

BC BROILER HATCHING EGG COMMISSION

FEBRUARY 2021 NEWSLETTER



INDUSTRY STATISTICS

YTD Hatchability

83.1 %

Average Lay Cycle End

55 weeks

Average Breeder Price

Female: \$11.59

Male: \$16.37

2021 Audit Stats

Total Premises to Audit: 58

Premises Completed: 3 / 58

Hatching Egg Tip

Click the link below to find an article on Disinfecting Poultry Breeder Houses.

https://www.cobb-vantress.com/en_US/articles/disinfection-of-poultry-breeder-houses/

BIOSECURITY STATUS REMAINS AT YELLOW

18 members of the EU are affected by the highly contagious H5N8 strain. Please be extra vigilant regarding biosecurity. For more information:

[Bird culling in France reach 2 million heads - Euromeatnews.com](http://BirdcullinginFrancereach2millionheads-Euromeatnews.com)

CHEP ANIMAL CARE PROGRAM PRODUCER MANUAL FEEDBACK

Please see the attached feedback form from the On-Farm staff.

ON-FARM APPOINTMENT BOOKING

Due to COVID-19, On-Farm staff require a minimum of 24 hours notice if you would like to reschedule your appointment.

ILT RECOMMENDATIONS

Please see attached ILT recommendations provided by the BCPA

COVID-19 UPDATE

Due to COVID-19, office staff are on rotation, working from home and at the office. We are not accepting visitors at the office without an appointment. It is best to email the staff member you are trying to reach so they may follow up. We appreciate your patience during this time.

Please see attached information on how to update your farm's COVID-19 safety plan provided by the BCPA.

AUDIT RECERTIFICATIONS

Beginning in 2021, audit recertification letters will be sent out via email from the On-Farm team. If you would like a printed copy, please contact Kaitlyn.

WEBSITE UPDATE

Please see attached Memo from the Executive Director on the updated website.

REMINDER

The 2021 Winter Producer meeting is scheduled for February 9, 2021 at 7pm via Zoom. Producers were sent the agenda and Zoom link via email.

Pricing Orders

Period	Live Chicken	Hatching Eggs	Saleable Chicks	Day-Old Broiler Chicks
A-162	1.694 \$/kg	602.95 ¢/doz	62.76 ¢/chick	81.70 ¢/chick
A-163	1.697 \$/kg	605.64 ¢/doz	63.03 ¢/chick	81.97 ¢/chick
A-164	1.707 \$/kg	610.09 ¢/doz	63.49 ¢/chick	82.43 ¢/chick
A-165	1.684 \$/kg	608.26 ¢/doz	63.30 ¢/chick	82.24 ¢/chick
A-166	1.690 \$/kg	617.98 ¢/doz	64.31 ¢/chick	83.25 ¢/chick
A-167	1.757 \$/kg	637.62 ¢/doz	66.33 ¢/chick	85.27 ¢/chick

Production Cycles

Period	Start Date	End Date
A-163	Mar 10, 2020	Jul 04, 2020
A-164	Jul 05, 2020	Aug 29, 2020
A-165	Aug 30, 2020	Oct 24, 2020
A-166	Oct 25, 2020	Dec 19, 2020
A-167	Dec 20, 2020	Feb 13, 2021
A-168	Feb 14, 2021	Apr 10, 2021

Request for feedback on the CHEP ACP – Producer Manual

Section	Current text (please include page and requirement number)	Suggested change	Reason for change
Introduction			
On-Farm Audit			
Glossary			
Audit Instructions			
Farm Audit Cover Sheet			
Audit Checklist			
1. Personnel Knowledge and Skills			
3. Broiler Breeder Housing and Environment			

Section	Current text (please include page and requirement number)	Suggested change	Reason for change
Audit Checklist			
4. Broiler Breeder Feed and Water			
5. Flock Health Management			
6. Broiler Breeder Husbandry Practices			
7. Transportation			
8. Euthanasia			
9. Mass Depopulation			

Section	Current text (please include page and requirement number)	Suggested change	Reason for change
Records			
Code of Conduct + Personnel Knowledge and Skills			
Stocking Density			
Feeders and Waterers			
Nests			
Flock Check			
Emergency Contact List			
Backup Power Test Log			

Additional comments:

Current ILT Vaccination Recommendations

Revised January 29, 2021

The following recommendations are a guideline for the approved vaccination procedures for ILT. Please consult a Veterinarian when creating a vaccine program for your farm. It is also recommended that you review your vaccine program with your Veterinarian yearly.

VACCINATION PROTOCOLS

Broilers

High risk only

- Recombinant ILT-MD only at the hatchery.

Layer Pullets

- Recombinant ILT-MD (**plus add other MD serotypes per Veterinarian**) and TCO by eye drop at a later date **as per Veterinary advice**. Do not administer in conjunction with live infectious bronchitis or Newcastle Disease vaccines).
- TCO 1 dose per bird via the eye drop method at 4-10 weeks and again at a later date prior to onset of lay **as per Veterinary advice**.

Broiler Breeder Pullets / Specialty Bird Breeder Pullets

- Recombinant ILT-MD (**plus add other serotypes of MD per Veterinarian**) plus TCO by eye drop at a later date **as per Veterinary advice**.
- TCO 1 dose per bird via the eye drop method at 4-10 weeks. Do not administer in conjunction with live infectious bronchitis or Newcastle Disease vaccines. Second eye drop at a later date prior to onset of lay **as per Veterinary advice**.

Specialty Birds (*slow growing meat birds that are processed at 14 to 16 weeks of age*)

- Recombinant ILT-MD, **plus** TCO by eye drop at a later date **as per Veterinary advice**.
- TCO by eye drop on week 4 to 7 and a second TCO-ILT vaccine by eye drop can be recommended by a poultry veterinarian depending on this history and risk in 3 to 4 weeks.

Additional option:

- Pox/ AE/ ILT vectored product (Wing-web) is added (approximately 9 – 12 weeks of age) to the existing vectored day of age ILT. This suggestion would be for the Layer pullets, broiler breeders and specialty birds.

Note: Remove sanitizer from drinking water to birds 48 hours prior to and after the administration of live vaccines.

Use of Chick Embryo Origin (CEO) Vaccine – STRONGLY NOT RECOMMENDED.

Other Vaccines

Because these recommendations are aimed at controlling ILT in the Fraser Valley, other non-ILT vaccines that might be alternatives to the recombinant ILT-MD vaccine should be considered ***only in consultation with a poultry veterinarian after assessing all the risks associated with that decision.***

OTHER ILT CONTROL MEASURES

- Heat manure at 100° F for 100 hours prior to removal from the barn
- Collect, transport and spread manure in a manner that does not result in aerosol spread to neighboring farms. Plan ahead and collect, transport, store and or spread manure only when neighbors do not have naïve birds.
- Barn Cleanout Contactors should confirm whether or not a farm has been diagnosed with ILT before cleanout. No manure should be transported un-tarped by any contactor or farmer.

Risks:

- Availability of competent crews
- Pest, wildlife can be vector/carrier of the virus. Routine pest treatment and control is recommended.
- Potential back orders of TCO vaccine (only one source), an outbreak in the US can drain supply. Wing Web Pox-LT-AE vaccine is available as an alternative.
- Biosecurity risks associated with crews
- Missed birds
- Movement of spiking roosters from one farm or flock to another
- Movement of pullet flocks from one farm to another
- Multi-age, early bird movement, enhanced management required.
- Response to an ILT disease diagnosis at the farm
- Dead bird disposal
- Manure management (including by neighbors)

Dr. Neil Ambrose

Dr. Gigi Lin

Dr. Stewart Ritchie

Dr. Lindsay Kehler

Abbotsford Veterinary Clinic

Disclaimer: The named veterinarians on this document caution all poultry producers that the effectiveness of vaccination by any method with any type of vaccine is subject to the appropriate and effective administration of the vaccine. The Veterinarians do not guarantee freedom from ILT if all recommendations are appropriately followed.

SPRING AND ILT SEASON 2011

Notice to all Poultry Producers and Manure Transportation Companies

As spring approaches and temperatures begin to rise, farmers and manure haulers will begin to spread and transport manure within B.C. Manure can act as a significant biosecurity risk to the spread of ILT and other diseases from farm to farm. This can be spread by people, machinery, tools, vehicles, weather and environmental forces.

Our experience with ILT outbreaks in the past has taught us some lessons that might prevent a similar outbreak this year. We know that the most likely route by which the virus moves is on the wind from contaminated manure or infected flocks being moved. But there are many other potential contributing factors. The following measures have helped to prevent the ILT virus from infecting flocks or prevent the spread of an ILT outbreak to a neighbour's flock.

Biosecurity measures for producers and manure haulers to prevent ILT in flocks:

Maximize your biosecurity practices

- Restrict visitors
- Make sure any essential visitors follow your biosecurity procedures
- Make sure any equipment or vehicles entering your farm are thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated
- Make sure any equipment entering the barn is thoroughly clean and disinfected
- Heighten and follow proper entry procedures every time you, your staff, and visitors enter the barn
- Consider heat treating the barn before removing manure (40° C for 3 days)
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect your barn between flocks

Barn Cleanout

- Trucks
 - o Trucks should be cleaned before entering a farm premise, i.e. no organic material from other farms
 - o After manure trucks are loaded, all loads should be secure and tarped to prevent escape of manure off the truck during transit
- Equipment
 - o Manure contractor or equipment representative should arrange for delivery time of equipment with the farmer so that the farmer can be present when the equipment is delivered

- Producer must ensure that equipment and ALL vehicles, including the vehicle that brings equipment to the farm, are clean upon arrival to the farm i.e. no residual manure from the last farm
- Equipment used in the barn that will be leaving the premises should be cleaned and disinfected to prevent recontamination before it leaves each farm
- Barn Cleanout – Machinery Operation
 - Every attempt should be made to operate machinery in a manner that causes the least amount of dust, either through adjusting for wind conditions at time of handling, or handling manure in an area or manner less affected by factors that would promote dust generation and movement
 - Barn fans should be set to operate at the lowest level possible level during cleanout operations to keep dust in the barn as much as possible
 - Workers should wear protective equipment at all times when handling manure

Should there be an ILT break, increased biosecurity measures must be taken to prevent the spread of this disease. These would include the following, in addition to the above safety measures:

- Heat treat the manure to 40° C for 3 days before removing from the barn. Pay particular attention to dust management while handling manure.
- Notify manure contractor if applicable, and advise of enhanced biosecurity measures required.
- Immediately remove manure from barn after heat treatment without creating dust conditions.
- Load from inside the barn
- Dry manure should be dampened to keep dust to a minimum
- Preferably transport manure off of the farm and out of area ensuring loads are covered
- Live haul: The affected flock should be the last pick up of the day and not during times of windy conditions. It may be advantageous to delay shipping provided the weather forecast is favorable.
- Ensure that trucks and equipment used to haul birds and manure are thoroughly cleaned, decontaminated, and disinfected after loading and before leaving the farm
- Designate a transportation route that avoids passing other poultry farms where possible. Advise drivers to slow down on country roads and particularly if it is unavoidable to pass other poultry farms
- Any manure trails such as at point of loading to be cleaned up and removed.

Occasionally, manure may need to remain on the farm. This manure needs further composting to help reduce the risk of virus survival. Manure should be well away from the barns, covered and be done according to recommendations of your veterinarian and under supervision of Board Staff.

Reminder Have you updated your farm's COVID19 safety plan?

AgSafe encourages dairy farmers revisit their safety plan for controlling COVID-19 exposure on your farm. As you review your current COVID-19 exposure control plan, consider the following questions to identify areas that need to be updated:

1. Have you provided workers with education about COVID-19, infection control measures, and have documented that these conversations have taken place?
2. Have workers participated in a risk assessment to identify areas of the dairy farm where workers could be exposed? (e.g. shared work spaces, tools and other workers who may be within 2 metres)
3. Do you have a worker COVID-19 self assessment and report policy in place?
4. Do you have suitable personal protective equipment available for workers? This includes respirators and masks if needed.
5. Do you have suitable hand washing and sanitization facilities available to workers at your farm?
6. Have you posted signage to remind workers to maintain a 2 metre distance and use PPE when required?
7. Have you kept records detailing worker education and exposure events on your farm?

AgSafe resources to assist you in updating your plan:

[Guide to Updating your Farm Safety Plan](#)

[Sample Exposure Control Plan](#)

[Sample Risk Assessment Protocol](#)

[Sample Site Inspection](#)

Need assistance with your COVID-19 safety plan?

Further COVID-19 information is available by clicking [here](#). If you have questions or need help with your COVID-19 safety plan, AgSafe's Safety Advisers are here to help. You can reach them by emailing contact@agsafebc.ca or calling 1-877-533-1789.

MEMO

TO: BC Hatching Egg Producers & Stakeholders
FROM: Stephanie Nelson
DATE: February 5, 2021
SUBJECT: Website Launch

Good afternoon,

The Commission and staff are pleased to announce the updated website has launched! The Commission heavily relies on communicating with producers and stakeholders via the website; ensuring it is running well and user-friendly is critical.

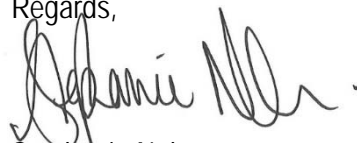
The website will also house more documents for producer access and has a more dynamic search feature to find news and updates.

A list of producer contact information will be posted on the producer-only side. Please monitor your email for new credentials in the coming week and contact the office should you not receive it.

The website address remains the same at <https://www.bcbhec.com/>

Should you have any questions on the website, please feel free to contact me directly.

Regards,



Stephanie Nelson
Executive Director