



Practical Biosecurity Programs
Standard Biosecurity Protocol (SBP)
SBP 5

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Restricted Access

1. **Purpose:** To provide barriers to the farming operation for the prevention of disease
2. **Responsibility:** Farm Owners & Managers
3. **Frequency:** Ongoing
4. **Biosecurity Protocols**
 - 4.1 Use a farm entry gate at the end of the farm site laneway that can be closed and locked (Picture 5.1)
 - 4.2 Keep the farm entry gate closed and locked when no one is present on the farm site
 - 4.3 The farm entry gate can be left open in normal disease situations when someone is present on the farm
 - 4.4 There should be a CAZ entry gate at the CAZ CAP. This gate is to be kept closed at all times (Picture 5.2)
 - 4.5 The CAZ entry gate must be lockable if the farm entry gate is open or not in use (Picture 5.3)
 - 4.6 Biosecurity and No Entry signage is to be used at all gates and doorways (Pictures 5.4 & 5.5)
 - 4.7 Fencing can be used to define the CAZ around the poultry/livestock facility. Fencing should be used to prevent entry to the CAZ by pests, predators and people (Picture 5.6)
 - 4.8 Barn entry and RAZ entry doors are to be kept closed at all times. (Picture 5.7, 5.8, 5.9)
 - 4.9 Barn entry doors are to be kept locked when staff is not present (Picture 5.10)
5. **Biosecurity Deviation Protocols**
 - 5.1 If farm entry gates or CAZ entry gates are missing physical barriers like cement blocks; wood and even farm vehicles or equipment can be placed across the laneway to restrict traffic onto the farmsite or into the CAZ
6. **Biosecurity Records:** n/a



Picture 5.1: Valliancourt, 2003



Picture 5.2, Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 5.3, Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 5.4, Valliancourt, 2003



Picture 5.5, Oderkirk, 2009



Picture 5.6, Valliancourt, 2003



Picture 5.7, Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 5.8, Oderkirk, 2010



Picture 5.9, Oderkirk, 2007



Picture 5.10, Valliancourt, 2003