter the CAZ

- Ensure that vehicles are visibly clean and free of organic material
- Ensure that traffic on the premises drive slowly to avoid disturbing dust

### **Recommendations for**

#### **Establishing a CAP for the RAZ:**

- One primary CAP to the RAZ. If a secondary one is required it must be adequately maintained and monitored
- Use secure access barriers to ensure access is restricted
- Install visible signage at all CAPs to a RAZ (“No Entry, Biosecurity in Effect” etc.)
- Provide a transition area, where transition procedures can be applied to personnel and equipment entering and leaving the RAZ
- Equip CAPs with RAZ-specific footwear and clothing plus equipment and materials for cleaning and/or decontamination foot traffic.

#### **Recommendations for Movement Control at the CAP to the RAZ:**

- Limit RAZ access only to individuals required for flock production or essential visitors with instruction on appropriate biosecurity measures.
- Sanitize hands prior to entry and exit, before and after handling poultry and especially after handling mortalities.
- Ensure there is no common footwear contact between the CAZ and the RAZ. Changing into barn specific footwear is ideal, disposable plastic overshoes are acceptable.
- Clean and disinfect equipment that enters the RAZ.

In addition to further detail on Access Management, the Producer Guidance Document also covers the areas of Animal Health Management and Operational Management. The document is meant to act as a resource for poultry producers to minimize the risk of disease introduction and spread. The document will be posted on the CFIA website [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca) in the near future. For more information on Biosecurity please visit [www.inspection.gc.ca/biosecurity](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/biosecurity). ■



# Farm Biosecurity

## Equipment Sales and Service Representative Protocols

### STEP 1: GENERAL CLEANING

#### CLEAN VEHICLES WEEKLY

*Target Outcome: Farm service vehicles move from location to location minimizing the risk of transferring potentially-infectious material.*

#### MINIMUM STANDARD

- Clean all vehicles (including rental vehicles) used for on-farm visits once a week or more often as required, preferably at a commercial car wash.
- Clean the interior before washing the exterior of the vehicle.
- Remove rubber floor mats to be power washed later with external parts of vehicle.
- Vacuum seats and trunk, removing any bins or equipment. Dispose of the vacuum contents as potentially biohazardous waste.
- Wipe the steering wheel with water and detergent, or a disinfectant wipe.
- Brush or wipe down with water and detergent the seat, pedals, door handle, control panel, phone, storage compartments, and any other areas that collect dust and debris.
- Empty garbage containers daily and replace garbage bags.
- For service vans, clean and disinfect the floor and heavy traffic areas.
- Take vehicle through a commercial car wash if possible. Alternatively use a power washer or scrub brush and hose with detergent and hot water if available. Ensure there are proper water run-off facilities (gravel, cement, or asphalt surface with no evidence of puddles or pooling of water).

- Wash the vehicle exterior, tires, wheel wells, rims, floor mats, undercarriage, step plates, boot brush, door area, and external storage compartments to reduce growth areas for contaminants.
- For pickup trucks or cube vans, clean the box including floor, sides, and top.
- Clean any external storage compartments.

### BEST PRACTICE

- Clean vehicles weekly and as required during the week.
- Remove all equipment for cleaning and disinfecting.
- Remove all tools and parts for cleaning and disinfecting.
- Wash/wipe and disinfect service van work area, including storage areas and tool boxes.
- Vacuum and shampoo all carpets in the vehicle.

### WASH EQUIPMENT

*Target Outcome: Equipment and tools are moved from location to location*

*minimizing the risk of transferring potentially-infectious material.*

### MINIMUM STANDARD

- Wash/wipe and disinfect equipment normally stored in bins in trunk.
- Wash and disinfect the bins holding equipment.
- Wash and disinfect any scaffolding or hydraulic lifts used.
- Wash any attire used for on-farm activities.

## 2 STEP 2: PREPARE FOR ON-FARM VISITS

*Target Outcome: Farm service operators are prepared to accommodate the biosecurity requirements of their own operation and their customers' operations.*

### MINIMUM STANDARD

- Know the client's biosecurity expectations and respect them e.g. shower-in, company clothing requirement, no previous poultry

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visits within last 24 hours, etc.

- Plan visits, from youngest to oldest or healthiest to sickest when possible.
- For service calls, use a non-permeable tool box that can be easily cleaned and disinfected and contains any required equipment and tools for that visit.
- Ensure your personal biosecurity kit is fully stocked, including biosecurity attire, disinfectants, and bins for separation of “clean” and “dirty” materials.

#### **BEST PRACTICE**

- A centralized electronic registry of visit activity is maintained in a central location.

#### **ENHANCED SECURITY**

- Following notification by the Feather Board Command Centre (FBCC) or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) that there is an unconfirmed disease of interest, review service records to identify all vehicles and all personnel which have entered the index farm or the infected zone in the previous 72 hours. Prepare a list of locations visited by these vehicles and personnel in the previous 72 hours.
- Contact all sales and service reps immediately and notify them of the boundaries of the infected zone and instruct them not to enter that zone, unless specifically directed to by their company. Give them the boundaries of the restricted zone, and determine if any changes need to be made to their schedule and if avoiding the restricted zone is possible.
- For all vehicles which have entered the infected zone in the previous 72 hours, have them disinfect the vehicle tires if possible and go directly to a truck wash station immediately to clean and disinfect the vehicles.
- If the rep learns of a foreign animal disease (FAD) suspicion while on route, he/she should contact his/her organization for further direction.
- If a FAD is confirmed, the CFIA

will control movement within the zones. Permits will be required and additional biosecurity practices will be determined by the CFIA and the industry organization.

**3 STEP 3: ENTER THE PREMISES**  
*Target Outcome: Farm service operators are fully aware of the risks represented by their actions and fully understand the biosecurity principles and practices required to reduce them.*

#### **MINIMUM STANDARD**

- Drive slowly < 15km/hr, onto the farm to avoid raising dust or throwing debris.
- Avoid obviously contaminated areas.
- Keep windows closed except as required for safe vehicle operation.
- Park in the designated location or as assigned by the farmer, outside of the controlled access zone (CAZ) and away from ventilation inlets and exhaust fans.
- Meet the farmer and sign the visitor log book.

#### **BEST PRACTICE**

- Park at least 200 feet from the barn.

#### **ENHANCED SECURITY**

- Vehicle does not enter premises.

**4 STEP 4: SET-UP**  
*Target Outcome: Farm service operators complete their jobs free of undue risk of contracting disease from infected poultry, animals, equipment, or facilities.*

#### **MINIMUM STANDARD**

- Gather required equipment and biosecurity gear from the vehicle.
- Put on the biosecurity gear beside vehicle. If the rep is not entering the barn, wearing boot covers or clean boots is all that is required.  
Non-disposable coveralls are to be used for no more than one visit.

#### **BEST PRACTICE**

- Shower-in and dry off with a disposable towel before entering the

restricted area (RA) if facilities are available.

- Put on biosecurity gear in the CAZ including disposable gloves, rubber boots, coveralls, hair-cover, and mask.
- Put on boot covers before entering the RA.
- Use disposable biosecurity gear only.
- Use scaffolding or hydraulic jacks instead of the service vehicle inside the barn.

#### ENHANCED SECURITY

- Put on a full biosecurity suit with hood, disposable gloves, and a second pair of disposable boots.

### 5 STEP 5: BEGIN SERVICE OR OTHER ACTIVITIES

*Target Outcomes: Products supplied to the farm are free from pathogens that can cause infectious disease.*

*Equipment and tools are moved from location to location minimizing the risk of transferring potentially-infectious material.*

#### MINIMUM STANDARD

- Conduct normal work activities.

- Stay in the areas required for the job and do not wander elsewhere on the farm.
- If it is necessary to return to the vehicle, change boot covers before entering the RA.

#### BEST PRACTICE

- A washroom and lunchroom is provided at or near the barn for the use by the rep.

### STEP 6: COMPLETE VISIT

**6** *Target Outcome: Farm service operators complete their jobs free of undue risk of contracting disease from infected poultry, animals, equipment, or facilities.*

#### MINIMUM STANDARD

- Remove biosecurity clothing and footwear and place in a sealed plastic bag to take home to launder or discard gear in a biosecure container on-farm.
- Clean and disinfect equipment or parts being returned to the vehicle or place in a sealed container until time permits for disinfecting. Use a



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- Clean and disinfect the exterior of tool belt and/or box.
- Spray street-wear shoes or boots with a disinfectant before reentering the vehicle. If footwear is heavily soiled, use a scrub brush with a recommended disinfectant. Application and use of disinfectant must follow product directions. If this is not possible scrape footwear as clean as possible.
- Wipe down scaffolding or hydraulic jack before returning to utility trailer.
- For service vans, clean and disinfect the floor and heavy traffic areas. Sweep tail gate or step of service vehicle, followed by spraying a disinfectant.
- Apply a hand sanitizer containing disinfectant before re-entering the vehicle.



#### **BEST PRACTICE**

- Shower-out onsite if facilities are available.
- A boot cleaning/disinfecting facility (may be a disinfectant spray) is available at the barn.

### **7 STEP 7: DEPART THE PREMISES**

*Target Outcome: Farm service vehicles move from location to location minimizing the risk of transferring potentially-infectious material.*

#### **MINIMUM STANDARD**

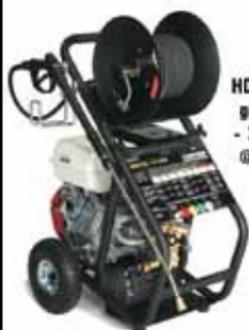
- Drive slowly < 15km/hr, off the farm to avoid raising dust or throwing debris.
- Avoid obviously-contaminated areas.
- Proceed on route.

#### **BEST PRACTICE**

- Stop the vehicle at the farm gate and use a disinfectant spray canister to disinfect wheels, wheel wells, and street footwear.

#### **ENHANCED SECURITY**

- Clean the vehicle after each farm visit, at the farm gate or designated area.
- Disinfect the exterior points of contact on the vehicle including tires, wheel wells, and rims using a recommended disinfectant.
- Remove disposable floor mats and dispose in a biosecure container.
- Disinfect areas of contact by wiping the steering wheel, pedals, seat, door handle, control panels, and cell phone. Use a recommended disinfectant. Application/use of disinfectant must follow product directions.
- Update the log for cleaning the vehicle, and identify the areas that were disinfected. ■



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### **3M 8210 N95 without valve**



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20 Masks/Box

***Disease prevention through biosecurity saves you money!***



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# Using PPE On-Farm

## Key Component of Emergency Response and Emergency Preparedness in Agriculture

**T**his past spring, the Poultry Industry participated in a Disease Outbreak Simulation. Part of the simulation included delivery of boxes of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) at the farm gate of farms within the three-kilometer zone of the suspected index farm, in order to aid in the containment of the disease.

These kits are intended for the use of all farm personnel within infected regions in initial stages of a disease outbreak to minimize any possible modes of disease transmission.

A typical poultry farm has two employees accessing the barn, and they will use at least two coveralls per person per day – coveralls are not re-used, and two visits into the barn may be required.

In addition to coveralls, disposable boots, masks and bouffant caps are used on all farms in a control zone during the initial stages of a disease outbreak to reduce the risk of infection of all flocks in the zone.

A typical farm will use 28 coveralls, 56 disposable boots, and 28 masks and



*CFIA demonstration of proper donning and doffing techniques for simulation participants.*

bouffant caps within the first week of an outbreak. It is important that producers keep these materials on hand, as an outbreak cannot be predicted but can be managed with the help of personal protective equipment. ■

### **THE BOXES INCLUDE:**

8 Personal Protective Kits containing:

- Niosh disposable N95 masks & fitting instructions
- Rubber over-boots
- Garbage bags
- Safety glasses
- Non-hooded impervious coveralls plus separate A60 hood
- Bouffant caps
- Wet wipes
- Treader Select disposable boots
- 1 Sanitation Bag, containing:
  - Alcohol-based sanitizer
  - Liquid hand soap
  - Wet wipes
  - 1 box of nitrile gloves
  - 2 rolls of duct tape



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Moisture and high humidity may increase barn odour. Apply drySTART™ on poultry pen floors and around feeding and drinking areas to help create a more fresh environment.

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#### Drying the environment

– drySTART™ helps to absorb moisture, helping to keep the litter drier and less compact.

#### Creating a positive environment

– Helping to reduce odours helps maintain a positive environment for the livestock and the people working with the poultry.

**Use drySTART as part of your livestock facility management program to help maintain a dry environment between bedding and/or washing.**



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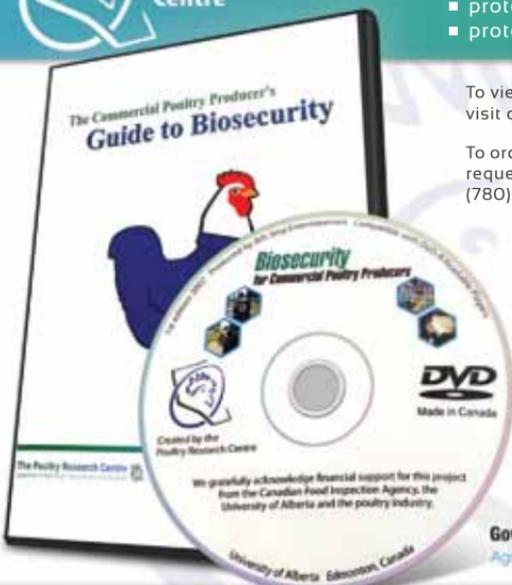


Poultry Research Centre

## Food Safety Starts on the Farm

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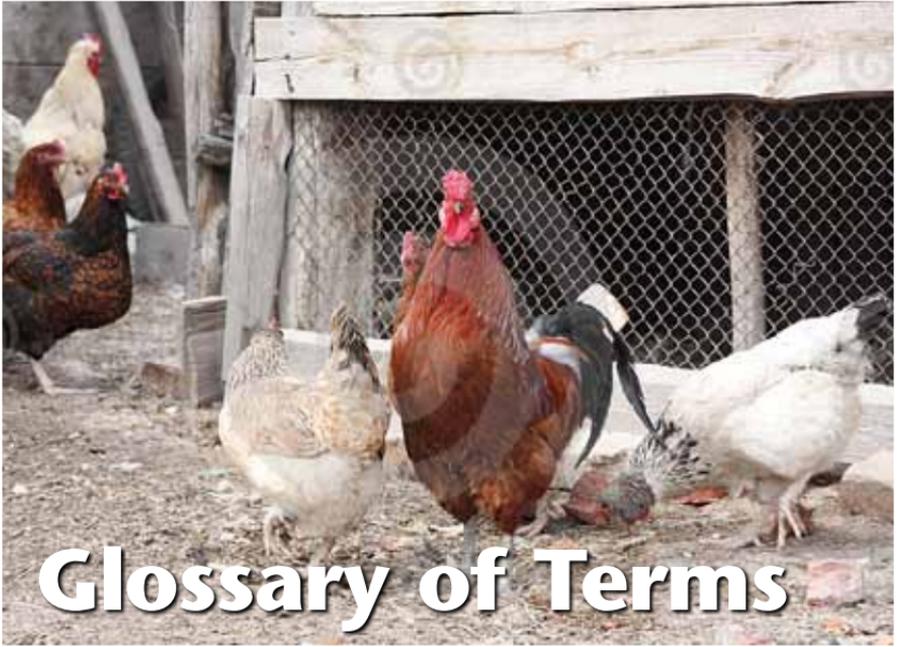
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The cost of a DVD video and a printed guide is \$10 (Cdn) plus shipping.



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# Glossary of Terms

**Best Practice** – practices which will further reduce the risk of disease transmission, and which can be put in place with some change to procedures, added investment, or cost.

**Biosecurity** – the term used to describe the measures needed to protect against the introduction and spread of disease.\*

**Controlled Access Zone (CAZ)** – the area of land and buildings constituting the poultry-production area of the premises that is accessible through a securable controlled access point.\*

**Controlled Access Point (CAP)** – A visually-defined entry point(s) through which all traffic – such as workers, equipment, feed trucks etc. – will enter the CAZ and/or the RAZ.\*

**Disinfection** – the application of a disinfectant to a surface for the purpose of destroying or inhibiting the activity of disease-causing micro-organisms\*

**Enhanced (Bio)security** – at times when a disease outbreak is suspected

on the premise or has been identified in the vicinity, extra biosecurity measures may be required and increased emphasis placed on existing biosecurity procedures.

**Protocol** – effectively a code of conduct; a defined procedure to be followed.\*

**Restricted Access Zone (RAZ)** – An area inside the CAZ that is used, or intended to be used, to house poultry, including semi-confined and range production and where personnel and equipment access is more restricted than that of the CAZ.\*

**Target Outcome** – the goal that all keepers of poultry, regardless of the size of their flock, should aim for if they are to protect their flocks from the introduction and spread of avian diseases.\*

(\* Entries followed by an asterisk are taken from the National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard prepared by the CFIA and were adapted for use in this format.)

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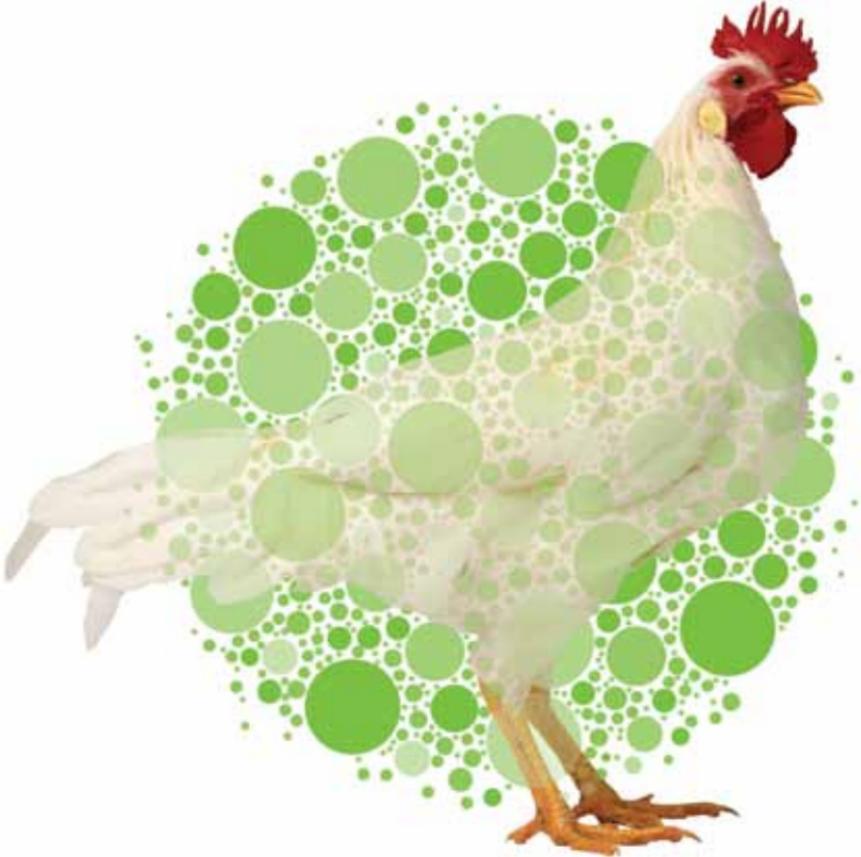


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## Helping you every day...

As the summer comes to an end, Vêtoquinol would like to remind you of the importance of a good biosecurity protocol and its implementation on a daily basis. On top of the continuous measures that you put forward, keep in mind that using a detergent for cleaning optimizes the efficiency of your disinfectant. As for the disinfectant, it's important that your choice be compatible with your detergent. A disinfectant should also have a broad spectrum and be proven effective against the specific pathogen you are dealing with.

## Need more information?

Consult your farm biosecurity specialist:  
**Vêtoquinol!**

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*a Sign of Passion*