Equine Event Biosecurity Risk Assessment Pictorial

Horse Stabling Area

HIGH RISK

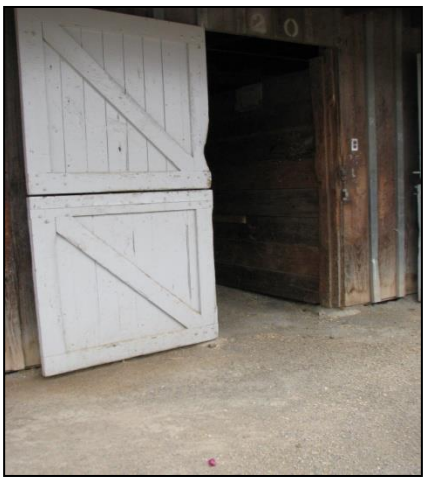
Disadvantages: Although the treated wood surface is easier to disinfect, the spacing between boards and the half door permit horse-to-horse contact. The horses stabled in an enclosed barn have a potentially increased respiratory disease risk due to challenges in air circulation.

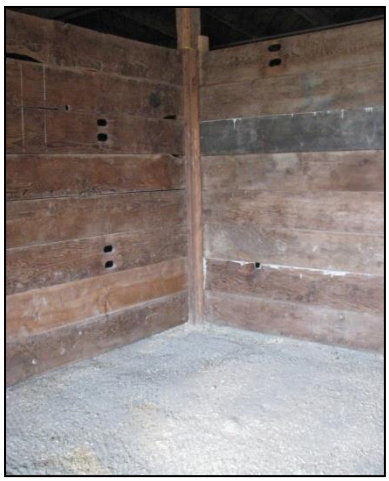
Advantages: The smoother wood surface is easier to disinfect.

MODERATE RISK

Advantages: Top of stall door can be closed to restrict contact with other horses, animals and humans. Stables with stall doors facing outward have improved air circulation.

Disadvantages: Non-treated wood surface and dirt flooring cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.





MODERATE RISK

Advantages: Top of stall door can be closed to restrict contact with other horses, animals and humans. Stables with stall door facing outward have improved air circulation.

Disadvantages: Although the wood surface is treated, unless treated with materials that make it non-porous, the surface could still potentially harbor disease agents after disinfection.

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Horse Stabling Area

LOWER RISK

Advantages: The solid metal walls can be effectively cleaned and disinfected. The bars do prevent the horse from extending their head in the aisle way; however, it does not eliminate horse contact with other horses and humans.

Disadvantages: Horses stabled in an enclosed barn potentially have an increased respiratory disease risk due to air circulation challenges. However, with adequate air space above the stalls and the open end of the barn, the risk is lower.

LOWER RISK

Advantages: The solid canvas wall stalls can be effectively cleaned and disinfected. The front bars on the stall do prevent a horse from extending their head in the aisle way; however, they do not eliminate possible contact with other horses and humans.

Disadvantages: There is a potential for increased aerosol pathogen spread in an enclosed barn due to challenges in air circulation. However, the risk is lowered with adequate air space above the stalls and the stall doors facing outward.

LOWER RISK

Advantages: Horse is restricted to contact with its own trailer, likely with horses from similar geographic areas and disease status.

Disadvantages: Potential exists for contact with other horses, humans and animals.

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Horse Commingling Areas



Congregating horses creates the potential for exposure to disease agents by direct contact with another horse or indirect contact with a surface potentially contaminated with an infectious disease agent.

Wash Stalls



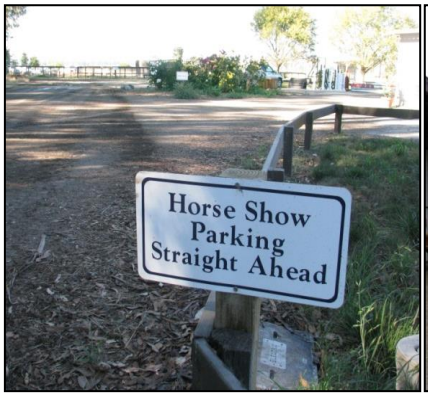
Hoses, although helpful to exhibitors, have the potential to spread disease if inserted into multiple buckets or left lying on the ground between use. Standing water can act as breeding ground for West Nile Virus carrying mosquitoes. Recommend daily periodic cleaning and disinfection of wash stalls with no known disease at the facility and more often if a disease outbreak occurs.

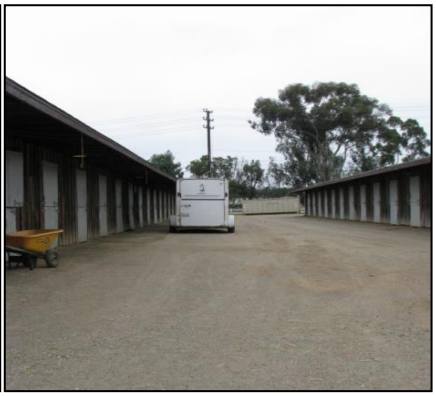
Dog on Event Grounds

If dogs are allowed on the event grounds, an effective dog leash policy should be enforced to ensure dogs remain on a leash under control of an individual.

Equine Event Biosecurity Risk Assessment Pictorial

Parking Areas





Vehicles entering the equine event venue may carry infectious disease pathogens on their tires or undercarriage. Therefore, restricting vehicle parking limits disease transmission risk. Once horses are unloaded, trailers should be parked in a designated horse trailer parking area.

Water Sources

Pathogens can be spread through the use of communal water troughs. Events which require individuals to bring their own water buckets to fill from a water faucet have a lower disease transmission risk.

Feed Storage

Feed and hay supplies should be protected from the elements and stored in a secure location. Feed and manure handling equipment should be stored separately from hay and feed supplies to prevent contamination.