



Practical Biosecurity Programs
Standard Biosecurity Protocol (SBP)
SBP 1

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Biosecure Farm Site Location and Layout

1. **Purpose:** To restrict access to farm animals and possible pathogen entry to the farm site
2. **Responsibility:** Owner and Manager
3. **Frequency:** Ongoing
4. **Biosecurity Protocols**
 - 4.1 Any new farm sites being established today need to ensure that the site and layout enhance biosecurity capabilities
 - 4.2 Older established farms can be brought up to standard by addition of a few biosecurity tools like gates and locks
 - 4.3 The basic biosecure farm site and layout includes:
 - Isolated from other animal production units
 - House/home located off direct farming activity site
 - House/home has separate laneway
 - Office located prior to Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) around the animal production units
 - Separate laneway to production facilities
 - Farm gate at end of laneway far enough in to allow large vehicles (feed truck) to pull completely off the highway



Picture 1.1, Oderkirk, 2010

- Lockable gates & doors used for Controlled Access Points (CAP) to CAZ and RAZ
- Biosecurity signage located at end of laneway by gate
- Laneway & yard large enough to allow trucks to maneuver around facilities
- Separate designated parking for staff and visitors outside the CAZ to reduce traffic within the CAZ
- CAZ well defined using “NO ENTRY” and “BIOSECURITY” signage
- Fencing used to define CAZ and prevent entry
- Restricted Access Zone (RAZ) where poultry/livestock/mink are penned
- Transition Area can be barn anteroom or other designated area where staff apply sanitary measures
- Laneway that allows deliveries away from waste/manure handling areas
- Laneway & yard easy to grade, remove snow, clean, etc.
- Sanitation station (equipment & vehicles) located away from production units
- End of laneway warm weather sanitation station for vehicle wheel & undercarriage sanitation
- Short term manure/waste storage area



Picture 1.2, Oderkirk, 2010

- Facilities located away from brooks, ponds, etc.
- Wetland area for containment of any rain/water run-off from manure storage area



Picture 1.3, Oderkirk, 2010

- 4.4 Use the **SBF1. Biosecurity Program Implementation Check-off** to help develop and implement your Biosecurity Program
- 4.5 **Diagram 1: A Biosecure Farm Site Layout** gives an example of a biosecure farm location and site layout

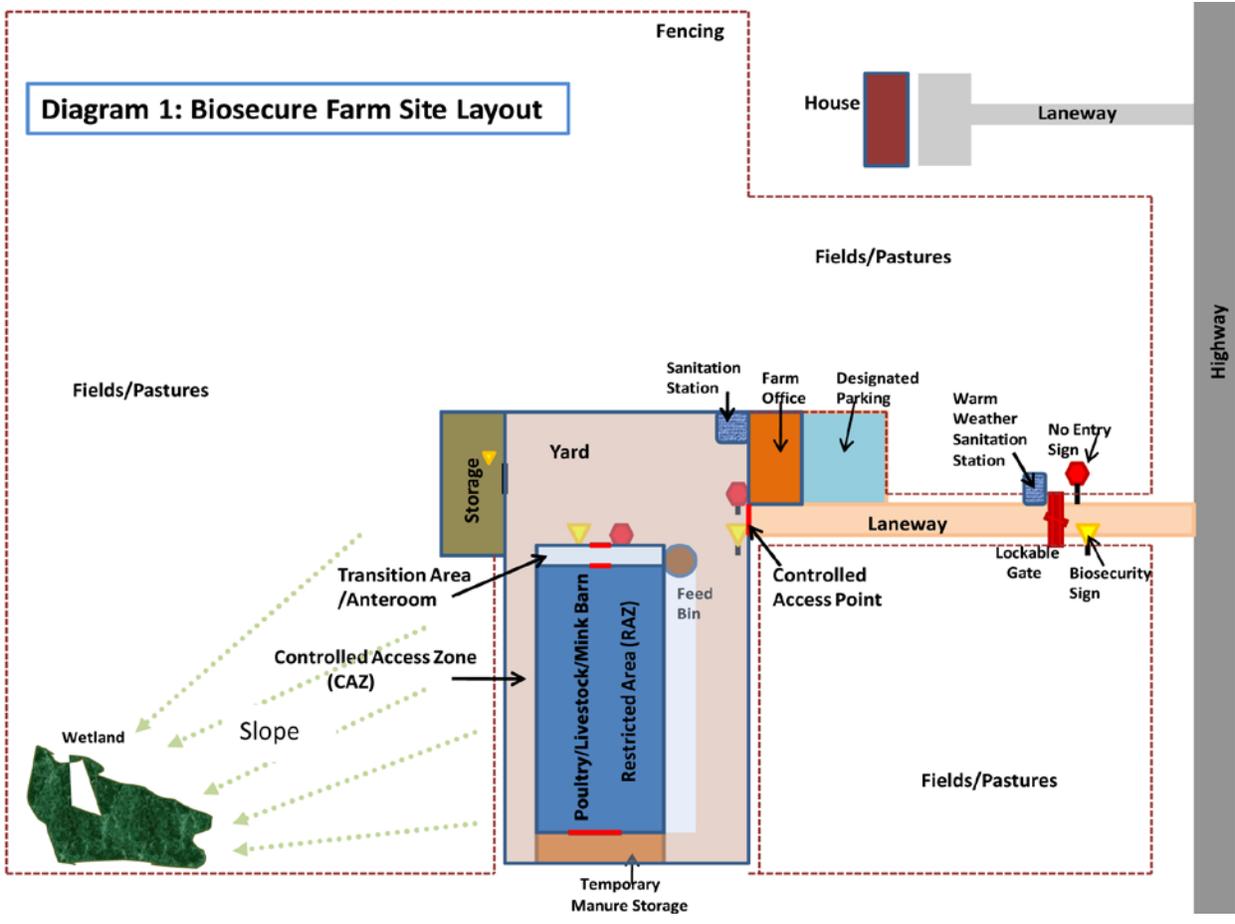
5. Biosecurity Deviation Protocols

- 5.1 If biosecurity barriers or tools like gates, locks, separate farm laneway and fencing are not in place the farm needs to lay out a plan to begin to implement
- 5.2 If CAZ & RAZ & TA are not defined the producers needs to identify and have barriers put in place to restrict access and put biosecurity signs in place to identify these areas
- 5.3 If your farm does not have a biosecurity program, use this Biosecurity Booklet to help develop and implement a Biosecurity Program for your farm and help train staff on biosecurity principles and practices

6. Biosecurity Records

- 6.1 Diagram 1: Biosecure Farmsite Layout
- 6.2 SBF 1. Biosecurity Program Implementation Check-off

Diagram 1: Biosecure Farm Site Layout



Fields/Pastures

Fencing

House

Laneway

Fields/Pastures

Highway

Fields/Pastures

Sanitation Station

Farm Office

Designated Parking

Warm Weather Sanitation Station

No Entry Sign

Storage

Yard

Laneway

Controlled Access Point

Lockable Gate

Biosecurity Sign

Transition Area /Anteroom

Controlled Access Zone (CAZ)

Feed Bin

Poultry/Livestock/Mink Barn
Restricted Area (RAZ)

Fields/Pastures

Wetland

Slope

Temporary Manure Storage