



# THE LIVESTOCK CONSERVANCY™

## Contagious Disease Biosecurity Plan

Farm Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Disease Considerations

Infectious disease may be transmitted via aerosol, such as by a sneeze or cough, through infected feces and urine, close contact with infected animals, through use of common feeders and waterers, by handling of sick and then healthy animals or birds, contact with transmission vectors such as wild birds, rodents, and insects, and contact with contaminated boots, clothing, vehicles and other equipment. Prevention, observation and quick control are your best tools.

### Prevention

Keep your livestock and poultry healthy by providing fresh feed, fresh clean water, and plenty of ventilation and sunshine. Additional tactics will limit their exposure to disease.

*Routine*    *Crisis*

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wear dedicated clothing and footwear only while tending your poultry/livestock. Do not wear dedicated clothing or footwear off property.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clean boots and disinfect at the beginning and end of each visit to your poultry/livestock area.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do not share feed delivery with trucks traveling from other farms.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Store feed in clean dry place free of rodents and wild birds – open feed bags should be placed in clean, covered containers.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Control rodents, wild birds and other animal and insect vectors.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | In the likelihood of cross species disease transmission, separate species; e.g. separate waterfowl from landfowl and swine from poultry in the face of avian influenza outbreak. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tend young healthy stock first, followed by mature healthy stock, quarantined stock, and finally sick stock last, to prevent disease transmission.                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clean water and feed troughs daily.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Know the water source. Diseases such as avian influenza can be transmitted via water contaminated by wild birds or other animals.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Regularly clean and disinfect buildings, pens, and equipment.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Locate compost pile for used bedding away from stock, people, and vehicle traffic.   |

- Allow clean pens to remain empty for 24 hours or longer.
- Clean and disinfect all shovels, brooms and dust pans after use.
- Develop a relationship with a veterinarian while animals are healthy.
- Develop and write out your own biosecurity plan. This may be the difference between saving or pre-emptive destruction of your stock in the event of a disease outbreak.

### **Observation and Detection of Unhealthy Animals or Birds**

Use early detection and treatment to halt the spread of diseases.

*Routine*   *Crisis*

- Isolate any sick animals from healthy animals.
- Cull weak and sick individuals quickly.
- Promptly remove and properly dispose of any dead animals.
- Seek help from a veterinarian or experienced stock keeper when more than one animal becomes sick.
- Perform a post-mortem examination to determine any disease present. The Department of Agriculture for most states provides this service at little or no cost.
- Report outbreaks of sick poultry/livestock to your state Department of Agriculture.
- If practical, confine poultry/livestock indoors during times of outbreak risk.

### **Disease Transmission Check List**

The transmission of disease may be prevented through good management practices that address the vectors of disease transmission.

#### ***People as Transmission Vectors***

*Routine*   *Crisis*

- Control access to poultry/livestock.
- If allowing visitors, provide or require that they wear clean protective clothes and footwear. Use footbath or plastic boot covers for visitors.
- Do not visit other people with livestock during outbreaks. If you do, wear clean clothing and footwear other than that worn on your farm while tending your livestock. Thoroughly clean and disinfect footwear before entering your vehicle or returning to your farm. Launder clothing immediately upon return (include hats, gloves, and coats). Shower and change clothing before visiting your own poultry/livestock.

- Do not visit commercial poultry/livestock operations or allow their employees to visit your poultry/livestock yards.
- Sick people should not come into contact with sick animals. Have a friend or family member tend stock if you become ill.
- Do not go duck hunting or visit shorebird areas during disease outbreak.
- When traveling, avoid all contact with livestock, poultry and other birds.
- When returning from a trip to a potentially infected area/country, avoid contact with any poultry/livestock for 4 days.
- Wash hands frequently – especially before and after handling any poultry/livestock.

### ***Equipment as Transmission Vectors***

*Routine   Crisis*

- Clean vehicles and trailers periodically, especially tires, where dirt and debris can easily lodge in the treads. If this equipment travels outside of the farm, clean and disinfect upon return. (Visiting a good car wash prior to returning is ideal.)
- Separate off-farm vehicle areas from areas accessed by livestock to prevent accidental disease transmission. This means, for example, chickens should not range in the driveway.
- Encourage buyers/haulers to meet at a neutral off-farm point or limit their access to your property.
- If vehicle access on your property is necessary, spray the tires and undercarriage of the vehicle with disinfectant prior to entry and allow only within designated off-farm vehicle areas.
- Do not borrow or lend crates or equipment.
- Disinfect crates and equipment when returning to property. If used equipment is acquired, clean and disinfect thoroughly. Let the items sit outdoors in the sun for a week to allow sunlight and fresh air to kill all pathogens before moving to poultry/livestock areas.
- Remove unused furnishings or equipment from livestock and poultry facilities.
- Do not share incubator or incubate eggs from other flocks.

### ***Animals as Transmission Vectors***

*Routine   Crisis*

- Quarantine all new animals for a minimum of 3 weeks.
- Quarantine all returning animals for a minimum of 3 weeks.
- Purchase only healthy animals, birds, chicks or eggs from reputable sources

(preferably, for poultry, from NPIP certified flocks).

- Do not purchase animals or birds during outbreaks of disease.
- Do not lend stock.
- Supply feed and water indoors to discourage wild birds.
- Prevent wild birds feces from getting into clean pens. Don't track manure in on shoes and don't let birds in.
- During times of poultry disease threat, net over waterfowl area or use tents to enclose waterfowl and to prevent contact with wild waterfowl.
- Fence your poultry/livestock away from water areas, such as ponds or streams, to remove the possibility of contracting or spreading disease.
- Limit contact of livestock and poultry with other domestic animals, like dogs and cats.
- Control insects around and in poultry/livestock buildings – flies, beetles, roaches and other insects.
- Do not feed poultry/livestock feed meant for another species, such as hog feed to geese; this avoids feed sources that may contain poultry/livestock byproducts as a protein source from being fed to the same species.

### ***Exhibition Transmission Vectors***

#### *Routine   Crisis*

- Do not show when there is a risk of disease exposure.
- Have your poultry/livestock properly tested for all health requirements.
- Do not show any recently vaccinated poultry/livestock as these may transmit disease.
- Show only poultry/livestock in the peak of health, do not bring any that are showing signs of stress.
- Check the poultry/livestock penned near your own and report any unhealthy specimens to the show management.
- Also, report to show management any unhealthy poultry/livestock seen while walking the show or sales areas.
- Wash your hands after handling someone else's poultry/livestock and before handling your own.
- Quarantine your returning poultry/livestock for 3 or more weeks.

### ***Potential Cross-Infection Points***

Avoid high traffic locations that are likely to be visited by others with poultry or livestock. A few include:

- Feed stores

- Livestock and poultry auctions and sales
- Poultry/livestock shows
- Animal processing facilities
- Hardware stores
- Convenience stores
- Restaurants/fast food stores
- Gas stations

### Education and Recordkeeping

The goal of a biosecurity plan is not only the prevention of disease, but also the ability to demonstrate an absence of risk. Biosecurity Plan implementation, personnel education, and recordkeeping are tools that accomplish this goal.

*Routine    Crisis*

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Obtain biosecurity training and maintain proof of that training.<br>(Date of training _____.)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Develop a biosecurity plan for your farm. (Date of implementation _____.)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Educate all family and farm labor on biosecurity plan. (Date of training _____.)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Obtain biosecurity materials from state and federal Departments of Agriculture.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Post this and other biosecurity information in your office, barn, or henhouse.<br>(Date of posting _____.)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keep record of all poultry/livestock bought and sold along with the name of those selling/purchasing the poultry/livestock – maintain records for five years.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Obtain copies of health paperwork from seller for all new poultry/livestock purchased – maintain for at least five years.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keep a health history for your flock/herd. Include all disease or health issues, date, treatment, and outcome. Record all vaccinations and include batch serial number, type of vaccine, and vaccination date – maintain permanent record of flock/herd history. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keep record of all visitors.   |

### Additional Protocols

Please list any additional protocols that you plan to implement to protect your livestock and poultry from disease.

*Routine    Crisis*

- |                          |                          |       |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____