

Checklist for defining Compartment:

No.	Specification	Minimum requirements to define compartment
1	Introduction of Company (Name , Registration Details, Company profile, Financial performance for last three years, Export avenues etc.)	
2	Objectives and scope of compartmentalization – Name the exporting countries Nearest airport with distance	
3	Demarcations of Compartment – including location of its all establishments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With map demarcate the compartments with its establishments. 2. Breeder farm should be away from the any commercial or backyard poultry.
4	Description of animal subpopulation based on identification and traceability (Epidemiological unit)	

5	The common biosecurity system under which they operate	
5.1	Animal housing facilities – Type of housing for brooder, grower and Layer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preferably in isolated area away from the village, 2. Construct buildings in East West direction so as to avoid direct sunlight falling into sheds. 3. Provide good concrete floor for proper cleaning 4. Use proper watering systems - nipples & valves so as to avoid fungus accumulation 5. Provide proper curtains and adopt proper measures of ventilation. 6. Housing facilities for brooder and grower . 7. Separate housing for layer birds are preferable, 8. Should be supplied with generator set, 9. All in and all out principle should be adopted 10 Building must be constructed to allow complete decontamination after depletion of flock. i.e. perimeter wall constructed with concrete, concrete smooth floor sloped to lateral drains, interior surface of building, including ceiling and sidewalls clad with impervious material such as galvanized steel or aluminum which can be easily cleaned 11 Foot bath at the entrance of all shades 12 Change room facility in each shade is preferable. 13 Laundry or shower facility for workers and visitors should be available where ever necessary.

5.2	<p>Feed distribution system – Preparation of feed Sources of feed ingredients Any supplements, mineral mixture, vitamins</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automatic / Manual, 2. Presence of feed mill in the farm or outside, 3. Godown for storage of feed should be free from vermin and should not be accessible for wild birds. 4. Source of feed ingredients should be from the known area free from AI,
5.3	<p>Water resource – System of watering - automatic or manual Well water / bore well water / any other source Potability of water Any treatment with water Chlorination of water</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potable water source may be from well, tube well, River, Dam etc 2. Treated with chlorine or UV light so as to reduce the bacterial load. 3. Bacterial load of Water should be within permissible limits 4. Tested for its hardness, contamination etc.
5.4	<p>Transport routes – Provision of dedicated transport facility for DOC, birds, eggs, fertile eggs, feed along with their routes up to airport</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dedicated vehicles for the transport of export products 2. Air controlled vehicles preferable. 3. Should be disinfected properly at entry from in and out (All exterior surfaces exposed to atmosphere) with disinfectant under pressure prescribed for the disinfection of AI pathogen

5.5	<p>Work procedures Feeding & Watering Procedures Vaccination Protocols</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccination of birds for ND, IBD, Pox, 2. Feeding and watering – should be displayed and recorded along with the normal consumption on daily basis.
5.6	<p>Related any other functional units showing their contribution to the epidemiological units along with locations</p>	<p>Presence of any other farm related operations on the farm please specify with its location and distance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hatchery 2. Feed Mills 3. Slaughter House 4. Rendering Plant
5.7	<p>Biosecurity Plan</p>	
	<p>Availability of human, Financial and technical Resources-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of man power along with training details , in the field of biosecurity preferable. 2. Technical experts on the farm – Training in the biosecurity preferable. 3. Financial resources – Profit making organization statements for the last three years

	<p>Physical factors that affect the status of biosecurity in the compartment</p> <p>Identification of relevant animal population related to pathways of AI transmission to ensure that there is adequate physical separation from nearby animal subpopulation of different or unknown health status –</p> <p>AI status of nearest subpopulation</p> <p>Location of nearest domestic and wild pig herds</p> <p>Location of any human cases if so</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitably isolated geographical Location away from the domestic village population at least by 1 Km. 2. Fencing to the Epidemiological Unit 3. No NAI in the nearest population 4. Name the villages within 5 km radius with domestic and pig population 5. No Human Case
	<p>The location of bird houses within the compartment with regard to birds of Lower or unknown health status outside the compartment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It should be minimum 1 – 2 km away with regard to birds of Lower or unknown health status outside the compartment
	<p>Natural windbreaks or any other barriers</p>	<p>Natural windbreaks or any other barriers preferable.</p>

	Existence of wet lands or forest or any other geographic feature that would attract wild birds	As this will attract wild birds, preferably there should be no wetland or forest near by Epidemiological Unit. If it present precautions as mentioned in the risk analysis should be observed.
	Unprotected heaps of feed and manure/litter or used equipment / housing material close to bird houses or free range birds	As this will attract wild birds, rodents etc preferably there should be no heaps of feed and manure/litter or used equipment / housing material close to bird houses or free range birds. If it is present it is to be removed immediately.
	Expected pathogen survivability in the local environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No vegetation near by farm building. 2. No wet area near by farm building at least 5-10 ft. 3. Disinfection of farm premises fortnightly. 4. Removal of litter, feathers / spraying of disinfectant over litter.
	Infrastructural Factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ventilation of Birds houses to minimize the likelihood of disease spread 2. Equipments – are they dedicated to compartment , cleaned and disinfected upon entry to the compartment; 3. At the end of production batch houses are cleaned and disinfected 4. How often litter is removed. 5. Facility for cleaning of eggs

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Brush, sweep and wipe the other debris from ceilings, light fixtures, beams, walls, fans, air inlets and walk ways - move from top to bottom. 7. All electrical units, motors, switch gears should be cleaned using high pressure air spray. 8. Weekly cleaning and disinfection of nest boxes.
	Maintenance of relevant management and health record –	Shed cleaning Record, Chicks reared record, Brooding temperature Record, Daily feed intake Record, Daily water intake record, Vaccination record, Deworming Record, Medicines Record, Production record, Mortality record, Epidemic Record,
	Risk Analysis - Potential pathways for entry and spread of NAI	Industry
	i) Domestic bird movement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should be properly fenced /brick constructed compound wall to avoid contact with domestic bird population. 2. Wet market should not be their in the vicinity of 1-2 Km
	ii) Rodents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rodent control programme including sealing of burrows .

	iii) Wild birds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No vegetation / flower plants / debris near by poultry houses. 2. No fruit trees near by poultry houses. 3. Application red reflectors on the outer surface of shade.
	iv) Aerosols	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bird house ventilation air inlets and outlets are suitably oriented to minimise the likelihood of disease spread
	v) Vehicles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dedicated vehicles for transportation of feed, eggs , poultry etc 2. Disinfection of vehicles during entry in farm premises with suitable disinfectant prescribed for AI
	vi) People	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dedicated workers for the hatchery, poultry houses, feeding, collection of eggs etc. 2. Should be housed in campus . 3. Medical check up quarterly is desirable.
	vii) Biological Products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording of name, batch number, manufacturing and expiry date, route of use of these medicines. 2. Used vaccine bottles / ampoules and other material should be discarded by way of burning or deep burring after disinfection.

	viii) Equipments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Should be dedicated to the shade 2 Should be disinfected after the stock is depopulated
	ix) Fomites/Fly Control	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control of house fly and other fomites either by Mechanical or chemical means 2. Other preventive measures for the fomite control
	x) Feed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if any feed is sourced from outside the <i>compartment</i>, that feed supply is known to be free from contamination with avian pathogens through the use of approved/audited suppliers and production methods 2. the feed transport and handling facilities operate in a biosecure manner through the use of either dedicated equipment or equipment which is cleaned and disinfected before being used for feed destined for use in the <i>compartment</i>, 3. Analysis of feed for mycotoxins e.g. aflatoxin 4. Testing of feed for different pathogens especially salmonella.
	xi) Waterways	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the water supply is known to be free from contamination with avian pathogens through the use of either mains water or appropriately treated water (for example through chlorination or UV treatment) from other sources 2. Tested from the Public Health Laboratory / or any other laboratory for its potability.

	xii) Drainage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No open drainage system 2. No water logging near the shade
	xiii) Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no standing water or other sources of attraction for wild birds on the premises or close by 2. there are no unprotected heaps of feed or manure/litter, or used equipment or housing material close to bird houses or free-range birds, 3. No standing crop / vegetation near by farm. 4. No wet area near by farm building at least 5-10 ft. 5. Disinfection of farm premises fortnightly. 6. Removal of litter, feathers / spraying of disinfectant over litter.
	xiv) Housing /	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soak the entire area with water to wet organic matter. 2. Wash down all the area using high pressure pump 150-170 psi and remove all the traces of contamination from every corner of poultry farm. 3. Apply an approved disinfectant formulation at the concentration recommended by manufacturer, which covers a wide range of organisms. 4. White wash all the walls and floor inside and outside the buildings with one part of the

		bleaching powder and three parts of lime powder. 5. Wash all the equipments with non corrosive disinfectants, dry and place back into the poultry house.
	Means of Periodic Assessment of risk factors & SOP's of the compartment would be modified and adjusted appropriately	During the monthly or quarterly visits of government officials assessment of risk factors will be made.
	Hatchery hygiene and monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It should be constructed in such a way that there is a one way flow for the movement of eggs and chicks, and the air flow also follows this same one way direction. 2. The hatchery buildings should include physical separation of all work areas. If possible, separate ventilation should be provided for these work areas, namely, the rooms for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. egg receiving and egg storage; b. egg traying; c. fumigation; d. setting or initial incubation; e. hatching; f. sorting, sexing and placing chicks in boxes; g. material storage, including egg and chick boxes, egg flats, box pads, chemicals and other items; h. facilities for washing equipment and disposal of waste;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. room for employees to have meals; j. office. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Openable windows, ventilators and other open areas should be screened against insects and vermin. 4. Microbiological assay of hatchery 5. Sanitation of Nest box . 6. Safe Transportation of eggs from nest box to hatchery. 7. Fumigation and sanitation of eggs before setting. 8 Check the store room periodically for microbial or mold contamination-taking swabs at different places floor, wall air coolers etc. 9 Regular cleaning, disinfection of hatchers and setter machines. 10 Clean up setter room, walls, floor, ceilings, windows, fans and other interior parts and Spray with good disinfectant. 11 Periodical check up for microbes at critical points at hatchery is essential. 12 Samples need to drawn at egg storage room, setters hatchers and other equipments used at hatchery. 13 Hygeine of chick box. 14 Cleaning and disinfection of cartiers and other vehicles used in tranport of eggs.
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3	Documents to prove that following parameters are effectively applied on the farm	Industry
	i) Biosecurity	Records with respect to the all points mentioned above under biosecurity.
	ii) Traceability	
	iii) Quality Assurance Scheme if any	ISO 9000-2001 or any such quality assurance programme
	iv) Surveillance	Existence of early warning system on the farm : a) Morbidity and mortality reports b) In house sample testing reports for different diseases. c) Outcome of any treatment undertaken. d) Submission of serum and cloacal samples as per the approved plan to HSADL e) Daily feed and water consumption records. f) Egg production record per day
	v) Control Practices	
	a) Measures to manage each critical control points	Follow up of points raised in the inspection and any suggestion made there upon by the team.
	b) Personnel Training	Training of workers and staff on <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hygiene and biosecurity principles and procedures 2. procedures applicable to maintaining biosecurity for AI

		<p>3. the specific procedures to be followed, such as human and animal movement controls,</p>
	<p>c) Animal Movement Control</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in the case of poultry that are not confined to houses, for example free-range domestic poultry, procedures are in place to prevent their contact with animals from outside the compartment, especially wild birds. 2. facilities are in place, for example netting, to prevent other animals especially wild birds from entering bird houses 3. for an AI compartment, procedures are in place to prevent other epidemiologically relevant animals (eg cats, pigs) from entering the Compartment 4. if birds or hatching eggs are sourced from outside the compartment, procedures are in place to ensure that the birds are sourced only from flocks of approved status for AI. 5. The bird/hatching egg handling and transport procedures operate in a biosecure manner through the use of either equipment dedicated to the compartment or appropriately cleaned and disinfected equipment 6. if the establishment(s) is/are not run on an all-in-all-out production basis, procedures are in place to ensure the appropriate separation between production groups and from newly introduced birds,

	<p>d) Human Movement Controls</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be functional boundary fencing, with cleared areas and secure access points, and appropriate signage 2. Regulate the movement of humans within the compartment use of colour-coded clothing and one-way entries 3. Regulating visitor access to premises in the compartment, ex. use of a visitor logbook, restrictions on prior contact with birds outside the compartment, the use of disinfectant footbaths at all entries, facility for hand-washing and the provision of clean clothing and footwear for visitors who may come into contact with birds in the compartment 4. Regulating the access and movements of visiting workers and their equipment to premises and to bird houses in the compartment, ex. through the use of a visiting worker logbook, restrictions on prior contact with birds outside the compartment, the use of footbaths with disinfectant at all entries, the use of hand-washing, clean clothing and footwear 5. Different groups of birds within the compartment are handled in a biosecure manner, for example through handling young birds before older birds, segregating birds under suspicion of health problems. 6. Restrictions regarding employee contact with birds outside the compartment, for example: employees are not permitted to own birds or
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		<p>other epidemiologically relevant animals, and must have no contact with birds of lesser or unknown health status within 48 hours prior to entering the compartment,</p>
	e) Control over Vehicles	<p>Regulating visitor vehicle access to the premises Regulating the activities of work vehicles relevant to the compartment (such as feed delivery, bird delivery and pickup, litter delivery and removal and maintenance vehicles those operating solely within the compartment are subject to regular cleaning and Disinfection Those with access to premises outside the compartment are subject to full cleaning and disinfection immediately upon entering the compartment,</p>
	f) Security of feed and water resources	<p>o security of feed and water sources § the water supply is known to be free from contamination with avian pathogens through the use of either mains water or appropriately treated water (for example through chlorination or UV treatment) from other sources § if any feed is sourced from outside the compartment, that feed supply is known to be free from contamination with avian pathogens through the use of approved/audited suppliers and production methods § the feed transport and handling facilities operate in a biosecure manner through the use of</p>

		either dedicated equipment or equipment which is cleaned and disinfected before being used for feed destined for use in the compartment,
	g) Poultry Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flock breeding and production records should be available 2. Morbidity and mortality history should be available 3. Details of medications used (including vaccines) and treatment outcomes should be recorded 4. Reporting of unusual deaths to veterinary department & their involvement in flock health, and disease diagnosis 5. Identification, handling, storage and disposal of sick and dead birds in a biosecure manner.
4	Surveillance for the Disease	
	Documented baseline health status of subpopulation	Industry
	Procedures for early detection of Disease <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. State surveillance Plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.1 Active surveillance a.2 Passive surveillance b. Surveillance plan for compartment 	Govt.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. ability to undertake effective <u>disease</u> investigation and reporting; d. access to laboratories capable of diagnosing and differentiating relevant diseases; e. a training programme for <u>veterinarians</u>, <u>veterinary para-professionals</u> and others involved in handling animals for detecting and reporting unusual animal health incidents; f. the legal obligation of private veterinarians in relation to the <u>Veterinary Authority</u>; g. timely reporting system of the event to the <u>Veterinary Services</u>; h. a national chain of command. 	
	Procedures for investigation of suspected case	Govt.
5	Diagnostic Capabilities	Industry / Govt.
6	Response and notification	Govt.

Industry Responsibilities :

- 1) Application of Biosecurity Measures
- 2) Quality Assurance Scheme if any
- 3) Surveillance in farm
- 4) Poultry health
- 5) Hatchery Monitoring
- 6) Documentations of corrective actions
- 7) Sanitary procedures in the compartment

Veterinary Services Responsibilities :

- 1) Periodic inspection – Monthly by RDIL / Qtly. By WRDDL / Yly. By GOI
- Records and surveillance procedure
- 2) Evaluation of Surveillance and reporting by state officials.
- 3) Evaluation and Validation of Biosecurity Measures
- 4) Hatchery monitoring
- 5) Health status in adjoining area