

BIOSECURITY GUIDELINES

FOR

POULTRY AND PET BIRDS

2026



Department of Animal Production and Health
Getambe, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.



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1. Introduction

Biosecurity is a fundamental component of health management and it is essential for preventing the introduction, establishment, and spread of infectious diseases within and between poultry and pet bird establishments. Effective biosecurity practices protect animal health and welfare, safeguard public health, minimize production losses, and support compliance with international standards for trade.

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH), has developed these biosecurity guidelines to provide a standardized and practical framework of biosecurity measures for poultry and pet bird farmers. The requirements have been developed considering the different production systems, scales of operation, and disease risks associated with each sector.

The guidelines cover essential biosecurity measures, including site selection, separation of the farm from outside environment, movement control, farm layout, hygiene, sanitation, pest control, vaccination, disease diagnosis and reporting, waste management, record-keeping, surveillance, and emergency preparedness. Specific measures are also provided for quarantine and management of pet birds.

All farms and establishments mentioned in this document are expected to be registered with the Central DAPH or the relevant range government veterinary surgeons' office of Provincial DAPH) and to comply with the applicable biosecurity requirements. Biosecurity compliance in breeder farms, hatcheries, pet bird establishments, and export-oriented commercial layer and broiler farms is monitored biannually by the relevant Veterinary Investigation Officer (VIO) using standard inspection checklists. Other non-export poultry establishments, including commercial and backyard poultry farms, are monitored by the Government Veterinary Surgeon (GVS) in relevant range. Biosecurity is a continuous process requiring the commitment of all stakeholders. Consistent implementation, regular monitoring, and timely corrective action are essential to prevent disease transmission and promote a healthy, productive and sustainable poultry and pet bird sector in Sri Lanka.

2. Biosecurity guidelines for chicken breeder farmers (parent and grandparent)

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for chicken breeder farms in Sri Lanka, as follows. All the chicken breeder farms should be registered with DAPH.

1. Selection of the site /location

- i. The farm should be located at least 2 km away from hotspots of migratory birds and other poultry establishments, such as breeder farms, commercial poultry farms (layer or broiler), poultry processing facilities and garbage dumping areas.
- ii. Minimum of 1km away from feed manufacturing plants and main roads used for poultry transportation.
- iii. The farm should have easy access roads.
- iv. The site is ideally be located in an area not prone to flooding.
- v. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a security fence or wall.
- ii. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone around perimeter fence (both sides of the fence).
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive fruit trees or areas (e.g., marshy lands).
- iv. Clear “***Restricted Entry***” signage is displayed at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm is permitted only for farm staff and authorized visitors.
- vi. Visitors are allowed only if they have not visited any other poultry farms during three days prior to the visit.
- vii. The farm authority provides a self - declaration form to visitors at the entrance.
- viii. Vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and vehicle spray facility are provided at the entrance. All other vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- ix. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) at the main entrance and maintain a 5 cm depth disinfectant level.
- x. The disinfectant solution is replaced twice daily.

- xi. Adequate washrooms, changing rooms, and shower facilities with clean clothing and footwear are provided at the entrance.
- xii. Display bio-security guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entrance.
- xiii. Equipment and tools received from external sources undergo disinfection/sanitation procedures before being brought into the poultry house. (Standard operational procedures and practice should be available).

3. Production Area

- i. Clear signboards indicating various actions in production area, (feed storage, storage of equipment and utensil etc.) are displayed.
- ii. Separate roads are recommended for transportation of clean and dirty materials.
- iii. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source if ground water is used.
- iv. Rearing of growers and layers in separate locations is recommended.
- v. If both layer and grower birds are kept at the same location, the grower unit is placed upwind and at least 100 meters away from the layer unit.
- vi. Each unit is properly fenced, managed separately, and has dedicated staff.
- vii. Separate storage facilities for feed, disinfectants, litter, nest box material, equipment, and a post-mortem room and room for egg storing and fumigation are available.
- viii. Properly designed disposal pits (with airtight lids, walls raised above ground level) or an incineration facility is available for the disposal of dead birds.
- ix. Availability of a standby generator is recommended.

Poultry Houses:

- i. Poultry houses should be located at least 100 meters away from public roads and at least 30 meters away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Houses are designed to be rodent and wild bird-proof and installation of a rodent-proof barrier walls is recommended.
- iii. An effective rodent and pest control program should be implemented.
- iv. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- v. Keep at least a distance of 10 m between closed houses and 15 m between open houses within the same unit.
- vi. The long axis of the poultry houses is recommended to be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.

- vii. The recommended floor thickness for the deep litter poultry houses is 4 inches.
- viii. Concrete pavement (1.0 – 1.5m width) should be constructed around the poultry house.
- ix. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Separate footwear is provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- xi. Uniforms of the workers should be washed daily.
- xii. Litter material should be fumigated before being introduced into the houses.
- xiii. Water should ideally be treated using appropriate methods like chlorination or UV treatment.
- xiv. Potable water should be provided for drinking.
- xv. Microbiological quality, pH and salinity are tested at least biannually.
- xvi. Ensure an adequate number of nest boxes, and keep the bedding material clean and dry.
- xvii. Eggs are collected frequently (5–6 times daily) and placed in clean, disinfected trays.
- xviii. Collected eggs are cleaned and fumigated before sending to the hatchery.

Disease prevention and control

- i. Control programs for Newcastle Disease and Salmonella should be implemented.
- ii. Surveillance programs should be implemented for Newcastle Disease and Salmonella.
- iii. Vaccination should be performed according to a vaccination schedule.
- iv. Vaccination is recommended for CAV, AE, IB, IBD, ILT, IBH, EDS, and avian reoviral infections and vaccination is compulsory for ND and Mycoplasma.
- v. Post vaccination monitoring should be performed for, ND, IB etc.
- vi. Sick birds are isolated in cages separate from the rest of the flock.
- vii. Dead birds should be removed from poultry house immediately.
- viii. Post-mortem examinations should be conducted in the post-mortem room by a registered veterinary surgeon, and samples are sent to relevant laboratories for confirmation if required. Disease situations should be informed to the relevant VIO.
- ix. Carcasses should be disposed in disposal pit or incinerated.
- x. Following flock removal, litter must be removed from the poultry house. (sell /composting /rendering)

- xi. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 1 month resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.
- xii. Farm staff should not rear poultry or direct contact with outside poultry farms.
- xiii. Farm staff should be tested for Salmonellosis annually, and maintain good health
- xiv. It is recommended to document staff training programs and ensure they are actively implemented.
- xv. The farm authority should have a consultant Veterinary Surgeon.
- xvi. It is recommended to test water biannually for microbiological quality, PH and salinity.
- xvii. Traceability from breeder farm to hatchery and day-old chicks at the commercial farm level should be maintained.

Record maintenance

Farm authority should maintain records on,

- Vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
- Staff training for biosecurity and health management
- Rodent control program
- Cleaning and disinfection with type of the disinfection/time (vehicle tire dip/ foot bath at the entrance of farm and houses)
- Health records (mortality, disease diagnosis, laboratory confirmatory reports, treatment, post-mortem findings)
- Laboratory reports (feed, water, litter quality and workers' medical records)
- Feed, water, and litter management
- Traceability records farm to the hatchery
- Litter disposal records
- Visitors log book should be maintained

Checklist for monitoring of the chicken breeder farms and grandparent farms is attached (Annexure1)

3. Biosecurity guidelines for poultry hatcheries

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for poultry hatcheries (includes only chicken) in Sri Lanka, as follows. All the hatcheries should be registered in DAPH.

1. Location

If the hatchery is situated in the same premises of the breeder farm.

- i. Hatchery building should be physically and functionally separated from other units.
- ii. It should be at least 100m away from poultry houses.

If the hatchery is situated in a separate location.

- i. The hatchery should be at least 1 km away from hot spots of migratory birds, other breeder farms, commercial farms, and processing plants.
- ii. It should be 500m away from main roads and 100m away from public roads.

2. Hatchery premises

- i. The hatchery premises should be surrounded by a security fence.
- ii. Restrict entry of unauthorized persons and vehicles by displaying signboards at the entrance.
- iii. The hatchery must maintain separate roads designated for clean and dirty traffic.
- iv. If groundwater is used as a source, it must be located at least 50 meters away from toilets and disposal pits.
- v. Vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and vehicle spray facility are provided at the entrance.
- vi. Washing and changing facilities should be provided for the farm staff and visitors at the entrance. It is recommended separate washing and changing facilities for visitors.

3. Hatchery building

- i. The hatchery building should be rodent and wild bird proofed.
- ii. Functional foot baths (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) containing 5 cm depth disinfectant level should be placed at the entrance of the hatchery building and the disinfectant solution should be changed at least twice daily.
- iii. Hand washing facilities and footwear should be provided at the entrance.
- iv. The hatchery should be designed based on a one-way workflow design.
- v. The clean area should be physically separated from the dirty area.

- vi. The floor, walls, and ceilings of the hatchery should be constructed with materials that can withstand frequent washing and disinfection and should be free from any damages in the surfaces.
- vii. The floors of the hatchery should be sloped to facilitate efficient drainage.
- viii. A separate place should be available for washing and disinfecting of hatchery equipment (trolleys, egg trays, plastic chick boxes, egg trays, etc.).
- ix. The hatchery should have separate rooms for each stage of the hatching process, including; egg receiving room, egg fumigation room, egg storage/cool room, setter room, hatcher room, chick handling room, chick dispatch (holding) room, washing room for hatchery equipment, office room for record maintenance and storage facilities for chick box and other equipment.
- x. There should be a separate refrigerator for vaccine storage.
- xi. Adequate sanitary facilities should be provided for hatchery staff.

4. Operational procedure in a hatchery

- i. Egg trays received from farm should be color-coded or numbers to trace back the batch.
- ii. Only clean eggs should be received.
- iii. Eggs should be fumigated as soon as possible after receiving and stored in a clean, dust-free cool room.
- iv. The hatchery should be cleaned, washed, disinfected, and hatcher must be fumigated after each hatch.
- v. Re-usable plastic egg trays or trays and trolleys should be cleaned washed and disinfected daily and thoroughly dried before reuse.
- vi. The chick holding/dispatch room should be properly cleaned washed and disinfected at the end of each hatching day.
- vii. The cleaning and disinfection schedule, procedure in the hatchery should be documented and displayed in the relevant area.
- viii. Chicks (DOC) should be loaded to cleaned and disinfected truck.
- ix. Aware the DOC buyers / importance of proper ventilation and the cleanliness of the chick transporting vehicles.
- x. Hatchery staff should be provided cleaned daily washed uniforms for each section (egg receiving /setter room /hatcher room etc..) including personnel protective equipment (PPE- gloves/ mask/ aprons) and sanitary facilities (washrooms).

- xi. Separate workers should be in each section and they should not move from their section to another.
- xii. The hatchery staff should be subjected to medical tests at least annually for Salmonella.
- xiii. The training program needs to be scheduled for the staff on management of hatchery to prevent contamination.
- xiv. Cleaned well ventilated chick boxes should be available and labelled (farm name and address, number of chicks, batch number/reference no., quality grade, hatch date).

a. Water and Waste disposal

- i. Potable water should be used in the hatchery for all purposes.
- ii. Disposal of solid waste and waste water should comply with the regulations of the central environmental authority.
- iii. The hatchery must be equipped with an efficient wastewater drainage and treatment facility .
- iv. Solid waste disposal facilities should be available within the hatchery to ensure the hygienic and effective disposal of all hatchery-related waste.
- v. Biological solid wastes should be immediately removed from the hatchery.

b. Health requirement

- i. Compulsory vaccination for DOC
 - a. Marek's disease in both breeder hatcheries and commercial layer hatcheries.
 - b. Newcastle Disease (ND) vaccination.
- ii. Hatch breakout analysis is recommended.
- iii. Samples from environment, water and DOC should be tested for microbiology (Salmonella, fungus etc.) at least biannually.

c. Record Maintenance

To ensure traceability, biosecurity, and operational efficiency, the following records should be maintained up-to-date in the hatchery.

Records on,

- Egg receiving and grading
- Fumigation records (eggs/hatcher)
- Temperature and humidity records for egg storage room, setters' hatchers and vaccine storage – refrigerator)
- Candling records and breakout analysis reports

- DOC (hatchability/fertility/production)
- Traceability (DOC to breeder batch/pen and commercial batch/pen)
- DOC vaccination (vaccine register)
- Liquid nitrogen level monitoring records in liquid nitrogen cans.
- Chick grading/chick dispatch
- Staff training
- Cleaning and disinfection program (schedule and chemical use for disinfection)
- Laboratory reports (salmonella testing reports of hatchery VIC and own testing, water etc)
- Worker Salmonellosis test reports
- Waste disposal

Checklist for monitoring of the chicken breeder farms and grandparent farms is attached (Annexure 2)

4. Biosecurity guidelines for export establishments of commercial layer farmers

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAFH) provides a biosecurity guideline for export establishments of commercial layer farmers in Sri Lanka, as follows. All the export establishments of commercial layer farms should be registered with DAPH.

1. Selection of the site/location

- i. The farm should be located at least 2 km away from hot spots of migratory birds and poultry breeder farms and garbage dumping areas.
- ii. Minimum of 500 m away from commercial poultry (layer or broiler) farms and poultry processing establishments.
- iii. The farm should have easy access roads.
- iv. The site is ideally be located in an area not prone to flooding.
- v. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a security fence or wall.
- ii. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone around perimeter fence (both sides of the fence).
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive, fruit trees or areas (e.g., marshy lands).
- iv. Clear “***Restricted Entry***” signage is displayed at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm is permitted only for farm staff and authorized visitors.
- vi. Visitors are allowed only if they have not visited any other poultry farms during three days prior to the visit.
- vii. The farm authority provides a self - declaration form to visitors at the entrance.
- viii. Vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and vehicle spray facility are provided at the entrance. All other vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- ix. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) at the main entrance and maintain a 5 cm depth disinfectant level.
- x. The disinfectant solution is replaced twice daily.
- xi. Adequate washrooms, changing rooms, and shower facilities with clean clothing and footwear are provided at the entrance.
- xii. Display bio-security guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entrance.

- xiii. Equipment and tools received from external sources undergo disinfection/sanitation procedures before being brought into the poultry house. (Standard operational procedures and practice should be available).

3. Production Area

- i. Clear signboards indicating various actions in production area, (feed storage, storage of equipment and utensil etc.) are displayed.
- ii. Separate roads are recommended for transportation of clean and dirty materials.
- iii. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source, if ground water is used.
- iv. Any livestock or other poultry should not be reared in the farm.
- v. It is recommended to rear growers and layers in separate locations.
- vi. If both layer and grower birds are kept at the same location, the grower unit is placed upwind and at least 100 meters away from the layer unit.
- vii. Each unit is properly fenced, managed separately, and has dedicated staff.
- viii. Separate storage facilities for feed, disinfectants, litter, nest box material, equipment, and a post-mortem room and room for egg storing are available.
- ix. Properly designed disposal pits (with airtight lids, walls raised above ground level) or an incineration facility is available for the disposal of dead birds.
- x. Availability of a standby generator is recommended.

Poultry Houses:

- i. Poultry houses should preferably be located at least 100 meters away from public roads/main roads and at least 30 meters away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Houses are designed to be rodent and wild bird-proof.
- iii. An effective rodent and pest control program must be implemented.
- iv. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- v. Keep at least a distance of 10 m between closed houses and 15 m between open houses within the same unit.
- vi. The long axis of the poultry houses is recommended to be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.
- vii. The recommended floor thickness for the deep litter poultry houses is 4 inches.
- viii. Concrete pavement (1.0 – 1.5m width) should be constructed around the poultry house.

- ix. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are to be provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Separate footwear is provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- xi. Uniforms of the workers should be washed daily.
- xii. Litter material should be fumigated before being introduced into the houses.
- xiii. Water should ideally be treated using appropriate methods like chlorination or UV treatment.
- xiv. Potable water should be provided for drinking.
- xv. Microbiological quality, pH and salinity are tested, at least biannually.
- xvi. Ensure adequate number of nest boxes, and keep the bedding material clean and dry.
- xvii. Eggs are collected frequently (5–6 times daily) and placed in clean, disinfected trays.

Disease prevention and control

- i. Control programs for Newcastle Disease should be implemented.
- ii. Surveillance programs should be implemented for Newcastle Disease and Salmonella.
- iii. Vaccination should be performed according to a vaccination schedule.
- iv. Vaccination for Newcastle Disease and fowl pox is compulsory.
- v. Post vaccination monitoring should be performed for Newcastle Disease.
- vi. Sick birds are isolated in cages separate from the rest of the flock.
- vii. Dead birds should be removed immediately.
- viii. Post-mortem examinations should be conducted in the post-mortem room by a registered veterinary surgeon, and samples sent to relevant laboratories for confirmation if required. Disease situations should be informed to the relevant VIO.
- ix. Carcasses should be disposed or incinerated in a disposal pit.
- x. Following flock removal, litter must be removed from the poultry house. (sell /composting /rendering)
- xi. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 1 month resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.
- xii. Farm staff should not rear poultry or direct contact with outside poultry farms.
- xiii. Farm staff should be tested for Salmonellosis annually, and maintain good health.

- xiv. It is recommended to document staff training programs and ensure they are actively implemented.
- xv. The farm authority should have a consultant Veterinary Surgeon.
- xvi. It is recommended to test water biannually for microbiological quality, pH, and salinity from an approved laboratory.

Record maintenance

The farm authority should maintain records on,

- Vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
- Staff training for biosecurity and health management
- Rodent control program
- Cleaning and disinfection with type of the disinfection/time (vehicle tire dip/ foot bath at the entrance of farm and houses)
- Health records (mortality, disease diagnosis, laboratory confirmatory reports, treatment, post-mortem findings)
- Laboratory reports (feed, water, litter quality and workers' medical records)
- Feed, water, and litter management
- Traceability records (origin of the birds, egg selling /exporting records)
- Visitors logbook should be maintained.

4. Egg receiving and storing

- i. The egg room should be physically separated from poultry houses (30m distance from poultry houses).
- ii. Only one controlled entry and exit point should be maintained for workers.
- iii. Footbaths/shoe cleaning carpets soaked with disinfectant should be placed at the entrance
- iv. Separate footwear should be available at the entrance.
- v. Hand washing facilities should be available at the entrance.
- vi. Walls and floors should be made of smooth, washable, and non-porous materials.
- vii. Adequate ventilation should be maintained.
- viii. Workers must wear clean, dedicated clothing for the egg room.
- ix. Dirty and broken eggs should not be brought in to the egg room.
- x. Egg receiving and issuing from a counter.
- xi. Eggs should be cleaned for the removal of any remaining dirt.
- xii. Egg grading machines should be regularly sanitized.

- xiii. Egg trays and plastic crates should be washed and disinfected after each use.
- xiv. Floors, tables, and equipment should be washed with detergent and disinfected.
- xv. The egg room should be cleaned daily.
- xvi. Use approved disinfectants effective against poultry pathogens.
- xvii. Eggs should be stored in a cool, clean, and dry environment.
- xviii. Storage should be air conditioned or should have an air cooling system.
- xix. First-in-first-out method should be followed.

Packaging and labelling

- i. There should be a clearly visible, easily legible, and long-lasting stamping or labelling method (food grade ink)
- ii. Following information should be mentioned in the egg packing (food grade packing material):
 - The country of origin
 - The name and address of the producer
 - The lot identification number
 - The name of the farm
 - The number of eggs
 - The average weight
 - The date of laying
 - The shelf life
 - The recommended storage temperature

Checklist for monitoring of the chicken breeder farms and grandparent farms is attached (Annexure 3)

5. Biosecurity guidelines for local market-oriented commercial layer farmers (>5000 birds)

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for commercial layer farmers (maintaining more than 5000 birds) in Sri Lanka, as follows. All the commercial layer farms should be registered in relevant government veterinary surgeon's office.

1. Site selection/location

- i. It is recommended to maintain at least from 2 km away from migratory bird hotspots and 2 km poultry breeder farms.
- ii. Recommended to be 500 m away from export oriented commercial farms, poultry processing establishments and other poultry farms.
- iii. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a security fence or wall.
- ii. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone around perimeter fence (both sides of the fence).
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive fruit trees.
- iv. It is recommended to display “***Restricted Entry***” signage at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm should be limited to farm staff and essential visitors only.
- vi. Visitors are allowed only if they have not visited any other poultry farms during three days prior to the visit.
- vii. Vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and vehicle spray facility are provided at the entrance. All other vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- viii. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) at the main entrance and maintain 5cm disinfectant level.
- ix. The disinfectant solution is replaced twice daily.
- x. Display bio-security guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entrance.

3. Production Area

- i. Clear signboards indicating various actions in production area, (feed storage, storage of equipment and utensil etc.) are displayed.
- ii. Separate roads are recommended for transportation of clean and dirty materials.

- iii. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source if ground water is used.
- iv. Any livestock or other poultry should not be reared in the farm.
- v. It is recommended to rear growers and layers in separate locations.
- vi. If both layer and grower birds are kept at the same location, the grower unit is placed upwind.
- vii. Each unit is properly fenced, managed separately, and have a dedicated staff.
- viii. Separate storage facilities for feed, disinfectants, litter nest box material, equipment, and a post-mortem room and room for egg storing are available.
- ix. Properly designed disposal pits (with airtight lids, walls raised above ground level) or an incineration facility is available for the disposal of dead birds.
- x. Availability of a standby generator is recommended.

Poultry Houses:

- i. Poultry houses should preferably be located at least 100 meters away from public roads/main roads and at least 30 meters away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Houses are designed to be rodent and wild bird-proof.
- iii. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- iv. Recommend to implement an effective rodent and pest control program.
- v. Keep at least 10 m distance between houses within the same unit (depending on the type of housing).
- vi. The long axis of the poultry houses is recommended to be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.
- vii. The recommended floor thickness for the deep litter poultry houses is 4 inches.
- viii. Concrete pavement (1.0 – 1.5m width) should be constructed around the poultry house.
- ix. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are to be provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Separate footwear are provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- xi. Workers should wear dedicated clean cloths.
- xii. Ensure adequate number of nest boxes, and keep the bedding material clean and dry.
- xiii. Water should ideally be treated using appropriate methods like chlorination.
- xiv. Potable water should be provided for drinking.

- xv. It is recommended to test water biannually for microbiological quality, pH, and salinity from an approved laboratory.
- xvi. Eggs are collected frequently (5–6 times daily) and place in clean, disinfected trays.

Disease prevention and control

- i. Vaccination should be performed according to a schedule.
- ii. Vaccination for ND and Fowl pox is compulsory.
- iii. Sick birds are isolated in cages separate from the rest of the flock.
- iv. Dead birds should be removed immediately.
- v. Post-mortem examinations is conducted by a registered veterinary surgeon, and samples sent to relevant laboratories for confirmation if required.
- vi. Disease situations should be informed to the relevant range government veterinary surgeon.
- vii. Carcasses should be disposed in the disposal pit or incinerated.
- viii. Following flock removal, litter must be removed from the poultry house. (sell /composting /rendering)
- ix. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 2 weeks resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.
- x. Recommend water testing for microbiological quality, pH and salinity by an approved laboratory.

Record maintenance

The farm authority should maintain records on ,

- Vaccination
- Rodent control program
- Cleaning and disinfection with type of the disinfection/time (vehicle tire dip/ foot bath at the entrance of farm and houses)
- Health records, including treatment, post-mortem findings, disease confirmation and mortality
- Laboratory reports
- Litter disposal records
- Visitors' logbook should be maintained.

6. Biosecurity guidelines for local market-oriented commercial layer farmers (1000 - 5000 birds)

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for commercial layer farms (1000-5000 birds) in Sri Lanka. All the commercial layer farms should be registered in the relevant government veterinary surgeons office.

1. Site selection/location

- vi. The farm should be located 1 km away from hot spots of migratory birds and at least 2 km away from poultry breeder farms.
- vii. Minimum of 500 m away from export oriented commercial poultry farms and poultry processing establishments.
- viii. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- xiv. The establishment should be surrounded by a security fence or wall.
- xv. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone around the perimeter fence (both sides of the fence).
- xvi. Farm premises recommended to be free from bird attractive fruit trees.
- xvii. It is recommended to display “*Restricted Entry*” signage at the main entrance.
- xviii. Access to the farm should be limited to workers and essential visitors only.
- xix. Establishment of a vehicle tire dip or spraying facility is recommended.
- xx. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) at the main entrance and maintain 5 cm disinfectant level.
- xxi. The disinfectant solution should be changed twice daily.

3. Production Area

- xi. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source.
- xii. Any livestock or other poultry should not be reared in the farm.
- xiii. It is recommended to rear growers and layers separately.
- xiv. Recommend to fenced each unit and managed separately with dedicated staff.
- xv. Separate storage facilities for feed, disinfectants, litter nest box material, equipment, and a separate place for post-mortem and room for egg storing are available.

Poultry Houses:

- i. Poultry houses recommended to be located at least 100 meters away from public roads/main roads and at least 10 meter from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Recommended to implement an effective rodent and pest control methods.
- iii. Houses are designed rodent and wild bird-proof.
- iv. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- v. The long axis of the poultry houses is recommended to be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.
- vi. The recommended floor thickness for the deep litter poultry houses is 4 inches.
- vii. Concrete pavement (1.0 – 1.5m width) should be constructed around the poultry house.
- viii. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are to be provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- ix. Separate footwear are provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Provide sufficient number of nest boxes and maintain the nest box material, clean and dry.
- xi. Eggs have to be collected frequently (at least 5-6 times per day) and placed in clean, disinfected trays.
- xii. Potable water should be provided for drinking. (chlorination is recommended).

Disease prevention and control

- i. Vaccination should be performed according to a vaccination schedule.
- ii. Vaccination for Newcastle Disease and Fowl pox is compulsory.
- iii. Sick birds separated from the poultry houses.
- iv. Dead birds should be removed immediately.
- v. Post-mortem should be performed by a registered veterinary surgeon.
- vi. Disease situations should be informed to the relevant range government veterinary surgeon.
- vii. Carcasses should be disposed in a disposal pit.
- viii. Following flock removal, litter must be removed from the poultry house. (sell /composting /rendering)
- ix. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 2 weeks resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.

- x. Recommend water testing for microbiological quality, pH and salinity by an approved laboratory.

Record maintenance

Farmer should maintain records on,

- Vaccination
- Rodent control program
- Cleaning and disinfection with type of the disinfection/time (vehicle tire dip/ foot bath at the entrance of farm and houses)
- Health records, including treatment, post-mortem findings, disease confirmation reports and mortality
- Laboratory reports
- Visitors logbook should be maintained.

7. දේශීය වෙළඳපොළ ඉලක්ක කරගත් වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවීන් සඳහා වන ජෛව ආරක්ෂණ මාර්ගෝපදේශ (සතූන් 1000 සිට 5000 දක්වා)

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවිපොළවල් (සතූන් 1000 සිට 5000 දක්වා) සඳහා සත්ත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (DAPH) විසින් ලබා දෙන ජෛව ආරක්ෂණ මාර්ගෝපදේශයයි.

සියලුම වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවිපොළවල් අදාළ රජයේ පශු වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරී කාර්යාලයේ ලියාපදිංචි කළ යුතුය.

1. භූමිය / ස්ථානය තෝරා ගැනීම

- i. ගොවිපල, සංක්‍රමණික පක්ෂීන් ගැවසෙන ප්‍රධාන ස්ථාන සහ කුකුළු අභිජනන ගොවිපලවල් (poultry breeder farms) වලින් අවම වශයෙන් කිලෝමීටර 2 ක් වත් දුරින් පිහිටා තිබිය යුතුය.
- ii. අපනයනය ඉලක්ක කරගත් වාණිජ කුකුළු ගොවිපලවල් සහ කුකුළු මස් සැකසුම් මධ්‍යස්ථාන වලින් (poultry processing plants) අවම වශයෙන් මීටර 500 ක් දුරින් පිහිටිය යුතුය.
- iii. පරිසර අධිකාරියේ අනුමැතිය තිබිය යුතුය.

2. බාහිර පරිසරයෙන් වෙන් කර පවත්වා ගැනීම

- i. ගොවිපල වටා වැටක් හෝ තාප්පයක් තිබිය යුතු අතර ඒ වටා මීටර 1 ක පළලකින් යුත් වල් පැලෑටි හෝ ශාක නොමැති කලාපයක් පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- ii. ගොවිපල පරිශ්‍රය තුළ පක්ෂීන් ආකර්ෂණය වන පලතුරු ගස් නොමැති විය යුතු අතර පරිසරය පිරිසිදුව පවත්වාගත යුතුය.
- iii. ඇතුල්වීමේ ස්ථානයේ "ඇතුළුවීම තහනම්" යනුවෙන් පැහැදිලි පුවරුවක් ප්‍රදර්ශනය කළ යුතුය.
- iv. ගොවිපලට ඇතුළුවීමට අවසර දෙනු ලබන්නේ ගොවිපොළ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට සහ බලයලත් නිලධාරීන්ට පමණි.
- v. වාහන විෂබීජහරණය කිරීම සඳහා "වෙහිකල් ටයර් ඩිස්" එකක් හෝ "ස්ප්‍රේ කිරීමේ පහසුකමක්" තිබීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ.
- vi. ප්‍රධාන ඇතුල්වීමේ ස්ථානයේ සෙන්ටිමීටර 5 ක විෂබීජ නාශක මට්ටමක් සහිත "හුවි බාත්" එකක් (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතු අතර එහි විෂබීජ නාශක ද්‍රාවණය දිනකට දෙවරක් මාරු කළ යුතුය.

3. ගොවිපළ පරිසරය

- i. මැරුණු සතූන් හා අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කරන වළවල්, භූගත ජල මූලාශ්‍රයේ සිට අවම වශයෙන් මීටර 50 ක් වත් දුරින් පිහිටා තිබිය යුතුය.

- ii. ගොවිපොළ තුළ වෙනත් කිසිදු වර්ගයක ගොවිපොළ සතුන් (ගව/එළ/බැටළු ආදී) හෝ වෙනත් පක්ෂීන් ඇති නොකළ යුතුය.
- iii. වැඩෙන සතුන් සහ බිත්තර දමන සතුන් වෙත වෙනම ඇති කිරීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ.
- iv. මෙම ඒකක නිසි ලෙස වැටවල් ගසා වෙනම කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සහ එක් එක් ඒකකය සඳහා වෙන වෙනම කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක් යෙදවීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ.
- v. සත්ව ආහාර, විෂබීජ නාශක, අතුරුණු ද්‍රව්‍ය (litter), බිත්තර දමන කුඩු සඳහා අතුරුණු ද්‍රව්‍ය, උපකරණ සඳහා සහ වෙන බිත්තර ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහා වෙනම ගබඩා පහසුකම් ද, පශ්චාත් මරණ පරීක්ෂණ සඳහා වෙනම ස්ථානයක් ද තිබිය යුතුය.

කුකුළු කුඩු:

- i. කුකුළු කුඩු පොදු මාර්ග/ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගවල සිට අවම වශයෙන් මීටර 100 ක් දුරින් පිහිටා තිබීම නිර්දේශ කරන අතර මායිම් වැටේ සිට අවම වශයෙන් මීටර 10 ක් වත් ඇතිත් පිහිටුවිය යුතුය.
- ii. කුඩු, මියන් සහ පක්ෂීන්ට ඇතුළු විය නොහැකි පරිදි සැලසුම් කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- iii. කුකුළු කුඩුව වටා මීටර තුනක පිරිසිදු, (වල් පැලෑටි හෝ ශාක නොමැති) කලාපයක් පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- iv. මියන් සහ කෘමීන් පාලනය සඳහා ක්‍රමවේදයක් තිබිය යුතුය.
- v. විශේෂයෙන්ම විවෘත කුඩු සඳහා, කුකුළු කුඩුවල දිග අක්ෂය නැගෙනහිර-බටහිර දිශාවට පිහිටන සේ සකස් කිරීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ.
- vi. ගැඹුරු අතුරු ක්‍රමයට ඇති කරන කුකුළු කුඩුවල බිමෙහි නිර්දේශිත ගනකම අඟල් 4 කි.
- vii. කුකුළු කුඩුව වටා මීටර 1 ක් පළල කොන්ක්‍රීට් පෙවුමන්ට් එකක් ඉදි කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- viii. එක් එක් කුකුළු කුඩුවට ඇතුල් වන ස්ථානයේ පාද විෂබීජහරණය කිරීම සඳහා ගුටි බාත් එකක් තිබිය යුතුය.
- ix. අතුරුණු ද්‍රව්‍ය කුඩු තුළට දැමීමේදී ඒවා දුම් ගැසීමට ලක් කිරීම (රියුම්ගේශන්) නිර්දේශ කෙරේ.
- x. එක් එක් කුඩුවට ඇතුල් වන ස්ථානයේ කුඩුව සඳහාම වෙන්වූ පාවහන් තිබිය යුතුය.
- xi. ප්‍රමාණවත් තරම් බිත්තර දමන පෙට්ටි (nest boxes) සැපයිය යුතු අතර, එම කුඩු ද්‍රව්‍ය පිරිසිදුව හා වියලිව පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- xii. බිත්තර දිනකට අවම වශයෙන් 5 - 6 වතාවක් එකතු කළ යුතු අතර, ඒවා පිරිසිදු, විෂබීජහරණය කළ තැටිවල තැබිය යුතුය.
- xiii. පානය කිරීම සඳහා පිරිසිදු ජලය සැපයිය යුතුය. (ක්ලෝරිනීකරණය කිරීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ).

රෝග වලක්වා ගැනීම සහ පාලනය

- i. එන්නත්කරණය එන්නත් කිරීමේ කාලසටහනකට අනුව සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- ii. නිවුකාසල් රෝගය (d.නිකට්) සහ කුකුළු වසූරිය සඳහා එන්නත් කිරීම අනිවාර්ය වේ.

- iii. රෝගී පක්ෂීන් වෙන් කළ යුතුය.
- iv. මියගිය පක්ෂීන් හැකි ඉක්මනින් ඉවත් කළ යුතුය.
- v. පශ්චාත් මරණ පරීක්ෂණ ලියාපදිංචි පශු වෛද්‍යවරයෙකු විසින් සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- vi. රෝගී තත්ත්වයන් පිළිබඳව අදාළ ප්‍රදේශයේ රජයේ පශු වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරීවරයා දැනුවත් කළ යුතුය.
- vii. නිසි ලෙස සැලසුම් කරන ලද සත්ව සිරුරු බැහැර කරන වළවල් (පියන් සහිත, පොළොව මට්ටමෙන් ඉහළට එසවූ බිත්ති සහිත) තිබිය යුතුය.
- viii. සතුන් ෫ළ ඉවත් කිරීමෙන් පසු, කුකුළු කුඩුව පිරිසිදු කර විෂබීජහරණය කර, අවම වශයෙන් සති 2ක විවේක කාලයක් (down time) පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- ix. ගොවිපළ සේවකයන් ජෛව ආරක්ෂණය පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් වී සිටිය යුතුය.
- x. පහත සඳහන් වාර්තා පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
 - එන්නත්කරණ වාර්තා
 - මැරුණ සහ රෝගී සතුන් පිළිබඳ වාර්තා
 - රසායනාගාර වාර්තා

8. உள்ளூர் சந்தையைக் இலக்காகக் கொண்ட வணிக ரீதியிலான முட்டைக்கோழி வளர்ப்பாளர்களுக்கான உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு வழிகாட்டுதல்கள் (1000 முதல் 5000 கோழிகள் வரை)

இலங்கையில் வணிக ரீதியில் முட்டைக்கோழி வளர்க்கும் பண்ணைகளுக்கு (1000 முதல் 5000 கோழிகள் வரை) கால்நடை உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களத்தினால் (DAPH) வழங்கப்படும் உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு வழிகாட்டுதல்கள் இதோ.

அனைத்து வணிக ரீதியிலான முட்டைக்கோழிப் பண்ணைகளும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அரசாங்க கால்நடை வைத்திய அதிகாரி அலுவலகத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

1. நிலம் / இடத்தை தேர்வு செய்தல்

- i. பண்ணையானது, வலசை போகும் பறவைகள் (Migratory birds) நடமாட்டம் உள்ள முக்கிய இடங்கள் மற்றும் கோழி இனப்பெருக்கப் பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து (poultry breeder farms) குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 கி.மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ii. ஏற்றுமதியை இலக்காகக் கொண்ட வணிக ரீதியிலான கோழிப்பண்ணைகள் மற்றும் கோழி இறைச்சி பதப்படுத்தும் மையங்களிலிருந்து (poultry processing plants) குறைந்தபட்சம் 500 மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- iii. மத்திய சுற்றாடல் அதிகாரசபையின் அங்கீகாரம் பெறப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.

2. வெளிச் சூழலிலிருந்து தனிமைப்படுத்திப் பராமரித்தல்

- i. பண்ணையைச் சுற்றி வேலி அல்லது சுவர் இருக்க வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அதைச் சுற்றி 1 மீட்டர் அகலத்திற்கு களைகள் அல்லது தாவரங்கள் இல்லாத மண்டலம் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- ii. பண்ணை வளாகத்திற்குள் பறவைகளைக் கவரும் பழ மரங்கள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும் சூழல் தூய்மையாகப் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iii. நுழைவாயிலில் "உட்பிரவேசிப்பது தடைசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது" எனத் தெளிவாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அறிவிப்புப் பலகை காட்சிப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. பண்ணைக்குள் நுழைவதற்கு பண்ணைப் பணியாளர்கள் மற்றும் அதிகாரமளிக்கப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மட்டுமே அனுமதியளிக்கப்படும்.

- v. வாகனங்களை கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்வதற்காக "வாஹன டயர் டிப்" (Vehicle tyre dip) அல்லது "தெளிக்கும் வசதி" (Spraying facility) இருப்பது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.
- vi. பிரதான நுழைவாயிலில் 5 செ.மீ கிருமிநாசினி மட்டத்தைக் கொண்ட "ஃபூட் பாத்" (Footbath - 1m × 0.5m × 12-15cm) அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதில் உள்ள கிருமிநாசினி திரவம் இருமுறை மாற்றப்பட வேண்டும்.

3. பண்ணைச் சூழல்

- i. இறந்த கோழிகள் மற்றும் கழிவுகளை அகற்றும் குழிகள், நிலத்தடி நீர் ஆதாரத்தில் இருந்து குறைந்தபட்சம் 50 மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ii. பண்ணைக்குள் வேறு எந்த வகையான பண்ணை விலங்குகளையோ (பசு/ஆடு/செம்மறியாடு போன்றவை) அல்லது வேறு பறவைகளையோ வளர்க்கக்கூடாது.
- iii. வளரும் கோழிகள் மற்றும் முட்டையிடும் கோழிகளை separately (வெவ்வேறாக) வளர்ப்பது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.
- iv. இந்த அலகுகள் சரியான முறையில் வேலி அமைக்கப்பட்டு, தனித்தனியாக நிர்வகிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு அலகுக்கும் தனித்தனியாகப் பணியாளர்களை ஈடுபடுத்துவது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.
- v. விலங்கு உணவு, கிருமிநாசினிகள், கூளப் பொருட்கள் (Litter materials), முட்டையிடும் கூடுகளுக்கான கூளப் பொருட்கள், உபகரணங்கள் மற்றும் முட்டை சேமிப்பிற்காக தனித்தனி சேமிப்பு வசதிகளும், பிரேத பரிசோதனைக்காகத் தனி இடமும் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

கோழிப் கூடுகள்:

- i. கோழிப் கூடுகள் பொதுச் சாலைகள்/பிரதான சாலைகளில் இருந்து குறைந்தபட்சம் 100 மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும் எனப் பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் எல்லை வேலியில் இருந்து குறைந்தபட்சம் 10 மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ii. கூடுகள், எலிகள் மற்றும் பறவைகள் நுழைய முடியாதவாறு வடிவமைப்பு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- iii. கோழிப் கூட்டினைச் சுற்றி 3 மீட்டர் தூய்மையான (களைகள் அல்லது தாவரங்கள் இல்லாத) மண்டலம் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. எலிகள் மற்றும் பூச்சிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான வழிமுறை இருக்க வேண்டும்.

- v. முக்கியமாக திறந்த கூடுகளுக்கு (Open houses), கோழிப் கூடுகளின் நீள அச்ச கிழக்கு-மேற்கு திசையில் அமையுமாறு அமைப்பது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.
- vi. ஆழமான கூள முறையில் (Deep litter system) வளர்க்கப்படும் கோழிப் கூடுகளின் தரை கூளத்தின் தடிமன் 4 அங்குலங்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- vii. கோழிப் கூட்டினைச் சுற்றி 1 மீட்டர் அகலமுள்ள கான்கிரீட் நடைபாதை (Concrete pavement) அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- viii. ஒவ்வொரு கோழிப் கூட்டுக்குள்ளும் நுழையும் இடத்தில் பாதங்களைக் கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்வதற்காக ஃபூட் பாத் (Footbath) இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ix. கூளப் பொருட்களைக் கூடுகளுக்குள் போடுவதற்கு முன் புகையூட்டலுக்கு (Fumigation) உட்படுத்துவது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது.
- x. ஒவ்வொரு கூட்டுக்குள்ளும் நுழையும் போது பயன்படுத்துவதற்காக அக்கூட்டுக்கு மட்டுமே உரித்தான பாதணிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- xi. போதுமான அளவு முட்டையிடும் பெட்டிகள் (Nest boxes) வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். மேலும் கூளப் பொருட்கள் தூய்மையாகவும் உலர்வாகவும் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- xii. முட்டைகள் குறைந்தபட்சம் 5 - 6 முறையாவது சேகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அவை தூய்மையான, கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்யப்பட்ட தட்டுகளில் வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- xiii. அருந்துவதற்குத் தூய்மையான நீர் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும் (குளோரினேற்றம் செய்வது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது).

நோய்களைத் தடுத்தலும் கட்டுப்படுத்தலும்

- i. தடுப்பூசி வழங்குதல் தடுப்பூசி அட்டவணைப்படி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- ii. நிவூகாசில் நோய் (Ranikhet) மற்றும் கோழி அம்மை (Fowl pox) ஆகியவற்றுக்கான தடுப்பூசிகள் கட்டாயமானவை.
- iii. நோயா வாய்ப்பட்ட பறவைகள் தனிமைப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. இறந்த பறவைகள் முடிந்தவரை விரைவில் அகற்றப்பட வேண்டும்.
- v. பிரேத பரிசோதனைகள் பதிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட கால்நடை வைத்தியரால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- vi. நோய் நிலைமைகள் குறித்து அப்பகுதியின் அரசாங்க கால்நடை வைத்திய அதிகாரிக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

vii. சரியான முறையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட, இறந்த விலங்குகளை அகற்றும் குழிகள் (மூடிகள் கொண்ட, தரை மட்டத்திலிருந்து உயர்த்தப்பட்ட சுவர்களைக் கொண்ட) இருக்க வேண்டும்.

viii. கோழித் தொகுதியை அகற்றிய பிறகு, கோழிப் கூட்டைச் சுத்தப்படுத்தி, கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்து, குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 வார ஓய்வுக் காலத்தை (Down time) பராமரிக்க வேண்டும்.

பண்ணைப் பணியாளர்கள் உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்து விழிப்புணர்வுடன் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

பின்வரும் பதிவேடுகள் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்:

- தடுப்பூசிப் பதிவேடுகள்
- இறந்த மற்றும் நோயா வாய்ப்பட்ட விலங்குகள் பற்றிய பதிவேடுகள்
- ஆய்வகப் பதிவேடுகள்

9. Biosecurity guidelines for local market oriented commercial layer farmers (less than 1,000 birds)

This biosecurity guideline is issued by the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) for commercial layer farms (less than 1,000 birds) in Sri Lanka. All commercial layer hen farms should be registered with the relevant Government Veterinary Officer's office.

1. Site selection/location

- i. The farm must be located at least 2 km away from major migratory bird hotspots and poultry breeder farms.
- ii. The farm must be located at least 500 m away from export-oriented commercial poultry farms and poultry processing plants.
- iii. Farms with more than 500 birds must have approval from the Central Environmental Authority (CEA).

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The farm must be separated by a fence.
- ii. The farm premises should be kept clean and free from fruit trees that attract birds.
- iii. Entry of outside individuals into the farm premises should be limited.
- iv. Disinfection facilities must be provided at the farm entry point (for hands and feet).

3. Production area

- i. No other types of farm animals (cattle, goats, sheep, etc.) or other birds should be raised within the farm.
- ii. Separate storage facilities should be available for feed, disinfectants, litter material, nest box bedding material, equipment, and egg storage, as well as a separate dedicated place for post-mortem examinations.
- iii. Dead animals must be buried within the farm premises itself, and throwing them in open areas or into water sources must be avoided.

Poultry houses

- i. Poultry houses should not be located adjacent to public/main roads and placed at least 6 meters away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. A zone free of weeds or plants should be maintained around the poultry shed.
- iii. A footbath for washing/disinfecting hands and feet should be available at the entrance to each poultry house.
- iv. Houses should be designed in a way that rodents and birds cannot enter.
- v. A rodent and pest control method should be in place.

- vi. The floor of deep litter poultry houses should be constructed using cement.
- vii. A concrete pavement must be constructed around the poultry house.
- viii. An adequate number of nest boxes should be provided, and the nesting materials must be kept clean and dry.
- ix. Eggs should be collected as quickly as possible and placed in clean, disinfected trays.
- x. Clean water should be provided for drinking (chlorination is recommended).

Disease prevention and control

- i. Vaccination should be carried out according to a vaccination schedule.
- ii. Vaccination for Newcastle Disease and Fowl Pox is mandatory.
- iii. Sick birds should be isolated.
- iv. Dead birds should be removed as quickly as possible.
- v. Post-mortem examinations should be conducted by a registered veterinarian.
- vi. The relevant Government Veterinary surgeon should be informed about disease conditions.
- vii. After removing the flock, the poultry shed must be cleaned and disinfected, and a rest period (down time) of at least 2 weeks should be maintained.
- viii. Farm workers must be aware of biosecurity.
- ix. The following records must be maintained:
 - Vaccination records
 - Records regarding dead and sick animals
 - Laboratory reports

10. දේශීය වෙළඳපොළ ඉලක්ක කරගත් වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවීන් සඳහා වන ජෛව ආරක්ෂණ මාර්ගෝපදේශ (සතූන් 1000 ට අඩු)

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවිපලවල් (සතූන් 1000 ට අඩු) සඳහා සත්ත්ව නිෂ්පාදන හා සෞඛ්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (DAPH) විසින් දෙනු ලබන ජෛව ආරක්ෂණ මාර්ගෝපදේශයයි.

සියලුම වාණිජ මට්ටමේ බිත්තර ගන්නා කිකිළියන් ඇති කරන ගොවිපලවල් අදාළ රජයේ පශු වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරී කාර්යාලයේ ලියාපදිංචි විය යුතුය.

1. භූමිය / ස්ථානය තෝරා ගැනීම

- iv. ගොවිපල, සංක්‍රමණික පක්ෂීන් ගැවසෙන ප්‍රධාන ස්ථාන සහ කුකුළු අභිජනන ගොවිපලවල් වලින් අවම වශයෙන් කිලෝමීටර 2 ක් වත් දුරින් පිහිටා තිබිය යුතුය.
- v. අපනයනය ඉලක්ක කරගත් වාණිජ කුකුළු ගොවිපලවල් සහ කුකුළු මස් සැකසුම් ආයතනවලින් අවම වශයෙන් මීටර 500 ක් දුරින් පිහිටිය යුතුය.
- vi. පක්ෂීන් 500 ට වැඩි ගොවිපල සඳහා පරිසර අධිකාරියේ අනුමැතිය තිබිය යුතුය.

2. බාහිර පරිසරයෙන් වෙන්කර පවත්වා ගැනීම

- i. ගොවිපල වැට ගසා වෙන්කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- ii. ගොවිපල පරිශ්‍රය පිරිසිදුව සහ පක්ෂීන් ආකර්ෂණයවන පළතුරු ගස් වලින් තොරව පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- iii. ගොවිපල පරිශ්‍රය තුලට බාහිර පුද්ගලයින් ඇතුල්වීම සීමා කළ යුතුය.
- iv. ගොවිපල ඇතුළු වන ස්ථානයේ විෂබීජහරණ පහසුකම් සලසා තිබිය යුතුය (පාද සහ අත් සඳහා)

3. ගොවිපළ පරිශ්‍රය

- i. ගොවිපල තුළ වෙනත් කිසිදු වර්ගයක ගොවිපොළ සතූන් (ගව/එළ/බැටළු ආදී) හෝ වෙනත් පක්ෂීන් ඇති නොකළ යුතුය.
- ii. සත්ව ආහාර, විෂබීජ නාශක, අතුරුණු ද්‍රව්‍ය , බිත්තර දමන කුඩු සඳහා ගන්නා අතුරුණු ද්‍රව්‍ය (nest box material), උපකරණ සහ බිත්තර ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහා වෙනම ගබඩා පහසුකම් ද, පශ්චාත් මරණ පරීක්ෂණ සඳහා වෙනම ස්ථානයක් ද තිබිය යුතුය.
- iii. මැරුණු සතූන් ගොවිපළ පරිශ්‍රය තුළම වල දැමිය යුතු අතර එළිමහනේ සහ ජල මූලාශ්‍ර වලට දැමීමෙන් වැළකී සිටිය යුතුය.

කුකුළු නිවාස:

- xiv. කුකුළු ගොවිපල ප්‍රධාන/පොදු මාර්ග අසල පිහිටා නොතිබිය යුතු අතර, මායිම් වැටේ සිට අවම වශයෙන් මීටර් 6 ක් වත් ඇතිත් පිහිටා තිබිය යුතුය.
- xv. කුකුළු කුඩුව වටා වල් පැලෑටි හෝ ශාක නොමැති කලාපයක් පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.

- xvi. එක් එක් කුකුළු කුඩුවට ඇතුල් වන ස්ථානයේ දැන් සහ පාද සේදීම/විෂබීජහරණය කිරීම සඳහා හුටි බාත් ඒකක් තිබිය යුතුය.
- xvii. නිවාස, මියන් සහ පක්ෂීන්ට ඇතුළු විය නොහැකි පරිදි සැලසුම් කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- xviii. මියන් සහ කෘමීන් පාලන ක්‍රමවේදයක් තිබිය යුතුය.
- xix. ගැඹුරු අතුරනු ක්‍රමයට ඇති කරන කුකුළු කුඩුවල බිම සිමෙන්ති යොදා සකස් කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- xx. කුකුළු කුඩුව වටා කොන්ක්‍රීට් පෙවුමන්ට එකක් ඉදි කර තිබිය යුතුය.
- xxi. ප්‍රමාණවත් තරම් බිත්තර දමන පෙට්ටි (nest boxes) සැපයිය යුතු අතර, එම ද්‍රව්‍ය පිරිසිදුව හා වියලිව පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- xxii. බිත්තර හැකි ඉක්මනින් එකතු කළ යුතු අතර, ඒවා පිරිසිදු, විෂබීජහරණය කළ තැටිවල තැබිය යුතුය.
- xxiii. පානය කිරීම සඳහා පිරිසිදු ජලය සැපයිය යුතුය. (ක්ලෝරිනීකරණය කිරීම නිර්දේශ කෙරේ).

රෝග වලක්වා ගැනීම සහ පාලනය

- xi. එන්නත්කරණය එන්නත් කිරීමේ කාලසටහනකට අනුව සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- xii. නිවුකාසල් රෝගය (රැනිකට්) සහ කුකුළු වසූරිය (Fowl pox) සඳහා එන්නත් කිරීම අනිවාර්ය වේ.
- xiii. රෝගී පක්ෂීන් වෙන් කළ යුතුය.
- xiv. මියගිය පක්ෂීන් හැකි ඉක්මනින් ඉවත් කළ යුතුය.
- xv. පශ්චාත් මරණ පරීක්ෂණ ලියාපදිංචි පශු වෛද්‍යවරයෙකු විසින් සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- xvi. රෝගී තත්ත්වයන් පිළිබඳව අදාළ ප්‍රදේශයේ රජයේ පශු වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරීවරයා දැනුවත් කළ යුතුය.
- xvii. සතුන් රැළ ඉවත් කිරීමෙන් පසු, කුකුළු කුඩුව පිරිසිදු කර විෂබීජහරණය කර, අවම වශයෙන් සති 2 ක විවේක කාලයක් (down time) පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.
- xviii. ගොවිපළ සේවකයන් ජෛව ආරක්ෂණය පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් වී සිටිය යුතුය.

පහත සඳහන් වාර්තා පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.

- එන්නත්කරණ වාර්තා
- මැරුණ සහ රෝගී සතුන් පිළිබඳ වාර්තා
- රසායනාගාර වාර්තා

11. உள்ளூர் சந்தையைக் இலக்காகக் கொண்டு வணிக ரீதியாக முட்டைக்கோழி வளர்க்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கான உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு வழிகாட்டுதல்கள் (1,000 பறவைகளுக்கும் குறைவான)

இந்த உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு வழிகாட்டுதலானது, இலங்கையில் 1,000 பறவைகளுக்கும் குறைவாக வளர்க்கும் வணிக ரீதியிலான முட்டைக்கோழிப் பண்ணைகளுக்காக விலங்கு உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சுகாதாரத் திணைக்களத்தால் (DAPH) வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அனைத்து வணிக ரீதியிலான முட்டைக்கோழிப் பண்ணைகளும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அரசாங்க கால்நடை வைத்திய அதிகாரி அலுவலகத்தில் கட்டாயம் பதிவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

1. காணி / நிலத்தைத் தேர்வு செய்தல்

- i. பண்ணையானது, வலசை போகும் பறவைகளின் முக்கிய வாழ்விடங்கள் மற்றும் கோழிப் பெருக்கப் பண்ணைகளிலிருந்து (poultry breeder farms) குறைந்தது 2 கி.மீ தொலைவில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ii. ஏற்றுமதியை மையமாகக் கொண்ட வணிக ரீதியிலான கோழிப் பண்ணைகள் மற்றும் கோழி இறைச்சி பதப்படுத்தும் நிலையங்களிலிருந்து குறைந்தது 500 மீ தொலைவில் பண்ணை அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- iii. 500 பறவைகளுக்கும் அதிகமாகக் கொண்ட பண்ணைகள் மத்திய சுற்றாடல் அதிகாரசபையின் (CEA) அனுமதியைப் பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும்.

2. வெளிச்சுழலிலிருந்து தனிமைப்படுத்தலைப் பேணுதல்

- i. பண்ணை ஒரு வேலிகட்டப்பட்டு பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ii. பண்ணை வளாகம் சுத்தமாகவும், பறவைகளைக் கவரக்கூடிய பழமரங்கள் இல்லாமலும் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iii. பண்ணை வளாகத்திற்குள் வெளி நபர்கள் நுழைவது கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. பண்ணையின் நுழைவுப் பகுதியில் கைகள் மற்றும் கால்களைக் கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்வதற்கான வசதிகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.

3. பண்ணை வளாகம்

- i. இறந்த பறவைகளை பண்ணை வளாகத்திற்குள்ளேயே குழிதோண்டிப் புதைக்க வேண்டும். திறந்தவெளிகளிலோ அல்லது நீர்நிலைகளிலோ வீசுவதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும்.

- ii. பண்ணைக்குள் வேறு எந்த வகையான பண்ணை விலங்குகளையோ (கால்நடைகள், வெள்ளாடுகள், செம்மறியாடுகள் போன்றவை) அல்லது பிற பறவைகளையோ வளர்க்கக்கூடாது.
- iii. தீவனம், கிருமிநாசினிகள், கூளப் பொருட்கள் (litter material), அடைப்பெட்டிப் படுக்கைப் பொருட்கள், உபகரணங்கள் மற்றும் முட்டை சேமிப்பு ஆகியவற்றிற்குத் தனித்தனி சேமிப்பு வசதிகளும், அத்துடன் பிரேதப் பரிசோதனைகளை நடத்துவதற்குத் தனியான பிரத்யேக இடமும் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

கோழிப் கொட்டகைகள்

- i. கோழிப் கொட்டகைகள் பொது/முக்கிய வீதிகளுக்கு அருகில் அமைந்திருக்கக்கூடாது.
- ii. கொறித்துண்ணிகள் (எலிகள் போன்றவை) மற்றும் பறவைகள் நுழைய முடியாதவாறு கொட்டகைகள் வடிவமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iii. கோழிப் கொட்டகையைச் சுற்றி களைகள் அல்லது தாவரங்கள் இல்லாத பகுதி பேணப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. எலிகள் மற்றும் பூச்சிகள்/வேட்டைப் பிராணிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முறை அமலில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- v. ஆழமான கூள முறையைப் (deep litter system) பயன்படுத்தும் கோழிப் கொட்டகைகளின் தரை சிமெந்தினால் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- vi. கோழிப் கொட்டகையைச் சுற்றி கான்கிரீட் நடைபாதை அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- vii. ஒவ்வொரு கோழிப் கொட்டகையின் நுழைவாயிலிலும் கைகள் மற்றும் கால்களைக் கழுவுவதற்கும்/கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்வதற்கும் ஒரு கால் தொட்டி (footbath) இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- viii. ஒவ்வொரு கோழிப் கொட்டகையின் நுழைவாயிலிலும் கால்களைக் கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்வதற்கான கால் தொட்டி (footbath) இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ix. போதுமான எண்ணிக்கையிலான அடைப்பெட்டிகள் (nest boxes) வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும், மேலும் அவற்றின் படுக்கைப் பொருட்கள் சுத்தமாகவும் உலர்வாகவும் வைத்திருக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- x. முட்டைகள் முடிந்தவரை விரைவாகச் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டு, சுத்தமான, கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்யப்பட்ட தட்டுகளில் (trays) வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- xi. குடிப்பதற்குச் சுத்தமான நீர் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும் (குளோரின் ஏற்றம் செய்வது பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகிறது).

நோய் தடுப்பு மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாடு

- i. தடுப்பூசி அட்டவணைக்கு ஏற்ப தடுப்பூசிகள் போடப்பட வேண்டும்.
- ii. நியூகாசில் நோய் (Newcastle Disease) மற்றும் கோழி அம்மைக்கான (Fowl Pox) தடுப்பூசிகள் கட்டாயமானவை.
- iii. நோயுற்ற பறவைகள் தனிமைப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iv. இறந்த பறவைகளை முடிந்தவரை விரைவாக அகற்ற வேண்டும்.
- v. பிரேதப் பரிசோதனைகள் பதிவுசெய்த கால்நடை வைத்தியரால் மட்டுமே மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- vi. நோய் நிலமைகள் குறித்து பிரதேச அரசாங்க கால்நடை வைத்திய அதிகாரிக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- vii. ஒரு தொகுதியை அகற்றிய பிறகு, கோழிப் கொட்டகையைச் சுத்தப்படுத்தி கிருமிநீக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும், மேலும் குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 வார காலமாவது ஓய்வு காலம் (down time - காலியாக வைத்திருத்தல்) பேணப்பட வேண்டும்.

பண்ணைப் பணியாளர்கள் உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்து விழிப்புணர்வுடன் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

பின்வரும் பதிவேடுகள் பராமரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்:

- தடுப்பூசிப் பதிவுகள்
- இறந்த மற்றும் நோயுற்ற பறவைகள் பற்றிய பதிவுகள்
- ஆய்வக அறிக்கைகள்

12. Biosecurity guidelines for broiler supplier farmers (own farm and out grower farms) to export oriented poultry processing establishments

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for broiler supplier farms (own farm and out grower farms) to export oriented poultry processing establishments in Sri Lanka. All the own farm and out grower farms broiler farms, who supply broiler to export oriented processing establishment should be registered in the relevant range veterinary office. In addition to that they should be registered in broiler supplying processing establishment.

1. Selection of the site/Location

- i. The farm should be located at least 2 km away from hot spots of migratory birds , poultry breeder farms and garbage dumping areas.
- ii. Minimum of 500 m away from commercial poultry (layer or broiler) farms and poultry processing establishments.
- iii. The location should be suitable for easy transportation to poultry processing establishments without compromising farm biosecurity.
- iv. The site is ideally be located in an area not prone to flooding.
- v. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a fence or wall.
- ii. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone on both sides of the perimeter fence.
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive, fruit trees or areas (e.g., marshy lands).
- iv. Clear “***Restricted Entry***” signage at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm is permitted only for farm staff and authorized visitors.
- vi. Authorised persons are not allowed only if they have not visit to other poultry farms at least three days prior to visit.
- vii. A vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and/or vehicle spray facility at the entrance is recommended. Otherwise vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- viii. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) with 5 cm disinfectant level at the main entrance.
- ix. Replace the disinfectant solution twice daily.

- x. Changing facilities should be available with clean clothing and footwear or PPE kits are provided at the entrance.
- xi. Farmer display biosecurity guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entry.

3. Production Area

- i. Display clear signboards to indicate various actions in production area, (feed storage, storage of equipment and utensil etc.).
- ii. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source if ground water is used.
- iii. Any livestock or other poultry should not be reared in the farm.
- iv. Rear older bird and younger birds separately (maintain a distance).
- v. Separate storage facilities are provided for feed, disinfectants, equipment,
- vi. A separate place for post-mortem.
- vii. Availability of a standby generator is recommended.

Poultry Houses:

- i. Poultry houses should preferably be located least 30 meters (based on the poultry density in the area) away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Houses are designed rodent and wild bird-proof.
- iii. It is recommended that the long axis of the poultry houses be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.
- iv. The recommended thickness for the floor of the poultry houses is 4 inches.
- v. A concrete pavement is constructed around the poultry house.
- vi. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- vii. An effective rodent and pest control program should be implemented.
- viii. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are to be provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- ix. Provide separate footwear at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Uniforms of the workers should be washed daily.
- xi. Litter material should be fumigated when introduced into the houses.
- xii. Drinking water should ideally be chlorinated.

Disease prevention and control

- i. Control and surveillance activities for Newcastle Disease (ND) and Salmonella, are implemented according to the guidelines provided by the relevant processing plant authority.
- ii. Documented vaccination program should be available and vaccination should be performed according to the schedule.
- iii. Vaccination for ND is compulsory.
- iv. Isolated cage should be available for sick birds.
- v. Dead birds should be removed as soon as possible.
- vi. Post-mortem examination is conducted by a registered veterinary surgeon, and samples sent to relevant laboratories for confirmation if required.
- vii. Disease situations should be informed to government veterinary surgeon and the veterinary surgeon of the relevant poultry processing plant.
- viii. Properly designed disposal pits (airtight lids, walls raised above ground level) or an incineration facility for the disposal of dead birds.
- ix. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 2 weeks resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.
- x. Farm staff should avoid direct contact with outside poultry.
- xi. Staff should be tested for Salmonellosis.
- xii. Staff should be trained for biosecurity.
- xiii. Farm is monitored by the Veterinary Surgeon of relevant poultry processing plant.
- xiv. It is recommended to test water for microbiological quality, pH, and salinity (biannually or when required).

Record maintenance

The farm authority should maintain records on,

- Vaccination
- Staff training
- Rodent control program
- Health records, including treatment, post-mortem findings, and mortality
- Laboratory reports (feed, water, litter quality, disease confirmation, and workers' medical records)
- Disease situation on Salmonella and ND.

- Litter disposal
- Traceability records from hatchery (DOC) to processing establishment.
- Visitors logbook is maintained.

13. Biosecurity guidelines for local market-oriented commercial broiler farmers

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for commercial broiler farms. All commercial broiler farms should be registered in the relevant range veterinary office.

1. Selection of the site/Location

- i. The farm should be located at least 1 km away from hot spots of migratory birds, poultry breeder farms and garbage dumping areas.
- ii. At least 2 km away from poultry breeder farms.
- iii. Minimum of 500 m away from other poultry farms and poultry processing plants.
- iv. The location should be suitable for easy transportation to poultry processing establishments without compromising farm biosecurity.
- v. The site is ideally be located in an area not prone to flooding.
- vi. Approval of the environmental authority is required.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a fence or wall.
- ii. Maintain a 1 m vegetation-free clear zone on both sides of the perimeter fence.
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive, fruit trees or areas (e.g., marshy lands).
- iv. Clear “***Restricted Entry***” signage at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm is permitted only for farm staff and authorized visitors.
- vi. Authorised persons are not allowed only if they have not visit to other poultry farms at least three days prior to visit.
- vii. A vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and/or vehicle spray facility at the entrance is recommended. Otherwise vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- viii. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) with 5 cm disinfectant level at the main entrance.
- ix. Replace the disinfectant solution twice daily.
- x. Changing facilities with clean uniforms and footwear are provided at the entrance is recommended and uniforms of the workers should be washed daily.
- xi. Farmer display biosecurity guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entry.

3. Production Area

- i. Display clear signboards to indicate various actions in production area.
- ii. Toilets and disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source if ground water is used.
- iii. Any livestock or other poultry should not be reared in the farm.
- iv. Rear older bird and younger birds separately (maintain a distance).
- v. Separate storage facilities are provided for feed, disinfectants, equipment,
- vi. A separate place for post-mortem.
- vii. Availability of a standby generator is recommended.

Poultry Houses

- i. Poultry houses should preferably be located least 15 meters (based on the poultry density in the area) away from the perimeter fence.
- ii. Houses are designed rodent and wild bird-proof.
- iii. It is recommended that the long axis of the poultry houses be oriented in the East-West direction, particularly for open houses.
- iv. The recommended thickness for the floor of the poultry houses is 4 inches.
- v. A concrete pavement is constructed around the poultry house.
- vi. Three-meter (3m) clear zone (free from vegetation) surrounding the poultry house should be maintained.
- vii. An effective rodent and pest control program should be implemented.
- viii. Hand and foot washing/sanitization facilities are to be provided at the entrance of each poultry house.
- ix. Provide separate footwear at the entrance of each poultry house.
- x. Fumigation of litter material is recommended before introduced into the houses.
- xi. Drinking water should ideally be chlorinated.

Disease prevention and control

- i. Documented vaccination program should be available and vaccination should be performed according to the schedule.
- ii. Vaccination for ND is compulsory.
- iii. Isolated cage should be available for sick birds.
- iv. Dead birds should be removed as soon as possible.
- v. Post-mortem examination is conducted by government veterinary surgeon or any registered veterinary surgeon, and samples sent to relevant laboratories for confirmation if required.

- vi. Properly designed disposal pits (airtight lids, walls raised above ground level) or an incineration facility for the disposal of dead birds.
- vii. After removal of flock, a scheduled program should be adapted for the cleaning and disinfection and maintain 2 weeks resting period (down time) before the introduction of new a flock.
- viii. Farm staff should avoid direct contact with outside poultry.
- ix. Staff should be tested for Salmonellosis.
- x. Staff should be trained for biosecurity.
- xi. It is recommended to test water for microbiological quality, pH, and salinity when required.
- xii. The farm authority should maintain records on the following:
 - Vaccination
 - Staff training
 - Rodent control program
 - Health records, including treatment, post-mortem findings, and mortality
 - Laboratory reports (feed, water, litter quality, disease confirmation, and workers' medical records)
 - Litter disposal
 - Traceability records from hatchery (DOC)to processing facility.
 - Visitors logbook is maintained.

14. Biosecurity guidelines for backyard poultry farmers

1. Backyard poultry is not recommended in export- oriented zone (NWP, WP).
2. Cages are recommended for backyard poultry (at least for night) and make sure no trespassing
3. If ducks, pigs, or other animals are reared on the same premises, they should be reared separately in cages.
4. Keep clean and dry adequate nest boxes.
5. Separate cage to isolate sick birds and consult a veterinary surgeon for treatment and control of any disease condition.
6. Bury dead birds in a pit (about 4 feet deep) away from water source (do not throw them near water drains or anywhere).
7. If litter is used, wet and old litter should be removed.
8. Use dry materials like sawdust or rice husks as litter.
9. Use traps to control rats.
10. Give clean water in clean waterers and feed in clean containers.
11. If use commercial feed, keep in sealed bags or bins.
12. Vaccination is compulsory for fowl pox and Newcastle Disease.
13. Maintaining of a record book on, sick and dead birds, disease conditions, vaccines or medicine and egg production.

15. ගෘහාශ්‍රිත කුකුළු පාලකයන් සඳහා වන පෞච්ඡ ආරක්ෂණ මාර්ගෝපදේශ

1. කුකුළු පාලනය බහුලව සිදුකෙරෙන අපනයන කලාප වල (වයඹ පළාත, බස්නාහිර පළාත) ගෘහාශ්‍රිත කුකුළු පාලනය නිර්දේශ කරනු නොලැබේ.
2. අවම වශයෙන් රාත්‍රී කාලය සඳහා කුඩු තිබීම නිර්දේශ කරනු ලැබේ.
3. අසල්වැසි ස්ථානවලට සහ මාර්ග වලට යාම වැළැක්වීම සඳහා දිවා කාලයේදී ඔවුන් සීමිත (ආවරණය වූ) ප්‍රදේශයක රඳවා තබා ගන්න.
4. කුකුලන් සමග තාරාවන්, උරන් හෝ වෙනත් සතුන් ඇති කරන්නේ නම්, ඔවුන් කුඩුවල දමා වෙන වෙනම ඇති කරන්න.
5. ප්‍රමාණවත් තරම් බිත්තර දමන පෙට්ටි (nest boxes) පිරිසිදුව හා වියළිව තබා ගන්න.
6. රෝගී වූ පක්ෂීන් වෙන් කර තබන්න.
7. රෝගී වූ හෝ මියගිය පක්ෂීන් අසල ඇති පශු වෛද්‍ය (VS) කාර්යාලය වෙත රැගෙන යා යුතු අතර පශු වෛද්‍යවරයාගේ උපදෙස් හා මාර්ගෝපදේශ වලට අනුව කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.
8. මියගිය පක්ෂීන් හැකි ඉක්මනින් ඉවත් කරන්න.
9. ජල මූලාශ්‍රවලින් බැහැරව ඇති (අඩි 4ක් පමණ ගැඹුරු) වළක මියගිය පක්ෂීන් වළලන්න. ඔවුන්ව ජල කාණු අසලට හෝ වෙනත් කිසිදු තැනකට විසි නොකරන්න.
10. අතුරුණුවක් (litter) භාවිතා කරන්නේ නම්, තෙත් වූ සහ පරණ වූ අතුරුණු ඉවත් කළ යුතුය.
11. අතුරුණු ලෙස ලී කුඩු හෝ දහයිසා වැනි වියළි ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතා කරන්න.
12. මියන් පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා උගුල් භාවිතා කරන්න.
13. පිරිසිදු භාජනවල පිරිසිදු ජලය ලබාදිය යුතු අතර සත්ව ආහාර සඳහා පිරිසිදු බහාලුම් භාවිතා කරන්න.
14. වාණිජමය සත්ව ආහාර භාවිතා කරන්නේ නම්, ඒවා සිල් තබන ලද බෑග් හෝ පියන් සහිත භාජනවල ගබඩා කර තබන්න.
15. කුකුල් වසූරිය (fowl pox) සහ නිව්කාසල් රෝගය (Newcastle Disease) සඳහා එන්නත් කිරීම අනිවාර්ය වන අතර, එය පශු වෛද්‍යවරයාගේ (VS) උපදෙස් පරිදි සිදු කළ යුතුය.
16. සටහන් පොතක් පවත්වාගෙන යමින් පහත සඳහන් දෑ ලියා තබන්න:
 - පක්ෂීන් ලෙඩ වන විට හෝ මියයන ඕනෑම අවස්ථාවක්.
 - එන්නත් හෝ ඖෂධ ලබා දුන් දිනයන්.
 - කුරුල්ලන් සෑම සතියකම බිත්තර කීයක් දමනවාද යන්න.

16. வீட்டுக்கொல்லைப் கோழி வளர்ப்பாளர்களுக்கான உயிரியல் பாதுகாப்பு வழிகாட்டுதல்கள்

1. ஏற்றுமதி சார்ந்த மண்டலங்களில் (வடமேற்கு மாகாணம் - NWP, மேல் மாகாணம் - WP) வீட்டுக்கொல்லைப் கோழி வளர்ப்பு பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுவதில்லை.
2. வீட்டுக்கொல்லைப் கோழி வளர்ப்பிற்கு கூண்டுகள் பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகின்றன (குறைந்தது இரவு நேரத்திலாவது); மேலும், மற்ற விலங்குகள் அல்லது மனிதர்கள் அனுமதி இன்றி உள்ளே நுழைவதைத் தவிர்க்கவும்.
3. வாத்துகள், பன்றிகள் அல்லது பிற விலங்குகள் அதே இடத்தில் வளர்க்கப்பட்டால், அவை தனித்தனி கூண்டுகளில் வளர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
4. போதுமான அளவு முட்டையிடும் பெட்டிகளை (nest boxes) சுத்தமாகவும் காய்ந்த நிலையிலும் வைத்திருக்கவும்.
5. நோயுற்ற பறவைகளைப் பிரித்து வைப்பதற்கு (தனிமைப்படுத்த) தனி கூண்டு ஒன்றைப் பராமரிக்கவும்; மேலும் ஏதேனும் நோய் ஏற்பட்டால் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு ஒரு கால்நடை மருத்துவரை அணுகவும்.
6. இறந்த பறவைகளை நீர் ஆதாரங்களிலிருந்து தொலைவில் உள்ள ஒரு குழியில் (சுமார் 4 அடி ஆழம்) புதைக்கவும் (அவற்றை நீர் வடிகால்களுக்கு அருகிலோ அல்லது வேறு எங்குமோ தூக்கி எறிய வேண்டாம்).
7. கூளங்கள் (litter) பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டால், ஈரமான மற்றும் பழைய கூளங்களை அகற்றிவிட வேண்டும்.
8. மரத்தாள் அல்லது நெல் உமி போன்ற உலர் பொருட்களைக் கூளமாகப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.
9. எலிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த பொறிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.
10. சுத்தமான பாத்திரங்களில் சுத்தமான தண்ணீரையும், சுத்தமான கலன்களில் தீவனத்தையும் வழங்கவும்.
11. வணிகரீதியான தீவனங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தினால், அவற்றை நன்கு மூடப்பட்ட பைகள் லீன் கொள்கலன்களில் வைத்திருக்கவும்.
12. அம்மை நோய் (Fowl pox) மற்றும் கொக்கல நோய் (Newcastle Disease) ஆகியவற்றிற்கான தடுப்பூசிகள் கட்டாயமானவை.
13. நோயுற்ற மற்றும் இறந்த பறவைகள், நோய் நிலைமைகள், தடுப்பூசிகள் அல்லது மருந்துகள் மற்றும் முட்டை உற்பத்தி பற்றிய தகவல்களைப் பதிவு செய்ய ஒரு பதிவேட்டைப் பராமரிக்கவும்.

17. Biosecurity guidelines for export establishments of pet bird breeder farmers/collectors

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provides a biosecurity guideline for export establishments pet bird breeder farmers/collecting centers in Sri Lanka, as follows. All the export establishments should be registered in DAPH.

1. Selection of the site/Location

- i. The farm should be located at least 2 km away from hot spots of migratory birds and poultry breeder farms.
- ii. Minimum of 500 m away from commercial poultry farms and poultry processing establishments.
- iii. The site should ideally be located in an area not prone to flooding.

2. Physical and functional separation from the outside environment

- i. The establishment should be surrounded by a fence or wall.
- ii. A one-meter wide strip on either side of the perimeter fence should be maintained free from vegetation.
- iii. Farm premises should be free from bird attractive, fruit trees or areas (e.g., marshy lands).
- iv. Clear “*Restricted Entry*” signage at the main entrance.
- v. Access to the farm is permitted only for farm staff and authorized visitors.
- vi. Visitors are allowed only if they have not visit to poultry farms/other pet bird establishments at least seven days prior to visit.
- vii. Farm authority provides a self - declaration to visitors at the entrance.
- viii. Provide a vehicle tire dip (4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm; disinfectant depth 15cm) and vehicle spray facility at the entrance. All other vehicles to be parked outside the farm premises.
- ix. Establish a foot bath (1 m × 0.5 m × 12–15 cm) with 5 cm disinfectant level at the main entrance.
- x. Replace the disinfectant solution twice daily.
- xi. Farmer display bio-security guidance for farm staff and visitors at the entry.
- xii. Disinfecting packaging, equipment, and tools received from external sources should undergo disinfection/sanitation procedures before being brought into the house. (SOP and practice should be available).
- xiii.

3. Bird rearing area

- i. Display clear signboards to indicate various actions (quarantine unit, breeder unit, isolation unit etc.).
- ii. Disposal pits should be located at least 50 m away from the ground water source.
- iii. Any livestock or other birds should not be reared in the farm.
- iv. Each unit (quarantine unit, breeder unit, isolation unit) should be properly fenced and managed as separate entities.
- v. It is recommended to maintain 30m distance between quarantine unit and other units.
- vi. At least 30m distance recommended to maintained in between isolation unit and other units.
- vii. Each unit is properly fenced, managed separately, and has dedicated staff.
- viii. Feed should be stored in rodent proofed clean containers.
- ix. Burn or burial is recommended for disposal of dead birds.
- x. Availability of a standby generator is recommended if natural brooding is not practicing.
- xi. For collectors, should have two quarantine units (for collected birds from outside farms, for pre export quarantine).
 - All collected birds should be quarantined one months after collection.
 - If there is no separate unit for quarantine of collected birds, collected birds should be kept at least one month before transfer to the pre export quarantine.

Cages

- i. It is recommend to maintain minimum of 30 meters distance from cages to outer fence and at least 10m between pre-export quarantine unit and breeder unit.
- ii. Cages are covered with particular nets to prevent the introduction of predators and the other wild birds
- iii. Walls, roof and doors should be rodent proofed.
- iv. Feeding trays are clean and accessible at all times. Birds in each compartment should be fed separately.
- v. Drinking water should be chlorinated/boiled.
- vi. Recommend to test the microbiological quality of water source.
- vii. Sick and dead birds should be removed from houses as soon as possible and should be effectively disposed.
- viii. Isolation unit is available for sick birds

- ix. After removal of birds from quarantine units, proper washing using high – pressure equipment and a proper disinfection procedure should be carried out.
- x. Minimum time between completion of the cleaning/ disinfection procedure and placement of the next quarantine batch is two weeks.

Record maintenance

Records should be maintained on,

- i. Management history: Disease and treatment, Vaccination, Deworming records, Up to date breeding records
- ii. Laboratory quality testing reports: Water, feed
- iii. Laboratory testing reports of bi annual surveillance for Newcastle disease, Avian Influenza and Salmonella.
- iv. Traceability records:
 - a. Details of the origin of collected and breeder birds should be available.
 - b. (Origin farm, date of receiving, quantity, type of birds, health status etc.)

Checklist for monitoring of the chicken breeder farms and grandparent farms is attached (Annexure 4)

Annexure 1

Check list for biosecurity inspection in poultry breeder farms

General Information

- 1.Name of the Company:
- 2.Name of the Farm:
- 3.Divisional Secretariat Area:
- 4.Government Veterinary Surgeon's Division:
- 5.Relevant Veterinary Investigation Center:
- 6.District:
- 7.Address:
- 8.GPS location of the Farm:
- 9.Telephone No. / Fax No and E mail:
- 10.Registration certificate of DAPH for particular year: Yes / No
- 11.Valid certificate issued by Environment Authority: Yes / No/validity period
- 12.Type of management: Open house / Environmental controlled house

Farm Information

	Description	Yes	No	Comments
1	Location			
1.1	2km distance from other poultry establishment/poultry processing plants			
1.2	2km distance from migratory bird destination area			
1.3	1km distance from feed manufacturing plants			
1.4	2km distance from garbage dumping areas (km)			
1.5	Situated in non flooding area			
2	Entrance			
2.1	Restricted entering of visitor's vehicles			
2.2	Restricted entry is declared at the entrance			
2.3	Surrounded by a security fence			
2.4	1m clear zone on either side of the perimeter fence			
2.5	Self-declaration for visitors at the entrance			
2.6	Functional spraying facilities / tire dip for vehicle			
2.7	Vehicle tire dip: length/depth/ width 4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm			

2.8	Depth of disinfectant water level of the tire dip 15cm (cm)			
2.9	Functioning foot bath at the main entrance of the farm			
2.10	Washing and changing facilities for farm staff			
2.11	Washing and changing facilities for visitors			
3	Production area in general			
3.1	Parking area for vehicles is 100m away from production units			
3.2	Sign boards are displayed to indicate various actions in the production area			
3.3	Availability of clean and dirty roads			
3.4	Grower unit is 100m away from layer unit			
3.5	Units are physically and functionally separated			
3.6	No bird attractive trees/places			
3.7	Separate storage facilities for feed, eggs, litter material, chemical and other items			
3.8	Post-mortem room			
3.9	Proper waste disposal methods			
3.10	Disposal pits are 50m away from well			
4	Poultry houses			
4.1	Distance from public roads (100m)			
4.2	Distance from perimeter fence (30m)			
4.3	Rodent proofed barrier wall			
4.4	Three meter vegetation free zone around the pen			
4.5	Pavement around the houses (1-1.5m)			
4.6	Pest proofed houses			
4.7	Drainage outlets are covered with a wire mesh			
4.8	Separate footwear for each pen			
4.9	Functional foot bath at the entrance			
4.10	Hand washing facilities (soap, sanitizer)			
4.11	Concrete floor			
4.12	Proper drainage system			
4.13	Feeders and waterers maintained in clean condition/automated			
4.14	Proper water treatment for drinking water			
4.15	Nest boxes/egg belt are clean			
4.16	Egg collecting containers clean			
4.17	Identification method (colour/number) for egg collection trays			
4.18	Eggs are collected in a egg belt			
4.19	Frequency of egg collection (6 times per day)			
4.20	Egg cleaning and/or fumigation			

4.21	Separate /clean uniform for the staff			
4.22	Separate workers for each pen			
4.23	Separate refrigerator to store vaccines/daily temperature monitoring records			
4.24	Emergency preparedness for power failures			
4.25	Documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of pen after removal of the litter			
4.26	At least 1month down time			
4.27	Training schedule for farm staff			
5	Records			
	Availability of properly maintained records on following criteria			
5.1	Disease/Mortality/diseases confirmatory laboratory reports/treatment records			
5.2	Records on feed storage/rodent control/feed analysis/microbiology/			
5.3	Testing of feed for Salmonella, fungus, mycotoxins etc.			
5.4	Documented vaccination schedule			
5.5	Vaccination records/vaccination register,			
a	Newcastle disease			
b	Infectious bursal disease			
c	Infectious bronchitis			
d	Chicken anaemia			
e	Reo viral infection			
f	Mycoplasma (MS and MG)			
g	ILT in broiler farms			
h	Other			
5.6	Vaccination monitoring reports (mention)			
5.7	Source of the litter/litter treatment			
5.8	Microbiological test reports of litter (Salmonella)			
5.9	Litter disposal records			
5.10	Laboratory reports on testing of Coccidia in litter			
5.11	Water quality testing report (Microbiology/PH, salinity etc.)			
5.12	Records on Salmonellosis screening and verification in batch wise			
5.13	Records on the rodent control program			
5.14	Cleaning and disinfection			
5.15	Vehicle tire dip/spraying			
5.16	Foot bath (at the entrance/pens)			
5.17	Cleaning and disinfection of pens (before introduction of birds)			
5.18	Records on veterinary service			
5.19	Staff training records			
5.20	Testing of farm staff for Salmonellosis			

5.21	SOP for disinfecting , equipment, and tools received from external sources			
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Disease/s recorded during last 6 months:

Recommendations

Inspection Team

Name

Signature

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

.....
Farm Manager's name and Signature

Date

** Copy of the bio security check list should be submitted to the farm manager*

Annexure 2

Check list for biosecurity inspection in poultry hatcheries

General Information

- 1.Name of the Company:
- 2.Name of the Farm:
- 3.Divisional Secretariat Area:
- 4.Relevant Veterinary Investigation Center :
- 5.District:
- 6.Address:
- 7.GPS Location :
- 8.Telephone No. / Fax No and E mail:

Hatchery Information

Se. No.	Description	yes	No	Comment
1	Location and Entrance			
1.1	100m away from other units			
1.2	Surrounded by a security fence			
1.3	Restricted entry for visitors			
1.4	Separate area for parking of vehicles			
1.5	Availability of functional foot bath at the entrance			
1.6	Changing facilities for farm staff			
1.7	Changing facilities for visitors			
2	Hatchery Building			
2.1	One way work flow			
2.2	Clean area physically separated from dirty area			
2.3	Floor walls and ceiling durable for frequent washing and disinfection			
2.4	No damages in walls, ceiling and floor			
2.5	Physically and functionally separated			
a	Egg receiving room			
b	Egg fumigation room			
c	Egg store room / Cool room			
d	Setter and hatcher room			
e	Chicks room /			

f	Store room for chick boxes /bedding material			
g	Washing area for hatchery equipment			
2.6	Availability of office room			
2.7	Fumigation of hatcher after every hatch			
2.8	Availability of generators			
3	Water Supply			
3.1	If ground water source, at least 50 m away from the sheds and disposal pit			
3.2	Proper water treatment method followed (chlorination etc.)			
4	Waste disposal			
4.1	Efficient waste water drainage system available			
4.2	Proper disposal pit for waste water			
4.3	Waste disposal facilities for hatchery wastes (Pits or incinerators)			
5	Traceability and compensation			
5.1	Traceability of eggs to the breeder batch /pen			
5.2	Traceability records for chicks to commercial farm			
5.3	Availability of a compensation program			
6	Packing and Distribution			
6.1	Colour code or any identification system for egg trays			
6.2	Chick boxes – cleanliness			
6.3	Proper ventilation of chick boxes			
6.4	Labelling of chick boxes			
a	Name and address of the farm			
b	No of chicks included			
c	Batch No/batch identification No.			
d	Strain			
e	Hatch date of chicks			
7	Technical Support			
7.1	Records on veterinary service			
7.2	Knowledge of farm staff on bio-security procedures			
7.3	Vaccination schedule			
7.4	Vaccine register			
7.5	Hatchery testing for salmonella by hatchery			

8	Staff training and screening			
8.1	Availability of training schedule			
8.2	Availability of training records			
8.3	Farm staff is routinely tested for Salmonellosis			
9	Vaccination			
a	Marek's disease			
b	ND			
c	IB			
d	IBD			
e	other			
10	Record Maintenance			
10.1	Egg grading			
10.2	Egg receiving			
10.3	egg setting (Batch wise)			
10.4	temperature and relative humidity (egg storage/hatcher/setter)			
10.5	Temperature monitoring records of vaccine storage refrigerator			
10.6	Liquid nitrogen can maintain			
10.7	Hatchability / fertility			
10.8	Chick production			
10.9	Chick grading			
10.10	Break out analysis			
10.11	Vaccination			
10.12	Salmonella testing (VIO/Hatchery)			
10.13	Biosecurity monitoring records			
11	General			
11.1	Overall cleanliness of the hatchery			

Recommendations

Inspection Team

Signature

Name

Signature

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

.....
Hatchery Manager's name and Signature

.....
Date

Annexure 3

Check list for biosecurity inspection in export establishments of commercial layer farms

General Information

- 1.Name of the Company:
- 2.Name of the Farm:
- 3.Divisional Secretariat Area:
- 4.Government Veterinary Surgeon's Division:
- 5.Relevant Veterinary Investigation Center:
- 6.District:
- 7.Address:
- 8.GPS location of the Farm:
- 9.Telephone No. / Fax No and E mail:
- 10.Valid registration certificate of DAPH for particular year: Yes / No/ validity period
- 11.Valid certificate issued by Environment Authority: Yes / No/validity period
- 13.Type of management: Open house / Environmental controlled house

Farm Information

	Description	Yes	No	Comments
1	Location			
1.1	2km distance from poultry breeder farms			
1.2	2km distance from migratory bird destination area			
1.3	1km distance from feed manufacturing plants			
1.4	2km distance from garbage dumping areas (km)			
1.5	Situated in non flooding area			
2	Entrance			
2.1	Restricted entering of visitor's vehicles			

2.2	Restricted entry is declared at the entrance			
2.3	Surrounded by a security fence			
2.4	1m clear zone on either side of the perimeter fence			
2.5	Self declaration for visitors at the entrance			
2.6	Functional spraying facilities / tire dip for vehicle			
2.7	Vehicle tire dip: length/depth/ width 4.5 - 5m × 3–3.5 m × 20 - 30cm			
2.8	Depth of disinfectant water level of the tire dip 15cm (cm)			
2.9	Functioning foot bath at the main entrance of the farm			
2.10	Washing and changing facilities for farm staff			
2.11	Washing and changing facilities for visitors			
3	Production area (General)			
3.1	Parking area for vehicles is 100m away from production units			
3.2	Sign boards are displayed to indicate various actions in the production area			
3.3	Availability of clean and dirty roads			
3.4	Grower unit is 100m away from layer unit			
3.5	Units are physically and functionally separated			
3.6	No bird attractive trees/places			
3.7	Separate storage facilities for feed, eggs, litter material, chemical and other items			
3.8	Post-mortem room			
3.9	proper waste disposal methods			
3.10	disposal pits are 50m away from well			
4	Poultry houses			
4.1	Distance from public roads (100m)			
4.2	Distance from perimeter fence (30m)			
4.3	Rodent proofed barrier wall			
4.4	Three meter vegetation free zone around the pen			
4.5	Pavement around the houses (1-1.5m)			
4.6	Pest proofed houses			
4.7	Drainage outlets are covered with a wire mesh			
4.8	Separate footwear for each pen			
4.9	Functional foot bath at the entrance			
4.10	Hand washing facilities (soap, sanitizer)			

4.11	Concrete floor			
4.12	Proper drainage system			
4.13	Feeders and waterers maintained in clean condition/automated			
4.14	Proper water treatment for drinking water			
4.15	Nest boxes/egg belt are clean			
4.16	Egg collecting containers clean			
4.17	Identification method (colour/number) for egg collection trays			
4.18	Eggs are collected in an egg belt			
4.19	Frequency of egg collection (6 times per day)			
4.20	Egg cleaning and/or fumigation			
4.21	Separate /clean uniform for the staff			
4.22	Separate workers for each pen			
4.23	Separate refrigerator to store vaccines/daily temperature monitoring records			
4.24	Emergency preparedness for power failures			
4.25	Documented procedure for cleaning and disinfection of pen after removal of the litter			
4.26	At least 1 month down time			
4.27	Training schedule for farm staff			
5	Records			
5.1	Availability of properly maintained records on following criteria			
5.2	Disease/Mortality/disease confirmatory laboratory reports/treatment records			
5.3	Records on feed storage/rodent control/feed analysis/microbiology/			
5.4	Testing of feed for Salmonella, fungus, mycotoxins etc.			
5.5	Documented vaccination schedule			
5.6	Vaccination records/vaccination register,			
a	Newcastle disease			
b	Infectious bursal disease			
c	Infectious bronchitis			
d	Chicken anaemia			
e	Reo viral infection			
f	Mycoplasma (MS and MG)			
g	ILT in broiler farms			
h	Other			
5.7	Vaccination monitoring reports (mention)			
5.8	Source of the litter/litter treatment			
5.9	Microbiological test reports of litter (Salmonella)			
5.10	Litter disposal records			

5.11	Laboratory reports on testing of Coccidia in litter			
5.12	Water quality testing report (Microbiology/PH, salinity etc.)			
5.13	Records on Salmonellosis screening and verification in batch wise			
5.14	Records on the rodent control program			
5.15	Vehicle tire dip/spraying			
5.16	Foot bath (at the entrance/pence)			
5.17	Cleaning and disinfection of pens (before introduction of birds)			
5.18	Records on Veterinary service			
5.19	Staff training records			
5.20	Testing of farm staff for Salmonellosis			
5.21	SOP for disinfecting , equipment, and tools received from external sources			
6	Egg Room			
6.1	The egg room is 30 m away from poultry houses.			
6.2	Surfaces of walls and floors are smooth, washable, and non-porous.			
6.3	Adequate ventilation			
6.4	One controlled entry and exit point for workers.			
6.5	Footbaths/shoe cleaning carpets at the entrance			
6.6	Separate footwear at the entrance.			
6.7	Hand washing facilities at the entrance.			
6.8	Workers wear clean, dedicated clothing for the egg room.			
6.9	Egg receiving and issuing are carried out from a counter.			
6.10	Only clean , non broken and dry eggs are brought into the egg room.			
6.11	Egg grading machines are regularly sanitized.			
6.12	Egg trays and plastic crates are washed and disinfected after each use.			
6.13	Floors, tables, and equipment are washed with detergent and disinfected.			
6.14	The egg room is cleaned daily.			
6.15	Approved disinfectants effective against poultry pathogens are used.			

6.16	Eggs are stored in a cool, clean, and dry environment.			
6.17	Storage is air-conditioned or has an air-cooling system.			
6.18	First-in-first-out (FIFO) method is followed.			
6.19	food grade ink is used for labelling of individual eggs			
6.20	Following information in egg packing			
a	The country of origin			
b	Name and address of the producer			
c	Lot identification number			
d	Name of the farm is mentioned.			
e	The number of eggs is mentioned.			
f	The average weight is mentioned.			
g	The date of laying is mentioned.			
h	The shelf life is mentioned.			
g	The recommended storage temperature is mentioned.			

5. Diseases reported during previous 06 months period in the farm

6. Recommendations

Inspection Team

Name

Signature

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

.....

Farm Manager's name and Signature

Date

* Copy of the bio security check list should be submitted to the farm manager

Annexure 4

Check list for biosecurity Inspection in export establishments of pet birds

General Information

- 1.Name of the Company:
- 2.Name of the Farm:
- 3.Divisional Secretariat Area:
- 4.Government Veterinary Surgeon's Division:
- 5.Relevant Veterinary Investigation Center:
- 6.District:
- 7.Address:
- 8.GPS location of the Farm:
- 9.Telephone No. / Fax No and E mail:
- 10.Valid registration certificate of DAPH for particular year: Yes / No

No.	Requirement	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Physical and Functional Separation				
1.1	At least 2 km from migratory bird hotspots			
1.2	Located at least 2 km from poultry breeder farms			
1.3	Located at least 500 m from commercial poultry farms			
1.4	Located at least 500 m from poultry processing establishments			
1.5	Site not prone to flooding			
1.6	Entire establishment is fenced or walled			
1.7	One metre vegetation-free zone around fence			
1.8	No bird-attracting trees/places within premises			
1.9	No marshy or wild bird attracting areas inside premises			
1.10	Restricted entry sign displayed			

1.11	Only authorized visitors are allowed			
1.12	Visitors have not visited poultry/pet bird farms during previous 7 days			
1.13	Visitor self-declaration system available			
1.14	Vehicle tyre dip available and functional			
1.15	Vehicle spray facility available			
1.16	Non-essential vehicles parked outside farm			
1.17	Footbath available at entrance			
1.18	Correct disinfectant level maintained			
1.19	Disinfectant changed twice daily			
1.20	Biosecurity instructions displayed at entrance			
1.21	Incoming equipment/packages disinfected before entry			
1.22	Written SOP available for equipment disinfection			
2. Bird Rearing Area				
2.1	Signboards displayed for quarantine, breeder and isolation units			
2.2	Disposal method is available for disposal of dead birds/waste.			
2.3	No other livestock or poultry kept within premises			
2.4	Each unit separately fenced			
2.5	post collection quarantine cages should be available			
2.6	Pre-export quarantine cages should be available			
2.7	One month quarantine			
2.8	One month down time			
2.9	Isolation unit for diseased birds			
2.10	Cages located at least 30 m from outer fence			

2.11	Cages protected with predator/wild bird-proof netting			
2.12	Walls, roofs and doors rodent-proof			
2.13	Feeders clean and accessible			
2.14	Birds in each compartment fed separately			
2.15	Feed stored in clean rodent-proof containers			
2.16	Drinking water chlorinated or boiled			
2.17	Dedicated staff assigned to each unit			
2.18	Dead birds disposed by burial or burning			
2.19	Standby generator available (where artificial brooding is practiced)			
2.2	Disease records maintained			
2.21	Treatment records maintained			
2.22	Vaccination records maintained			
2.23	Deworming records maintained			
2.24	Breeding records updated			
2.25	Water quality reports available			
2.26	Feed quality testing reports available			
2.27	Biannual surveillance reports			
a	ND			
b	Salmonella			
c	HPAI			
2.28	Origin farm recorded			
2.29	Date of receiving recorded			
2.29	Number of birds recorded			
2.29	Species/type recorded			
2.29	Health status recorded			
2.29	Movement records maintained			
2.29	Records on dead and Sick birds			
2.29	Traceability records (Origin farm, date of receiving, quantity, type of birds, health status)			

2.29	records on removal and introduction of birds.			
2.29	Cleaning and disinfection procedure and schedule should be available for quarantine/pre quarantine and other cages			

5. Diseases reported during previous 06 months period in the farm

6. Recommendations

Inspection Team

Name

Signature

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

.....

Farm Manager's name and Signature

Date

* Copy of the bio security check list should be submitted to the farm manager