General Precautions against Bird Flu for the Poultry Sector

- A Biosecurity programme must either be implemented thoroughly throughout all the farms and hatcheries or not at all as it can result in a waste of time and money.
- Disinfection steps should be implemented at the entrances and exits of farms and should be strictly controlled.
- Transport and movement in and out of the farm should be limited to only those who work there or those who require access for important reasons. The number of entrances should be kept to a minimum.
- Disinfection steps should be increased in the inner and outer areas of the farm, i.e by implementing more foot dips and hand wash stations between areas to prevent cross contamination.
- At entrances and exits of farms, the disinfection of feed and poultry vehicles should be of high priority and performed using appropriate disinfectants.
- Pest controls should be increased with specific attention to wild birds.
- Personnel at farms and plants should wear appropriate protective clothing (such as hairnets, hats, overalls, gloves, goggles, masks, overshoes) and ensure they are changed and disinfected frequently.
- Personnel should use foot dip pools for foot disinfection when entering and exiting coops or poultry and slaughterhouse buildings. Disinfectant solutions should be checked and replaced frequently.

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JohnsonDiversey **Our** Advantage

The JohnsonDiversey Advantage

Beyond clean, we are dedicated to being the best at simplifying the lives of our customers.

We are committed to doing this by:

- investing time to listen, understand and respond to our customers' unique cleaning and hygiene needs
- taking a personal interest to ensure the facilities they care for are consistently clean, safe and attractive
- pursuing innovation in every form likely to make the lives of our customers simpler and more profitable
- partnering with our customers to exceed their expectations every day, everywhere

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Recommended Practices for Cleaning and Decontamination of Avian Influenza

Recommended practices for cleaning and decontamination of Avian Influenza

What is Avian Influenza?

Avian Influenza, also known as Bird Flu, is an acute infection of poultry caused by type A Influenza virus from the *Orthomyxoviridae* family. The virus is highly contagious and fatal having respiratory, peptic and nervous symptoms. In flocks where infection is seen, the death rate can be up to 100%.

The Avian Influenza agent is an enveloped virus of RNA character. It is sensitive to certain disinfectants, temperature (>70ºC), environmental conditions, low and high pH and drying. The virus remains viable for extended periods in tissues, faeces and water, especially in cold and humid environments. However, as the outer wall of the virus is enclosed within a lipid-containing membrane, this virus can easily be inactivated and stabilized, for example, with chemical disinfectants or ultraviolet light.

Bird Flu Transmission

The Avian Influenza virus is transmitted in nasal secretions and faeces from infected birds and can remain viable for about five weeks under poultry house conditions. For this reason, one of the most important issues regarding infection control is manure. The virus can remain viable for longer periods under the high humidity and low temperature of faeces. The virus can survive up to 3 months in the tissues and faeces of infected birds. In water, the virus can survive for up to 4 days at 22ºC and more than 30 days at 0ºC.

Migratory birds play a primary role in the transmission and introduction of Avian Influenza into flocks. However, feed, water, equipment and personnel contaminated with faeces or secretions of infected birds or by broken eggs are also a serious cause of the spread of infection. These factors can introduce, as well as spread, the infection within a farm and also to other farms.

Horizontal contagion (from bird to bird) is the most common mode of viral transmission within flocks. There is no concrete evidence regarding Vertical contagion (from bird to chick via egg) but broken eggs contaminated on the shell may infect chicks in the incubator.

JohnsonDiversey Detergent and Disinfection Application Areas

Application Areas	Product	Feature	Use Conc.
Interior & Exterior Area Cleaning	Delladet VS2*	QAC based detergent disinfectant	1-2%
	Somplex Detsan*	Amphoteric based disinfection	2%
Interior & Exterior Area Disinfection	Zal Perax II VT48*	Peracetic acid based disinfection	0.5-1%
	Viragri Plus VT49*	Non-oxidising disinfectant effective against viruses	1-3%
	Iodel FDII*	Iodine based disinfection	0.25-1%
	Oxivir Spray	Fabric safe disinfectant	Direct use without dilution
	Tego 2000 VT25*	Amphoteric based disinfection	0.5-2%
	Tego 2001 *	Amphoteric based disinfection	0.5-2%
Heavily Soiled Equipment Cleaning	Profoam VF7	Chlorinated foam detergent appropriate for soft metals	3-10%
Descaling	Acifoam VF10	Acid foaming detergent	3-10%
Water System Cleaning	Divosan TC 86 VS8	Chlorinated detergent	2-4%
Water System Disinfection	Zal Perax II VT48*	Peracetic acid based disinfection	0.2-2%
Feed Bin Disinfection	Delladet VS2*	QAC based detergent disinfectant	1-2%
	Tego 2000 VT25*	Amphoteric based disinfection	0.5-2%
	Tego 2001 *	Amphoteric based disinfection	0.5-2%
	Somplex Detsan*	Amphoteric based disinfection	2%
Foot Dips	Viragri Plus VT49*	Non-oxidising disinfectant effective against viruses	1-3%
	Tego 2000 VT25*	Amphoteric based disinfection	1%
	Tego 2001 *	Amphoteric based disinfection	1%
	Iodel FDII *	Iodine based disinfection	0.50%
	Somplex Detsan *	Amphoteric based disinfection	2%

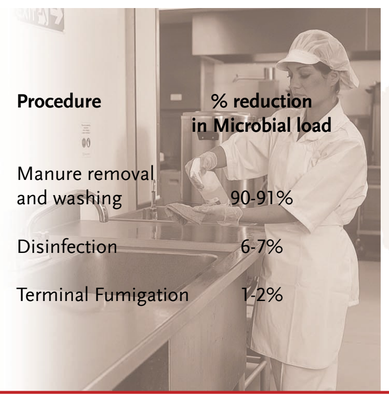
Application Areas	Product	Feature	Use Conc.
Wheel Dips	Tego 2000 VT25*	Amphoteric based disinfection	1%
	Tego 2001 *	Amphoteric based disinfection	1%
	Zal Perax II VT48*	Peracetic acid based disinfection	0.50%
	Somplex Detsan*	Amphoteric based disinfection	2%
Air Disinfection	Tego 2000 VT25*	Amphoteric based disinfection	1-2%
	Tego 2001 *	Amphoteric based disinfection	1-2%
	Viragri Plus VT49*	Non-oxidising disinfectant effective against viruses	Fogging 4-5%
	Zal Perax Ii VT48*	Peracetic acid based disinfection	4%
Cleaning in Place (CIP)	Divosan DB VT12 *	Phosphoric acid based disinfection	0.2-1%
Box/Tray Washing (Cleaning & Disinfection)	Divosan TC 86 VS8	Chlorinated detergent	1-2%
Box/Tray Cleaning	Spectak G VC1	Low foam, caustic	0.3-5%
Box/Tray Disinfection	Divosan Hypochlorite VT3	Hypochlorite based disinfectant	0.25-1%
	Iodel FD II *	Iodine based disinfection	0.25-1%
Operator Hygiene	Soft Care Sensisept H34	Hand wash & disinfection product, chlorhexidine based	Direct use without dilution
Personal Hand Disinfection	Soft Care Med H5	Alcohol based hand disinfectant	Direct use without dilution
	Soft Care Antibac H4	Triclosan hand disinfectant	Direct use without dilution
	Soft Care Bac H4	Triclosan hand disinfectant	Direct use without dilution
	Soft Care Sensisept H34	hand wash & disinfection product, chlorhexidine based	Direct use without dilution
	Alcosan VT10	Alcohol spray disinfectant	Direct use without dilution

*** Product is DEFRA Approved**

Role of Cleaning and Disinfection in the Poultry Sector

Most people associate hygiene with disinfection. But the level of disinfection depends on the level of cleaning of a surface. 90% of the microbial load is reduced on account of good cleaning - an often misunderstood fact.

The Truth: Good Cleaning is the most important base to achieve effective Disinfection.



Cleaning and Disinfection Target Areas

General hygiene

- Cleaning of surfaces and equipment
- Disinfection of surfaces and equipment
- Treatment of drinking water systems
- Fogging of animal houses

Prevention of Cross Contamination

- Boot dips
- Wheel dips
- Personal/animal care

Environmental Treatment

- Insect and rodent control
- Litter and manure treatment