



NetPoulSafe

PREVENTING CROSS-CONTAMINATION IN MULTI-SPECIES LIVESTOCK FARMS

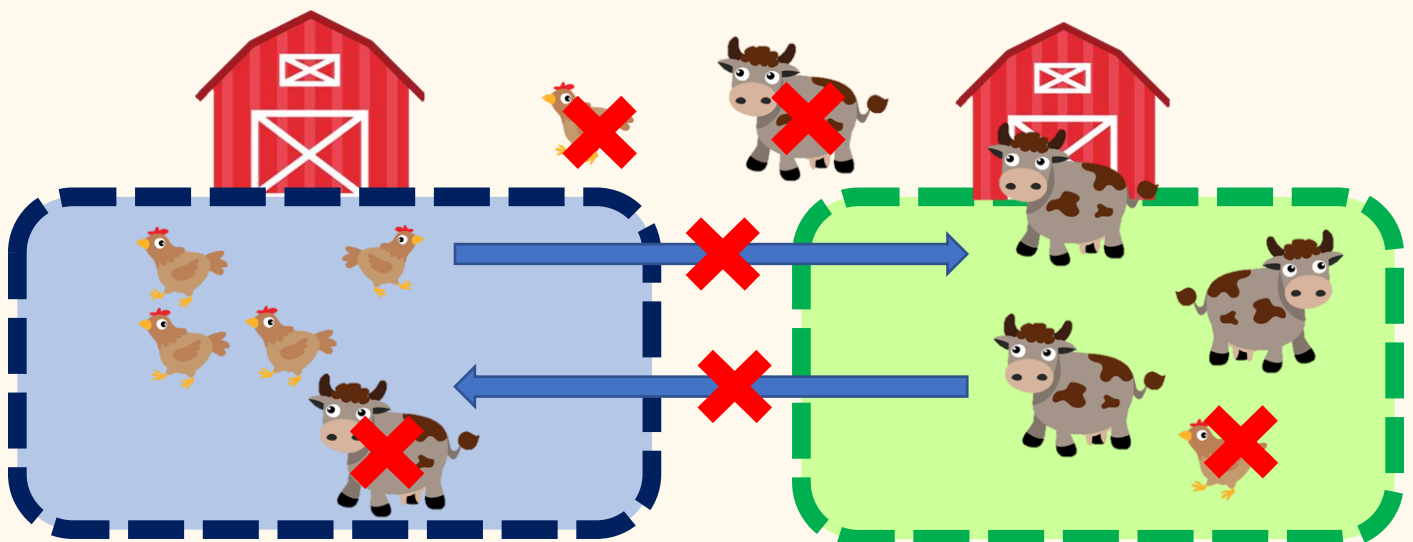


MAIN KEY POINTS

- Many pathogens, harmful for animals or causing foodborne diseases, can be shed by farm animals. Farm animals can present clinical (visible) symptoms or shed the pathogens without presenting visible symptoms.
- When several species are kept in the farm, biosecurity levels need to be high for all species.
- For each species, animal movements have to be controlled to avoid cross contaminations. When impossible, the risk should be mitigated by applying stricter cleaning and disinfection measures.

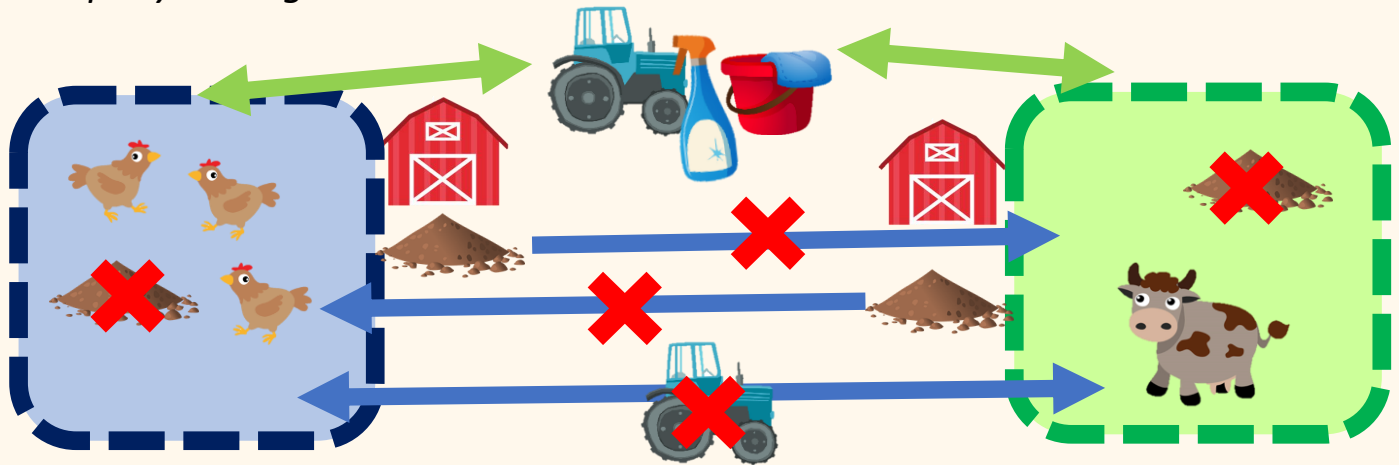
“Birds of a feather flock together!”

- *Closed pens prevent animals from leaving the green zone (clean area)*
- *Keep separate pastures/ranges for each species (e.g. no cattle, sheep or goat should grazing on poultry outdoor ranges)*



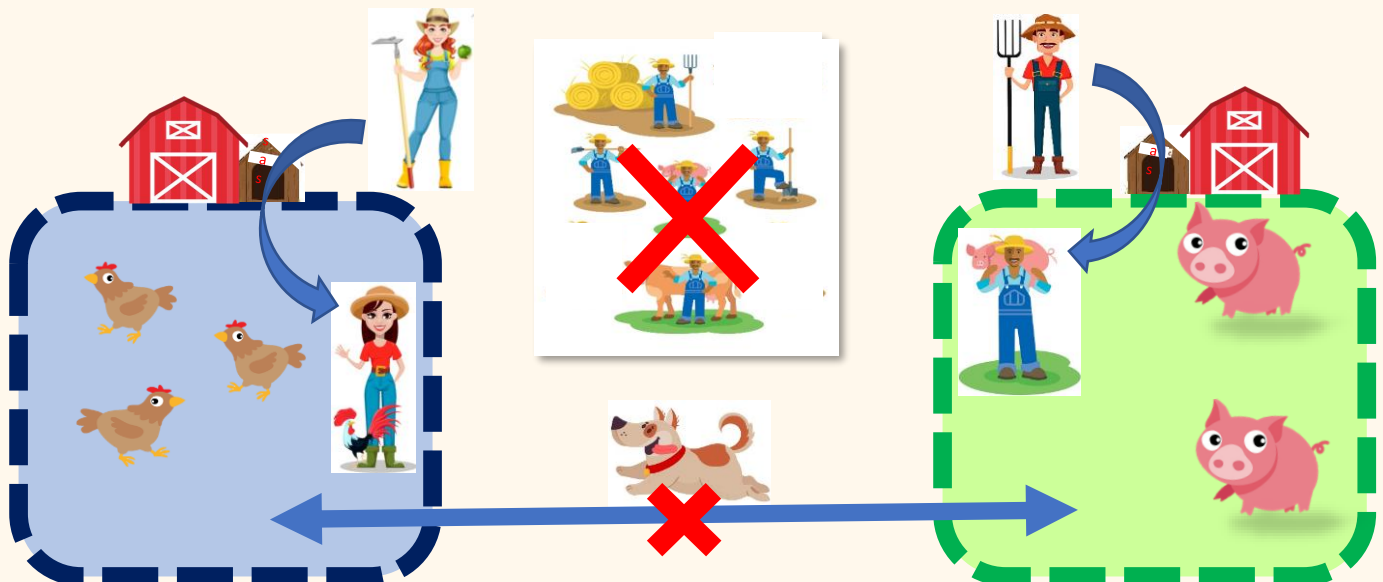
Careful manure management

- Do not store manure on the poultry outdoor ranges
- Do not use manure as a fertilizer without previous treatment (e.g., composting), especially on crops that may be used to feed other animal productions
- When possible, do not share between species material used to handle manure
- If you use shared material, cleaning and disinfection must be performed on dedicated areas that can be cleaned easily and where contaminated cleaning water can be collected for treatment.
- Properly manage contaminated water



No uncontrolled movements

- If possible, dedicate workers to each species
- Use different clothes for each species (footwear, coveralls, gloves, headgears)
- Efficient hygiene locks: make their access compulsory and make them easy to use
- Do not allow pets (including cats and dogs) on the site



For more information:

- NETPOULSAFE project : <https://www.netpoulsafe.eu>
- [An explanatory video on preventing cross-contamination](#)

