

Biosecurity Audits: What to expect and how to prepare

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What is biosecurity and why is it important?

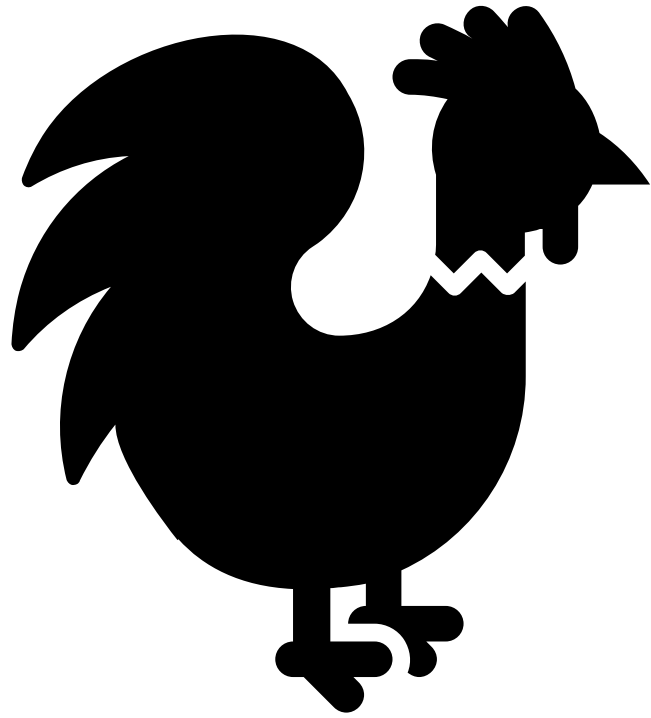
- Biosecurity = practices used to minimize the introduction of pathogens and disease
 - HPAI!

What are biosecurity audits?

- Must have an **approved** biosecurity plan that meets NPIP Biosecurity Standards in place PRIOR to infection to receive indemnity during HPAI outbreak
- Plan is audited at least once every two years by NPIP OSA
- Required for:
 - > 100,000 broilers annually
 - > 30,000 meat turkeys annually
 - > 75,000 table egg layers
 - > 25,000 upland game birds or waterfowl birds
- Auditing from Official State Agency is done at the company level
 - Most companies do internal audits of individual farms on a regular basis

How to prepare

- Use company biosecurity plan
- Individualize plan with site-specific procedures and information
 - Site map outlining LOS, PBA, traffic flow
- Maintain pertinent documents and records that support the plan
 - Training records
 - Rodent and insect control receipts and logs
 - Inspections and SOPs for biosecurity protocols (ex - cleaning and disinfection of equipment, vehicles)
- Paperwork audits only - not site inspections
 - May become more involved in the future to ensure plans are being followed as written



NPIP
BIOSECURITY
PRINCIPLES

1. Biosecurity Responsibility



Have a site biosecurity coordinator

Understands the biosecurity standards and can explain the company and site-specific biosecurity protocols



Review plan at least yearly

Document review of plan



Review plan during periods of heightened risk (ie HPAI outbreak)

Should have statement about this in the plan as well as evidence that plan is reviewed/changed during heightened risk

2. Training



3. Line of Separation (LOS)



Line of Separation = a functional line separating the poultry houses and poultry inside from exposure to potential disease sources



All sites should have an aerial map with LOS illustrated & access point(s)



Plans must state procedures to follow if crossing LOS



Signage/demarcation so it is clear in person

4. Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA)



Perimeter Buffer Area = functional zone surrounding the poultry houses or poultry growing area that separates them from areas unrelated to poultry production



All sites should have an aerial map with PBA illustrated & access point(s)



Plans must state procedures to follow if crossing PBA




Signage/demarcation so it is clear in person



From Iowa State Center for Food Security & Public Health
https://poultrybiosecurity.org/files/Poultry-Biosecurity_Premises-Map.pdf

5. Personnel

- Plan must outline specific procedures and PPE for **site-dedicated personnel**
 - Clothing, boot covers, shower-in, etc.
 - Plan must outline specific procedures and PPE for **non-farm personnel**
 - Clothing, boot covers, handwashing, etc.
 - Plan must outline specific procedures for **personnel with recent contact with poultry** or other avian species
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6. Wild Birds, Rodents, and Insects

- Procedures/plan to prevent contact with wild birds and their feces and feathers
 - Should be clearly written in the plan
- Rodent and insect control programs
 - Should be clearly written (what type of programs are used and frequency of use)
 - Maintain documentation that this is being followed
 - Bait checking documentation, insecticide use, etc.
- Control programs for other pests/mammals
 - Prohibiting other animals on the farm (pets, etc)

7. Equipment and Vehicles

- Shared equipment
 - If allowed, have a written protocol documenting cleaning and disinfection procedures and record that it is being followed
- Clearly define vehicle access and traffic patterns
 - Show on aerial map
 - Limit access to restricted areas with signs, fence, gates, etc.

8. Mortality Disposal

- Site-specific mortality disposal plan
 - Should include:
 - Method
 - Frequency of removal
 - Storage
 - Pest control measures
 - Plan for limiting cross-contamination from other facilities or between premises



9. Manure and Litter Management

- Site-specific plan for handling manure and spent litter to limit spread of infectious disease

10. Replacement Poultry



Source from NPIP flocks



Transport in equipment
and vehicles that are
cleaned, disinfected,
and inspected



Written biosecurity protocols for
equipment and personnel responsible
for transport

11. Water Supply

- Source of drinking water and water for evaporative cooling defined
- If using surface water
 - Treatment methods must be documented
 - If treatment not possible, risk analysis performed

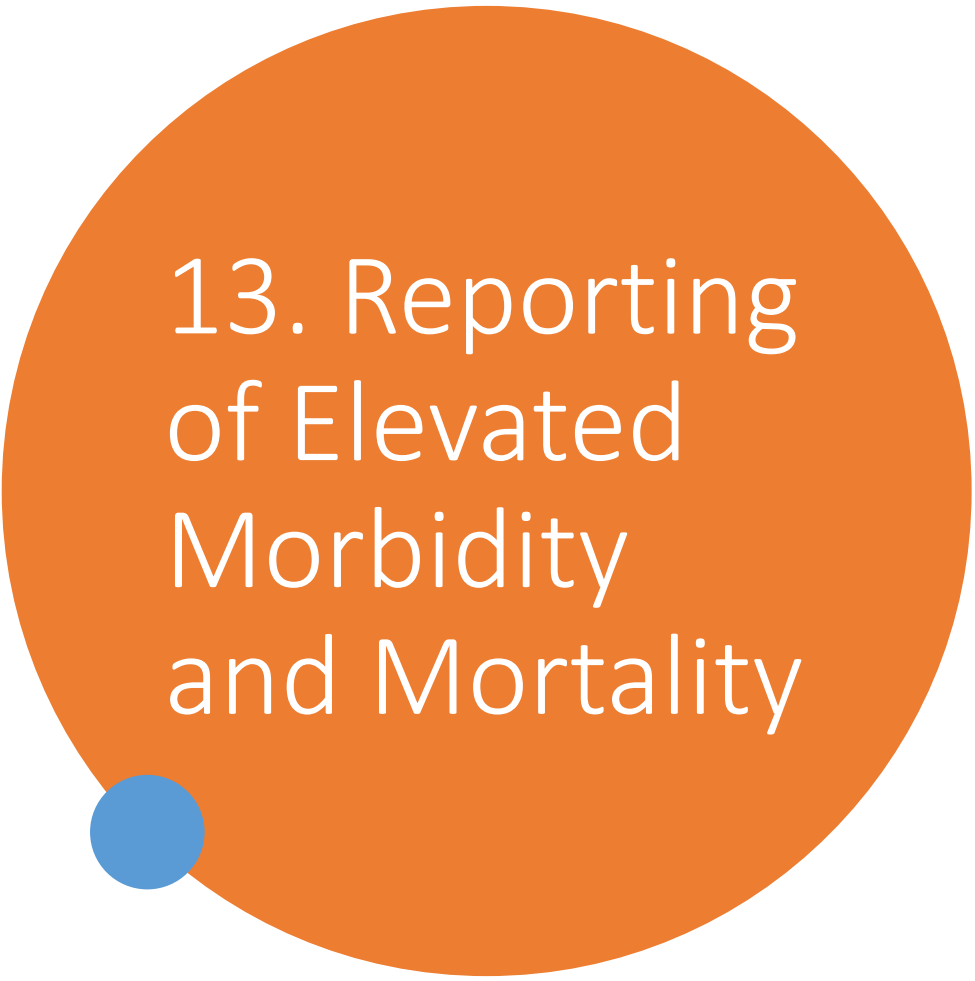


12. Feed and Replacement Litter

Stored in a way to limit exposure to and contamination by wild birds, rodents, insects, and other animals

- Outline specific storage methods for your site

Define response to feed spills within the PBA



13. Reporting of Elevated Morbidity and Mortality

- Clearly define what is elevated morbidity and mortality for your site and who to report to if elevated

Key Points



Document, document,
document!



Be as clear as possible so
everyone understands



Regularly assess if plan is actually
being followed

Resources

- NPIP Program Standards
 - Poultryimprovement.org
- Iowa State Center for Food Security & Public Health
 - Poultrybiosecurity.org



Questions??

