



ILLUSTRATED BIOSECURITY GUIDE FOR ROUTINE ENTRY AND EXIT FROM LIVESTOCK PREMISES



Produced by the Foreign Animal Disease Unit, Animal Health and Production Division
and the Professional and Technical Development Division, CFIA

updated on August 22, 2002

Illustrated Biosecurity Guide for “Routine” Entry and Exit from Livestock Premises

This illustrated guide is intended to be used in conjunction with a more detailed protocol for on-farm biosecurity. The guide summarizes the protocol to provide easy-to-use access, but the original should be consulted for clarification if needed. Procedures described may appear simple and tedious, but persistence and attention to detail is vital for the successful elimination of disease agents.

Procedures are given for everyday or "routine" visits. During periods of serious disease incursions, more stringent "outbreak" precautions are required. These “outbreak” enhancements will be disease specific.

Following the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in the UK in 2001, the need for a standardized biosecurity protocol was recognized to ensure a consistent approach by CFIA inspection staff on livestock premises. The proposed guidelines are meant to be flexible and adaptable.

CFIA staff should adhere to the basic biosecurity concepts and adjust them to each field situation even if the producer does not specify requirements. An ideal situation is used for illustration purposes.

Here are some additional principles to keep in mind when using this illustrative guide:

- When planning daily inspections, highest risk premises should be visited last.
- Use sufficient amounts of water for disinfection on inspected premises (either your own water supply or that on the premises when possible).
- Under no circumstances should dirty¹ clothing, footwear, or equipment be worn or used when travelling between premises.
- It is critical to disinfect footwear between inspections for the required surface contact time established by the disinfectant manufacturer.
- Although a car is used in the example, the concept of a clean and a dirty area can be respected in other types of vehicles. The entire vehicle and supplies are clean at the start of each day as a result of cleaning at the end of every day.
- Warm non-bulky layers can be worn under coveralls. If parkas must be worn in extreme winter weather, they should be restricted to use on a single premises per day and cleaned/sponged with disinfectant solution before re-use.
- Antiseptic hand gel or handwipes carried in the vehicle are useful to disinfect hands after cleaning and disinfection of equipment at the end of each visit.
- Staff should thoroughly shower and wash their hair at the end of each day to remove any potential residual pathogens.
- Vehicles should be power washed regularly and whenever dirty¹ or there is an obvious accumulation of manure/dust.

1

Dirty means having been in contact with animal secretion or excretion including blood, saliva, milk, semen, manure, urine, mucus, or other discharge. **Clean** means free of any visible dirt, mud, manure, particularly in the cleats of boots, followed by disinfection. If hats are worn, ensure they remain clean.

Prepare the Visit



1. Vehicles must have a designated clean compartment such as the passenger area and a dirty compartment such as the trunk of the car.



4. Clean coveralls and forms are kept in the clean compartment until used on a premises.



2. Rubber floor mats should be used for the driver and each passenger.



5. Clean supplies should be stored either in the clean compartment of the car or in a plastic carrier with a lid in the trunk of the vehicle.



3. The entire floor area of the trunk should be covered with a single, solid rubber or heavy plastic liner that can be easily removed for cleaning and disinfection.

Plan the Visit



6. Inspections should be scheduled in advance with the farm owner/manager. Questions should be asked about the presence of diseases and any specific biosecurity requirements.



9. In preparing for the visit, include protective equipment such as disposable gloves, safety goggles, dust mask, ear plugs, as well as biohazardous waste container(s) for used "sharps", heavy duty polyethylene bags for used overalls and other contaminated articles.



7. A tool box with an external plastic or non-permeable surface suitable for disinfection between premises can be used to hold testing equipment.



10. Disinfectants with a broad spectrum of activity should be used for boots and equipment (e.g. Virkon). Choose an approved skin disinfectant and handwash such as chlorexidine (Hibitane). Iodine-based disinfectants with detergents are often used on the farm for cleaning. Bring equipment pail for cleaning and disinfection.



8. Small temporary "sharps" containers used on the premises should be disposable or readily disinfectable. To minimize the risk of contamination, only carry material necessary for one farm in the equipment box.



11. Rubber boots should have a pattern of the indentations on the soles that allows easy cleaning. Bring boot pail and brush.

Enter the Premises



12. On arrival at the farm, always park the vehicle in a clean area with no obvious manure accumulation. Avoid exhaust fans from livestock areas. Close all windows to prevent insects from entering the car.



13. Put on clean coveralls and boots beside the vehicle.



14. Take only the required number of forms to the livestock area.



15. Prepare the approved disinfectant solution in the boot pail using the amounts of water indicated on the manufacturer's label.



16. Carry only the number of test kits in your equipment box you will need to perform the required activities on the farm.



17. Take the equipment pail and cleaning solutions with you.

Enter the Premises



18. Rinse your boots before entering the farm. Even when the risk is negligible, producers may perceive a risk from inspection staff who have visited other sites.



19. Leave the boot pail, brush, and disinfectant beside the vehicle (protected from access by livestock, children and pets when necessary).



20. Prepare the cleaning solution in your equipment pail for use during your livestock inspection activities.

Exit the Premises



21. Before leaving the barn, remove manure and debris from your boots.



22. Wash your hands and the exposed portion of your arms with hand disinfectant and scrub under the nails. Wipe your hands with damp paper towel.



23. Do the preliminary cleaning of equipment and then prepare a disinfectant solution in the equipment pail. Equipment should soak for a few minutes.



24. Pre-clean your boots if possible.



25. Return to the vehicle.



26. Wipe down equipment that has been soaking. Open equipment box and clean any extraneous material from taggers, blood samples, etc, used for live-stock activities.

Exit the Premises



27. Empty small sharps container from equipment box to biohazard container in vehicle.



28. Clean and disinfect exterior of equipment box.



29. Brush and rinse your boots in the boot pail.



30. Place boots in empty boot pail. Cover the bottom of the boots with disinfectant solution from equipment pail so that they soak for the manufacturer's specified contact time before visiting the next premises.



31. Using brush, wipe sides and bottom of equipment pail. Place in trunk and put C&D equipment back in equipment pail.



32. Remove (inside out) soiled coveralls without contaminating street clothing and place in dirty compartment, preferably in a heavy duty polyethylene bag or plastic carrier.

Take Cold Weather Precautions



33. During cold weather, winter parkas should not generally be worn over coveralls in livestock areas. If parkas must be worn in extreme winter weather, they should be restricted to a single premises per day and cleaned/sponged with disinfectant solution before re-use.



34. It is preferable to wear warm non-bulky layers under coveralls.



35. In freezing conditions, samples can be put in in the passenger section of the car provided that they are suitably packaged in a clean container.

Return to Office



36. Depart premises, avoiding manure contaminated areas.



37. When you return to the office after last farm visit, remove equipment box and soiled clothing from dirty area.



38. Remove test samples and the plastic carrier from the dirty area.



39. Complete cleanup of dirty area including equipment, carriers, and floor liner, etc., by vacuuming or brushing out organic matter. Disinfect so that the entire vehicle is clean.



40. Shake out floormats from the driver and passenger areas.

Conduct C&D Maintenance (When required)



41. When necessary, do a more in-depth cleaning of the interior of the vehicle.



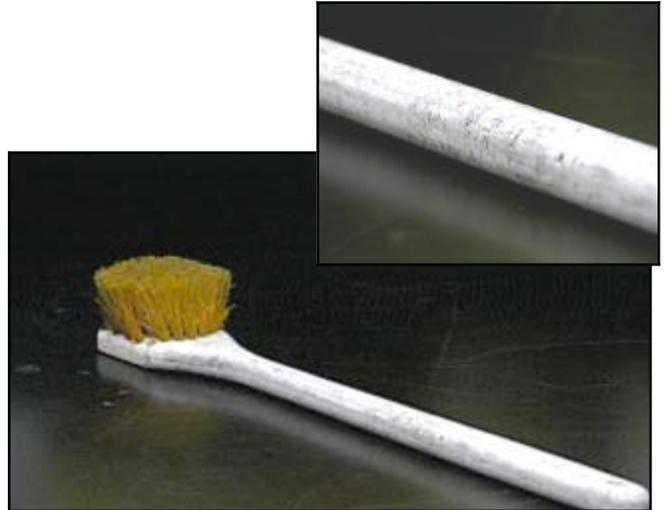
42. Clean and soak the floor mats.



43. Commercial carwashes or a heated garage with powerwash capabilities should be used to facilitate clean-up in winter.



44. Pay special attention to tires and wheel wells.



45. All plastic equipment, carriers, etc. should be replaced regularly to avoid deep scratches which cannot be readily cleaned and disinfected.