



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

YOUR SALMONELLA BIOSECURITY GUIDE

GET SERIOUS ABOUT SALMONELLA



CHECKLIST OF KEY FACTORS

Clean and disinfect at turnaround with approved disinfectants used at Defra General Orders dilution rates



Provide a clean car park away from poultry houses



Provide farm-specific clothing and waterproof boots for ALL staff and essential visitors



Ensure houses and storage areas are rodent free, and that bait boxes are set, and checked regularly



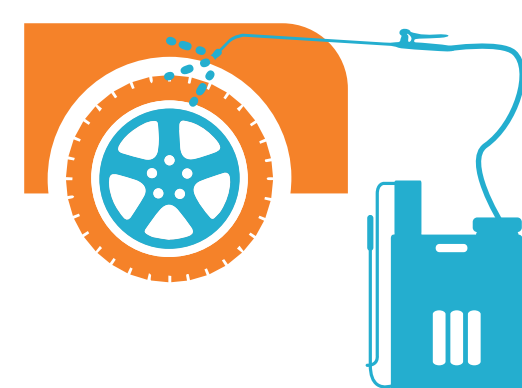
Use hand washing and sanitising facilities at entrance to ALL houses



Ensure birds are vaccinated for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (SE & ST), with a vaccine program chosen according to risk and carefully administered



Disinfect vehicles before entry and on exit of site



Keep the site clean and free from clutter



Use separate boots and boot dips for each barn and free range flocks, and change the disinfectant frequently



A named person should be responsible for monitoring compliance with farm hygiene regimes



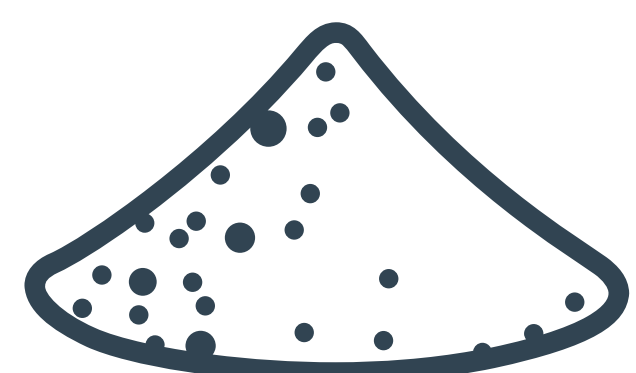
Many of the measures identified may also help reduce other diseases that affect poultry and the costs of production



Outside houses and anything brought-in may be contaminated

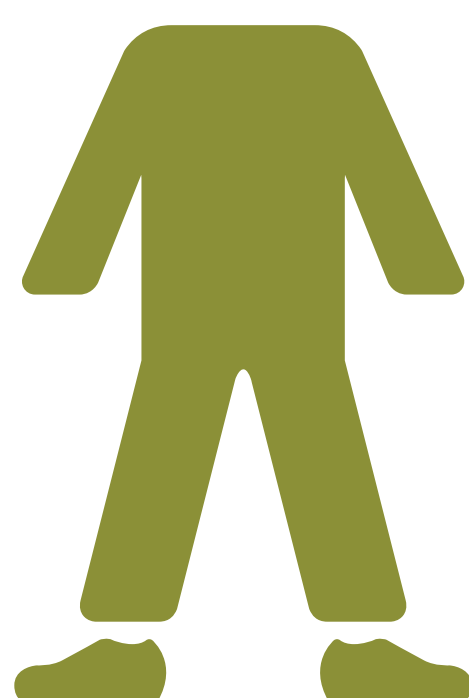
MAIN SOURCES OF SALMONELLA

Inside houses must be Salmonella-free



FEED

Animal feed ingredients, particularly animal and plant derived protein meals or grain stored on pig or cattle farms, can be contaminated with Salmonella either from the source, from the processing plant or via recontamination in feed mills.



PEOPLE

Farm staff should be encouraged to consider that separate parts of the farm may be contaminated or clean, and think about measures to reduce the risk of carrying infection from one area to another.



RODENTS

Rodent control should form an integral part of the management of your flock. Rodents present a clear danger to your farm business and are major contributors to Salmonella infections.



ANIMALS

Salmonella, especially Salmonella Typhimurium (ST), is regularly present in pigs, cattle, sheep and horses (including their muck), and is a significant threat for outdoor flocks. Household pets and game birds also carry a risk.



EQUIPMENT

Trays, enrichment materials, packaging, catcher crates and other equipment brought onto farm can carry pathogens if not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before re-use. These should be inspected and rejected if not up to the expected standard of cleanliness.



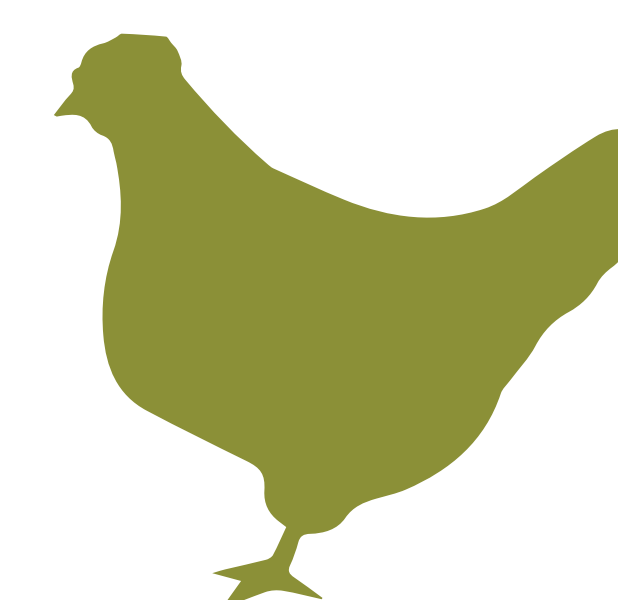
WATER

It is important to prevent water leaks and prevent long-term pooling of water. Drying of houses immediately after washing and application of disinfectants is highly advisable to reduce water activity, which allows Salmonella to multiply.



BEDDING

Only bio-secure dry bedding, guaranteed Salmonella-free, should be used. Bedding stored in the open must be stored on pallets and covered to help to provide protection from water, birds and vermin. Do NOT use wet sawdust or soiled bedding.



PULLETS

Replacement birds (breeding/rearing flock infection, hatchery contamination) are all rare but potential risks to be aware of. The transportation of pullets into your shed from the delivery vehicle can introduce Salmonella infection if the area around the vehicle or house is not clean.



HOUSING

At depopulation all litter, manure and dust must be removed from the house. Where possible the house should be washed, and effectively disinfected with approved disinfectants used at Defra General Orders concentrations.