



Practical Biosecurity Programs
Standard Biosecurity Protocol (SBP)
SBP 2

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Barn Layout

1. **Purpose:** To describe basic barn design to enable producers to provide their poultry, mink and livestock biosecure housing
2. **Responsibility:** Farm Owners & Managers
3. **Frequency:** Ongoing
4. **Biosecurity Protocols**
 - 4.1 Basic poultry, mink or livestock housing on any farm provides for the containment of animals, shelter and access to water and feed



- 4.2 Total confinement is required for poultry, pigs, mink and some ruminants (dairy calves, feed lot lambs, etc.)
- 4.3 Confinement means environmental control of the pen with the addition of artificial lighting, heat and ventilation
- 4.4 For any poultry, mink or livestock housing restricting access to the animals is fundamental for biosecurity



Picture 2.1. Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 2.2. Vaillancourt, 2003

4.5 Biosecure poultry/livestock/mink housing should provide:

4.5.1 Lockable doors to any barn entry door and RAZ entry doors

4.5.2 Biosecurity signage and "No Entry" signage by barn and RAZ entry doors

4.5.3 A biosecure Transition Area (TA) or anteroom

4.5.4 On multi-barn farm sites the TA could also be located in a totally separate building where a Controlled Access Point (CAP) is located

4.5.5 For biosecurity purposes the TA should provide in it:

4.5.5.1 Cement pad outside TA entry door for sanitation purposes

4.5.5.2 Visitor log

4.5.5.3 Sanitation station for hand sanitation (sink or hand sanitizer)



Picture 2.3. Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 2.4. Oderkirk, 2010

4.5.5.4 Staff barn clothing: coveralls, boots, gloves, hats, masks, etc.

4.5.5.5 Visitor disposable biosecurity clothing: coveralls, boots, gloves, hats, masks, etc.

4.5.5.6 Lockers for staff to store barn clothing, etc.

4.5.5.7 Visitor clothing kept in cupboard or sealable container (example: Rubbermaid container)

4.5.5.8 Sealable garbage container: for garbage and used disposable clothing

4.5.5.9 Biosecurity Signage to RAZ

4.5.5.10 Sanitation supplies: detergent, disinfectant, brushes, paper towels and high pressure washer

4.5.5.11 Equipment sanitation

4.5.5.12 TA walls, ceiling and floor surfaces that are easy to clean and disinfect

4.6 Housing that is in good repair, no holes in exterior or interior walls or roof or ceiling or floor where pests can enter

4.7 Doors that are kept closed at all times and seal properly when closed

4.8 Windows or open sided buildings are screened to prevent pest entry

4.9 Roof eaves are screened to prevent pest entry and bird nesting

- 4.10 Feed and ventilation equipment are kept in good repair to prevent pest entry
- 4.11 Barns that are properly insulated to prevent stress from temperature extremes
- 4.12 Barn equipment that is kept in good repair and proper working order
- 4.13 **Diagram 2: Biosecure Barn Layout** gives an example of the basics of what's required for a biosecure barn design.

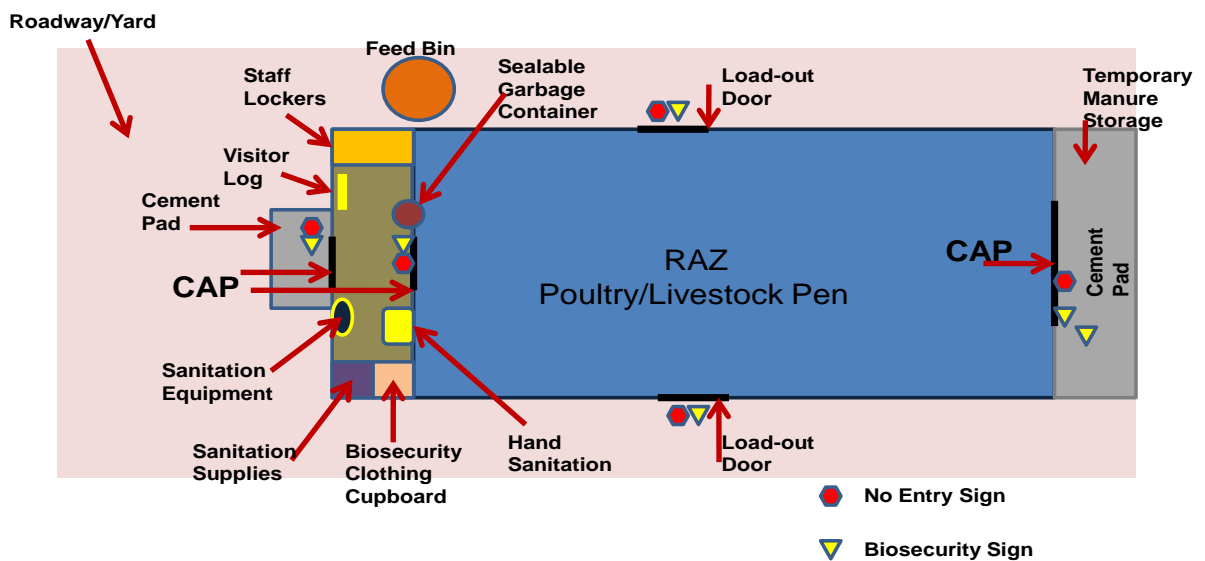
5. Biosecurity Deviations Protocols

- 5.1 If more than one animal facility is involved, only one TA is required and can be located in a separate building or be an anteroom to one of the facilities
- 5.2 If more than one barn with different aged poultry, mink or livestock a TA is required in each barn
- 5.3 If multiple animal units and different poultry, mink or livestock in each barn requires a TA

6. Biosecurity Records

- 6.1 Visitor Log
- 6.2 Diagram 2. Biosecure Barn Layout

Diagram 2: Biosecurity Barn Layout



Revision Date: July 6, 2010