

Facility Outbreak Prevention and Biosecurity Management

Event Level

- ✓ Exchange critical biosecurity guidelines and contact personnel information prior to livestock entering the facility
- ✓ For every event, review and agree to show and facility expectations related to biosecurity
- ✓ All livestock including horses, visually inspected for signs of disease upon arrival
- ✓ Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) or livestock health self-declaration required to enter grounds
- ✓ Establish a timeframe for CVI or self-declaration to be issued prior to entry (72hrs?)
- ✓ Establish clear “check in” and “check out” protocols
- ✓ All entry and exit of livestock recorded and documented
- ✓ All entry and exit points to be monitored (during event hours or 24 hours a day?)
- ✓ Electronic Stall assignment records maintained for all livestock: contact name, telephone number, and email of responsible party
- ✓ Establish parameters for monitoring body temperature of all livestock
- ✓ Require exhibitors to report a body temperature >101.5 F or clinical signs of disease to event official
- ✓ Facility employees, event staff and participants should proactively monitor livestock health during show and report any signs to event veterinarian or designated event official

Visual health signs to look for during event: coughing, nasal discharge, diarrhea, unusually high numbers of sick horses, blisters, ulcers, or erosions around the feet or mouth, nervousness or other behavior change, unexplained lethargy, listlessness or depression. Any observations of rapid spread of signs and symptoms throughout stable area warrants further investigation[®]

Facility

- ✓ Stalls and common areas cleaned with Synbiont, disinfected and inspected prior to livestock arriving
- ✓ Restrict livestock commingling to manage disease exposure
- ✓ Designate livestock tie down areas away from exhibition and stabling areas
- ✓ Avoid sharing equipment including cleaning and disinfecting supplies
- ✓ Limit animal to animal contact in designated exercise and warm up areas
- ✓ Eliminate communal water sources
- ✓ Separate livestock species in separate stabling areas
- ✓ Clearly designate manure dumping and waste removal areas located away from stabling areas
- ✓ Routinely manage manure dumping areas
- ✓ Designate separate parking areas specific to trailers, exhibitors and visitors. Establish how often to monitor
- ✓ Identify with adequate signage restricted areas or areas needing credentials
- ✓ Establish and regularly maintain hand sanitizing stations in exhibition and stabling areas
- ✓ Establish and regularly maintain disposal containers for contaminated sharps
- ✓ Create and display dog restraint (leash) expectations
- ✓ Develop and implement a vermin control plan to prevent spread of disease
- ✓ Locate and prepare a designated area for outbreak isolation and restricted access
- ✓ Establish area to store outbreak isolation supplies, biosecurity products, cones, signage

Communication

- ✓ Communication of facility biosecurity efforts come in a variety of ways: contract agreements, verbal, signage, social media, announcements, postings etc.
- ✓ Create a consistent communication strategy to notify staff, trainers, participants, the public, and vendors of your biosecurity expectations and outbreak prevention efforts

Create a general contact list for the facility

To include general facility information, facility management and employees, State or Federal Veterinarian, local Veterinarian, Veterinary Hospital, Veterinary diagnostic lab, isolation coordinator, carcass moving/removal, transport companies, feed store, manure and bedding disposal, farrier

Create a specific contact list for each event

To include event specific contact list, event management, governing association contacts, event Veterinarian, communication coordinator, participants, vendors, person designated as responsible for animal health monitoring

Create clear communication through signage

Signage to include but not limited to biosecurity expectations, facility efforts to prevent outbreaks, restricted areas, office location, check in, tie down areas, isolation areas, wash racks, biosecurity practices, parking, pet leash policy and expectations

Create awareness through posted signs, announcements

List of do's/don'ts, top 10 biosecurity steps, things participants should be aware of, share points from this document to educate participants

Cleaning and Disinfecting (C&D)

- ✓ Both cleaning and disinfecting are important steps to create a safe environment for livestock
- ✓ Synbiont detergents assist water in removing organic material and soil from surfaces and help to break down the cellular walls allowing the disinfecting step to reach and destroy microorganisms
- ✓ Be aware: most disinfectants are inactivated when organic matter (dirt, manure) is present
- ✓ Areas and items to be cleaned and disinfected: stalls, wash racks, common areas, cross ties, water troughs, feeding areas, tools, cleaning instruments, tractors, footing equipment

First Step

Thoroughly remove all loose material, organic matter, manure, bedding, feed and debris from the surface to be cleaned

Second Step

Clean the surface with Synbiont to remove a significant number of contaminants and break down the cell walls
Start with the cleanest area and move to the dirtiest, from the top to the bottom

Rinse away and let dry

Third Step

Choose a disinfectant based on microorganisms of concern

Apply based on label instructions

Be aware of animal reentry timeframe

Event Level

Event Isolation is considered when certain symptoms or triggers are identified

- Persistent fever of 101.5° F or above
 - Abnormal amounts or appearance of nasal discharge, coughing, and/or enlarged lymph nodes, Ataxia or recumbency
 - Aggressive behavior or stupor
 - Profuse diarrhea
 - Oral or coronary band vesicular or ulcerative lesions
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- ✓ If symptoms or triggers are identified, notify event/local/state veterinarian immediately
 - ✓ Facility should activate their isolation area and animal should be placed in isolation
 - ✓ Only approved personnel allowed inside the isolation area
 - ✓ If case is a suspected reportable disease in that state, contact State Veterinarian, who establishes quarantine plan
 - ✓ If case is non-reportable disease that is contagious, isolation and quarantine plan to be established by attending veterinarian
 - ✓ Exposed animals should also be evaluated immediately
 - ✓ Using established communication lists, notify all staff, participants, vendors and the public
 - ✓ Regulate/monitor entry and exit of people and animals into the event. Determine movement restrictions by manageable areas (general competition area or entire event grounds)
 - ✓ Increase the health monitoring of all livestock on grounds until quarantine is lifted or disease exposure risk has been eliminated
 - ✓ Require 2x/day temperature recording, document and log results on stall door
 - ✓ Determine policy for those who fail to follow temperature requirements

Facility

- ✓ Predetermine an area on your grounds or offsite for the isolation area
- ✓ Separate isolation area from competition area, preferably enclosed, distanced from regular stabling area
- ✓ It can be temporary, but a perimeter must be established
- ✓ Set up perimeter fencing, isolation-area signage and 24/7 security to record/restrict movement
- ✓ Only allow approved personnel into the isolation area and monitor all movement
- ✓ Isolation stalls should account for 1% of attending animals (at least 10 stalls for large events)
- ✓ Isolation stalls should be solid, non-porous walls with mat floors that physically separate isolated animals
- ✓ All stalls should be cleaned and disinfected prior to any animal entry
- ✓ Designate a space for movement and feeding near the isolation area
- ✓ Establish dedicated feed storage, seal feed containers and keep off ground if possible
- ✓ Ensure a dedicated water source is available, not to be shared with regular stalls
- ✓ Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) should be used by those inside the isolation area
- ✓ PPE should include gown/disposable coveralls, gloves, shoe covers
- ✓ Use new PPE with each individual horse in isolation area and dispose after each use
- ✓ Have dedicated tools, shovels, cleaning supplies, etc. for isolation area
- ✓ Establish footbaths and hand sanitizers for entry/exit points
- ✓ Best practice to handle healthy animals first, sick and isolated animals last
- ✓ Implement insect and rodent repellants to avoid disease spread

Cleaning and Disinfecting (C&D)

- ✓ Clean with Synbiont and disinfect isolation area before and after any animal movement
- ✓ Thoroughly remove all loose material, organic matter, manure, bedding, feed and debris from isolation area
- ✓ Wash hands with Synbiont and water, then use hand sanitizer before and after exposure to isolated animals
- ✓ Use footbaths with Synbiont to enter/exit isolation area and replace liquid regularly
- ✓ Do not combine manure, bedding, feed, waste or used PPE taken from isolation area with regular stabling areas
- ✓ Cleaning & Disinfecting should also be applied to dedicated tools, shovels, hardware used in isolation area

First Step

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Second Step

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Third Step

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Be aware of animal reentry timeframe

Communication

- ✓ The goal is for business continuity – the show must go on
- ✓ There should be immediate agreement on messaging and plan of action between Veterinarian and Facility Management
- ✓ Create a chain of command and communication in order of importance
- ✓ Each outbreak, isolation plan and communication will be unique
- ✓ Create a communication strategy to notify staff, trainers, participants, the public, and vendors
- ✓ Establish a time and location for a daily, mandatory incident meeting
- ✓ Through signage, identify your isolation area, restricted access and facility biosecurity expectations
- ✓ Effectively communicate the facility's isolation and biosecurity efforts during outbreak
- ✓ The attending Veterinarian and/or state veterinarian will determine release protocols
- ✓ Once established, clearly communicate release expectations to participants
- ✓ Animals will remain in isolation until one of the following occurs:
 - Tests negative for all suspected infectious diseases
 - No longer clinical and has tested negative for all suspected infectious diseases
 - The Veterinarian has approved movement to another facility and quarantine
- ✓ Be prepared to answer some of these questions: animal owner's contact details, total number of animals on property, number of sick/dead animals, any international contact/travel, first signs and symptoms, all recent treatments/feed/illness, recent interactions, your facility biosecurity protocols