

Contingency plan

If your layers are affected by a disease such as avian influenza, salmonella or Newcastle disease, many measures must be implemented within a short moment of time. Your farm contingency plan describes which routines apply and who is responsible for each measure. It also contains basic information and actions that are good to prepare and that are often requested by the authorities. Some of them can also take some time to put in place.

Prepare yourself today by completing the contingency plan and carrying out the proposed actions. This will make things significantly easier and faster on the day your layers are affected by infection.

Do you want to create an expanded contingency plan, or do you have more houses than there is space for in the template? Copy the information and supplement it in your own farm-adapted contingency plan.

Date and company

The contingency plan was written by

Scheduled date for updating (suggested in one year)

Signature

*If infection affects your farm:
Retrieve the completed contingency plan and
use the information and checklist!*

Contingency plan



BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE FARM

Company name

Company address

Primary contact person

Name

Telephone

Email address

Production site number, PPN

If there are several PPNs within the same company, fill this in separately for each house on the next page

Flock veterinarian

Name

Veterinary clinic

Telephone

Email adress

Customer number with gas supplier

Site map

Create a map of the farm showing the poultry houses and other details. Attach the map to this contingency plan or draw your own map on the last page of the contingency plan.

A site map facilitates your communication with authorities and other involved parties in the event of an outbreak.

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ANIMAL HOUSE ONE

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

$Length \times width \times height =$

m^3

ANIMAL HOUSE TWO

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

$Length \times width \times height =$

m^3

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ANIMAL HOUSE THREE

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

$Length \times width \times height =$

m^3

ANIMAL HOUSE FOUR

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

$Length \times width \times height =$

m^3

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ANIMAL HOUSE FIVE

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

Length × width × height =

m³

ANIMAL HOUSE SIX

Name

Address (if different from the company address)

GPS coordinates

Production site number, PPN

Number of layers

Air volume of the animal section (needed for gassing)

Length × width × height =

m³

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Fill in who is responsible for each area in the event of infection

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Veterinarian contact



Contact with authorities

Communication with other affected parties (see attached Phone List)

Establishing routines to isolate the infection and prevent further spread

Keeping records of measures taken/expenses for compensation claims (see Outbreak log)

Ensuring euthanasia preparedness

Sanitation, cleaning and disinfection

Infection tracing

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PLAN FOR THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES

What routines should be applied to prevent spread of infection to the farm's other poultry houses?

What routines should be applied to prevent spread of infection to humans?

What routines should be applied to prevent spread of infection off the farm?
(i.e. spread via vehicles, people, materials, pests, etc.)

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Tick off when the action is completed

CHECKLIST – PREPARATIONS BEFORE AN OUTBREAK

Create a phone list with important contacts to call in the event of infection (see attached Phone List).

Order free packaging material from SVA for sending in dead layers for post-mortem examination. Do this via their website www.sva.se.

Register as a customer with a gas supplier such as Linde Gas.

Ensure that you have a correctly installed a fixed conduit for gas inlet in all house sections (see next page). Note that this is only a requirement for new construction subject to pre-approval, but having a connection to each individual section is strongly recommended.

Ensure that the wall connection has been inspected and approved by the gas supplier.

Clean and clear the areas inside each outer and inner hygiene boundary. It must be completely free of litter/trash and unnecessary items. This includes areas such as the packing room, anteroom, animal areas, outdoor areas, etc. The fewer items in the space, the fewer items to sanitise, and the smoother and faster sanitation will be. This must be done before suspicion arises.

Consider how you will act regarding staffing if the layers are affected by disease. There are often no eggs to collect or layers to care for during the months that sanitation is ongoing. Are there other tasks on the farm that can be done, or must staff be laid off?

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Check that the wall connection for gas is correctly installed. See the points below and use the document “Checklist for euthanasia with carbon dioxide”.

- The gas inlet should not be placed near cold-sensitive equipment such as water pipes, hydronic heating, or electronics due to the risk of freeze damage. The Swedish Board of Agriculture does not compensate for damage suspected to be caused by incorrectly positioned gas connections.
- The gas inlet should not be aimed directly at the layers' fixtures/fittings, to prevent layers from being struck at a to closed range by the strong gas flow.
- The gas inlet must be accessible from outside in fresh air, which means it should not be installed on a veranda. Verandas easily fill with gas because the pressure is high and outlets rarely seal tightly. If something goes wrong with the connection (which sometimes happens), it cannot be fixed safely on a veranda and the gassing may have to be stopped prematurely.
- Ensure good access for the gas truck to the wall connection. The gas hose is 6 metres long, meaning the truck cannot be parked more than 6 metres from the wall connection.
- The gas truck often has a trailer. There must be good access for the entire vehicle combination on the yard by the wall connection. If needed, there must also be plenty of space to turn and then drive close to the gas inlet pipe.

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SITE MAP

Draw a map of the farm or insert a digital map/aerial photo, for example from Google Maps. Indicate the location of each poultry house, packing facility and similar areas, as well as any access points/roads and other important details. If several farms are included in the company, create one site plan per farm.