CONTROLLED Doc No: IMS-STD-1205-NAT Issue No: 1 Issue Date: 19/06/2023



National Biosecurity Manual

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

Page 1 of 17

Introduction	. 3
Biosecurity Policy	. 3
1. Biosecurity Plan	3
2. Quarantine	4
3. Operational Biosecurity	6
3.1 Biosecurity requirements before entering farms and sheds	6
3.2 Pre-placement procedures	6
3.3 Dead bird disposal	7
3.4 Vaccination program	8
3.5 Feed mills	8
3.6 Processing Sites	9
4. Surveillance and Monitoring of Health and Hygiene	10
4.1 Routine Health and Hygiene Surveillance	. 10
4.2 Water Quality	. 11
4.3 Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance	. 12
4.4 Feed Quality	. 12
5. End of Batch Procedures	13
5.1 Cleaning, sanitation and disinfection	. 13
5.2 Litter disposal and re-use	. 14
6. Rodent and Vermin Program	.14
6.1 Rodent control program	. 14
6.2 Insect control program	. 15
7. Wild Bird Control	16
8. Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	.16
9. Training and Recording	.17
10. Compliance and Record-Keeping	.17

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

INTRODUCTION

All staff MUST share in both the concern for and the practice of quarantine and hygiene procedures designed to achieve this. The introduction and/or transmission of pathogens can have devastating implications for animal welfare, production performance and/or food safety targets. A culture of adherence to the procedures should be fostered and compromises minimised to only those which are strongly sustainable on argument.

The purpose of this Biosecurity Manual is to provide guidelines and procedures to minimise the risk of disease transmission and protect the health and welfare of our livestock. Adhering to this policy is essential for maintaining the productivity and sustainability of the poultry industry while safeguarding public health.

Baiada's Biosecurity Framework focusses on proactive measures implemented to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases as described in the sections below.

BIOSECURITY POLICY

Baiada's Biosecurity and Quarantine Policy (IMS-POL-1098-NAT) underpins the framework and principles to manage biosecurity risks across hatcheries, breeders, broilers, feedmills and processing plant operations.

All staff and affiliated personnel must read and acknowledge this policy.

1. BIOSECURITY PLAN

Objective To ensure all staff and contractors understand the importance of the biosecurity requirements for the operation in which they work and can implement the agreed practices for which they are responsible.

A detailed site-specific risk assessment shall be conducted for every site to identify potential hazards and vulnerabilities to the flocks. This assessment shall consider the specific disease risks associated with the region, neighbouring properties and businesses, birds and farming practices in the area and other relevant sections in this manual.

Cite and sife Discounting Discounting Management Disc Assessment	
Site-specific Biosecurity• Biosecurity Management Plan Risk AssessmentPlan and Risk AssessmentNAT)	(LST-F-1676-

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

2. QUARANTINE

Objective	•	<i>To restrict and segregate the movement of people between sites who may act as carriers of pathogens.</i> <i>To allow for isolation times between site visits minimising the potential for property contamination by the movement of people, equipment and vehicles.</i>
-----------	---	---

Baiada's biosecurity program helps protect the health of our birds and avoid unwanted disease and disruption to chicken supply. The exclusion of diseases from our poultry livestock is therefore a vital part of Baiada's flock management and Animal Welfare program.

Quarantine reduces the RISK of introducing infectious organisms to a site with its primary goal in a biosecurity program being to minimise the spread of disease organisms in birds. Access to Baiada poultry facilities are therefore restricted to authorised personnel only following quarantine procedures.

Visits to Baiada farms coming from an external farm, including external broiler and commercial layer farms, require a quarantine period to be determined prior to the visit. Entry may be denied at any time and without notice if there is any doubt as to the necessity of the visit or the ability of the visitor to meet company biosecurity and entry requirements.

For internal visitors, isolation times between production levels within the same region must be observed as per the table below and apply only in the absence of clinical signs, mortality or laboratory results that indicate a disease is identified in a farm and/or region. External visitors and their movements between sites are subject to approval.

Movement between sites shall be from youngest to oldest, and reviewed accordingly dependant on flock health status

Minimum stand-down time between levels in hours Visits to different production levels must not occur in a single day

		TO (in hrs)						
		Level 7	Level 6	Level 5	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
		GP	Breeder Hatchery	Parent	Broiler Hatchery⁺	Broiler / Starter Pullet	Feedmill	Processing plant
	GP [±]	0	24	24	12	12	0	0
	Breeder Hatchery	24	0	0	12	0	0	0
	Parent	48	48	0	12	12	0	0
_	Broiler Hatchery	48	48	24	0	0	0	0
No.	Livestock Office*	48	48	48	12	0	0	0
£	Broiler / Starter Pullet	72	72	48	12	0	0	0
	Feedmill	Not permitted	Not permitted	48	24 ⁺	12	0	0
	Processing plant	Not permitted	Not permitted	72	24 ⁺	12	12	0

FOR INTERNAL VISITORS ONLY

 ‡ GP farms must be visited at the beginning of the week (Monday). Only essential visits are permitted

* Office spaces located within an existing biosecurity level (e.g. Breeder-only office, Hatchery, Processing Plant) must follow the corresponding quarantine stand-down times

⁺ Stand-down times to Hatcheries are on the provision that showering-in is in place. If showering facilities are not available, an additional 24hrs stand-down time is required

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

A maximum number of farm visits per day must also be observed to allow:

Visits to different production levels must not occur in a single day. Maximum number of farms visits per day:

- GP: maximum 2 farms
- Parent: maximum 2 farms
- Broilers: maximum 4 farms

Clear display of biosecurity signage at entry points and throughout the facility shall be used to remind personnel and visitors on the importance of following Baiada biosecurity protocols, restricted areas and contact details.

Internal and External visitors must refer to the relevant documents for detailed Quarantine procedures and approvals prior to visiting any Baiada sites.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Quarantine requirements	 Biosecurity and Quarantine Requirements (IMS-TI-1464-NAT) 	 Livestock Visitors Checklist (LST- F-1254-NAT)
Approval forms		 Quarantine Declaration - Employee Induction (BAI-F-1171- NAT) Quarantine Declaration - Visitors (BAI-F-1437-NAT) NSW Biosecurity Salmonella Enteritidis Control Order (LST-F- 1362-NAT)
Visitor's Register		 Visitor Register (LST-F-1100- NAT)

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

3. OPERATIONAL BIOSECURITY

3.1 Biosecurity requirements before entering farms and sheds

• To segregate areas by establishing minimum hygiene entry requirements and reduce the introduction and establishment of pathogens.

Biosecurity and hygiene procedures must be met before entering any Baiada farm. Strict hygiene practices must be observed by all personnel and visitors. This includes showering in and out, proper hand hygiene, the use of protective clothing and footwear, and adherence to site-specific biosecurity protocols when entering and exiting poultry facilities.

Additional biosecurity requirements must also be followed before entering any poultry sheds and include changing footwear (in breeders), the use of hand sanitiser, boot scrapers and footbaths. These procedures will also assist in reducing the spread of pathogens between sheds within a farm.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Baiada's minimum biosecurity requirements before entering farms and sheds for all personnel (staff, approved visitors and contractors)

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Site and shed entry requirements	 Farm and shed Entrance Requirements (LST-TI- 1467-NAT) 	
Visitor's Register		 Visitor Register (LST-F- 1100-NAT)

3.2 Pre-placement procedures

Objective	 To ensure conditions prior to the placement of day-old chicks are in line with biosecurity protocols. To assess the overall conditions of the shed and farm to identify and remediate any potential risk.
-----------	--

Following the cleanout period, minimum requirements to prepare for, receive and place day-old chicks in breeder and broiler farms will help achieve optimal outcomes in animal welfare and biosecurity.

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Pre-placement requirements	 Pre-Placement Procedure (LST-TI- 1465-NAT) 	 Pre-Placement Checklist (LST-F-1677-NAT)
Site and shed entry requirements	 Farm and shed Entrance Requirements (LST-TI-1467-NAT) 	
Rodent control program	 Rodent Control Program – Breeders (LST-TI-1470-NAT) Rodent Control Program – Broilers (LST-TI-1471-NAT) 	 Rodent Station Map and Activity Record (LST-F- 1678-NAT)
Routine Health and Hygiene Surveillance	 Drag Swabs and Litter Surveillance (LST-TI-1476-NAT) Relevant Health and Hygiene Surveillance Schedule 	 Birling Lab Submission Forms
Litter sourcing	 Litter Sourcing, Storage and Disposal (LST-TI-1466-NAT) 	 Vendor Declaration for Bedding Suppliers (LST-F- 1029-NAT)

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on pre-placement requirements

3.3 Dead bird disposal

• To minimise the spread of disease and manage the disposal of dead animals in a manner appropriate for the production system.
--

The management of dead birds is essential to minimise spread of diseases between sheds and batches. Dead birds must be removed from sheds regularly and storage and disposal should consider a practical and sanitary system that will mitigate the risk of contamination of water, odour nuisance, attracting vermin and spreading of diseases.

The management of containers used for the collection and/or transfer of dead birds must also be considered within the site's dead bird management program.

Refer to the relevant documents for more detailed instructions on the disposal of dead birds

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Dead bird pick up	 Dead Bird Management (LST-TI- 1468-NAT) Dead Bird Pick up Management Guidelines (LST-SOP-1204-NAT) 	 Farm Mortality Removal Record Broiler & Breeder (LST-F-1088-NAT)
Dead bird storage	 Freezing Dead Birds (LST-TI- 1138-NAT) Cleaning and Sanitising Dead Bird Freezer (LST-TI-1118-NAT) 	 Dead Bird Freezer Temperature Record (BRE- F-1060-NAT)

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

3.4 Vaccination program

Objective To manage the prevention and control of animal diseases onfarm in response to common and emerging disease risk.

An effective vaccination program will help protect the flock from diseases and prevent losses in productivity, support animal welfare and mitigate disease outbreaks. The geographical location of farms, neighbouring properties and the ability to mitigate the introduction and exposure of diseases to a flock will inform the components of a vaccination program which must be reviewed at prescribed intervals and based on risk assessments to ensure a disease mitigation plan is effectively in place against common and emerging disease.

A vaccination program plays an important role but vaccination alone will not prevent all diseases. A robust Biosecurity Program is therefore implemented routinely across high risk procedures to ensure good biosecurity practices are ongoing.

	Relevant Document
Vaccination application	 Water Vaccines on Farm (LST-SOP-1282-NAT) Vaccination with Fowl Pox Vaccine via Wing Web Stab (BRE-SOP-1039-NAT)
Vaccination schedule	 National Breeder Vaccination Program (BRE-F-1028-NAT) Breeder Vaccination Program for ISA and Hubbard Flocks (BRE-F-1564- NAT)

Refer to the relevant documents for Baiada's Vaccination Program

3.5 Feed mills

Objective	 To ensure the feedmill operations is fit for purpose including: Feed is free from contaminants reducing the risk of transmitting diseases.
	 Feed and feed components are stored and managed in a manner that reassures best biosecurity practices. Feedmill operations mitigate the risk of spreading diseases.

Biosecurity practices in feed mills focus on hygiene to protect birds against the exposure to common and emerging diseases via the manufacture and delivery of feeds.

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

	l	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Truck disinfection	 Finish Loadir TANFI Loadir Taking HANF 	ed Feed Heavy Vehicle ng Procedure (FDM-TI-1024- DM) ng Feed Tipper Trucks & g Samples (FDM-TI-1009- DM)	 Truck Cleanliness Inspection (FDM-F-1022- TANFDM)
Sample testing and retention	 Samp Receiv TANFI Samp Receiv TANFI 	ling & Testing of Grain vals (FDM-TI-1037- DM) ling & testing of Meal vals (FDM-TI-1038- DM)	
Minimum raw material requirements	 Raw N (FDM- 	1aterial Load Rejection F-1650-NAT)	

Refer to the relevant documents on biosecurity operations in feed mills

3.6 Processing Sites

A holistic biosecurity program includes an effective cleaning and sanitation program at processing sites. A system must be in place to ensure live bird crates and modules are washed, disinfected and checked before returning to farm.

Once birds are hung the crates shall proceed on a conveyor to the crate wash where they are washed in warm water and disinfected using AVPMA registered chemicals. They must be rinsed before being loaded back into the modules and drained (dried) before being loaded onto trucks. Cleanliness is also monitored and recorded.

An effective pest control program that includes birds, mice, rats and insects (e.g. flies, cockroaches), shall also be implemented.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed procedures at Processing Sit	es.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Module and crate • washing	Animal Welfare Equipment Checks (QA-TI-043-NAT)	 (iLeader) Pre-Operational Hygiene - Kill, Evisceration and Offal Area (QA-F-087- NAT)
Plant cleaning • program	Site-specific Cleaning Program	
Pest Control		 (iLeader) Pest Register (QA-F-052-NAT) (iLeader) Bait Station Check Record (QA-F-053- NAT)

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

4. SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Objective

To monitor key areas (health, water quality, vaccine effectiveness, feed quality and hygiene) across all production levels to provide information that guide interventions and corrective actions.

Timely reporting of any unusual health events, increased mortality, or relevant clinical signs is crucial for early disease detection. Growers and Farm Managers shall have clear communication channels to Service Personnel and Regional Managers to report and share information regarding potential disease outbreaks.

Routine surveillance and monitoring of bird health, feed and water quality and biosecurity procedures is implemented within Baiada's Biosecurity Program.

4.1 Routine Health and Hygiene Surveillance



Routine health monitoring of all birds includes clinical observations, laboratory testing and diagnostic procedures to detect and manage diseases. A disease surveillance program is in place to monitor, promptly detect and report any unusual clinical signs, increased mortality, or other disease-related indicators.

This may involve regular health monitoring, routine and ad-hoc diagnostic testing, and communication channels with relevant authorities.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Drag swabs and litter surveillance	 Drag Swabs and Litter Surveillance (LST-TI-1476-NAT) 	 Birling Lab Submission Forms
Surveillance Schedule	 Breeder Hygiene and Health Surveillance Schedule (BRE-RT- 1218-NAT) Broiler Hygiene and Health Surveillance Schedule (BRO-RT- 1219-NAT) 	 Birling Lab Submission Forms
Birling Lab –	 Birling Avian Laboratories 	
Specimen	Veterinary Specimen Submissions	
Submission Manual	Manual (BALGENSOP001)	
Sample Results		 ELO Results Documents

Refer to the relevant documents detailing instructions and procedures related to Routine Bird Hygiene and Health Surveillance

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

4.2 Water Quality

To ensure the quality	of water is fit for purpose, including:
Drinking water is	free from contaminants.
Water for other p	purposes (e.g. cleaning and cooling) are
managed to reduce	lice risks of transmitting disease agents and
ensure the effect	iveness of detergents is not affected.

Drinking, cooling and cleaning water must meet minimum bacteriological standards before use. Good water quality is critical in good biosecurity as it minimises bacteria, viruses, algae and other organisms consumed by chickens in drinking water or exposed in shed cooling systems and/or water used for irrigation of ranges. Water used for shed cleaning must also meet safe bacteriological standards to ensure the effectiveness of chemicals is not compromised by the quality of water.

Surface and bore water may be contaminated with pathogens with a long survival time. Water from these sources must therefore be treated (e.g. chlorination) before using. The effectiveness of water treatments must be monitored daily with corrective actions implemented when readings are off-standard.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Water Surveillance	 Water Surveillance and Quality (LST-TI-1475-NAT) 	 Birling Lab Submission
Drinker line flushing and sanitising	 Flushing and Sanitising Drinker Lines SOP (LST-SOP-1280-NAT) 	
Verification of water treatment		 Chlorination Record (LST-F- 1113-NAT) Chlorine Dioxide Levels (LST-F-1087-NAT)
Remediation of water sampling	 Water Surveillance and Quality (Sections 4, 5) (LST-TI-1475- NAT) 	
Sample Results		ELO Results Documents

Refer to the relevant documents detailing instructions on Water Quality and Surveillance

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

4.3 Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance



The routine verification of cleaning protocols and procedures at the hatchery are captured in the Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance Program to help identify problem areas and improvements required in routine cleaning operations.

Refer to the relevant documents detailing instructions and procedures related to Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance

		Relevant Document	R	ecording and/or verification form
Hatchery Hygiene Schedule	•	Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance Schedule (HAT-RT-1220-NAT)	•	Birling Lab submission form
Hatchery hygiene sample collection	•	Hatchery Hygiene Surveillance (HAT-TI-1477-NAT)	•	Birling Lab submission form
Sample Results			•	ELO Results Documents

4.4 Feed Quality

Objective	 To ensure the quality of feed is free from contaminants reducing the risk of transmitting diseases. To ensure an effective traceability program will identify feed contamination for prompt remediation.
-----------	---

Biosecurity practices in the feed mill protect birds against the exposure to endemic and emergency diseases via the manufacture and delivery of feed. Feed quality, in additives and raw materials, alongside verification and controls also limit the spread of diseases in feed.

Refer to the relevant Baiada documents on Feed Quality

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Sample retention and testing	 FDM-TI-1037-TANFDM Sampling & Testing of Grain Receivals FDM-TI-1038-TANFDM Sampling & testing of Meal Receivals 	
Minimum raw material requirements	 FDM-F-1650-NAT Raw Material Load Rejection 	

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

5. END OF BATCH PROCEDURES

Effective end-of-batch procedures are essential to prevent pathogen build up before the arrival of the next batch of birds.

5.1 Cleaning, sanitation and disinfection



Regular cleaning, sanitation and disinfection of sheds, equipment, and vehicles should be conducted using appropriate chemicals with special attention given to areas prone to contamination, such as water sources, feed storage areas, and waste management systems to prevent the accumulation of potentially infectious materials and spread any diseases from one batch to the next.



End of batch cleaning, sanitation and disinfection procedures shall be observed by Site and Service Personnel to monitor their effectiveness. Microbiological sampling (drag swabs) is also undertaken when relevant and as directed.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Baiada's end of batch procedures

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
End of batch procedure	 End of Batch Cleaning and Disinfection Procedure (LST-TI-1469-NAT) 	 Cleanout Inspection (LST-F-1679-NAT)
Hygiene Schedule	 Breeder Hygiene and Health Surveillance Schedule (BRE-RT-1218-NAT) Broiler Hygiene and Health Surveillance Schedule (BRO-RT-1219-NAT) 	 Birling Lab submission form
Sample Results		ELO Results Documents

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

5.2 Litter disposal and re-use

Objective	 To manage the introduction and movement of bedding in a way that minimises the risk of introducing or spreading diseases and pests. To minimise the spread of disease and manage the disposal of spent litter in a manner appropriate for the production system.
-----------	---

Appropriate management of spent litter is fundamental to prevent the spread of diseases between batches and avoid the contamination of new litter. Litter management must consider biosecurity requirements on litter quality, transporting, storage and disposal.

Litter may not be re-used in any Baiada farms unless authorised by the Managing Direction and/or General Manager - Livestock Division.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instruction on the disposal of litter.

		Relevant Document	R	ecording and/or verification form
Litter disposal	•	LST-TI-1466-NAT Litter Sourcing, Storage and Disposal	•	LST-F-1255-NAT Removal and Use of Spent Litter from a Poultry Farm

6. RODENT AND VERMIN PROGRAM

6.1 Rodent control program

Objective To outline effective strategies and procedures for managing and preventing rodent infestations in poultry farms.

The purpose of a rodent control plan is to outline effective strategies and procedures for managing and preventing rodent infestations in all sites. Rodents can introduce diseases like Salmonella and pose significant risks to animal welfare, bird health, food safety, and biosecurity.

Implementing a comprehensive rodent control plan is essential to ensure the well-being and productivity of flocks. Regular inspections, bait stations, and appropriate pest control treatments should be employed.

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Rodent Control Programs at Baiada.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Breeders - Rodent Control Program	 Rodent Control Program – Breeders (LST-TI-1470-NAT) 	 Rodent Station Map and Activity Record (LST-F-1678- NAT) Use of Pesticide Log (EMS-F- 041-NAT)
Broilers - Rodent Control Program	 Rodent Control Program – Broilers (LST-TI-1471-NAT) 	 Rodent Station Map and Activity Record (LST-F-1678- NAT) Use of Pesticide Log (EMS-F- 041-NAT)

6.2 Insect control program

Objective	 To manage and minimise the population of insects, such as flies, mosquitoes, mites, and beetles, that can negatively impact poultry health, welfare, and production. Insects act as vectors for disease-causing organisms increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and compromising flock health.
-----------	--

Insects can compromise biosecurity accessing sheds through small openings or damaged structures and acting as vectors for the introduction of diseases to the poultry environment.

Insects also consume and spoil feed, reducing its nutritional quality and palatability contaminating feed storage areas, feeders and sheds. Contaminated feed can lead to reduced feed conversion efficiency and potential health and welfare issues in poultry. They may also infest and weaken structures, nest in insulation, damage electrical wiring leading to maintenance issues and increased costs.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Insect Control procedures at Baiada.

	Relevant Document	Recording and/or verification form
Insect Control Program	 Insect Management (LST-TI- 1472-NAT) 	 Use of Pesticide Log (EMS- F-041-NAT)
End of batch procedure	 End of Batch Cleaning and Disinfection Procedure (LST-TI- 1469-NAT) 	 Cleanout Inspection (LST- F-1679-NAT)

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

7. WILD BIRD CONTROL

Objective To minimise the potential for wildlife, primarily wild birds to introduce diseases to poultry.

Wild birds and waterfowls (e.g. ducks) act as hosts of a variety of diseases that can infect chickens and turkeys. The management of wild bird populations nearby farms must focus on eliminating of attractants such as areas to nest, sources of feed (spilled feed) and water bodies.

Avian influenza (also known as bird flu) is a highly contagious viral infection which causes no clinical signs in some birds but can be devastating to susceptible birds. Wild birds can be infected with bird flu without appearing sick; however, turkeys and chickens are particularly susceptible to the avian influenza viruses.

The introduction of avian influenza into poultry farms overseas has resulted in billions of poultry euthanised, devastating financial consequences, negative repercussions on public opinion and major animal welfare concerns. Avian influenza also has the potential to be transferred to other species, including humans, developing a risk of generating a new pandemic virus for humans.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Wild Bird Control procedures at Baiada.

		Relevant Document
Wild bird control	•	Wild Bird Control (LST-TI-1473-NAT)

8. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

•	To establish a systematic approach for managing and
	controlling disease outbreaks in poultry farms.

Objective • A swift and coordinated response is crucial to minimise the spread of diseases, protect poultry health and welfare, and safeguard public health.

In the event of a suspected or confirmed disease outbreak, a rapid and coordinated response will provide the best possible outcomes. This may involve implementing quarantine measures, conducting epidemiological investigations, and implementing appropriate disease control strategies in collaboration with relevant State and/or Federal authorities.

Contingency plans must be well understood to address various disease scenarios in accordance with current risk. These plans should include clear protocols for disease control, animal movement restrictions, depopulation, disposal of carcasses, and emergency response measures.

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023

In the event of an emergency outbreak, communication is key to ensure relevant stakeholders are alerted, informed and guided on procedures and requirements. This will ensure the Emergency Response Plan is enacted accordingly.

Refer to the relevant documents for detailed instructions on Baiada's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

		Relevant Document
Emergency and Response Plan	•	Emergency Disease Preparation and Response Plan (LST-TI-1474-NAT)

9. TRAINING AND RECORDING

All personnel involved in livestock management should receive appropriate biosecurity training to ensure they understand and follow the established protocols. Training programs are reviewed at prescribed interval and personnel notified of scheduled requirements.

Biosecurity training is captured in the National Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Training Program.

10. COMPLIANCE AND RECORD-KEEPING

Objective	 To ensure all biosecurity requirements can be verified and validated. To monitor the progress and effectiveness of Baiada's biosecurity program.
-----------	---

All poultry owners, operators, and relevant personnel should adhere to this biosecurity policy. Compliance inspections are conducted periodically to ensure that the established protocols are being followed.

Breaches in biosecurity must be reported and corrective actions implemented to avoid re-occurrence. Self-reporting of biosecurity breaches is encouraged to demonstrate awareness to biosecurity operations and as part of the site's Continuous Improvement Plan.

All biosecurity breaches must be reported in writing to the Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager and relevant General Manager (Livestock, Processing or Feedmills). Anonymous notifications may also be reported directly to Baiada's Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager (Janine.martel@baiada.com.au or 0424 378 675) or using Baiada's Stopline (1 300 30 45 50).

Prepared By:	Jorge Prieto	Livestock Document Controller	Date: 24/05/2023
Checked By:	Jorge Ruiz	General Manager - Livestock Division	Date: 19/06/2023
Authorised By:	Janine Chang-Fung-Martel	Animal Welfare and Biosecurity Manager	Date: 19/06/2023
Template No:	BAI-TMP-016-NAT	Issue No: 1	Issue Date: 02/01/2023