



First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Veterinarian's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Visit \_\_\_\_\_

Producer OSHP # \_\_\_\_\_

## BIOSECURITY ASSESSMENT FORM

This form is designed to assess general flock biosecurity. For producers enrolled on the Maedi Visna Flock Status Program, a separate form is to be used to assess whether the producer meets requirements.

AREA OF RISK	NOTES
<b>RISK FROM ANIMALS</b> NB: risk from animals is generally higher than risk from people or equipment	
<p><b>DIRECT CONTACT WITH LIVESTOCK</b>  Risks from:      Shared housing, pastures, fence lines with ruminants.      Travel to fairs, shows with contact with other ruminants.  Rank of species by risk (highest to lowest):      Sheep; goats; cattle; farmed deer; llamas/alpacas; wild deer; horses &amp; swine.  Boundary fencing in good repair</p>	
<p><b>INTRODUCTION OF NEW GENETICS</b>  Rank by risk (highest risk to lowest risk):  1 Ram / Ewe has moved through more than one location with the risk of direct or indirect contact with animals of lower or unknown health status (e.g. sales barn, share ram with another open flock)  2 Direct from farm of origin but health status is lower or unknown.  3 Only virgin (ie first year) rams brought in direct from farm of origin.  4 Rams/ewes purchased from single source of known health status.  5 AI or embryo transfer from CFIA accredited collection centres.</p>	
<p><b>ISOLATION OF NEW INTRODUCTIONS / SICK SHEEP</b>  New introductions or sheep being treated for disease should be isolated from main flock for a period of time (depending on disease of issue).  Isolation facility:   No shared feeders, waterers, milking equipment, pasture, air space  Procedures prior to release: E.g. treatment for external &amp; internal parasites, foot bath for contagious footrot; vaccination; serology for specific diseases; fecal culture for Johne's disease</p>	
<p><b>REDUCE RISK BY ANIMAL FLOW:</b>  Replacement animals raised in cleanest environment away from adults.</p>	
<p><b>INDIRECT CONTACT WITH LIVESTOCK &amp; BY-PRODUCTS</b>  Rank of species by risk (as above):  By-products:      Dead animals &amp; offal, manure, birth products, urine  Facilities where indirect contact occurs:      Livestock trucks; sales / show barns; pastures; weigh scales  Proximity to farm:      Across fence lines, down-wind, down-river</p>	
<p><b>MANAGEMENT OF DEAD STOCK</b>  Promptly removed from buildings or pastures &amp; disposal method discourages predators, carrion birds (<i>buried / composed / removed</i>)  Do not allow dogs access to sheep carcasses.</p>	

AREA OF RISK	NOTES
<p><b>MANAGEMENT OF MANURE</b>            Should be composted &gt; 1 yr. and turned at least once during this time.            Uncomposted manure should <b>NOT</b> be:              Spread on pastures or hay fields              Accepted from off-farm for composting or disposal              Be situated so that sheep have access to manure or run-off from pile.</p>	
<p><b>RISK FROM NON-FOOD ANIMALS</b>            Examples of diseases from non-food animals:            • Cats: toxoplasmosis, coxiellosis, rabies            • Dogs &amp; wild canids: cysticercosis, hydatid disease, neospora, rabies            • Rodent vermin: toxoplasmosis, coxiellosis, salmonella, leptospirosis            • Birds (carrion eating): campylobacter, salmonella            • Raccoons, skunks, foxes, opossum: rabies, sarcosporidia            Control of vermin (poison, trapping, cats)            Neuter &amp; vaccinate farm dogs &amp; cats against rabies.            Control fecal contamination of feed by non-food animals            Yards around animal buildings clean &amp; buildings repaired            Rodent control practiced</p>	
<b>RISK FROM PEOPLE &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	
<p><b>LIMITING ACCESS TO FARM</b>            Farm restricted access (gate or chain across lane)            Information signs restricting access to buildings / farm</p>	
<p><b>VISITORS TO FARM</b>            Specific boots and coveralls for all visitors            Change area away from sheep barn            Wash hands with disinfectant soap (e.g. chlorhexadine)            Disinfectant footbath at barn entrance with boot brush - changed frequently            Management of veterinarian / ultrasound technician, etc. as a risk</p>	
<p><b>FEED &amp; WATER</b>            Well over 15 metres deep to avoid surface contamination.            Water dispensed from bowls or elevated trough or nipple waterers            Feed off ground            Feeder design limits fecal contamination            Fence animals from access to ponds, marshes or water courses</p>	
<p><b>VETERINARY EQUIPMENT &amp; SURGERY</b>            Single use needles.            Disposal of used needles in a plastic container with a lid            Disinfect "surgical" equipment between uses? (e.g. tattooers, eartaggers, knives for castration / taildocking)</p>	
<p><b>SHEARING</b>            Is the shearing equipment (blades, piece, board), used on more than this flock? If yes, disinfect before used in flock.            Outside shearer: clean clothing &amp; footgear            If flock infected with CLA:              Shear young sheep first, abscessed sheep last              Treat all shearing wounds with iodine;              Disinfect blades / equipment as necessary</p>	
<p><b>LIVESTOCK VEHICLES</b> If vehicle not dedicated solely to single farm:            Load market / cull animals (i.e. not returning) at perimeter of farm &amp; use separate clothing / footwear to transport to abattoir / sales barn.            All returning stock must be transported in clean, power washed &amp; disinfected vehicle with fresh bedding.</p>	