

**Figure 1.** How microbes travel. Courtesy of the Mid-Atlantic Cooperative Extension Poultry Health and Management Unit

## Producers are a vital key to Poultry Disease Prevention

Poultry operations of all kinds have become more and more sophisticated. As they become more technically efficient, however, they also become a threat to themselves and their neighbors because of their large size and the concentration of many birds in one space. Please review

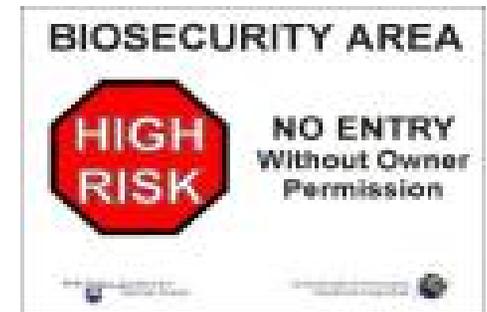
Below is a list of supportive websites that may answer any questions you have regarding biosecurity:

- [www.mbah.state.ms.us](http://www.mbah.state.ms.us)
- [www.nationalchickencouncil.com](http://www.nationalchickencouncil.com)
- [www.poultryegg.org](http://www.poultryegg.org)
- [www.mspoultry.org](http://www.mspoultry.org)
- [www.msucare.com](http://www.msucare.com)
- [www.avianinfluenza.com](http://www.avianinfluenza.com)
- [www.unitedegg.org](http://www.unitedegg.org)
- [www.msfb.com](http://www.msfb.com)



Mississippi Board of Animal Health  
 P.O. Box 3889  
 Jackson, Mississippi 39207  
 Phone Number: 601-359-1160  
 Fax Number: 601-359-1177

# Biosecurity for Poultry Production Facilities



# Biosecurity for Poultry Production Facilities

## What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity is a practice designed to prevent the spread of disease onto your farm. It is accomplished by maintaining the facility in such a way that there is minimal traffic of biological organisms (viruses, bacteria, rodents, etc.) across its borders. Biosecurity is the cheapest, most effective means of disease control available. No disease prevention program will work without it.



## Biosecurity has three major components:

### 1. Isolation:

- Do not own, and avoid contact with birds of any species. **CONTACT WITH GAME BIRDS AND BACKYARD POULTRY IS PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS!**
- After hunting wild birds; shower, change clothes, change footwear, and use a different vehicle to return to the chicken farm.
- DO NOT** visit other poultry farms unless necessary.

### 2. Traffic Control:

- Post clearly visible biosecurity sign at farm entrance
- Use gates to prevent unauthorized entry to farm
- Park off-farm vehicles away from poultry houses (100 yards if possible)

### 3. Sanitation:

- Anyone entering houses must at least wear clean or disposable footwear and appropriate headgear.
  - Change Shoes and clothes, or remove debris and disinfect, if going/returning from area with other poultry contact, e.g. equipment store, restaurant.



- Use footbaths between houses to limit potential house-to-house spread. Functional footbaths (>1" deep, fresh solution, covered) at each house. At very least, change liquid daily, and dry monthly.

- Keep disposable boots available on farm for repair technicians, etc.
- No one who has been outside of the United States should be allowed on poultry farms for at least 7 days.

### d. VEHICLES-



- Clean and disinfect undercarriage and tires of off-farm vehicles driven inside chicken house, e.g., new litter equipment and

pesticide applicators. Catching equipment is not as risky due to flock removal.

- Clean and disinfect shared clean-out equipment before bringing onto your farm.

### e. DEAD BIRD DISPOSAL-

- Proper disposal of dead birds is critical to prevention of disease spread. Composter must be operated properly with dead birds covered to prevent access by dogs and other animals.
- DO NOT** remove live birds from farm without company permission
- Dispose of remaining chickens as soon as possible after flock is caught
- Dispose of used litter in accordance with ap-

