

TECHNICAL GUIDE

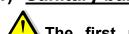
SANITARY MANAGEMENT

Fact No. 6.1

The control of environment

This information is given as an indication, products used and their frequency must be adapted to the context of breeding and in consultation with your veterinarian.

1) Sanitary barriers



The first measure consists in to minimize the entry into the breeding of contaminants:

- Set up a « sanitary room » a the entrance of the breeding divided into two physically separated areas:
 - Dirty area where are placed the outside clothing and footwear,
 - Clean area where are stocked and slipped on the farm clothing and footwear.

The room must also have **a sink** to wash and disinfect their hands with alcohol-based solution to each entry in the breeding.

- Restrict entry to farm to people strictly necessary.
- o Wear **specific breeding clothes** composed of: coverall, shoes even a cap.
- o Put a disinfecting footbath at the entrance of buildings and of each room.

To be effective, the footbath must be regularly washed and replenished with disinfectant.



Prohibit the entry of other animals

2) Clean-up protocol

> When the room is empty of animals, perform a thorough of the whole room and equipments.



Disinfection in a poorly cleaned room is unnecessary and ineffective.

- > **Disinfect** equipments, manure pits and walls of the building with a recommended product. It is advisable to carry out disinfection **in a dry room**.
- Disinsect the room and manure pits, even if they are empty. Spray the wall with a residual product.
- ➤ Strip and disinfect the entire water system (acid → base → disinfectant).

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Ventilate and heat in order to reintroduce animals in a dried room at a temperature of 18/19°C minimum.

3) Feed silos

- Completely empty silos as often as possible.
- > At least once a year, to do cleaning and fungus disinfection (fumigation).

4) Water system

- > Some products distributed favour the growth of algae causing the clogging of drinking systems and the development of harmful bacteria.
- ➤ After each treatment, drain and flush the water system. If necessary use a suitable product for cleaning pipes in the presence of animals.

5) Pest control

- ➤ The insects are vectors of many diseases. They come from the manure pits and especially from the outside.
- Trap flying insects by spraying residual products on the walls.
- Destroy larvae (larvicide) into manure pits on a regular basis.
- > According to the contamination, carry out treatment in the air.

6) Fight against the rodents

- Put in place a plan for rodent control.
- Place the bait in the rooms, the sanitary room and in the building surrounding.
- Monitor the consumption of baits and replace regularly.

7) In the presence of animals

- > Hygiene has to be a **priority**, three key points have to be considered :
 - Ventilate correctly the building,
 - Clean-up regularly the nests (Fact No. 3.2),
 - Look after water pipes.

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